



NORTHLIGHT HERITAGE:
CAVLP Heritage
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Investigating the Past: Castle
Qua & Black Hill
DATA STRUCTURE REPORT
2017 Excavation
South Lanarkshire





NORTHLIGHT HERITAGE

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Castle Qua NS 873 449

&

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Data Structure Report

Cover Plate: Excavations on Black Hill and Castle Qua

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Abstract

During July and August 2017 CAVLP Heritage, delivered by Northlight Heritage, for the HES supported, LEADER and HLF funded Clyde and Avon Valley Landscape Partnership, undertook excavation at two sites close to Lanark, Castle Qua and Black Hill as part of the Investigating the Past project, which focused on the archaeology and landscape of the first millennia in the Clyde and Avon Valley. The excavations involved members of local community groups, volunteers, university students and service users from Phoenix Futures and volunteers from Clydesdale Community Initiatives. Two trenches were opened at Castle Qua. One was located outside the large earthwork that defines the site, revealing a substantial outer ditch, while another was located in the interior of the site, revealing substantial stone foundations for a structure. Very few finds were discovered during the excavations and it is hoped that post-excavation analysis will reveal suitable dating evidence. Five trenches were excavated across the key features on Black Hill, revealing detailed evidence for the nature of enclosure of each of the ramparts and earthworks. A trench was also located on top of the cairn, which provides the NTS viewing point, confirming the theory that it is a large and very substantial Bronze Age monument. A number of artefacts were recovered from Black Hill; including a discrete collection of prehistoric pottery from below the *fort* rampart, which will hopefully allow for the dating of this enigmatic hill top site.

1. Introduction

1.1

This report outlines the results of the excavations carried out at Castle Qua and Black Hill as part of the Investigating the Past project delivered by Northlight Heritage, for the HES supported, LEADER and HLF funded Clyde and Avon Valley Landscape Partnership.

1.2

Investigating the Past focused on the archaeology and landscape of the first millennia BC/AD in the Clyde and Avon Valley. By carrying out archaeological investigations at these two key sites, Black Hill and Castle Qua, the project contributes to our knowledge about how people and communities lived in this part of Scotland during this formative period in Scottish history.

1.3

The project provided learning and participation opportunities for participants primarily through involvement in fieldwork. Active participation in the excavation involved both members of the local community groups, volunteers, service users, people with additional support needs and university students. Three public open days were undertaken during the excavations while a two week pop up excavation in Lanark Library allowed members of the public to see what discoveries were being made during the excavation. In addition social media was used extensively to promote the excavation and its results to the public, on a daily basis.

1.4

The project was delivered by Northlight Heritage as a partner on the Clyde and Avon Valley Landscape Partnership, in July and August 2017. The fieldwork in July took place with CAVLP Heritage volunteers and members of local heritage groups. The fieldwork in August took place in partnership with the University of Glasgow Archaeological Department field school, working alongside CAVLP Heritage Volunteers. The report illustrations were prepared in collaboration with the University of Glasgow students. be published in a forthcoming report.

2. Project Background

2.1

Investigating the Past was delivered in accordance with the Landscape Conservation Action Plan (LCAP 2011) specifically in relation to the CAVLP Project Work Stream A3: *Building Features and Structures*; A3.2 *Uncovering the Past*; A3.2.1 *Cartland Craigs: Archaeological Investigation of Castle Qua*, as well as CAVLP Project Work Stream B2: *Memory Bank*; B2.2 *Mapping Out Cultural Past*; B2.2.2 *Flow of Time: Training Through Heritage* and CAVLP Heritage Projects Framework (2015).

2.2

Castle Qua is situated in the National Nature Reserve and forms an important part of the cultural and historical heritage of the Reserve and is referred to in the Reserve Plan. In the LCAP, A3.2.1 *Cartland Craigs: Archaeological Investigation of Castle Qua*, outlines the context, benefits and justification of the project, stating that as “we currently know extremely little about this important feature on the NNR; this project will add colour and interest to the historical and cultural storey of the reserve and inform future management of the castle” as well as outlining that “members of local historical societies will have the opportunity to contribute to the research” and be “key players in any subsequent interpretation of the castle for the benefit of Reserve visitors”.

2.3

The LCAP outlines four proposals:

1. *Appoint archaeological consultants to undertake and initial site investigation.*
2. *More detailed site excavation/investigation to be carried out by the consultants and local historical societies.*
3. *The production of an archaeological report to describe the findings of the investigation and propose how best to manage and protect the castle in the future.*
4. *The production of (on-site) interpretation about the castle for visitors to the NNR.*

By extending Investigating the Past to include site investigation work at Black Hill and deliberately employing a broader landscape perspective, the project is specifically aligning with the aims and objectives of the LCAP, by “strengthening the connection between community and landscape” (LCAP 2011, 5), as well as “providing information that can assist others to learn about the history and cultural importance of the landscape” (LCAP 2011, 4).

2.4

The project forms part of the LEADER and HLF funded Clyde and Avon Valley Landscape Partnership with the field work reported on here supported by Historic Environment Scotland. Kind permission to carry out the excavations was granted by landowners Scottish Natural Heritage, at Castle Qua and Andrew Clark and the National Trust for Scotland, at Black Hill.

3. Archaeological Research Background

3.1

By approaching Investigating the Past with a landscape perspective the project is also aligned with the Scottish Archaeological Research Framework (ScARF). The Clyde and Avon Valley is within what is known as a “black hole” region (Haselgrove et al 2001; ScARF 2012, 72) as so few later prehistoric sites have ever been excavated and we know little about how the landscape was organised, settlement constructed, how people lived and how society was structured (see Murtagh 2014). Therefore by carrying out excavations on two sites within the Clyde and Avon Valley, as well as carrying out desk-based research into the other later prehistoric sites in the area, the project will significantly contribute to knowledge about the area as well as the wider region.

3.2

Investigating the Past is orientated to, and follows the research recommendations, of the Scottish Archaeological Research Framework on the Iron Age period (SCARF 2012) and specifically *Theme 6 – Enclosed Places*.

3.3

Each of the sites that was investigated as part of the project had specific research questions, aims and objectives associated with them, which are outlined in the project method statement; however, in alignment with ScARF, there are three overarching archaeological research questions that the project focussed on, namely the *chronology, purpose and use* of each site. Broadly the project sought to answer the following questions:

- *What is the date of each of the sites? When were they built and when did they go out of use? Are they multi-period or single period?*
- *Who built these sites, were they elite or communal sites and what were they used for?*
- *What practices took place within each of the sites?*

By answering these research questions the Investigating the Past project will address six of the overall research recommendations in Theme 6 of the ScARF Iron Age report including:

- *Programmes of sample excavation provide a valid and cost-effective approach to obtaining a first-stage model of settlement sequence in a region.*
- *The lack of dating evidence for enclosed sites is an issue across the board, as it is a severe constraint in understanding them. ‘Key-hole’ work offers the prospect of obtaining at least an outline chronology in an area relatively quickly, but with the caveat that such approaches will inevitably simplify each site sequence and can only produce a first-stage model.*
- *There is no overall picture regarding the role of ‘hillforts’, whether as tribal capitals, (seasonal) meeting places, elite residences, or other functions and it is likely that their role varied across time and space. This impacts directly on social models for the Iron Age; regionally-based diachronic models are a key desiderata.*
- *The nature of the largest forts (e.g. Traprain Law, Eildon Hill North, Burnswark, [Black Hill]) in relation to the wider settlement sequence remains an area requiring further work.*

4. Scheduled Monument Consent

4.1

Castle Qua (SM reference No: 2604, NMRS reference number: NS84SE 1) is located 280m SSE of Newsteadings farmhouse in Cartland Craigs NNR, on the brink of the gorge overlooking the Mouse Water. Black Hill (SM reference No: 2882 NMRS reference number: NS84SW 2) sits on a prominent hill overlooking the Clyde Valley above Hazelbank Braes. Both sites are Scheduled Monuments and therefore Scheduled Monument Consent (SMC) was sought prior to work being carried out, in accordance with Historic Environment policy (Historic Scotland Policy Statement 2016, Chapter 3 sections 3.14-3.22, p.29-30).

Scheduled Monument Consent was granted on 14 June 2017 for excavations to take place at Castle Qua (Reference/Case ID 300021261) and Black Hill (Reference/Case ID 300021260), with conditions. Each site was subject to the same conditions as follows; *Condition 1: the submission and written approval of a project timetable in advance of excavation taking place so that the progress of the work could be monitored; Condition 2: allow for the clear written approval of the extent of excavation in each trench where the extent of the sample excavation remained uncertain or was not defined in the Project Design*. This condition related to the excavation strategy and the percentage of deposits that were to be excavated. Before excavation the character of the buried archaeology was unknown and it was proposed that a representative percentage sample of the primary

deposits and archaeological features was to be excavated. Excavation would only be carried out after HES had approved in writing the extent of the sample excavation, and that this would be the minimum necessary to achieve the project aims in each trench.

5. Location, Geology and Topography

5.1

Castle Qua (NS 873 449), sits within the Cartland Craigs National Nature reserve (Figure 1) and is an SSSI, owned by SNH, located 280m SSE of Newsteadings farmhouse at a height of 152m OD, on the brink of the gorge overlooking the Mouse Water, some 45m below. No overlying drift geology has been recorded at Cartland Craigs but the underlying bedrock is of a Swanshaw Sandstone Formation (British Geological Survey)

5.2

Black Hill (NS 831 435) sits on top of an igneous intrusion formed in the Devonian age and there is no underlying drift geology, meaning that there will be little topsoil on the site. This igneous intrusion, of pale pinky-orange, crystalline felsites, stands out above the rest of the Clyde and Avon Valley, making it one of the highest points in the area and the fort commands extensive views across the valley and the wider region. The site is owned by the farmer Andrew Clark while a 100 sq.m area is owned by the National trust for Scotland.

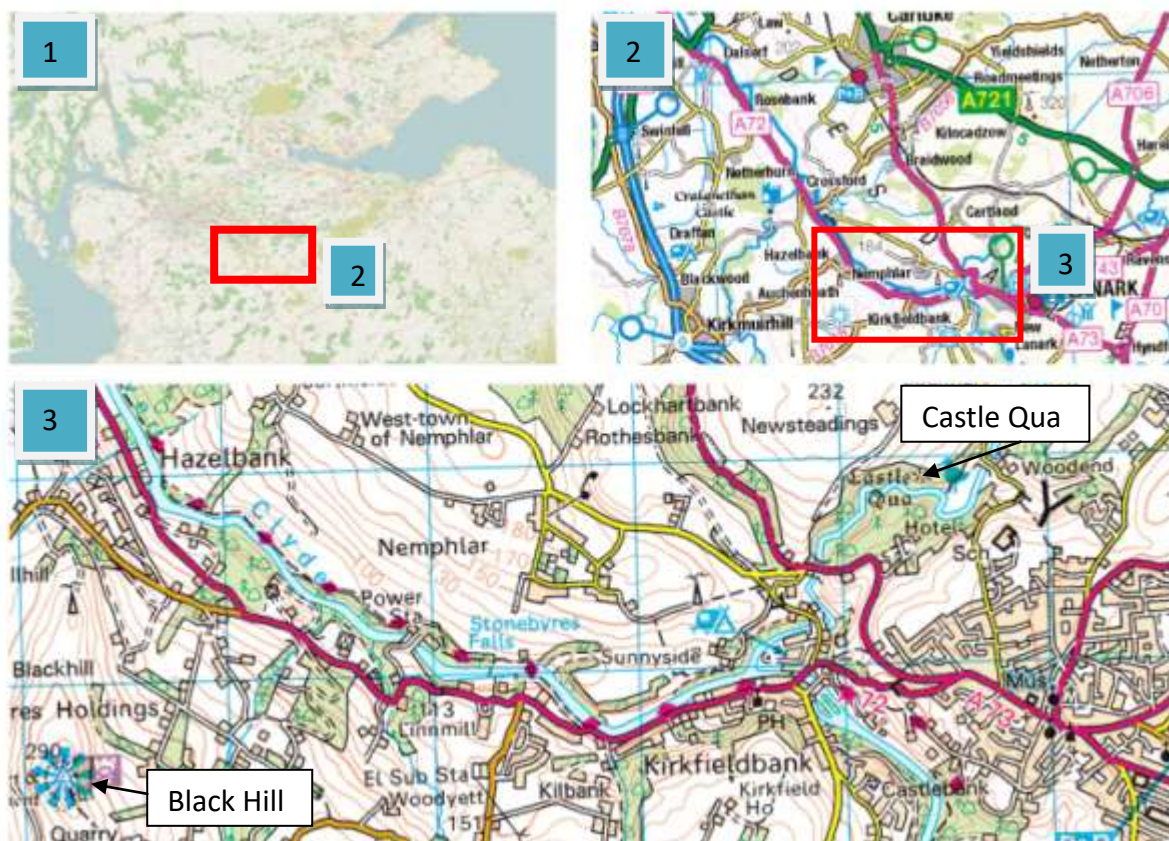


Figure 1: Site Location

6. Archaeological Context

6.1

The Clyde and Avon Valley is rich in archaeological remains from the earliest times through to modern period, but it was in Bronze Age where we begin to see evidence for the first intensive human impact on the landscape

(Figure 2). From the 2nd millennia BC people began to mark the landscape, erecting standing stones in important places. Few of the standing stones remain in place and the majority have been removed in the last 100-200 years, mainly through agricultural activity. However, aerial photography and geophysics around the places where they were once located may reveal other archaeological traces which relate to them.

6.2

One site that remains in place is at Crooked Stone (CANMORE # 45738). The stone is 1.8 m in height and tapers from a square base of 0.35 m to 0.3 m by 0.2 m. It has views to the east and north-east. When the Ordnance Survey visited the site in the 1950's they suggested that it could be the shaft of a cross, as it appeared to have been dressed and broken at the top. This interpretation can perhaps be supported due to its close proximity to a number of other known Medieval sites, including other crosses and churches, as described in detail below. However this interpretation would have to be tested through excavation.

6.3

Two standing stones were located near Carluke at Braidwood (CANMORE # 46543) and Cairney Mount (CANMORE # 46692); another was located near Clarkstone (CANMORE # 46664). While one site at Millmoor (CANMORE # 133639) was recorded as a possible stone circle, but there is little evidence to support this. The stones at Castledykes (CANMORE # 243556), have been recorded as a possible stone row, though due to their close proximity with the Roman Fort as well as more modern field boundaries this would have to be tested. There is also an unusual group of three standing stones at Glassford (CANMORE # 45595), which may not be of prehistoric origin.

6.4

There was also a collection of monuments around the western base of Black Hill, including two standing stones (CANMORE # 46675 & 46673), recorded on the first edition OS map but long since disappeared as well as the still extant barrow or tumulus (CANMORE # 46674, SM4529) which may highlight the significance of the hill and its landscape location.

6.5

The cairn on top of Black Hill is one of 21 such sites recorded within the CAVLP area though none have been excavated and some may, upon further investigation, prove to be clearance cairns. The cairn on top of Black Hill is 18 m in diameter, 0.9 m high and is surrounded by several large boulders which form part of a kerb. The cairn is unique in the CAVLP area as it was incorporated within a later, probably Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age enclosed site (CANMORE # 46670). This arrangement or collection of monuments is striking, perhaps highlighting the possible deeper significance of this hill during prehistory, especially as it is closely related to the sites of two standing stones sites (CANMORE # 46675 & 46673) and the possible barrow noted above. In many ways this cairn parallels the landscape position of the much larger cairn that is located on top of Tinto Hill (CANMORE # 47525), which dominates the region and can be suggested as being an important place for people living in and moving through the valleys and beyond. There is also a notable concentration of cairns around the high ground to the west of Lesmahagow which may represent the rare survival of a Bronze Age landscape, due to differential agricultural practices in this area.

6.6

Other Bronze Age funerary remains, especially cists, have been found in a number of parts of the landscape. Fifteen cists have been discovered in the area, many as a result of gravel extraction or ploughing during the 19th and 20th century, which were subject to various levels of investigation and rescue excavation. A number of cists and cremation burials, within urns, were discovered and excavated at Ferniegair (CANMORE # 45739). One of the cists, which contained the body of a young woman, is now on display in Hamilton High Parks Museum. This cist was constructed from large slabs of sandstone, and the cap was highly decorated with cup and ring marks and spirals.

6.7

The funerary and ritual aspect of Bronze Age life in the CAVLP area is well represented, but the places where people actually lived is not well understood. The settlement (CANMORE# 46670) at Black Hill may date to this period and it contains a number of platform like settlements which date to this period, as seen at sites such as at Lintshie Gutter, near Crawford (Terry 1995). While the “fort” on Black Hill is similar to many of the large hilltop enclosed sites that have been excavated in Britain who’s initially occupation often date to the Late Bronze Age (Cunliffe 2005).

6.8

There has been considerable debate as to the date of Castle Qua (CANMORE # 46570), as is outlined in the project method statement, and an Iron Age origin to the site is possible. Other enclosed sites which may date to the middle or late Iron Age (c.500BC onwards) include sites such as Double Dykes (CANMORE # 45585), Cadzow earthwork (CANMORE # 45734), the partially destroyed Carincockle (CANMORE # 45576) and the potential sites on top of Dillar Hill overlooking Lesmahagow (CANMORE# 46678) and Boreland Hill (CANMORE # 46663). Many of the crop mark sites and enclosures also probably date to this period. One cropmark site, which has been described as a “fort” which has been recorded through aerial photography is the site at Huntlyhill (CANMORE # 47708). This oval site is defined on its south and east sides by a rampart with three external ditches, enclosing an area 70 m by 60 m internally. No remains of the enclosing works can be seen on the north and west sides, possibly as a result of differential agricultural practice.

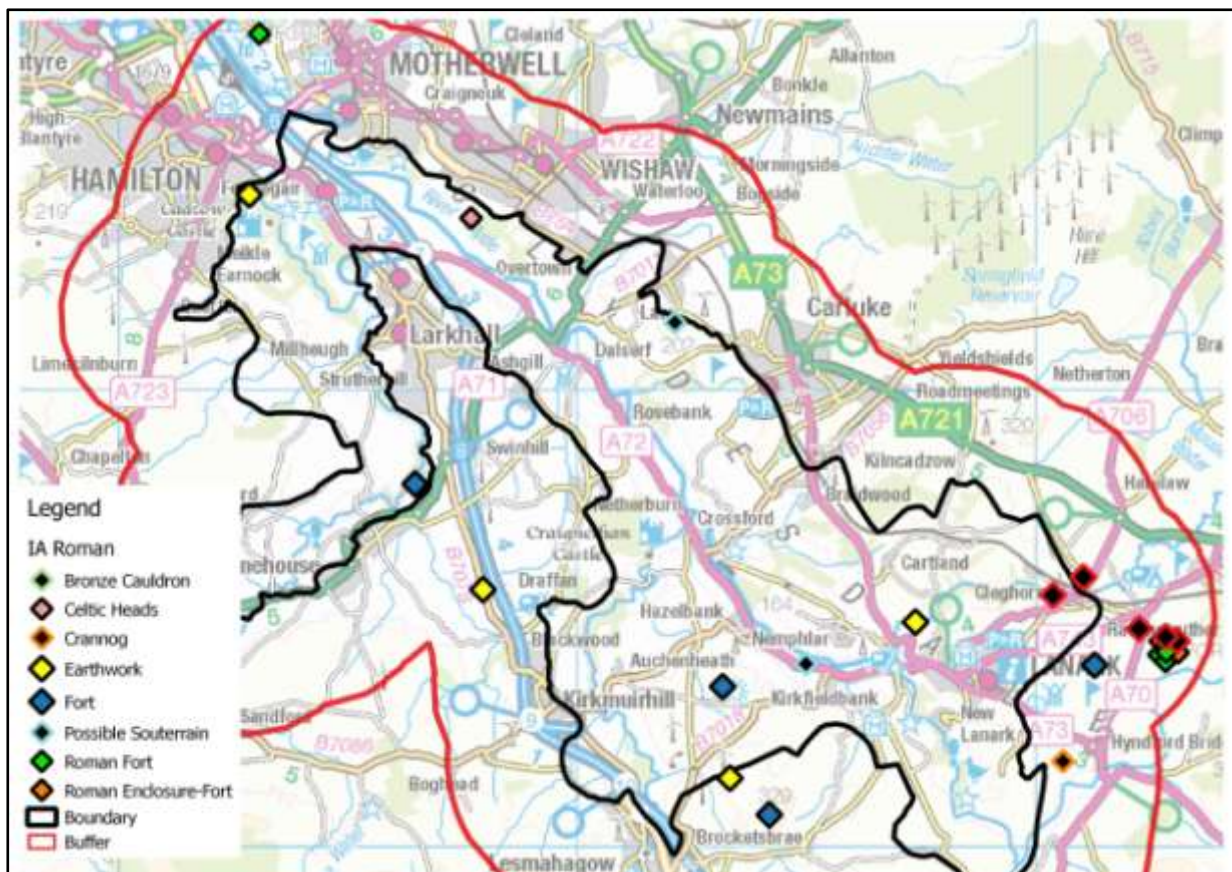


Figure 2: Later Prehistoric sites in the CAVLP

6.9

Iron Age unenclosed settlements and houses are also not well represented in the record, with only four possible ring ditch houses recorded (CANMORE # 90237, 47709, 72272, 150557). There are also two possible souterrains recorded in the area at Stonebyres and Law of Mauldslie, which may indicate later Iron Age activity (CANMORE # 46614, 46708). The relative lack of unenclosed settlement sites may be a result of landscape cover and agricultural practices in this area, which could have destroyed many of these sites, though the possibility

remains that the area was not heavily populated during this time. Indeed the small number of enclosed sites (including the cropmark sites) is in stark contrast to the upper reaches of the Clyde and in areas such as Ayrshire and around Renfrew where large numbers of later prehistoric settlement, both enclosed and unenclosed, are known.

6.10

One site in the area that has been excavated, which revealed extensive evidence for late Iron Age and Roman activity, is the crannog at Hyndford (CANMORE # 47687). Hyndford is the only crannog found in the CAVLP area, and was excavated by Robert Munro in 1898 (Munro 1899). According to Murtagh (2014) as can be seen with many of the loch-based crannogs found in this part of Scotland it was of Packwerk construction, where large amounts of brushwood laid down on the loch bed, creating a circular mound 23m in diameter. In addition to the large amount of midden material which was concentrated on the south east side of the site, a number of artefacts were also discovered (Munro 1899). These artefacts included a number of Roman Iron Age objects including 1st-2nd century metal work and up to forty fragments of Samian ware, as well as evidence for metal working and textile production, in the form of a crucible and fragments of slag as well as numerous spindle whorls. A number of personal decorative items were also discovered indicating the ways in which the occupants potentially dressed, including an impressive torc (Macgregor 1976, 97-9) bronze spiral finger rings, glass bracelets, and a number of glass beads as well shale objects (Munro 1899, 379-387). In addition a number of iron weapons including a spearhead and axe heads were also discovered indicating the possible martial status of the occupants.

6.11

The more ritual side of Iron Age life is often seen as being part of daily life within settlement contexts, where particular cosmological or ritual activities are materialized in the building of the house or the enclosure. However, there are occasionally more unusual sites or objects which suggest more overtly ritual associations. In the CAVLP area, this can be most clearly seen in the Tricephalos (CANMORE # 45709) discovered at Netherton in 1967 (Ross 1974). This unusual object consisted of three carved "Celtic" heads on a sandstone boulder which was 0.25 m in height and 0.24 m in width. This is an unusual object but there does seem to be tradition of carving such heads along the Clyde Valley, as seen at sites such as at the Auld Wives' Lift (CANMORE # 44423) at Craigmaddie Muir to the north of Glasgow.

6.12

The influence that the Roman army had on the area during their advance into Scotland and their subsequent period of occupation is suggested by Roman material culture from the area. This includes Roman material found at Hyndford Crannog and 12 find spots of Roman coins in the area such as the coin of Marcus Aurelius at the Cadzow earthwork (Archer & Henderson 1989). The Roman presence is most evident in the roads that cut through the area and the forts which occupy strategic positions across the region. The three forts located at Castledykes (CANMORE # 79357, 79358 & 47721) lie just to the north of the study area boundary, which have been extensively field walked by LADAS revealing a number of significant objects, while the temporary Camp at Cleghorn (CANMORE #: 47628) sits within the CAVLP area. These sites belong to different periods of Roman activity and their location demonstrates the strategic importance of this area to the subsequent Roman Commanders. Another fort, with an associated bathhouse, is located to the north of the study, at Bothwellhaugh (CANMORE # 45661 & 45665. Numerous Roman Roads (32 RCHAMS sites in total), both confirmed and suspected, also dissect the area.

6.13

As well as military occupation there is the suggestion at sites such as Castledykes for field boundaries (CANMORE # 79355, 79356) which may indicate a desire to occupy this part of Scotland more permanently. Of course it is difficult to date field boundaries and this site and the others, such as the one at Lanark Race Course (CANMORE # 133557) could date from anywhere in the late Bronze Age through to the Roman Iron Age and beyond.

6.14

By the time the Romans left the area the landscape and the people that occupied it had gone through profound changes. Ways of belief had been altered, people were connected and fully aware of the outside world, Christianity became the dominant religion and we begin to see the emergence of the early Medieval Kingdoms, and in particular that of the Kingdom of Strathclyde, the political centre of which was at Dumbarton and then at Govan. Direct connections with this Kingdom, as well as the more general political and religious trends of the period, can be seen on the CAVLP area. Place name evidence also begins to become a more important tool for research into this period. For instance at sites such as Dalserf (CANMORE # 45700), there is evidence for an early Medieval church which at some point became the focus for Hiberno-Norse influenced activity as demonstrated by the Hogback stone, with its clear association with places like Govan. While there also a number of early Medieval churches and possible burial grounds at numerous places throughout the area.

6.15

Settlement evidence from this period is less obvious, but many of the Iron Age enclosed sites may have continued to be occupied for some time. This can perhaps be most strongly suggested at places such as Castle Qua and Cadzow. One site where we have definite evidence of early Medieval occupation is the Crannog at Hyndford, described above. This site, and others like it, would have probably been occupied into the 9th century AD.

6.16

Places were also marked with the Christian crosses at this time, including at Netherton Cross (CANMORE #: 45656), now at Hamilton. While other Crosses can be found at Crossford (CANMORE #: 46556), Lesmahagow (CANMORE # 46472), Dalzell (CANMORE # 45707), Motherwell (CANMORE #: 45642) and Kirkmuirhill (CANMORE # 260067). Notably a cross is also marked on William Roy's map adjacent to Castle Qua (WoSAS # 51317), again hinting at a Medieval date for activity in vicinity of this site. These early Christian sites underpin what would have been a complex palimpsest of different centres of power and authority. By analyzing their distribution, in combination with other archaeological and historical evidence, there is the potential that we might be able to understand the ways in which the landscape was organized.

6.17

From the 10th and 11th centuries AD onwards the ways in which the landscape was controlled and exploited had changed again and as part of which we see the emergence of seats of Medieval power. There are four mottes and 13 castles found in the area, each of which would have been controlled by a leading family at the time. In addition to these power centres, Royal Burgh's were also established at this time, most notably at Lanark in 1159 (CANMORE # 46642). The church also became much more developed at this time, and a number of important churches were established, for instance at Lesmahagow David 1 established a Tironensian Priory in 1144 (CANMORE # 46471) and Robert 1 established a Franciscan Friary at Lanark (CANMORE # 46585).

6.18

From the 18th century AD onwards the Clyde and Avon Valley went through considerable changes, not least in industrial, horticultural and agricultural practices, which began to change the landscape into what we see today (Dingwall et al 2011). During this time there was a growth of the extractive industries, and a number of mines and quarries were established, as can be seen at Black Hill where extensively quarrying took place around the site. The horticultural industry also blossomed during this period, especially in the Clyde valley with orchards and other fruit growing areas spreading up the fertile slopes. Some of these orchards still survive but many were lost in the last part of the 20th century, while other fruit growing sites can be seen in the many abandoned glass houses along the river.

6.19

With the expansion in agricultural improvement and the establishment of quite different farming practices, the landscape was altered in quite radical ways. This is perhaps most clearly demonstrated by comparing William

Roy's Map of the 1750's with the first edition Ordnance Survey maps from the area, surveyed in the 1850's, where we see land divided and used in new and different ways. The field systems we see today are mainly still those that were created at this time, and the development of the many farm buildings, which still dot the landscape, were also from this period. Though it should be noted that many of the farms were probably established in the Medieval period. Cartographic resources such as Pont's map of the 1580's and most usefully Roy's map of the 1750's, which was drawn at the cusp of this massive economic and landscape change, help us to understand these sites and indeed this change more clearly. Roy is one of a number of important local landscape heroes and a monument was erected to him at his reputed birth place at Miltonhead, Carlisle (CANMORE # 79625).

6.20

In addition, as is outlined in detail in the Clyde and Avon Valley Landscape: Historical Development Study (Dingwall et al 2011) we begin to see the emergence of the landed gentry and their designed gardens during the 17th and 18th centuries AD. Sites such as Hamilton Palace (CANMORE # 45657) and Chatelherault (CANMORE # 110505) enter into their highest phases of elaboration, while smaller, yet impressive, estates and gardens were designed at, for example, Dalzell (CANMORE # 45695). These new centres of power and wealth were often associated with large stately homes but underlying this was the more ancient relics of power such as the churches, burial grounds and castles, insinuating that the families living in these places had been associated with the Clyde Valley for generations. Black Hill would have formed part of one of these grand estates, namely Stonebyres. This estate is known from historical sources and it is depicted noted on Pont's map of 1596. In the first edition OS map we can see extensive and well managed estate that would have used Black Hill as a forested area, with "rides" wandering through it. It is perhaps from this period that a large linear feature that runs across the site relates to.

6.21

Castle Qua and Black Hill sit within this complex historical landscape, and while the origins of each site date to a particular period, which were investigated through the excavations, human activity has taken place on and around them over a long period of time, leaving traces that affect the way they appear today. View shed analysis of both sites was undertaken by Mat Bamborough, the results of which are outlined in Appendix 2.

7. Summary Objectives

7.1

The general aims of Investigating the Past were:

1. Involve local people and communities in understanding how people and communities lived in the Clyde and Avon Valley during the first millennia.
2. Involve a range of volunteers in a programme of archaeological research to identify, record, assess and understand archaeological sites relating to the first millennia within the partnership area, in particular Black Hill and Castle Qua.
3. Produce a site management, protection and conservation options as well as site enhancement and interpretation strategies.

7.2

The overarching archaeological research questions of the project are:

- What is the date of each of the sites? When were they built and when did they go out of use? Are they multi-period or single period?
- Who built these sites, were they elite or communal sites and what were they used for?
- What practices took place within each of the sites?

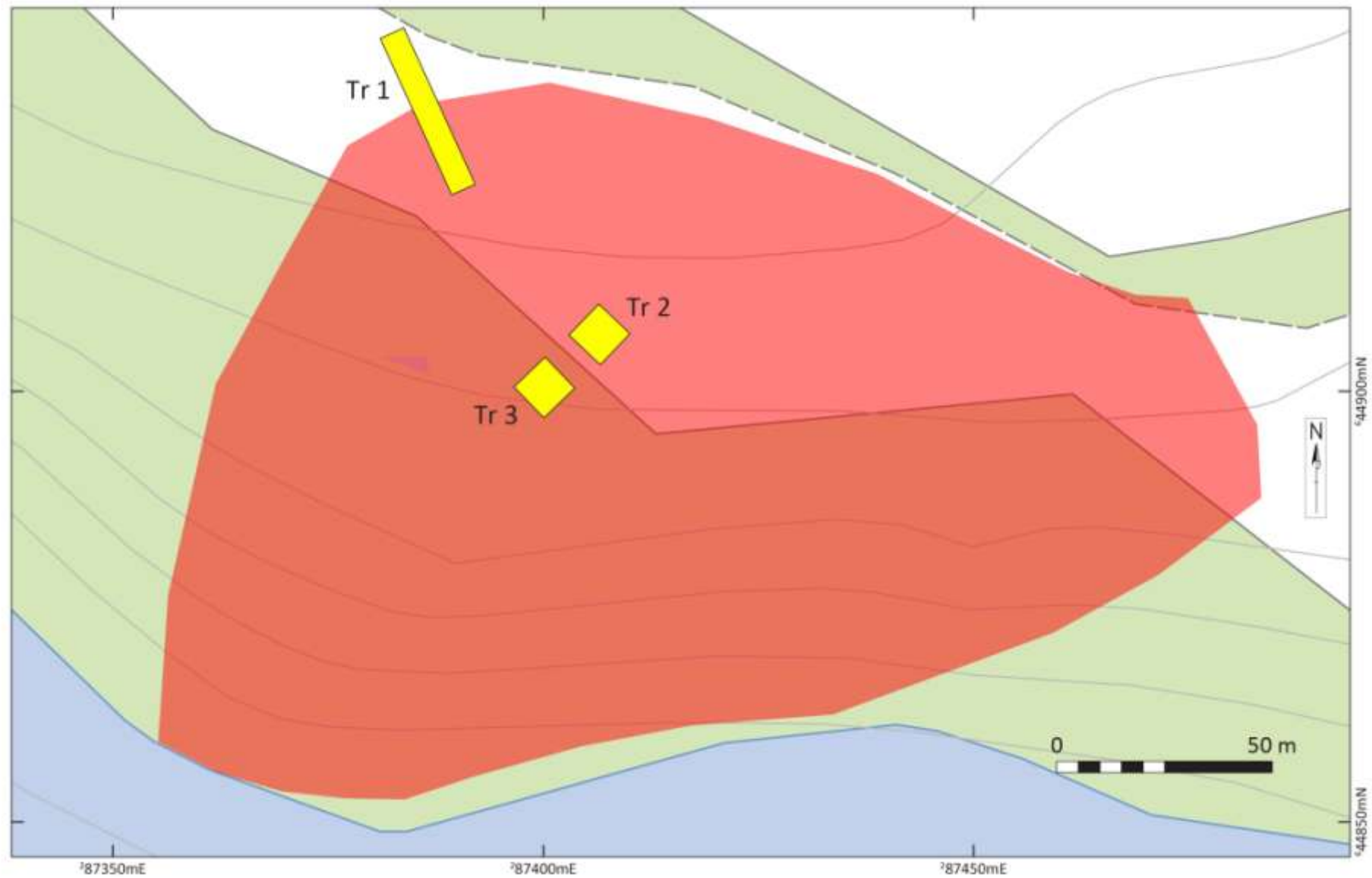


Figure 3: Trench plan for Castle Qua with Scheduled area in red

8. Site Descriptions, Site Specific Aims and Objectives.

Castle Qua

8.1

The earthwork of Castle Qua sits on a relatively flat triangular plateau and comprises of two ditches and of a massive bank, 12.2m in thickness standing to a height of 2.4m above the level of the interior and up to 4m above the inner ditch, which encloses a D-shaped area measuring 28m from east to west by 30m transversely. The internal ditch is 1.2m in average depth and up to 9m in greatest width while only a short arc of the external ditch survives measuring 9m in average width and 1.2m at its greatest depth. The interior of the enclosure is flat but there are some sunken features in the southern part of the site, measuring 2.5m long and 1.25m across, that might relate to structures interpreted as a souterrain in the Old Statistical Account (OSA (1791-9), County of Lanark 1795, Vol.15, 11-12). There is also a potential “bailey” area, between the internal and external ditch to the north of the site, which was identified during the consultancy report (2013).

8.2

Castle Qua has been variously described as an Iron Age fort and a Medieval castle and interpretation has flip-flopped since it was first described in the Statistical Account in 1795 (e.g. OSA 1795, RCHAMS 1978). As was outlined by Professor Richard Oram (2013), little is known historically of Castle Qua, and while it is depicted on Pont’s map of 1596 (Figure 4), the first written reference we have relates to a 1617 land transaction. It has been suggested that it is possible that the post Medieval settlement of Qua lay nearby and the name was simply attached to the only physical evidence for a former place of habitation, especially given the scale of the earthworks. It is therefore not clear what date or period(s) Castle Qua belongs to. The idea that it is a Medieval site could be the result of pseudo-history which developed around the site in the late 19th century. For example it is depicted as a square enclosure and described as *Castle Qua (Site of)* on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of the area (Figure 6). Interestingly it is also potentially recorded on Roy’s (1746-55) map as an oval structure, with a potential internal feature, though no name is attached to it (Figure 5).

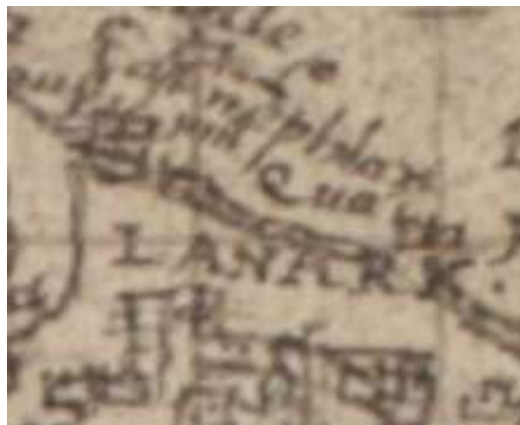


Figure 4: Qua depicted on Pont's 1596 map

8.3

Professor Richard Oram (2013) conducted extensive research on the site concluding that if the site was in use during the Medieval period it might relate to Simon Loccard who held the Lordship of The Lee in the late 12th century and suggested Castle Qua may have been used as his, and his descendants caput, or lordly residence, before relocating to the site of the current Lee house. There are no other known sites in the area which would lend itself to this interpretation, but Oram stressed, given the unusual morphology of Castle Qua, that it might

have already been in existence, as an Early Medieval or later prehistoric site, and was reused as a convenient site on which to build. The only way to know for certain if Castle Qua is a Medieval site or a site of Iron Age or Early Historic site that was then re-used at a later date was to carry out a targeted excavation in order to find dating evidence in the form of artefacts or samples that can be submitted for radio carbon dating.

If Castle Qua was used as the seat of the Loccard's caput investigation of this site offers the potential to significantly contribute to archaeological and historical knowledge of the ways in which Medieval Lordly residences were used and what activities took place within them, aligning with recommendations to investigate Medieval settlements in the Medieval Scarf Report (ScARF 2012, Section 3.7.1).



Figure 5: The possible outline of Castle Qua depicted on Roy's 1746-55 map



Figure 6 : Castle Qua depicted on the 1st edition OS map, 1864

8.4

In addition, if this site had early origins, say in the Iron Age or Early historic period, the site investigation take on heightened significance, given the lack of excavation at such sites in the area, as is expanded on below in relation to discussions of the Iron Age context of Black Hill. Moreover the results of investigations will let us explore the relationships and understandings of how people and communities in the Medieval period used and understood the monuments and landscape of the past that survived around them, as is also highlighted in the Medieval Scarf report as being an important research topic (ScARF 2012, 4.6.1).

8.5

The archaeological excavation therefore sought to establish the chronology, character and extent of the archaeological features and deposits at Castle Qua to answer a number of research questions.

- Is the site Medieval or Iron Age in origin?
- If it is an earlier site was it reused during the Medieval or later periods?
- How the site was used – what practices took place there?
- Is there evidence for different phases of enclosure?
- When did the site go out of use?

The excavations will allow us to better understand the range of processes which might be adversely affecting the upstanding remains and buried archaeological deposits, especially in relation to animals and vegetation.

Black Hill

8.6

Black Hill is defined by two enclosed sites a *fort* and a later *settlement*. The fort encloses an area measuring 1.7ha in extent while the settlement encloses an area of 0.3ha. The fort is roughly oval and encloses an area 155m by 108m in extent and is defined by a single stone wall or rampart. On the north and west there has been some stone robbing and evidence of ploughing, reducing it to 3m in average thickness here, but it is up to 5m in thickness and 0.5m in average height around the rest of the perimeter. There is no evidence for the location of the original entrance. There is no clear evidence for internal structures but there is a large mound which has been identified as a Bronze Age cairn, 18m in diameter and 0.9m in height, towards the north of the site, on which sits a trig point. The “settlement” element adjoins the fort at the south east of the site and measures 78m by 58m in extent and is defined by the fort to the north and a double bank of earth and stone with a medial ditch around the rest of its circuit, with an entrance to the south west. Two concentric scarps lying immediately north of the entrance on the east of the site may represent the remains of timber built round houses of about 8m in diameter, while up to three others can be seen across the rest of the interior.

8.7

In addition to these enclosure features there are also two earthworks which run across the length of the site. The earliest of these features is labelled as a wall in the RCAHMS plan, which runs across both the settlement and the fort, while a second, later and much larger earthwork runs across the site from south to north and post dates the other features on the hill. It is not clear what these boundaries represent but they appear to be of some antiquity, especially as they are not depicted on any historical maps indeed the site at Black Hill is not depicted on any of the original OS maps (Figure 8), though Roy does illustrate some features on the hill (Figure 9). It could be suggested therefore that these features represent Medieval or post Medieval field boundaries or head dykes, especially given their morphological character which is quite different from the other linear features found in this landscape, which date to farm improvement of the 18th and 19th centuries.

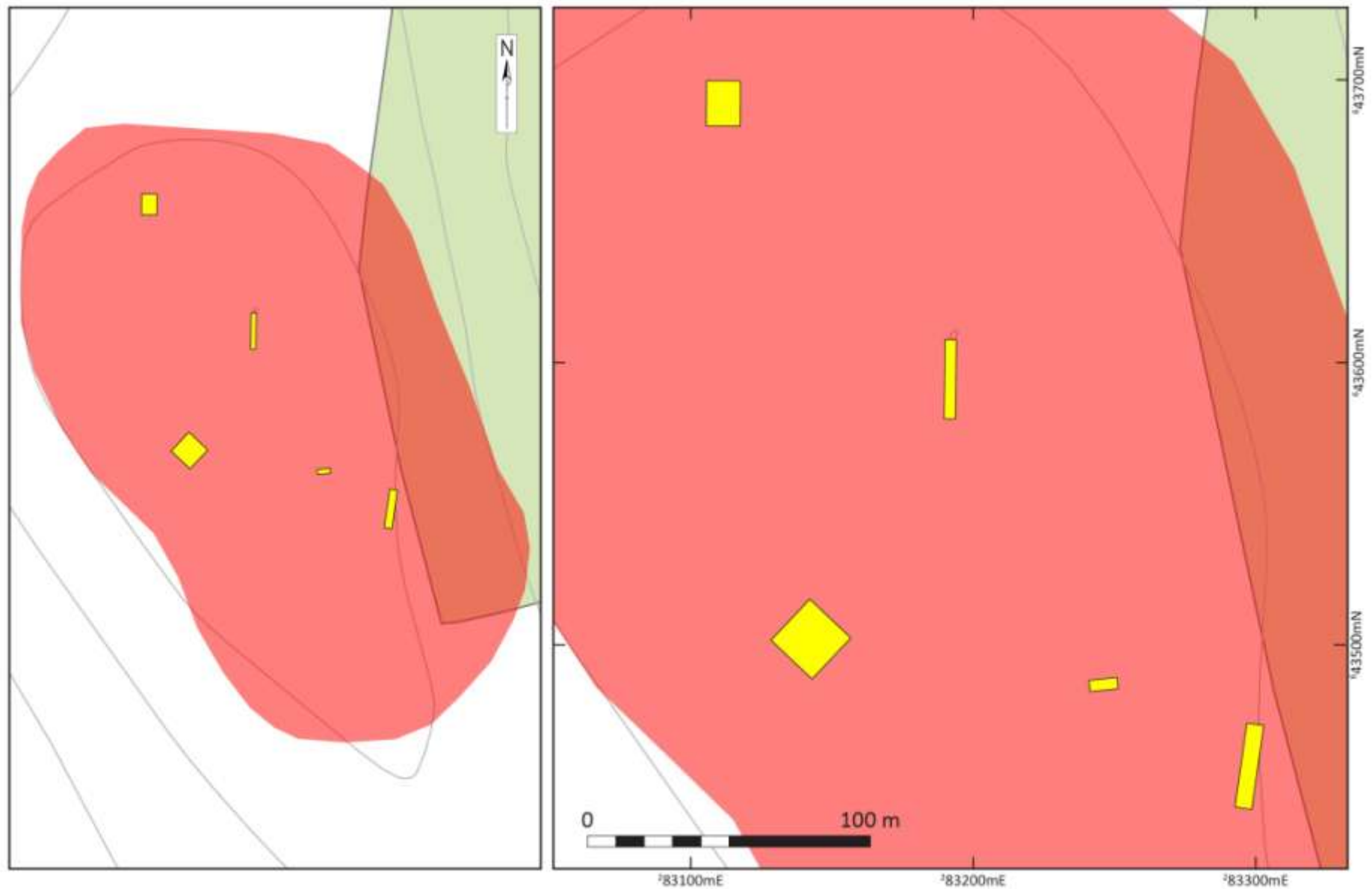


Figure 7: Trench locations at Black Hill with Scheduled area outlined in red

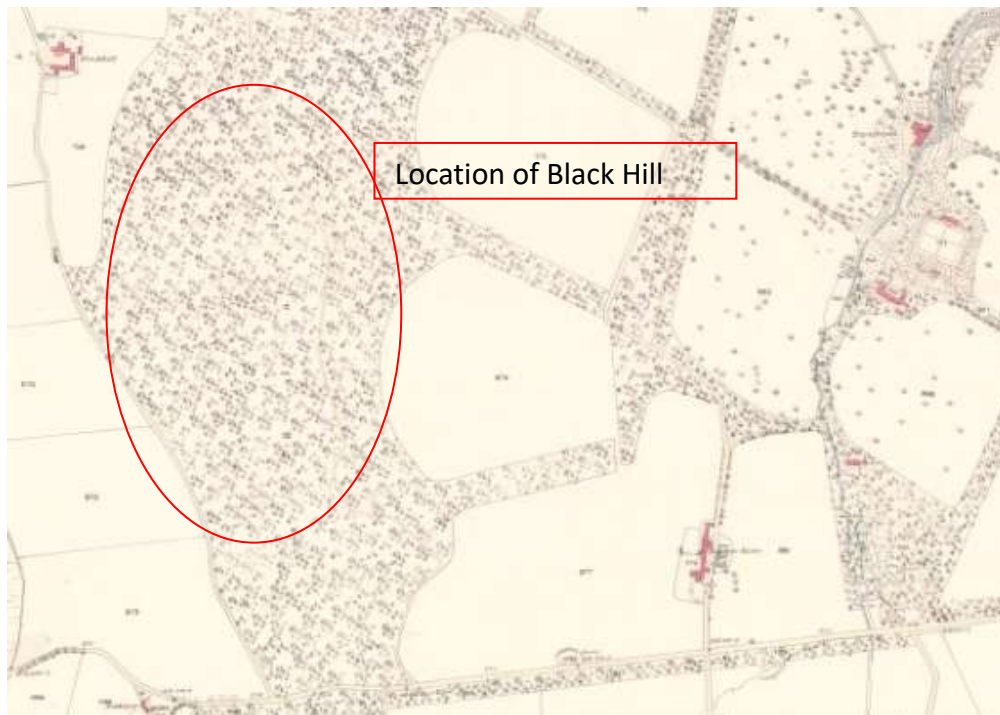


Figure 8: First Edition OS map, 1858, of Black Hill and Stonebyres estate. Note that Black Hill is covered in trees and there is no indication of any earthworks



Figure 9: Extract from Roy's map, 1746-55, with an earth work on "The Black Hill" clearly marked

8.8

The site of Black Hill sits on top of an igneous intrusion and is one of the highest points in the area and the fort commands extensive views across the valley and the wider region. This location would have had definite defensive qualities and would have meant that the people living at Black Hill could have commanded a large area, especially if it was used by an elite group or chieftain. However the idea that these large, hilltop sites are somehow at the top of a hierarchical social triangle needs to be tested through excavation, as there has been a move away from these forms of interpretation on Iron Age social structure in the last twenty years (e.g. Murtagh 2014; Sharples 2012; ScARF 2012; Moore 2006; Armit 2004; Hill 1995).

8.9

Little is known about the Iron Age in this part of Scotland as so few sites have ever been investigated, and interpretations to do with social structure are limited. As mentioned above the Hyndford Crannog was excavated in the late part of the 19th century, while the last excavations to take place in the area was at Cairngryffe Hill and Berries Burn, by Gordon Child in the 1930's (Child 1939, 1941), where he discovered evidence of craft working and domestic evidence dating to the middle Iron Age. More recently members of the Lanark and District Archaeological Society carried out a trial excavation in the 1980's (Archer and Henderson 1989, 59) at the Cadzow earthwork at Chatelherault which revealed potential late Iron Age/Roman activity, in the form of a Roman coin. There has also been limited developer funded investigation undertaken in the area, with the discovery of a Bronze Age cairn at Cloburn Quarry, also at Cairngryffe Hill (WoSAS 2015). Therefore the work undertaken at Black Hill is of considerable importance and greatly add to our understanding of life in the later prehistoric period in this part of Scotland.

8.10

In alignment with the research recommendations set out in the ScARF panel report on the Iron Age relating to Enclosed Places (ScARF 2012, 93-94) the archaeological excavations at Black Hill sought to establish a chronological model, and dating evidence, for the sequence of enclosure at Black Hill (ibid. 77-80). The excavations also investigated the kind of activities that were taking place within the interior of the site (ibid 74-77) which might yield results that will inform interpretations related to social structure. Specifically the excavations focussed on the supposed cairn, and if there is any evidence for deposits or ground surfaces relating to occupation or craft adjacent to the inner part of the ramparts. Overall the excavation sought to address issues surrounding the interpretation of large enclosed sites and whether this was an elite site or a communal community centre (ibid, 83-86).

8.11

Specifically the excavations will help answer these questions:

- Is there evidence for pre-enclosure activity at the site?
- When was the site first enclosed and is there evidence for enclosure phases before the construction of the rampart?
- When was the fort rampart constructed?
- Is there evidence for multiple phases of rampart construction?
- What is the date of the settlement enclosure compared to the fort?
- Is there evidence for different phases of enclosure of the settlement?
- What is the date of the linear features that run across the site? Are they prehistoric or later in origin?
- When did the site go out of use?
- Is there any evidence for later activity at the site, in the early historic, medieval or post medieval period?

8.12

In addition to these research questions the excavations will allow for the systematic assessment and better understanding of the impact of a range of processes that may be having a detrimental effect on the upstanding features and archaeological deposits at the site such as animal disturbance, vegetation growth and visitor erosion. Further, the results of the excavations will also allow for more sophisticated site interpretation to take place, allowing visitors to the site a deeper understanding of the monument.

9. Methodology

9.1

At Castle Qua three trenches were planned to be opened at Castle Qua to answer the research questions outlined above and described in detail in the project design (Figure 3). However, due to time constraints, as well

as the nature of the underlying deposits, only two trenches were excavated. Trench 1 measured 20m x 3m in extent and was partially out with the Scheduled Area and ran from the possible bailey area to the north-west of the site to the bottom of the inner ditch, abutting the large inner rampart. The second trench (Trench 2) was 5m x 5m in extent and located in the interior of the enclosed space. Geophysics was undertaken within and around Castle Qua, the results from which will be presented in a forthcoming, complimentary report.

9.2

At Black Hill five trenches were excavated across the five major features visible on the surface of the hill in order to answer the research questions outline above and described in detail in the project design (Figure 7). Trench 1 was located over the potential Bronze Age cairn and measured 2m x 14m N-S. Trench 2 was located over the *fort* rampart on the north side of the site, measuring 8m x 6m N-S. Trench 3 was located over the possible structure as well as the wall that runs across the site, measuring 10m x 10m. Trench 4 measured 5m x 2m E-W and was located over the possible later Medieval field boundary, while Trench 5 measured 17m x 3m and was located across the *settlement* rampart.

9.3

All of the trenches as well as any archaeological features or deposits encountered within them were excavated by hand, using trowels and other hand tools. All archaeological features encountered within the excavation trenches were photographed and recorded in accordance with guidelines for best archaeological practice as set out by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIFA). The written record of all archaeological features, deposits and finds was by means of conventional pro-forma sheets. Scaled hand drawn plans were made at 1:20 and sections at 1:10. High resolution digital images were also taken. All trenches and features were accurately located using Leica Total Station and GPS.

10. Results – Castle Qua

Trench 1

10.2

Trench one was located in the area of the site that had been identified as a possible bailey by the RCAHMS surveyors during the development phase of the project in 2013. If this area had been used as a bailey area for the castle then post holes, pits and structures were expected to be found, as it could be suspected that if the area had been used in the Medieval period then the remains of such activity would have left some archaeological evidence. However, instead of bailey activity being found the remains of the outer ditch were discovered, which survives as an upstanding earth work around the east of the site, but was not seen on the surface around the north and west of the enclosure. This outer ditch was fully excavated and revealed to be a very deep and substantial rock cut, V-shaped ditch, that had a large stone and earth built rampart on the inner side. The trench also extended into the inner ditch to the base of the well preserved inner rampart. Unfortunately, time did not allow for the inner ditch to be fully excavated as this was much more substantial than the outer ditch and a decision was made to preserve this feature *in-situ* once the apparent extent of it was revealed. In the following paragraphs numbers in brackets indicate unique context numbers issued in the field.

10.2

Trench 1 measured 3m in width and 20m in length, the northern 10m of which was outside the scheduled ancient monument area, while the lower 10m, across the inner ditch, was within the Scheduled Area and was therefore subject to SMC guidelines. A sondage circa 0.8 – 1.0 m wide was excavated through the ditch along the length of the trench.

10.3

Below the 0.2m thick topsoil **(001)**, of very dark greyish brown loamy sand that contained abundant roots and burrowing evidence was a deposit **(004)** of friable, dark yellow – brown sandy clay, which contained occasional

cobbles as well as root and animal disturbance. Within this deposit were a number of subtle deposits which are of relatively modern date and probably related to the period when the immediate area around and within Castle Qua was being used to coppice wood, as is evidenced in many of the trees on site today. Of these deposits, **(005)**, **(006)**, **(007)**, **[015]**, **(008)**, and **(016)** appear to be tree bowls related to this coppicing, and are not discussed further here but are described in detail in Appendix 1. Along with these ephemeral natural features was a shallow oval shaped pit **[014]** (Image 1), which was 1.98m in length, 1.59m in width and 0.08m in depth with gentle sloping sides and a flat base. This pit was filled by a firm dark brown grey silty clay **(009/010)** that contained a discrete concentration of small pebbles and stones **(002)** which may represent some form of laid surface. A number of artefacts were recovered from this feature that included two fragments of potentially Medieval pottery (SF: 2 & 3), as well as relatively modern glass (SF: 4), china, metal and stone (SF: 1).



Image 1: Pre-ex shot of pit 014

10.4

Identified in the north-west corner of Trench 1 below **(004)** was the natural firm light-yellow sandy clay subsoil **(035)** into which a large ditch was cut **[034]**. The V-Shaped ditch (Image 2) was approximately 3.7m in width at the top and 2.7m in depth, with steep sloping sides leading to a concave base, 0.8m in width, at a depth of 2.7m from the top of the cut, and 3.0m from the top of the trench. The ditch cut through the natural subsoil **(035)**, which sat on top of a very firm, grey brown sandy clay **(026)** on the northern edge of the ditch and a firm, mid grey brown sandy clay with abundant stone and gravel inclusion on the south side of the cut, both of which appear to be the same lower, natural glacial till, below the subsoil. These deposits sat directly on top of the bedrock **(025)**, which the ditch was cut in to (Figure 10).

10.5

At the bottom of the ditch there was a thin deposit of mottled greyish red sandy clay **(037)** identified on the south side of the cut which appeared to represent the earliest slippage/silting of the ditch shortly after original excavation (Figure 11). Immediately above this was a firm to friable, dark yellow sandy clay **(024)**, with inclusions of small gravel, probably as a result of being washed in from the sides of the ditch, it was 0.08m thick on the south side of the ditch while it was up to 0.2m thick on the northern face of the ditch. Above this deposit was a deposit of firm, dark greyish brown clay **(023)** that was up to 0.17m thick on the northern side of the ditch, while it was 0.3m thick on the southern face of the ditch. It would appear that **(023)** gradually deposited when the ditch was open and washed in from the sides of the ditch. These three deposits interleaved with each other, suggesting that they were formed during the period the ditch lay open. A series of Kubiena samples were

taken of these deposits to undertake thin section analyses to better understand how/when the ditch began to silt up.

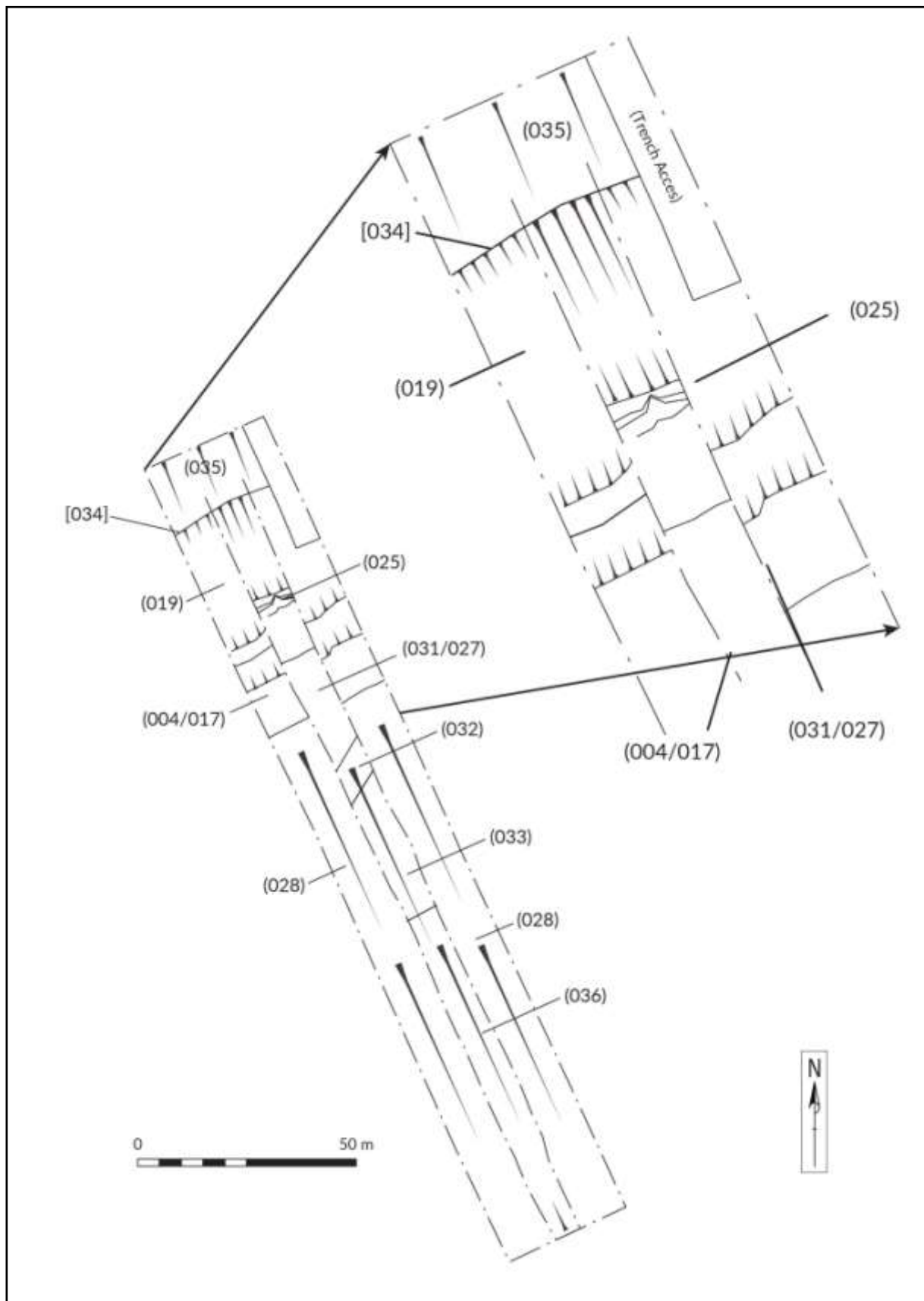


Figure 10: Post-ex plan of Trench 1



Image 2: East facing section of ditch in Trench 1

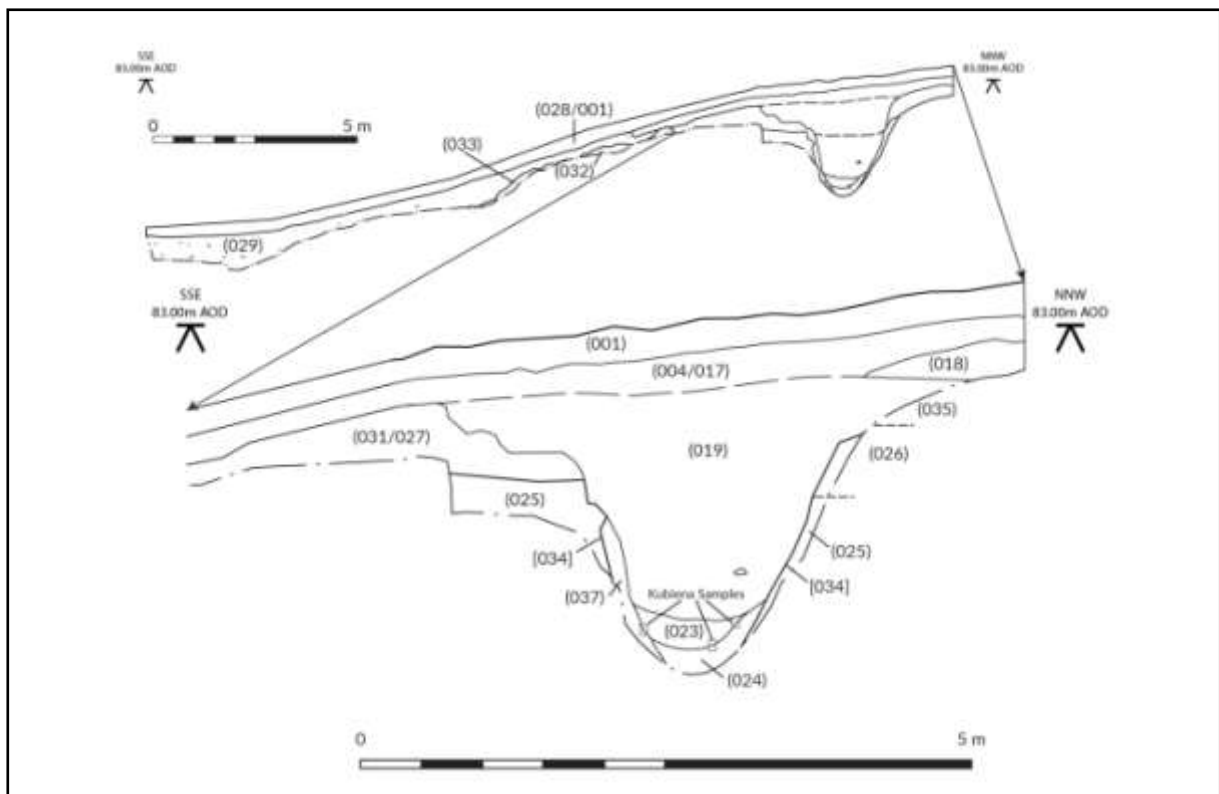


Figure 11: East facing section of Trench 1

10.6

The main fill of the ditch was a homogenous and apparently sterile deposit of firm to friable reddish-brown clay **(019)**, which in many ways appeared on excavation to be similar to overburden deposit **(017)** which sat above this ditch fill deposit and below the topsoil in this part of the trench. A small deposit of reddish brown silty clay **(018)** was seen to hang on the northern break of slope of the ditch cut, and probably represents an intermediate silting phase prior to the deposition of **(017)**. It was not clear on excavation or in section if this deposit had been rapidly deposited into the ditch, possibly from a source off site, or if it had gradually accumulated as a result of the wet conditions on the site over many years, but the former seems most likely.

10.7

On the inner part of the ditch, on its south side, was the remains of a rampart **(027/031)**, the base of which was, 2.9m in length and up to 0.3m in height, and made up of a dark brown-grey sandy clay, that contained large amounts of medium sized stones, potentially derived from the ditch when it was originally excavated. The rampart material sat directly on the natural bedrock **(025/032)**, which may have acted to heighten the rampart in relation to the ditch. The rampart had clearly slumped to the south, into the inner ditch, for a length of 1.9m. This deposit of small and large angular stones mixed within a matrix of plastic, reddish brown sandy clay **(033)**, appeared to have formed from two possible phases or stages of collapse or slumping from the rampart. Near the base of the slope of the inner ditch was a deposit of plastic, light reddish-brown **(036)** that contained abundant small cobbles. It was unclear whether this originated from the inner or outer rampart.

10.8

Above this slumped material was a secondary fill of the inner ditch **(030)**, which was a deposit of plastic reddish grey sandy clay 0.52m in maximum excavated depth, which contained large pebble inclusions. At the southern end of the trench, next to the large inner rampart, below the topsoil **(028)** was deposit of friable, light reddish brown silty sand **(029)**, containing frequent small angular stones, that was up to 0.5m in depth. This appeared to be the latest inner ditch fill. Above this ditch deposit was the topsoil **(028)** which was much damper in this part of the site than **(001)** at the top of the slope.

10.9

The sequence of deposits toward the southern half of Trench 1 may have been derived from the adjacent ramparts. But **(029)** and **(030)** are clearly later colluvial deposits derived from the degradation of the site after abandonment and it was not clear on excavation how this inner ditch was constructed or filled in, due to the limit of the excavation.

Trench 2

10.10

Trench 2 measured 5m x 5m and was located within the interior of Castle Qua. Below the 0.25m thick topsoil **(020)** there was a deposit of reddish brown friable silty sand **(021)** that was 0.4m thick in places and formed from colluvium washed down from the nearby rampart. Sitting under this deposit **(021)** at a depth of circa 0.2m was a concentration of stones **(022)**, which were on average 0.15m - 0.2m in diameter, that appear to be tumble from the adjacent rampart. Another spread of stone **(039)**, with no apparent form, in the north-east corner of the trench is thought to be of a similar origin. Both deposits of stone **(022 / 039)** sat directly on top of the natural light brown-yellow sandy subsoil **(038)**, but due to the presence of a tree within the trench it was impossible to determine the relationship between **(039)** and another deposit of large stones **(040)** on the south side of the tree.

10.11

A collection of large stones **(040)** lay just beneath the deposit **(021)**, at a depth of 0.4m, and appear to form a wall base or foundations (Figure 12). The stones were all flat and angular ranging in size from 0.3m across to 0.3m x 0.8m x 0.2m m in size and formed a curvilinear arrangement 4.4m long in extent east to west in the

south of the trench. No bonding material was noted during the excavation. Most of the voids between stones had silted up with **(021)**. However, around the stones was a spread of similar stone, generally smaller and more disordered suggesting it may have formed as a tumble from **(040)** on to a deposit of friable, brownish red silty sand **(042)** that may represent the ground surface contemporary with the structure, although this was not clear (Image 3) due to the limits of excavation.

10.12

A small sondage, 0.8 m wide was excavated across the line of **(040)** and this revealed several small, discrete deposits, which were not excavated, that appeared to fill a shallow cut **[043]**. The latest of these deposits **(046)** comprised a firm/friable, mottle brownish red silty sand that was seen to contain tiny fragments (around 5mm in size) of material which may have been burnt bone and flecks of charcoal and appeared to be a burnt deposit.

Other deposits **(045)/(047)**, with the appearance of greyish-red ashy material, appeared to underlay **(046)** and as such it seems likely that they also derive from a burning episode, although there were no other indications to suggest that this happened *in-situ*. To the south of **(045)**, and possibly beneath it, was a friable, mottled reddish brown silty sand **(044)** that also appeared to sit within the shallow cut **[043]** with natural **(038)** present to the south. Each of these deposits seen in the base of the sondage were approximately 0.25 m wide, so grab samples were taken from **(045)**, **(046)** and **(047)** to facilitate extraction of charcoal and burnt bone, but their inter-relationships and their relationship to stone deposit **(040)** remains unclear.

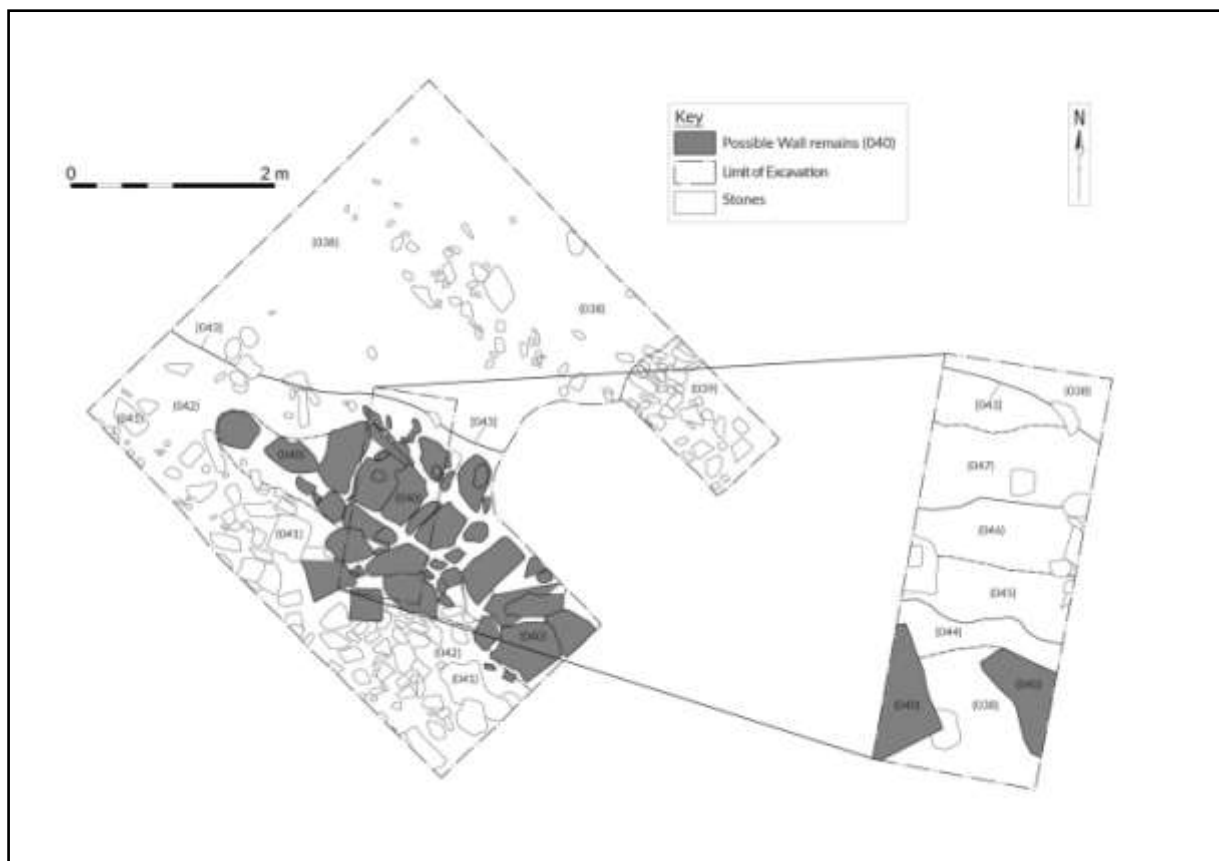


Figure 12: Post-ex plan of Trench 2



Image 3: Post - ex shot of Trench 1

11. Results – Black Hill

Trench 1

11.1

Trench 1 measure 14m x 2m, N-S and was located over the southern portion of the possible Bronze Age cairn, running from its summit to its outer edge. Below the 0.03m – 0.08m thick and very compact turf **(1000)** was a series of cairn deposits and some modern disturbance.

11.2

At the north end of the trench, at the highest central point of the cairn, there was a modern burnt deposit **(1001)** of firmly compacted, friable dark brown and black sandy, 3m in length and 0.04m in thickness, covering the width of the trench. Within this deposit was a large amount of relatively modern glass, rusted iron fragments as well as a stone with the name “J. Jolly” (SF 1034) carved into its surface. This deposit had been fairly badly disturbed by farm animals and erosion. It is not clear as to the date of this burnt deposit, it may post-date, or relate to the erection of the Trig Point which stands on top of the cairn. However the relationship between the trig-point and this deposit was not tested as the trench was 0.4m away from the base of the trig-point, and no cut relating to the erection of the trig point could be seen in the trench. Below **(1001)** was a deposit of very compact light yellow ashy silt **(1015)** that extended for 0.7m and was 0.1m thick, which sealed the undisturbed deposits **(1014)** and **(1017)**, which are described below, and relate to a burning event that appears to have happened in antiquity, but after the construction of the cairn.

11.3

In the rest of the trench there was clear evidence for the construction of the cairn as well as its architectural sophistication. In the southern portion of the trench, on the outer edge of the cairn was the remains of a substantial kerb **(1006)** which runs around the circumference of the cairn and was constructed with large angular and rounded boulders 0.7m x 0.5m x 0.4m in average extent (Image 4). In addition to this outer kerb there were two or possibly three further discrete lines of larger stones arranged in concentric rings and spaced

evenly, reaching into the centre of the cairn **(1011)** and **(1013)** and possibly **(1018)** (Figure 18).

11.4

The kerb **(1011)** is located 2m from the outer kerb and is constructed with sub rounded boulders, 0.5m x 0.2m x 0.2m in average size. Kerb **(1013)** was located 2m from **(1011)** and was constructed with sub-angular and sub-rounded stones 0.2m x 0.2m x 0.2m in average size, which appear to have been set into moderately compacted, creamy silty clay **(1023)**. The inner kerb **(1018)** was much more ephemeral compared to the other kerbs which are clearly deliberate architectural features of the cairn. Instead this inner kerb, which was located near the top of the cairn, 3m from kerb **(1011)** was constructed with sub-rounded and sub-angular stones 0.2m x 0.2m x 0.1m in average size and again possibly set within creamy silty clay **(1024)**.

11.5

Between these concentric lines of stones, were deliberately laid cobbles and stones, which form the body of the cairn, on top of which was a deposit of what appeared to be heat shattered, flat and small stone fragments and pebbles **(1002)**, **(1003)** and **(1004)**. These deposits were given separate context numbers during excavation but all relate to the same deposit and were not found at the northern end of the trench, around the top of the cairn or associated with the burnt deposit **(1001)**. It is not clear what these deposits represent. They may have been deposited above the stones and cobbles to seal the cairn with a final layer of stones, or alternatively they may represent a natural deposit of small stones, weathered or eroded from the “formal” cairn material. This deposit was between 0.1m and 0.2m in places and was 8m in length across the 2m wide slot across the cairn.

11.6

Abutting the outer kerb **(1006)** as well as kerb **(1011)** and sitting below the gravely deposit **(1004)** was a deposit of rounded cobbles **(1005)** which were 0.1m in average diameter, and were interspersed and heavily disturbed by grass roots. Directly below this deposit of fairly small cobbles was a deposit of substantial boulders **(1010)**, 0.5m x 0.4m x 0.3m in average size, constituting the original and undisturbed cairn material.

11.7

Between the kerb **(1011)** and kerb **(1013)**, and below the gravely deposit **(1002)** was a further deposit of undisturbed cairn material consisting of small angular boulders **(1012)**, 0.4m x 0.3m x 0.2m in average size, which sat within a deposit of loosely compacted light grey silt **(1020)** that contained up to 20% gravel inclusions. Between **(1013)** and the more ephemeral kerb **(1018)**, and sitting below the gravely deposit **(1002)** was a disturbed deposit of rounded cobbles **(1015)** that were 0.45m x 0.33m x 0.25m in average size. Below this disturbed cairn material, and extending from 1m from the northern edge of the trench for 3.5m, was a series of charcoal rich deposits which sat within what appears to be a large pit **[1020]** that was excavated into the top of the cairn, after the cairn had been constructed.

11.8

Below **(1015)** was a 0.05m thick deposit of loosely compacted, dark brown, sand **(1014)** that contained large amounts of charcoal inclusions as well as a number of iron, bone and stone artefacts. This deposit sealed a loosely compacted, charcoal rich black, sticky sandy silt **(1017/1019)** that was 0.14m in thickness, that contained a number of artefacts including iron fragments, coarse stone tools, bone and possible shale beads (SF: 1020). This charcoal rich deposit was extensively bulk sampled (Samples: 1001 -1007). These deposits sat within a pit **[1020]** cut into the cairn material **(1016)** and **(1021)**, and was 3m in length and 1m in depth (

Figure 13). The pit was U-shaped in profile with gentle sloping sides and a concave base. It is not clear if this pit was cut for the charcoal rich deposits to be placed into, or if this was some sort of fire pit sitting on top of the cairn, and it is possible that this feature post dates the use of the cairn. However it is not clear if the artefacts within the deposit relate to disturbed cairn material or relate to a later reuse of the monument. The cairn material **(1016)** consisted of large stones 0.2m x 0.12m x 0.08m in average size, below which was a second lower level of cairn material **(1021)** which consisted of small angular and flat stone slabs, 0.9m x 0.7m x 0.1m in average size.

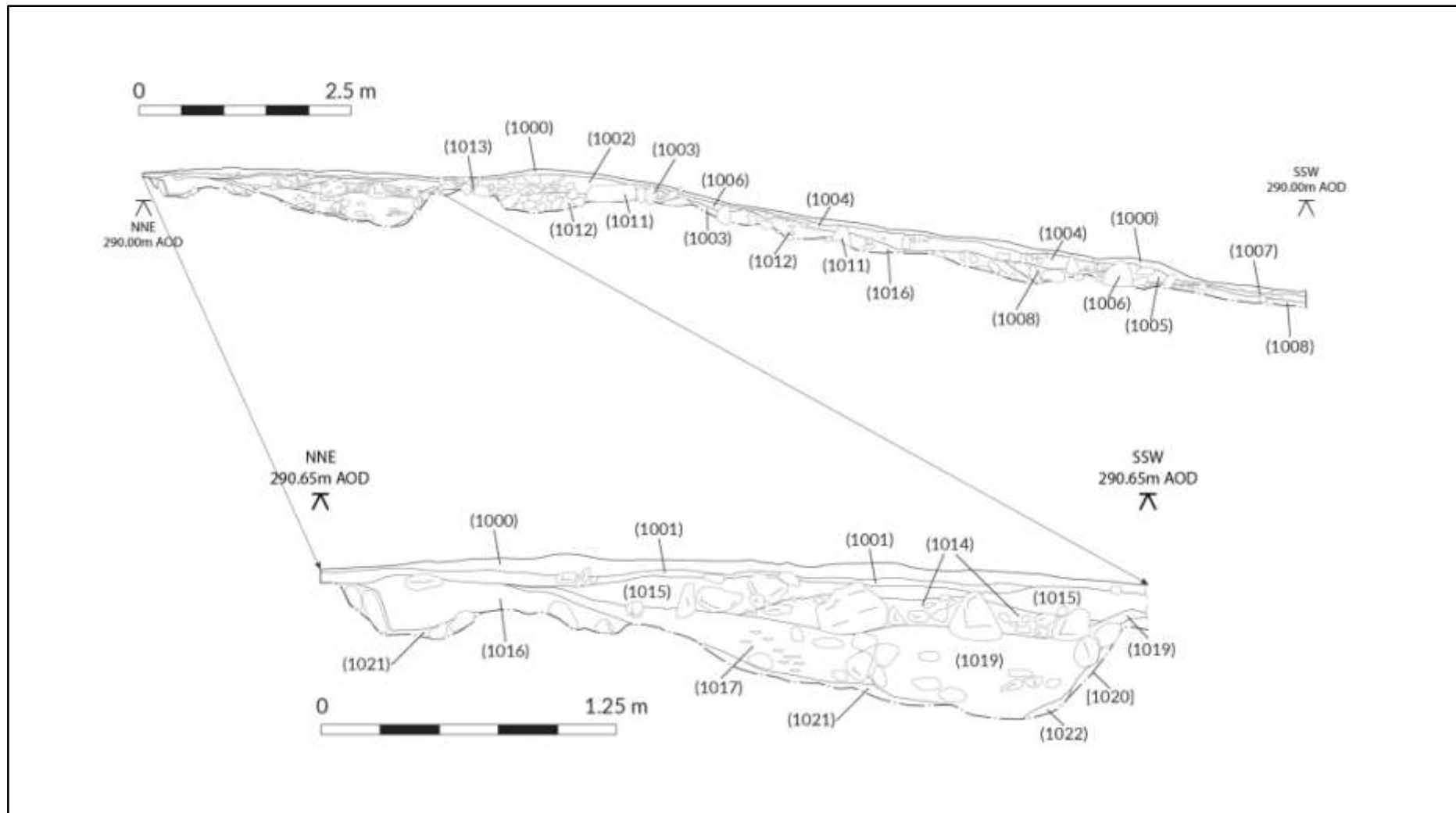


Figure 13: The West facing section Trench 1 Black Hill

11.9

At the southern end of the trench and out with the outer kerb, were a series of natural colluvial deposits. Deposit **(1007)** of firmly compacted dark brown, silt that contained small pebbles inclusions and was 0.05m thick that sat on top of a loosely compacted dark brown, 0.14m thick sandy silt **(1008)** as well as a more firmly compacted, dark grey sandy silt **(1009)** that contained numerous small pebbles, below which was the natural subsoil **(1025)** which was an orange gravelly silt.

Trench 2

11.10

Trench 2 measured 6m by 8m N-S and was located over the *fort* rampart on the north side of the site (Image 5). The trench was located over this portion of the rampart as it was most denuded in this area, as was noted on the original RCHAMS survey from the 1950's, and therefore the archaeological intervention would hopefully cause little further damage.



Image 4: Working shot of excavation of Trench 1 with kerb in foreground, Black Hill

11.11

Below the 0.05-0.1m thick, very hard and compact turf and topsoil **(2000)** was the remains of the *fort* rampart **(2002)**. Abutting and overlying the outer, northern part of the rampart was a deposit of dark grey, moderately compacted, organic rich, silt **(2001)**, 0.2m in maximum depth. This deposit may have been deposited through natural processes in antiquity after the abandonment of the site as it contained numerous moderately sized cobbles, 0.2m x 0.2m x 0.05m in average extent, which had tumbled from the rampart. In addition the deposit contained a small fragment of prehistoric pottery (**SF: 201**), similar to that found below the rampart.

11.12

Sitting on top of **(2001)** in the northern portion of the trench was a colluvial deposit of moderately compacted, mid-brown sandy silt **(2004)** that contained frequent small stones and abundant grass roots, which was up to 0.1m thick where it was excavated. The full extent of this deposit was not discovered as it was not fully excavated to the natural subsoil and therefore some archaeological features may have existed below the deposit on the outside of the rampart. This deposit was similar to a colluvial deposit of firmly compacted dark brown sand **(2003)** that contained occasional small stones and abundant grass roots, which was up to 0.05m thick, abutting the interior of the rampart in the southern portion of the trench. Both of these natural deposits relate to the post abandonment of the site, and are different from the silty deposit **(2005)** which appears to have been deposited during the use of the site. This 0.02m thick deposit **(2005)** of firmly compacted, mid grey, silt, contained occasional small stones and charcoal flecking, was directly below **(2003)** and abutted the inner part of the rampart **(2002)** and sat above the possible Old Ground Surface (OGS) **(2006)**.

11.13

The *fort* rampart **(2002)** is 3m in width in this portion of the enclosure/site and is very badly robbed, with only one course surviving in places, to a maximum height of 0.3m, representing the foundation deposit of the rampart. This section the rampart was built using various types and sizes of stone, with no coherent structure; including small rounded cobbles 0.1m x 0.2m x 0.1m in average size as well as larger and possibly heat affected shattered slabs 0.3m x 0.1m x 0.01m in average size. There were also a small number of larger boulders in the location of this trench, while more can be seen in other locations around the rampart, measuring 0.7m x 0.6m x 0.4m in average size. These boulders appear to have been quarried or gathered from the Black Hill itself and are of the pink Dolerite, from which the hill consists, which would have provided a distinctive colour to the rampart. Many of the stones within the rampart were very loose and sat within a matrix of grey silt **(2008)** that had abundant grass roots as well as occasional larger tree roots, also highlighting how badly damaged the rampart is in this part of the enclosure.



Image 5: Trench 2 with fort rampart, looking west, Black Hill

11.14

The rampart (Figure 19) sealed a deposit of 0.1m thick, firmly compacted, dark grey sticky silt **(2006)** which contained occasional small stones and up to 10% charcoal and organic rich material as well as a large amount of

prehistoric pottery (SF: 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209 & 211). The pottery (Image 6) was discovered in a discrete concentration towards the outer portion of the rampart, and may represent a single vessel that was smashed during the construction of the rampart, but this will need to be confirmed during post excavation analysis. The deposit (2006) ran the width of the rampart, and may represent the remains of an old ground surface (OGS), as such a bulk sample was taken for environmental and dating evidence (Sample #: 203). Towards the outer edge of the deposit (2006), below the northern, outer edge of the rampart was a 0.03m thick deposit of moderately compacted grey silt (2007), that contained two fragments of pottery (SF:210 & 212). This deposit was very similar to (2005) and appears to have been deposited naturally during the use of the rampart. Below (2006) and (2007) was the natural firmly compacted, dark yellow, sandy silt, subsoil (2009), that had up to 10% gravel inclusions with some root or possible borrowing damage, there was no evidence of earlier phases of enclosure or structures in this small slot through the rampart, but as such a small area was excavated the possibility remains that this evidence would be found if a larger area was excavated.



Image 6: Pottery fragments from beneath the rampart, Black Hill

Trench 3

11.15

Below the thin and very compact turf (3000) the trench came down on to a stone spread (3006), identified by RCHAMS as a possible small structure attached to the stone wall (3004). On the western side of the wall was a deposit of loosely compacted dark-grey brown sandy loam (3001), that contained abundant large pebbles and root inclusions, as well as a possible coin (SF#: 3001) discovered in the north-west portion of the trench. Intermixed with this deposit were a discrete deposit of friable brown-black sand (3002) that was 1.8m x 0.9m in extent, with frequent charcoal inclusions and small-medium stones 0.13m in diameter.

11.16

The stone wall or rampart (3004), which extends across the length of the site was 0.8m in width and 0.4m in height, was of dry stone construction with a variety of sizes of stone from large boulders 0.3m in diameter, to

small stones 0.05m in average size, sitting within a matrix of naturally deposited very loose light gray silt. Below this primary structure was a deposit of firmly compacted grey sandy clay (**3008**) that contained occasional small and medium sized cobbles 0.14m-0.34m in diameter as well as occasional flecks of charcoal. This deposit extended below the stone spread (**3006**) and associated features, as well as the colluvial deposits on the western, outside edge of the wall and possibly represents an OGS or deliberately deposited clay platform, buried before these features were constructed. Below (**3001**), but sitting above (**3008**) and directly below the stone wall (**3004**) on its western edge was a deposit of loosely compacted dark brown silt (**3015**) 0.03m in thickness. Sitting between this discrete deposit and (**3008**) was a thin firmly compacted charcoal rich, black deposit (**3014**), 0.09m thick that extends to the edge of the trench, containing small pebbles as well as fragments of possible iron ore and slag (SF# 3009/3010), which is similar to other possible OGS layers found across the site. Below this deposit was the natural loosely compacted orange/brown sandy silt (**3016**) with gravel inclusions.

11.17

On excavation it was proven that the wall cut the stone spread (**3006**) and that instead of forming a square structure, as depicted on RCHAMS plan, it appears that this feature may be the robbed out remains of cairn or roundhouse. The spread (**3006**) consisted of sub-angular stones of various sizes ranging from 0.1m – 0.3m in diameter, sitting within a matrix of friable – loose dark brown-gray sand (**3024**), and while there was no definite outer wall to the spread, there did appear to be more substantial outer stones (**3005**), which may have been the remains of a kerb for a cairn or a wall for a roundhouse, which consisted of larger, sub-rounded stones 0.4m – 0.5m in diameter. Overall this feature was oval in nature, 9m in length north to south and 7m in width east to west but as noted it was truncated by the stone wall (**3004**) on its western edge, and appears that it may have originally have been circular in plan.

11.18

One L-shaped slot, Slot A (Figure 14), 3m x 3m, was excavated through these features in order to test the relationships between the outer edge of the spread (**3005**) and its interior (**3006**) and the wall (**3004**) on its western edge. A second smaller slot, Slot B, 2m x 1m, was excavated through a more substantial outer edge, on the south east side of the feature.

11.19

In Slot B no clear relationship or structural feature on the outer edge of the stones could be determined. Below (**3006**), which was 0.2m thick in this section of the feature, was a deposit of firmly compacted dark grey sand (**3007**) that contained frequent inclusions of large angular stones 0.15m-0.25m in average diameter, as well as flecks of charcoal, which may represent an OGS below this part of the stony feature. Below this deposit was a friable light brownish sandy silt (**3009**), 0.1m in thickness that contained abundant small stone inclusions. Between deposits (**3009**) and (**3007**), in the southern portion of the slot, was a discreet deposit of friable dark brown sandy (**3010**) 0.75m in length and 0.05m in thickness, that contained abundant small stone inclusions.

11.20

Around the eastern portion of the trench on the outside of the stone spread was a deposit of friable, dark greyish brown sand (**3003**) with abundant large angular stone inclusions, which was 0.03m thick. Below deposit (**3003**), on the outer edge of the stone spread in the northern part of the L-shaped slot was a deposit of firmly compacted dark brown sand (**3012**) that had abundant stones and small pebbles, with charcoal fleck inclusions, which was 0.05m in thickness, extending to the edge of the trench. Below deposit (**3012**) was a firmly compacted light brown- orange sand (**3017**) that had gravel inclusions which is likely the same or similar to (**3013**) a firmly compacted, yellow-brown sand 0.47m in length and 0.1m in thickness, which extends below the stone spread (**3006**) and the possible clay platform/OGS (**3008**). Between (**3008**) and (**3017**) in the northern portion of Slot A, there was what appeared to be a burnt deposit or lens (**3018**) of firmly compacted dark brown/black sand that was 0.66m x 0.41m x 0.03m in extent.

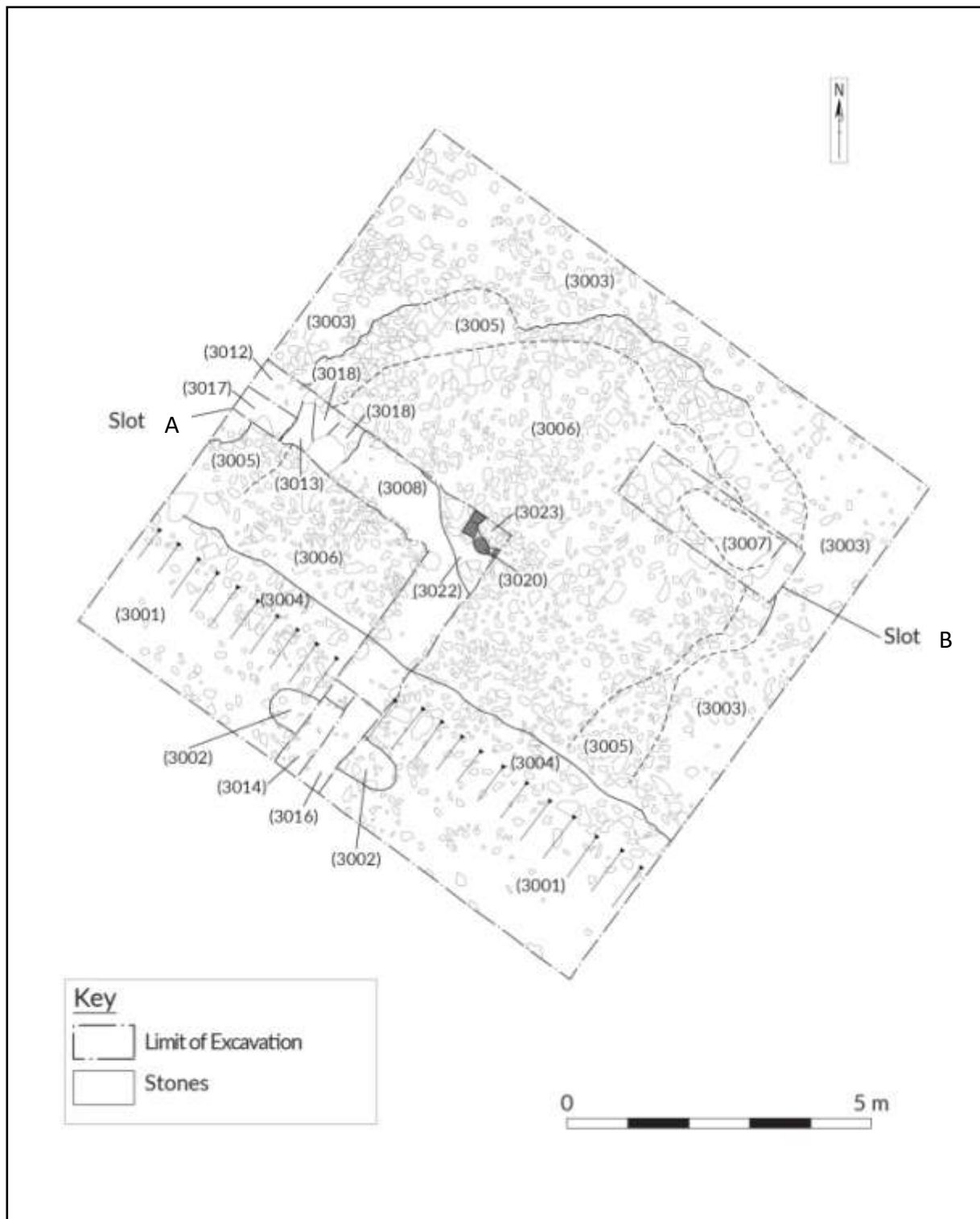


Figure 14: Post - ex plan of Trench 3 Black Hill

11.21

In the corner of Slot A there was a discrete feature which was not excavated but might be the remains of a central pit, posthole or cist which was defined by a group of large angular stones **(3020)**, 0.25m x 0.25m x 0.1m in average size forming a quarter of a circle in plan, 0.8m x 0.6m x 0.4m in revealed extent (Figure 15). Within the centre of this feature, in an area with less stones, there was a deposit of friable, dark brown sand **(3023)**, 0.2m x 0.23m in extent, which was not excavated. This feature sat within a possible sub-circular cut **(3021)** that was 1.5m x 1.36m in extent, and was filled or covered by a deposit **(3022)** of firmly compacted reddish brown sandy clay with occasional gravel inclusions.

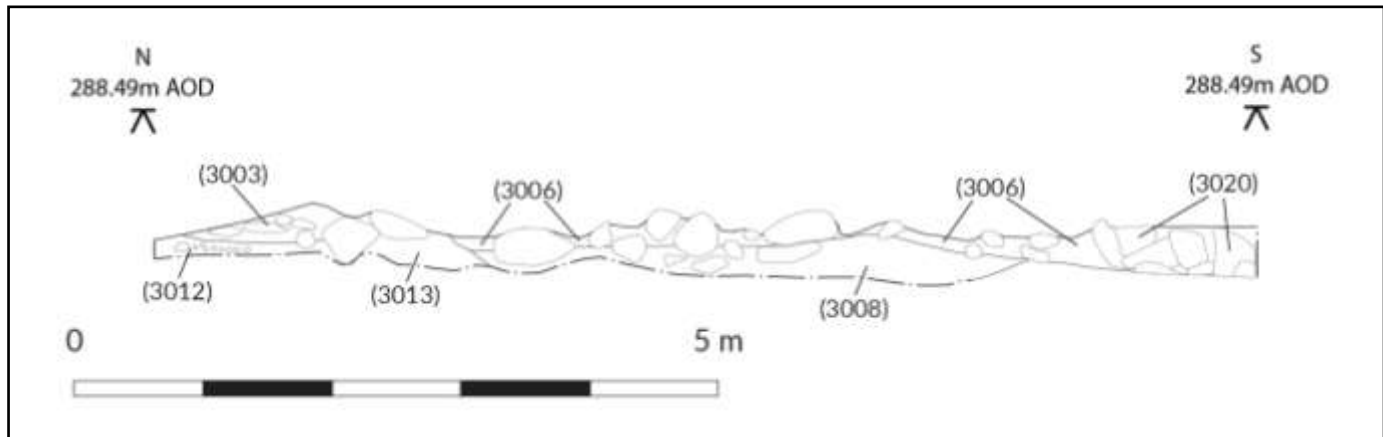


Figure 15: West facing section Slot A Black Hill

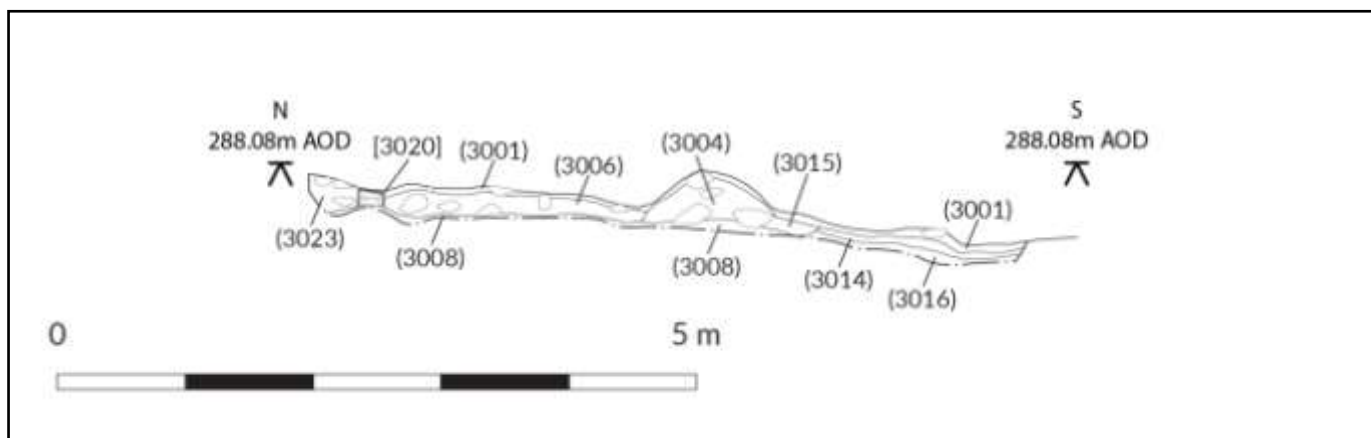


Figure 16: West facing section Slot B Black Hill

Trench 4

11.22

Trench 4 measured 5m x 2m E - W and was located over the possible late Medieval or early modern field boundary that runs across the fort in order to investigate how the feature was constructed and to recover dating evidence (Image 7) (Figure 17).

11.23

Below the 0.1-0.15m turf and topsoil (**4000**) was the bank material (**4004**), (**4003**) and (**4006**) as well as natural deposits (**4002**), (**4005**). Sitting within the shallow sloping and concave base of the earthwork ditch cut [**4012**], which was 1.2m in width, was a loosely compacted dark grey silt (**4002**) up to 0.1m in depth. Deposit (**4002**) covered dark brown, moderately compacted sandy silt (**4003**), which was 0.2m in depth, that formed part of the base of the earthwork, derived from the ditch. This deposit was the same as the 0.3m thick (**4006**), a moderately compacted dark brown sandy silt on the eastern edge of the earthwork. A fragment of a possible coarse stone tool (SF: 401) was discovered from (**4006**), which may have been removed from its original location when the earthwork was constructed, and the ditch, from which this deposit was constructed from, was excavated. Deposit (**4006**) was partially covered by a post construction deposit of moderately compacted dark grey sandy silt (**4005**), which was 0.03m thick, at the eastern edge of the trench. The sandy silt deposits (**4003**) and (**4006**) which formed the base of the bank earthwork were quite different from the deposit (**4002**) which formed the core of the bank. Deposit (**4004**) was a light brown/yellow silty sand, 0.4m thick, and was much drier and friable compared to the more silty deposits. It is not clear why deposit (**4004**) was so different in character from the lower deposits (**4003** / **4006**), but one suggestion may be due to the differential moisture

content of the deposits due to their relative closeness to the surface.

11.24

Below the earthwork deposits **(4004)**, **(4003)** and **(4006)**, at a depth of 0.4m, was a deposit of moderately compacted dark grey silt **(4007)**, which was 0.2m thick and contained occasional small rounded stoned and flecks of charcoal. This deposit was effectively sealed by the construction of the bank earth work and is possibly an OGS relating to when the earthwork was constructed, as such a large sample (Sample #: 4003) was taken, in order to identify environmental and dating evidence. Below **(4007)**, was a 0.1m thick, deposit of moderately compacted natural orange silt **(4008)** which was very similar to the natural deposit of moderately compacted orange silt **(4009)**, which was 0.05m thick, below **(4006)**. These deposits appear to be natural colluvium and sealed moderately compacted black sand **(4010)**. Deposit **(4010)** appears to have been derived as a result of burrowing or root damage, of which there is a lot of evidence throughout the deposits in the trench. Below these deposits was the natural, moderately compacted orange, sandy silt, subsoil **(4001/4011)**.



Image 7: South facing section of Trench 4, Black Hill

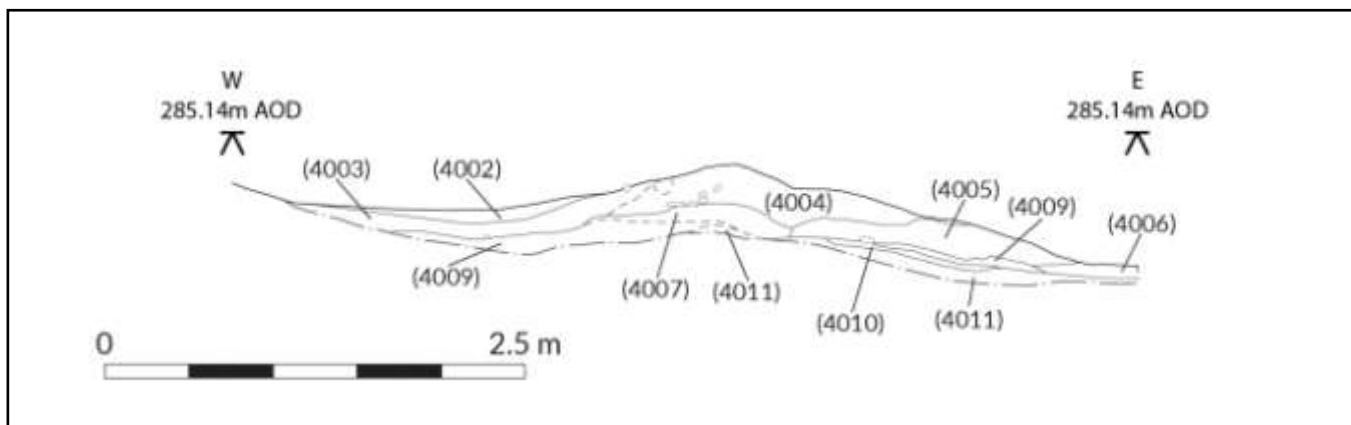


Figure 17: South facing section Trench 4 Black Hill

Trench 5

11.25

Trench 5 measured 17m x 2m, running WNW – ESE and was located over the settlement rampart on the northern side of the settlement, close to where it abuts the fort rampart (Image 9). The purpose of the trench was to investigate how the rampart was constructed, if there were multiple phases of construction, if there are earlier phases of activity, such as old ground surfaces, or enclosure below the rampart, and to secure dating evidence. Additionally the trench investigated if there was any structural evidence in this location abutting the interior of the rampart such as evidence for roundhouses. Lastly the trench was used to address the disturbance caused by the rabbit burrowing, and gorse growth at this location which will inform future management strategies.

11.26

Below the 0.1m – 0.2m thick turf and topsoil **(501)** were the remains of two ramparts and related ditch as well as evidence for possible old ground surface abutting the inner rampart (Figure 20). Cut into both the outer and inner ramparts were palisade slots **[514 & 522]**. A large (Image 8) V-shaped ditch **[503]** with steeply sloping sides and a flat base with a sharp break of slope at the bottom and more gentle at the top, measuring 1.2m in maximum depth and 3.5m in width at the top and 0.3m wide at the base, the excavated material from which used to create the inner and outer ramparts (Figure 20). The ditch was filled by a series of loosely compacted natural deposits. The primary fill **(519)** was a loosely compacted orange gravelly sand with occasional flecks of charcoal and small stones, 0.15m thick, which was sampled in order to provide potential environmental and dating evidence (Sample 502). Above this deposit was very loose yellow sand **(518)** that was 0.5m thick and contained a large amount of moderately sized angular stones. This deposit may have been deposited through the slumping of the inner rampart deposit (502). On top of this deposit, in the northern portion of the ditch, was a loosely compacted orange silty sand **(517)** which was up to 0.15m thick and contained occasional small stones. Above this thin deposit was a moderately compacted light brown silt **(516)** which formed the upper 0.2m of the ditch, and partially covered the inner rampart. Sitting within a shallow 0.05m deep hollow in the middle of the ditch, just below the topsoil, was a loosely compacted dark brown silty deposit **(515)** that contained modern material such as plastic, glass and metal.

11.27

The outer rampart consisted of a moderately compacted orange sand **(504/512)** and was 3.2m in width and 0.4m in height, into which a palisade slot was cut **[514]**. This 0.8m in deep slot was 0.5m in width at the top, with a sharp break of slope and vertical sides leading to a sharp concave base that was 0.1m in width. The slot was primarily filled by a reddish brown friable-loose sand **(526)**, 0.4m in thickness, with a large number of moderately sized stones and may have acted as packing for the palisade. Above this deposit was a, 0.4m thick, loosely compacted dark grey silt **(513)** that appears to be a naturally formed silting deposit after the palisade has been removed or rotted away (this was not clear on excavation). In the northern portion of the trench partially covering the outer rampart were a series of colluvial deposits **(507)** and **(508)** that overlay the remains of a possible discrete and disturbed feature of loosely compacted, dark grey sandy silt **(509)**. Deposit **(509)** was 0.8m in width and 0.2 m in depth and contained large amounts medium sized angular stones.

11.28

The inner palisade consisted of a loosely compacted yellow orange sandy gravel **(502)**, that contained large amounts of angular stones, especially in its core portion. This rampart was larger and more spread out than the outer rampart measuring around 6m in width and surviving to 0.5m in maximum height, and was heavily disturbed by rabbit borrows and roots. Below the middle part of the rampart, sitting directly on top of the bedrock, was a discrete deposit of orange-red burnt/scorched silty sand **(521)** that was 0.4m in extent, which may represent pre-rampart activity. (Is it in-situ burning and was it sampled?)



Image 8: East facing section of settlement ditch in Trench 5, Black Hill

11.29

The inner rampart **(502)** was cut on its southern edge by a palisade slot **[522]** that was 0.7m in maximum depth, 0.6m in width at the top, with a sharp break of slope and moderately sloping sides leading to a flat base that was 0.2m in width. The slot **(522)** was filled by a very loose dark yellow sandy gravel **(523)** that contained occasional small stones as well as a much more substantial stone setting **(525)**, of large angular stones 0.15m x 0.15m x 0.1m in average size that would have formed the packing material for the palisade posts.

11.30

Abutting the inner edge of the inner rampart **(502)**, and possibly representing activity related to the palisade phase of the enclosure was a deposit of firm, friable dark grey-brown sand **(511)** that contained occasional flecks of charcoal as well as large amounts of small to medium sized stones, that may have formed part of a surface or occupation layer within the settlement. Within this deposit, which was sampled (Sample # 503) were a number of worked chert lithics (SF#: 501-504) as well as a possible fragment of shale (SF#: 505).



Image 9: Post - ex shot of Trench 5 from the North, Black Hill



Figure 18: Post - ex plan of upper half of Trench 1 Black Hill

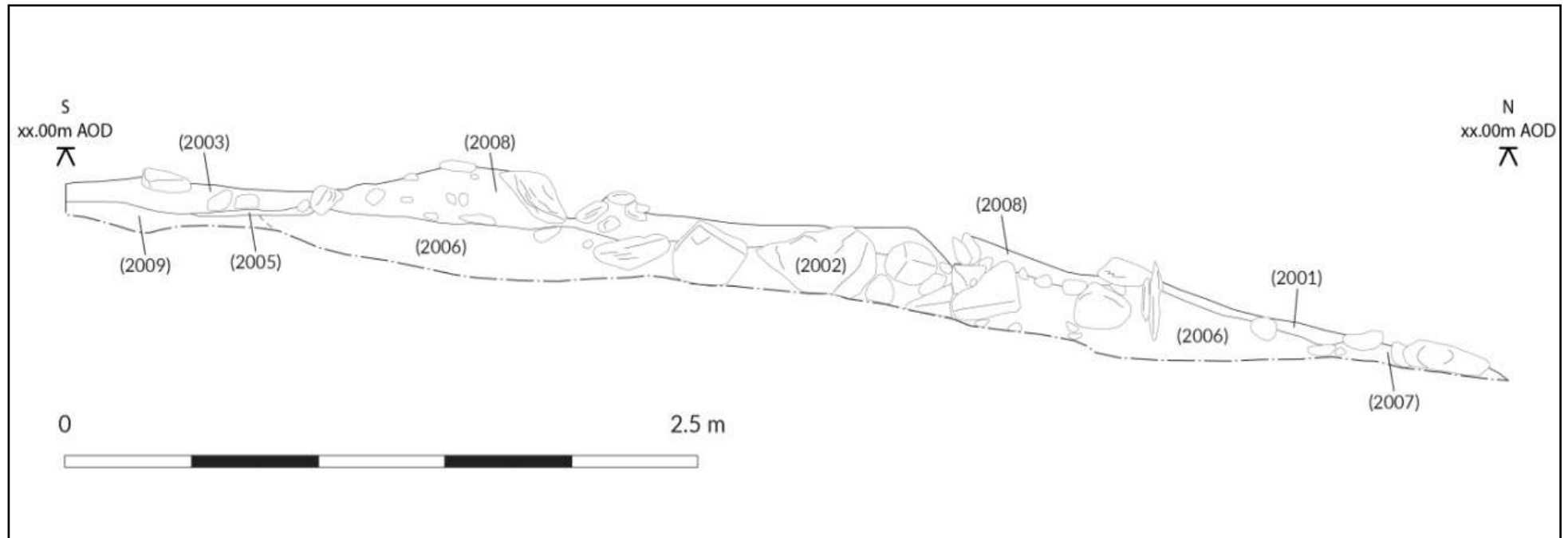


Figure 19: East facing section of slot through rampart, Trench 2 Black Hill

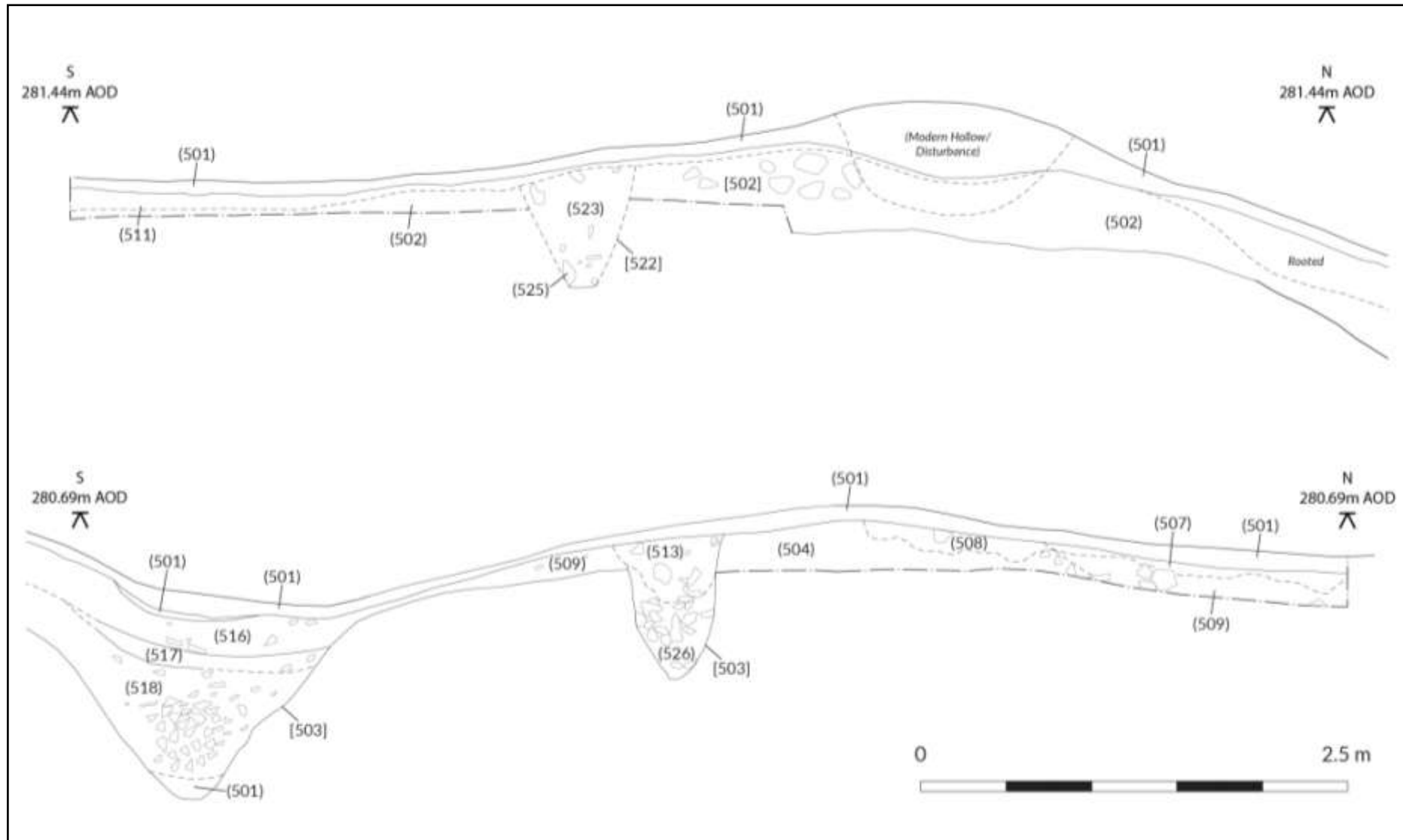


Figure 20: East facing section of Trench 5 Black Hill

12. Discussion and Summary

12.1

The sites excavated as part of Investigating the Past, Castle Qua and Black Hill, are of national archaeological significance and require a programme of post-excavation analysis to more fully understand the results of the fieldwork. Several key observations can however be made about the sites at this early stage which will help to inform post-excavation strategy.

12.2

The evidence recovered from Castle Qua suggests that the site is of prehistoric or early medieval origin and that it was not used during the Medieval period. Apart from two very degraded fragments of Medieval pottery that were discovered in the topsoil features, there was no evidence for Medieval activity on the site.

12.3

Trench 1 located over the potential bailey area, identified by RCHAMS archaeologists during the development phase of the project in 2013, did not identify any evidence of Medieval activity and it can be said with some certainty that this flat area above the site was not used for such purposes. Instead the discovery of the outer ditch and the partial remains of the associated rampart, both of which are partially preserved around the eastern side of the site, reveals the full extent of the enclosing works of Castle Qua. This large and substantial ditch, 3.7m in width and 2.7m in depth, which along with the much larger inner ditch, which was not fully excavated, demonstrates the monumental nature of the enclosing works at Castle Qua.

12.4

No artefacts were recovered from the ditch and it is not possible to ascribe an accurate date as to the construction of these enclosing works, but it could be suggested that they are of later prehistoric or early Medieval origin. It is hoped that suitable dating material will have been recovered from the bulk soil samples that were taken during the excavation.

12.5

The outer ditch was filled by a very homogenous deposit of very well sorted, reddish brown clay, and during the excavation there was considerable debate as to the nature of the depositional process that resulted in this deposit and the way in which the ditch was filled. It was not clear if the ditch was filled very quickly by this deposit, perhaps as a deliberate act, or if it had been rapidly filled as a result of a dramatic environmental event associated with heavy rainfall and flooding. While another interpretation was that it was filled very slowly over a long period of time, after the site had been abandoned. Each of these scenarios results in a very different interpretation of the use and abandonment of the site. Was the ditch left to silt up naturally during the use of the site? Or was it filled rapidly, due to changing ideas of the nature or enclosure or perhaps as a result of the different practices that took place within the site or the relative status of the individuals that lived there? Or was it left to silt up naturally, after the site had been abandoned? Kubiena samples were taken during the excavation, and will be subject to post-excavation analyses that will hopefully shed some light on these interpretations and questions.

12.6

One piece of evidence that might suggest that the site was abandoned and left to degrade naturally is that the outer ditch was not deliberately back filled with the rampart material. Some rampart material can be seen to have slumped into the inner ditch suggesting that the site may have been left to degrade naturally. If there was deliberate back filling of either of the ditches then one would presumably see evidence for the deliberate destruction of both the outer and inner rampart. The outer rampart is clearly badly degraded, having slumped into the inner ditch, but the inner rampart still stands to a substantial height, indicating that it has not been slighted in any deliberate way, though some of it has clearly slumped into the interior of the site, as is

demonstrated in Trench 2.

12.7

Trench 2, located within the interior of the site revealed the possible remains of the foundation of a stone built structure, which sat directly on top of the natural subsoil. The full extent of this feature was not revealed during the excavation as the stones ran into the baulk of the trench but it can be suggested that it would have been a substantial structure. No dating evidence in the form of artefacts were recovered from around or below the stones and it is not possible to suggest a date for activity in this part of the site, or for the construction of this structure, but it is hoped that environmental samples will reveal suitable material for radiocarbon dating.

12.8

The stones themselves were located at a depth of 0.4m demonstrating the post-use deposition of large amounts of soils over the archaeological features, due to erosion from the interior rampart as well from the build up of what may be interpreted as “forest soils”. As a result two observations can be made. The first is that the interior rampart was in fact much larger and much more substantial in the past and the second is that there is the potential for well preserved and undisturbed archaeology within the interior of the site, abutting this inner rampart. In addition, the archaeological features discovered sitting within this forest soil, at a depth of only 0.2m suggests a later phase of activity at the site, possibly associated with the tree coppicing that took place here, as evidenced by the coppiced trees that cover the area.

12.9

The area enclosed at Castle Qua is disproportionately small compared to the monumental enclosing works that surround the site and while unusual examples of sites of this nature can be found in other parts of west central Scotland (see Murtagh 2014, Chapter 2). One site that was excavated by Hendry in the 1960’s is Castle Hill near Darvel in Ayrshire. This site had a 16m wide ditch that enclosed an area only 422 Sq.m in extent. And contained evidence of domestic activity in the form of a substantial timber built round house, 12m in diameter as well as a number of artefacts including iron fragments, the upper part of a rotary quern and Samian Ware (Hendry 1962, 1963) suggesting a late first millennium BC early first millennium AD date. While the evidence from Castle Qua does not necessarily reveal such evidence, it can be suggested that there a number of similarities with sites such as Castle Hill, especially in the extent of the monumental enclosing works.

12.10

These kinds of monumentally enclosed sites are relatively rare but there does appear to be a cluster of them in west central Scotland, compared to other parts of the country (see Murtagh 2014, Chapter 2). This suggests that a different form of enclosure and practice of enclosing space was taking place in this part of Scotland. This may relate to different cultural or social conditions to do with the nature of how status was constructed, maintained or materialised while another interpretation may see a different group of people occupying this region compared to other parts of the Scotland. Ideas to do with the cosmological nature of Iron Age settlement have been readily explored by archaeologists (e.g. Parker Pearson 1994), and the monumentality of the enclosing works at Castle Qua, and sites like it, may also reflect some special purpose for these sites, perhaps associated with the people that constructed and lived within them or the practices that took place there.

12.11

At Black Hill excavations revealed a site with a complex history of enclosure and use. Trench 1 was located over the supposed Bronze Age cairn in order to test this interpretation and to investigate if it had been reused in the Iron Age. The trench revealed a series of concentric kerbs radiating from the centre of the mound, which is a typical form of Bronze Age cairn architecture and is similar in form to the recently discovered and excavated cairn at Cloburn Quarry, just outside Lanark. The possibility exists however that some of the “kerbs” especially at the top of the cairn, may be the remains of roundhouse walls and internal divisions, especially if we were to interpret the lower burnt material as occupation deposits relating to later activity on the site. In order to

resolve these interpretations, a larger area would have to be opened over the cairn, perhaps of up to a quarter or half of the overall structure.

12.12

There was later activity on top of the cairn, in the form of two discrete burning events. The latest, top-most burning event probably took place in the later part of the 19th century, as there were number of glass and china fragments as well as pieces of corroded iron while the discovery of a stone inscribed with the name “J. Jolly” perhaps indicates one of the people that would have been participating in this event. The lower and earlier burning activity however, may have some antiquity to it. Substantial amounts of burnt wood and carbonised material was recovered from this deposit indicating a large and substantial burning event. Within this deposit were a number of artefacts that might have prehistoric origin including small shale like beads, metal pins and pieces of bone. However, it was not clear during excavation if this burning deposit was a result of a fire, say in the 19th century, that was dug into the cairn and therefore disturbed prehistoric material or if this burning event is in itself a prehistoric event. If this is this case it is again unclear if this was the result of an Iron Age burning event, that disturbed Bronze Age remains or if the artefacts are in fact Iron Age in date. Analyses will take place on the artefacts that were discovered while soil samples were taken for processing which might reveal material suitable for dating evidence. The environmental analysis of this deposit material might also reveal something of the nature of the deposit, as the possibility exists that it represents occupation material of Iron Age origin, as discussed above.

12.13

Another feature that might be the remains of a cairn was discovered in Trench 3. On the RCHAMS plan of Black Hill surveyed in the 1950's, and published in the Inventory of Lanarkshire in 1978, there is a square structure depicted, adjoining what was interpreted as wall which runs across the enclosure. Trench 3 was excavated in order to investigate and define this structure and to investigate the wall. On excavation however it turns out that the square structure, is in fact a spread of stones laid out in a sub-circular arrangement and that there is no clear walls defined, leading to the suggestion that it might in fact be the base of a robbed out cairn. The central feature which was not excavated during the project is also of interest and may be the remains of a central cist. The wall feature cuts through this spread of stones, indicating that it is of some antiquity. The wall itself is of drystone construction, and it appears on excavation to be a later feature, perhaps Medieval, rather than associated with the later prehistoric activity on the site. Unfortunately no artefacts were discovered in relation to this feature, but a small sondage was excavated through the wall and soil samples taken from beneath it, which may indicate a date for its construction.

12.14

The nature of enclosure of Black Hill was investigated in Trench 2 which was located over the *fort* rampart and Trench 5 which was located over the *settlement* rampart. Each of enclosing works were constructed in quite different ways revealing differences in architecture in the two different phases of enclosing works. This difference in architectural form tells us a great deal about the different groups of people that were building these features and enclosing the hill.

12.15

The fort rampart only survived in one or two courses in places, and was not defined by an obvious outer or inner edge, and while there is no apparent signs of stone robbing, in the form of stone holes in the subsoil or underlying deposits, it can be suggested that this part of the rampart has been greatly disturbed over the millennia. Certainly there are more substantial surviving sections of the rampart around other parts of the fort, especially in the western and southern portions of the site, and further work in these areas may reveal the true structural nature of the rampart.

12.16

There was no evidence of earlier forms of enclosure below the rampart, suggesting that there was only one

phase of enclosure of the fort itself. This would be unusual given the evidence from other large, hilltop enclosed sites in west central Scotland that have been excavated where there is evidence for earlier phases of enclosure in the form of palisades, such as at Wardlaw Hill (Rideout et al 1992) in Ayrshire and Walls Hill (Alexander 1996, 2000; Newall 1960) in Renfrewshire.

12.17

Sealed below the stone base of the rampart there was what appears to be an Old Ground Surface. This deposit was bulk sampled and it is hoped that suitable material for radiocarbon dating is identified when processed. Unfortunately no OSL dating was carried out during the excavation. Within the OGS there was also the discrete collection of a large number of pottery shards, which may have come from a single vessel. Artefact analysis will be carried out on this pottery and the sherds will be assessed for suitability for other scientific analysis, such as gas chromatography-mass spectrometry (GCMS) analysis and X-Ray Fluorescence (XRF). These artefacts appear to be later prehistoric in date and appear to be diagnostic in nature and will be subject to specialist examination.

12.18

While there was no evidence of multiple phases of enclosure construction around the fort, the trench that was excavated over the settlement rampart did reveal different phases of enclosure. The enclosure here is of very different architectural form compared to the fort, and there are at least two phases of enclosure that can be seen in this location. First of all a large ditch was excavated on the exterior of the enclosure and the deposit heaped up to create a large rampart on the interior and exterior sides of the ditch. The ditch itself was 1.2m in depth and 3.5m in width around this section of the enclosing works. Later a large palisade slot was excavated through the rampart, on its inner edge. This is a different form of enclosure compared to the fort and demonstrates a different form of architectural technology and practice. Stone tools were discovered from within this trench but there was no secure dating evidence, which will hopefully be rectified once the soil samples have been analysed.

13. Future work and Post Excavation Research

13.1

Excavation has recovered environmental material from bulk samples and finds which will require further processing and analysis as part of a broader scheme of post-excavation work. A post-excavation research design (PERD) will be produced by Northlight Heritage in March 2018, as part of the ongoing CAVLP programme which will provide a recommended programme of analysis.

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15. APPENDIX 1: Tables / Concordances

Table 1: Context Information – Castle Qua

<i>Context No.</i>	<i>Trench</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Length (m)</i>	<i>Width (m)</i>	<i>Depth (m)</i>	<i>Description/Interpretation</i>	<i>Stratigraphy and/or phasing info</i>
001	1	Fill/Deposit	20	3	0.2	Brown loamy sand with Gravel, pebbles Burrowing animals, roots disturbance – topsoil	Topsoil
002	1	Fill/Deposit	3.3	1.8	-	Sub-angular pebbles - small to large range – possible surface	Fill of pit [014]
003	1	Fill/Deposit	3.8	3	-	Loamy san occasional cobbles and pebbles	
004	1	Fill/Deposit	1.6	4	-	Dark yellow brown friable sandy clay with occasional roots	Tree bowl deposit within topsoil
005	1	Fill/Deposit	2	2.4	-	Yellow Brown Friable silty clay occasional, small medium pebbles roots, burrowing animals	Tree bowl deposit within topsoil
006	1	Fill/Deposit	1.5	2	-	Yellow Brown Sandy clay occasional, small medium pebbles roots, burrowing animals	Tree bowl deposit within topsoil
007	1	Fill/Deposit	0.71	0.78	-	Yellow Brown Friable sandy clay occasional, small medium pebbles roots, burrowing animals	Tree bowl deposit within topsoil
008	1	Fill/Deposit	1.7	0.65	-	Yellow Brown sandy clay occasional, small medium pebbles roots, burrowing animals	Tree bowl deposit within topsoil
009	1	Fill/Deposit	1.07	0.67	0.08	Moderately compacted dark brown-grey silty-clay	Fill of pit [014] Same as (010)
010	1	Fill/Deposit	0.77	0.47	0.08	Moderately compacted dark brown-grey silty-clay	Fill of pit [014] Same as (009)
011	1	Fill/Deposit				Silty sand with abundant large pebbles	-
013	1	Fill/Deposit				Sandy clay with abundant pebbles	-
014	1	Cut	1.98	1.59	0.08	Shallow oval shaped pit with gentle sloping sides and a flat base	Filled by 009/010/002
015	1	Cut	1.65	0.5	-	Cut of tree bowl	Within topsoil
016	1	Fill/Deposit				Silty sand with flecks of charcoal and fine gravel	Fill of [015]
017	1	Fill/Deposit			0.38	Brown silty clay colluvium/overburden	Overburden above ditch fill

<i>Context No.</i>	<i>Trench</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Length (m)</i>	<i>Width (m)</i>	<i>Depth (m)</i>	<i>Description/Interpretation</i>	<i>Stratigraphy and/or phasing info</i>
018	1	Fill/Deposit			0.26	Brown silty clay colluvium/overburden	Overburden above ditch fill
019	1	Fill/Deposit			0.73	Moderately compacted reddish brown clay – fill of ditch	Fill of ditch within cut [034]
020	2	Fill/Deposit	-	-	0.25	Topsoil and turf	
021	2	Fill/Deposit	-	-	0.4	Loosely compacted reddish brown friable silty sand of forest soils	Below topsoil
022	2	Fill/Deposit	2.5	2	-	Spread of stones 0.15 – 0.3m average size	Within overburden (020)
023	1	Fill/Deposit	0.5	0.3	0.17-0.3	Firmly compacted dark greyish brown clay – fill of ditch	Above (024) below (019) in bottom of ditch
024	1	Fill/Deposit	0.73	0.6	0.13-0.17	Firmly compacted dark yellow sandy clay – primary fill of ditch	Below (023) primary fill of ditch
025	1	Fill/Deposit	1	1.1	0.8	Natural bedrock	Bedrock cut by ditch
026	2	Fill/Deposit	0.9	0.8	-	Very firm, mid grey brown sandy clay – Glacial till	Natural glacial till, below subsoil (035) cut by ditch
027	1	Fill/Deposit	0.87	0.53	-	Mid grey brown sandy clay with abundant stone and gravel inclusion - Glacial till	Natural glacial till, below subsoil (035) cut by ditch
028	1	Fill/Deposit	-	-	0.31	Topsoil in inner ditch	Topsoil in inner ditch
029	1	Fill/Deposit	2.5	0.5	-	Moderately compacted friable, light reddish brown silty sand with stone inclusions	Colluvium below topsoil
030	1	Fill/Deposit	7.7	2	0.52	Plastic reddish grey sandy clay with stone inclusion, fill of ditch	Below topsoil (028)
031	1	Fill/Deposit	2.9	0.23	0.31	Dark brown-grey sandy clay, that contained large amounts of medium sized stones – base of rampart	Sitting on top of natural bedrock (032)
032	1	Fill/Deposit	2.8	0.95	0.58	Natural bedrock below rampart	Below rampart (031)
033	1	Fill/Deposit	1.9	1	-	Small and large angular stones – slumping from outer rampart, within a matrix of reddish brown sandy clay	
034	1	Cut	2.66	1	1.46	Cut of inner ditch	Filled by (030)
035	1	Fill/Deposit	1.83	2	-	Natural firm light-yellow sandy clay subsoil	

<i>Context No.</i>	<i>Trench</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Length (m)</i>	<i>Width (m)</i>	<i>Depth (m)</i>	<i>Description/Interpretation</i>	<i>Stratigraphy and/or phasing info</i>
036	1	Fill/Deposit	5.7	1	-	Plastic, light reddish brown loam with abundant small cobbles	Below (029)
037	2	Fill/Deposit		0.3	0.5	Friable mottles grey-red sandy clay with many angular and rounded small gravel to large pebbles	below 024, above 034
038	2	Fill/Deposit	-	-	-	Firm Light Brownish Yellow Sand occasional angular/rounded small & large pebbles - subsoil	below 022, 039, cut by 043
039	2	Fill/Deposit	1.6	0.8		Firmly packed Dark Reddish Brown Sandy Loam, with Abundant large pebble - large cobble, both angular –stone tip	below 021, above 038
040	2	Structure	4.4	0.5-1.7	0.2	Stone wall foundation, curvilinear in plan of drystone construction, stone slabs 0.8x0.3x0.2 in size, E-W orientation	below 042, above 046
041	2	Deposit	4	0.7-1.3	-	Stone tumble 0.5m x 0.5m in average size	below 021, above 042
042	2	Fill/Deposit	3	1.5	-	Friable mottled reddish brown silty sand with angular and rounded small gravel to large pebbles– potential surface	below 041, above 040
044	2	Fill/Deposit	-	0.8	0.25	Friable mottled reddish brown silty sand with occasional small, angular and rounded gravel – fill of construction cut	below 045, 047; above 043
045	2	Fill/Deposit	-	0.8	0.25	Friable mottled greyish red silty sand with small occasional angular/rounded gravel, rare small and large pebbles – fill of construction cut	same as 047? below 046; above 044
046	2	Fill/Deposit	-	0.8	0.25	Firm mottled brownish red silty sand with occasional small, angular and rounded gravel; rare frags of burnt bone <0.005m in size; occasional flecks of charcoal – fill of construction cut	below 040; above 047, 045
047	2	Fill/Deposit	-	0.8	0.25	Friable mottled reddish brown silty sand with occasional small, angular and rounded gravel – fill of construction cut	same as 045? below 046; above 044

Table 2: Context Information – Black Hill

Trench 1

Context No.	Trench	Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description/Interpretation	Stratigraphy and/or phasing info
1000	1	Deposit/Fill	14	2	0.03-0.08	Topsoil	
1001	1	Deposit/Fill	3	2	0.04	Firmly compacted, friable dark brown and black sandy loam with large amounts of 19 th /20 th century artefacts and charcoal inclusions	Below Topsoil, above (1022)
1002	1	Deposit/Fill	8	2	0.1-0.2	Heat shattered, flat and small stone fragments and pebbles	Between kerbs and below topsoil same as (1003) & (1004)
1003	1	Deposit/Fill	8	2	0.1-0.2	Heat shattered, flat and small stone fragments and pebbles	Between kerbs and below topsoil same as (1002) & (1004)
1004	1	Deposit/Fill	8	2	0.1-0.2	Heat shattered, flat and small stone fragments and pebbles	Between kerbs and below topsoil same as (1003) & (1002)
1005	1	Deposit/Fill	2	2	-	Rounded cobbles 0.1m in average diameter, and were interspersed and heavily disturbed by grass roots – Fill of cairn	Abutting the outer kerb (1006) as well as kerb (1011) and sitting below the gravelly deposit (1004)
1006	1	Deposit/Fill	-	-	-	Large angular and rounded boulders 0.7m x 0.5m x 0.4m in average extent – outer kerb of cairn	Below topsoil – outer kerb of cairn
1007	1	Deposit/Fill	1	2	0.05	Moderately compacted dark brown, silt that contained small pebbles inclusions	Below topsoil above (1008)
1008	1	Deposit/Fill	1	2	0.14	Loosely compacted dark brown sandy silt	Below (1007) above (1009)
1009	1	Deposit/Fill	1	2	0.14	Firmly compacted, dark grey sandy silt	Below (1008) above subsoil (1025)

<i>Context No.</i>	<i>Trench</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Length (m)</i>	<i>Width (m)</i>	<i>Depth (m)</i>	<i>Description/Interpretation</i>	<i>Stratigraphy and/or phasing info</i>
1010	1	Deposit/Fill	-	2	-	Substantial boulders 0.5m x 0.4m x 0.3m in average size, constituting the original and undisturbed cairn material	Below (1005)
1011	1	Deposit/Fill				Sub rounded boulders, 0.5m x 0.2m x 0.2m in average size – cairn kerb	
1013	1	Deposit/Fill	-	2	-	Small angular boulders, 0.4m x 0.3m x 0.2m in average size – cairn material	Below (1002) between (1011) & (1013)
1014	1	Deposit/Fill	-	2	-	Loosely compacted, dark brown, loamy sand with charcoal inclusions as well as a number of iron, bone and stone artefacts	Set within (1023)
1015	1	Deposit/Fill				Disturbed deposit of rounded cobbles 0.45m x 0.33m x 0.25m in average size	
1016	1	Deposit/Fill				Large stones 0.2m x 0.12m x 0.08m in average size – cairn material	Above (1021) cut by [1020]
1017	1	Deposit/Fill	3		0.14	Loosely compacted, charcoal rich black, sticky sandy silt that contained a number of artefacts including iron fragments, coarse stone tools, bone and possible shale beads	Same as (1019), below (1014), fill of [1020]
1018	1	Deposit/Fill				Sub-rounded and sub-angular stones 0.2m x 0.2m x 0.1m in average size	Set within (1024)
1019	1	Deposit/Fill	3	-	0.14	Loosely compacted, charcoal rich black, sticky sandy silt that contained a number of artefacts including iron fragments, coarse stone tools, bone and possible shale beads	Same as (1017), below (1014), fill of [1020]
1020	1	Cut	3	-	1	U-shaped in profile with gentle sloping sides and a concave base – cut of pit	Cutting (1016) filled by (1017/1019)
1021	1	Deposit/Fill				Small angular and flat stone slabs, 0.9m x 0.7m x 0.1m in average size – cairn material	Below (1016)

Trench 2

<i>Context No.</i>	<i>Trench</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Length (m)</i>	<i>Width (m)</i>	<i>Depth (m)</i>	<i>Description/Interpretation</i>	<i>Stratigraphy and/or phasing info</i>
2000	2	Deposit/Fill	-	-	0.2	Turf and topsoil	
2001	2	Deposit/Fill	6	-	0.2	Dark grey, moderately compacted, organic rich, silt, contained numerous moderately sized cobbles, 0.2m x 0.2m x 0.05m in average extent – post abandonment deposit	Abuts rampart (2002) on north of trench, below (2004)
2002	2	Deposit/Fill	6	3	0.3	Rampart of stone, including small rounded cobbles 0.1m x 0.2m x 0.1m in average extent as well as larger and possibly heat affected shattered slabs 0.3m x 0.1m x 0.01m in average extent, occasional boulder 0.7m x 0.6m x 0.4m in average extent.	Below topsoil, above OGS (2006)
2003	2	Deposit/Fill	-	-	0.05	Firmly compacted dark brown loamy sand with occasional small stones and grass roots – colluvium	Below topsoil
2004	2	Deposit/Fill	-	-	0.1	Moderately compacted, mid-brown sandy silt, that contained frequent small stones and abundant grass roots – colluvium	Above (2001) below topsoil
2005	2	Deposit/Fill	-	-	0.02	Firmly compacted, mid grey, silt, contained occasional small stones and charcoal flecking	Below (2003) abutted inner part of the rampart (2002) and sat above the possible OGS (2006).
2006	2	Deposit/Fill	-	3	0.1	Possible OGS - firmly compacted, dark grey sticky silt which contained occasional small stones and up to 10% charcoal and organic rich material as well as a large amount of prehistoric pottery	Sealed by rampart (2002) sits on top of natural subsoil (2009)
2007	2	Deposit/Fill	-	0.4	0.03	Moderately compacted grey silt that contained two fragments of pottery	Below (2002), sits on top of natural subsoil (2009)
2008	2	Deposit/Fill	-	3	0.2	Matrix of loose grey silt in which sat the rampart (2002)	Rampart matrix
2009	2	Deposit/Fill	-	-	-	Natural firmly compacted, dark yellow, sandy silt - subsoil	Bellow (2006)

Trench 3

<i>Context No.</i>	<i>Trench</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Length (m)</i>	<i>Width (m)</i>	<i>Depth (m)</i>	<i>Description/Interpretation</i>	<i>Stratigraphy and/or phasing info</i>
3000	3	Deposit/Fill	-	-	0.05	Topsoil	
3001		Deposit/Fill	-	-	-	Loosely compacted dark-grey brown sandy loam, that contained abundant large pebbles and root inclusions	Surrounds stone spread 3004
3002		Deposit/Fill	1.8	0.9	-	Friable brown-black loamy sand with frequent charcoal inclusions and small-medium stones	On outside of wall 3006
3003		Deposit/Fill	-	-	0.03	Friable, dark greyish brown sandy loam with abundant large angular stone inclusions	In eastern portion of trench out with 3004
3004		Deposit/Fill	-	0.8	0.4	Stone wall	Cuts 3006
3005		Deposit/Fill	-	-	0.2	Outer stones of stone spread 3006, sub-rounded stones 0.4m – 0.5m in diameter	
3006		Deposit/Fill	9	7	0.2	Stone spread Consisted of sub-angular stones of various sizes ranging from 0.1m – 0.3m in diameter	Within matrix 3024, cut by 3004
3007		Deposit/Fill	-	-	0.2	Firmly compacted dark grey sandy loam that contained frequent inclusions of large angular stones 0.15-0.25 in average diameter, as well as flecks of charcoal – possible OGS	Below 3006, above 3009
3008		Deposit/Fill	-	-	0.05	Firmly compacted grey sandy clay that contained occasional small and medium sized cobbles 0.14m-0.34m in diameter as well as occasional flecks of charcoal – possible OGS	Below 3006 and 3004
3009		Deposit/Fill	-	-	0.1	Friable light brownish sandy silt that contained abundant small stone inclusions	Below 3007
3010		Deposit/Fill	0.75		0.05	A discreet deposit of friable dark brown sandy loam contained abundant small stone inclusions.	Between deposits (3009) and (3007) ,
3011		Deposit/Fill	-	-	-	Void	-
3012		Deposit/Fill	-	-	0.05	Firmly compacted dark brown loamy sand that had abundant stones and small pebbles, with charcoal fleck inclusions	Below 3003 on outer edge of 3006
3013		Deposit/Fill	0.47	-	0.1	Firmly compacted, yellow-brown loamy sand	Same as 3017, below 3012

<i>Context No.</i>	<i>Trench</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Length (m)</i>	<i>Width (m)</i>	<i>Depth (m)</i>	<i>Description/Interpretation</i>	<i>Stratigraphy and/or phasing info</i>
3014		Deposit/Fill	-	-	0.09	Firmly compacted charcoal rich, black containing small pebbles as well as fragments of possible iron ore and slag	Above 3008
3015		Deposit/Fill	-	-	0.03	Loosely compacted dark brown silt	Below wall 3004 above 3014/3008
3016		Deposit/Fill	-	-	-	Natural loosely compacted orange/brown sandy silt with gravel inclusions.	Natural subsoil
3017		Deposit/Fill	-	-	0.1	Firmly compacted light brown- orange loamy sand that had gravel inclusions	Same as 3013, below 3012
3018		Deposit/Fill	0.66	0.41	0.03	Burnt deposit or lens of firmly compacted dark brown/black loamy sand	Between 3008 and 3017
3019		Deposit/Fill	-	-	-	Void	-
3020		Deposit/Fill	0.8	0.6	0.4	Large angular stones, 0.25m x 0.25m x 0.1m in average size forming a quarter of a circle in plan	Fill of 3021, below 3006
3021		Cut	1.5	1.36	-	Possible sub-circular cut	Filled by 3021, 3022, 3023
3022		Deposit/Fill	1.5	1.36		Firmly compacted reddish brown sandy clay, that contained occasional gravel inclusions	Fill of 3021, below 3006
3023		Deposit/Fill	0.23	0.2	-	Friable, dark brown sand	Fill of 3021, below 3006
3024		Deposit/Fill	9	7	0.2	Matrix of friable – loose dark brown-gray sandy loam	Matrix of 3006

Trench 4

<i>Context No.</i>	<i>Trench</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Length (m)</i>	<i>Width (m)</i>	<i>Depth (m)</i>	<i>Description/Interpretation</i>	<i>Stratigraphy and/or phasing info</i>
4000	4	Deposit/Fill	-	-	0.145	Turf and Topsoil	
4001	4	Deposit/Fill	-	-	-	Natural, moderately compacted orange, sandy silt, subsoil	Same as (2011)
4002	4	Deposit/Fill	-	-	0.4	Loosely compacted dark grey silt	Above (4003) Within [4012]

<i>Context No.</i>	<i>Trench</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Length (m)</i>	<i>Width (m)</i>	<i>Depth (m)</i>	<i>Description/Interpretation</i>	<i>Stratigraphy and/or phasing info</i>
4003	4	Deposit/Fill	-	-	0.2	Dark brown, moderately compacted sandy silt – bank material	Below (4002) same as (4006)
4004	4	Deposit/Fill	-	-		Dark brown, moderately compacted sandy silt – bank material	Below topsoil
4005	4	Deposit/Fill	-	-	0.3	Moderately compacted dark grey sandy silt – colluvium	Above (4006)
4006	4	Deposit/Fill	-	-		Moderately compacted dark brown sandy silt – bank material	Below (4006) same as (4003)
4007	4	Deposit/Fill	-	-	0.2	Moderately compacted dark grey silt, occasional small rounded stoned and flecks of charcoal.	Below (4004)/(4003)/(4006)
4008	4	Deposit/Fill	-	-	0.05	Moderately compacted natural orange silt	Sealed below (4010)
4009	4	Deposit/Fill	-	-	0.05	Moderately compacted orange silt - Natural	Sealed below (4010)
4010	4	Deposit/Fill	-	-	0.05	Moderately compacted black loamy sand – natural root/burrowing	Above (4009) (4008)
4011	4	Deposit/Fill	-	-	-	Natural, moderately compacted orange, sandy silt, subsoil	Same as (2001)

Trench 5

<i>Context No.</i>	<i>Trench</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Length (m)</i>	<i>Width (m)</i>	<i>Depth (m)</i>	<i>Description/Interpretation</i>	<i>Stratigraphy and/or phasing info</i>
501	5	Fill/Deposit	-	-	0.2	Turf and Topsoil	
502	5	Fill/Deposit	-	6	0.5	Loosely compacted yellow orange sandy gravel that contained large amounts of angular stones, especially in its core portion – core of inner rampart	
503	5	Cut	-	3.5	1.2	V-shaped ditch with steeply sloping sides and a flat base with a sharp brake of slope at the bottom and more gentle at the top	
504	5	Fill/Deposit	-	3.2	0.4	Moderately compacted orange sand – core of outer rampart	
505	5	-	-	-	-	Void	-
506	5	-	-	-	-	Void	-

<i>Context No.</i>	<i>Trench</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Length (m)</i>	<i>Width (m)</i>	<i>Depth (m)</i>	<i>Description/Interpretation</i>	<i>Stratigraphy and/or phasing info</i>
507	5	Fill/Deposit	1.5	-	0.05	Firm dark reddish brown sandy silt with charcoal flecks – natural colluvium	Above 509
508	5	Fill/Deposit	1.9	-	0.05	Firmly compacted light brown sand with stone and root inclusions – natural colluvium	Above 509 & 504
509	5	Fill/Deposit	-	0.8	0.2	Loosely compacted, dark grey sandy silt with large amounts medium sized angular stones – possible feature	Below 307/308
510	5	-	-	-	-	Void	-
511	5	Fill/Deposit				Friable dark grey-brown sand that contained occasional flecks of charcoal as well as large amounts of small to medium sized stones – possible occupation deposit	Below topsoil abuts 502
512	5	Fill/Deposit	-	-	-	Same as 504	Same as 504
513	5	Fill/Deposit	-	0.5	0.4	Loosely compacted dark gray silt deposit secondary fill of slot 514	Fill of 514
514	5	Cut	-	0.5	0.8	Cut of outer palisade sharp brake of slop and vertical sides leading to a sharp concave base that was 0.1m in width	Cuts 504, filled by 513 & 516
515	5	Fill/Deposit	-	-	0.05	Loosely compacted dark brown silty deposit that contained modern debris and plastic	Top of ditch
516	5	Fill/Deposit	-	-	0.2	Moderately compacted light brown silt	Above 517 in ditch
517	5	Fill/Deposit			0.15	Loosely compacted orange silty sand which contained occasional small stones	Above 518, below 516 in ditch
518	5	Fill/Deposit	-	-	0.5	Very loose yellow sand that contained a large amount of moderately sized angular stones – slumping from rampart 502	Above 519 below 517 in ditch
519	5	Fill/Deposit	-	-	0.15	Loosely compacted orange gravelly sand with occasional flecks of charcoal and small stones	Primary fill of ditch 503
520	5	-	-	-	-	Void	
521	5	Fill/Deposit	-	0.4	0.05	Orange-red burnt/scorched silty sand	Below rampart 502
522	5	Cut	-	0.6	0.7	Cut of inner palisade sharp break of slope and moderately sloping sides leading to a flat base that was 0.2m in width	Cuts 502 filled by 523 & 525

<i>Context No.</i>	<i>Trench</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Length (m)</i>	<i>Width (m)</i>	<i>Depth (m)</i>	<i>Description/Interpretation</i>	<i>Stratigraphy and/or phasing info</i>
523	5	Fill/Deposit	-	0.6	0.7	Very loose dark yellow sandy gravel	Fill of palisade 522
524	5	-	-	-	-	Void	-
525	5	Fill/Deposit	-	-	-	Large angular stones 0.15m x 0.15m x 0.1m in average - packing material to for the palisade posts.	Fill of palisade 522

Table 3 – Drawings

Castle Qua

<i>Drawing No</i>	<i>Sheet No</i>	<i>Trench</i>	<i>Context No</i>	<i>Details</i>	<i>Scale</i>
001	1	1	001 - 008	Pre-excavation plan Trench 1	1:20
002	2	1	001, 002, 004, 008	Pre-excavation plan Trench 1	1:20
003	3	1	003, 004	Pre-excavation plan Trench 1	1:20
004	4	1	007	North West facing section of probable tree bowl	1:10
005	3	1	004, 011, 013	Pre-excavation plan of possible wall foundation	1:20
006	2	1	002, 009, 010, 004	South facing section of [014]	1:10
007	2	1	002, 009, 010, 014	North facing section of [014]	1:10
008	4	1	008	North East facing section	1:10
009	4	1	008	Post excavation plan	1:10
010	4	1	016	North East facing section	1:10
011	1	1	009, 010	Post excavation plan of quadrant sections	1:20
012	4	1	016	Post excavation plan of tree bowl	1:20
013	1	1	004, 011	Plan of possible rampart base	1:20
014	5 + 6	1	001, 017, 018, 019	Post excavation section North East Facing of ditch	1:10
015	7	2	021	Pre-ex of (021) Tr2	1:20
016	8	2	021, 022, 038	Pre-ex of (022) Tr2	1:20
017	9	1	001, 004, 019, 031	W-facing section of sondage	1:10
018	10	1	031, 004, 019, 011-013	E-facing section of sondage	1:10
019	11 + 12	2	038, 039, 040 - 043	Pre-ex plan of (040) Tr2	1:20
020	13	2	040	Mid-ex slot, Trench 2	1:20
021	13	2	040, 038, 044-047	Post-ex slot, Trench 2	1:20

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<i>Drawing No</i>	<i>Trench</i>	<i>Context No</i>	<i>Details</i>	<i>Scale</i>
1001	1		Pre excavation plans	1:20
1002	1		Pre excavation plans	1:20
1003	1		Post excavation plan - part 1	1:20
1004	1		Post excavation plan - part 2	1:20
1005	1		South facing section part 1 of 4	1:10
1006	1		South facing section part 2 of 4	1:10
1007	1		South facing section part 3 of 4	1:10
1008	1		South facing section part 4 of 4	1:10
1009	1		Post ex section 1/4 amendment	1:10
1010	1		Post ex plan 1/2 amendment	1:20
1011	1		Post ex plan part 1, amendment 2.	1:20
201	2	2001, 2002, 2003, 2004	Pre – Ex plan of trench Part 1 of 4	1:20
202	2	2001, 2002, 2003, 2004	Pre – Ex plan of trench Part 2 of 4	1:20

<i>Drawing No</i>	<i>Trench</i>	<i>Context No</i>	<i>Details</i>	<i>Scale</i>
203	2	2001, 2002, 2003, 2004	Pre – Ex plan of trench Part 3 of 4	1:20
204	2	2001, 2002, 2003, 2004	Pre – Ex plan of trench Part 4 of 4	1:20
2/0005	2	2002, 2005, 2006, 2008	East facing section of rampart Part 1 of 2	1:10
2/0006	2	2002, 2005, 2006, 2008	East facing section of rampart Part 1 of 2	1:10
3001	3	3001, 3002, 3003, 3004, 3005, 3006	Pre-excavation plan Part 1 of 4	1:20
3002	3	3001, 3002, 3003, 3004, 3005, 3006	Pre-excavation plan Part 1 of 4	1:20
3003	3	3001, 3002, 3003, 3004, 3005, 3006	Pre-excavation plan Part 1 of 4	1:20
3004	3	3001, 3002, 3003, 3004, 3005, 3006	Pre-excavation plan Part 1 of 4	1:20
3005	3		Mid-ex plan of Slot B	1:20
3006	3	3012, 3017, 3020, 3021, 3022, 3023	Post-ex plan Slot A	1:20
3007	3	3012, 3017, 3020, 3021, 3022, 3023	Post-ex plan Slot A	1:20
3008	3	3002, 3003, 3006, 3008, 3012, 3013, 3018, 3020	South facing section of Slot A	1:10
3009	3	3006, 3024, 3008, 3009	East facing section of Slot B	1:10
4001	4	4001, 4002, 4003, 4005, 4005	Pre-ex plan of Trench 4	1:20
4002	4	4004, 4005, 4006, 4007	Mid-ex plan of Trench 4	1:20
4003	4	4001, 4002, 4003, 4005, 4005, 4006, 4007, 4010, 4011	South facing section of earthwork	1:10
501	5		Pre- ex plan of trench (3 parts)	1:20
502	5	504	Mid-ex pan of outer rampart 504	1:20
503	5	502, 503	Mid- ex plan of ditch 503 and interior rampart 502	1:20
504	5	511, 522	Mid –ex plan of settlement interior	1:20
505	5	511, 522	Pre-ex plan of interior	1:20
507	5	503	East facing section of ditch	1:10
508	5	503, 504, 514	East facing section of ramparts/ditch	1:10
509	5	502, 522	East facing section of inner rampart and palisade trench	1:10
510	5	502, 522	West facing section of inner rampart and palisade trench (southern part)	1:10

Drawing No	Trench	Context No	Details	Scale
511	5	502, 522	West facing section of inner rampart and palisade trench (northern part)	1:10
512	5	-	Post – ex plan of trench (3 parts)	1:20

Table 4: Small Finds**Castle Qua**

Find No.	Context No.	Trench	No. of Pieces	Material	Description	Eastings	Northings	Height
1	010	1	1	Stone	????	287383.01	644939.34	177.87
2	009	1	1	Ceramic	Pot fragment	287382.86	644938.85	177.79
3	010	1	1	Ceramic	Pot fragment	287382.81	644940.07	177.96
4	002	1	1	Glass	Bottle Glass	287382.32	644939.80	177.84
5	021	2	1	Stone	Coarse stone tool possible rubbing stone	287405.44	644908.43	172.99
6	001	1	1	Flint	Waste flake			
7	021	2	1	Stone	Whetstone	287406.98	644907.71	171.26
8	022	2	1	Stone	Quartz Pebble	287407.22	644908.99	171.53
9	021	2	1	Stone	Whetstone	287404.72	644907.40	172.36
10	022	2	1	Stone	Quartz Pebble	287405.85	644910.02	172.63
11	022	2	1	Stone	Quartz	287404.98	644908.76	172.55
12	022	2	1	Stone	Quartz	287404.04	644908.88	172.57
13	022	2	1	Stone	Quartz	287404.68	644909.56	172.63

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Finds No	Context No.	No of Pieces	Material	Type	Description
1001	1001	c. 20	Iron		Iron finds
1002	1003	1	Cannel Coal		Cannel coal
1003	1001	4	Iron hoops		Iron hoops
1004	1002	1	Stone		Rubbing stone
1005	1002	1	Stone		Running stone(2 faces)
1006	1017	1	shale coal		large nail
1007	1019	1	iron		flakes
1008	1019	2	iron		nail
1009	1019	1	iron		
1010	1019	2	burnt wood		nail
1011	1014	1	iron		?
1012	1019	1	iron		nail
1013	1001	1	iron		iron hoop
1014	1014	1	iron		flake
1015	1014	4	bone		/
1016	1017	1	iron		large nail
1017	1016	1	iron		nail head
1018	1017	1	iron		nail
1019	1014/1017	1	stone		hand tool
1020	1017	2	Cannel Coal?		Beads
1021	1014	4	Bone		Bone Fragmnets
1022	1019	multiple	metal		Shot gun cartridge

<i>Finds No</i>	<i>Context No.</i>	<i>No of Pieces</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Description</i>
1023	1019	1	Iron		Iron fragment
1024	1019	1	Cannel Coal/shale		Fragment
1025	1021	1	Quatrz		Lithic
1026	1014	5	Iron		Fragment
1027	1014	3	Bone		Fragments
1028	1014	2	metal		Slag?
1029	1019	1	Wood		Charcoal fragment
1030	1014	1	Iron		Hoop
1031	1019	1	Wood		Charcoal fragment
1032	1019	1	metal		Shotgun cartridge
1033	1001	multiple	Iron		Modern fragments
1034	1001	1	Stone		"Jolly Stone"

Table 5: Samples**Castle Qua**

<i>Sample No.</i>	<i>Context</i>	<i>Trench</i>	<i>No. Size of bag</i>	<i>Bone</i>	<i>Botanic</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Applications/ Comments</i>
1	009/010	1	Lrg		✓	✓	Charcoal (C14) - Flotation
2	22	2	Sm		✓	✓	Charcoal - Hand Collected
3	037\024	1	Kubiena		✓	✓	Kubiena - Micromorphology
4	024/023	1	Kubiena		✓	✓	Kubiena - Micromorphology
5	024/023	1	Kubiena		✓	✓	Kubiena - Micromorphology
6	24	1	Lrg		✓	✓	Charcoal (C14) - Flotation
7	023	1	Lrg		✓	✓	Charcoal (C14) - Flotation
8	037	1	Lrg		✓	✓	Charcoal (C14) - Flotation
9	019	1	Med		✓	✓	Wooden Stake?
10	046	2	Med	✓	✓	✓	Charcoal (C14) - Grab Sample
11	047	2	Med		✓	✓	Charcoal (C14) - Grab Sample
12	045	2	Med		✓	✓	Charcoal (C14) - Grab Sample

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<i>Sample No.</i>	<i>Context</i>	<i>Trench</i>	<i>No. Size of bag</i>	<i>Bone</i>	<i>Botanics</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Applications/ Comments</i>
1001	1017	1		✓	✓	✓	Charcoal (C14) – Flotation NB. Same Sample
1002	1019	1		✓	✓	✓	Charcoal (C14) – Flotation NB. Same Sample
1003	1019	1		✓	✓	✓	Charcoal (C14) – Flotation NB. Same Sample
1004	1019	1		✓	✓	✓	Charcoal (C14) – Flotation NB. Same Sample
1005	1019	1		✓	✓	✓	Charcoal (C14) – Flotation NB. Same Sample
1006	1017	1		✓	✓	✓	Charcoal (C14) – Flotation NB. Same Sample
1007	1017	1		✓	✓	✓	Charcoal (C14) – Flotation NB. Same Sample

<i>Sample No.</i>	<i>Context</i>	<i>Trench</i>	<i>No. Size of bag</i>	<i>Bone</i>	<i>Botanics</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Applications/ Comments</i>
1008	1019	1		✓	✓	✓	Charcoal (C14) – Flotation NB. Same Sample
1009	1017	1		✓	✓	✓	Charcoal (C14) – Flotation NB. Same Sample
1009	1019	1		✓	✓	✓	Charcoal (C14) – Flotation NB. Same Sample
1010	1017	1		✓	✓	✓	Charcoal (C14) – Flotation NB. Same Sample
1011	1017	1		✓	✓	✓	Charcoal (C14) – Flotation NB. Same Sample
1012	1019	1		✓	✓	✓	Charcoal (C14) – Flotation NB. Same Sample
1013	1019	1		✓	✓	✓	Charcoal (C14) – Flotation NB. Same Sample
1014	1017	1		✓	✓	✓	Charcoal (C14) – Flotation NB. Same Sample
202	2007	2			✓	✓	Charcoal (C14) – Flotation – Pottery
203	2006	2			✓	✓	Charcoal (C14) – Flotation – Pottery
3001	3007	3			✓	✓	Charcoal (C14) – Flotation
401	4002	4			✓	✓	Charcoal (C14) – Flotation
402	4004	4			✓	✓	Charcoal (C14) – Flotation
4003	4007	4			✓	✓	Charcoal (C14) – Flotation
501	518	5			✓	✓	Charcoal (C14) – Flotation
502	519	5			✓	✓	Charcoal (C14) – Flotation
503	511	5			✓	✓	Charcoal (C14) – Flotation
504	521	5			✓	✓	Charcoal (C14) – Flotation

Table 6: Digital Photographs:**Castle Qua**

<i>Image No</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>Context No</i>	<i>Details</i>	<i>From</i>	<i>Date</i>
Castle Qua 1	1	-	Pre-site Clearance	NW	05/07/2017
Castle Qua 2	1	-	Pre-site Clearance	NW	05/07/2017
Castle Qua 3	1	-	Pre-site Clearance	NW	05/07/2017
Castle Qua 4	1	-	Pre-site Clearance	N	05/07/2017
Castle Qua 5	1	-	Pre-site Clearance	N	05/07/2017
Castle Qua 6	1	-	Pre-site Clearance	NE	05/07/2017
Castle Qua 7	1	-	Pre-site Clearance	S	05/07/2017
Castle Qua 8	1	-	Pre-site Clearance	NW	05/07/2017
Castle Qua 9	1	-	Pre-site Clearance	SE	05/07/2017
Castle Qua 10	1	-	Pre-site Clearance	SE	05/07/2017
Castle Qua 11	1	-	Pre-site Clearance	SE	05/07/2017
Castle Qua 13	1	-	Pre-site Clearance	NW	05/07/2017
Castle Qua 14	2	-	Pre-site Clearance	W	05/07/2017
Castle Qua 15	2	-	Pre-site Clearance	W	05/07/2017

<i>Image No</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>Context No</i>	<i>Details</i>	<i>From</i>	<i>Date</i>
Castle Qua 16	2	-	Pre-site Clearance	N	05/07/2017
Castle Qua 17	2	-	Pre-site Clearance	NW	05/07/2017
Castle Qua 18	2	-	Pre-site Clearance	NE	05/07/2017
Castle Qua 19	-	-	Team Photo	E	05/07/2017
Castle Qua 20	-	-	Working Shot - Peta Mag Survey in field	S	05/07/2017
Castle Qua 21	-	-	Working Shot - Mag Survey in field	W	05/07/2017
Castle Qua 22	-	-	Working Shot - Peta Mag Survey in field	W	05/07/2017
Castle Qua 23	-	-	Working Shot - Mag Survey in field	S	05/07/2017
Castle Qua 24	-	-	Working Shot - Mag Survey in field, Ailsa	E	05/07/2017
Castle Qua 25	-	-	Working Shot - Peta Mag Survey in field	SE	05/07/2017
Castle Qua 26	-	-	Working Shot - Mag Survey in field, Ailsa & Ed	SW	05/07/2017
Castle Qua 27	-	-	Working Shot - Mag Survey in field, Peta, Ailsa & Ed	S	05/07/2017
Castle Qua 28	-	-	Team Shot - Mag Survey in field, Peta, Ailsa & Ed	-	05/07/2017
Castle Qua 29	2	-	Working Shot - Res Survey Trench 2, Shona & Ailsa	SW	06/07/2017
Castle Qua 30	2	-	Working Shot - Res Survey Trench 2, Shona, Ailsa & Eric	SE	06/07/2017
Castle Qua 31	2	-	Working Shot - Res Survey Trench 2, Ed, Ailsa & Eric	S	06/07/2017
Castle Qua 32	2	-	Working Shot - Res Survey Trench 2, Ed, Ailsa & Eric	SW	06/07/2017
Castle Qua 33	2	-	Working Shot - Res Survey Trench 2, Ed, Ailsa & Eric	S	06/07/2017
Castle Qua 34	2	-	Working Shot - Res Survey Trench 2	SW	06/07/2017
Castle Qua 35	2	-	Working Shot - Res Survey Trench 2	SE	06/07/2017
Castle Qua 36	2	-	Working Shot - Res Survey Trench 2	E	06/07/2017
Castle Qua 37	2	-	Working Shot - Res Survey Trench 2	NE	06/07/2017
Castle Qua 38	2	-	Working Shot - Res Survey Trench 2	NE	06/07/2017
Castle Qua 39	2	-	Working Shot - Res Survey Trench 2	NE	06/07/2017
Castle Qua 40	2	-	Working Shot - Res Survey Trench 2	N	06/07/2017
Castle Qua 41	2	-	Working Shot - Res Survey Trench 2	N	06/07/2017
Castle Qua 42	2	-	Working Shot - Res Survey Trench 2	S	06/07/2017
Castle Qua 43	2	-	Working Shot - Res Survey Trench 2	S	06/07/2017
Castle Qua 44	2	-	Working Shot - Res Survey Trench 2	SE	06/07/2017
Castle Qua 45	2	-	Working Shot - Res Survey Trench 2	SE	06/07/2017
Castle Qua 46	2	-	Working Shot - Res Survey Trench 2	SW	06/07/2017
Castle Qua 47	2	-	Working Shot - Res Survey Trench 2	SW	06/07/2017
Castle Qua 48	2	-	Working Shot - Res Survey Trench 2	NW	06/07/2017
Castle Qua 49	2	-	Working Shot - Res Survey Trench 2	NW	06/07/2017
Castle Qua 50	1	-	Working Shot - Res Survey Trench 1, Eric & Ed	NE	06/07/2017
Castle Qua 51	1	-	Working Shot - Res Survey Trench 1, Eric & Ed	NW	07/07/2017
Castle Qua 52	1	-	Working Shot - Res Survey Trench 1, Eric & Ed	NW	07/07/2017

<i>Image No</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>Context No</i>	<i>Details</i>	<i>From</i>	<i>Date</i>
Castle Qua 53	1	-	Working Shot - Res Survey Trench 1, Eric & Ed	NW	07/07/2017
Castle Qua 54	1	-	Small Banks/Ditches to west of Trench 1 after clearing	E	07/07/2017
Castle Qua 55	1	-	Small Banks/Ditches to west of Trench 1 after clearing	E	07/07/2017
Castle Qua 56	1	-	Working Shot - Res Survey Trench 1, Eric, Ailsa & Ed	SW	07/07/2017
Castle Qua 57	1	-	Working Shot - Res Survey Trench 1	W	07/07/2017
Castle Qua 58	1	-	Working Shot - Res Survey Trench 1, Eric, Ailsa & Ed	S	07/07/2017
Castle Qua 59	1	-	Working Shot - Res Survey Trench 1	S	07/07/2017
Castle Qua 60	1	-	Working Shot - Res Survey Trench 1, Eric, Ailsa & Ed	S	07/07/2017
Castle Qua 61	1	-	Working Shot - Res Survey Trench 1	SW	07/07/2017
Castle Qua 62	1	-	Working Shot - Res Survey Trench 1, Eric & Ailsa	SE	07/07/2017
Castle Qua 63	1	-	Working Shot - Res Survey Trench 1, Eric & Ailsa	SE	07/07/2017
Castle Qua 64	1	-	Working Shot - Res Survey Trench 1, Eric, Ailsa & Ed	SE	07/07/2017
Castle Qua 65	1	-	Working Shot - Res Survey Trench 1, Eric & Ailsa	S	07/07/2017
Castle Qua 66	1	-	Working Shot - Res Survey Trench 1	E	07/07/2017
Castle Qua 67	1	-	Small Banks/Ditches to west of Trench 1 after clearing	E	07/07/2017
Castle Qua 68	1	-	Small Banks/Ditches to west of Trench 1 after clearing	E	07/07/2017
Castle Qua 69	1	-	Small Banks/Ditches to west of Trench 1 after clearing	E	07/07/2017
Castle Qua 70	1	-	Working Shot - Res Survey Trench 1, Eric, Ailsa & Ed	NW	07/07/2017
Castle Qua 71	1	-	Working Shot - Res Survey Trench 1	NW	07/07/2017
Castle Qua 72	1	-	Working Shot - Res Survey Trench 1	NW	07/07/2017
Castle Qua 73	1	-	Small Banks/Ditches to west of Trench 1 after clearing	E	07/07/2017
Castle Qua 74	1	-	Small Banks/Ditches to west of Trench 1 after clearing	W	07/07/2017
Castle Qua 75	1	-	Small Banks/Ditches to west of Trench 1 after clearing	W	07/07/2017
Castle Qua 76	1	-	Small Banks/Ditches to west of Trench 1 after clearing	S	07/07/2017
Castle Qua 77	1	001	Pre excavation shot of TR1	N	11/07/2017
Castle Qua 78	1	001	Pre excavation shot of TR1	N	11/07/2017
Castle Qua 79	1	001	Pre excavation shot of TR1	S	11/07/2017
Castle Qua 80	1	001	Pre excavation shot of TR1	S	11/07/2017
Castle Qua 81	1	001	Pre excavation shot of TR1	E	11/07/2017
Castle Qua 82	1	001	Pre excavation shot of TR1	E	11/07/2017
Castle Qua 83	1	001	Pre excavation shot of TR1	S	11/07/2017

<i>Image No</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>Context No</i>	<i>Details</i>	<i>From</i>	<i>Date</i>
Castle Qua 84	1	001	Pre excavation shot of TR1	S	11/07/2017
Castle Qua 85	1	001	Shot of TR1 with turf removed & first clean	S	11/07/2017
Castle Qua 86	1	001	Shot of TR1 with turf removed & first clean	N	11/07/2017
Castle Qua 87	1	001	Shot of TR1 with turf removed & first clean	N	11/07/2017
Castle Qua 88	1	001	Shot of TR1 with turf removed & first clean	W	11/07/2017
Castle Qua 89	1	001	Shot of TR1 with turf removed & first clean	W	11/07/2017
Castle Qua 90	1	001	Shot of TR1 with turf removed & first clean	W	11/07/2017
Castle Qua 91	1	003, 004	Mid excavation shot of TR1	S	11/07/2017
Castle Qua 92	1	003, 004	Mid excavation shot of TR1	N	11/07/2017
Castle Qua 93	1	009, 010	Pre excavation shot of possible surface/pit (009), (010)	N	11/07/2017
Castle Qua 94	1	009, 010	Pre excavation shot of possible surface/pit (009), (010)	NE	11/07/2017
Castle Qua 95	1	009, 010	Pre excavation shot of possible surface/pit (009), (010)	E	11/07/2017
Castle Qua 96	1	-	Working Shot - Volunteers	-	14/07/2017
Castle Qua 97	1	-	Working Shot - Volunteers	-	14/07/2017
Castle Qua 98	1	-	Working Shot - Volunteers	-	14/07/2017
Castle Qua 99	1	-	Working Shot - Volunteers	-	14/07/2017
Castle Qua 100	1	-	Working Shot - Volunteers	-	14/07/2017
Castle Qua 101	1	-	Working Shot - Volunteers	-	14/07/2017
Castle Qua 102	1	-	Working Shot - Volunteers	-	14/07/2017
Castle Qua 103	1	-	Working Shot - Volunteers	-	15/07/2017
Castle Qua 104	1	003	Pre excavation shot of 003	E	15/07/2017
Castle Qua 105	1	003	Pre excavation shot of 003	NE	15/07/2017
Castle Qua 106	1	009, 010, 002	Mid excavation shot of possible surface/pit (009), (010), (002)	NE	15/07/2017
Castle Qua 107	1	009, 010, 002	Mid excavation shot of possible surface/pit (009), (010), (002)	NW	15/07/2017
Castle Qua 108	1	009, 010, 002	Mid excavation shot of possible surface/pit (009), (010), (002)	NW	15/07/2017
Castle Qua 109	1	009, 010, 002	Mid excavation shot of possible surface/pit (009), (010), (002)	NW	15/07/2017
Castle Qua 110	1	009, 010, 002	Mid excavation shot of possible surface/pit (009), (010), (002)	SW	15/07/2017
Castle Qua 111	1	009, 010, 002	Mid excavation shot of possible surface/pit (009), (010), (002)	SW	15/07/2017
Castle Qua 112	1	009, 010, 002	Mid excavation shot of possible surface/pit (009), (010), (002)	SW	15/07/2017
Castle Qua 113	1	009, 010, 002	Mid excavation shot of possible surface/pit (009), (010), (002)	SW	15/07/2017
Castle Qua 114	1	009, 010, 002	Mid excavation shot of possible surface/pit (009), (010), (002)	SW	15/07/2017

<i>Image No</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>Context No</i>	<i>Details</i>	<i>From</i>	<i>Date</i>
Castle Qua 115	1	009, 010, 002	Mid excavation shot of possible surface/ pit (009), (010), (002)	W	15/07/2017
Castle Qua 116	1	009, 010, 002	Mid excavation shot of possible surface/ pit (009), (010), (002)	E	15/07/2017
Castle Qua 117	1	009, 010, 002	Mid excavation shot of possible surface/ pit (009), (010), (002)	E	15/07/2017
Castle Qua 118	1	009, 010, 002	Mid excavation shot of possible surface/ pit (009), (010), (002)	W	15/07/2017
Castle Qua 119	1	009, 010, 002	Mid excavation shot of possible surface/ pit (009), (010), (002)	W	15/07/2017
Castle Qua 120	1	009, 010, 002	West facing section of (009), (010), (002)	W	15/07/2017
Castle Qua 121	1	009, 010, 002	West facing section of (009), (010), (002)	W	15/07/2017
Castle Qua 122	1	009, 010, 002	South facing section of (009), (010), (002)	S	15/07/2017
Castle Qua 123	1	009, 010, 002	South facing section of (009), (010), (002)	S	15/07/2017
Castle Qua 124	1	009, 010, 002	East facing section of (009), (010), (002)	E	15/07/2017
Castle Qua 125	1	009, 010, 002	East facing section of (009), (010), (002)	E	15/07/2017
Castle Qua 126	1	009, 010, 002	North facing section of (009), (010), (002)	N	15/07/2017
Castle Qua 127	1	009, 010, 002	North facing section of (009), (010), (002)	N	15/07/2017
Castle Qua 128	1	003, 011	North facing possible wall 011	N	16/07/2017
Castle Qua 129	1	003, 011	Possible wall (011) South facing	N	16/07/2017
Castle Qua 130	1	008	Post excavation of feature	S	18/07/2017
Castle Qua 131	1	008	Post excavation of feature	W	18/07/2017
Castle Qua 132	1	008	Post excavation of feature	N	18/07/2017
Castle Qua 133	1	008	Section of feature	E	18/07/2017
Castle Qua 134	1	008	Section of feature	E	18/07/2017
Castle Qua 135	1	008	Section of feature	SE	18/07/2017
Castle Qua 136	1	007	Post-ex of tree bowl	S	18/07/2017
Castle Qua 137	1	001, 004	Post-ex Sondage; NW corner of Trench 1	N	18/07/2017
Castle Qua 138	1	001, 004	E-Facing Section of Sondage; NW corner of Trench 1	E	18/07/2017
Castle Qua 139	1	001, 004	S-Facing Section of Sondage; NW corner of Trench 1	S	18/07/2017
Castle Qua 140	1	001, 004	S-Facing Section of Sondage; NW corner of Trench 1	S	18/07/2017
Castle Qua 141	1	007	Section of feature	NW	19/07/2017
Castle Qua 142	1	015	Post-ex of feature	NW	19/07/2017
Castle Qua 143	1	015	Post-ex of feature	NW	19/07/2017
Castle Qua 144	1	014	Mid-ex of feature	E	19/07/2017
Castle Qua 145	1	016	Section of feature	E	19/07/2017
Castle Qua 146	1	016	Post-ex of feature	S	19/07/2017
Castle Qua 147	1	016	Post-ex of feature	S	19/07/2017
Castle Qua 148	1	016	Section of feature	E	19/07/2017
Castle Qua 149		016	Section of feature	E	19/07/2017
Castle Qua 150		016	Section of feature	E	19/07/2017
Castle Qua 151		016	Post-ex of feature	N	19/07/2017
Castle Qua 152	1	-	Working Shot - Volunteers	W	19/07/2017
Castle Qua 153	1	011	Pre-ex of Deposit	S	20/07/2017
Castle Qua 154	1	011	Pre-ex of Deposit	S	20/07/2017
Castle Qua 155	1	011	Pre-ex of Deposit	N	20/07/2017

<i>Image No</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>Context No</i>	<i>Details</i>	<i>From</i>	<i>Date</i>
Castle Qua 156	1	011	Pre-ex of Deposit	N	20/07/2017
Castle Qua 157	1	019	E-Facing Section of Sondage; through top of ditch [034]	S	20/07/2017
Castle Qua 158	1	019	E-Facing Section of Sondage; through top of ditch [034]	S	20/07/2017
Castle Qua 159	1	019	E-Facing Section of Sondage; through top of ditch [034]	S	20/07/2017
Castle Qua 160	1	034	Post-ex of Sondage; through top of ditch [034]	S	20/07/2017
Castle Qua 161	1	034	Post-ex of Sondage; through top of ditch (034)	N	20/07/2017
Castle Qua 162	1	004	Post-ex of Features; north of Trench 1	N	21/07/2017
Castle Qua 163	1	004	Post-ex of Features; north of Trench 1	E	21/07/2017
Castle Qua 164	1	004	Post-ex of Features; north of Trench 1	E	21/07/2017
Castle Qua 165	1	004	Post-ex of Features; north of Trench 1	W	21/07/2017
Castle Qua 166	1	-	Post-ex of Sondage; south of Trench 1 (initial trench)	S	21/07/2017
Castle Qua 167	1	-	Post-ex of Sondage; south of Trench 1 (initial trench)	S	21/07/2017
Castle Qua 168	1	-	Post-ex of Sondage; south of Trench 1 (initial trench)	N	21/07/2017
Castle Qua 169	1	-	Post-ex of Sondage; south of Trench 1 (initial trench)	N	21/07/2017
Castle Qua 170	1	-	E-Facing Section of Sondage; south of Trench 1 (initial trench)	E	21/07/2017
Castle Qua 171	1	-	E-Facing Section of Sondage; south of Trench 1 (initial trench)	E	21/07/2017
Castle Qua 172	1	-	E-Facing Section of Sondage; south of Trench 1 (initial trench)	E	21/07/2017
Castle Qua 173	1	-	W-Facing Section of Sondage; south of Trench 1 (initial trench)	W	21/07/2017
Castle Qua 174	1	-	W-Facing Section of Sondage; south of Trench 1 (initial trench)	W	21/07/2017
Castle Qua 175	1	-	W-Facing Section of Sondage; south of Trench 1 (initial trench)	W	21/07/2017
Castle Qua 176	1	-	W-Facing Section of Sondage; south of Trench 1 (initial trench)	W	21/07/2017
Castle Qua 177	1	-	W-Facing Section of Sondage; south of Trench 1 (initial trench)	W	21/07/2017
Castle Qua 178	1	-	E-Facing Section of Sondage; south of Trench 1 (initial trench)	E	21/07/2017
Castle Qua 179	1	-	S-Facing Section of Sondage; south of Trench 1 (initial trench)	S	21/07/2017
Castle Qua 180	1	-	S-Facing Section of Sondage; south of Trench 1 (initial trench)	S	03/08/2017
Castle Qua 181	2	-	Working Shot - Volunteers	SE	03/08/2017
Castle Qua 182	2	-	Working Shot - Volunteers	E	03/08/2017
Castle Qua 183	2	-	Working Shot - Volunteers	NE	03/08/2017
Castle Qua 184	2	-	Working Shot - Volunteers	NE	03/08/2017

<i>Image No</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>Context No</i>	<i>Details</i>	<i>From</i>	<i>Date</i>
Castle Qua 185	2	021	Pre-ex of Trench 2; after removal of turf	W	03/08/2017
Castle Qua 186	2	021	Pre-ex of Trench 2; after removal of turf	S	03/08/2017
Castle Qua 187	2	021	Pre-ex of Trench 2; after removal of turf	E	03/08/2017
Castle Qua 188	2	021	Pre-ex of Trench 2; after removal of turf	N	03/08/2017
Castle Qua 189	2	021	Mid-ex of Deposit	W	10/08/2017
Castle Qua 190	2	021	Mid-ex of Deposit	S	10/08/2017
Castle Qua 191	2	021	Mid-ex of Deposit	N	10/08/2017
Castle Qua 192	2	021	Mid-ex of Deposit	E	10/08/2017
Castle Qua 193	2	021	Mid-ex of Deposit	E	10/08/2017
Castle Qua 194	1	028	Pre-ex of Trench 1 (south end); after removal of turf	S	10/08/2017
Castle Qua 195	1	028	Pre-ex of Trench 1 (south end); after removal of turf	S	10/08/2017
Castle Qua 196	1	028	Pre-ex of Trench 1 (south end); after removal of turf	N	10/08/2017
Castle Qua 197	1	028	Pre-ex of Trench 1 (south end); after removal of turf	N	10/08/2017
Castle Qua 198	1	028	Pre-ex of Trench 1 (south end); after removal of turf	N	10/08/2017
Castle Qua 199	2	022	Pre-ex of Deposit	W	14/08/2017
Castle Qua 200	2	022	Pre-ex of Deposit	W	14/08/2017
Castle Qua 201	2	022	Pre-ex of Deposit	E	14/08/2017
Castle Qua 202	2	022	Pre-ex of Deposit	E	14/08/2017
Castle Qua 203	2	022	Pre-ex of Deposit	N	14/08/2017
Castle Qua 204	2	022	Pre-ex of Deposit	N	14/08/2017
Castle Qua 205	2	-	Working Shot - Volunteers	S	16/08/2017
Castle Qua 206	2	-	Working Shot - Volunteers	SE	16/08/2017
Castle Qua 207	2	-	Working Shot - Volunteers	SE	16/08/2017
Castle Qua 208	2	040	Mid-ex of Trench 2	S	16/08/2017
Castle Qua 209	2	022, 040	Mid-ex of Trench 2	N	16/08/2017
Castle Qua 210	2	022	Pre-ex of Deposit	N	16/08/2017
Castle Qua 211	2	022	Pre-ex of Deposit	W	16/08/2017
Castle Qua 212	2	022	Pre-ex of Deposit	E	16/08/2017
Castle Qua 213	2	040	Pre-ex of Deposit	N	16/08/2017
Castle Qua 214	2	040	Pre-ex of Deposit	E	16/08/2017
Castle Qua 215	2	040	Pre-ex of Deposit	S	16/08/2017
Castle Qua 216	2	040	Pre-ex of Deposit	W	16/08/2017
Castle Qua 217	1	025	Post-ex of ditch cut [034]; south side	N	17/08/2017
Castle Qua 218	1	025	Post-ex of ditch cut [034]; south side	N	17/08/2017
Castle Qua 219	1	025	Post-ex of ditch cut [034]; south side	N	17/08/2017
Castle Qua 220	1	025	Post-ex of ditch cut [034]; south side	N	17/08/2017
Castle Qua 221	1	025	Post-ex of ditch cut [034]; south side	N	17/08/2017
Castle Qua 222	1	036	Post-ex of south end of Trench 1	S	17/08/2017
Castle Qua 223	1	036	Post-ex of south end of Trench 1	S	17/08/2017
Castle Qua 224	1	036	Post-ex of south end of Trench 1	N	17/08/2017
Castle Qua 225	1	036	Post-ex of south end of Trench 1	N	17/08/2017
Castle Qua 226	1	004, 031, 032	E-facing section of south end of Trench 1	E	17/08/2017
Castle Qua 227	1	004, 031, 032	E-facing section of south end of Trench 1	E	17/08/2017
Castle Qua 228	1	004, 031, 032	E-facing section of south end of Trench 1	E	17/08/2017

<i>Image No</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>Context No</i>	<i>Details</i>	<i>From</i>	<i>Date</i>
Castle Qua 229	1	004, 031, 032	E-facing section of south end of Trench 1	E	17/08/2017
Castle Qua 230	1	004, 031, 032	E-facing section of south end of Trench 1	E	17/08/2017
Castle Qua 231	1	004, 031, 032	E-facing section of south end of Trench 1	E	17/08/2017
Castle Qua 232	2	022, 040	Pre-ex of Deposits	W	17/08/2017
Castle Qua 233	1	025, 027	Post-ex Sondage; through ditch [034]	E	20/08/2017
Castle Qua 234	1	025, 027	Post-ex Sondage; through ditch [034]	W	20/08/2017
Castle Qua 235	1	025	Elevation of exposed bedrock (025) that formed S-side of ditch [034]	N	20/08/2017
Castle Qua 236	1	025	Elevation of exposed bedrock (025) that formed S-side of ditch [034]	N	20/08/2017
Castle Qua 237	1	034	Post-ex of ditch cut [034]	N	21/08/2017
Castle Qua 238	1	034	Post-ex of ditch cut [034]	S	21/08/2017
Castle Qua 239	1	019	W-Facing Section of Ditch Sondage	W	21/08/2017
Castle Qua 240	1	019	W-Facing Section of Ditch Sondage	W	21/08/2017
Castle Qua 241	1	019	E-Facing Section of Ditch Sondage	E	21/08/2017
Castle Qua 242	1	019	E-Facing Section of Ditch Sondage	E	21/08/2017
Castle Qua 243	1	019	E-Facing Section of Ditch Sondage	E	21/08/2017
Castle Qua 244	1	019	W-Facing Section of Ditch Sondage	W	21/08/2017
Castle Qua 245	1	019	W-Facing Section of Ditch Sondage	SW	21/08/2017
Castle Qua 246	1	019	W-Facing Section of Ditch Sondage	NW	21/08/2017
Castle Qua 247	1	019	E-Facing Section of Ditch Sondage	NE	21/08/2017
Castle Qua 248	1	019	E-Facing Section of Ditch Sondage	SE	21/08/2017
Castle Qua 249	2	040, 038,041	Post-ex of (022), Trench 2	W	22/08/2017
Castle Qua 250	2	040, 038,041	Post-ex of (022), Trench 2	W	22/08/2017
Castle Qua 251	2	040, 038,041	Post-ex of (022), Trench 2	W	22/08/2017
Castle Qua 252	2	040, 038,041	Post-ex of (022), Trench 2	S	22/08/2017
Castle Qua 253	2	040, 038,041	Post-ex of (022), Trench 2	N	22/08/2017
Castle Qua 254	2	040, 038,041	Post-ex of (022), Trench 2	N	22/08/2017
Castle Qua 255	2	040, 038,041	Post-ex of (022), Trench 2	E	22/08/2017
Castle Qua 256	2	040, 038,041	Post-ex of (022), Trench 2	E	22/08/2017
Castle Qua 257	2	040, 041	Pre-ex of deposit	W	22/08/2017
Castle Qua 258	2	040, 041	Pre-ex of deposit	E	22/08/2017
Castle Qua 259	2	040, 041	Pre-ex of deposit	E	22/08/2017
Castle Qua 260	2	040, 041	Pre-ex of deposit	E	22/08/2017
Castle Qua 261	2	040	Scratch marks on stones part of (040)	SW	23/08/2017
Castle Qua 262	2	040	Scratch marks on stones part of (040)	SW	23/08/2017
Castle Qua 263	2	040	Scratch marks on stones part of (040)	SW	23/08/2017
Castle Qua 264	2	040	Scratch marks on stones part of (040)	SW	23/08/2017
Castle Qua 265	2	040	Scratch marks on stones part of (040)	NW	23/08/2017
Castle Qua 266	2	040	Scratch marks on stones part of (040)	NE	23/08/2017
Castle Qua 267	2	040	Scratch marks on stones part of (040)	SW	23/08/2017
Castle Qua 268	2	040	Scratch marks on stones part of (040)	SW	23/08/2017
Castle Qua 269	2	040	Scratch marks on stones part of (040)	SW	23/08/2017
Castle Qua 270	2	041	Scratch marks on stones part of (041?)	SW	23/08/2017
Castle Qua 271	2	041	Scratch marks on stones part of (041?)	SW	23/08/2017
Castle Qua 272	2	041	Scratch marks on stones part of (041?)	SW	23/08/2017
Castle Qua 273	1	023, 024, 037	Position of Kubiena's in base of ditch [034]	E	23/08/2017
Castle Qua 274	2	040	Mid-ex of sondage through (040)	E	23/08/2017

<i>Image No</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>Context No</i>	<i>Details</i>	<i>From</i>	<i>Date</i>
Castle Qua 275	2	040	Mid-ex of sondage through (040)	N	23/08/2017
Castle Qua 276	2	040	Mid-ex of sondage through (040)	W	23/08/2017
Castle Qua 277	2	040	Mid-ex of sondage through (040)	W	23/08/2017
Castle Qua 278	2	040	Mid-ex of sondage through (040)	S	23/08/2017
Castle Qua 279	2	040	Mid-ex of sondage through (040)	S	23/08/2017
Castle Qua 280	2	040	Mid-ex of sondage through (040)	W	23/08/2017
Castle Qua 281	2	040	Mid-ex of sondage through (040)	E	23/08/2017
Castle Qua 282	2	044-047	Post-ex of sondage through (040)	S	24/08/2017
Castle Qua 283	2	044-047	Post-ex of sondage through (040)	E	24/08/2017
Castle Qua 284	2	044-047	Post-ex of sondage through (040)	N	24/08/2017
Castle Qua 285	2	044-047	Post-ex of sondage through (040)	W	24/08/2017
Castle Qua 286	2	044-047	Post-ex of sondage through (040)	W	24/08/2017
Castle Qua 287	2	044-047	Position of Grab Samples taken from below (040)	S	24/08/2017
Castle Qua 288	2	044-047	Position of Grab Samples taken from below (040)	S	24/08/2017

Black Hill

<i>Image No</i>	<i>Trench</i>	<i>Context No</i>	<i>Details</i>	<i>From</i>
100-0197	4	4001	Pre-ex shot of trench 4	East
100-0198	4	4001	Pre-ex shot of trench 4	West
100-0199	3	3006, 3004	Pre-ex shot of trench 3	NE
100-0200	3	3006, 3004	Pre-ex shot of trench 3	NE
100-0201	3	3006, 3004	Pre-ex shot of trench 3	SE
100-0202	3	3006, 3004	Pre-ex shot of trench 3	SE
100-0203	3	3006, 3004	Pre-ex shot of trench 3	SW
100-0204	3	3006, 3004	Pre-ex shot of trench 3	SW
100-0205	4	4001, 4002	Pre-ex shot of trench 4	West
100-0206	4	4001, 4002	Pre-ex shot of trench 4	West
100-0207	4	4001, 4002	Pre-ex shot of trench 4	East
100-0208	4	4001, 4002	Pre-ex shot of trench 4	East
100-0209	4	4001, 4002	Pre-ex shot of trench 4	West
100-0210	4	4001, 4002	Pre-ex shot of trench 4	South
100-0211	4	4001, 4002	Pre-ex shot of trench 4	South
100-0212	4	4001, 4002	Pre-ex shot of trench 4	North
100-0213	4	4001, 4002	Pre-ex shot of trench 4	North
100-0214	1	1001	Burnt area, summit of trench	South
100-0215	1	1001	Burnt area, summit of trench	East
100-0216	1	1002/3	Cobbled area with gravel	South
100-0217	1	1002/3	Cobbled area with gravel	East
100-0218	1	1004	Gravel area with few large boulders	South
100-0219	1	1004	Gravel area with few large boulders	East
100-0220	1	1005/6	Cobbled area lower section of trench and kerb	South
100-0221	1	1005/6	Cobbled area lower section of trench and kerb	East

<i>Image No</i>	<i>Trench</i>	<i>Context No</i>	<i>Details</i>	<i>From</i>
100-0222		1007	Base of trench dark spread	South
100-0223	1	1007	Base of trench dark spread	East
100-0224	1	-	General view of trench from North	North
100-0225	1	-	General view of trench	South
100-0226	1	1008/9	Base of trench	East
100-0227	1	1010	Boulder and cobble area	East
100-0228	1	1010	Boulder and cobble area	West
100-0229	1	1011	Kerb	East
100-0230	1	1011	Kerb	West
100-0231	1	1012	Boulder layer (Cairn)	East
100-0232	1	1012	Boulder layer (Cairn)	West
100-0233	1	1012	Boulder layer (Cairn)	East
100-0234	1	1012	Boulder layer (Cairn)	West
100-0235	1	1013/14/15	Wall and dark layer	East
100-0236	1	1013/14/15	Wall and dark layer	West
100-0237	1	1013/16	Kerb and trench edge	East
100-0238	1	1013/16	Kerb and trench edge	West
100-0239	1	-	Working shot	South
100-0240	4		Mid-Ex shot of Trench 4	East
100-0241	4		Mid-Ex shot of Trench 4	South
100-0242	4		Mid-Ex shot of Trench 4	South
100-0243	4		Mid-Ex shot of Trench 4	West
100-0244	4		Mid-Ex shot of Trench 4	East
100-0460	4		Mid-Ex shot of Trench 4	South
100-0461	3		Mid-Ex shot of Slot B Trench 3	East
100-0462	3		Mid-Ex shot of Slot B Trench 3	East
100-0463	3		Mid-Ex shot of Slot B Trench 3	S
100-0464	3		Mid-Ex shot of Slot B Trench 3	N
100-0465	3		Mid-Ex shot of Slot B Trench 3	N
100-0466	3		Mid-Ex shot of Slot B Trench 3	N
100-0467	3		Mid-Ex shot of Slot B Trench 3	West
100-0468	3		Mid-Ex shot of Slot B Trench 3	West
100-0469	3		Mid-Ex shot of Slot B Trench 3	N
100-0470	3		Mid-Ex shot of Slot B Trench 3	N
100-0471	3		Mid-Ex shot of Slot B Trench 3	N
100-0472	3		Post-ex shot of Slot B - base deposits	N
100-0473	3		Post-ex shot of Slot B - base deposits	East
100-0474	3		Post-ex shot of Slot B - base deposits	East
100-0475	3		Post-ex shot of Slot B - base deposits	West
100-0476	3		Post-ex shot of Slot B - base deposits	West
100-0477	3		Post-ex shot of Slot B - base deposits	West
100-0478	3		Post-ex shot of Slot B - base deposits	West
100-0479	3		Post-ex shot of Slot B - base deposits	East
100-0480	3		Post-ex shot of Slot B - base deposits	West
100-0481	3		Post-ex shot of Slot B - base deposits	West
100-0483	1	1019/1017	Detailed shot of burnt deposit	N
100-0484	1	1019/1018	Detailed shot of burnt deposit	N

<i>Image No</i>	<i>Trench</i>	<i>Context No</i>	<i>Details</i>	<i>From</i>
100-0485	1		West facing section of deposit on outside of Kerb 1006	West
100-0486	1		West facing section of deposit on outside of Kerb 1006	West
100-0487	3		Post-Ex shot of Slot A Trench 3	West
100-0488	3		Post-Ex shot of Slot A Trench 3	East
100-0489	3		Post-Ex shot of Slot A Trench 3	East
100-0490	3		Post-Ex shot of Slot A Trench 3	N
100-0491	3		Post-Ex shot of Slot A Trench 3	E
100-0492	3		Post-Ex shot of Slot A Trench 3	E
100-0494	3		Post-Ex shot of Slot A Trench 3	S
100-0495	3		Post-Ex shot of Slot A Trench 3	West
100-0496	3		Post-Ex shot of Slot A Trench 3	N
100-0497	3		Post-Ex shot of Slot A Trench 3	N
100-0498	3		Post-Ex shot of Slot A Trench 3	N
100-0499	3		Post-Ex shot of Slot A Trench 3	West
100-0501	3		Post-Ex shot of Slot A Trench 3	West
100-0502	3		Post-Ex shot of Slot A Trench 3	West
100-0503	3		Post-Ex shot of Slot A Trench 3	West
100-0504	3		Post-Ex shot of Slot A Trench 3	N
100-0509	3		Post-Ex shot of Slot A Trench 3	N
100-0510	3		Post-Ex shot of Slot A Trench 3	N
100-0511	3		Post-Ex shot of Slot A Trench 3	N
100-0512	3		Post-Ex shot of Slot A Trench 3	N
100-0513	3		Post-Ex shot of Slot A Trench 3	N
100-0514	3		Post-Ex shot of Slot A Trench 3	N
100-0515	3		Post-Ex shot of Slot A Trench 3	N
100-0516	3		Post-Ex shot of Slot A Trench 3	N
100-0517	3		Post-Ex shot of Slot A Trench 3	N
100-0518	3		Post-Ex shot of Slot A Trench 3	N
100-0519	3		Post-Ex shot of Slot A Trench 3	N
100-0520	3		Post-Ex shot of Slot A Trench 3	West
100-0521	3		Post-Ex shot of Slot A Trench 3	West
100-0522	3		Post-Ex shot of Slot A Trench 3	West
100-0523	3		Post-Ex shot of Slot A Trench 3	West
100-0524	3		Post-Ex shot of Slot A Trench 3	West
100-0525	3		Post-Ex shot of Slot A Trench 3	West
100-0526	3		Post-Ex shot of Slot A Trench 3	West
100-0527	3		Post-Ex shot of Slot A Trench 3	West
100-0528	3		Post-Ex shot of Slot A Trench 3	West
100-0529	3		Post-Ex shot of Slot A Trench 3	West
100-0530	3	1017, 1019, 1020	Mid ex hot of excavation of pit 1020	West
100-0531	3	1017, 1019, 1020	Mid ex hot of excavation of pit 1020	N
100-0532	3	1017, 1019, 1020	Mid ex hot of excavation of pit 1020	West

<i>Image No</i>	<i>Trench</i>	<i>Context No</i>	<i>Details</i>	<i>From</i>
100-0533	3	1017, 1019, 1020	Post ex shot of pit 1020	
100-0534	3	1017, 1019, 1020	West facing section of pit 1020	West
100-0535	3	1017, 1019, 1020	West facing section of pit 1020	West
100-0536	3	1017, 1019, 1020	West facing section of pit 1020	West
100-0537	3	1017, 1019, 1020	West facing section of pit 1020	West
100-4486	2	2002	Pre-ex shot of fort rampart	N
100-4487	2	2002	Pre-ex shot of fort rampart	E
100-4488	2	2002	Pre-ex shot of fort rampart	South West
100-4489	2	2002	Pre-ex shot of fort rampart	
100-4490	5	5011	Mid-ex shot of excavation of possible surface	South
100-4491	2	2002, 2006	Mid ex shot of excavation of slot through rampart	South
100-4493	2	2002, 2006	Mid ex shot of excavation of slot through rampart	NE
100-4494	2	2002, 2006	Mid ex shot of excavation of slot through rampart	E
100-4495	2	2002, 2006	Mid ex shot of excavation of slot through rampart	E
100-4496	2	2002, 2006	Mid ex shot of excavation of slot through rampart	SE
100-4497	2	2002, 2006	Mid ex shot of excavation of slot through rampart	S
100-4498	2	2002, 2006	Mid ex shot of excavation of slot through rampart	NE
100-4499	2	2002, 2006	Detailed shot of pottery within 2006	E
100-4500	2	2002, 2006	Detailed shot of pottery within 2006	E
100-4501	2	2002, 2006	Detailed shot of pottery within 2006	E
100-4502	2	2002, 2006	Detailed shot of pottery within 2006	E
100-4503	2	2002, 2006	Detailed shot of pottery within 2006	E
100-4504	2	2002	Post ex shot of excavation of slot and Section through rampart	E
100-4505	2	2002	Post ex shot of excavation of slot and Section through rampart	E
100-4506	2	2002	Post ex shot of excavation of slot and Section through rampart	E
100-4507	2	2002	Post ex shot of excavation of slot and Section through rampart	E
100-4508	2	2002	Post ex shot of excavation of slot and Section through rampart	E
100-4509	2	2002	Post ex shot of excavation of slot and Section through rampart	E
100-4510	2	2002	Post ex shot of excavation of slot and Section through rampart	E

<i>Image No</i>	<i>Trench</i>	<i>Context No</i>	<i>Details</i>	<i>From</i>
100-4511	2	2002	Post ex shot of excavation of slot and Section through rampart	NE
100-4512	2	2002	Post ex shot of excavation of slot and Section through rampart	S
100-4513	2	2002	Post ex shot of excavation of slot and Section through rampart	SE
100-4514	2	2002	Post ex shot of excavation of slot and Section through rampart	SE
100-4515	2	2002	Post ex shot of excavation of slot and Section through rampart	SE
100-4516	2	2002	Post ex shot of excavation of slot and Section through rampart	NE
100-6331	4	4004	Post Ex of Tr 4	E
100-6332	4	4004	S Facing Section Tr4	S
100-6333	4	4004	Post Ex of Tr 4	E
100-6334	4	4004	N Facing Section Tr4	N
100-6335	4	4004	S Facing Section Tr4	S
100-6336	4	4004	Post Ex of Tr 4	E
100-6337	4	4004	Post Ex of Tr 4	E
100-6338	4	4004	S Facing Section Tr4	S
100-6451	5		Pre-Ex shot of Tr 5	S
100-6452	5		Pre-Ex shot of Tr 5	S
100-6453	5		Pre-Ex shot of Tr 5	S
100-6454	5		Pre-Ex shot of Tr 5	N
100-6455	5		Pre-Ex shot of Tr 5	N
100-6456	5		Shot of area on top of inner rampart	N
100-6457	5	522	Pre-ex shot of slot [522]	E
100-6458	5	522	Pre-ex shot of slot [522]	E
100-6459	5	514	Pre-ex shot of slot [514]	E
100-6460	5	511	Mid ex shot of 511	S
100-6461	5	511	Mid ex shot of 511	E
100-6462	5	511	Mid ex shot of 511	NE
100-6463	5	502	Mid ex shot of rampart	NW
100-6464	5	502, 522	Mid ex shot of rampart and palisade slot	E
100-6465	5	502, 523	Mid ex shot of rampart and palisade slot	N
100-6466	5	503	Mid ex shot of ditch 503	E
100-6467	5	504	Mid ex shot of ditch 503	E
100-6468	5	505	Mid ex shot of ditch 503	E
100-6469	5	502, 523	Mid ex shot of rampart and palisade slot	
100-6470	5	502, 523	Mid ex shot of rampart and palisade slot	
100-6471	5	505	Mid ex shot of ditch 503	E
100-6472	5	505	Mid ex shot of ditch 503	E
100-6473	5	511	Mid ex shot of 511	S
100-6474	5	51	Mid ex shot of 511	S
100-6475	5	511	Mid ex shot of 511	S
100-6476	5	511	Mid ex shot of 511	S
100-6477	5	511	Mid ex shot of 511	S
100-6478	5	514, 526, 513	Post ex shot and east facing section slot 514	E

<i>Image No</i>	<i>Trench</i>	<i>Context No</i>	<i>Details</i>	<i>From</i>
100-6479	5	514, 526, 514	Post ex shot and east facing section slot 514	E
100-6481	5	514, 526, 515	Post ex shot and east facing section slot 514	E
100-6482	5	522	Mid ex shot of 522	S
100-6483	5	522	Mid ex shot of 522	S
100-6484	5	522	Mid ex shot of 522	S
100-6485	5	522	Mid ex shot of 522	S
100-6486	5	514	Post ex shot and east facing section slot 514	E
100-6487	5	514	Post ex shot and east facing section slot 514	E
100-6488	5	514	Post ex shot and east facing section slot 514	E
100-6489	5	514	Post ex shot and east facing section slot 514	E
100-6491	5	522	Post ex shot slot 522	West
100-6492	5	522	Post ex shot slot 523	E
100-6493	5	522	Post ex shot slot 524	E
100-6494	5	522	Post ex shot slot 525	S
100-6495	5	522	Post ex shot slot 526	S
100-6496	5	522	Post ex shot slot 527	S
100-6497	5	522	Post ex shot slot 528	S
100-6498	5	522	Post ex shot slot 529	West
100-6499	5	522	Post ex shot slot 530	West
100-6500	5	522	Post ex shot slot 531	West
100-6501	5		Post -ex shot of Trench 5	S
100-6502	5		Post -ex shot of Trench 6	N
100-6503	5		Post -ex shot of Trench 7	N
100-6504	5		Post -ex shot of Trench 8	N
100-6505	5		Post -ex shot of Trench 9	N
100-6506	5		Post -ex shot of Trench 10	N
100-6507	5		Post -ex shot of Trench 11	N
100-6508	5		Post -ex shot of Trench 12	S

Appendix 2: Investigating the Past GIS Analysis

by Bamborough, M. M.

Introduction

The purpose of these maps is to assess the visibility of two key sites: Black Hill & Castle Qua, in relation to their surrounding landscape and surrounding archaeological sites from the Bronze Age and subsequent periods. The production of a site intervisibility map between Black Hill and Castle Qua was also a focus of this assessment, to infer upon the landscape archaeology of the Clyde and Avon Valley.

Methodology

ArcMap v10.3.1 was used to produce maps to assess site visibility of surrounding archaeology and site intervisibility between the two key sites. The area under investigation encompassed a 20km² area, containing Black Hill, Castle Qua and their immediate environs. To give spatial meaning to points and distances between them, the British National Grid coordinate system was used. The data used to produce the maps for interpretation were downloaded from Digimap 2017, these included:

- Backdrop Mapping: 1:25,000 Raster
- Land and Height Data: OS Terrain 5 DTM
- Vector Data: VectorMap Local

These files were chosen as the 1:25000 Raster allows the analyses and visualisation of landforms in rural environments, the OS Terrain 5 DTM allows surface analysis and local viewsheds to be carried out to study the intervisibility between the sites in focus, and the VectorMap local allows the creation of maps showing detail on a local scale which was suitable for the 20km² area being studied in detail (Digimap.edina.ac.uk 2017).

The maps used for interpretation were produced via creating a digital elevation model (DEM) to understand the landscape's topography (excluding vegetation), while a hillshade was used to highlight the changes in elevation and was placed under the DEM. The DEM was made 40% transparent to make the hillshade and its changes in elevation visibly clear to the reader. The hillshade used a 315° Azimuth and a 45° Altitude to best highlight these elevation changes, especially along the valley of the river Clyde. All this was achieved via adding the relevant files (vectors and rasters) to the table of contents and creating a mosaic DEM from separate DEM files.

To interpret which archaeological sites could be seen from Black Hill and Castle Qua, site data dating from the Bronze Age to the Medieval Period was collated by Dr. Paul Murtagh from Canmore, Scotland's 'National Record of the Historic Environment' (Canmore.org.uk 2017). However, sites unassigned to a specific period are also included in the maps produced under 'Prehistoric Sites' (see dataset). Viewsheds from four points were produced, these points were obtained from Total Station surveying during excavation in August 2017, and are

labelled with the Total Station's point ID in the dataset and a descriptive title on the maps:

- 1) BHSTN4 Observer – Black Hill Summit Observer
- 2) BHIAE Observer – Black Hill Iron Age Enclosure Observer
- 3) CQ-STNQ4 – Castle Qua High Point Observer
- 4) CQ-STNQ2 – Castle Qua Occupation Area Observer

To show which sites are visible from each point, viewsheds were produced for each by creating observer points and setting two offsets: 'Offset A' for an individual standing at the observer point at 1.7m tall; 'Offset B' for the target height of what the individual is seeing at a distance, this case being the ground at 0m offset. Viewsheds allow one to analyse what is visible from a given position in the landscape, and in this case offset A used for the maps, are either an individual in the Bronze Age looking at his/her contemporary landscape or an individual living in the modern day looking at the palimpsest around them, the multi-period landscape (Chapman 2006).

Viewsheds were produced via going to ArcToolbox-Spatial analysis-Surface-Viewshed for each point. A cumulative viewshed was then produced to compare Black Hill and Castle Qua's highest points, to see what they both could see and what they couldn't see. To support interpretations, 'Line of Sights' (LOSs) were produced from Black Hill Summit to both points at Castle Qua to validate their viewsheds and prove whether the two sites could see each other without modern day vegetation cover. LOS investigates whether two points are intervisible and are produced using 3D analysis and specifying observer and target offsets, this case being 1.7m for both the observer and the target to show whether a person at one site could see another person at the other.

All maps were exported as JPGs at 600dpi to ensure they appear clear and at a standard for publication.

Interpretations

- Map 1: Site Distribution

The topography of the study area is not flat but a series of rises and dips in the landscape with larger hills to the south providing high points in the landscape for greater visibility. The shortest distance from Black Hill to Castle Qua is approximately 4.5km. The majority of Bronze Age sites are restricted to the West side of the River Clyde, which runs from NW to SE through the map. A number of Bronze Age sites are also situated at, or next to water courses, meaning that these locations were possibly of importance to Bronze Age communities living in this region around 2,200-800BC. Unassigned period sites being the 'Prehistoric sites', are located near to water courses in most cases, possibly indicating that these sites (mainly earthworks and enclosures) are of a Bronze Age date. However, excavation or further non-intrusive fieldwork is needed to elucidate their date of construction and subsequent periods of use.

When comparing the topographic location of Black Hill to Castle Qua, the difference between them is their elevation and proximity to a water course. Black Hill is situated in the highest area of the region which would allow the best visibility of the surrounding landscape, but would require greater effort to obtain water from the nearest water source. Castle Qua, on the other hand, is located at the cliff edge of a meandering bend of the 'Mouse Water' tributary to the River Clyde. It is situated above the steep valley floor but is still at low point in the landscape with a sloping hill to the north and rising bank to the south restricting visibility and access.

Roman activity in this area is focused to the east of the area investigated, beyond Lanark where the Roman fort of Castledykes is situated with surrounding Roman roads congregating at the fort. The map still contains Roman activity, with Roman findspots of coins to the east of the River Clyde being found either as isolated finds or on the same sites as Bronze Age activity. This may indicate possible trade with later groups in the Iron Age at centres of ancestral heritage and importance, or Roman disturbance and activity at prehistoric sites. The Roman roads in this area do not show any clear route, especially not a typical straight road with the sections already known of. The sections of road on the far east edge of the map relate to the Roman fort while those to the west of the River Clyde appear to run past Black Hill to the north, but equally possible to the south. This may be the case and therefore shows Roman activity relating to Black Hill with the construction of a military road running past it and therefore possible Roman military activity on Black Hill itself.

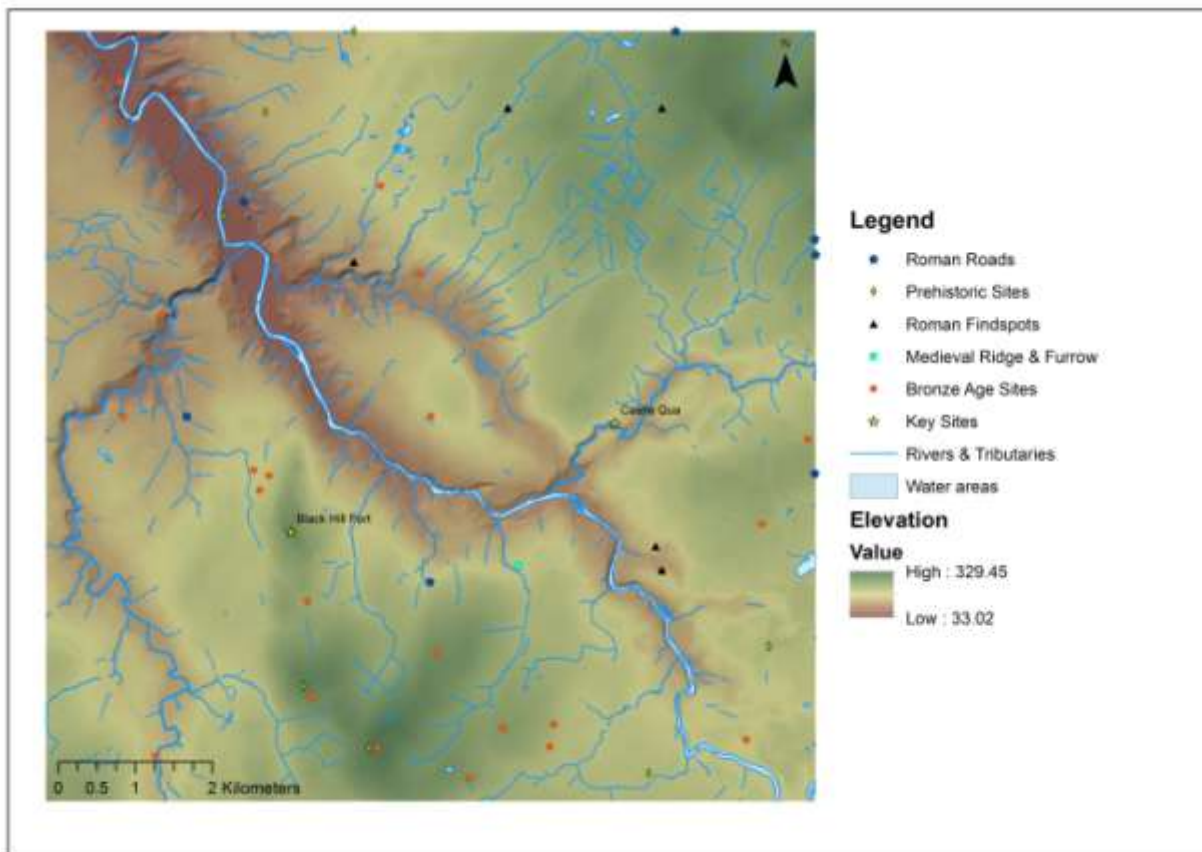


Figure 21: Map 1. Distribution of sites around Black Hill and Castle Qua

- Map 2: Black Hill Summit BA landscape

The summit of Black Hill provides the greatest visibility of the surrounding landscape when seeing the landscape without any vegetation cover. The Bronze Age landscape surrounding Black Hill consists of a number of deposits of Bronze axe heads, palstaves and spearheads located next to, or near to water courses. Two possibilities for the distribution of these valued goods include: structured deposition with intentional depositing of hordes in the landscape, or accidental loss of objects during movement through the landscape, but due to their common surroundings the latter explanation is unlikely.

Although the location of deposits of goods are visible from the summit of Black Hill, the locations of mortuary sites are not. For example, the cairns south of Black Hill are mostly located on the southern bank of the next hill, while the remainder are either on the top of hills or in valley depressions to the north, and none of these are visible from the highest point of the Black Hill fort. Cists are also located in places out of sight from the hillfort, however, the placement of mortuary sites in the region may not have been related to their visibility to Black Hill and are merely located where they are for other reasons, for example, to do with ritual practices and beliefs. It is worth noting that cairns in this landscape are concentrated to the south of Black Hill, as well as cists which are more spread out. This pattern may possibly indicate a designated mortuary area for Bronze Age peoples.

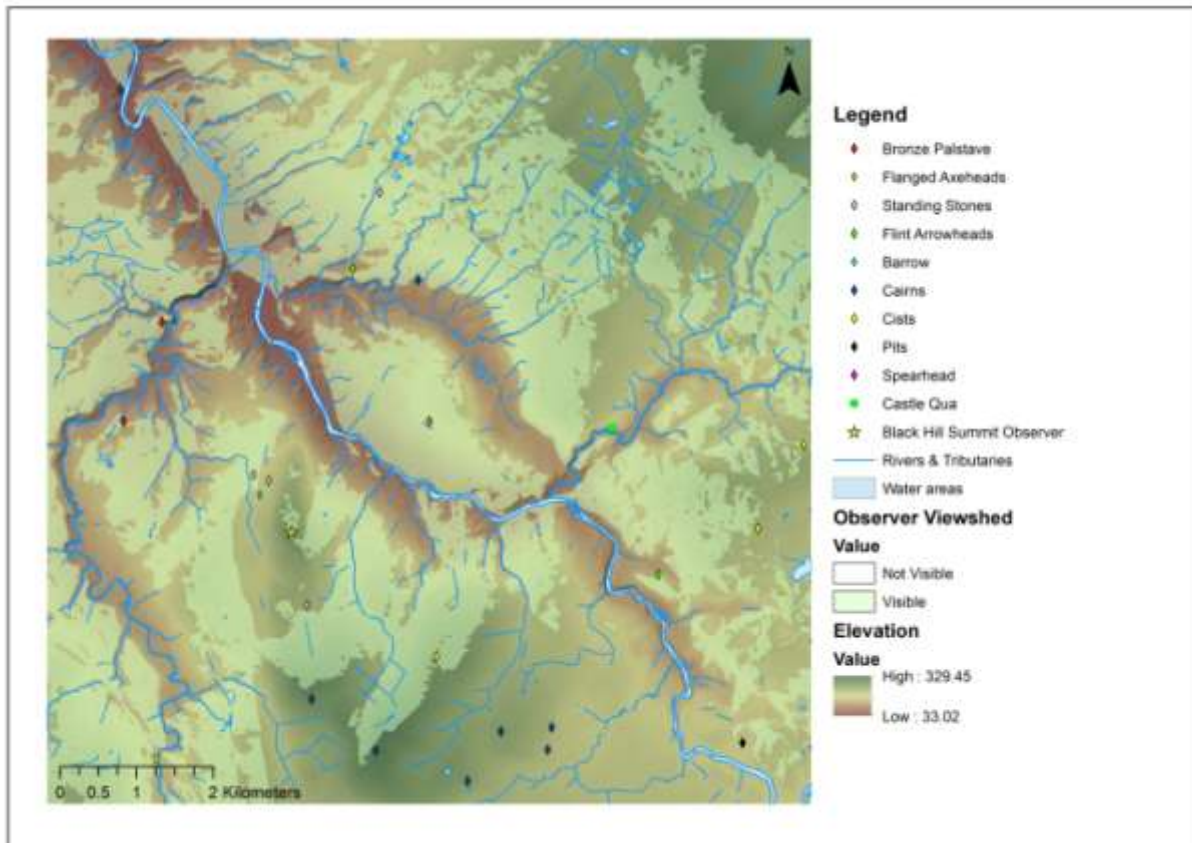


Figure 22: Map 2 the Bronze Age Landscape from Black Hill

The standing stones, which once stood in the area, and marked on early editions of the Ordnance Survey maps, but have been lost since the beginning of the 20th century, in the region are predominantly located in proximity to Black Hill but only one to the north and one to the east is visible. The purpose of these standing stones is unknown and no clear pattern is visible, except for the fact that the majority are located on the west side of the River Clyde within a 1km radius of Black Hill. The site of Castle Qua is also not visible but the period this site dates to is still currently unknown and may not have been a part of the Bronze Age landscape.

- Map 3: Black Hill Iron Age Enclosure landscape

The Iron Age enclosure at Black Hill is located on the east bank of the site, abutting the ramparts of the Bronze Age hillfort. The interior of the enclosure has not been excavated, however, a central point was taken for assessing what was visible from this part of the hillfort. The map shows that visibility is limited to the east, catching the locations of Bronze Age sites, Roman findspots, Roman road and the site of medieval ridge and furrow. The main outcome of this map is that the settlement still retains a view of the surrounding landscape but only to the east and catches the location of a number of sites from multiple periods. However, Castle Qua is still not visible showing that neither point on Black Hill grants the visibility of the other key site in this investigation.

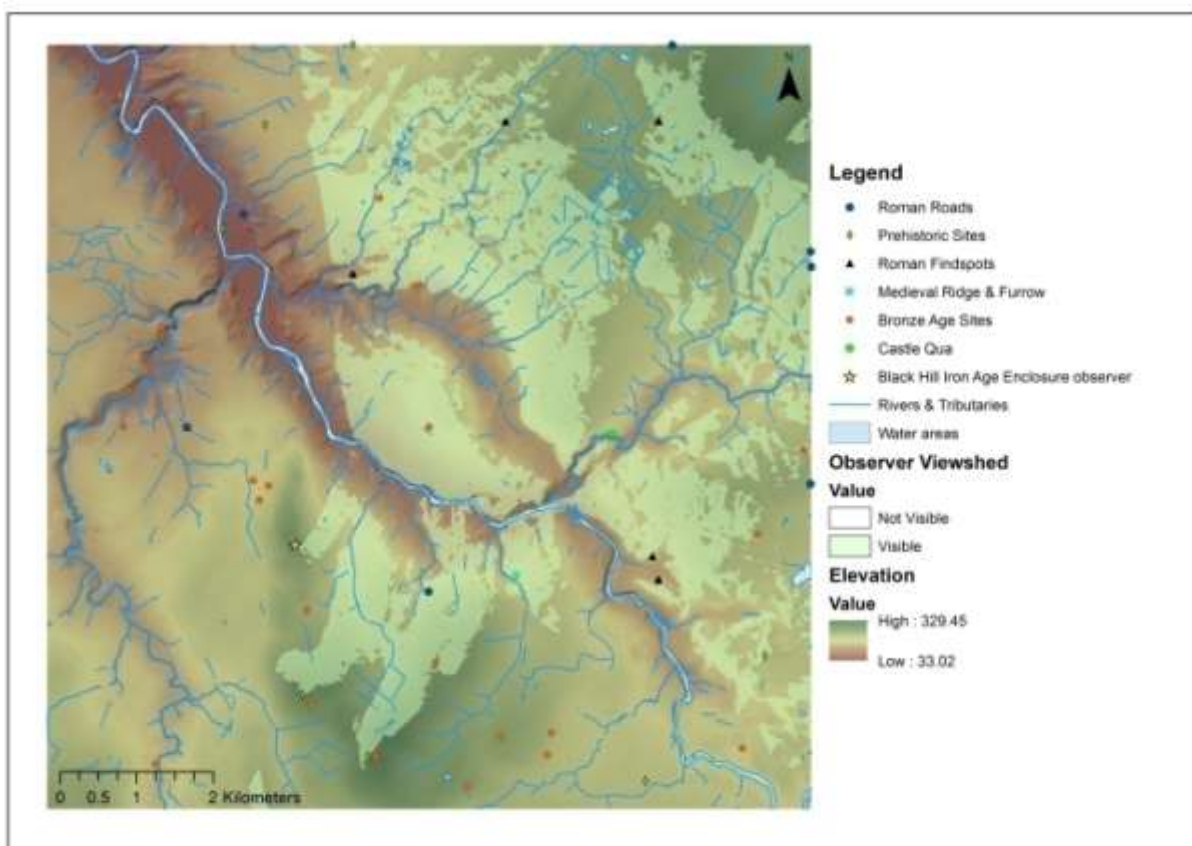


Figure 23: Map 3. Viewshed from Black Hill enclosure

- Map 4: Castle Qua BA landscape

Visibility from the highest point at Castle Qua is limited. The sloping hill to the north prevents visibility to the rear of Castle Qua, while the opposing cliff-side and bank restricts visibility south of the tributary 'Mouse Water'. Those sites that are visible are: the standing stone south of Black Hill; a cist; a cairn. Black Hill is not visible and no site to communicate between the two is present. The location of Castle Qua therefore is not a suitable position for high status occupation being flanked on three sides and defined to the south by cliff edge. Furthermore, sediment would wash down to the site's embankments filling any ditches once present. The site is also at risk of cliff collapse and landslides overtime from erosion on the valley's floor.

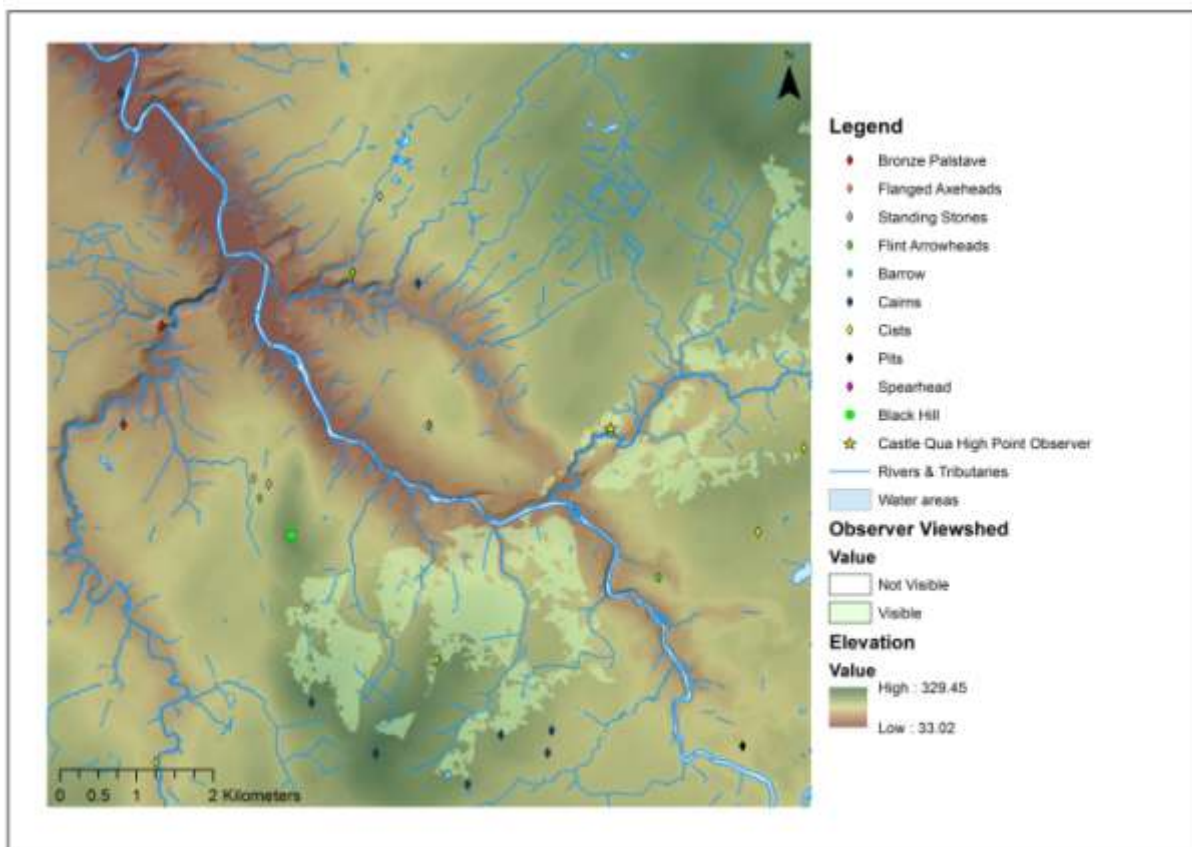


Figure 24: Map 4. Viewshed from outer part of Castle Qua

- Map 5: Castle Qua occupation area landscape

This map highlights how little can be seen from the occupation, interior, area (location of trench 2). Only one or two Bronze Age sites can be seen to the West if no tree cover is present, and the observer is restricted to seeing the opposing valley's bank and sloping hill to the southeast.

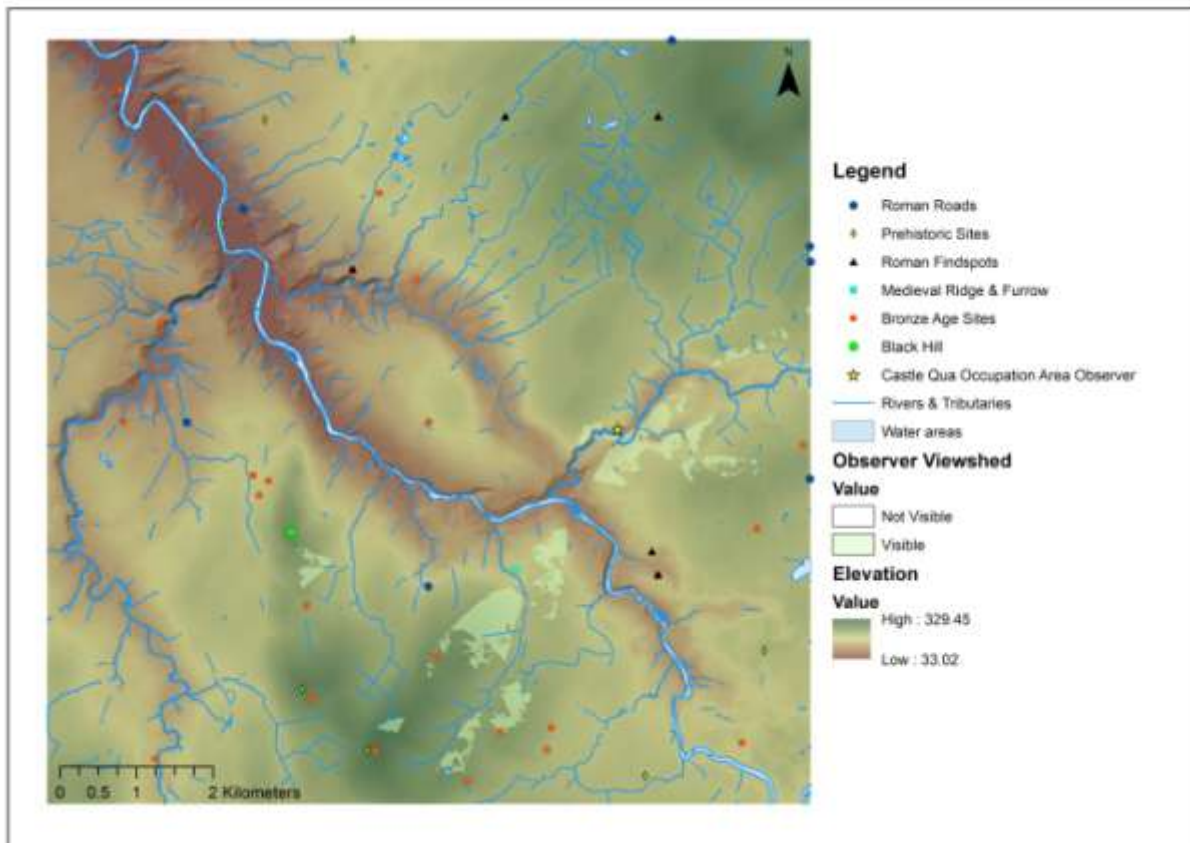


Figure 25: Map 5. View from interior of Castle Qua

- Map 6: Site intervisibility BH-CQ

Assessing site intervisibility between Black Hill and Castle Qua, both sites can see to the south of Black Hill, the southern bank of Castle Qua and the area of land towards the Roman fort and associated roads to the east. The only archaeological features visible to both sites in the region are Roman roads, possibly indicating a justification for the positioning of the Roman road, if these two sites were occupied during the Roman period in Scotland. What is still clear is how superior Black Hill is to Castle Qua in terms of having visibility of the surrounding uneven topography. This may support the justification for the location of the fort on Black Hill, providing 360° visibility in places of the landscape around the site.

This map shows that from the summit of Black Hill an individual is not able to see another individual at Castle Qua. Either from the highest point behind the recently discovered large outer ditch, or lower down within the flat occupation area between the earthworks and cliff edge. The offsets chosen for the line of sights are 1.7m for both the observer and targets. These lines of sights have been used to prove that Castle Qua cannot be seen from the summit of Black Hill, and is confirmed to be correct with the corresponding green visible areas of the viewshed along the line of sight. The black circle marks the location of the observer, the blue circle marks the obstruction point preventing the target from being seen, and the red circle is the location of the target which indicates he/she is not visible from Black Hill summit.

If these two sites of interest are proven to be contemporary, the only way these two sites could have communicated directly would be via the construction of a signalling tower or settlement located on the hills and slopes to the south east of Black Hill fort (Purple shaded area of the map). The use of signal towers and flaming signals is known in the later Roman period along Hadrian's Wall and elsewhere. For example, to communicate between the low visibility settlement Vindolanda with the Roman fort of Housesteads along the Wall, a signal tower on Barcombe Hill was constructed.

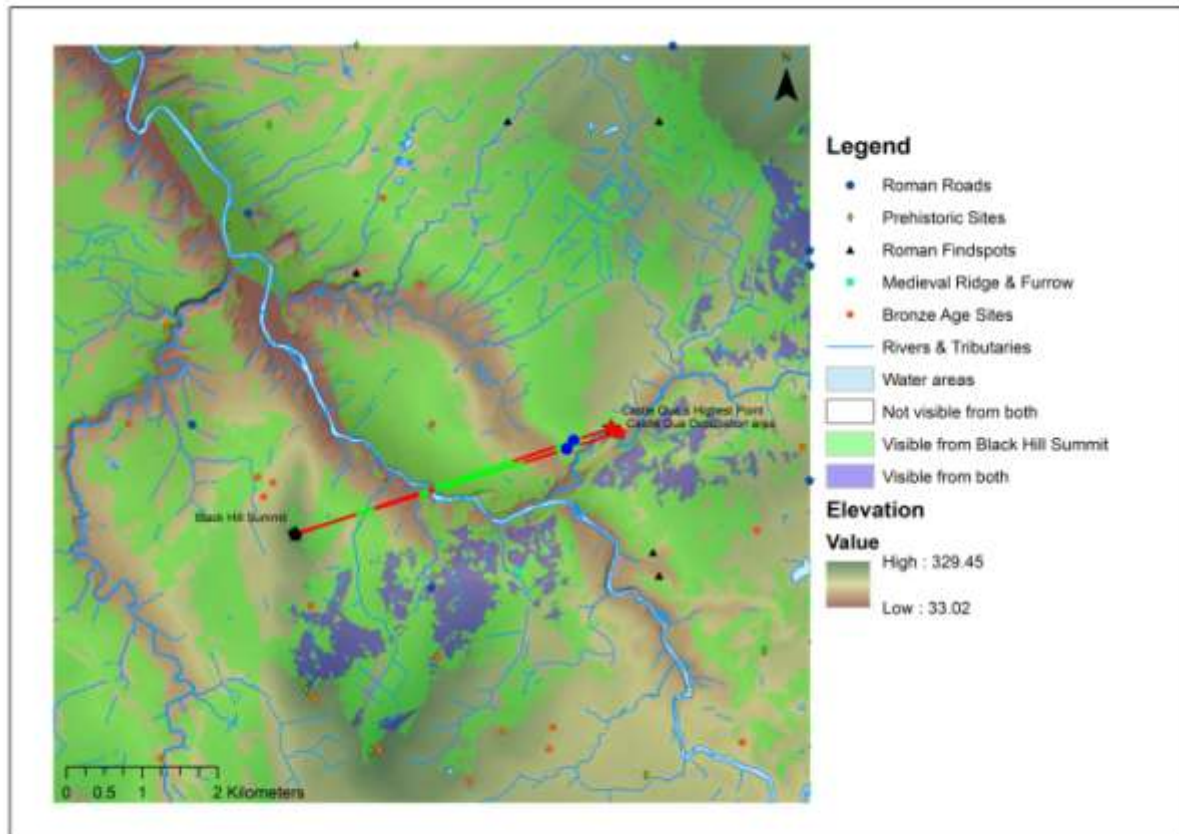


Figure 26: Map 6. Intervisability of Castle Qua and Black Hill

Bibliography

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APPENDIX 3: DES

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	South Lanarkshire
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	CAVLP Heritage – Investigating the Past
PROJECT CODE:	446561 (Northlight Heritage Code)
PARISH:	Lesmahagow & Lanark
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:	Dr Paul Murtagh
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	Northlight Heritage
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Excavation
NMRS NO(S):	NS84SW 2 & NS84SE 1
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	Fort (Iron Age), Settlement (Iron Age)
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	Later prehistoric artefacts and enclosure evidence
NGR (2 letters, 8 or 10 figures)	NS 8318 4350 & NS 8739 4491
START DATE (this season)	5 July 2017
END DATE (this season)	25 August 2017
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. <i>DES</i> ref.)	NA
MAIN DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	(NARRATIVE) During July and August 2017 CAVLP Heritage, delivered by Northlight Heritage, for the HES supported, LEADER and HLF funded Clyde and Avon Valley Landscape Partnership, undertook excavation at two sites close to Lanark, Castle Qua and Black Hill as part of the Investigating the Past project, which focused on the archaeology and landscape of the first millennia in the Clyde and Avon Valley. The excavations involved members of local community groups, volunteers, university students and service users from Phoenix Futures and volunteers from Clydesdale Community Initiatives as well as the Archaeology Department of the University of Glasgow. Two trenches were opened at Castle Qua. One was located outside the large earthwork that defines the site, revealing a substantial outer ditch, while another was located in the interior of the site, revealing substantial stone foundations for a structure. Very few finds were discovered during the excavations and it is hoped that post-excavation analysis will reveal suitable dating evidence. Five trenches were excavated across the key features on Black Hill, revealing detailed evidence for the nature of enclosure of each of the ramparts and earthworks. A trench was also located on top of the cairn, which provides the NTS viewing point, confirming the theory that it is a large and very substantial Bronze Age monument. A number of artefacts were recovered from Black Hill; including a discrete collection of prehistoric pottery from below the <i>fort</i> rampart, which will hopefully allow for the dating of this enigmatic hill top site.
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	None planned
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	n/a
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	HLF, LEADER, Historic Environment Scotland.
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	Northlight Heritage Studio 114 South Block 64 Osborne Street Glasgow G1 5QH
EMAIL ADDRESS:	pmurtagh@yorkat.co.uk
ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)	Historic Environment Scotland (intended).