

FYVIE CASTLE ENVIRONS PROJECT



CAMERON ARCHAEOLOGY
13 February 2013

FYVIE CASTLE ENVIRONS PROJECT
FYC/10/1 (CA14-2010/CA40-2011)
FYC/12/1 (CA78-2012)

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1 INTRODUCTION

Fyvie Castle lies immediately north of the village of Fyvie, Aberdeenshire (NJ 7636 3928), on lands forming a Royal seat in the 13th century and retained by the Crown until the late 14th century. A castle at Fyvie is first mentioned in a Royal Charter of 1211/14. In its original form the Castle sat within an enclosure delineated by a massive curtain wall; traces of the east range of the wall (demolished in the late 18th century) and a range of buildings built against it were revealed during archaeological excavations in 1985 (Shepherd 1985). The present building incorporates medieval fabric, some possibly as early as the late 12th century (pers comm Tom Addyman); late 16th/early 17th-century work, late 18th-century additions and modifications, and late 19th-century fabric (Fraser 2010).

The period 1596-1622 represents a key phase in the history of the castle and its designed landscape, being the lordship of Alexander Seton, Lord Fyvie and Earl of Dunfermline, guardian of the Prince Charles from 1600, Lord Chancellor from 1604, and one of the most powerful officers of state from about 1580 until his death. Educated in Rome, Seton remained closely in touch with European cultural developments after his return to Scotland and was acknowledged in his lifetime as a major humanist patron of the arts and learning (Fraser 2010).

Being a younger son of George, 5th Lord Seton, and thus not inheriting the 'ancient paternal seat' (Charles McKean pers. comm.) in which the lineage and honour of the family were most overtly expressed, Alexander Seton acquired Fyvie Castle for precisely this purpose. A stone inscription at what Seton termed his *villa suburbana* – Pinkie House, Musselburgh – which he greatly enlarged and developed in the early 17th century, demonstrates the importance he attributed to the garden setting: 'There is ... here ... in order to welcome guests with kindness and treat them with benevolence, a fountain of pure water, a grove, pools, and other things that may add to the pleasures of the place.' Similarly, his elaboration of the medieval castle of Fyvie as a Renaissance palace at the turn of the 16th and the 17th century will almost certainly have been accompanied by the establishment of a suitably grand landscape setting, which by the early 19th century had been almost entirely swept away in the development of the fashionable Picturesque grounds which survive largely intact today (Fraser 2010).

Very little evidence for what Seton's gardens must have been like survives today. There are three main sources known at present: a sketch of the castle, now in the National Library of Scotland, almost certainly by Charles Cordiner (1746-94; Fig 3), two estate plans of 1768 (Fig 2) and an estate plan of the early 1820s (Fig 4), in the archives of Fyvie Estate. The former must predate the landscaping works which began in about 1777, and shows a free-standing building somewhat to the south of the castle, and what appears to be a walled enclosure extending westwards from the castle. The estate plans indicate this latter area to have been the site of the bowling green and the 'old garden' – in other words, the 17th-century garden – with what appears to be an orchard further to the west. The substantial terracing between the garden and orchard, along which the late 18th to early 19th century drive runs, may be an integral part of Seton's designed landscape – certainly terracing on a major scale survives at a number of great gardens of the later 16th to early 17th century in Scotland (Fraser 2010).

The early 19th century estate plan also indicates an enclosure called the 'Barras Green'

extending from the south front of the castle, seemingly corresponding with a subtle earthwork which survives in the castle lawn today. As the term 'barras' was used from the late C15 to denote an enclosure for judicial combats, tournaments and other exhibitions, generally in front of a castle, this placename may be a relict of an even earlier use of the grounds around the castle. The building shown on Cordiner's drawing appears on the 1768 plan but has disappeared by 1822, perhaps having been removed to make way for the new drive which swept around the SE corner of the castle.

1.1 Previous research into the immediate Castle environs

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

1.2 The Castle Environs Project

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

- (a) Geophysical survey of those accessible areas of lawn defined by the circuit of the drive west, south and east of the castle. This entailed re-survey of the original survey area, but also included areas that were not included in 1982. Altogether, given the extent of tree cover and standing buildings, the area available for survey was c 1.25 hectares. In 2012 the south lawn was surveyed (Appendix 6) as well as a Ground Radar survey carried out on all the gravel paths and the courtyard (Appendix 7).
- (b) A series of strategically-placed trial excavation trenches, based on information derived from the results of the geophysical survey and from historic documents, plans and images.

2 PREVIOUS WORK

- 2.1 Two previous intrusive archaeological interventions are known at the castle. In 1985 a trench 12m north of the Preston Tower revealed the footings of a wall 2.9m thick, probably the east side of an early curtain wall (Shepherd 1985, 17). In 1988 an archaeological observation took place during cabling work (Shepherd 1988, 13).
- 2.2 An existing L-shaped earthwork was identified during preparatory work for the present project; it appeared to be the west and south edge of the area called the 'Barras Green' on the 1822 estate plan.

3 DOCUMENTARY SOURCES

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

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



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

- 3.2 A plan of May 1768 shows the L-plan castle remains as well as a small building attached to the east end of the south facade. The plan also shows a large formal garden at the south-west of the castle, fields to the south, possible orchard to the west and road or track leading from the south side of the castle to the south-west past the walled gardens.



Figure 2 1768 plan of Fyvie (copyright The National Archives of Scotland)

3.3 A mid 18th-century sketch (Fig 3) by 'Mr Cordiner' is probably by Charles Cordiner (1746-94) Episcopalian minister of Banff, who produced two books of drawings of buildings and landscapes of the north of Scotland in the late 18th-century. The sketch shows the south façade of Fyvie Castle from the garden. It shows a garden wall on the left (SW of the castle), a small building with the appearance of a chapel at the SE corner of the castle and a garden wall to the east (right) of the chapel building.

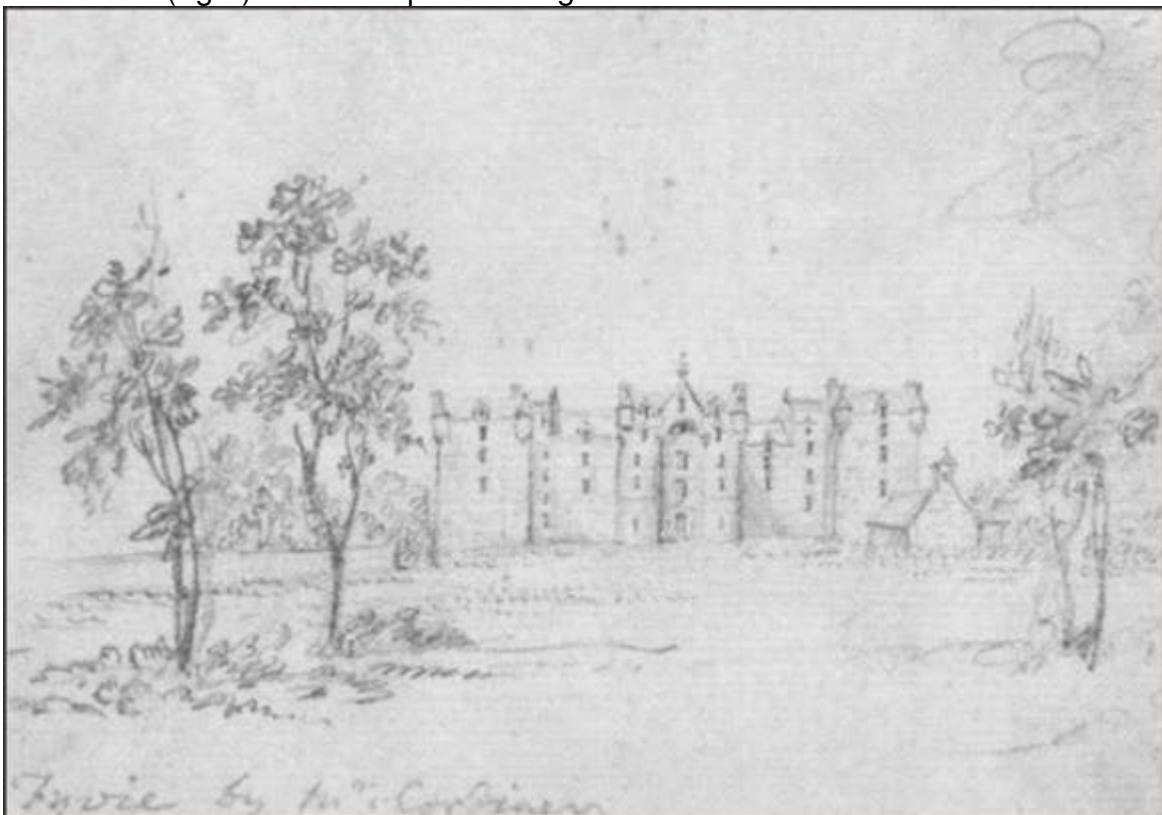


Figure 3: Drawing of south façade of Fyvie Castle, probably mid-late 18th century and by Charles Cordiner (copyright National Library of Scotland)

- 3.4 An 1822 estate plan by John Innes is housed with the current laird (Fig 4). The plan shows a bowling green west of the castle, Old Garden to the south-west and 'Barras Green' immediately south of the castle. The driveway is aligned closer to the castle than the current driveway and provides access to the castle just north of the Preston Tower.

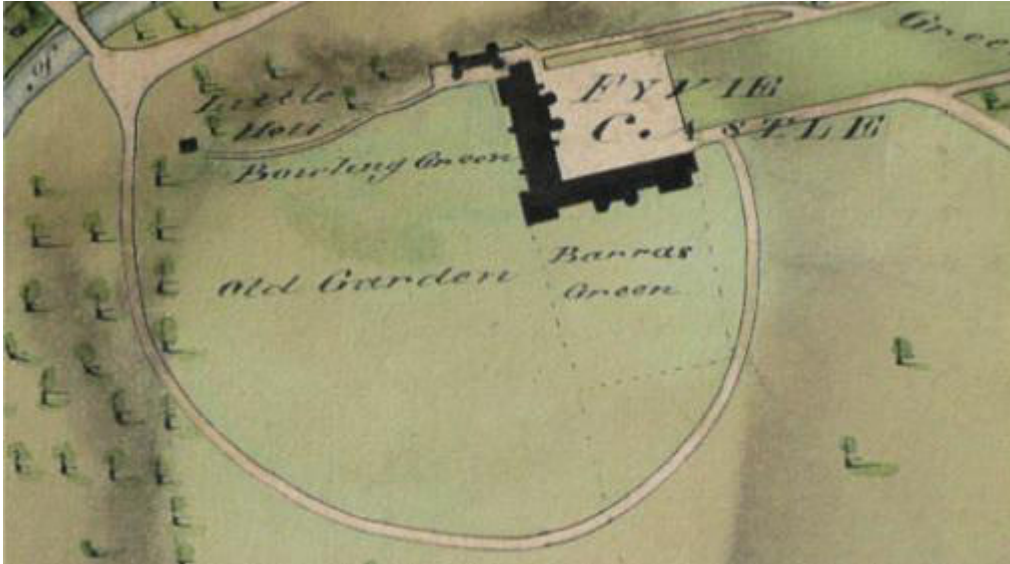


Figure 4: 1822 estate plan (copyright Fyvie Estate)

- 3.5 A series of aerial photographs have been taken of the castle (Fig 5). Certain features can be seen including a service trench running on a NW-SE alignment to the east of the castle and a circular mound but nothing of the old gardens can be seen.



Figure 5: 1985 aerial photographs (copyright Ian B Ralston Aberdeen Aerial Surveys)

- 3.6 First, Second and Third Ordnance Survey maps (1869, 1900, 1905) show Fyvie Castle with very little difference to the current castle. The First Edition (Fig 6) shows the west side of the south lawn is heavily treed and the eastern side more sparsely vegetation covered.

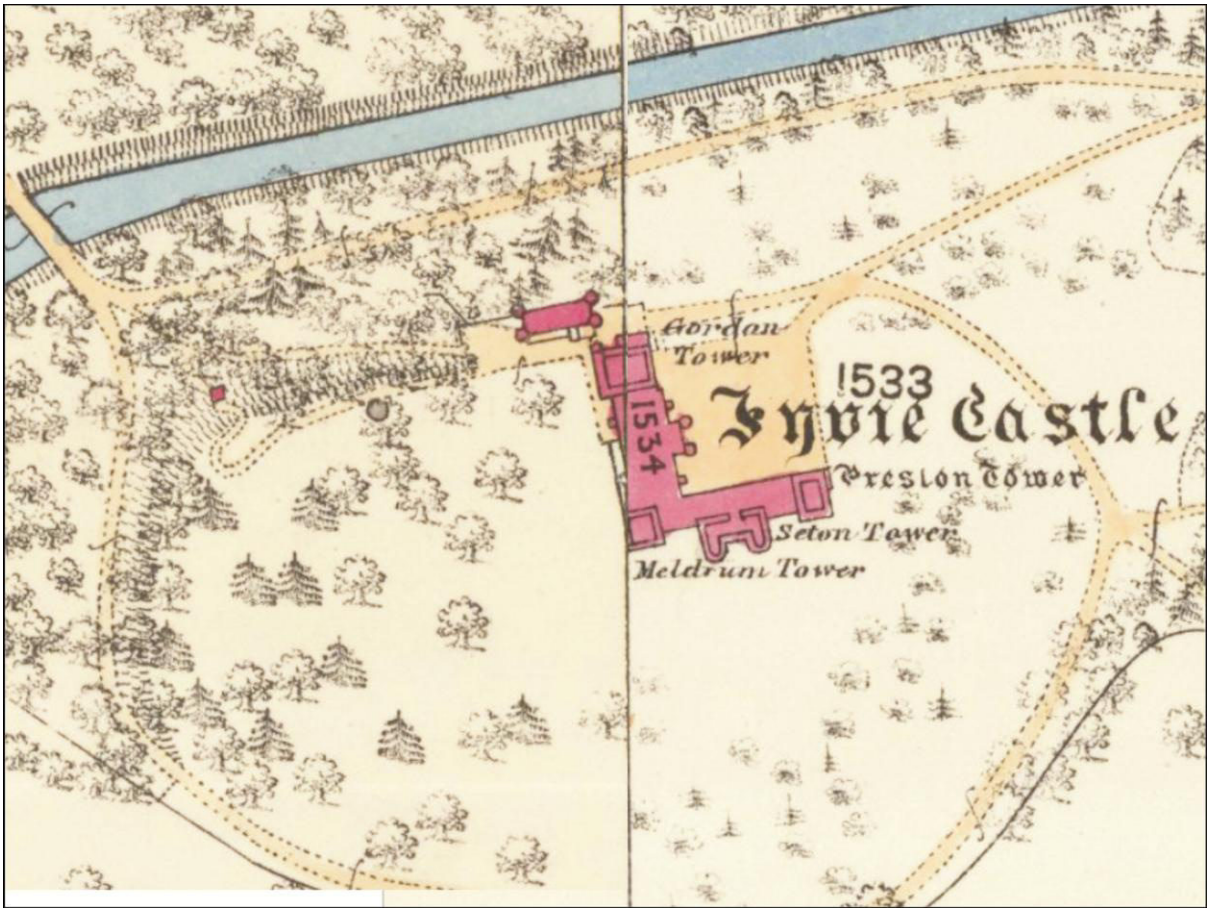


Figure 6 First Edition Ordnance Survey (NTS OS licence 100023880)

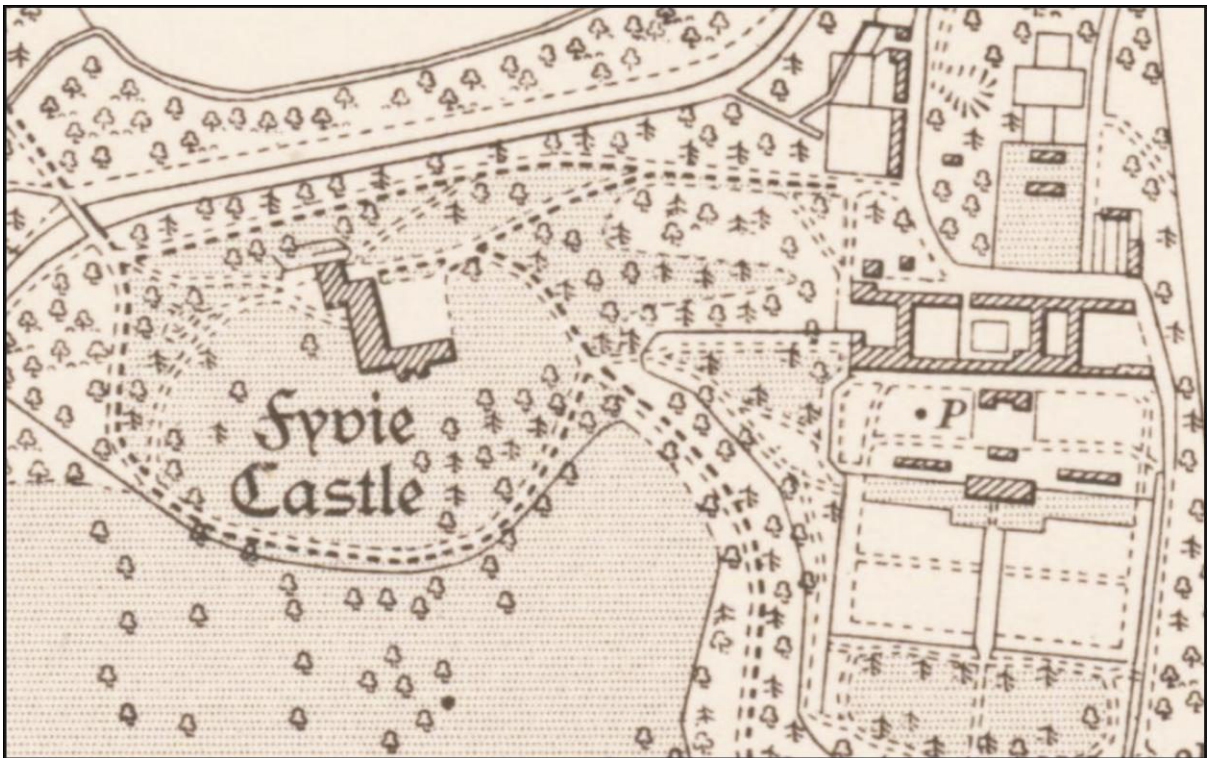


Figure 7 Second Edition Ordnance Survey 1900 (NTS OS licence 100023880)

4 THE EXCAVATION

Five trenches were opened on the lawn south of Fyvie Castle in September 2010, six trenches in July 2011 and six trenches in the field immediately south of the drive in April 2012. In 2010 the turf was stripped with a powered turf stripper and the overburden excavated using a 1.5 ton tracked machine; in 2011 all turf and soil was removed by hand and in 2012 all overburden was excavated with wheeled excavator and all archaeological contexts hand excavated (Fig 8).

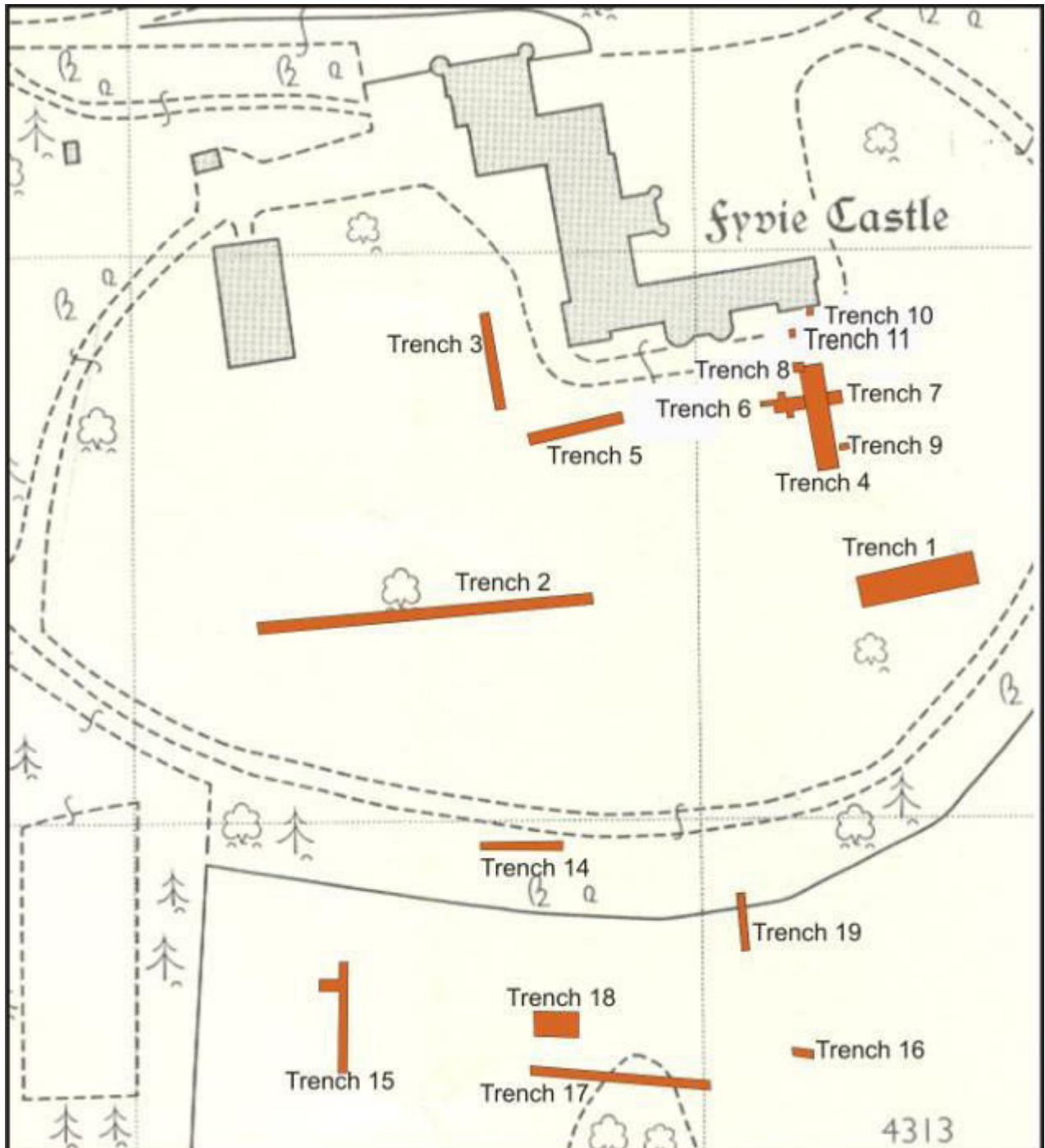


Figure 8 Plan of archaeological trenches (NTS OS licence 100023880)

4.1 THE OUTER GARDEN AND WIDER LANDSCAPE

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

4.1.1 Trench 1

Trench 1 was 17.5 x 5m in size and located in the SE of the lawn (Fig 8). Various anomalies were seen on the resistance survey and it was thought that this might be a possible location for the potential chapel. Numerous fragments of slate and red sandstone were recovered from the upper layers and a fragment of prehistoric pottery (SF1) recovered from the topsoil around Stones 109. Three features in this trench were investigated. Even though the topsoil depth was greater in this trench than in others (0.3m), landscaping in the area had damaged all features.

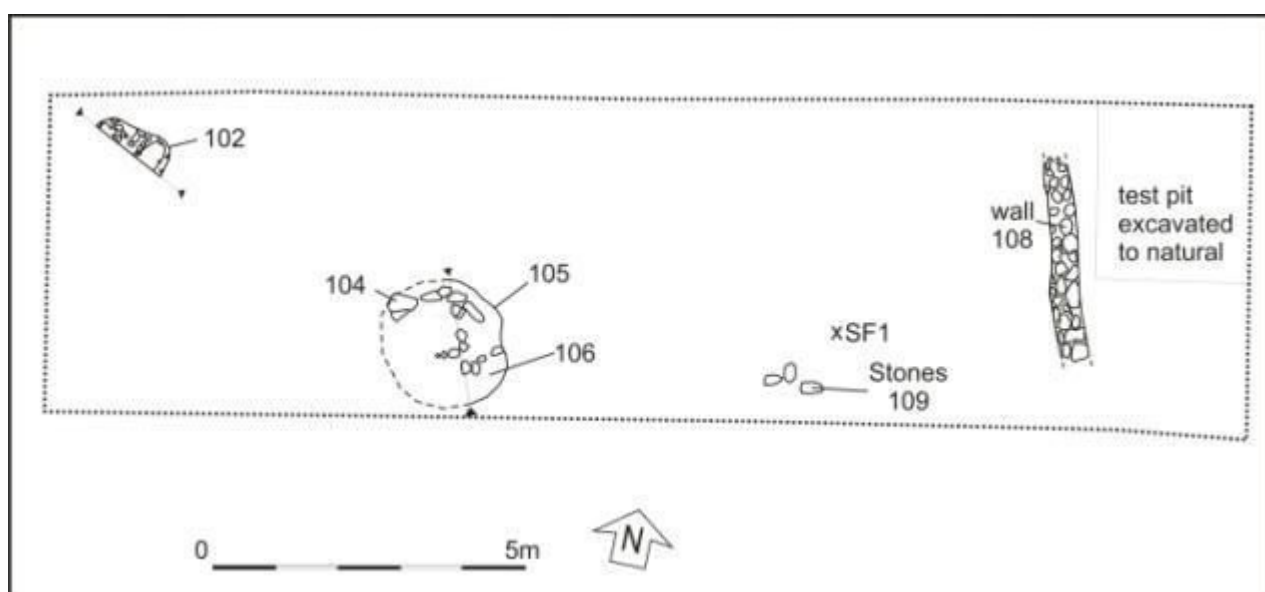


Figure 9 Trench 1 plan

4.1.1.1 Kiln 105 (Fig 9, 10)

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

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

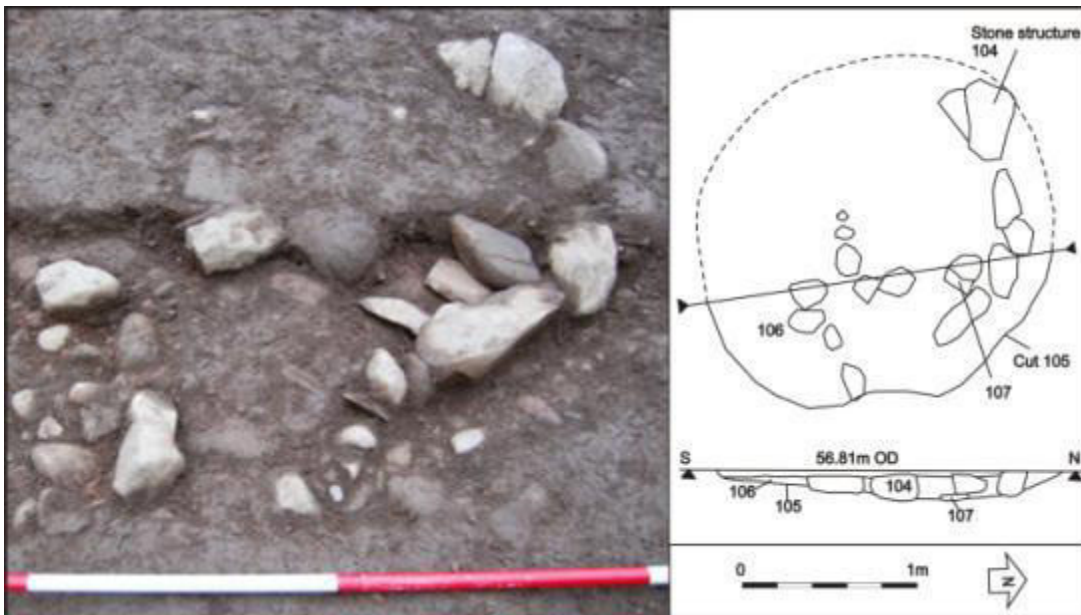


Figure 10 (left) Kiln 105 facing west, plan and section (right)

4.1.1.2 Wall 108 (Fig 11)

At the east of Trench 1 a NNW-SSE drystone wall Feature 108 was 0.4m wide and at least 3.10m of its length survived. It consisted of medium water-washed cobbles with no obvious bonding material; no dating material was recovered. It is probable that this is a garden boundary wall at the top of the break of slope and may be medieval or later in date; this area is shown as the top of a south-east facing slope on the 1822 estate plan (Fig 4).



Figure 11 Wall 108 showing adjacent break of slope to the SE

4.1.1.3 Cut 102 (Fig 12)

The third feature investigated in Trench 1 was in the NW corner. Feature 102 consisted of two shallow scoops cut into the natural gravels and filled with topsoil.

No evidence of use or dating was present and it may have been a garden feature or the remains of cultivation marks. Plans indicate that this end of the trench was probably scarped for the construction of the driveway seen in the 1822 plan (Fig 4) which, with the possible ploughing evidence may explain the poor survival of features in this area of the garden.

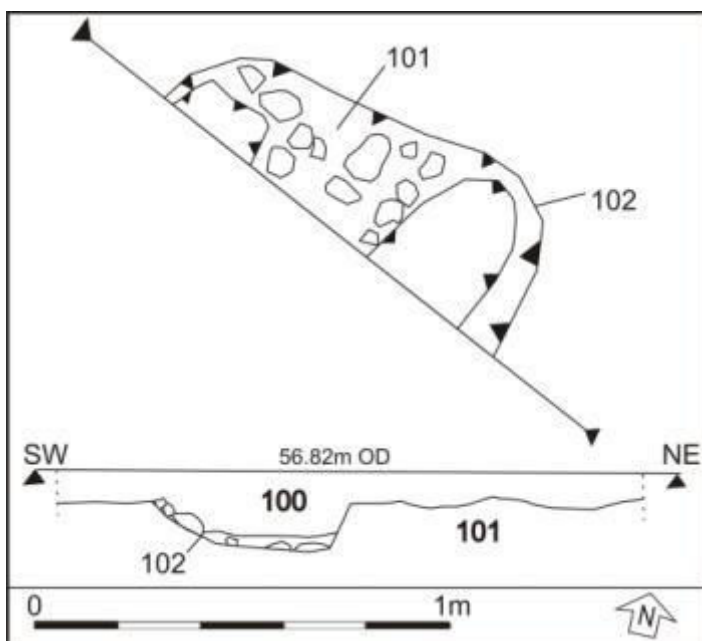


Figure 12 Cut 102 plan and section

4.1.2 Trench 17

Trench 17 was opened in 2012 across a series of N-S linear anomalies on the geophysical survey (Appendix 6). Rig and furrow agriculture had cut through much of the area (Fig 13, 14) but a wall foundation, 1703 1.2m wide appeared to be well-constructed for a field boundary and it is possible that this formed the west wall of the road or trackway which appears on the 1768 plan (Fig 2).

A decorated tin-glazed floor tile (SF20; Fig 13) was recovered from stone rubble next to this wall foundation: it may be 17th-century in date and have been made in Italy, the Netherlands or Iberian Peninsula.

At the east end of the trench a dump of slates and sandstone (1706) up to 0.2m deep contained material similar to deposits excavated in Trenches 4 and 6 and may therefore represent the spread of demolition rubble in the late 18th and early 19th centuries when the gardens and building were removed from the south side of the castle to be replaced by a rolling landscape.

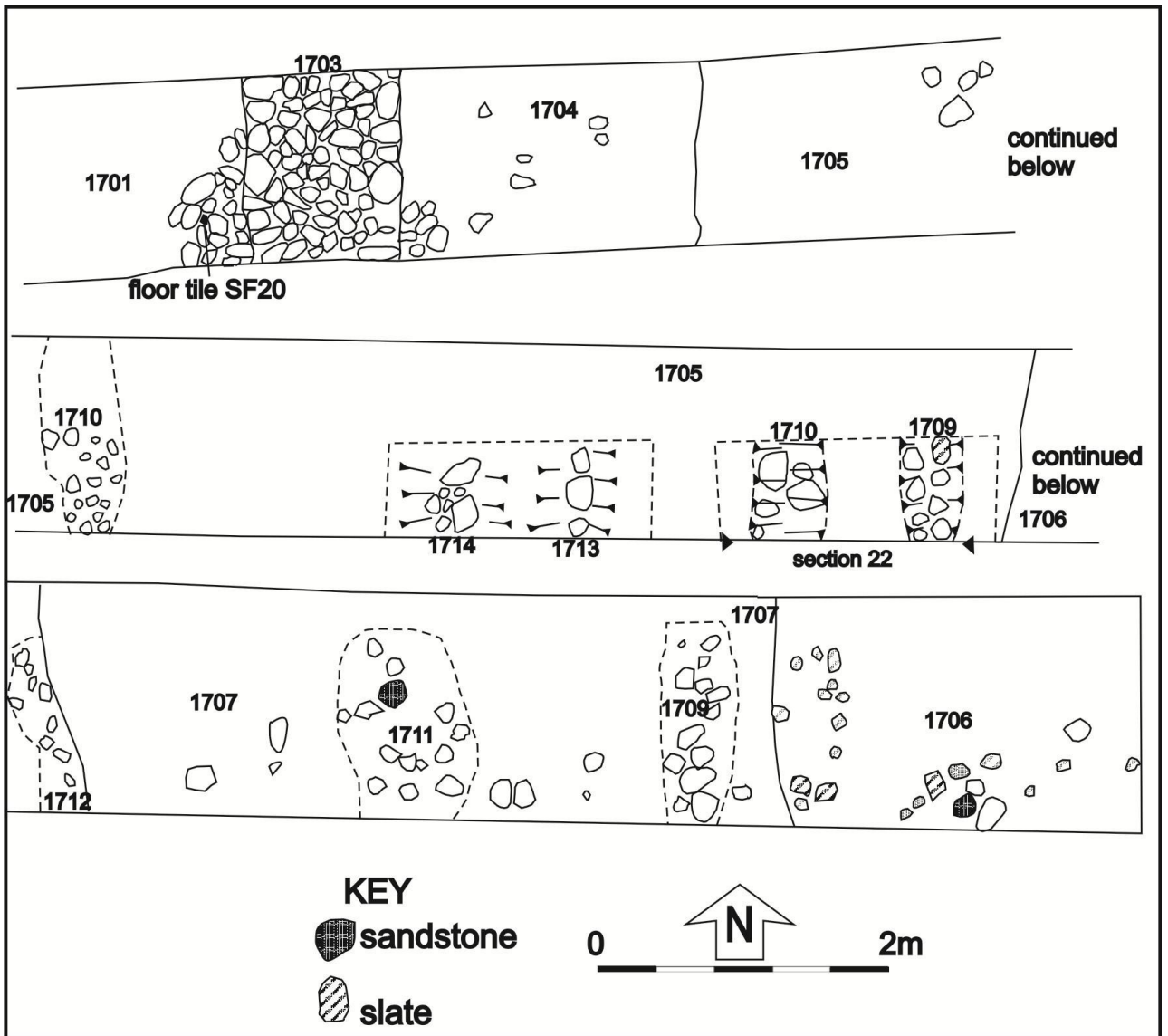


Figure 13a Plan of trench 17 showing all features

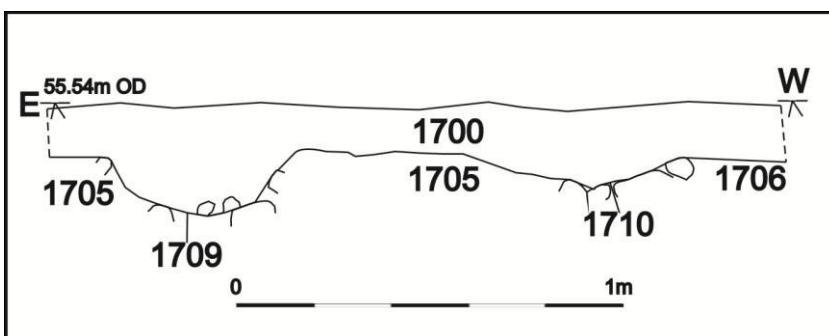


Figure 13b Section 22 cultivation marks 1709 and 1710



Figure 14 Tin-glazed floor tile (SF20)

4.1.3 Trench 15

A post-hole 1.5m diameter (Fig 15, 16) for a post c 0.8m diameter was excavated whilst investigating a curving linear low resistance feature on the resistivity survey results (Appendix 6). The topsoil had been removed from the area (cut 1527) and a circular pit cut into the gravel subsoil. A post up to 0.8m in diameter had been sunk into the pit (1517) and stones and clay packed around the post (1522, 1526). The base of the post had been burnt prior to insertion (1525). Pottery within the fill is of 13th-early 14th-century date and includes mainly local redware cooking pot sherds. An iron knife blade was also recovered from the fill.

This may have formed part of a wooden palisade. A linear stone structure (1502; Fig 54, 55) had been constructed 0.6m north of the posthole; it was faced with larger stones and had been constructed of medium and small fieldstones. This may have been a foundation for a low wall or bank or a revetment for the wooden palisade fencing.

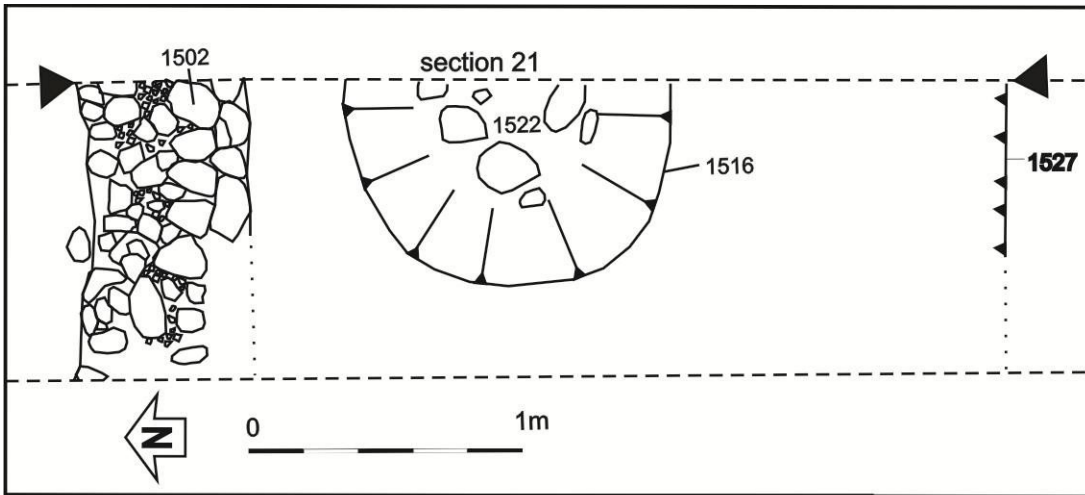


Figure 15 Plan and photograph of post-hole 1516 and associated stone feature 1502; facing east

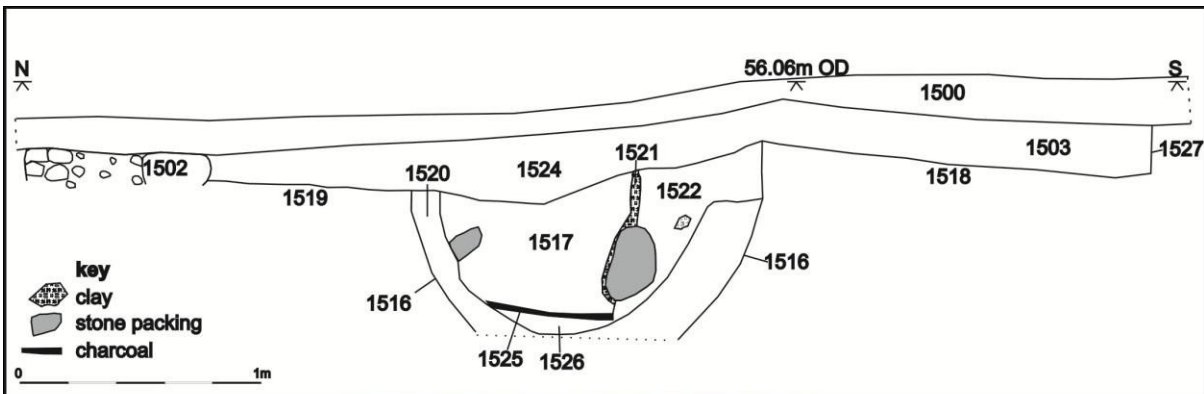


Figure 16 Section of post-hole 1516 and associated stone feature 1502

4.3.4 Trench 19

To test the presence of other post-holes in line with 1516 in Trench 15, a trench was excavated at the east end of the linear low resistance feature. The top of a circular feature (1903; Fig 56) was revealed but left unexcavated. In the top of the feature two sherds of medieval pottery were recovered and it is likely that this is another post-hole in the line of the palisade fence detailed above.

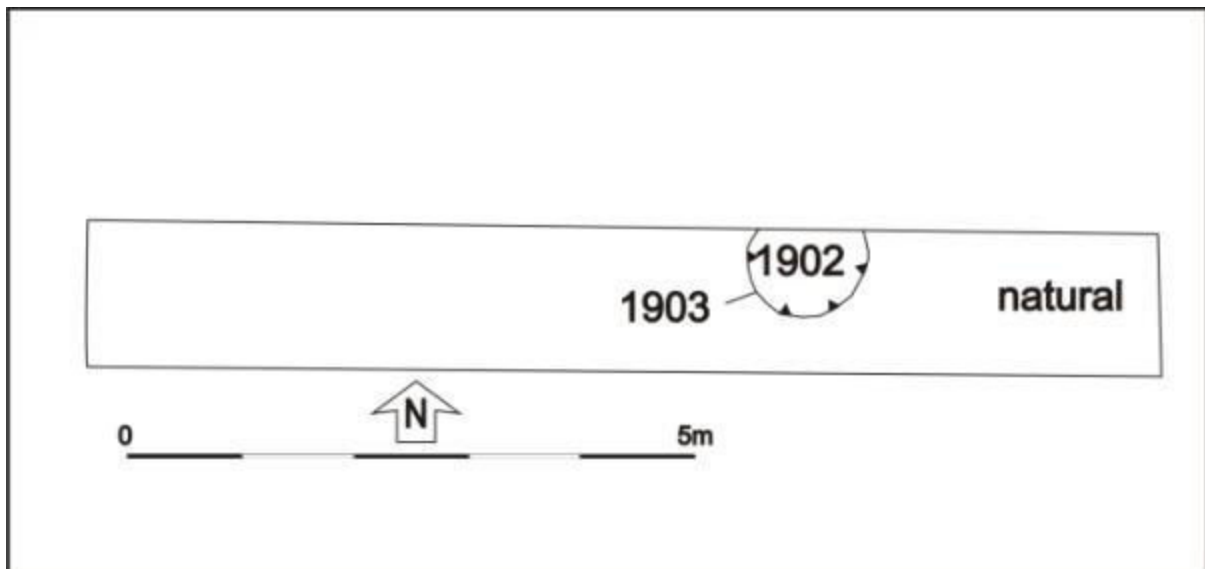


Figure 17 Trench 19 Plan of unexcavated circular feature 1903

4.2 THE WEST GARDEN

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

4.2.1 Trench 2

Trench 2 was located in the south-west of the castle lawn and was 2m wide and 66m long. It was positioned in the area thought to have been occupied by the 17th-century garden and many resistance anomalies suggested this (Ovenden 2010; Appendix 6). Topsoil in this trench was 0.1-0.2m deep.

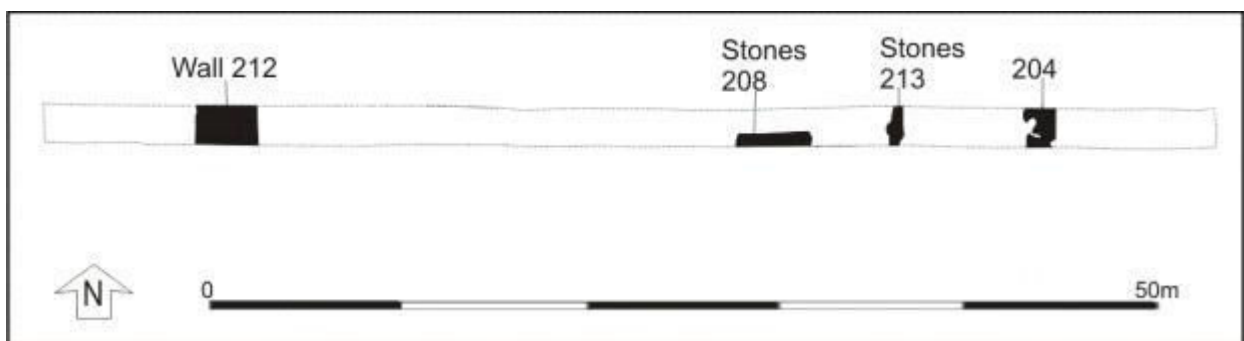


Figure 18 Trench 2 all features

4.2.1.1 Stones 208 (Fig 18, 19)

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

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

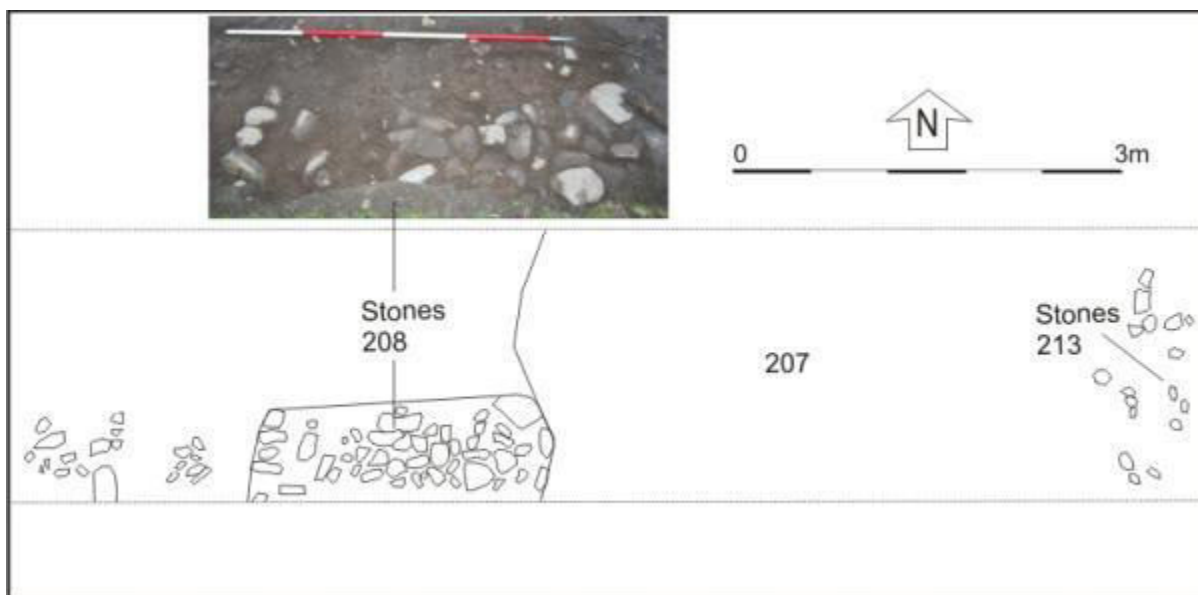


Figure 19 Plan of stones 208 and 213 and photo of 208 (above)

4.2.1.2 Stones 213 (Fig 18)

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

4.2.1.3 Robber trench 204/215 and drystone feature 212 (Fig 18)

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

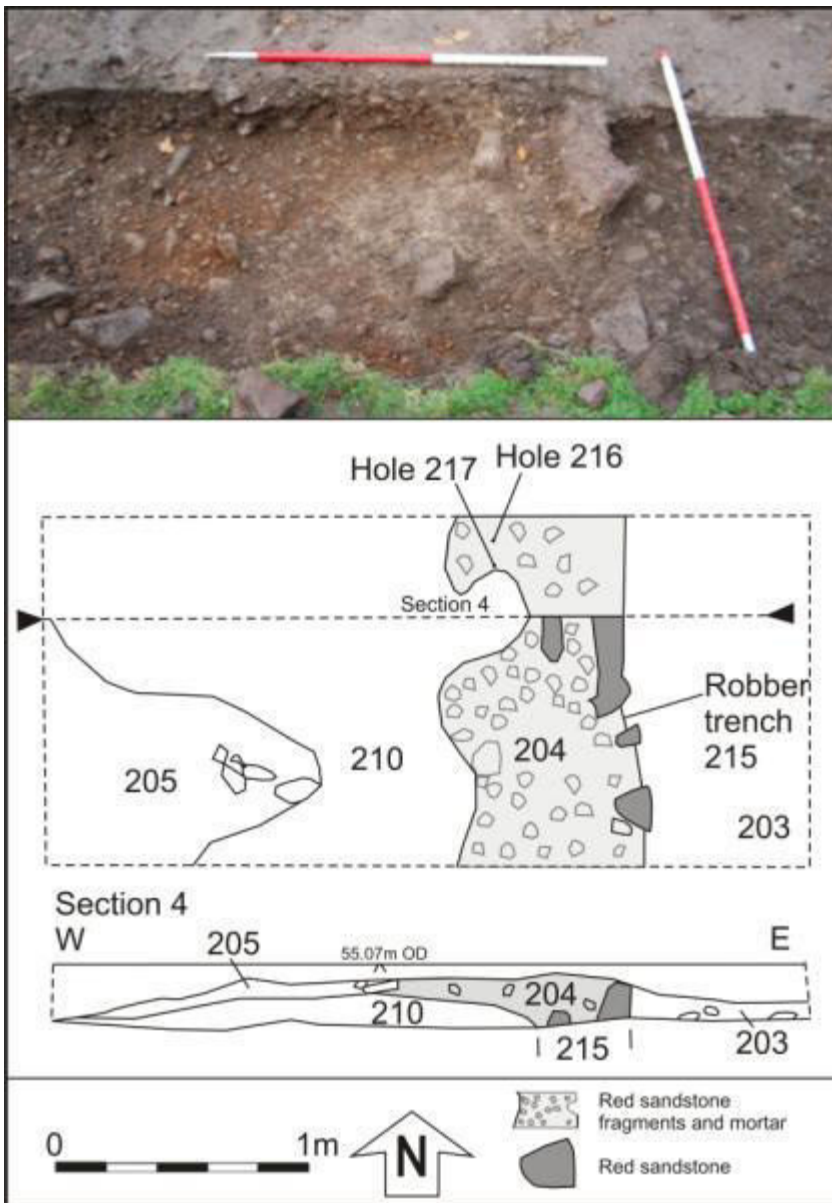


Figure 20 Trench 2 robber trench for east garden wall 204/215

Feature 212 (Fig 21) was *c* 3.3m wide, up to 0.35m high and was a minimum of 0.1m below the current level of the lawn creating a slight linear earthwork. It consisted of a N-S bank of water-washed cobbles with no obvious bonding material. It appeared to be a spread of stones from the demolition of a drystone wall or other drystone garden feature. To the east of 215 and the west of 212 the soils were compacted gravel subsoil whereas to the soils in between them were very rich garden soil loams, 0.15-0.25m deep. It was 45m from main wall 204 and was probably the remains of a drystone partition within the garden.

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

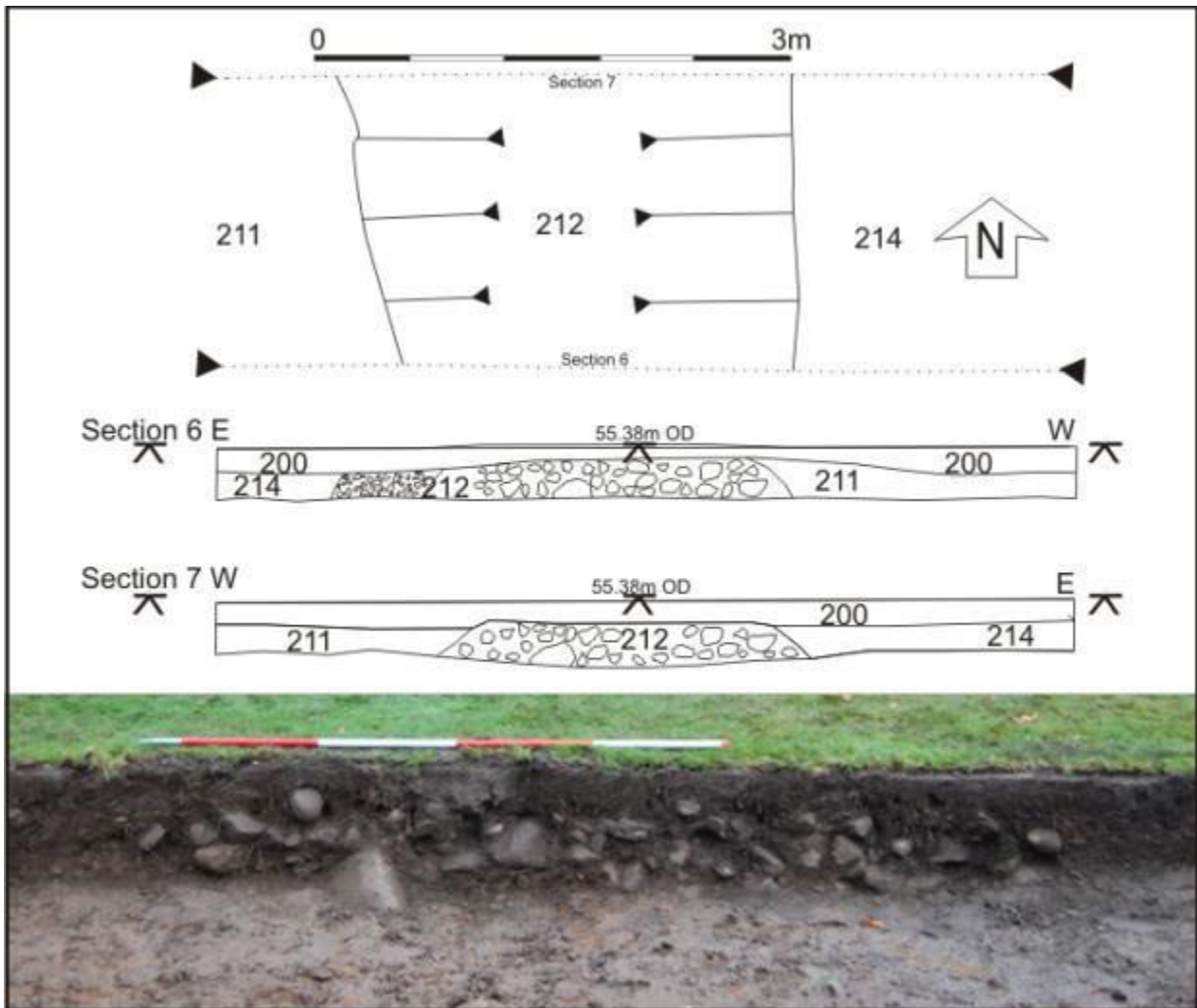


Figure 21 Drystone garden feature 212; facing north

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

4.2.1.4 Marquee peg holes (Fig 20)

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

4.2.2 Trench 3

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

4.2.2.1 Wall foundation 307 (Fig 22, 23)

Granite wall foundation, 307, was 1.6-2m wide and appeared to be unbonded. It appeared to be the termination of a wall, possibly for a gate. Around the features was a layer of red sandstone fragments (305), probably from construction of wall 307 and this layer may indicate that the wall did originally continue to the east suggesting

that the terminal 307 was one side of a gate. The Cordiner drawing seems to show that there was a gap between the garden wall and the Castle at approximately this location (Fig 3).

4.2.2.2 Garden soils

To the south of 307 were well-cultivated garden soils, 0.15-0.25m deep, suggesting that this was the northern boundary of the 17th-century gardens. The contexts to the north of 307 were compact gravels suggesting that this was outwith the cultivated area; this area is marked as 'Bowling Green' on an 1822 estate plan (Fig 4).

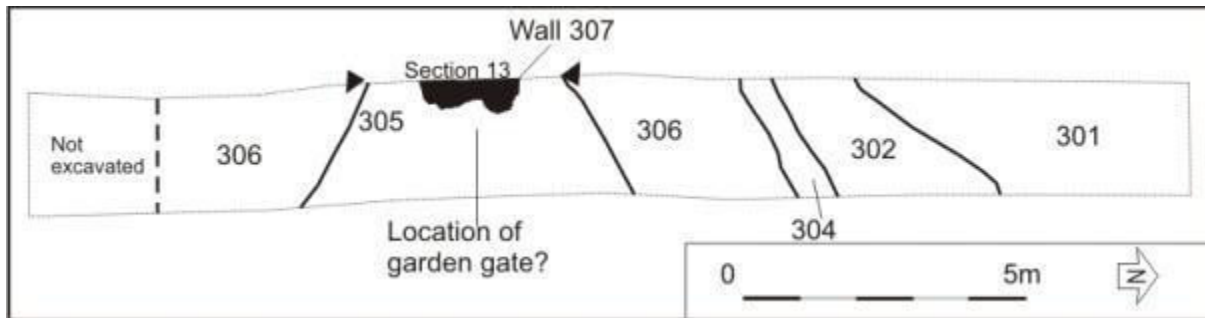


Figure 22 Plan of Trench 3

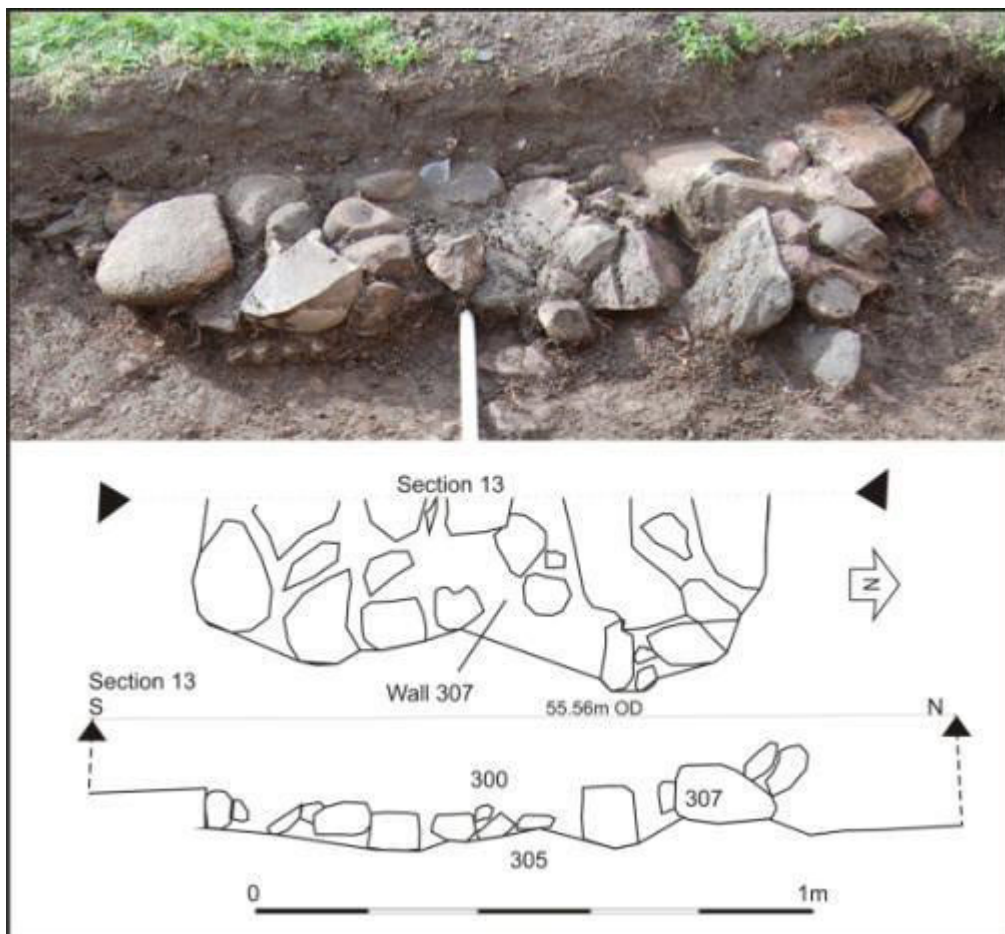


Figure 23 Wall 307 photograph, plan and section

4.2.3 Trench 5

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

4.2.3.1 Wall foundation 501

Small stone wall foundation 501 (Fig 24, 25) was a maximum of 0.6m wide and appeared to be unbonded. It was the cause of the upstanding earthwork running south from the SW corner of the current castle and had a minimum of 0.1m of turf covering. Following the 2011 excavation and recording of the earthwork associated with feature 501, it is likely that 501 forms the east edge of a wall, possibly the inner garden wall. The wall was surrounded on both sides by metallised surface, 504, at 55.40m OD, a similar height to metallised surfaces found in the base of Trench 4 post-holes, and at the base of features in Trench 6 and Trench 8. No further excavation took place in this trench and so it was not possible to determine the relationship between 501 and 504.

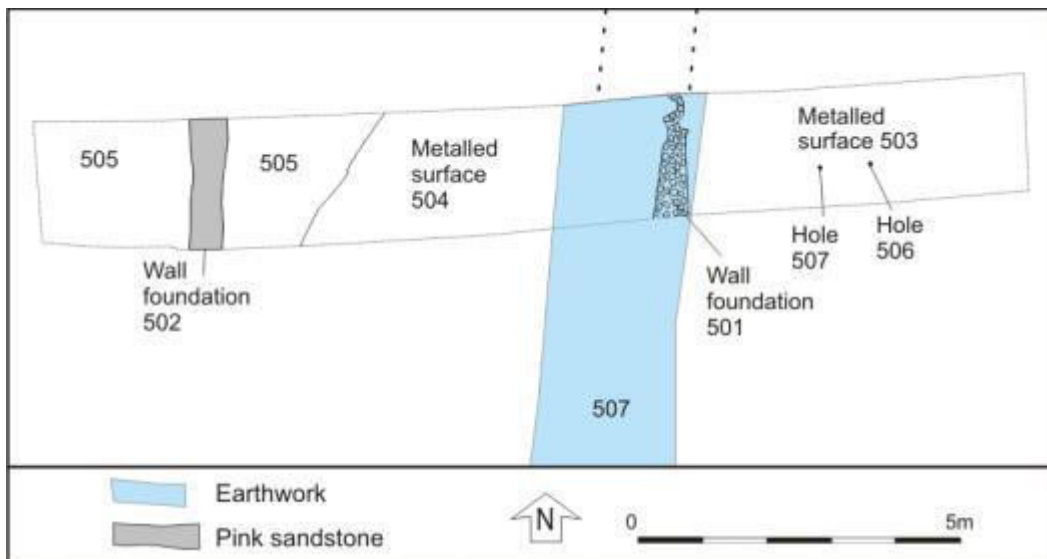


Figure 24 Trench 5 plan of all features including earthwork 507



Figure 25 Wall foundation 502 facing north (left); 501 facing south (right)

4.2.3.2 Wall foundation 502

Pink sandstone 'stripe' (502; Fig 24, 25) north-south across Trench 5 was left unexcavated. Due to its nature and location on the resistance survey, it has been interpreted as the remains of the post-medieval garden wall seen in Trenches 2 and 3.

4.2.3.3 Marquee holes 506 and 507

Two oval marquee holes, 506 and 507 (Fig 26) were 0.02 x 0.04m in size and are evidence of pegs being forced through the metalled surface 503.



Figure 26 Marquee holes 507 and 506 in metalled surface 503; facing north

4.2.4 Trench 14

Trench 14 was located over the east garden wall as well as some strong high resistance anomalies on the resistivity survey (Appendix 6). The east garden wall had been completely robbed leaving a mortar-filled trench (1422; Fig 27, 28) containing fragments of sandstone.

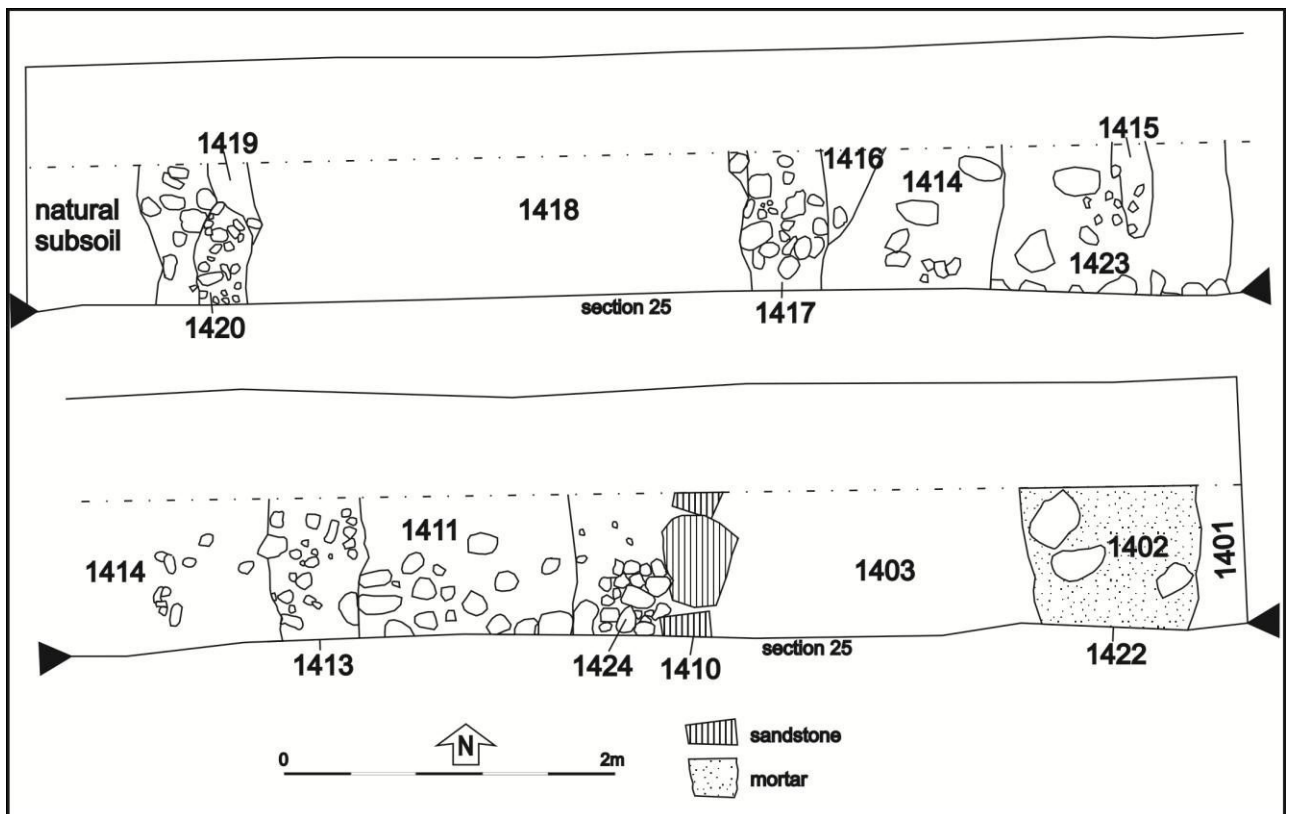


Figure 27 Trench 14 all features

To the east of the robber trench, and therefore inside the 17th-century gardens, several linear stone features may have been the remains of paths and dividers between borders or planting areas. The upper layers in this trench were badly disturbed by rabbit burrows, rhododendron and tree roots.

Stone lines 1420, 1417 and 1413 (Fig 27, 28) were regularly spaced and may represent divisions between planting areas. 1417 was sectioned to determine its nature and depth but it was shallow and under it was a layer of garden soil with no evidence of an underlying structure such as post or stake holes. Feature 1410 was constructed of blocks of sandstone and may have been a narrow path or garden division. Adjacent stones 1424 appeared to be associated but may be the remains of an adjacent structure.

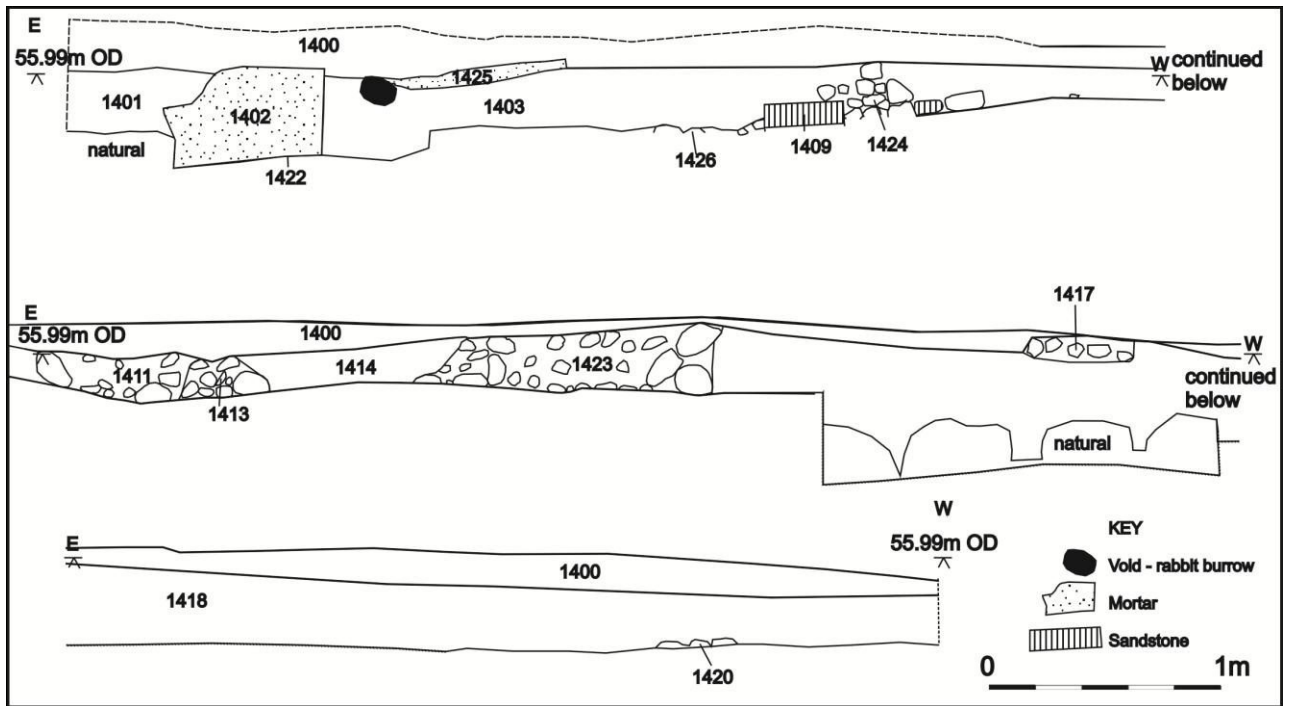


Figure 28 Trench 14 E-W north-facing section

Stone spreads 1413 and 1423 are both c 1m wide and are probably foundations for paths or other garden features.

These features appear to represent several changes in planting regimes with the replacement of stone borders and paths on several occasions. Surrounding these features was an enriched garden soil (1404, 1414 and 1418) similar to the garden soil seen in the garden areas in Trench 1 in 2010.

4.2.5 Trench 15

Trench 15 (Fig 29, 30) was located over several geophysical anomalies including the south wall of the West Garden. Feature 1513 is the remains of a robbed wall foundation. The wall foundation was 1m wide and included large granite fieldstones (1512) as a facing and remains of hearting (1514). To the south a trench 1.7m wide had been dug to remove the wall and foundation stones (1511). There were no sandstone fragments in the robber trench fill (1505) as there were in the robber trenches for the east and north garden walls. This may suggest that only the garden walls which were visible from the castle were constructed of worked red sandstone, and that the south wall of the garden may have been of granite rubble only.

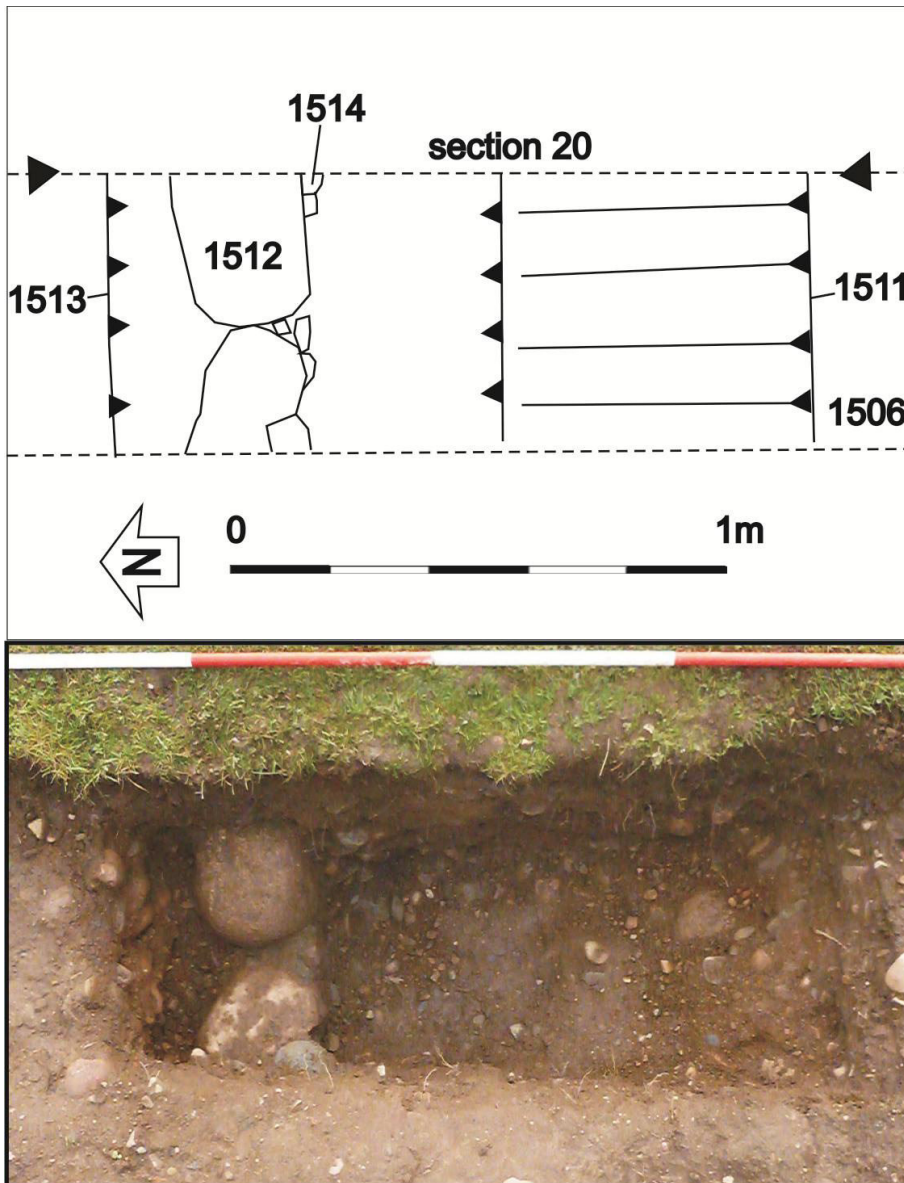


Figure 29 Trench 15 wall foundation 1513 and robber trench 1511

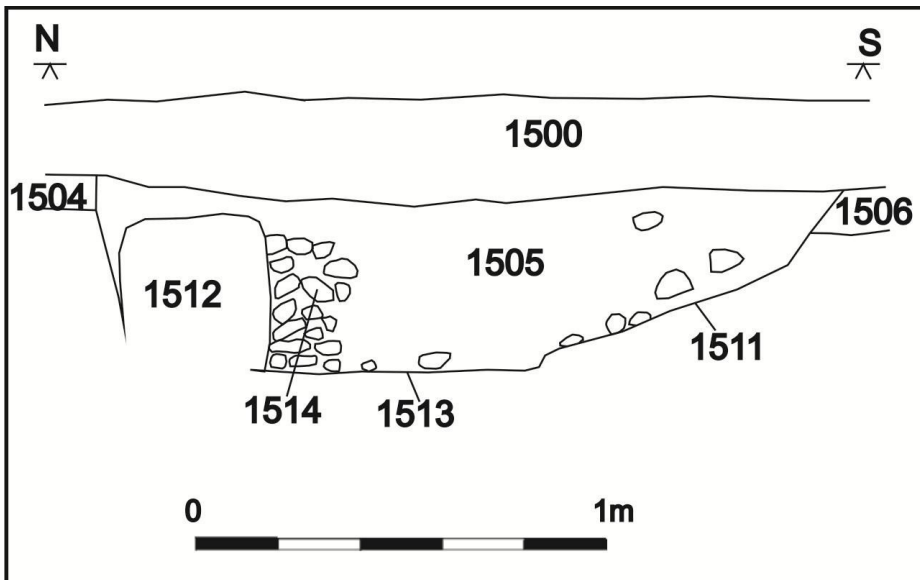


Figure 30 Trench 15 wall foundation 1513 and robber trench 1511

4.2.6 Trench 18

Trench 18 was located at the SE corner of the West Gardens (Fig 31). The foundation for the east wall survived (1803) and consisted of large granite fieldstones as a facing and some hearting stones, similar to the remains in Trench 15. At the SE corner and along the south wall the foundation stones had been completely removed leaving only robber trenches (1801 and 1810).

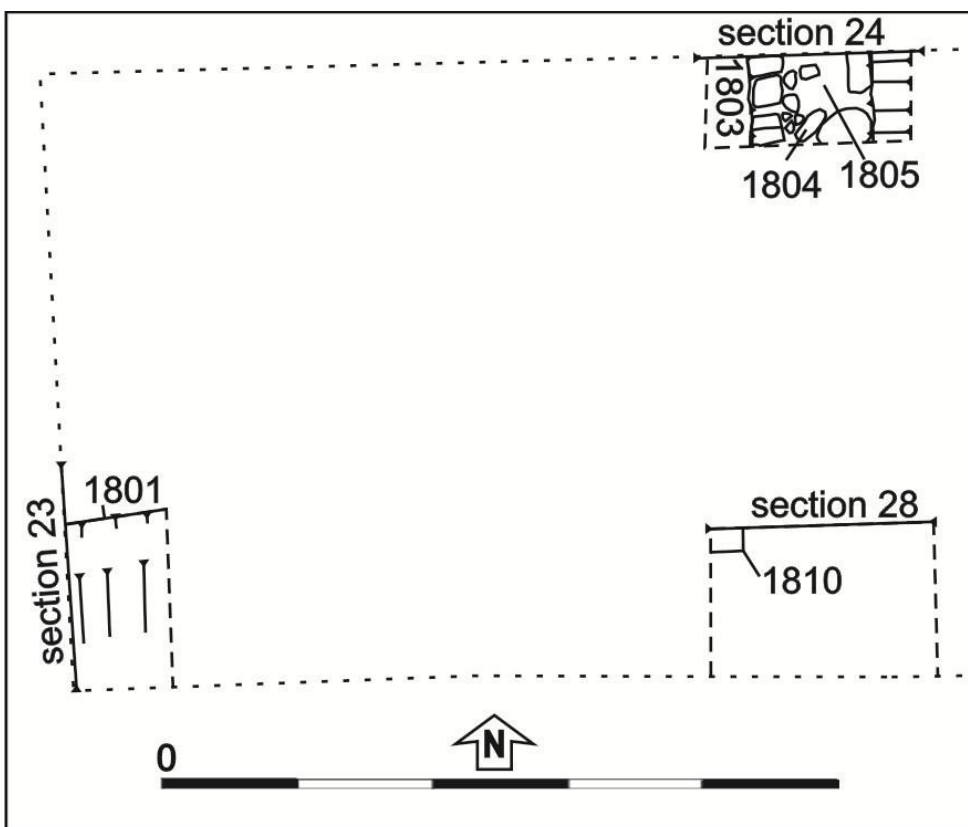


Figure 31 Trench 17 all features

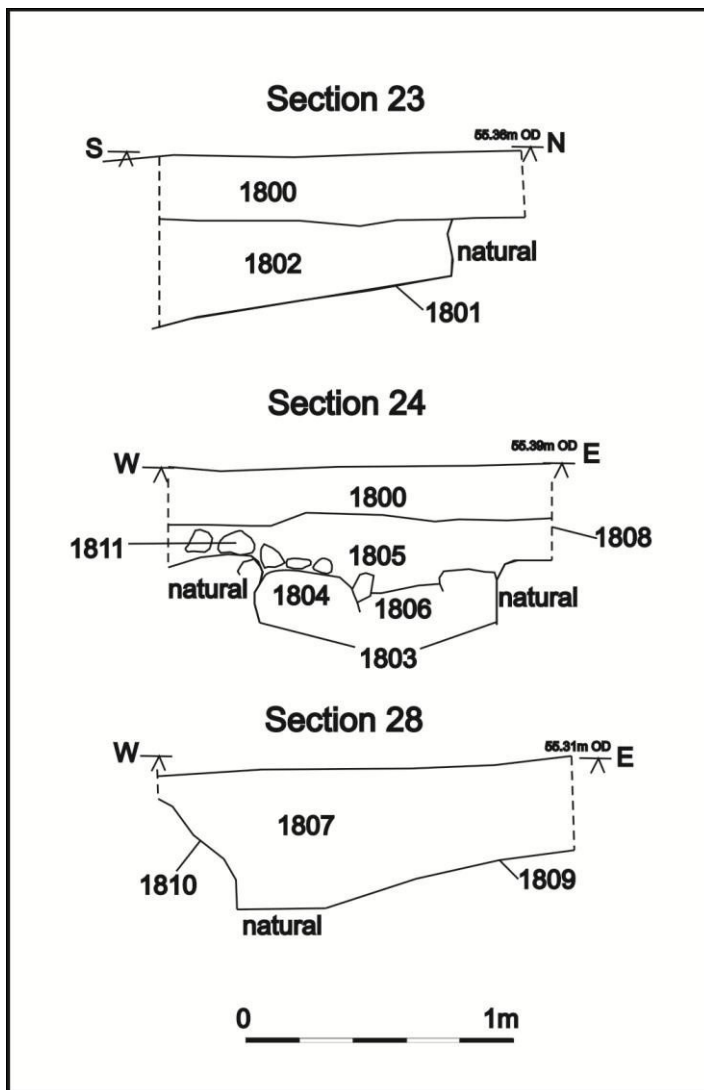


Figure 32 Trench 17 sections of wall foundation 1803 and robber trenches 1801 and 1810

4.3 THE INNER GARDEN AND BUILDING

The inner garden is the term used in this report for the area immediately south of the current castle south facade. On the 1822 estate plan (Fig 4) this area is called the 'Barras Green'

4.3.1 Trench 4

Trench 4 was 15m long and 3m wide and was situated just south of the SE tower (Fig 33). The resistance survey had highlighted a high resistance anomaly surrounded by linear low resistance areas and it was thought that this was a possible location of the possible chapel. Topsoil in this trench was only 0.1 - 0.15m deep.

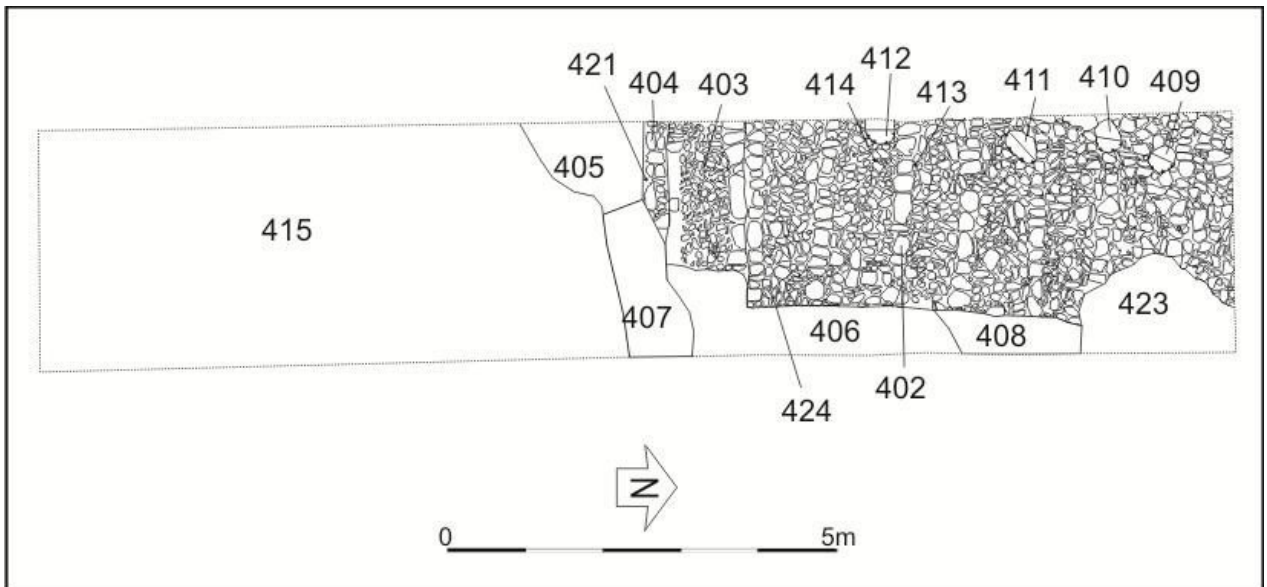


Figure 33 Plan of trench 4

4.3.1.1 Metalled surface

The earliest feature in this trench was a small stone surface (419), seen at the base of post-holes 409, 410, 411 and 412; following the 2012 excavation where larger areas of this material were uncovered it is possible that this is a natural till level and further work will help with the interpretation of this. The surface was at 55.35-55.39m OD and is likely to be the continuation of a similar surface found within Trench 5.

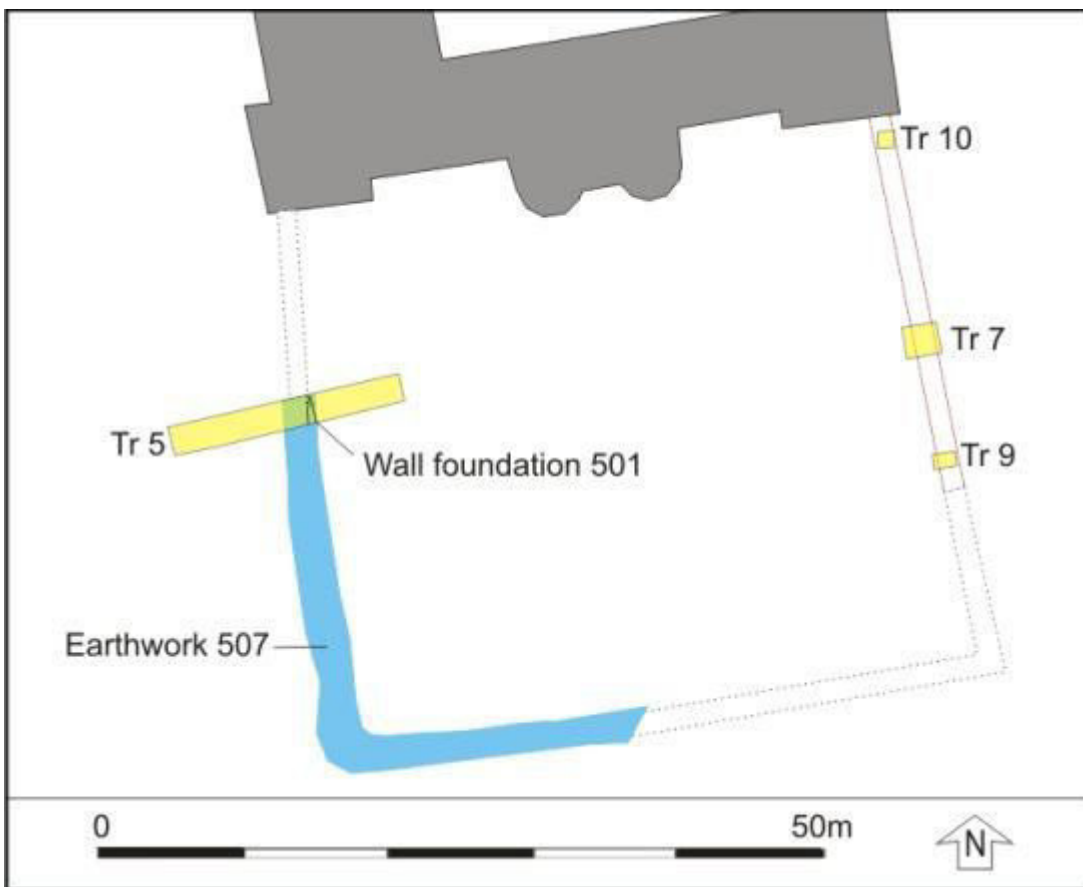


Figure 34 inner garden wall trenches and earthwork

4.3.1.2 Building 402

A cobbled surface (402; Fig 35) at least 2.7m E-W and 6.1m N-S was constructed of medium waterwashed cobbles set in sandy loam. Seven E-W lines of larger cobbles create decorative panels within the surface (Fig 35, 37). Each band was 3 feet (91.5cm) apart and when this was determined (Dr S Fraser pers comm) it was possible to position trenches in 2011 to locate the sides and the end of the building based on these measurements.

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

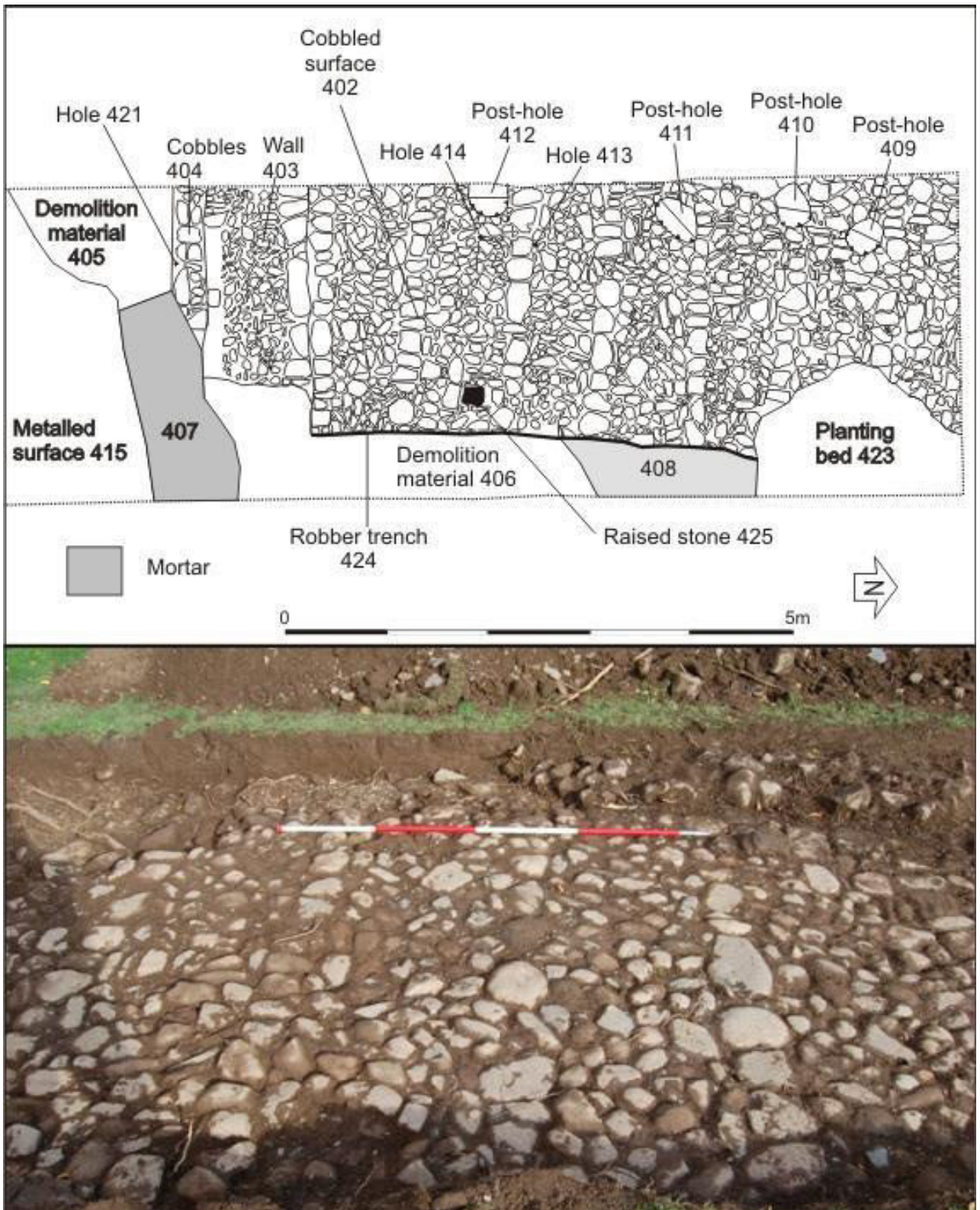


Figure 35 Top: North end of trench 4 showing cobbled courtyard, robber trench 424, wall foundation 403; Bottom: detail of cobbled surface; facing east.



Figure 36 Slates and window glass from demolition material above structure 402

Four post-holes (409, 410, 411 and 412) divided the cobbled surface N-S. They were 0.35-0.5m in diameter and were 0.12-0.2m deep (Fig 37) and contained demolition material suggesting the wooden post had been removed and the post-holes filled during the demolition of the building. Cobbled surface 402 had either been constructed around these posts or repaired locally around each post after its insertion. Post-holes 409, 411 and 412 were all positioned in relation to the bands of larger cobbles whereas 410 is the only one of the four that appears to be slightly out of alignment and also has been cut through the larger stones forming the decorative banding. This suggests that 410 might be the remains of a secondary post.

A raised stone, 425 (Fig 35) was rectangular and 0.16 x 0.2m in size. It may have been part of a fitting within the building such as an E-W partition or associated with a door within the partition. It is probable that cobbled surface 402, wall foundation 403 and robber trench 424 are the remains of the building seen on the mid 18th-century sketch of Fyvie Castle. Fragments of sandstone, slates, iron nails and window glass were recovered from a thin layer of demolition material above this structure (Fig 33). These finds including a moulding possibly from a window or door) and window glass support the interpretation as a chapel.

There was no accumulation of rubbish on this floor indicating that this building was not for domestic or agricultural use as this type of cobbled floor is impossible to keep scrupulously clean. This suggests a non-domestic or high status use for the building which might include a chapel or summerhouse based on its position within the Inner Garden on the south side of the castle.

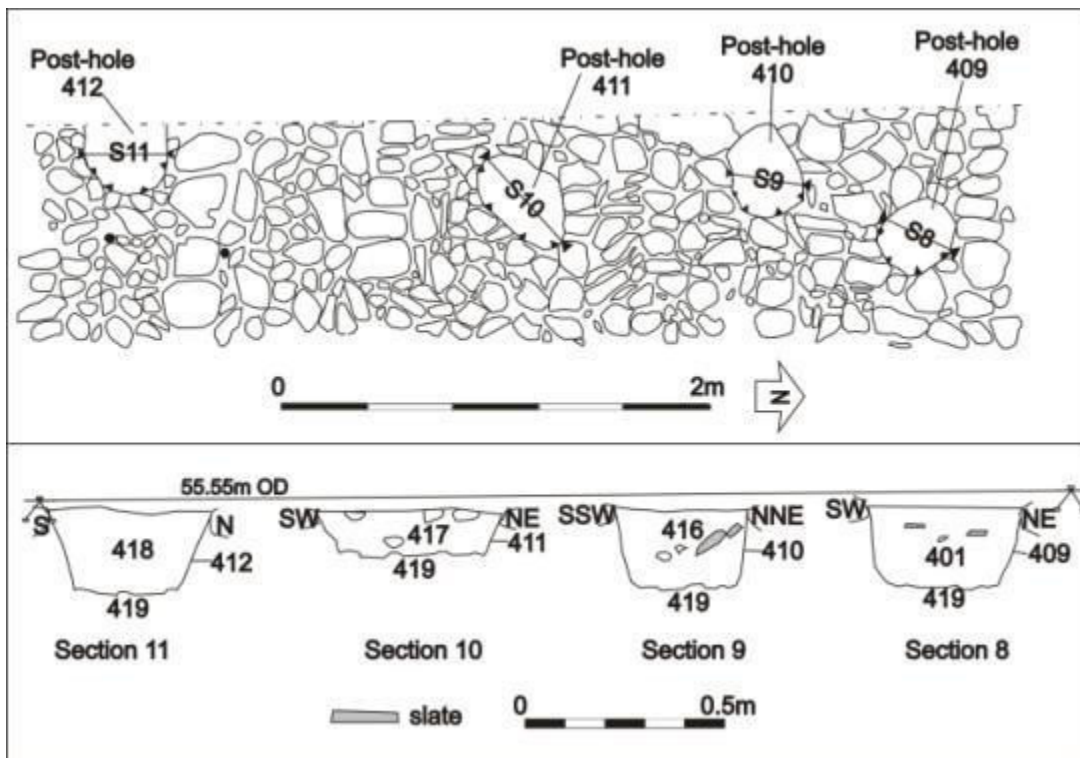


Figure 37 Detailed plan and sections of post-holes 409, 410, 411, 412

4.3.1.3 Metalled surface

At the south end of trench 4 a rough metalled surface (415; Fig 35) may be the remains of the driveway seen on the 1822 estate plan (now realigned further east). The construction of this driveway may have been one of the reasons that the chapel was demolished.

4.3.1.4 Planting bed

An irregular planting bed, 423 (Fig 38), was cut into the north-east corner of the trench. It was filled with roots, loose sandy soil and displaced cobble stones. This is probably a late bed dug for the insertion of a bush or tree and may be the tree seen on the extreme right of a drawing by Billings (Fig 38).



Figure 38 Planting bed 423 (left) facing south; Drawing (Billings 1901) showing trees in planting beds.

4.3.1.5 Marquee holes

Three probable marquee holes were recorded in this trench (Fig 39). Holes 413, 414 and 421 were all oval, 0.02 x 0.04m in size and had been forced between the stones of cobbles 402 and 404.



Figure 39 Marquee holes 414 (left) and 413 (right) in cobbles 402; facing west

4.3.2 Trench 6

4.3.2.1 Possible cobbled surface

The earliest feature in this trench was an area of stones (617; Fig 40) seen in the base of the box section through wall 605. It may have been a rough surface or natural till level similar to the surface found in the base of post-holes in Trench 4. Only 0.8 x 0.5m was revealed and no dating evidence was recovered. This looks similar in nature to the earliest stone features in Trench 2 and may also be related to the medieval gardens.



Figure 40 Possible stone surface 617 in base of trench 6; facing north

4.3.2.2 Building 402 and associated cobbled floor

The west wall foundation of Building 402 (recorded in 2010 Trench 4) and the edge of cobbled surface 627 (402 in Trench 4) was identified at the east end of the trench. Wall foundation 605 consisted of large facing stones with some of the hearting (615) intact and had been 0.7-0.8m wide. The west facing stones had been removed from the wall foundation leaving the east facing stones and hearting intact. A cut for the robber trench was 0.2m wider than the wall foundation (628; Section 15; Fig 43).

The larger stones of the wall foundation have been completely removed on the west side of the feature.



Figure 41 Trench 6, 608, 605 and 627 facing north

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

Cobbled surface 627 was recorded at the extreme east of the trench (Fig 42). It formed the west edge of the cobbled floor of Building 402, a possible chapel. Cobbles 627 included two larger flat stones which formed the west end of the bands in cobbled floor 402.

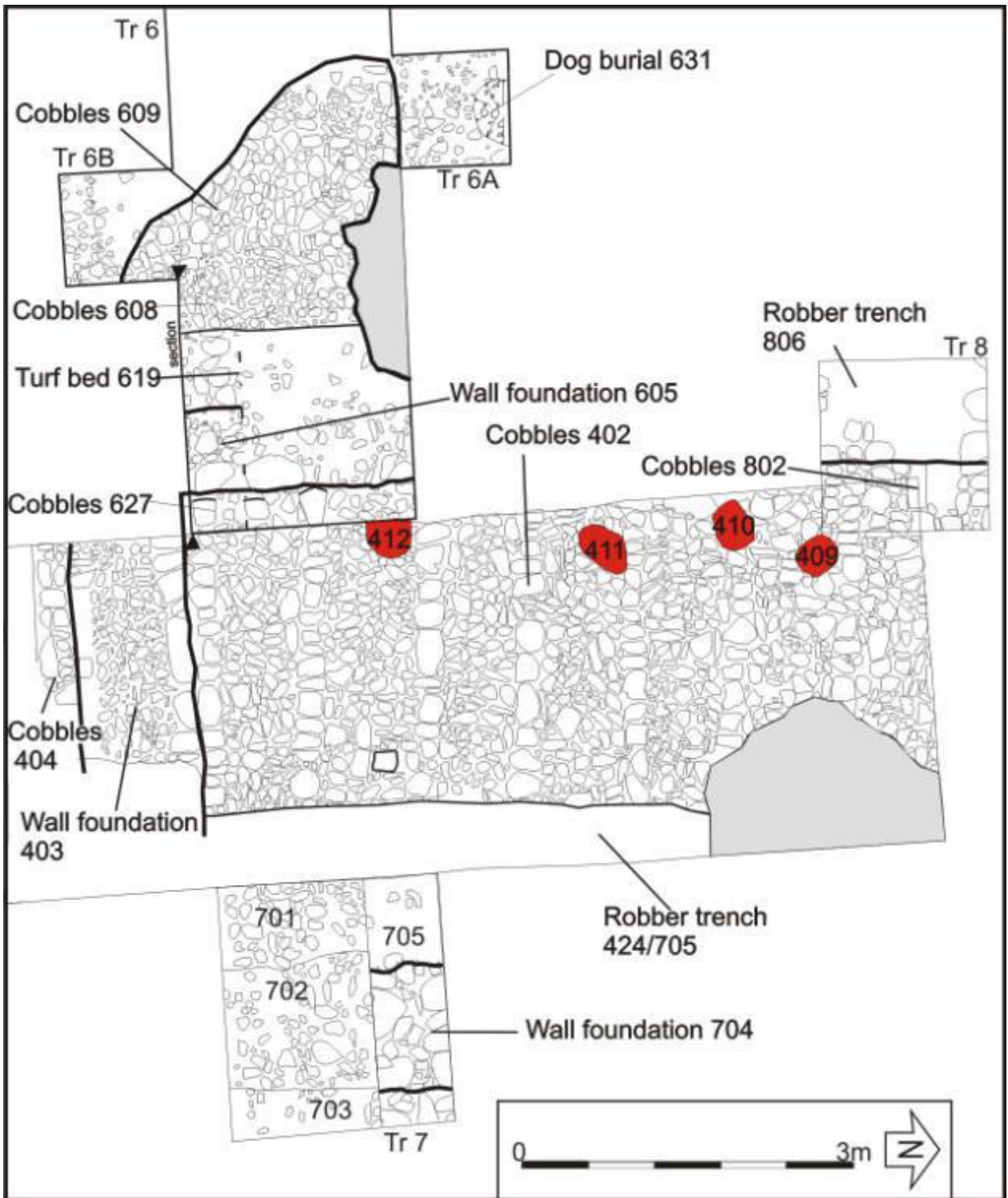


Figure 42 Building 402: plan showing Trench 5, 6, 7 and 8 features

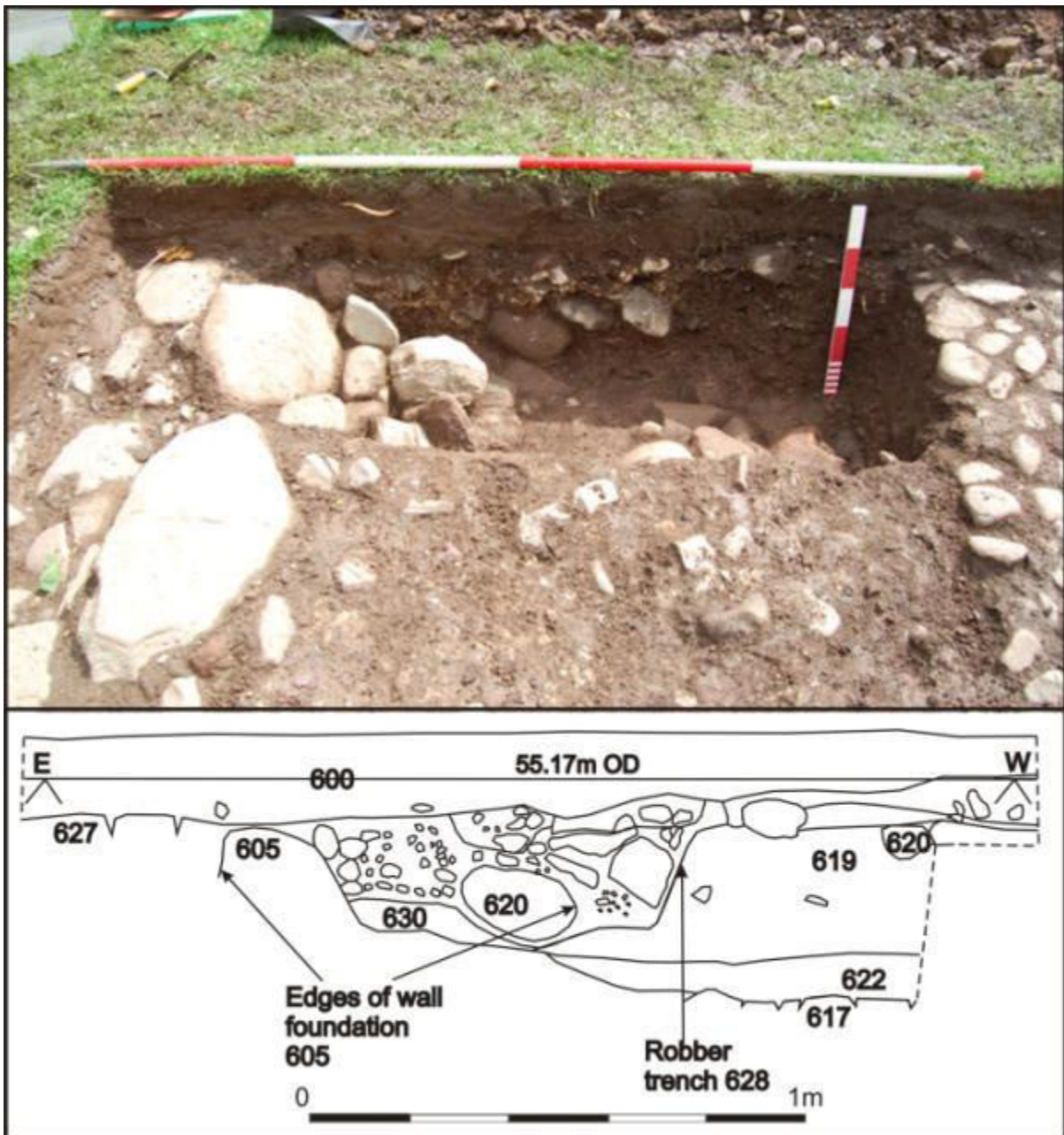


Figure 43 Section through wall foundation 605, robber trench 628; facing south

4.3.2.3 Garden features (Fig 44-47)

West of the possible chapel building were features thought to be associated with a formal garden. Adjacent to the exterior of the west chapel wall was a linear area of soil (619) c 0.5m wide (Fig 45). This contained no stones, was not organic in nature and contained virtually no finds. It is likely that this was an area of turf rather than a planted bed. West of this were areas of grey granite fieldstone cobbles and, further west again, a metalled surface made from red sandstone chips (611). The granite cobbles immediately adjacent to the turf bed 619 comprised an area of small angular cobbles (608) c 0.5m wide.

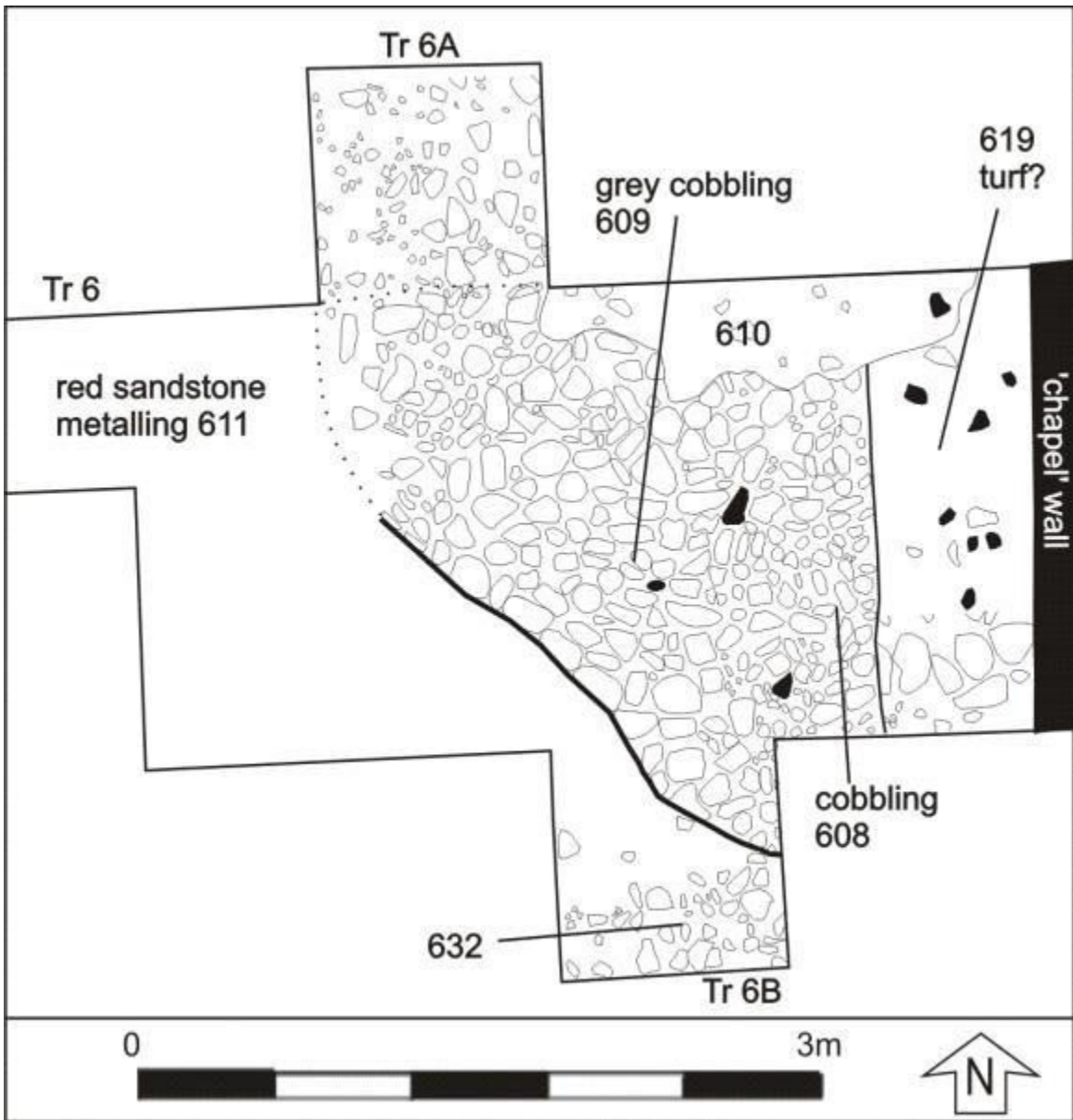


Figure 44 Garden features



Figure 45 Cobbled surface 609; facing south

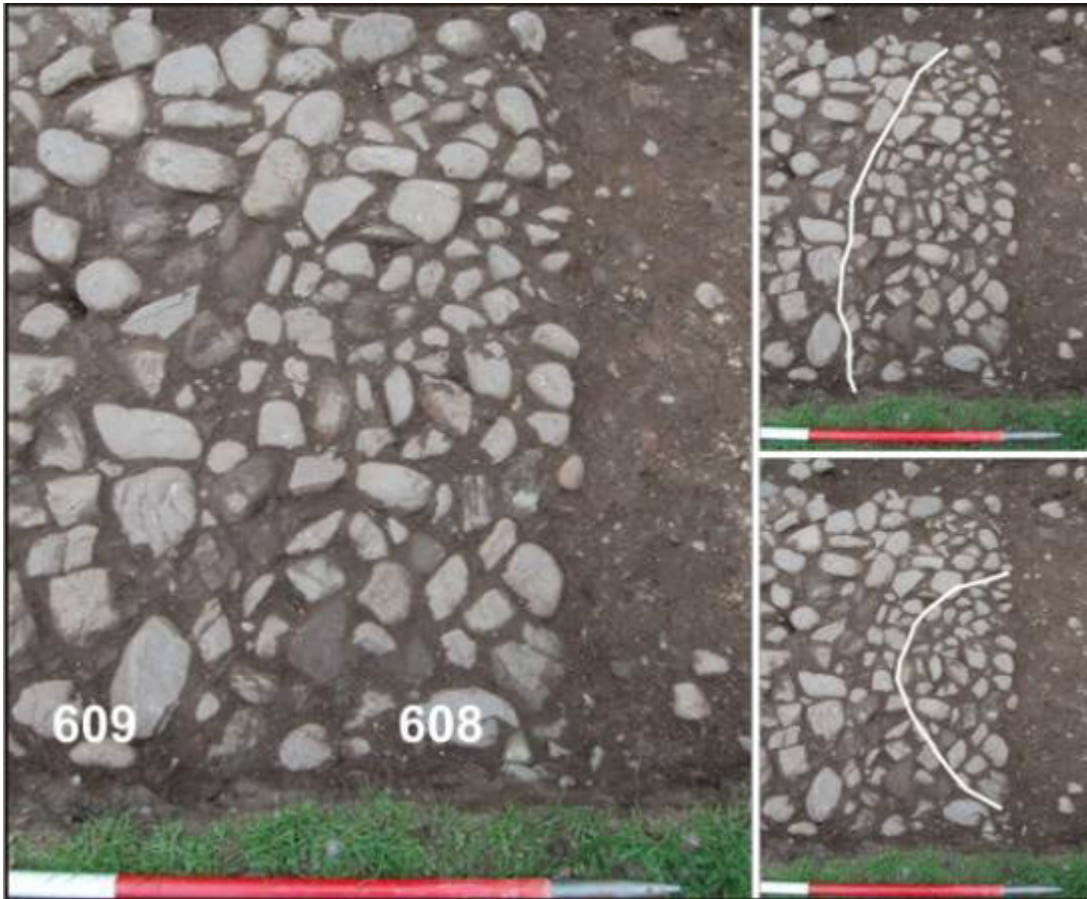


Figure 46 Trench 6 cobbled surfaces 608 and 609 showing two possible patterning options (right); facing north



Figure 47 Trench 6B cobbled surface 609 (top) and linear stone feature 632 (foreground); facing north

Adjacent to this was an area of larger rounded granite cobbles with a scalloped edge (609). The boundary between 608 and 609 was not very distinct and may not have been linear. Two distinct patterns were seen in the cobbles and these are illustrated in Fig 44: these may be due more to the workers laying the cobbles or may be an attempt at creating an effect of small cobbling adjacent to the turf bed. Demolition material over these garden features was up to 15cm thick and consisted of small fragments of slate which appeared to have been trampled *in situ* whereas over the building the fragments of slate were much larger. This presumably occurred when estate workers with horses and carts were dismantling the building. A linear arrangement of small stones (632; Fig 45) in the extreme south of the trench extension 6B may be a result of demolition or may be associated with a linear garden feature.

4.3.2.4 Dog burial

The burial of a dog had been inserted into a shallow scoop (631; Fig 43) in the red sandstone surface 611. It was probably cut through the current lawn and is probably of a late date, probably 19th or 20th century.

4.3.2.5 Marquee peg holes

At least five marquee peg holes were identified in this trench (Fig 48; they were 0.02 x 0.04m in size and are evidence of pegs being forced through the cobbled surface 609 and metallised surface 611).

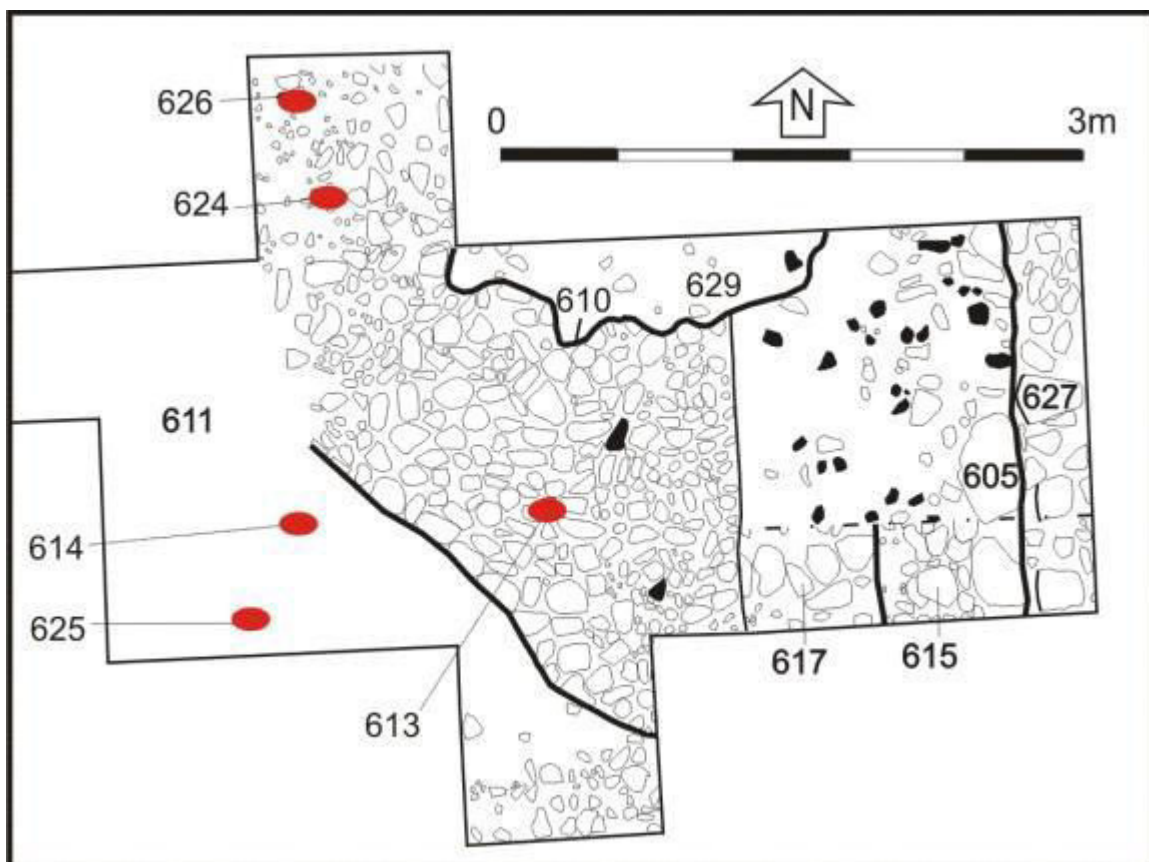


Figure 48 Trench 6 marquee peg holes (in red).

4.3.3 Trench 7

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

4.3.3.1 Metalled surface

The earliest feature in this trench was the remains of a possible metalled or pebble surface at the base of robber trench, 705. This was at 55.22m OD (Section 15; Fig 51); the metalled surface in the base of post-holes in Trench 4 was at 55.35m OD and the surface in Trench 5 (at the SW corner of the castle) was at 55.36-55.40m OD.

4.3.3.2 Robber trench 705

A robber trench (705/424; Fig 49-51) up to 1.3m wide filled with sand, loam and small stones. It formed the remains of the east wall of Building 402 (excavated mainly in 2010). No larger stones survived *in situ* in this trench and so it was not possible to definitely determine the position of the wall.

4.3.3.3 Garden wall

Parallel to robber trench 705/424 was wall foundation 704 (Fig 50) which was up to 1.2m wide and constructed of large stones with small stone hearting. This was probably the foundation of a garden wall which joined on to the SE corner of the castle (see 1002 Trench 10) and surrounded the immediate area forming a private or inner garden. Numerous fragments of red sandstone on top of this foundation suggest that the wall was constructed of sandstone blocks which were removed at demolition.

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



Figure 49 wall foundation 702 (centre) with robber trench 705 (right); facing south

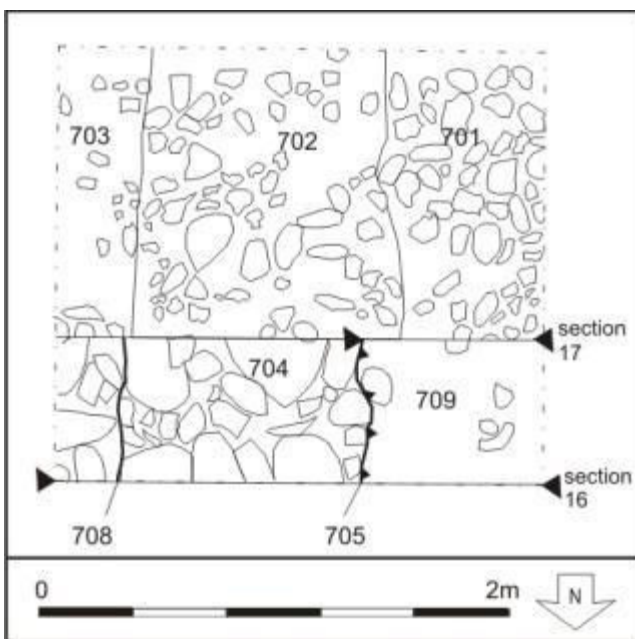


Figure 50 Trench 7 wall foundation 704 (centre) and robber trench 705 (right)

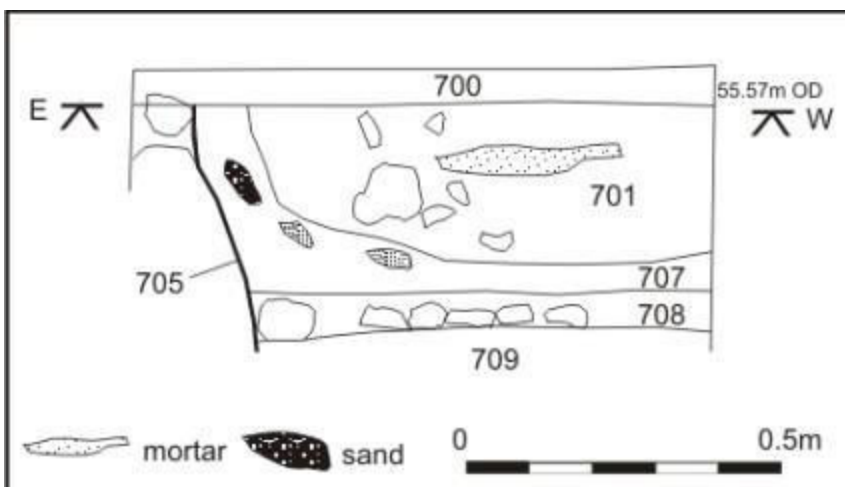


Figure 51 Section 15 showing robber trench 705 and earlier possible cobbled surface 708

4.3.4 Trench 8

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

4.3.4.1 Metalled surface

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

4.3.4.2 Robber trench 806

Robber trench 806 (Fig 52) was located at the west side of the trench where the wall foundation had been completely robbed of large stones as well as the hearting. Along the east side of the trench cobbled surface 802 was a continuation of surface 402 (Trench 4) and 627 (Trench 6); the surface included one of the larger stones which formed bands across the cobbles in Trench 4. The surface was at 55.63m OD. The north gable wall of the building was not found in this trench and as a result Trench 11 was opened to chase this building alignment.

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

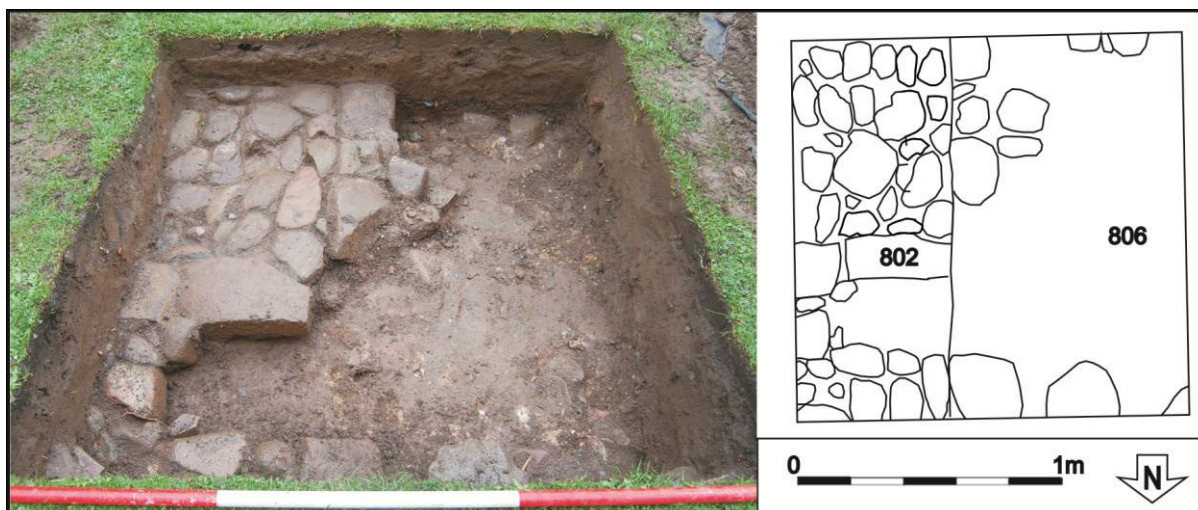


Figure 52 Trench 8 showing robber trench 806 (right) and cobbled surface 802 (left); facing south

4.3.5 Trench 9

This was excavated 6m south of Trench 7 to check for the continuation of garden wall foundation (704). Up to 0.5m of loose loam and redeposited natural subsoil (901/902; Fig 53) had been dumped in the area of this trench. No evidence of a wall foundation or robber trench was identified. The south end of Trench 4 (2010) had also been disturbed and it is likely that features were removed more fully from this area of the garden and redeposited natural subsoil and loam dumped to make up the height of the area. This may be associated with the realignment of the driveway in the late 18th-early 19th century.



Figure 53 Trench 9 south trench section; facing south

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

4.3.6 Trench 10

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

4.3.6.1 Garden wall foundation

A mortared stone feature (1002; Fig 54, 63) included fragments of red sandstone and was covered with demolition material (1001) consisting of slate fragments, glass and nails. It was located at 55.71m OD. This was assumed to be the Inner Garden wall foundation but the position of the edge of this feature does not align with the wall in Trench 7 and as a result further excavation in this trench would be required to determine whether this trench would reveal an edge to the wall foundation.

Photographs of the Preston Tower when the harling was removed in the 1960s and 1980s are being sourced and may show a scar where this wall attached.



Figure 54 Trench 10 wall foundation 1002; facing west

4.3.7 Trench 11

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

4.3.7.1 Wall foundation

A stone feature (1106; Fig 55) consisted of small and medium stones including some red sandstone fragments with mortar suggesting a wall foundation. It was located in the trench at 55.72m OD. A distinct edge to this feature indicated that this was the north end wall of Building 402 (mainly excavated in 2010) making the building c 11m long internally. Following this discovery the building was measured in yards and feet and it was discovered to be 36 feet (10.98m) long and was probably 12 feet (3.66m) wide).



Figure 55 Trench 11 wall foundation; facing east

4.3.7.2 Metalled surface

Above wall foundation 1108 was small stone metalled surface 1101 (Fig 57) at 56.04m OD and the remains of a wooden post (1105) edging for the surface. This probably represents an earlier alignment of the path along the south facade of the castle and can be seen in early 20th-century photographs of the castle.

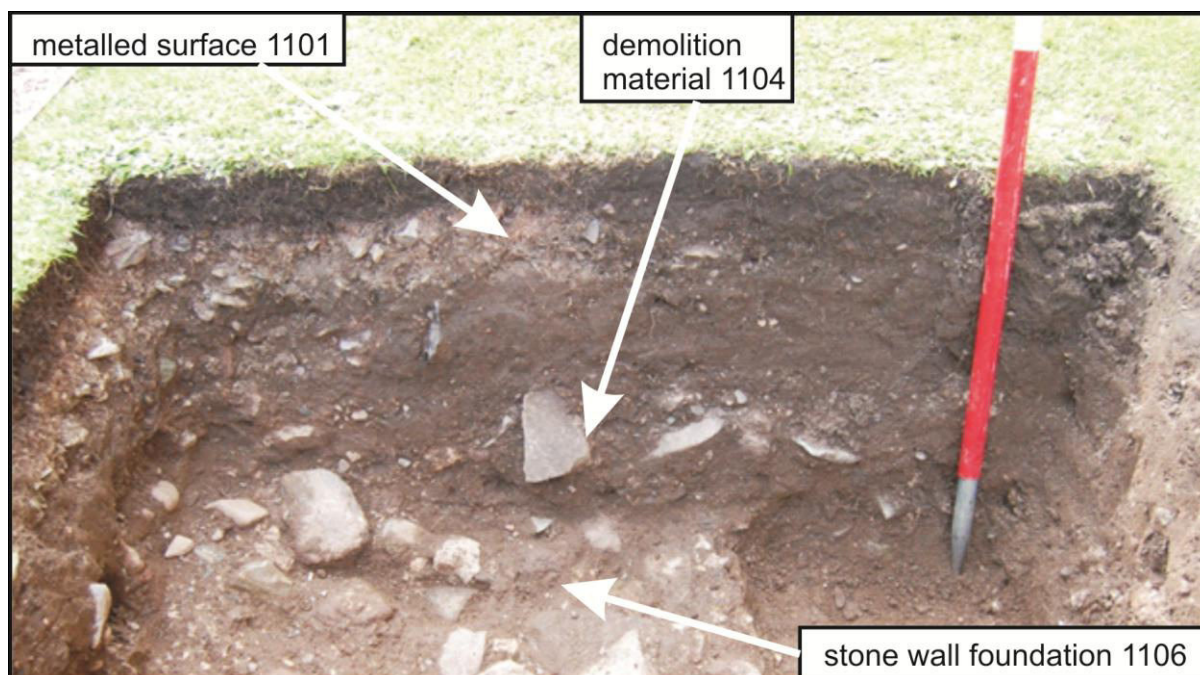


Figure 56 Trench 11 west section showing metalled surface 1101 (top left) and stone wall foundation 1106 (bottom left); facing west

5 CONCLUSIONS

5.1 Prehistory

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

5.2 Medieval

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

Two post-holes probably representing the remains of a 13th-early 14th-century wooden palisade and associated stone revetment are a small clue to the early defences of the castle (Fig 57). Further work will be required to confirm this but a low resistance linear curving feature on the geophysical survey indicate that this

palisade may be the defences along the south and south-east sides of the castle. The north and west would have been protected by the river Ythan whereas the east was a boggy area which may have been possible to defend without man-made structures. This left the ridge to the south and a palisade in the position of the excavated features would have completed the castle fortifications. There are several Royal connections with Fyvie; William the Lion was at Fyvie with the high officers of his court in 1211 or 1214 while Alexander II granted a charter from here on 22nd February 1222. Edward I visited 'Fyvin Chastel' on Saturday 21st July 1296 (Simpson 1938, 34). These fortifications may have been constructed as part of the defence of this castle associated with one of these visits.

Fragments of local cooking pot from these post-hole features may indicate that nearby were located buildings associated with cooking; these buildings may have been to provide food for people staffing this area of the castle, possibly even the men erecting these palisade defences.

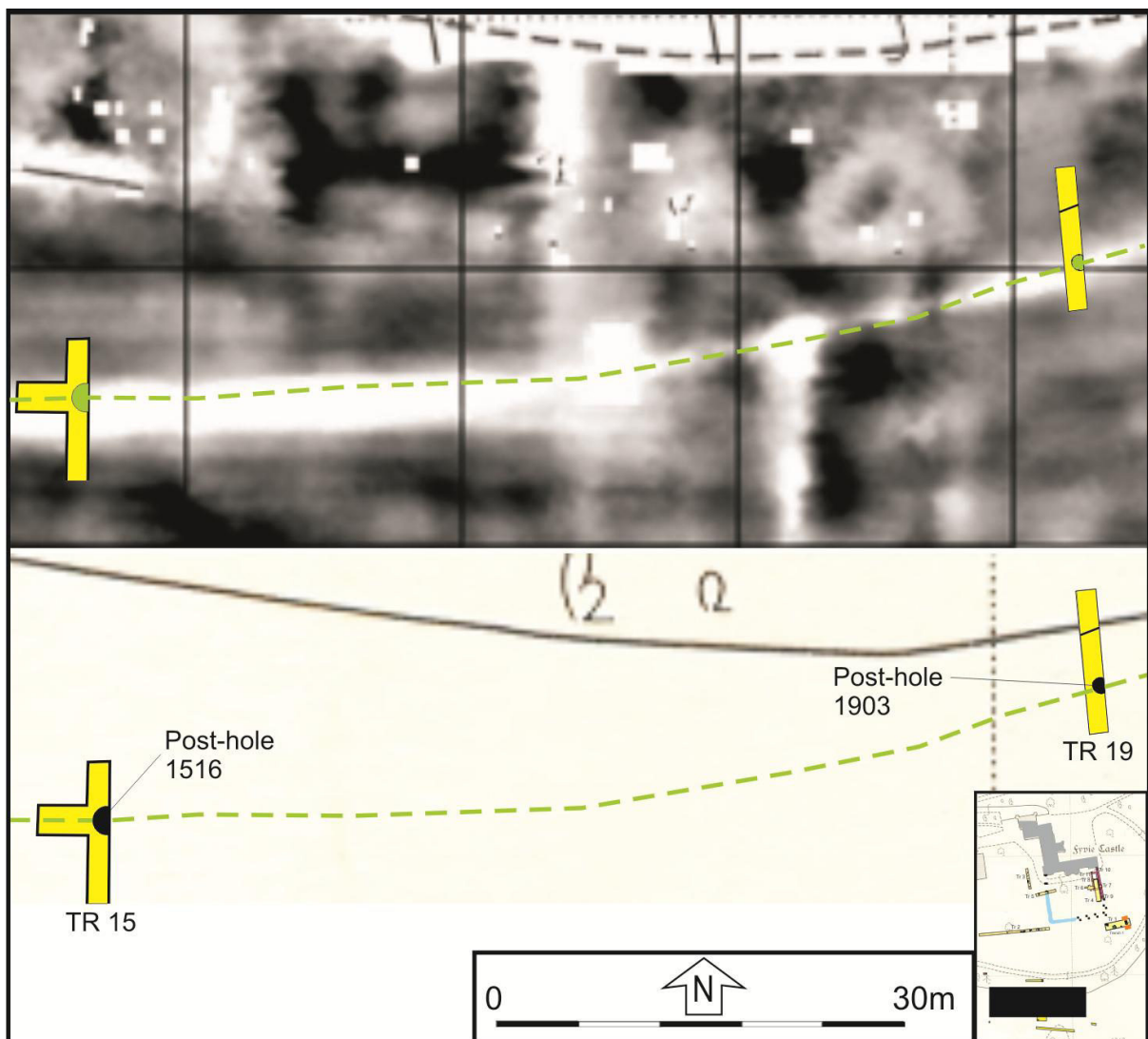


Figure 57 Location of post-holes 1516 and 1903 with geophysical survey results

5.3 The West Gardens

Seton's 17th-century garden was located to the south-west of the castle and would have been viewed from windows on the west and south west of the castle. It would

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

The SE garden wall had also been completely robbed (Trench 14) but mortar and sandstone fragments survived in the robber cut. There were no sandstone fragments in the robber trench for the south garden wall (Trench 15) as there were in the robber trenches for the east and north garden walls. This may suggest that only the garden walls which were visible from the castle were constructed of worked red sandstone, and that the south wall of the garden may have been of granite rubble only.

Linear stone features in Trench 14 may represent paths or borders between different planting regimes at the south of these gardens.

5.4 The Inner Garden

The inner garden along the south facade of the castle was c 54m W-E and c 50m N-S (177' x 164') although its exact measurements are not possible to determine at time of writing because the exact location of the west and south wall is still unknown. It was surrounded by a red sandstone wall and was divided into areas of turf, grey cobbled areas, red sandstone metalling and planting beds which would have created a dramatic effect from all windows on the south side of the castle.

Surrounding the Inner Gardens probably built by Alexander Seton was a red sandstone wall located in Trench 10 adjacent to the castle and Trench 7 where it survived as a foundation. In Trench 5 it survived as a small stone foundation or robber trench with some upstanding stonework (501) probably causing the upstanding earthwork. In 2011 this earthwork, which surrounds the area called 'Barras Green' on the 1822 plans, was recorded. It aligns well with the Trench 5 features.

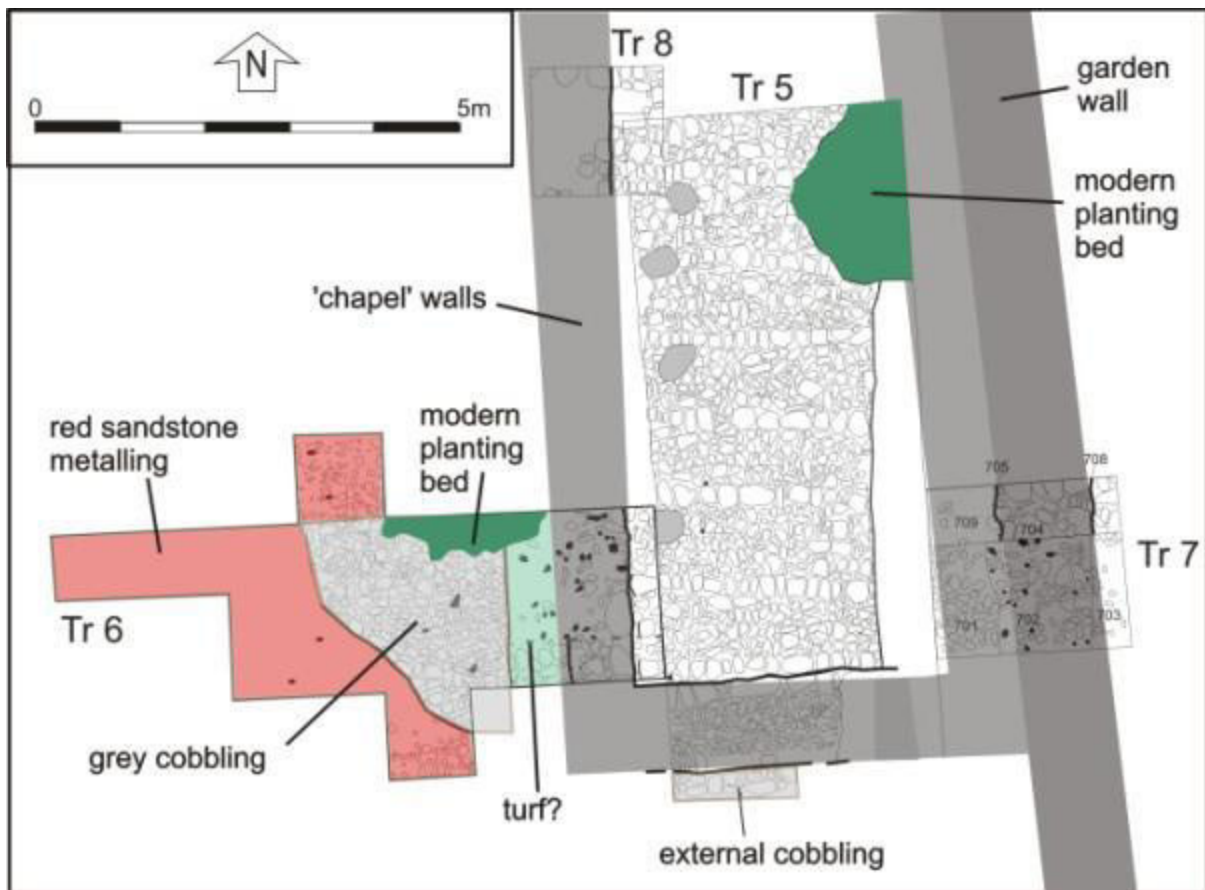


Figure 58 Garden features in Trench 6

Further research into gardens of similar date will now take place. James Gordon of Rothiemay's plan of Edinburgh dates to the mid-17th century and shows Holyrood House and Heriot Hospital gardens (Fig 60). The latter bears a striking resemblance to the shape and proportions now known at Fyvie Castle and a speculative reconstruction has been created (Fig 59); it is 172' N-S and 143' E-W (Dr S Fraser pers comm).

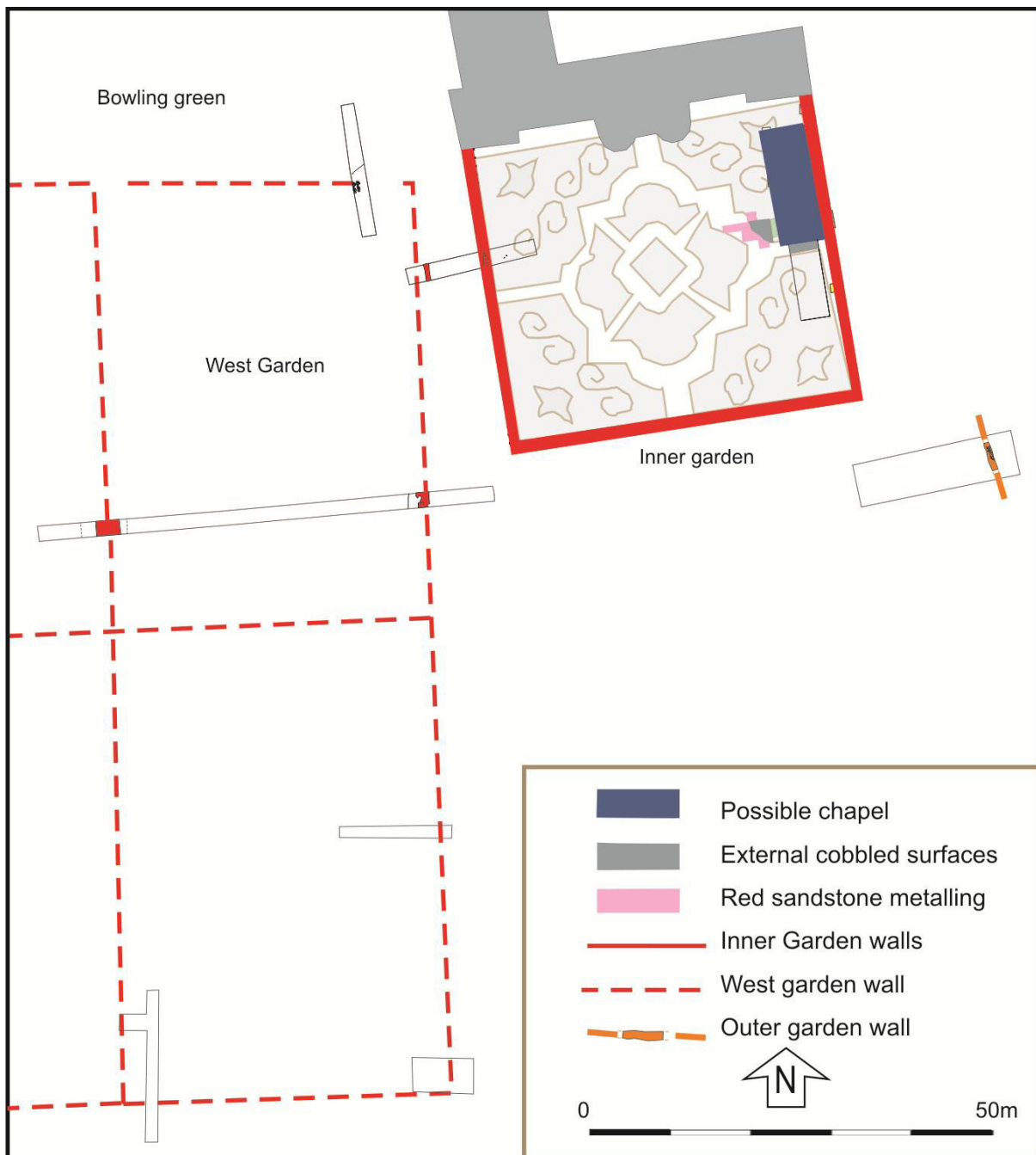


Figure 59 Possible interpretation of Fyvie Castle garden features based on excavated remains, 1768 plan (Fig 2) and Gordon's plan of Heriot's Hospital (Fig 62)



Figure 60 James Gordon of Rothiemay's plan of Edinburgh, mid-17th century (copyright National Library of Scotland) showing Holyrood House north and south gardens

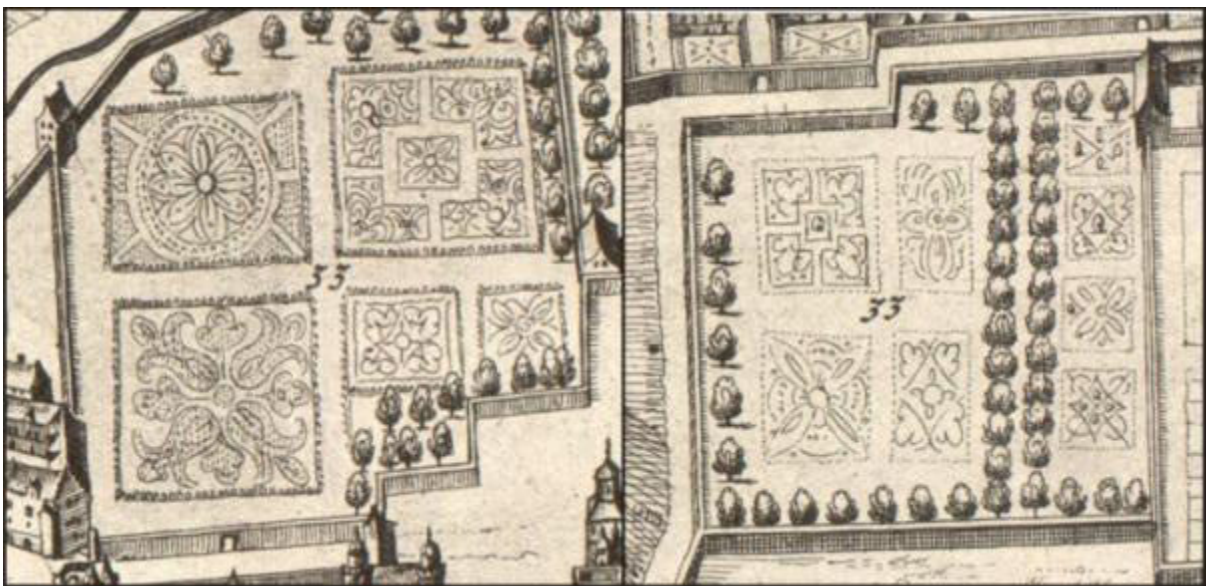


Figure 61: Details James Gordon of Rothiemay's plan of Edinburgh, mid-17th century (copyright National Library of Scotland) showing Holyrood House north and south gardens



Figure 62 James Gordon of Rothiemay's plan of Edinburgh, mid-17th century (copyright National Library of Scotland) showing Heriot's Hospital and gardens. Note the garden to the south with the scalloped edges which is of the same proportions as the inner garden Fyvie.

5.5 Building 402

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

5.5.1 Size

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

5.5.2 Internal fittings

The post-holes within the building (409, 410, 411 and 412) and the raised stone (425) on the cobbled floor are the remains of internal fittings. The post-holes are close to the west wall and are likely to be the remains of a bench or other fitting built along the interior of the west wall of the building. If this building was constructed as a chapel these post-holes could have been to set a wooden bench or other piece of

furniture. One post-hole which did not respect the banding of larger cobbles may represent a secondary fitting, repair or modification.

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



Figure 63 Possible layout for Building 402 showing garden wall (right) and chapel walls and floor (pink)

The excavated structure had a water-washed granite cobbled floor and a slate roof; the structure included decorative sandstone elements, probably door and window surrounds, indicated by the recovery of several fragments of Old Red Sandstone.

Narrow belts of Old Red Sandstone have been traced from the north coast at Peterhead by Turriff to Fyvie, and also from Huntly by Gartly to Kildrummy Castle giving several locations for quarrying the Old Red Sandstone used widely in the Oldmeldrum/Fyvie/Turriff area.

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

The foundations of a similar building survive at Huntly Castle, of a similar size and with the cobbling and the banding. It is interpreted here as stalling for horses but there is certainly no evidence that the Fyvie building was for animals; the banded areas would not have been large enough to accommodate a single animal as suggested at Huntly.

5.5.3 Dating

The possible chapel seen on the Cordiner drawing (Fig 3) is unlikely to be of medieval date based on the fact that it is not mentioned in any documentation, it is plain in structure and the demolition material suggests a post-medieval date. It is possible that it is a medieval structure refitted and re-roofed in the post-medieval period but is perhaps more likely that this chapel was constructed in the years immediately subsequent to Alexander Seton's acquisition in 1596 as part of the major building campaign he undertook to transform the defensive castle into a Renaissance palace or dwelling-house (pers.comm. Charles McKean).

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

5.5.4 Chapel?

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

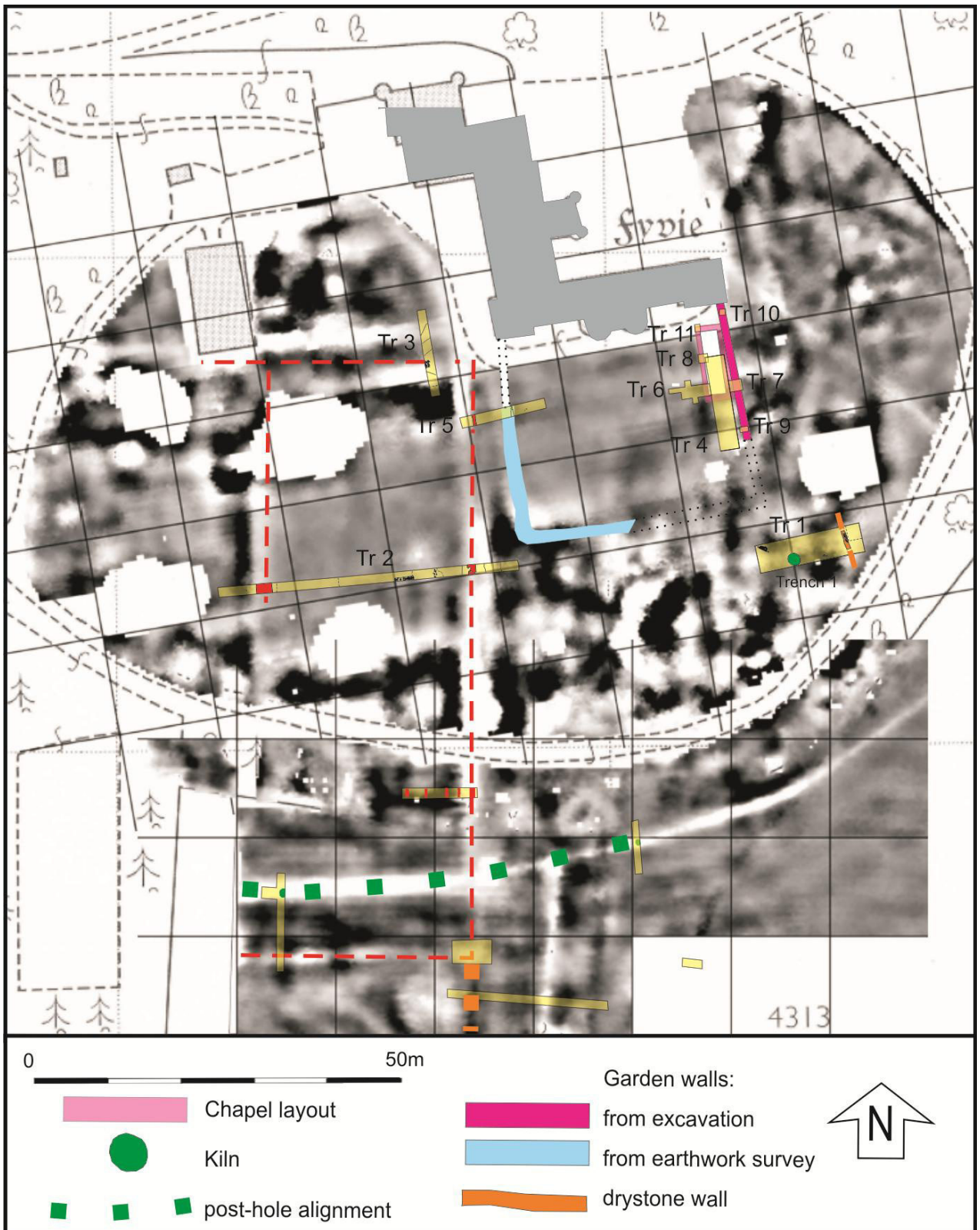


Figure 64 main features over geophysics (NTS OS licence 100023880)

5.6 THE OUTER GARDEN

The remains of a drystone wall in Trench 1 have not been dated but may be medieval or early post-medieval in origin as this alignment does not survive in any of the later maps. The proximity of a clamp kiln to this wall may suggest that this is an industrial area where clay tiles were produced for one of the phases of rebuilding or refitting of the castle.

These features may be associated with the post-hole line in Trenches 15 and 19 with the suggestion there that buildings associated with cooking were located nearby.

5.7 DEMOLITION

Much of the building remains were heavily robbed during demolition. The sandstone from the demolished post-medieval garden walls and chapel may have been used for other construction on the Estate, such as the home farm complex and adjoining walled garden. The sandstone samples from the excavation were compared with photographs of the sandstone in the walled garden and they are similar in nature. The bedrock under Fyvie Castle is Gardenstown Conglomerate Formation (part of the Inverness Sandstone Group), which is of Mid Devonian age (about 390 million years old). Fyvie Castle sits close to the southern edge of the outcrop of the unit, which extends northwards to the coast. The unit in general consists of conglomerate with thin lenticular beds of sandstone and rare mudstone. The stone from the dig and in the current garden wall is very likely to have been sourced from the Gardenstown Conglomerate Formation. However, stone sourced from different parts of the formation could look very similar and we cannot rule out the possibility that the stone used in the demolished structures was sourced from a different part of the unit than the stone in the current garden wall (Martin Gillespie, BGS, by email).

The 'chapel' was probably demolished around 1777-85 when the laird, William Gordon turned his hand to 'beautifying the estate' (Stirling 1928, 301). In 1777 Gordon built the Gordon Tower, harmonising the architecture with the current castle, but in doing so he demolished the 'former chapel of which now no particulars remain' (*ibid*, 302). This statement is repeated by several writers and it was assumed by all writers that this was the only post-medieval chapel, until the significance of the Cordiner sketch was realised. It is therefore likely that an internal chapel either did not exist or was unsuitable for use when Seton acquired the Fyvie property.

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



Figure 65 Home Farm Bell-cote (A Wright) (*National Trust for Scotland*)

6 FURTHER RESEARCH

- Research into uses of the possible chapel/summerhouse building
- Analysis of finds including slates and sandstone
- Investigation of walled garden and Home Farm for possible re-use of ashlar sandstone
- Addition of two interventions by Addyman Associates
- Archive research including access to paper archive in Fyvie Estate Office and possible map evidence
- Research into recording when harling taken off Preston Tower
- Research into 17th-century gardens
- Further geophysical survey.
- Continued research into 17th-century carved stone panels on castle and relationship to inner garden (S Fraser)
- Assessment of Seton's position as a patron and landscape designer.
- Further assessment of 13th-century defences including conservation of iron object and pottery analysis



Figure 66 Edzell Castle (*copyright Scottish Life Archive*)



Figure 67 Edzell Castle gardens showing use of grass, gravel and planted beds (*copyright W A Brogden/The Robert Gordon University*)



Figure 68 Pitmedden based on Gordon's map of Edinburgh (*National Trust for Scotland*)

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8 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Thanks go to Shannon Fraser who initiated this project and secured all funding and permissions; also to staff of Fyvie Castle including Robert Lovie, Susan Ord, and Gordon Thomson; during the excavation to Cat Peters for supervision; to all the volunteers: Maria Cowie, Alison Kennedy, Moyra Simon, Tina Hay, Caroline Bray, Neil Paterson, Rebecca Hunt, David Marquardt, Johan Yorston, Paddy Heron, Ann Miles, Jan Dunbar, Abeer Eladany, Andy Sturdy, Jacob Sturdy, Sandra Purves, Sheena Leith, Tim Grundey, Colin Mitchell, Christine McPherson, Margaret Jenkins, Euan McDonald, Ronnie McDonald, David Irving, Jen Matthews, Catriona Quinn, Dougie Quinn, Pete Kane, Sheila Duthie, Roisin Murray, Jean and Ken Bowker who I wholeheartedly thank for all their help.

Thanks also to Martin Gillespie for his visual inspection of the sandstone.

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APPENDIX 1 THE FINDS

INTRODUCTION

Finds were recovered from 59 contexts in 19 trenches. The topsoil is labelled 100 in Trench 1, 200 in Trench 2 etc. Typical groups of finds from topsoil include slag, bottle and window glass, red sandstone, slate, porcelain, clay pipes, medieval and post-medieval pottery and a small number of mammal bones from Trench 2 (200). Individual descriptions have been given to significant items used for dating or which have been used in the interpretation of the excavated contexts.

STONE

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

Stone floor tiles

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

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



Cat no 1

Stone roof slates

41 partial roof slates (and over 660 fragments) were recovered mainly from the demolition material above cobbles 402 in Trenches 4 and 6. No complete examples survived as most complete examples would have been removed from the site and re-used. Several have small square and rectangular holes and a small number have iron staining. They represent several different types of slate from different phases of the castle but a large group were found in demolition material from the possible 17th-century chapel/summerhouse.



Slate roof tile from Trench 4, 400, demolition material



Stone roof tile Trench 17 1708

Sandstone

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

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



Cat no 4 worked sandstone, possible column fragment

- 5 One block (1708) with 20 peck marks on one face; each peck was 7-8mm long and 203mm wide and oval in shape. Trench 17, context 1708.



Cat no 5 sandstone block with peck marks

GLASS

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

Window glass

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

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



Cat No 6



Window glass from Trench 4 demolition material

Vessel glass

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

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



Vessel glass from Trench 2 context 203

METAL AND SLAG

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

Metal vessel

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



Cat no 8 Iron vessel rim

Iron nails

A small assemblage of 205 nails was recovered from the whole site. Where it was possible to determine, they mainly had square shanks of length 35-50mm and square heads. Several iron

tacks were also present with shaft length 21-30mm. The nails were mostly from Trench 4 demolition from Building 402.



Iron nails from Building 402, Trench 4

Iron objects

Five iron objects were recovered from the excavation: four were from Trench 4 in material associated with demolition of the chapel and one from the 13th-early 14th-century posthole.

- 9 Iron blade 9-18mm wide; from 1517 (13th-early 14th century posthole)



Cat no 9 iron blade

- 10 Cylindrical object 22mm diameter; possible cuff or collar from between handle and blade of object such as knife. 1404, post-medieval garden
- 11 Iron knife blade and tang, from Trench 4 layer 400.
- 12 Iron bar, from Trench 4 layer 400.
- 13 Buckle pin from Trench 4 layer 400.

SLAG

Twelve fragments of various types of slag were recovered from trenches 2, 5 and 15 indicating that either soil was brought onto the site or that metal- or glass-working was taking place on the site. It is possible that window glass was made at the site, lead was worked for window cames (leading) or other industrial activity took place in the area of the castle. One possible bloom, a round-bottom lump of slag from the base of a crucible or bloomery was found in Trench 15.

- 14 Iron slag lump with rounded base and uneven upper surface; oval 48 x 70mm in size and 45mm deep.



Cat no 14 Bloomery slag

Clay Tobacco Pipes

Dr. S. D. White, University of Liverpool

Introduction

The clay tobacco pipes discussed in this report were recovered by a team from Cameron Archaeology Ltd., from Fyvie Castle. The site codes for this work are CA14 and CA40. The pipes were examined and reported on by the author in September 2011.

Methodology and Treatment of the Material

The pipe fragments from Fyvie Castle have been individually examined and catalogued using a system based on draft pipe recording system, which has been developed at the University of Liverpool (Higgins and Davey, 2004). A full catalogue of the fragments appears in archive. Stem bores for the bowl and marked fragments have been measured to the nearest 64th of an inch using a ruler. In the case of the plain stems, only the surface treatment and a count have been given, i.e. the stem bores have not been measured. Plaster casts have been made of all of the stamped pipes and entered into the National Clay Tobacco Pipe Stamp Catalogue (NSC), a copy of which is held by the National Pipe Archive at the University of Liverpool.

The Pipes as Archaeological Evidence

Clay tobacco pipes are probably the most useful dating tool for archaeological deposits of Post-medieval date. They are found almost everywhere, were short-living and were subject to rapid change in both size and shape. They can often be tied to a specific production site or, at the very least, to a regional centre. Subtle differences in their style and quality enable them to be used as indicators of social status as well as a means by which trade patterns can be studied.

The assemblage from Fyvie Castle is quite small with a total of 24 fragments comprising eight bowls and 16 stem fragments, from five different trenches. What they can therefore say about the consumption and deposition of clay tobacco pipes on the site is therefore quite limited. However, the assemblage does include a number of Dutch pipe fragments which is interesting.

The Pipes Themselves

Although very fragmentary the pipes recovered from Fyvie Castle are interesting in that they almost all date from the mid to late seventeenth century and all of the diagnostic fragments appear to be Dutch in origin.

Two of the earliest fragments from the site are stem fragments (Figs 1 and 2). Figure 1 would have been part of an elaborately moulded pipe c1630-1650 and was recovered from Tr. 3 (300). Elaborate moulded decoration was a relatively common characteristic of Dutch pipes from around 1625 onwards. The most ornate bowls had the so called 'Baroque' style of decoration, or derivations of it, with intricate designs based on flowers, leaves and fruit. During the course of the century the decoration tended to become simpler and less well executed. Many Dutch pipes had stem decoration

made up of series of stamped fleur-de-lys marks arranged in a lozenge pattern across the stem (Fig. 2). The fleur-de-lys stem from Fyvie was recovered from Tr. 6 (601). Although rather abraded, a design comprising at least five individually applied fleur-de-lys stamps survives.

A third, possible Dutch stem, was recovered from Tr. 3 (305) and has traces of a band of milling and could also be a seventeenth-century product (not illustrated).

In addition to the Dutch stems, the site also produced a number of bowl fragments, at least three of which are also Dutch (Figs 3, 4 and 5). The earliest of these bowls was recovered from Tr. 6 (601) and is a rather battered heel fragment only with a relief mark in the form of a flower (Fig. 3). This mark was produced in Gouda and can be attributed to Reijnier Jansz Blom, who was working c1650-1670 (<http://kleipijp.home.xs4all.nl/kleipijp/index.htm> - accessed 29 Sept 2011).

Figure 4 is another possible Gouda product and comprises a bowl made up of three joining fragments, recovered from Tr. 3 (300) and dating from c1650-1680. The heel of this particular pipe is marked with a damaged relief mark that appears to read II within a beaded border. Although identified as a Gouda product, the actual maker is, as yet, unidentified (<http://kleipijp.home.xs4all.nl/kleipijp/index.htm> - accessed 29 Sept 2011).

The final illustrated fragment, Figure 5, was recovered from Tr. 2 (203) and is a Dutch bowl form with a moulded dot on either side of the spur. This particular bowl is a little later than the others, c1690-1750 and is most closely paralleled to one recovered from the wreck of the *Olive Branch*, sunk in 1699 in Panama (Horton, Higgins and Oswald 1987, fig. 2.19). What makes this particular parallel interesting is that the *Olive Branch* was one of the relief ships sent to the Scottish Darien Colony in Panama, leaving the Clyde in 1699, with vital supplies for the colonists in Fort St Andrew.

For most of the United Kingdom Dutch pipes are never very common. The majority of Dutch pipes from England are found in coastal areas and often specifically in the quayside areas of major ports or in river estuaries themselves (particularly the Thames) where they are likely to have been discarded as personal belongings directly from ships, especially since trade in Dutch pipes was banned for much of the seventeenth century (Oswald 1975, 120). Inland finds remain a rarity and in some areas no Dutch pipes at all have been recorded, despite detailed studies having been undertaken. In contrast to England, Dutch pipes were in widespread use in Scotland during the seventeenth century. Dutch pipes were clearly being traded with parts of Scotland from at least 1635 as salvage from the wreck of a Dundee barque carrying products bought in Holland and Zeeland included '...seven barrell pypes' (Martin 1987, 185), and they appear to dominate the market particularly in the north and north-east of Scotland (Davey 1987, 278). Indeed, the number of pipes being imported into Scotland by the mid seventeenth century was clearly sufficient enough to prompt the Scottish Parliament to impose a duty on imported pipes in 1661 (Gallagher 1987, 8).

Conclusions

Although this pipe assemblage from Fyvie is very small and very fragmentary, it is interesting that all of the diagnostic fragments appear to be of Dutch origin. At least two of the pipes appear to have come from Gouda and it is quite possible that this is the source of the remaining Dutch pipes from the site. There is no doubt that the importation of Dutch pipes made up a significant proportion of the pipes being consumed in Scotland during the seventeenth century and the assemblage from Fyvie is further evidence of that trade.

Illustrations

All of the illustrations are at 1:1 and were prepared by the author (S. D. White).

15 Baroque stem fragment c1630-1650. Stem bore 7/64". (CA014; Tr. 3; 300)

16 Stem decorated with at least five separate fleur-de-lys stamps in a lozenge pattern c1620-1650. Stem bore 7/64". (CA40; Tr. 6; 601)

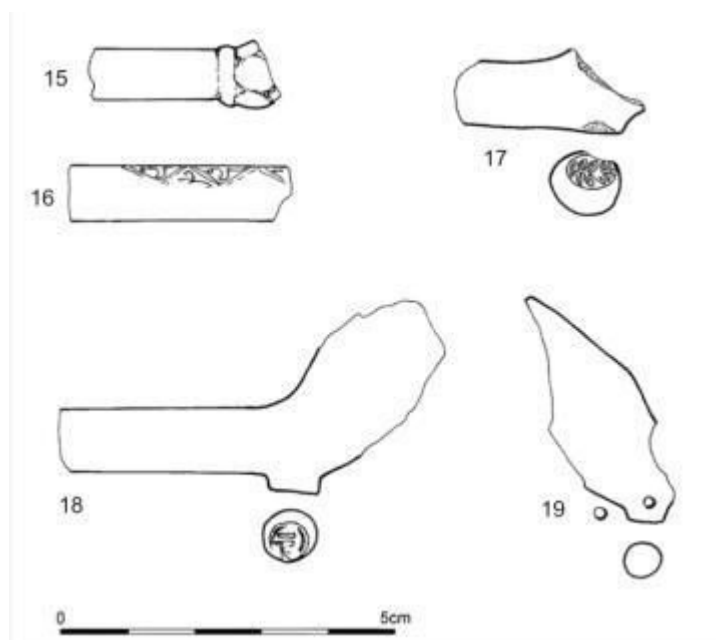
17 Heel bowl fragment c1650-1670. No burnish; no internal bowl cross; stem bore 7/64". Stamped on the heel with a relief mark in the form of a flower. This mark is attributed to Reijnier Jansz Blom working in Gouda c1650-1670. (CA40; Tr. 6; 601)



Clay pipe stems and heel stamps Cat no 15 (left) 18 (centre) 17 (right)

18 Heel bowl comprising three joining fragments c1650-1680. No burnish; no internal bowl cross; stem bore 7/64". Likely to be a Gouda product although the actual maker is unknown. (CA014; Tr. 3; 300)

19 Spur bowl c1690-1750. No burnish; no internal bowl cross; rim internally trimmed and bottered but not milled; stem bore 5/64". Marked with a relief moulded dot on either side of the spur. Paralleled with an example recovered from the Darien Colony in Panama. (CA014; Tr. 2 East; 203)



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POTTERY

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

Prehistoric pottery

Two conjoined sherds of redware from Trench 1 and one sherd from Trench 15 may be prehistoric in date. Both were recovered from topsoil.

20 Two conjoined sherds from Trench 1, layer 100.



Cat no 20, possible prehistoric pottery

21 One possible sherd, Tr 15, 1500.



Cat no 21, possible prehistoric pottery

Medieval pottery

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

22 31 sherds from post-hole 1517, 13th-early 14th century including redware cooking pot base and rim; fresh breaks.



Cat no 22 Sherds of pottery from post-hole 1517

23 2 conjoined sherds, fresh breaks, east coast redware; brown dripped glaze. Trench 19, 1902 (machined layer above post-hole)



Cat no 23 Conjoined medieval pottery sherds from post-hole 1902

24 Redware ?jug base with stacking scar under base and sooting mark on other side; from 1515 above post-hole.



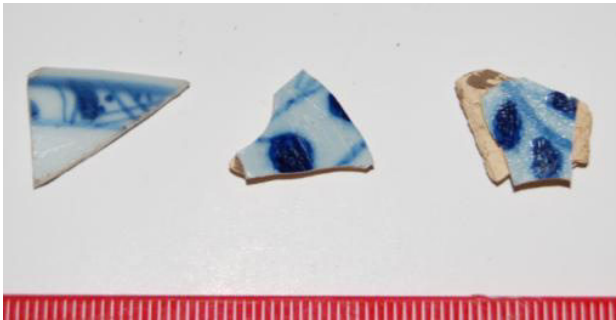
Cat no 24 medieval pot base with stacking scar (right) and sooting (left)

- 25 Rim, jug, burnt exterior, redware, Trench 2, layer 208.
- 26 Body sherd heavily burnt interior and exterior, Trench 2, layer 208.
- 27 Body sherd heavily burnt interior and exterior, Trench 2, layer 208.
- 28 Redware body sherd, Trench 2, layer 208.
- 29 Redware body sherd, Trench 2, layer 208.
- 30 Redware body sherd, Trench 2, layer 208.
- 31 Redware body sherd, Trench 2, layer 208.

Post-medieval pottery

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

- 32 Fritted base of German stoneware jug/drinking mug. Possibly Raeren/Aachen-type, 15th-16th century (cf Gaimster, 1997, 76, p228-9). Trench 2, layer 200.
- 33 German stoneware bottle rim and neck with edge of face-mask ?Cologne; 16th-17th century (cf Gaimster, 1997, cat no 63, p218). Trench 2, layer 200.
- 34 Tin-glazed poorly preserved with most of glaze missing. Where present glaze is light blue glaze with dark blue decoration; probably 17th-18th century. Trench 4, layer 400.
- 35 Chinese porcelain, small bowl rim; ?18th century. Trench 2, layer 200.



No 35 (left) and blue and white tin-glazed earthenware fragments

- 36 Post-medieval ?Dutch skillet sherd, orange smooth fabric with brown internal glaze; 15th-16th century; from Trench 1, layer 100.
- 37 Jardinière fragment, red earthenware, brown internal glaze and fingered decoration exterior. Trench 4, layer 400.



Cat no 37 post-medieval ?jardinière

- 38 Jardinière sherd (or similar thick post-medieval vessel; ?16th/17th century; 1400, topsoil, Trench 14.



Cat no 38 large post-medieval pottery vessel ?jardinière

Modern

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

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

Daub

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

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



Cat no 40 daub with plant impressions

CERAMIC FLOOR TILE

- 41 Tin-glazed floor tile 20mm thick, 80mm wide. Pinkish buff fabric with blue, yellow and green decoration. Early - mid 17th century, from Iberia, Netherlands or Southwark (Derek Hall pers comm).



Cat no 41 tin-glazed floor tile

COINS

Identification by Stewart Thain

- 42 William II copper alloy bodle, 1680s-90s, Trench 2, layer 200.
43 Scottish billon (debased silver) Plack (4-pence piece). Coins of this type were issued during the reigns of James III - James V. Possibly James IV but poor condition makes identification uncertain. Placks were minted during the latter part of the reign, i.e. from 1496 up to the time the king was killed at Flodden in 1513.

MAMMAL BONE

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

APPENDIX 2 PHOTOGRAPHS

TRENCH 1



DSC_0006



DSC_0007



DSC_0008



DSC_0011



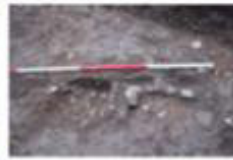
DSC_0012



DSC_0015



DSC_0018



DSC_0028



DSC_0037



DSC_0047



DSC_0055



DSC_0062



DSC_0069



DSC_0082



DSC_0083



DSC_0090



DSC_0098



DSC_0113



DSC_0118



DSC_0122



DSC_0584



DSC_0587



DSC_0589



DSC_0590



DSC_0592



DSC_0593



DSC_0594



DSC_0595



DSC_0596



DSC_0597



DSC_0598

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

TRENCH 2





Photo no	Trench	Description	Facing
DSC_0050	2	Stones 208 pre excavation	S
DSC_0053	2	Stones 213 pre excavation	S
DSC_0057	2	Wall 215 mortar 204 with marquee peg holes 216 (foreground) 217 (centre)	S
DSC_0063	2	206	S
DSC_0072	2	Wall 215 mortar 204	SW
DSC_0073	2	Wall 215 mortar 204	SE
DSC_0076	2	206	S
DSC_0080	2	East end of trench after first clean	ENE
DSC_0085	2	Bottle neck <i>in situ</i>	
DSC_0089	2	Wall 215 mortar 204	N
DSC_0097	2	Stones in 203	N
DSC_0098	2	Stones 208 during first cleaning	NW
DSC_0105	2	Stones 208 during first cleaning	NE
DSC_0107	2	East end of trench with Castle	NE
DSC_0110	2	East end of trench with Castle	NNE
DSC_0112	2	East end of trench with Castle	NNE
DSC_0114	2	East end of trench with Castle	NNE
DSC_0115	2	East end of trench with Castle	NNE
DSC_0119	2	Bottle neck in situ	
DSC_0121	2	Bottle neck in situ	
DSC_0136	2	Stones 208	S

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

TRENCH 3



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

TRENCH 4

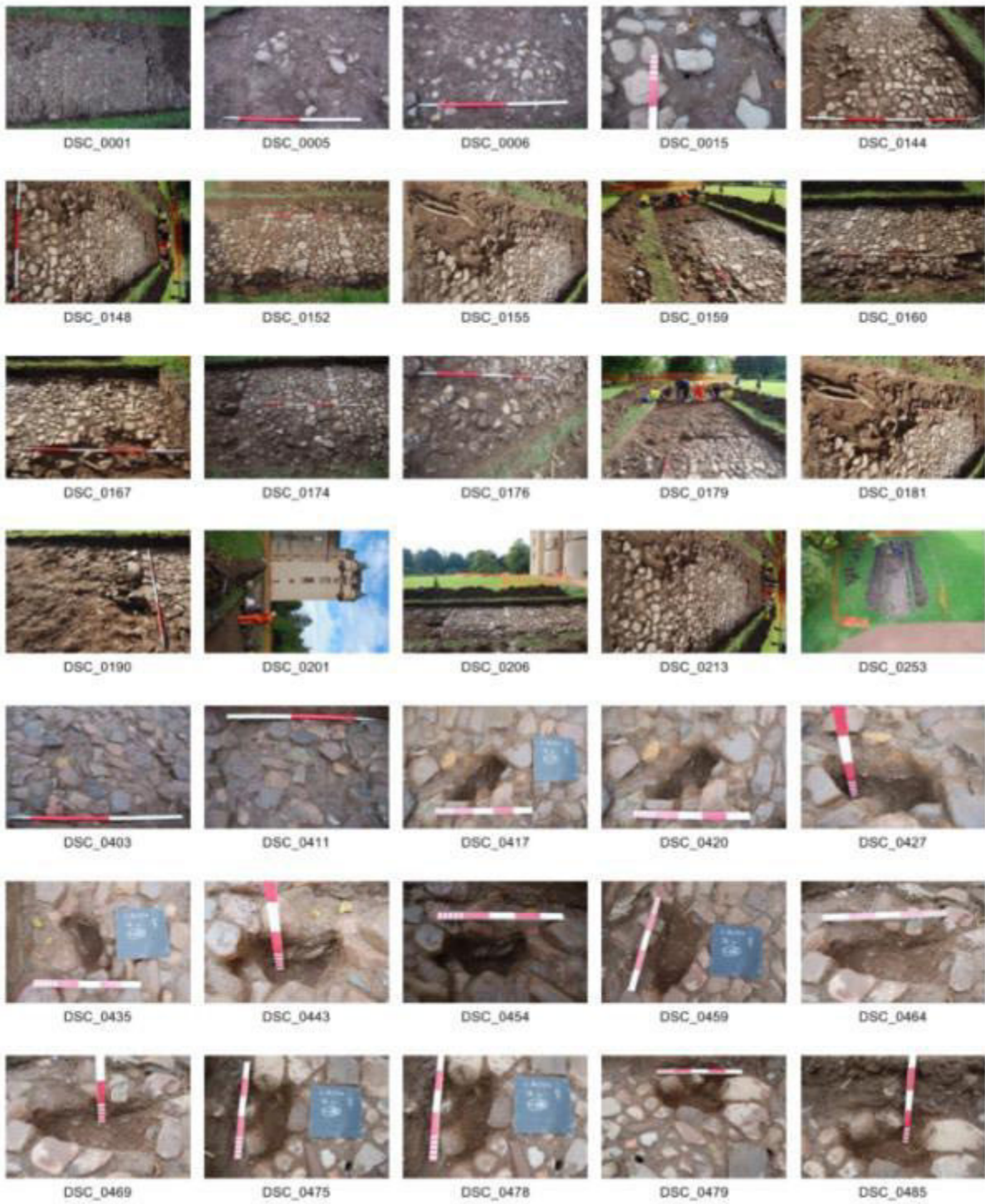




Photo no	Trench	Description	Facing
DSC_0001	4	Cobbles 402 from castle window	S
DSC_0005	4	Stones at S end metalled surface 415 (no exc)	SE
DSC_006	4	Part of metalled surface 415	E
DSC_0015	4	Hole 413	N
DSC_0144	4	Cobbles with planting pit 423 (left)	S
DSC_0148	4	Cobbles with planting pit 423 (left)	S
DSC_152	4	Central section of cobbles 402	W
DSC_0155	4	Cobbles with planting pit 423 (left)	S
DSC_0159	4	Cobbles with planting pit 423 (left)	SSW
DSC_0160	4	Central section of cobbles 402	W
DSC_0167	4	North section of cobbles 402	W
DSC_0174	4	South section of cobbles 402	W
DSC_0176	4	Stone tumble 406	N
DSC_0179	4	Cleaning metalled surface 415	S
DSC_0181	4	Cobbles with planting pit 423 (left)	S
DSC_0190	4	External cobbles 404	W
DSC_0201	4	Cleaning metalled surface 415 with castle	N
DSC_0206	4	South section of cobbles 402	W
DSC_0213	4	Cobbles with planting pit 423 (left)	S
DSC_0253	4	Trench 4 from castle	S
DSC_0403	4	Cobbles 402	
DSC_0411	4	Cobbles 402	
DSC_0417	4	Post-hole 409	N
DSC_0420	4	Post-hole 409	N

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

TRENCH 5



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

TRENCH 6



DSC_0024



DSC_0025



DSC_0049



DSC_0053



DSC_0059



DSC_0064



DSC_0074



DSC_0086



DSC_0087



DSC_0088



DSC_0093



DSC_0097



DSC_0102



DSC_0106



DSC_0124



DSC_0145



DSC_0146



DSC_0161



DSC_0165



DSC_0170



DSC_0177



DSC_0180



DSC_0185



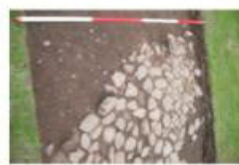
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DSC_0195



DSC_0207



DSC_0210



DSC_0218



DSC_0224



DSC_0229



DSC_0234



DSC_0239



DSC_0243



DSC_0679



DSC_0680



DSC_0703



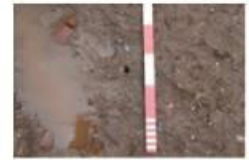
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DSC_0728



DSC_0818



DSC_0819



DSC_0823



DSC_0825



DSC_0831



DSC_0836



DSC_0843



DSC_0849



DSC_0857



DSC_0874



DSC_0880



DSC_0881



DSC_0889



DSC_0894



DSC_0899



DSC_0962



DSC_1039



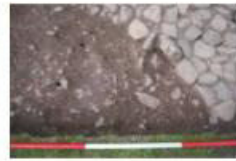
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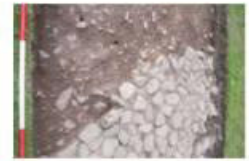
DSC_1052



DSC_1053



DSC_1058



DSC_1064



DSC_1070



DSC_1076



DSC_1082



DSC_1168



DSC_1173



DSC_1210



DSC_1217



DSC_1223



DSC_1230



DSC_1245



Photo number	Trench	Description	Facing
DSC_0020-23	6	Initial clean	W
DSC_0025-30	6	Initial clean	E
DSC_0031-33	6	Initial clean	NW
DSC_0042-44	6	Initial clean	E
DSC_0047-52	6	After first clean	W
DSC_0053-57	6	After first clean	S
DSC_0058-62	6	After first clean	S
DSC_0063-67	6	After first clean	E
DSC_0068-69	6	Jen and Colin preparing to plan Tr 6	
DSC_70	6	Cleaning east end	E
DSC_0080-82	6		NW/SE/NE/E
DSC_0086-87	6	Uncovering cobbles 608/609	NW
DSC_0088-90	6	Uncovering cobbles 608/609	E
DSC_0091	6	Uncovering cobbles 608/609	NE
DSC_0092-95	6	Discussing recording (Colin/Jen/David M)	NE
96-98	6		E
DSC_0099	6	Colin extending the trench west	E
DSC_0102-103	6	Jan, David M, David I, Colin	W
DSC_0104-109	6	Jan, David M, David I, Colin	NW
DSC_0123-4	6	Jen, Jan, David M, David I, Colin	WSW
DSC_0145	6	(Shannon) Jen, Jan, David M, David I, Colin	NW
DSC_0146-7	6	Jen, David I, Jan	W
DSC_0159-61	6	Jen, David I, Jan	W
DSC_0162-165	6	Jen, David I, Jan	E
DSC_0168	6	Jen, David I, Jan	W
DSC_0169-178	6	Cobbles 627, wall foundation 605, planting bed 619, cobbles 608/609	W
DSC_0179-183	6	Cobbles 627, wall foundation 605, planting bed 619, cobbles 608 (right)	S
DSC_0184-188	6	cobbles 608 (left), wall foundation 605, cobbles	N

		627 (right)	
DSC_0189-198	6	cobbles 608 (left) 609 (right)	S
DSC_0199-208	6	Edging of cobbles 609	S
DSC_0209-213	6	Edging of cobbles 609	NE
DSC_0214-220	6	Shannon showing Robert Lovie around site	SE
DSC_0221	6	vistors	N
DSC_0223-227	6	Edging of cobbles 609	N
DSC_0228-232	6	Edging of cobbles 609	N
DSC_0233-237	6	Edging of cobbles 608	N
DSC_0238-241	6	Cobbles 608 (left), planting bed 619, wall foundation 605, cobbled surface 627 (right)	N
DSC_0244-7	6	wall foundation 605, cobbled surface 627 (right)	N
DSC_0672-5	6	Recording (Jen and David I)	NE
DSC_0679-680	6	David I and Jen recoding	SW
DSC_0703-704	6	David I and Jen recoding cobbles 608	W
DSC_0708	6	David I and Jen recoding cobbles 608 in rain	E
DSC_0728	6	David I and Jen recoding cobbles 608 in rain	NE
DSC_0813	6		NW
DSC_0815-819	6	Marquee peg 614	S
DSC_0820-824	6	Shannon cleaning trench for photo	W/NW
DSC_0825-829	6	Cobbles 627 (bottom), wall foundation 605, hearting 615, stones 617, cobbles 608 (top)	W
DSC_0830-834	6	Cobbles 627 (bottom), wall foundation 605, hearting 615,	W
DSC_0835-842	6	cobbles 608 (left), stones 617, hearting 615 (right)	N
DSC_0843-848	6	cobbles 608 (bottom), stones 617, hearting 615 (top)	E
DSC_0849-859	6	Section 15	S
DSC_0871-875	6	Section 15	S
DSC_0876-885	6	Stones 617	S/N
DSC_0886-892	6	Muscovite schist? Tom Addyman	W
DSC_0893-94	6	Jen and David I	W
DSC_0899-903	6	Jen and David I	SW
DSC_0961-962	6	Jen recording section 15	W
DSC_1039-1043	6	Cobbles 608 (left) surface 611 (right)	S
DSC_1044-1048	6	Cobbles 608 (left) surface 611 (right)	NE
DSC_1049-1052	6	David M, Colin, David I	N
DSC_1053-1057	6	Cobbles 608 (right) surface 611 (left)	N
DSC_1058-1069	6	Cobbles 608 (right) surface 611 (left) with marquee peg holes 625 (left) and 614 (right)	N
DSC_1070-1074	6	Cobbles 608 (left) surface 611 (right)	S
DSC_1075-1080	6	Cobbles 608 (right) surface 611 (left) with marquee peg holes 625 (left) and 614 (right)	N
DSC_1081-1085	6	Cobbles 608 (right) surface 611 (left) with marquee peg holes 625 (left) and 614 (right)	NW
DSC_1292-1293	6	opening Tr 6b (Jen and Alison)	S
DSC_1320-21	6	returfing (Sandra and Maria)	S
DSC_1337	6	Jen and Alison on cobbled surface 609	N
DSC_1340-1351	6	cobbles 609	N
DSC_1352	6	cobbles 609	N
DSC_1353-1357	6	cobbles 609	E
DSC_1358-1361	6	cobbles 609	N
DSC_1362-1366	6	cobbles 609	SE
DSC_1367-1369	6	cobbles 609	N
DSC_1370	6	cobbles 609	SE
DSC_1371-1373	6	Backfilling and returfing Tr 6	E
DSC_1377-1378	6	returfed	W
DSC_71-77	6 and 7	NW	NNW

DSC_1114	6A	Jen and Alison opening trench 6A	W
DSC_1167	6a	Alison and Jen	W
DSC_1168-1172	6a	Bones 631 (right), marquee peg hole 624 (left)	W
DSC_1173-1177	6a	Bones 631	W
DSC_1210-1214	6a	Cobbles 609 and 611	W
DSC_1215-1219	6a	Cobbles 609 and 611	S
DSC_1220-1224	6a	Cobbles 609 and 611	E
DSC_1225-1243	6a	Cobbles 609 and 611	S
DSC_1244-1248	6a	Cobbles 609 and 611	N
DSC_1249-1253	6a	611 with marquee peg holes 626 (left) and 624 (right)	E
DSC_1282-1286	6a	cobbles 609 (right), 611	E
DSC_1287-1291	6a	cobbles 609 (top), 611	S
DSC_1294-1304	6a	cobbles 609 (left), 611	W
DSC_1314-1317	6b	opening trench 6b (Alison and Pete)	S
DSC_1322-1326	6b		SE
DSC_1327-1331	6b	cobbles 609 (bottom)	S
DSC_1332-1336	6b	cobbles 609 (top)	N
DSC_1338-1339	6b	Pete, Alison and Jen cleaning cobbles 609	S

TRENCH 7

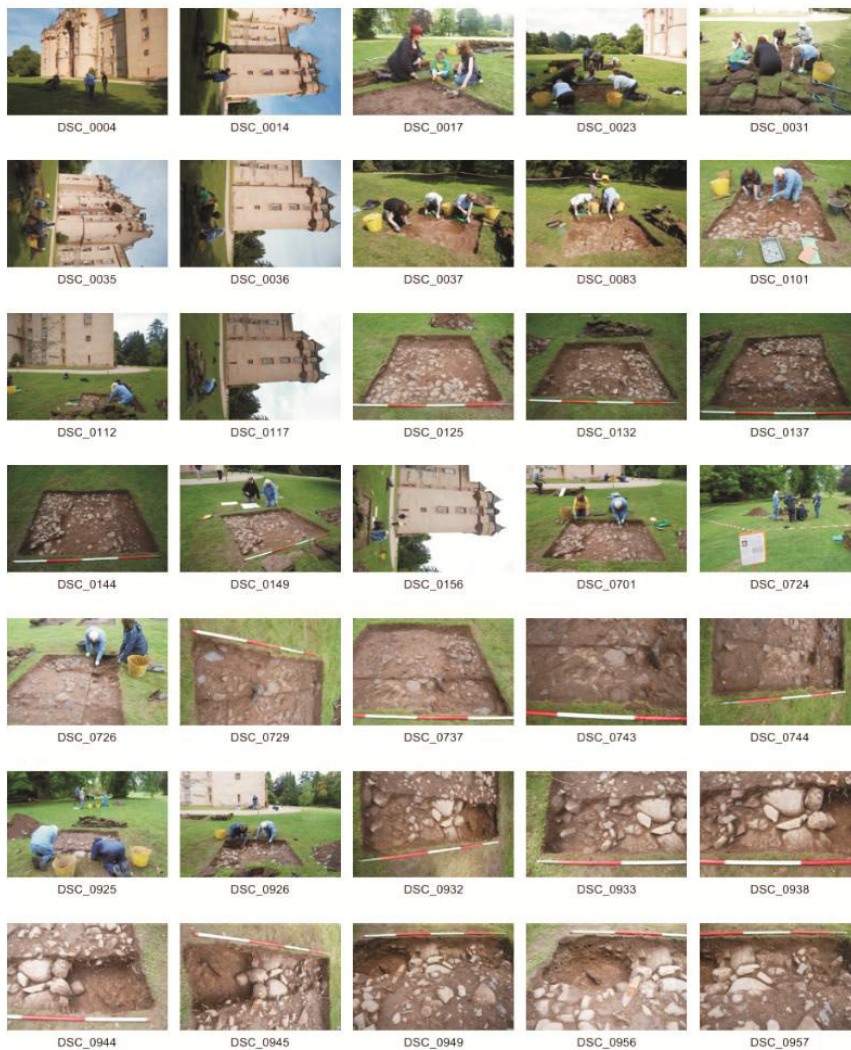




Photo number	Trench	Description	Facing
DSC_0016-19	7	Initial clean Sandra, Sheena, Maria, Diane Collinson and children	SW
DSC_00024	7	Initial clean	SW
DSC_0034	7	Initial clean	NW
DSC_0035-6	7	Initial clean	NW
DSC_0037-46	7	Initial clean	SE
DSC_0078-79	7		N
DSC_0083-85	7		E/NE
DSC_0100-101	7	Maria and Neil	E
DSC_0110-121	7	Maria and Neil	N
DSC_0122	7	Maria and Neil	E
DSC_0125-9	7	After removal of 700	E
DSC_0130-34	7	After removal of 700	S
DSC_0135-139	7	After removal of 700	W
DSC_0140-44	7	After removal of 700	N
DSC_0148-50	7	Maria and Neil recording trench 7	NE
DSC_0151	7	Maria and Neil recording trench 7	N
DSC_0152-3	7	Maria and Neil recording trench 7	NW
DSC_0154-6	7	Maria and Neil recording trench 7	N
DSC_0157-8	7	Maria and Neil recording trench 7	NE
DSC_0222	7	visitors	NE
DSC_0701	7	Maria and Neil removing 701 and 702	N
DSC_0702	7	Maria and Neil removing 701 and 702	NE
DSC_0711	7	Maria and Neil removing 701 and 702	N
DSC_0722-724	7	Discussion re walls	
DSC_0726-727	7	Maria and Neil removing 701 and 702	W
DSC_0729-733	7	709 (foreground) 704 (background)	E
DSC_0734-737	7	709 (right) 704 (left)	S
DSC_0738-743	7	704 detail with mortar	S
DSC_0744-748	7	709 (background) 704 (centre)	W
DSC_0774	7	Maria and Neil	E
DSC_0925	7	Maria and Neil	S
DSC_0926	7	Maria and Neil	N
DSC_0929-932	7	709 (top) 704 (middle)	W
DSC_0933-936	7	wall foundation 704	S
DSC_0937-944	7	wall foundation 704 (left) robber trench 709 (right)	S
DSC_0945-948	7	wall foundation 704 (top) robber trench 709 (bottom)	N
DSC_0949-952	7	wall foundation 704	N
DSC_0953-956	7	robber trench 709 (left)	N

DSC_0957-960	7	wall foundation 704	N
DSC_1021-1027	7	Section 16	N
DSC_1030-1034	7	Neil and Maria drawing section 16	SE/E/SW/W
DSC_1086-1095	7	Section 17	S
DSC_1096-1105	7	Section 16	
DSC_1152-1156	7	wall foundation trench 704	W
DSC_11157-1166	7	wall foundation trench 704	S
DSC_1182	7	Maria contemplating stratigraphy	E
DSC_1254-1258	7	Trampling down soil	E
DSC_1308-1313	7	returfed	S
DSC_1374	7	returfed	E
DSC_1375	7	returfed	SE
DSC_1376	7	returfed	S

TRENCH 8

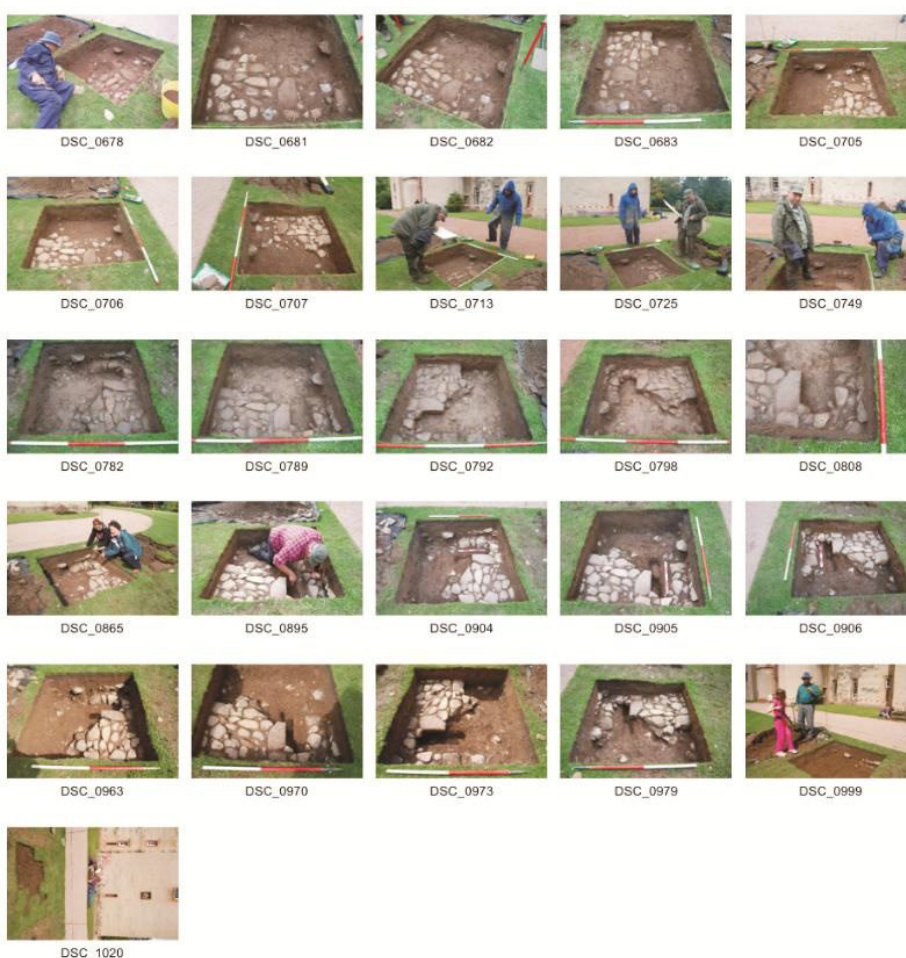


Photo number	Trench	Description	Facing
DSC_0166-7	8	Colin and David M setting out	N
DSC_0676-678	8	David M, Colin uncovering cobbles	NW
DSC_0681	8	Cobbled surface 802	W
DSC_0682	8	Cobbled surface 802	SW
DSC_0683-86	8	Cobbled surface 802	S
DSC_0687-90	8	Cobbled surface 802	W
DSC_0705	8	Cobbled surface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

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

TRENCH 9



Photo number	Trench	Description	Facing
DSC_0248-9	9	Sheena	W
DSC_0250-2	9	After removal of 900	W
DSC_0699-700	9	Jan and Sheena removing 901	NW
DSC_0709-10	9	Sheena and Jan	S
DSC_1111-1113	9	Sheena and Sandra	N
DSC_1115-1119	9	Natural subsoil	E
DSC_1120-1124	9	Natural subsoil	S
DSC_1125-1129	9	Natural subsoil	E
DSC_1130-31	9	Sheena, Pete, Sandra discussing geology	N
DSC_1132-1136	9	Natural subsoil	N

DSC_1137-8	9	Sheena, Pete, Sandra discussing geology	NE/E
DSC_1139-1149	9	Natural subsoil	N
DSC_1150-1151	9	Returfing	N
DSC_1185-1194	9	Natural subsoil	W
DSC_1195-1199	9	Natural subsoil	S
DSC_1200-1209	9	Natural subsoil	N

TRENCH 10



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

TRENCH 11



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

GENERAL



DSC_0691



DSC_0697



DSC_0768



DSC_0995



DSC_1108



DSC_1140



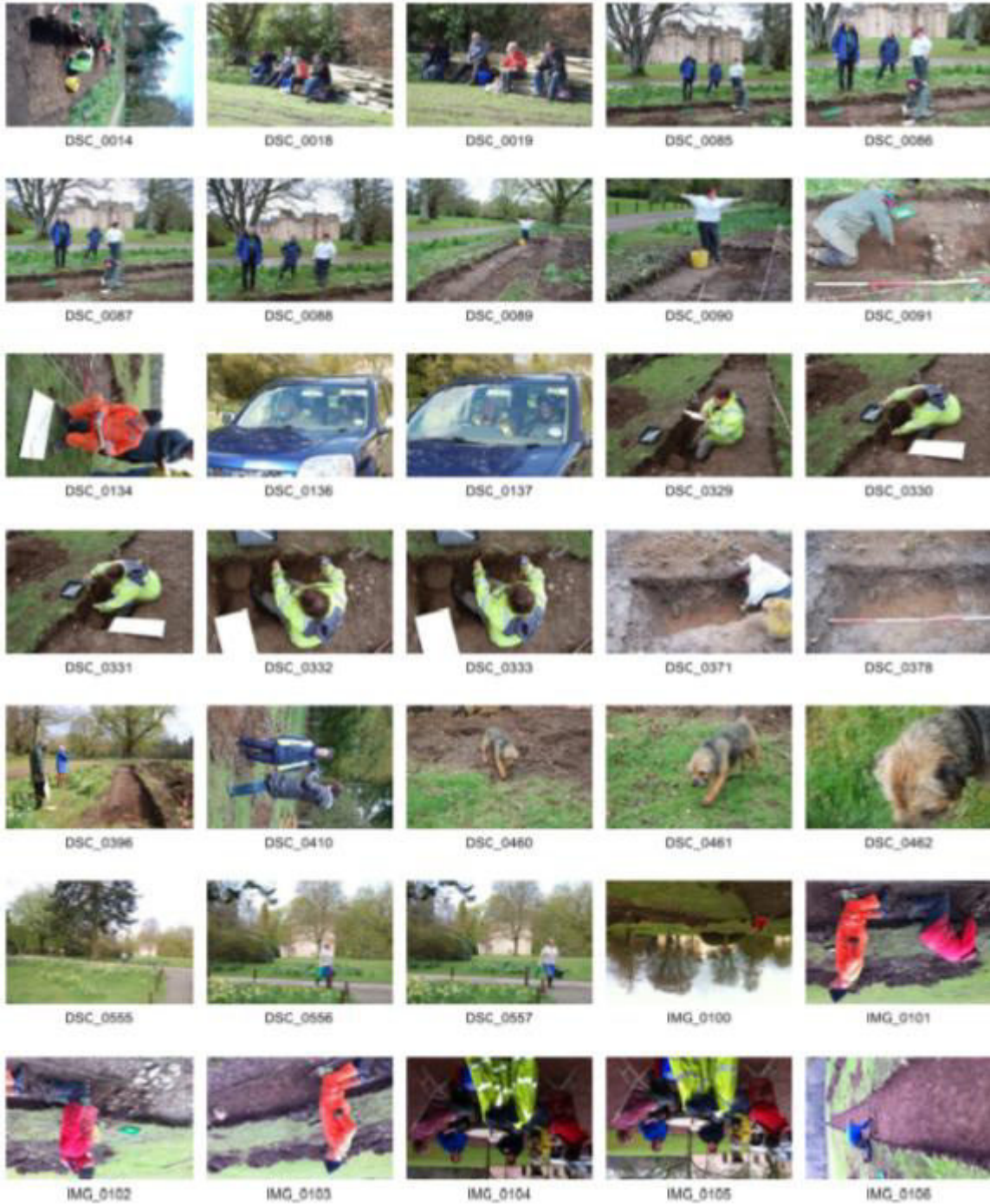
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Photo number	Trench	Description	Facing
DSC_0004-7		Deturfing	NW
DSC_0008-11		Deturfing	W
DSC_00012-15		Deturfing	NW
DSC_0691-98		Earthwork and castle	N/NW
DSC_0720-721		Tr 8 (foreground) Trench 7 (left)	S
DSC_0768		Tr 7 (left) Tr 6 (middle) Tr 8 (right)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



Photo no	Description	Facing
General and location photos		
DSC_0007-0008	Trench 15 location from Trench 14	SW
DSC_0009	Earthworks from Tr 14	SSE
DSC_0208-221	Battle of Fyvie trenches?	N
DSC_0298-299	Castle from Tr 14	N
DSC_0393-410	Roisin trowelling whilst Shannon is interviewed by Anne Smith from STV; Tr 15A	
DSC_0433	Tr 17/18 backfilled	S
DSC_0558-559	Tr 16 location	SE
DSC_0618-619	Tr 15 location	SE
DSC_0620	Tr 14 (left) Tr 17/18 (right)	E
DSC_0621	Tr 15 (foreground) Tr 14 (left) Tr 17/18 (right)	E
DSC_0622-625	Tr 15 (foreground)	E
DSC_0626-629	Tr 15 (foreground)	NNE/N

DSC_0630	Tr 18 (left) Tr 17 (right)	ENE
DSC_0631	Tr 15 (left) Tr 14 (right)	N
DSC_0655-656	Tr 16 location	NE/N
DSC_0657-658	Tr 17 (left) Tr 18 (centre)	W
DSC_0659	Tr 16 (right)	N
DSC_0660-1	Tr 17 (left) Tr 18 (centre) and Battle of Fyvie 2002 trenches (foreground)	W





IMG_0107



IMG_0108



IMG_0109



IMG_0110



IMG_0111



IMG_0112



IMG_0113



IMG_0114



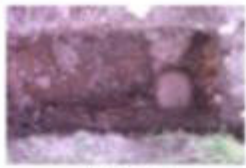
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IMG_0120



IMG_0121



IMG_0122



IMG_0123



IMG_0124



IMG_0125



IMG_0126



IMG_0207



P1C00730



P1C00027



P1C00607



P1C00722



P1C00895



P1C00998



P1C00094



P1C00170



P1C00375



P1C00562



P1C00544



P1C00545



P1C00546



P1C00547

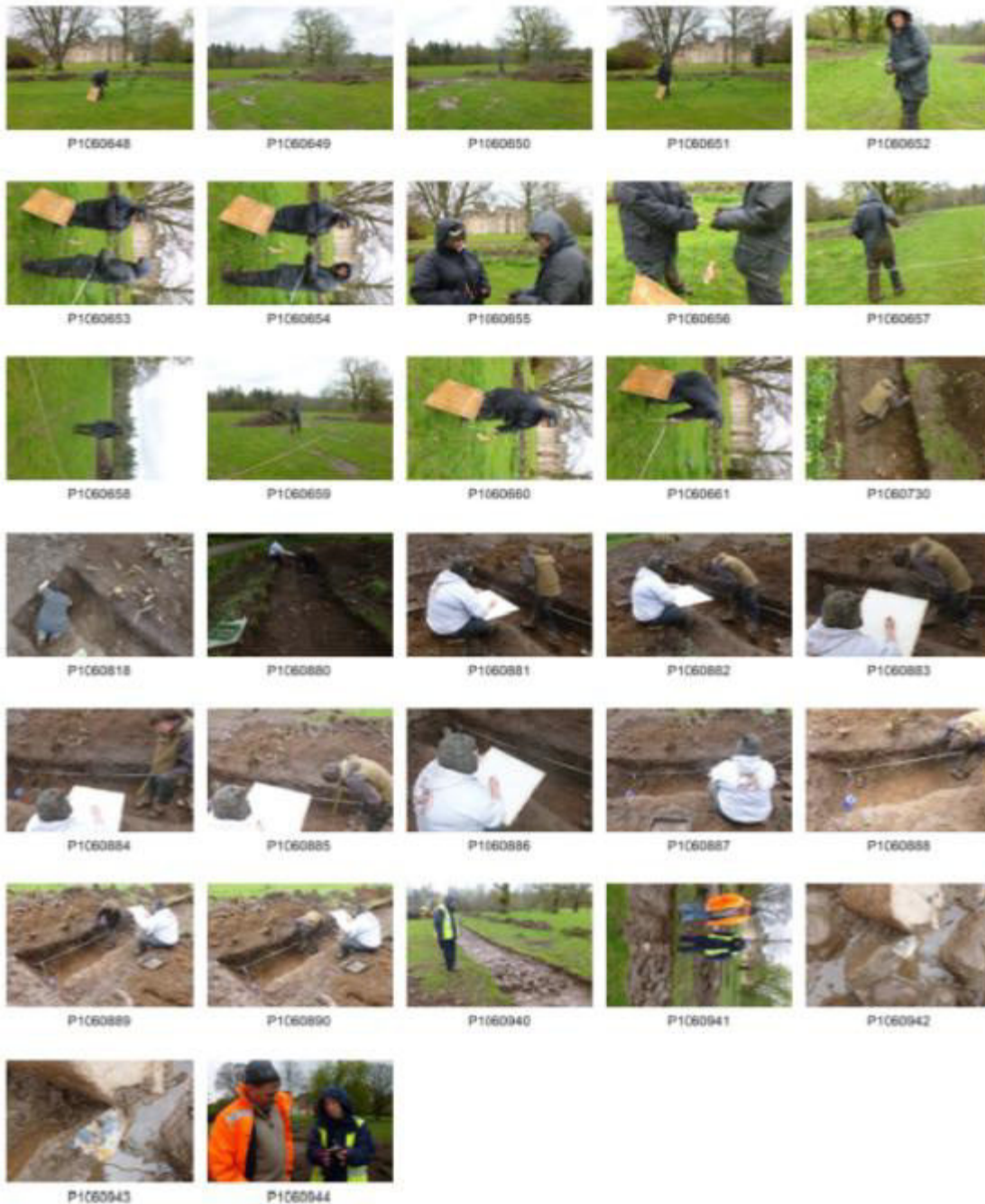


Photo no	Description	Facing
People		
DSC_0018-19	Roisin Murray (2nd year archaeology, Aberdeen), Ken Bowker, Jean Bowker, Gary Brown	
DSC_0085-88	Robert Grant, Mrs Grant, Roisin (giving site tour), Jack Dunbar (trowelling)	
DSC_0089-90	Roisin demonstrating Seton garden wall direction and location	
DSC_0136-7	Jean and Roisin working out levels	
DSC_0555-557	Joey Yorston cleaning site equipment	
P1060644-661	Roisin and Cat Peters planning all trenches	
P1060880-890	Roisin and Cat drawing Section 27	







Photo no	Description	Facing
	Trench 14	
DSC_0001-26	First clean, Roisin, Jean and Ken	
DSC_0026-0041	Whole trench from west end	E
DSC_0041-0046	South end	N
DSC_0047-0051	South end	ENE
DSC_0052-0056	Middle section	N
DSC_0057-0061	west half	WNW
DSC_0062-0066	North end showing top of robber trench	W
DSC_0067-0071	whole trench from east end	W
DSC_0072-0081	robber trench 1422	S
DSC_0082-0086	stones 1404	S
DSC_0087-0090	Roisin and Jean planning Trench 14	E
DSC_0091-0092	Jack cleaning stones 1406	N
DSC_0093-0097	Soil 1401 east of robber trench 1422 (left)	N
DSC_0098	Soil 1401 east of robber trench 1422 (bottom)	E

DSC_0099-106	Jean and Roisin planning	N
DSC_0108-112	Trench 14	W
DSC_0113-115	Jack photographing Tr 14	NNE/E
DSC_0116-126	sondage under 1421 showing natural boulders	N/S
DSC_0141-152	Revealing stone alignments 1424, 1411, 1423, 1421, 1420 Jean and Roisin	
DSC_0223-231	Cat, Jack and Roisin cleaning Tr 14 section	E
DSC_0232-233	Jack in sondage under 1421 showing natural boulders	ESE
DSC_0234	Roisin and robber trench 1422	E
DSC_0236	Roisin and robber trench 1422	N
DSC_0237-8	Cat and Jack cleaning Tr 14	WNW
DSC_0239	Roisin and Jean cleaning	W
DSC_0240-44	Stone lines 1423, 1411, 1424	E
DSC_0245-59	Ken with skycam	
DSC_0260-61	stones 1420	S
DSC_0262-66	stones 1420 (right)	S
DSC_0260-74 (2)	sondage under 1421 showing natural boulders	S
DSC_0274-80	Planning	
DSC_0281-83	1423	
DSC_0284-87	sondage under 1421 showing natural boulders and section	SW
DSC_0294-96	Roisin in 142	W
DSC_0296	cat and roisin in 1422	SE
DSC_0300-314	1413 (left) 1423 (right)	S
DSC_0315-320	1409 (left) 1411 (right)	S
DSC_0321-322	Tr 14	E
DSC_0323-328	cleaning Tr 14	
DSC_0367-369	1409 (left) 1411 (right)	S
DSC_0332-336	1423	S
DSC_0337-339	Cat drawing section of 1421	SW
DSC_0367-70	Tr 14 with castle	N
DSC_0370-74	Trench 14	
DSC_0375 (2)	1422	S
DSC_0375-6	1411, 1413	E
DSC_0377	1420	S
DSC_0378	1417	S
DSC_0379	1423, 1417, 1420	W
DSC_0380	1413	S
DSC_0381	1417	S
DSC_0382		
DSC_0383	1420	S
DSC_0384	1417	S
DSC_0385	1423, 1417, 1420	W
DSC_0386	1413?	S
DSC_0387	Neil doing site tour	SE
DSC_0388-92	trench from west end	E
DSC_0393-400	Neil and Jack with skycam	E
DSC_0401-405	1420 (left)	N
DSC_0406-410	1417	N
DSC_0411-415	1417 (left) 1423 (right)	N
DSC_0416-420	1414	N
DSC_0421-426	1413 (left) 1422 (right)	N
DSC_0553-54	Tr 14 and castle	N
DSC_0560-65	1421 (foreground)	E
DSC_0566-70	1421	E
DSC_0571	1421 (foreground), 1417, 1412	E
DSC_0572-77	1417	E
DSC_0578-9	1417 (foreground), 1423, 1413	E

DSC_0580-84	1412	E
DSC_0585-91	1410 (foreground), 1412 (background)	W
DSC_0592-97	1403 (foreground) 1422 (background)	E
DSC_0598-607	1422 (foreground), 1410, 1412, 1417, 1420	W
DSC_0608-612	1422 (foreground) 1410 (background)	W
DSC_0613-617	1410 (left) 1412 (right)	S
DSC_0618-621	1422	S
DSC_0622-23	1422	W
DSC_0624-625	West end of trench	WNW
DSC_0626-631	Roisin in 1422	NE
DSC_0632	sondage under 1421 showing natural boulders and section	S
DSC_0633	Trench 14	E
DSC_0634-639	Trench 14 from west	E
DSC_0640-46	1420	S
DSC_0647	sondage under 1421 showing natural boulders and section	S
DSC_0648-52	1423	S
DSC_0653	Roisin in 1422	S
DSC_0654-60	1410 (left) 1412 (right)	S
DSC_0661-62	Roisin in 1422	SSW
DSC_0663-65	Cat drawing section 26	SW
DSC_0666-72	1422 section	S
DSC_0673-4	1422 removed	W
DSC_0676	1422 section	S
DSC_0677-79	1422 removed	W
P1040044, 123	1413 (centre)	S
P1050052	1413 (right)	S
P1050094	1413 (centre)	W
P1050913	whole trench from west with ranging rods at 1420, 1417, 1413, 1410	E
P1060764	Cat cleaning 1420	SW
P1060818, 879	Roisin in 1422	SE





Photo no	Description	Facing
Trench 15		
DSC_001-17	Post-hole 1516	E
DSC_0018-22	Post-hole 1516	N
DSC_0053-64	Post-hole 1516 detail of section showing post 1517 and base 1525	E
DSC_0066-84	Post-hole 1516	E
DSC_0091-98	Tr 15 first clean (Ken and Neil)	S
DSC_0107	North end 1501/1502	S
DSC_0108	1502	E
DSC_0109	1503	S
DSC_0110	1503	W
DSC_0111	1503	W
DSC_0112	1503	S
DSC_0113	1505	N

DSC_0114	1505	W
DSC_0115	1505	E
DSC_0116	1505	S
DSC_0117	1506	
DSC_0118	1506	
DSC_0119	1506	
DSC_0120-29	south end of trench layer 1507 and natural 1508	
DSC_0130	Trench 15 from south	N
DSC_0131	Trench 15 from north	S
DSC_0132-134	Neil and Ken planning; Neil scratching head	S
DSC_0133-140	Ken (1502) Neil (1503)	S
DSC_0154-158	Wall foundation 1502	S
DSC_0159-163	Wall foundation 1502	E
DSC_0164-169	Wall foundation 1502	S
DSC_0170	Wall foundation 1502 (background)	N
DSC_0171-181	1503 (foreground) 1502 (background)	N
DSC_0182-185	Cut onto natural 1527 and natural 1518	W
DSC_0186-189	Robber cut 1511	W
DSC_0190-194	Robber cut 1511	E
DSC_0260-266	Ken planning 1518	S
DSC_0281-285	Robber trench 1511 and wall foundation 1513	W
DSC_0286-290	Robber trench 1511 and wall foundation 1513	N
DSC_0291-295	Robber trench 1511 and wall foundation 1513	S
DSC_0296-320	Robber trench 1511 and wall foundation 1513	E
DSC_0329-333	Ali drawing section 21	Sish
DSC_0334-338	Wall foundation 1502, top of post-hole 1516	S
DSC_0339-343	Wall foundation 1502, top of post-hole 1516	E
DSC_0344-348	Wall foundation 1502, top of post-hole 1516	N
DSC_0349-366	Wall foundation 1502, top of post-hole 1516	W
DSC_0421-432	Post-hole 1516 on last day after removal of west section and cleaning (Shannon and Roisin for STV!)	
DSC_0491-495	Post-hole 1516 with post packing	W
DSC_0496-500	Post-hole 1516 with post packing	E
DSC_0501-510	Post-hole 1516 with post packing with wall foundation 1502 (background)	N
DSC_0511-548	Post-hole 1516 with post packing	E
P1030023	Wall foundation 1513 (left) robber cut 1511 (right)	E
P1030940	wall foundation 1502 (left) Ali in posthole 1516	E
P1050626	Post-hole 1516 with post packing	E
P1050703	Wall foundation 1513 (left) robber cut 1511 (right)	E
P1060080	wall foundation 1502 (left) posthole 1516	E
Photo no	Description	Facing



DSC_0411



DSC_0420



P1060899

Trench 15A		
DSC_0411-420	Natural in trench 15A with post-hole 1516 (background)	E

P1060896-99	Trench 15A starting	SW
P106-900-901	Trench 15A starting	SW



DSC_0196



DSC_0207

Photo no	Description	Facing
	Trench 16	
DSC_0198-201	natural gravels	W
DSC_0202-207	natural gravels	NW

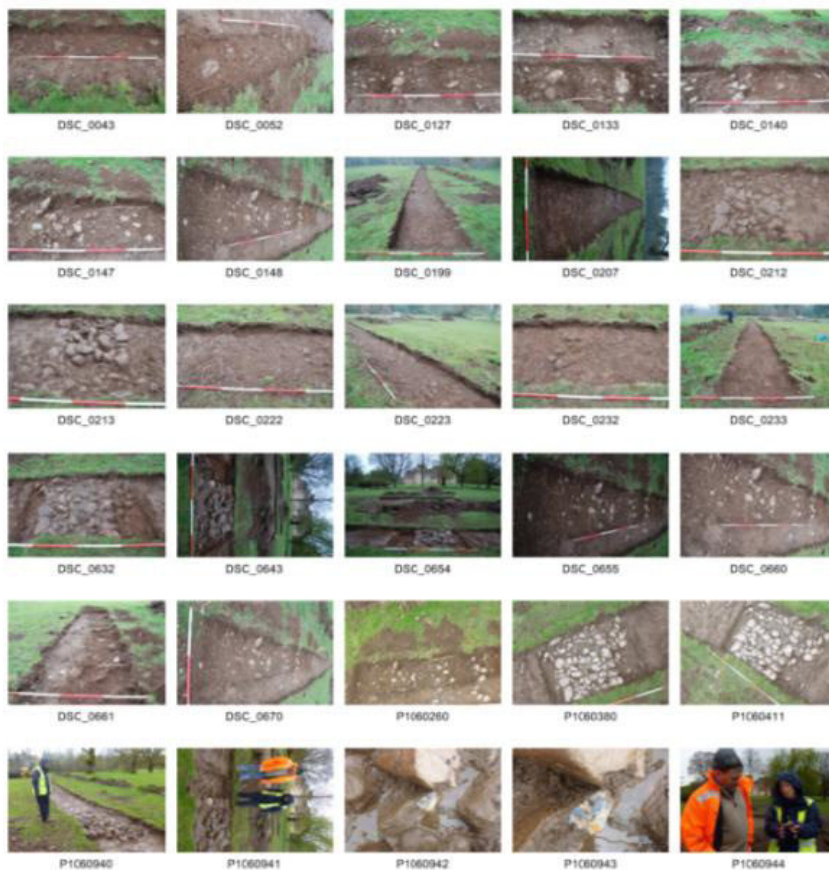


Photo no	Description	Facing
	Trench 17	
DSC_0043-0047	1709, 1710	S
DSC_0048-0052	from 1711 to 1709	E
DSC_0127-131	1713 (left) 1714 (right)	S
DSC_0132-136	1714 (left) 1713 (right)	N
DSC_0137-141	1708	S

DSC_0142-147	1708	S
DSC_0148-152	1708	W
DSC_0153	Jan and Jack cleaning east end of Tr 17	ESE
DSC_0195-199	Tr 17 from west end	E
DSC_0200-202	Jan and Jack cleaning east end of Tr 17	ESE
DSC_0203-207	Tr 17 from west end	E
DSC_0208-212	Wall foundation 1703	S
DSC_0213-217	Wall foundation 1703	N
DSC_0218-222	gravel 1705	N
DSC_0223-227	gravel 1705	NW
DSC_0228-232	stones 1710	S
DSC_0233-238		W
DSC_0267-273	Jan and Jack planning	E
DSC_0632-636	Wall foundation 1703	S
DSC_0637-654	Wall foundation 1703 (with Jack Dunbar)	N
DSC_0655-660	1708 half excavated with natural underneath	W
DSC_0661-665	1708 half excavated with natural underneath	E
DSC_0666-670	1708 half excavated with natural underneath	W
P1060260	1708 east end of trench	S
P1060380	Wall foundation 1703	SSW
P1060411	Wall foundation 1703	SSE
P1060940	Shannon on last day - she is just about to see the floor tile	E
P1060941	Gary Brown and Shannon looking at the floor tile	N
P1060942-3	Floor tile in situ	E
P1060944	Shannon showing Gary the tile	N



Photo no	Description	Facing
Trench 18		
DSC_0022	Jack and Sheena doing clean of trench	
DSC_0024-28	1800 above 1805	S
DSC_0029-33	1800 above 1801	E
DSC_0034-38	1800 above 1801	N
DSC_0039-42	Jack and Sheena doing clean of trench	E
DSC_0169-172	robber trench 1801	S
DSC_0175-178	1801	W
DSC_0179-189	wall foundation 1804	S
DSC_0190-193	wall foundation 1804	N
DSC_0288-293	Jack digging sondage 1810	SE/E

DSC_0340-344	Sondage 1810	S
DSC_0345-349	Sondage 1810	N
DSC_0350-354	Sondage 1810	W
DSC_0355-369	Sondage 1810 section 28	N
DSC_0427-460	Pete Kane, David Irving, Joey Yorston, Neil Patterson cleaning	
DSC_0461-470	stones in 1800	S
DSC_0471-480	Neil with skycam	W/SW
DSC_0481-485	stones in 1800	N
DSC_0486-490	stones in 1800	NE
DSC_549-550	Neil setting up level	E
DSC_551-552	Pete and David planning	E



Photo no	Description	Facing
	Trench 19	
DSC_0435-440	Posthole 1903	E
DSC_0441-449	Posthole 1903	N
DSC_0450-454	Posthole 1903	W
DSC_0455-459	Trench with gas pipe 1901 (foreground)	S
P1060902-35	Machine excavating Tr 19	
P1060936-39	Pottery on top of 1903	

APPENDIX 3 CONTEXTS

Context	Trench	Description	Plan/section
100	1	Dark brown to black coarse sandy loam	Sections 1, 3
101	1	Stony natural coarse gravel. Natural	Plan 1, Sections 1, 2, 3
102	1	Cut; 2 parallel slots filled with topsoil, 101	Plan 1, Section 3
103	1	Dark brown loam fill of 102	Plan 1, Section 3
104	1	Stones set in 104	Plan 1, Section 2
105	1	Oval cut - KILN	Plan 1, Section 2
106	1	Small stones and coarse gravel fill of 105	Plan 1, Section 2
107	1	Reddish brown burnt fill of 105	Plan 1, Section 2
108	1	Drystone wall at east end Tr 1	Plan 1
109	1	Stones, unexcavated	Plan 1
200	2	Dark brown to black coarse sandy loam	Plan 2; Section 4, 5
201	2	Orange brown sandy gravel; glacial till natural	Plan 2
202	2	Dark grey brown loam with pebbles	Plan 2
203	2	Black loam with sandstone fragments	Plan 2; Section 4, 5
204	2	Red sandstone pebbles and mortar wall foundation	Plan 2; Section 4, 5
205	2	Black loam with sandstone fragments; collapse of 204	Plan 2; Section 4, 5
206	2	Dark brown loam with gravel and pebbles	Plan 2
207	2	Dark brownish black loam; tree roots	Plan 2
208	2	Loose loam and orange brown gravel	Plan 2
209	2	Dark brown loam with pebbles	Plan 2
210	2	Loose orange brown gravel	Plan 2; Section 4, 5
211	2	Compact medium grey sandy gravel	Plan 2
212	2	Loose dark grey clayey loam and small-medium waterwashed stones	Plan 2
213	2	Loose dark grey clayey loam and small-medium waterwashed stones	Plan 2
214	2	Black loam garden soil in post-medieval garden	Plan 2
215	2	Robber trench under 204	Plan 2; Section 4, 5
216	2	Marquee peg hole	Plan 2
217	2	Marquee peg hole	Plan 2
300	3	Organic topsoil	Plan 4, 5; Section 12, 13
301	3	Compacted gravel	Plan 4, 5; Section 12, 13
302	3	Red sandstone fragments, slates and mortar; from construction of wall	Plan 4, 5; Section 12, 13
303	3	Loose gravel	Plan 4, 5; Section 12, 13
304	3	Red sandstone fragments, slates and mortar; demolition	Plan 4, 5; Section 12, 13
305	3	Small stones, red sandstone, mortar	Plan 4, 5; Section 12, 13
306	3	Natural glacial till	Plan 4, 5; Section 12,

			13
307	3	Unbonded stone wall	Plan 4, 5; Section 12, 13
400	4	Dark brown loam topsoil	Plan 6, 7
401	4	Sandy loam fill post-hole 409; demolition material	Plan 6, 7
402	4	Cobbled surface	Plan 6, 7
403	4	E-W wall bounding cobbled surface 402 to south	Plan 6, 7
404	4	Cobbled surface south of wall 403	Plan 6, 7
405	4	Demolition material	Plan 6, 7
406	4	Demolition material	Plan 6, 7
407	4	Mortar demolition material	Plan 6, 7
408	4	Mortar fill of robber trench 424	Plan 6, 7
409	4	Post-hole	Plan 6, 7
410	4	Post-hole	Plan 6, 7
411	4	Post-hole	Plan 6, 7
412	4	Post-hole	Plan 6, 7
413	4	Hole for marquee peg	Plan 6, 7
414	4	Hole for marquee peg	Plan 6, 7
415	4	Metalled surface; possible former driveway	Plan 6, 7
416	4	Sandy loam fill post-hole 410; demolition material	Plan 6, 7
417	4	Sandy loam fill post-hole 411; demolition material	Plan 6, 7
418	4	Sandy loam fill post-hole 412; demolition material	Plan 6, 7
419	4	Metalled surface in base of post-holes 409-412 and sondage	Plan 6, 7
420	4	Medium brown sandy loam under cobbled surface 402 and above 419 (seen in sides of post-holes)	Plan 6, 7
421	4	Hole for marquee peg	Plan 6, 7
422	4	Metalled surface at base of sondage	Plan 6, 7
423	4	Planting pit cut through cobbled surface 402	Plan 6, 7
424	4	Robber trench for east wall of chapel (contains mortar 408)	Plan 6, 7
425	4	Raised rectangular stone 16 x 20cm in size in cobbled floor 402.	Plan 6
500	5	Dark brown loam	Plan 8
501	5	Linear structure of small rounded cobbles; barras wall foundation	Plan 8
502	5	Linear structure of angular pink sandstone fragments; garden wall	Plan 8
503	5	Pinkish brown compacted pebbles; metalled surface	Plan 8
504	5	Pinkish brown compacted pebbles; metalled surface	Plan 8
505	5	Mid brown loose grey gravel	Plan 8
506	5	Small circular hole through metalling 503	Plan 8
507	5	Small circular hole through metalling 503	Plan 8
508	5	Earthwork	
600	6	Topsoil and turf	Section 15

601	6	Demolition material including small fragments of slate, glass, bone, gravel and loam	Section 15
602	6	Demolition material over wall foundation 605 including small fragments of slate, glass, bone, gravel and loam	Section 15; Plan 10
603	6	Demolition material over wall 605 including small fragments of slate, glass, bone, gravel and loam	Section 15; Plan 10
604	6	Loose mortar and loam above robber trench 628 for wall foundation 605.	Section 15; Plan 10; Plan 11
605	6	Wall foundation, west wall of 'chapel'. Partly robbed at west edge but east edge and hearting survive. 0.7m wide.	Section 15; Plan 11
606	6	Small stones on top of wall foundation 605, demolition material	Section 15; Plan 11
607	6	Gravelly loam with mortar; demolition material on top of planting bed 619.	Section 15; Plan 11
608	6	Small angular cobbles with straight edge next to planting bed 619; joins with larger cobbled surface 609.	Section 15; Plan 11
609	6	Larger rounded waterwashed cobbled surface, possibly scalloped edge.	Section 15; Plan 11
610	6	Planting bed with irregular edges cut through cobbled surfaces 608/609. Some cobbles in fill as well as nails and bone. Probably same date as 423 Tr 4. Billings etchings show trees in these areas.	Plan 11
611	6	Compact surface with numerous red sandstone fragments. Surface.	Section 15
612	6	Demolition material in dip at extreme west of trench. Over 611.	Plan 11
613	6	Marquee peg hole through cobbles 609	Plan 11
614	6	Marquee peg hole through red sandstone surface 611	Plan 12
615	6	Small stones and mortar; remains of hearting left in wall foundation 605 after some of foundation robbed.	Section 15; Plan 11 Plan 12
616	6	Mortar and gravel in robber trench 628	Plan 12
617	6	Flat stone layer in base of box trench, under wall foundation 605 and robber trench 628.	Section 15; Plan 11 Plan 12
618	6	Topsoil	Section 15; Plan 11
619	6	Planting bed, no finds, possibly turf bed	Section 15; Plan 11
620	6	Mortar and stones; remains of hearting for wall foundation 605	Section 15; Plan 11
621	6	Mortar and loam demolition material on top of robber trench 628.	Section 15
622	6	Garden soil above stones 617; remains of earlier (medieval?) garden	Section 15; Plan 11
623	6	Demolition material and garden soil	Section 15; Plan 11
624	6	Marquee peg hole through red sandstone surface 611	Plan 11
625	6	Marquee peg hole through red sandstone surface 611	Plan 12
626	6	Marquee peg hole through red sandstone surface 611	Plan 11

627	6	Cobbled surface (=402 in Trench 4) with bands of larger stones	Section 15; Plan 11; Plan 12
628	6	Robber trench for wall foundation 605	Section 15
629	6	Fill of cut 610 including loam, cobbles and bone	Section 15
630	6	Loam at base of trench 628, may = 619.	Section 15
631	6	Burial of small dog (only pelvis, lower vertebrae and femora recovered)	Plan 11
632	6	Small stone rubble linear alignment, above surface 611 at extreme S edge of trench 6B.	Plan 12
700	7	Topsoil and turf	Section 16
701	7	Close packed stones, some red sandstone; fill of robber trench 705	Section 16; Plan 14
702	7	Demolition material on top of wall foundation 704	Section 16; Plan 14
703	7	Demolition material at east edge of trench	Section 16; Plan 14
704	7	Wall foundation for garden wall	Section 16; Plan 14
705	7	Robber trench for removal of east wall of 'chapel'. = 424 Trench 4	Plan 16; Section 16
706	7	Large boulders, smaller stones, slate and mortar, part of robber trench 705	Plan 16; Section 16
707	7	Loam with patches of light brown sand in robber trench 705	Plan 16; Section 16
708	7	Cut for wall foundation trench 704.	Plan 16; Section 16
709	7	Possible metallised surface under robber trench 705	Plan 16; Section 16
800	8	Topsoil and turf	-
801	8	Fill of robber trench 806 filled with mortar, slate fragments and gravel.	Plan 22
802	8	Rounded cobbled surface = 402 Trench 2 and 627 Trench 6	Plan 22
803	8	Cobbled surface	Plan 22
804	8	Mortar. stones, cobbles, red sandstone demolition material	
805	8	Metallised surface under cobbled surface 802	Plan 18
806	8	Robber trench for west wall of 'chapel' building	
900	9	Topsoil and turf	Section 18; Plan 19
901	9	Compact granite pebbles and red sandstone; coin late 15 th -early 16 th century; redeposited mixed material to raise level of area ?prior to early 19 th -century driveway alignment?	Section 18; Plan 19
902	9	Loose granite pebbles and loam; infill similar to 901	Section 18; Plan 20
903	9	Natural subsoil - large granite pebbles on top of small granite pebbles and gravel	Section 18; Plan 20
1000	10	Topsoil and turf; slates, nails, sewer pipe, thimble, pottery, glass, loam and clinker	
1001	10	Wall foundation, stone, slate = 702 in Trench 7	Plan 21
1002	10	Loam at east side of trench - may be edge of wall foundation 1001	Plan 21

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

APPENDIX 4 PLANS AND SECTIONS

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

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

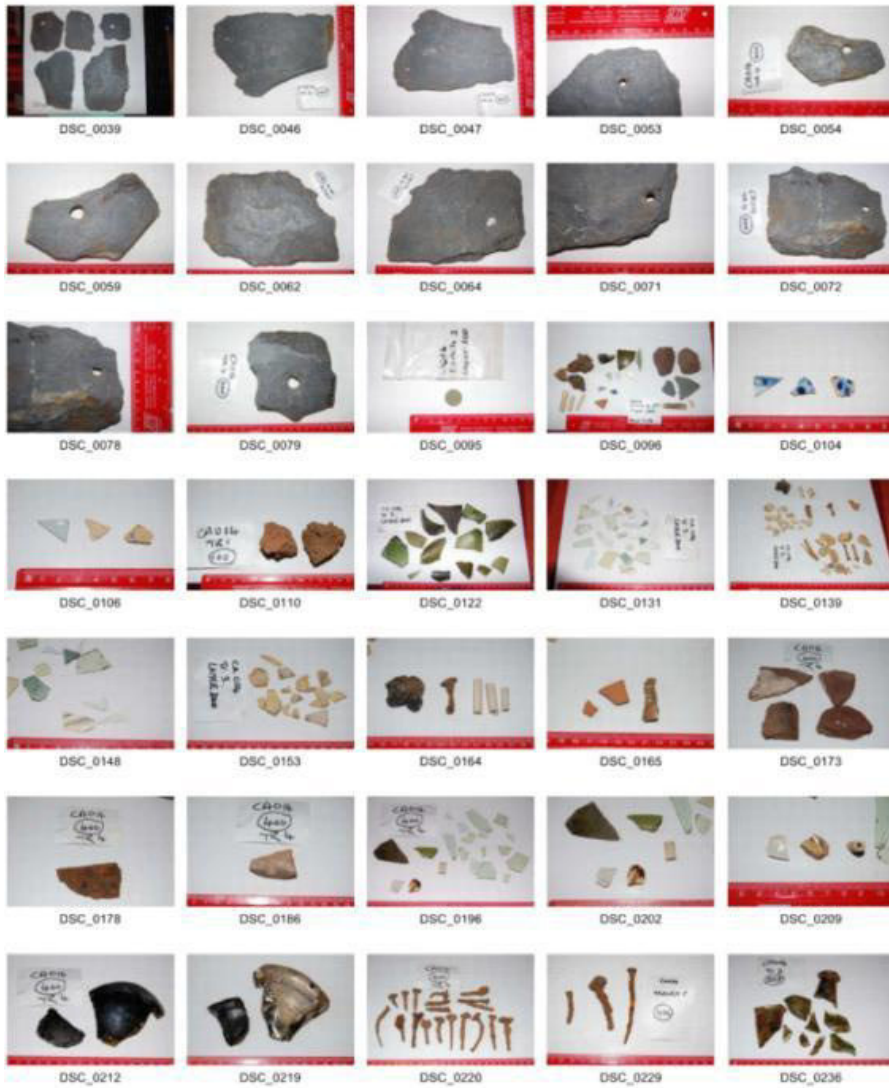
APPENDIX 5 FINDS PER CONTEXT

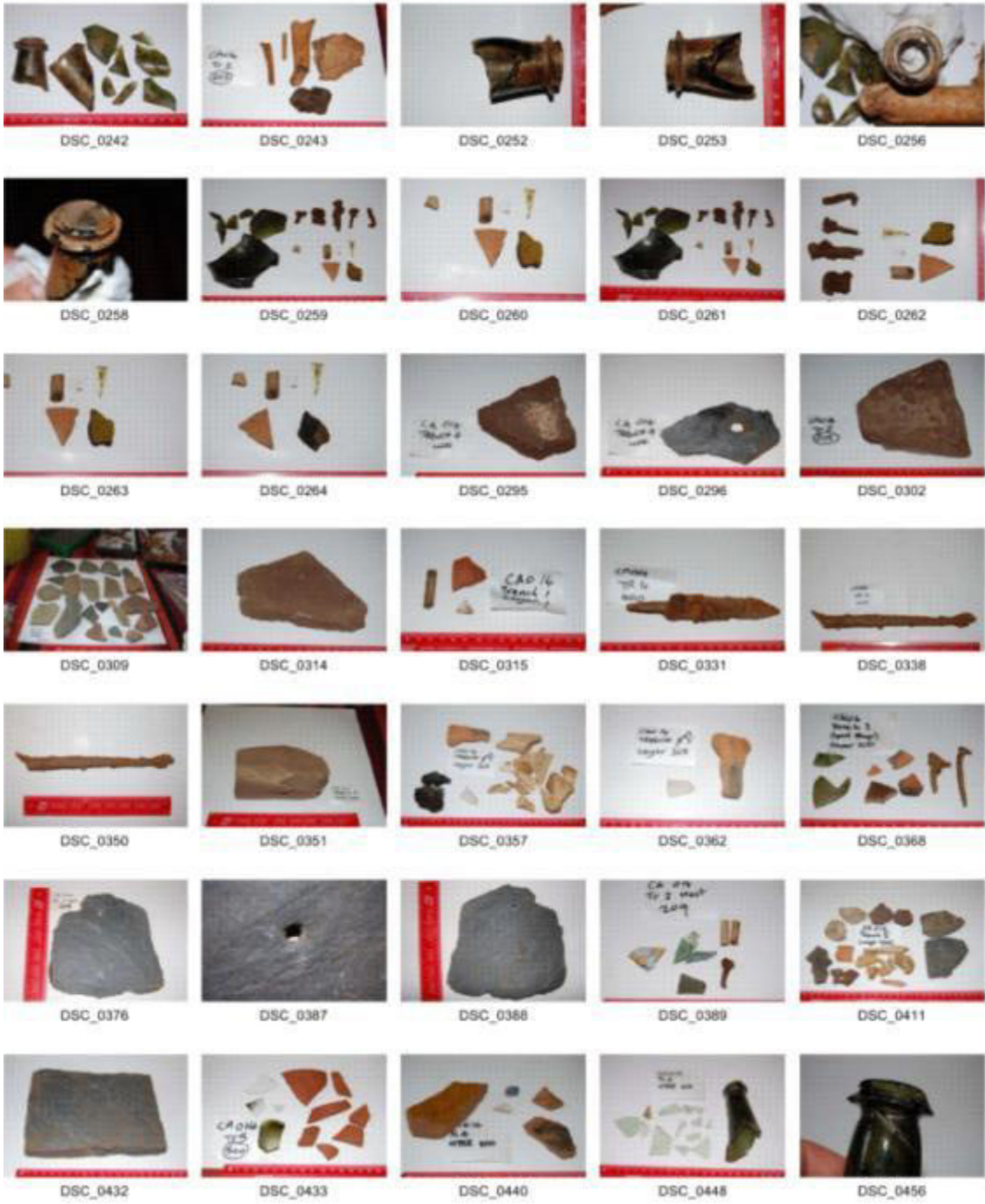
Layer	Mammal bone	Bottle glass	Vessel glass	Window glass	Iron nail	Slag	Clinker	Prehistoric pot	Medieval pottery	Post-medieval pot	Modern pottery	Sandstone fragments	Roof slates	Slate fragments	Stone floor tile	Iron objects	Clay pipes	Coins	Copper alloy objects	Metal vessel	Building mats pipes	Mortar/plaster	Flint
100	1	1						2	5	2	1	5	6	9			2						
103									1														
200	9	5	1	6	2	4			2	9	1	3	5	2	1		4	1					
203	2	1																					
203	3	5		3	6	1			1	1		1					3						
204		2		1																			
205	4											1											
208	1				1				7														
209		1		3	1					1			1				2						
300	2	1		3						1													
300	4	3		2	7	1			7	7							8					6	
303	1																						
303	5									1	1												
400	1			3	3								1	2									
400	7	6		1	0				3	5	1	7	1	5	1	3	1			1	1	5	
406					3																		
407	2				1							3											3
409	2																						
410					1									4	1								
411												1	2	2									
412					1										2								7
415	1																						
500	2										1												
500	8	6	1	5	1	5	1			1	3	3	2	2	1							2	
600				2									1										
600	1	3	1	1	1		7				3	4	5	6		4						2	
601	3																						
601	3			5	8		5		1	2	9	7	9				5					9	2
604	9																						
604/6																							
05	3	1			1																	2	
610	5																						
610	7																						
611				2																			
612	5																						

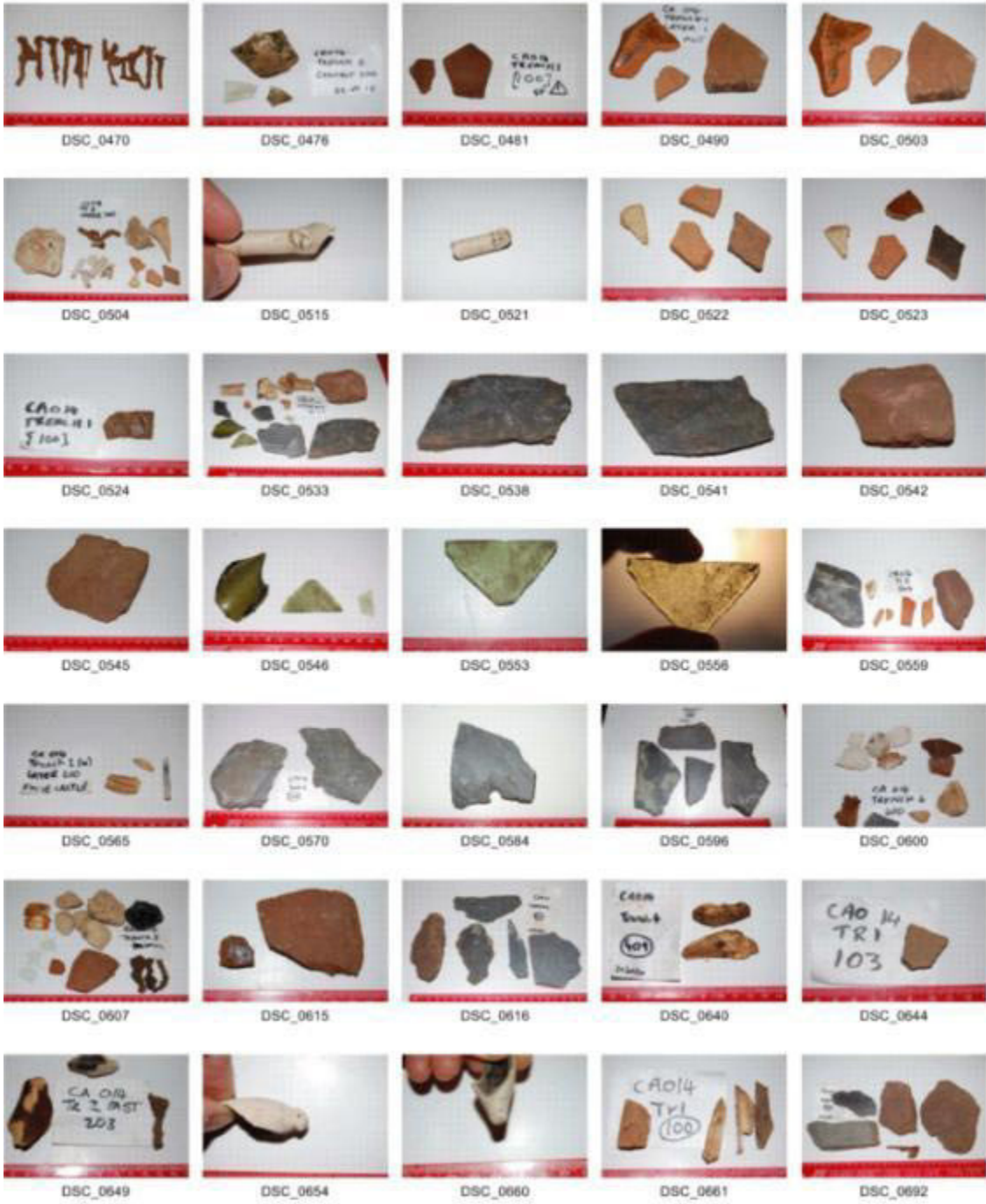
Layer	Mammal bone	Bottle glass	Vessel glass	Window glass	Iron nail	Slag	Clinker	Prehistoric pot	Medieval pottery	Post-medieval pot	Modern pottery	Sandstone fragments	Roof slates	Slate fragments	Stone floor tile	Iron objects	Clay pipes	Coins	Copper alloy objects	Metal vessel	Building mats pipes	Mortar/plaster	Flint	
700		1	1			1	4		2	2		1 0		5 0										
701												3	9											
702				1																				
704	1			1										5										
800	1				2						2		1											
801	3				3					1	7	2	1										3	
902												9		1 0				1						
100 0	5		3	2 9	2 0						1 2	2	1 3						1		4	4		
100 1													8											
110 0					1						3													
110 2	2			8	7	7					1	2		6									7	
110 4					1											1			1					
140 0						2				3	1		1		7	1							2	
140 4		1		1	1					2	1				1		1							
140 3		5			5	1				1	3		1 5	1	1								3	
141 4										1														
141 6			2												2									
141 8															2									
150 0	1			6					1 ?						2									
150 1													4											
150 2													2											
150 3					5					3			1		4									
150 5				2		1	1						8		1 8									
151 5										2			3		1									
151 7										3 2			3			1	1							
170 0			5			4					1				3									
170											1													

3																			
170																			
8										5			1						
180																			
0	1		1	2	1	1				7	1								1
180																			
7			1	1								1		2		2			
190																			
2										2									

CA14-2010 FINDS

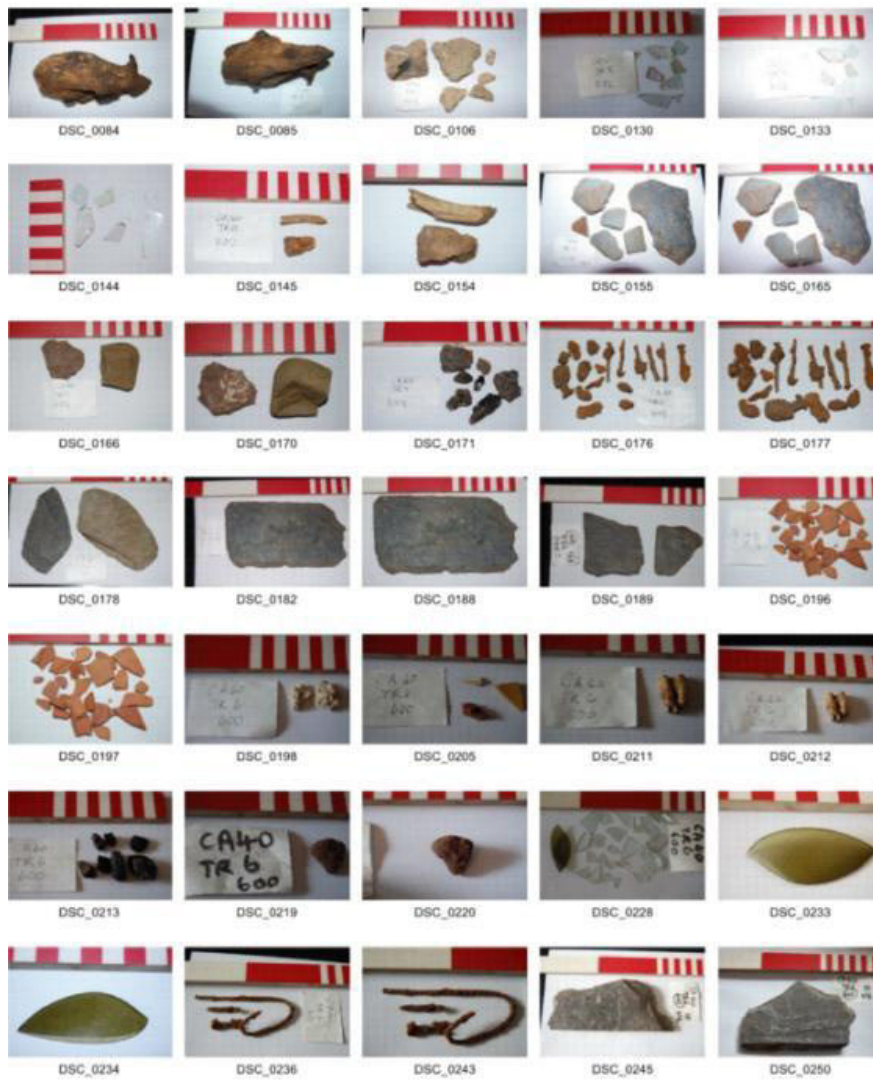


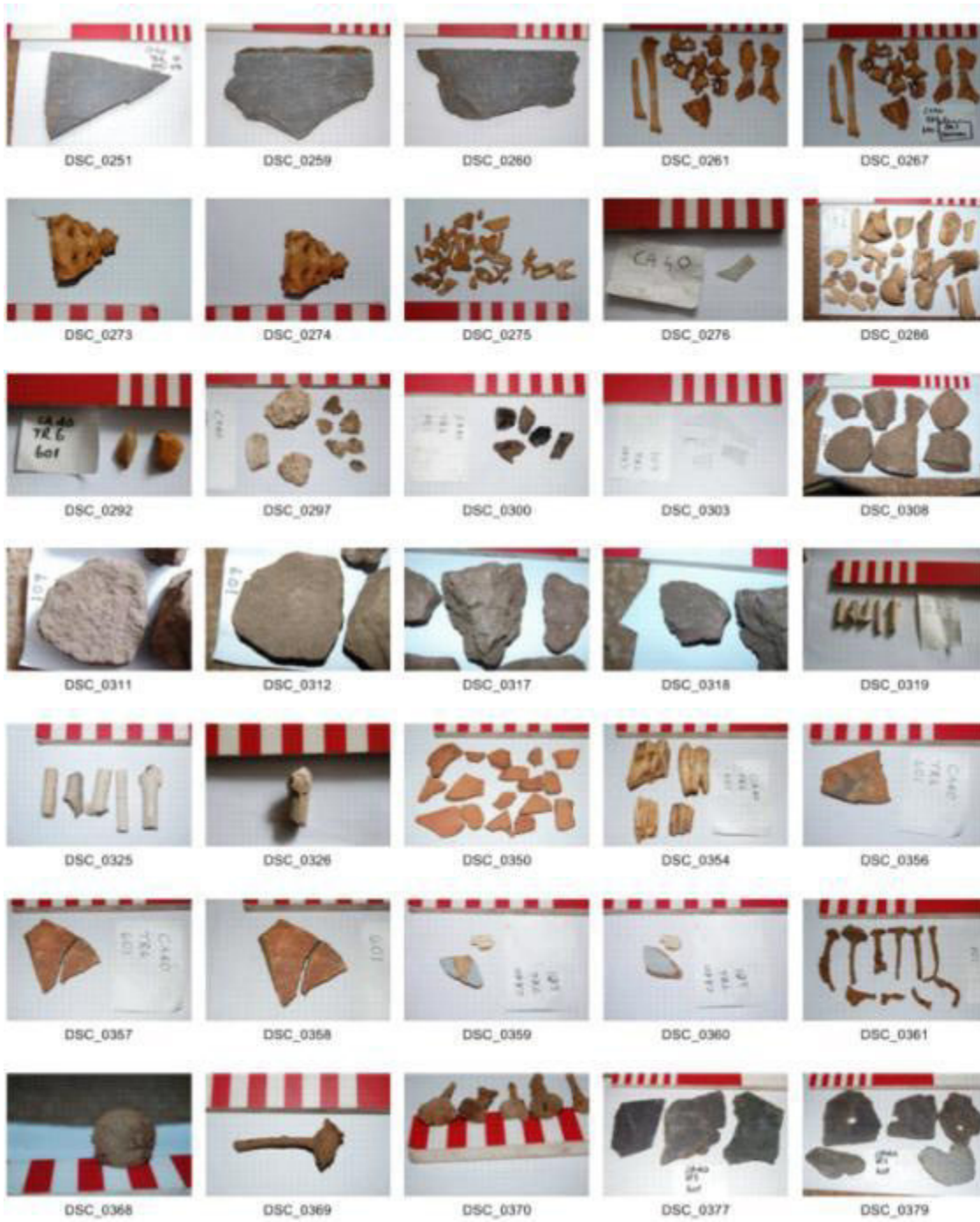


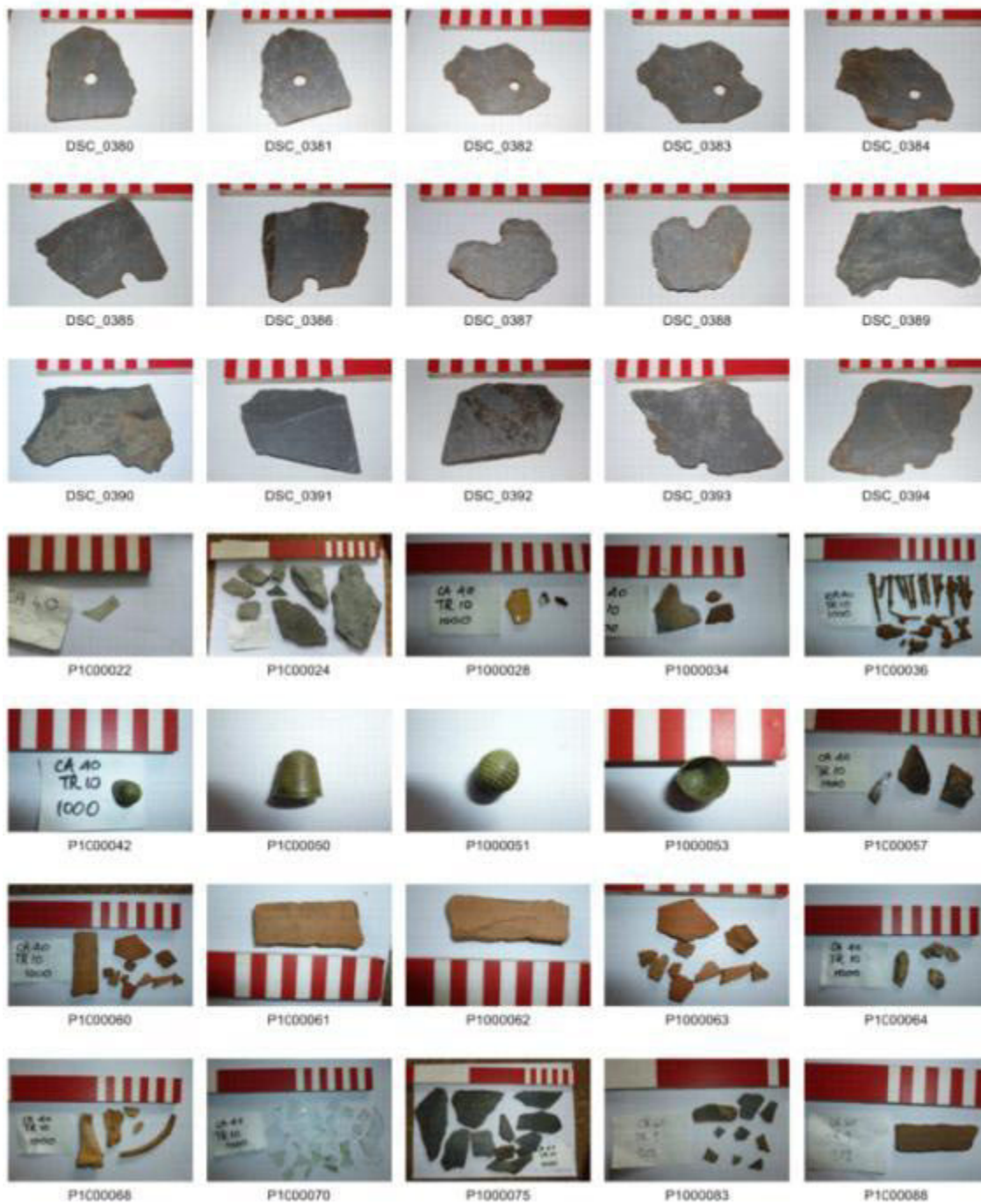


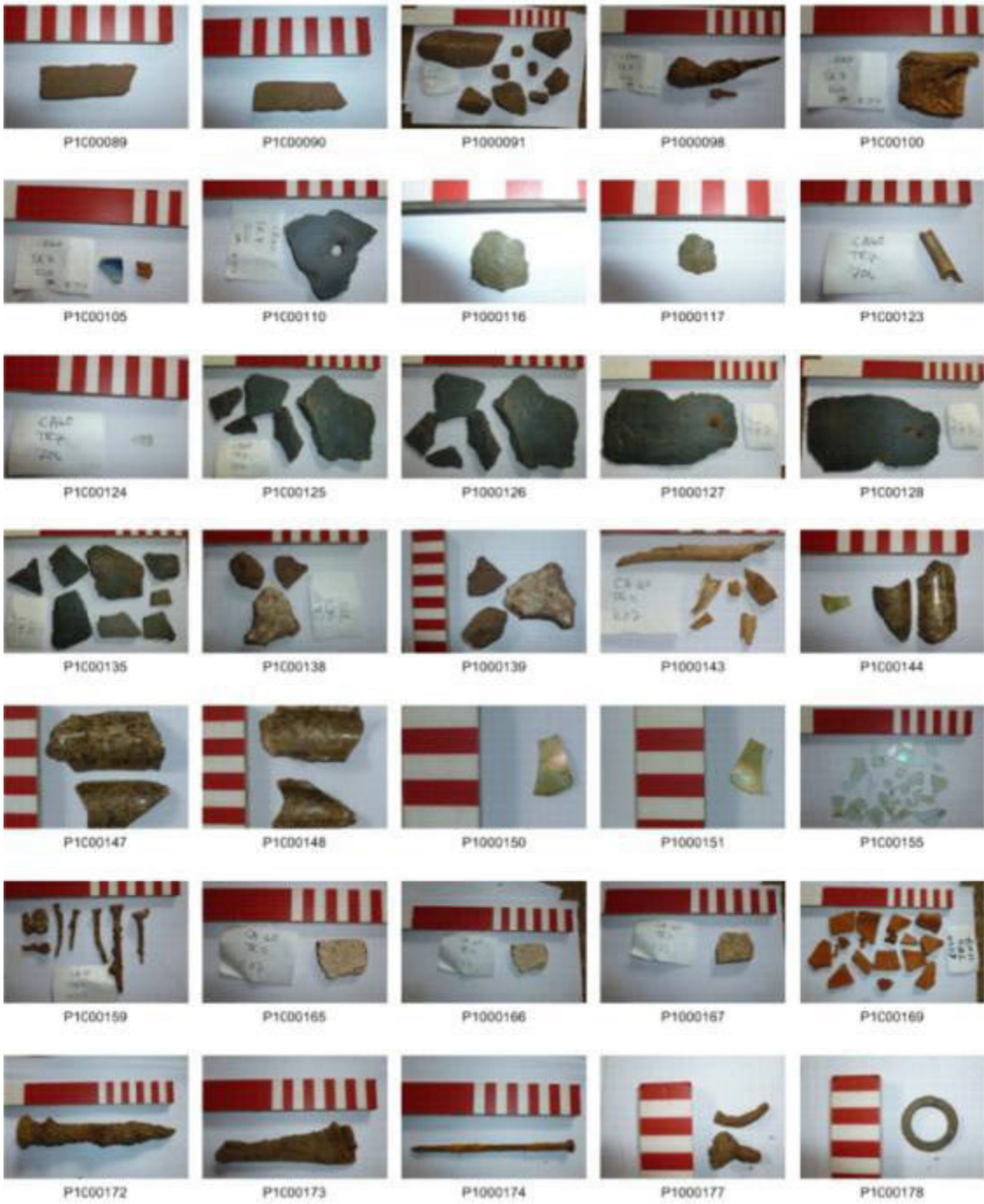


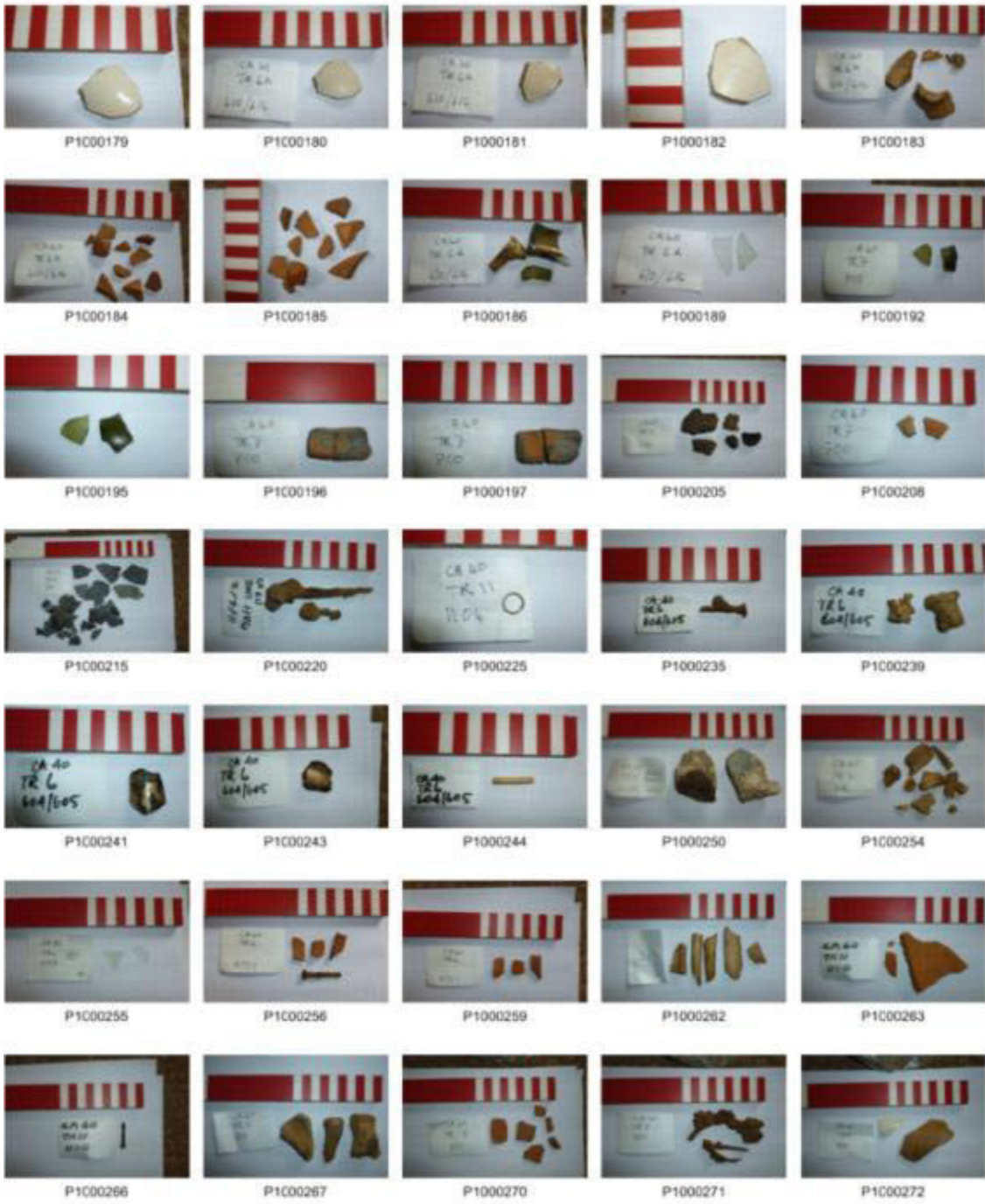
CA40-2011 FINDS





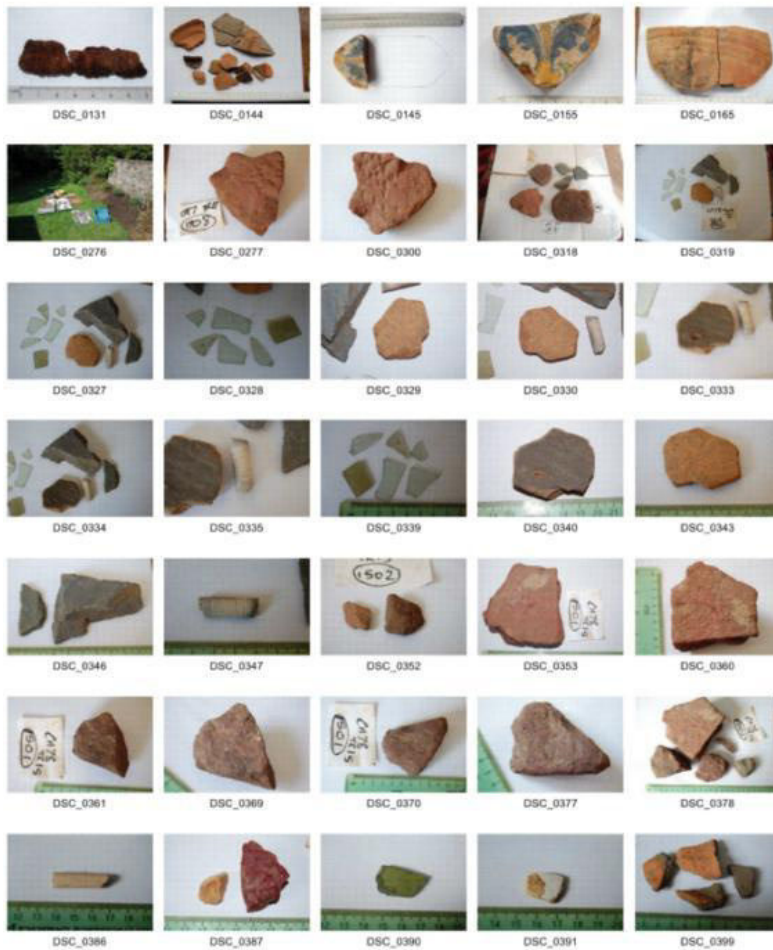


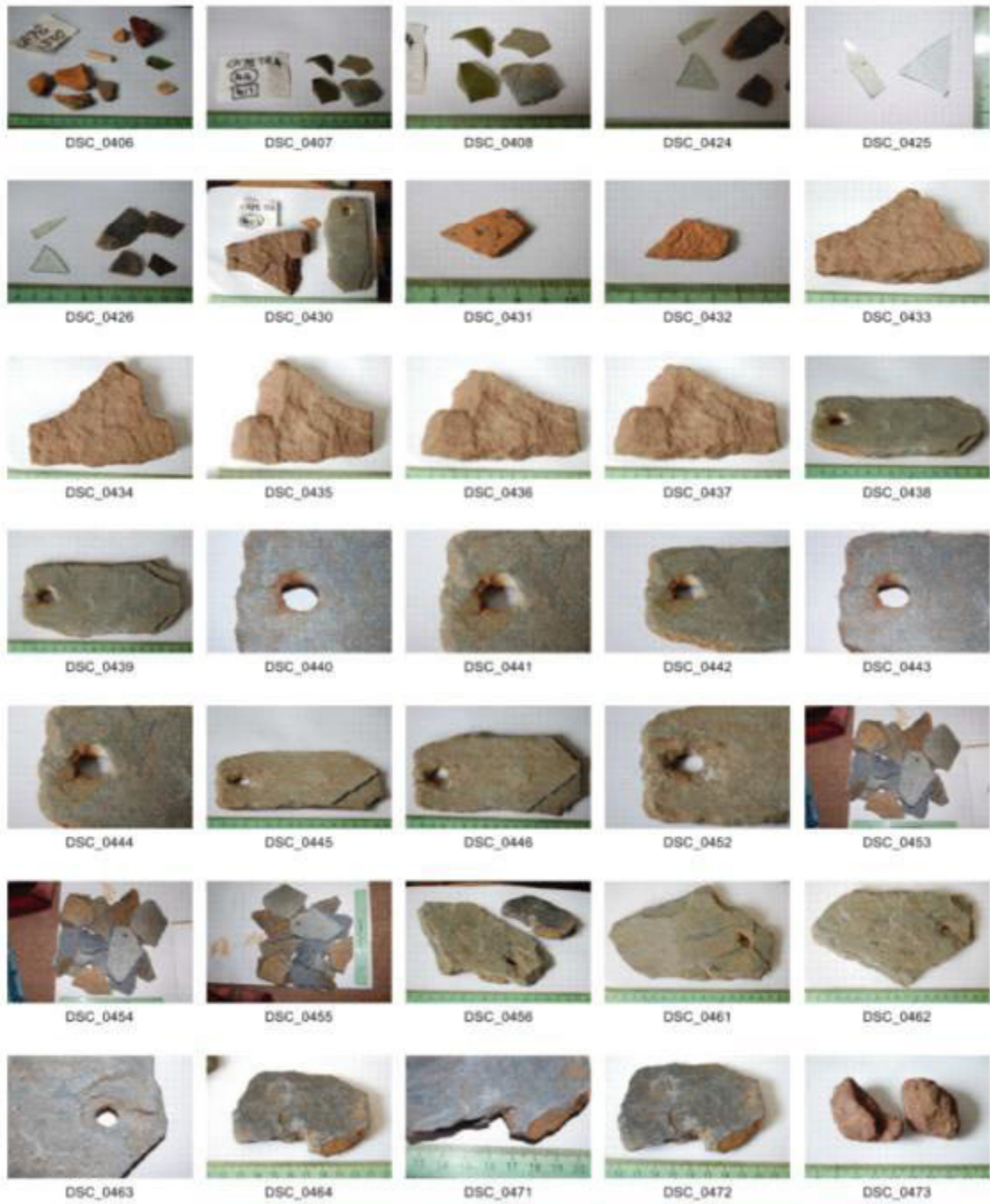


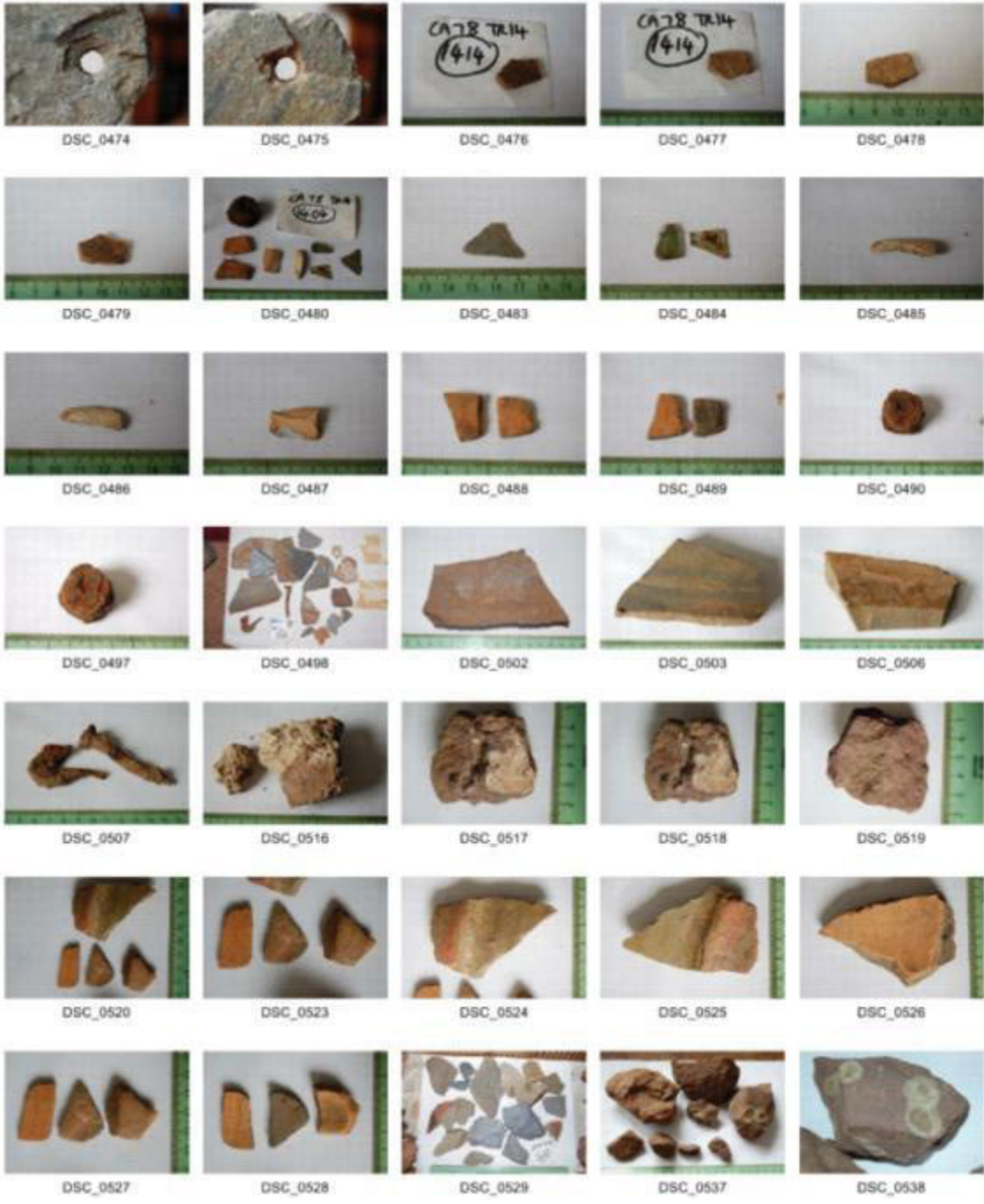


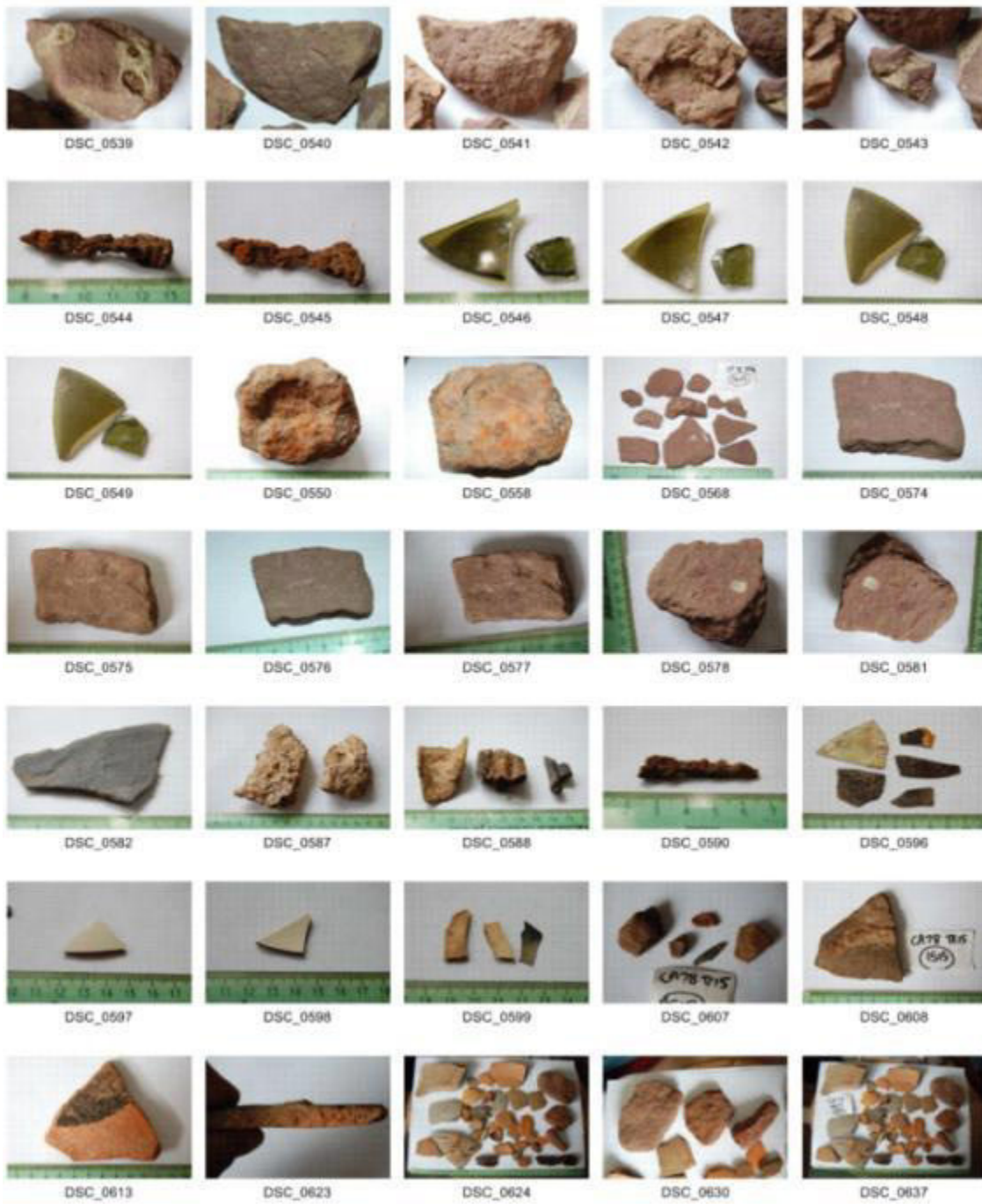


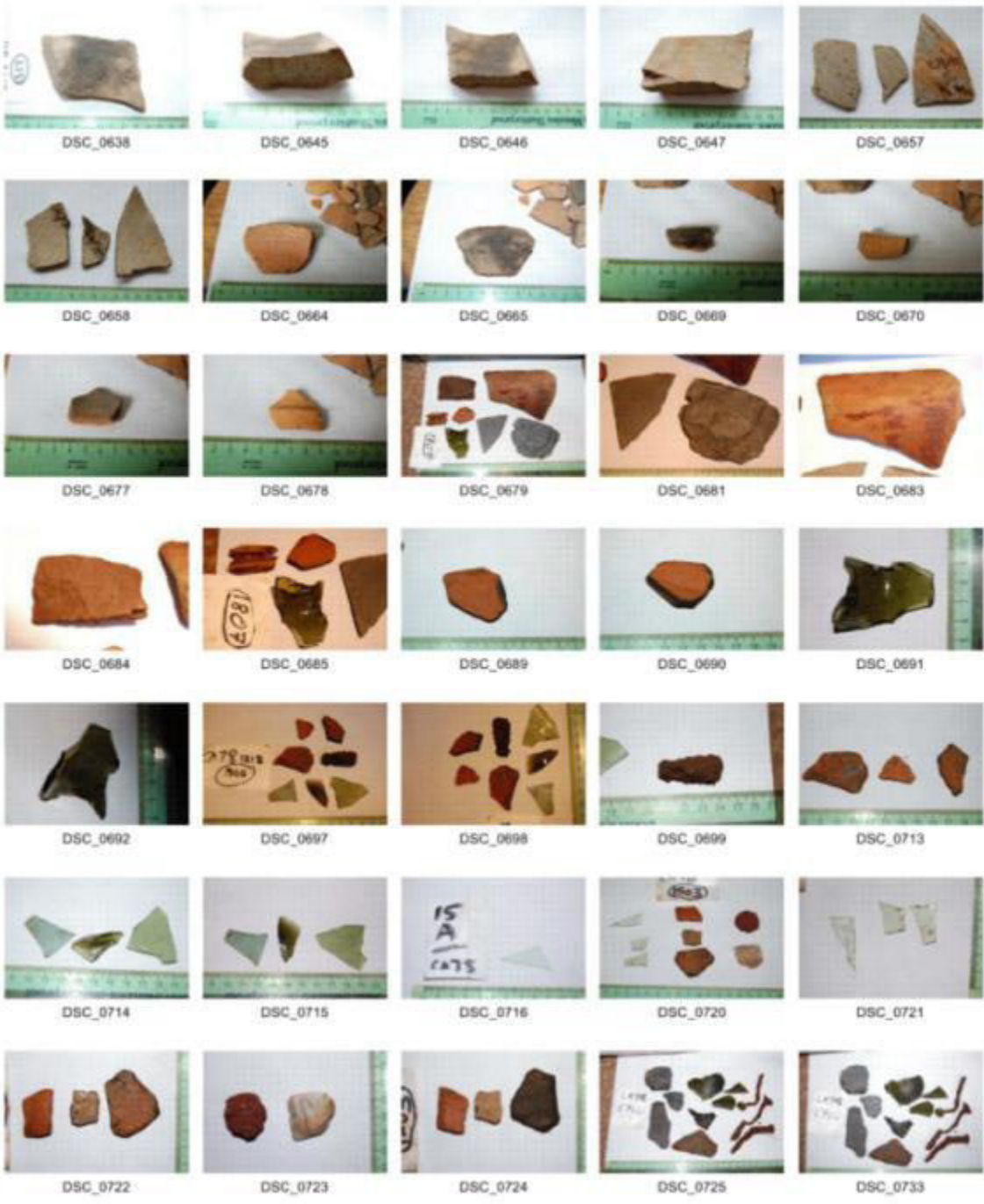
CA78-2012 FINDS







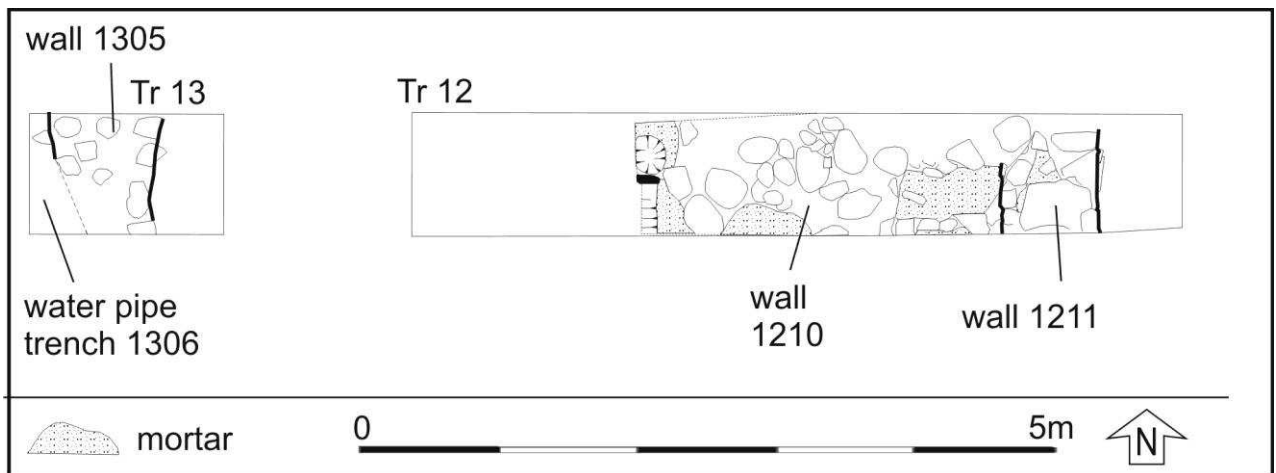






APPENDIX 6 IAN A.G. SHEPHERD'S 1985 EXCAVATION

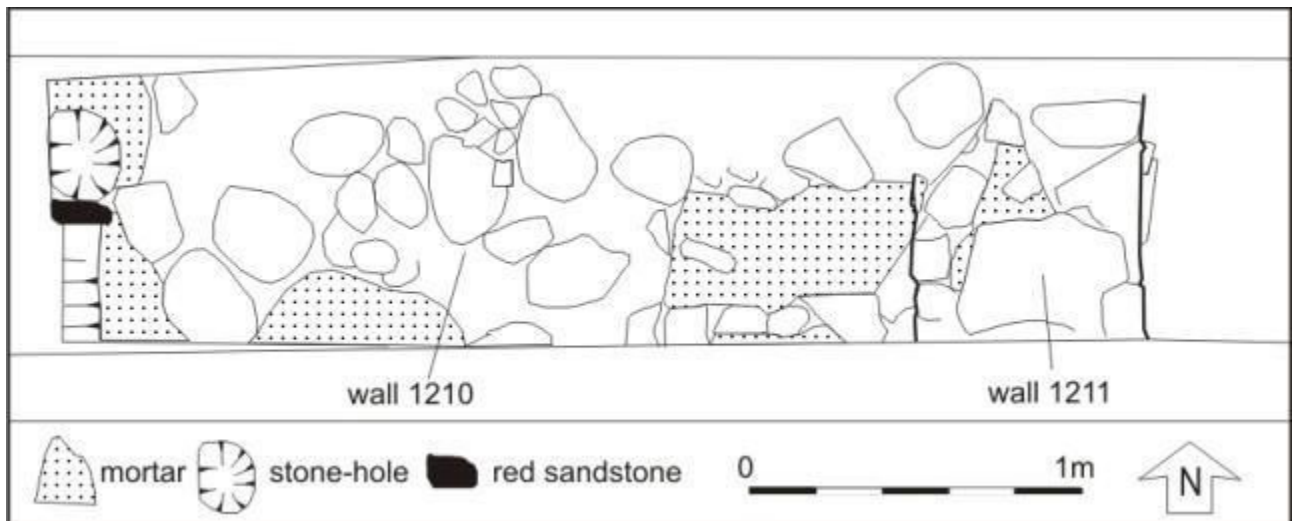
In August 1985 two trenches were excavated east of the current castle by Ian and Alexandra Shepherd. The trenches were located over the line of the ranges seen on the Adam plan of 1735 and reproduced in Slade (1985) to determine their nature, whether there was a curtain wall at the east side of the castle and to recover dating evidence for these structures.



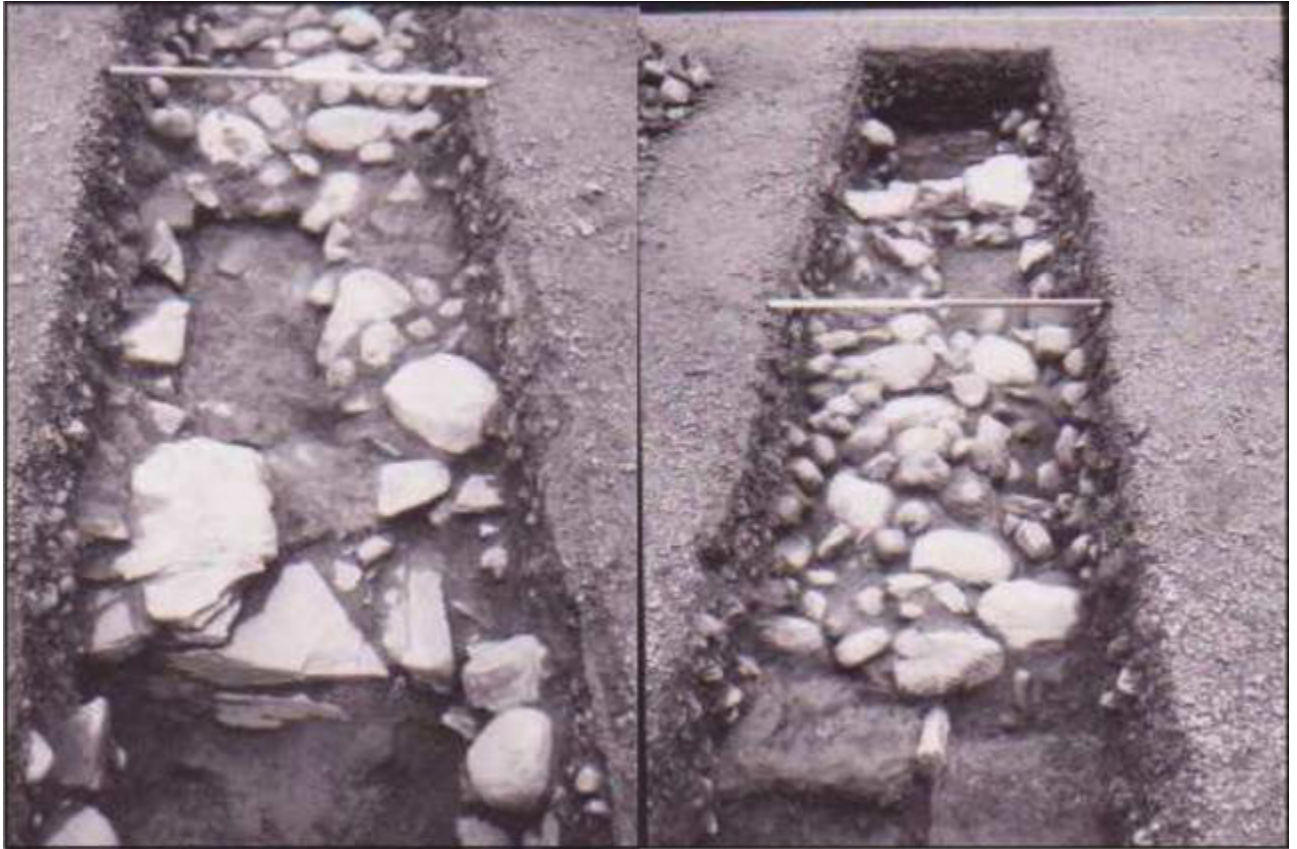
Plan of trenches 12 and 13

Trench 12 (originally called Trench A)

Located 12m north of Preston Tower it was a maximum of 3.6m long and 1m wide. It was positioned over the east edge of the east range to try to determine the nature of the buildings and whether they are originally medieval in date or part of Seton's 1600s rebuilding. It was hoped that the wall thickness, construction methods and relationships as well as dating evidence would allow questions about these buildings to be answered.



Plan of trench 12



Trench 12; Left wall 1211 east face, facing west. Right wall 1210 facing east

Early wall 1210

The foundation of a N-S wall at least 2.9m wide was revealed in the centre of the trench. It consisted of large rounded boulders with traces of grey mortar. One stone hole was evident in the mortar where it has been interpreted a large facing stone was removed during demolition; adjacent was a red sandstone pinning stone, possibly from the face of a wall.



Detail of west end of wall 1210 showing pinning stone (centre), stone-hole (left) and cut for removal of stonework (right) facing east

Later wall/façade 1211

A N-S later wall or façade was 0.71m wide and faced on both east and west edges. It abutted the east side of earlier wall 1210 and was constructed of slatey stones bonded with yellow mortar. This might be a refacing of a derelict wall, possibly after the 1596 acquisition of the castle by Alexander Seton.



Wall facade 1211 (left) and wall 1210 (centre) facing south

Demolition

Demolition material included red sandstone, mortar, bone, charcoal, glass and nails.

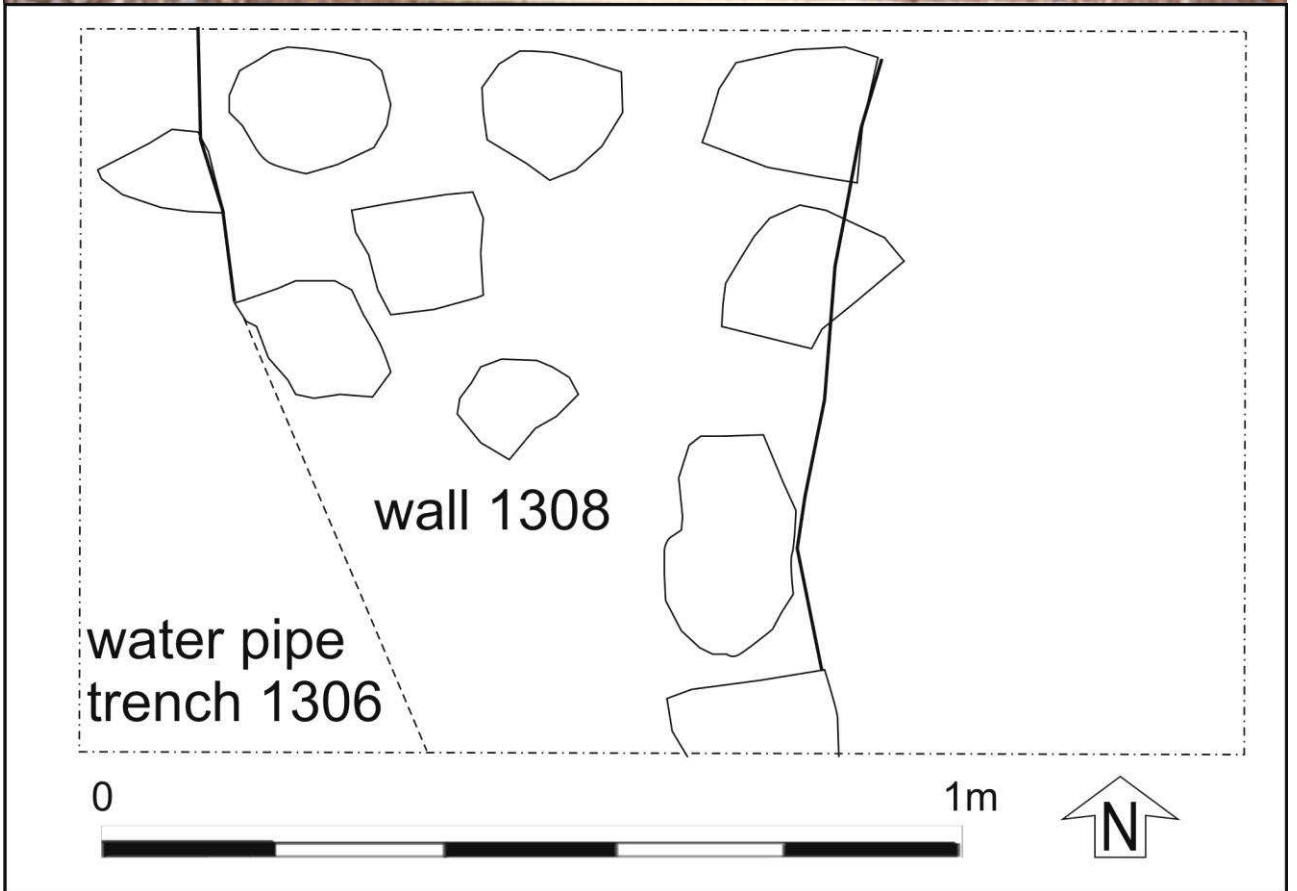
Trench 13 (originally called Trench A1)

Located 12m north of Preston Tower, 1.5m west of the west end of Trench 12. It was 1.5 x 1m in size and was located to align with a corbelled cornice on the north face of the Preston Tower c 1m from NW corner (Ill 48) to determine whether this is part of the ruined vaults.

Wall

The foundation of a N-S wall (1305) 0.7m wide and constructed of angular rough stones set in yellow sandy mortar and set in yellow sticky clayey mortar. Its construction and bonding materials were unlike either of the walls (1210 and 1211) uncovered in Trench 12. Wall 1305 was cut on the west by a 19th-century water pipe trench (1306).

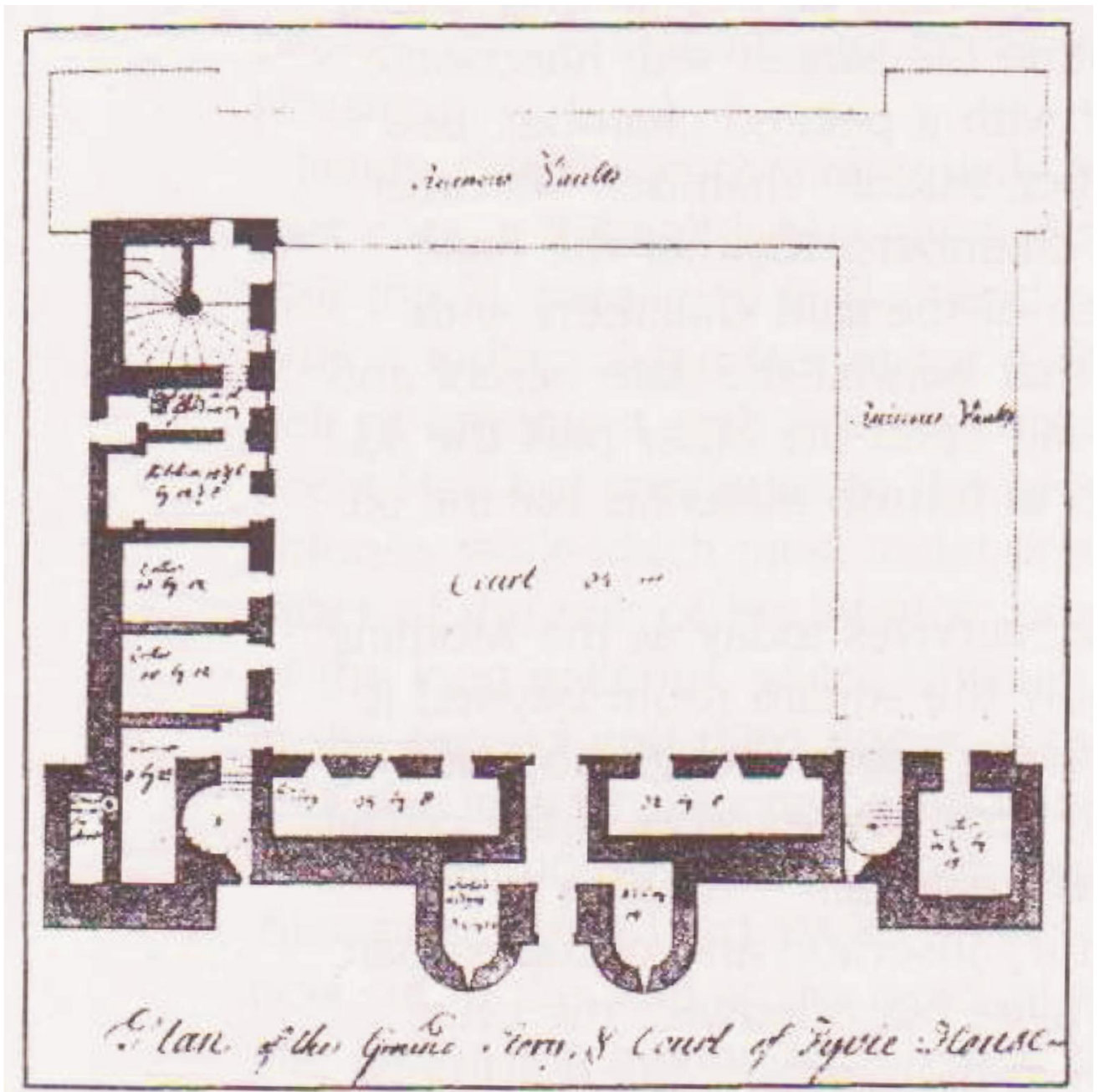
A cobble stone in the NW corner identified as the *in situ* floor of the vault formed by wall 1305 and the curtain wall 1210 (Trench 12). This stone was dislodged during the excavation and does not appear on plan (Ian Shepherd excavation notes).



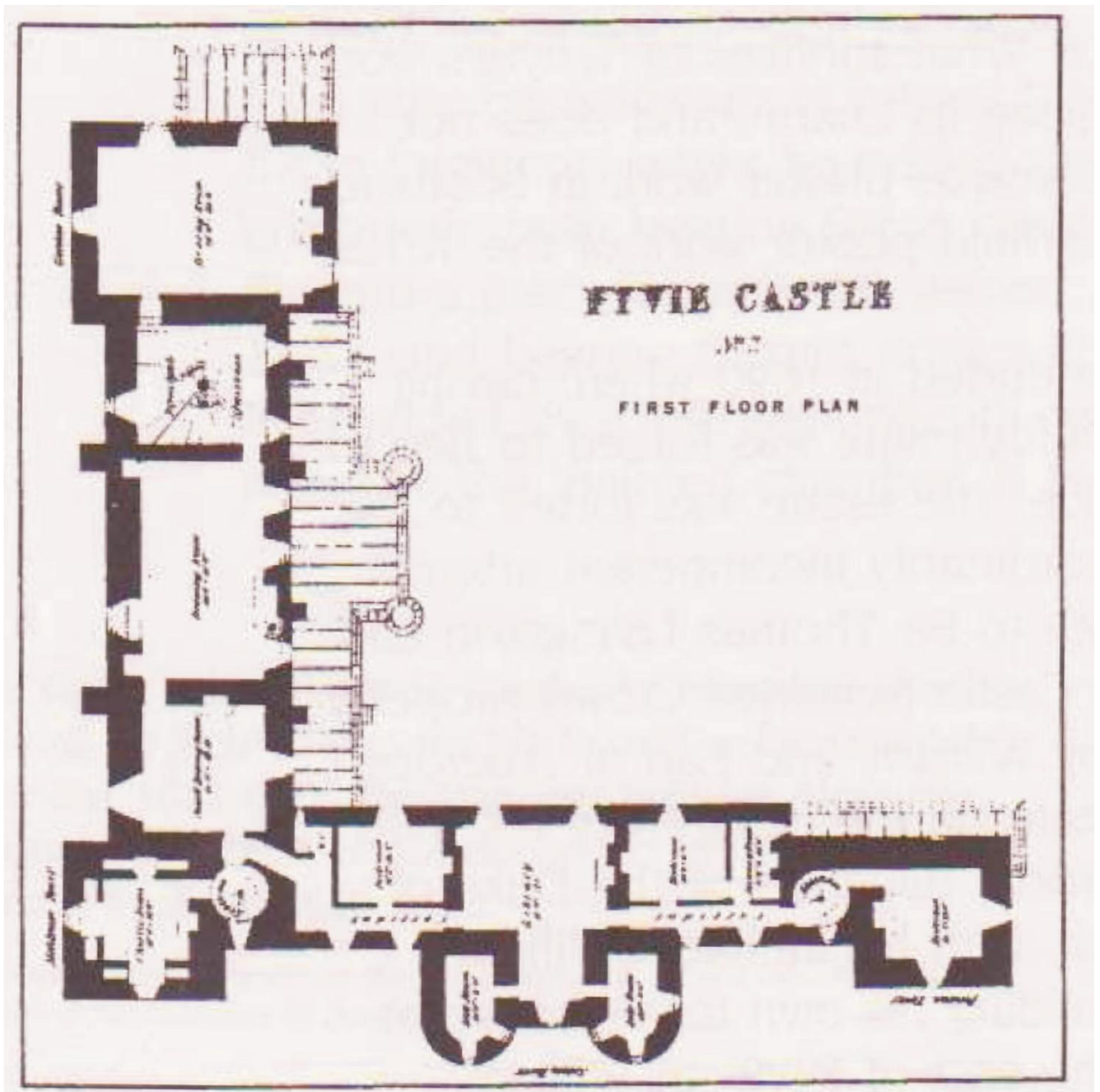
Trench 13 wall 1305



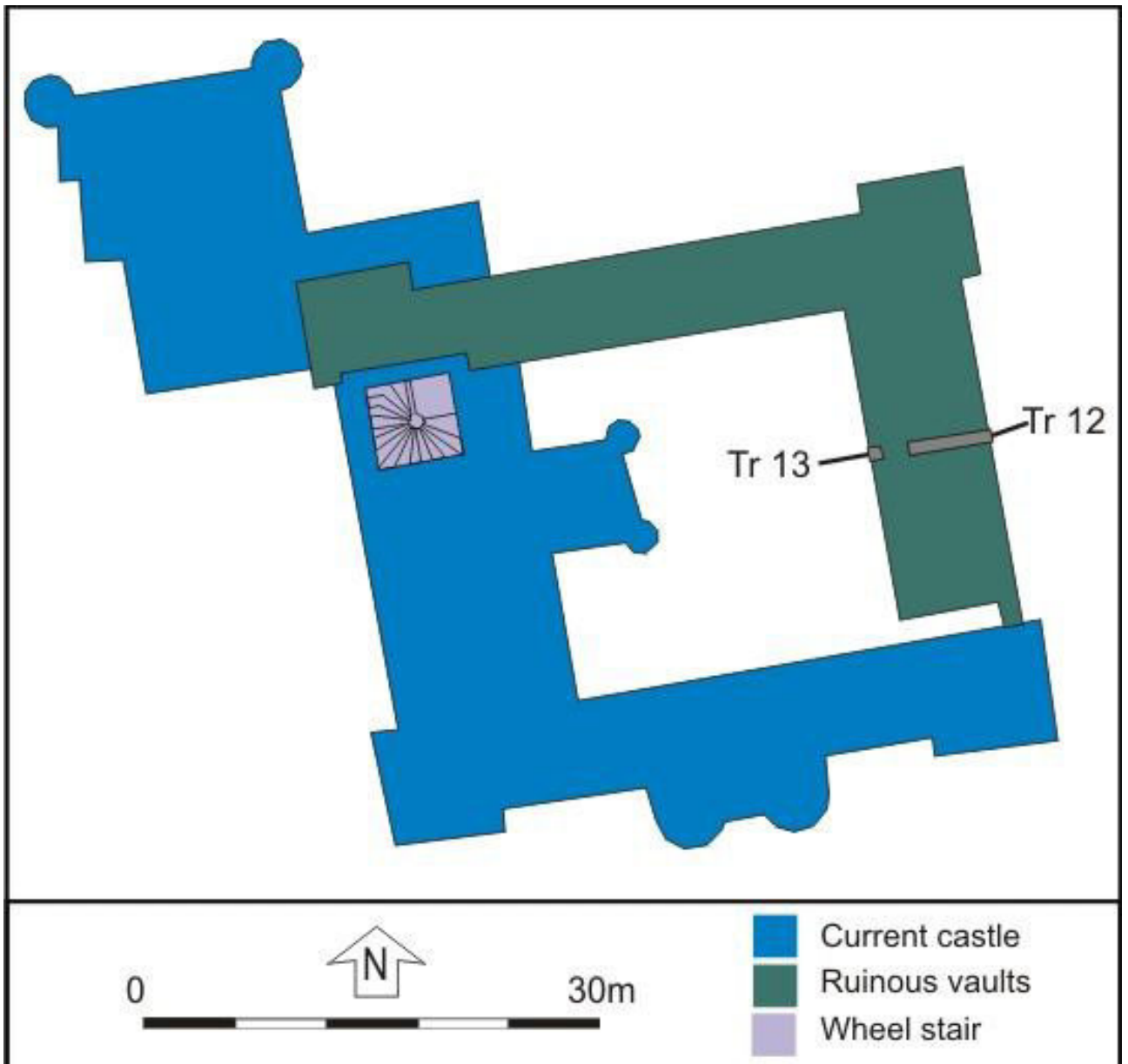
Trench 13 (foreground, Trench 12 (background) facing east



William Adam sketch showing ruinous vaults (1735) (copyright RCAHMS)



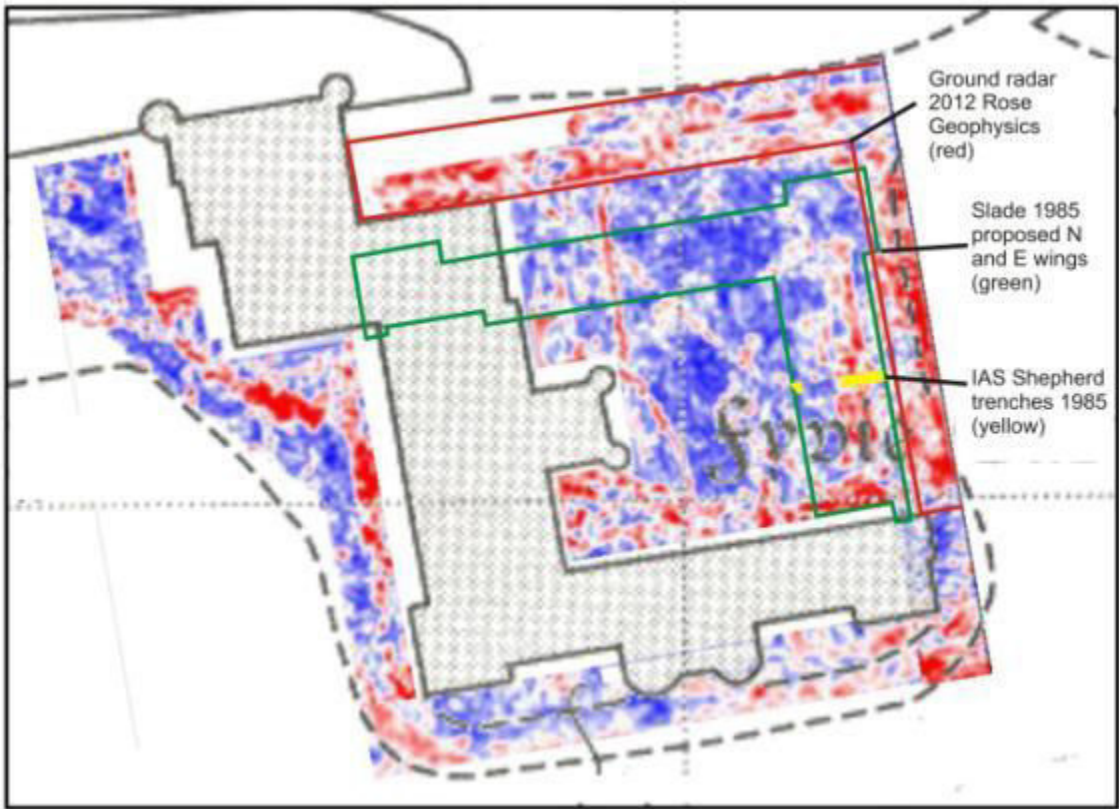
First floor plan 1885 after Gordon alterations (copyright RCAHMS)



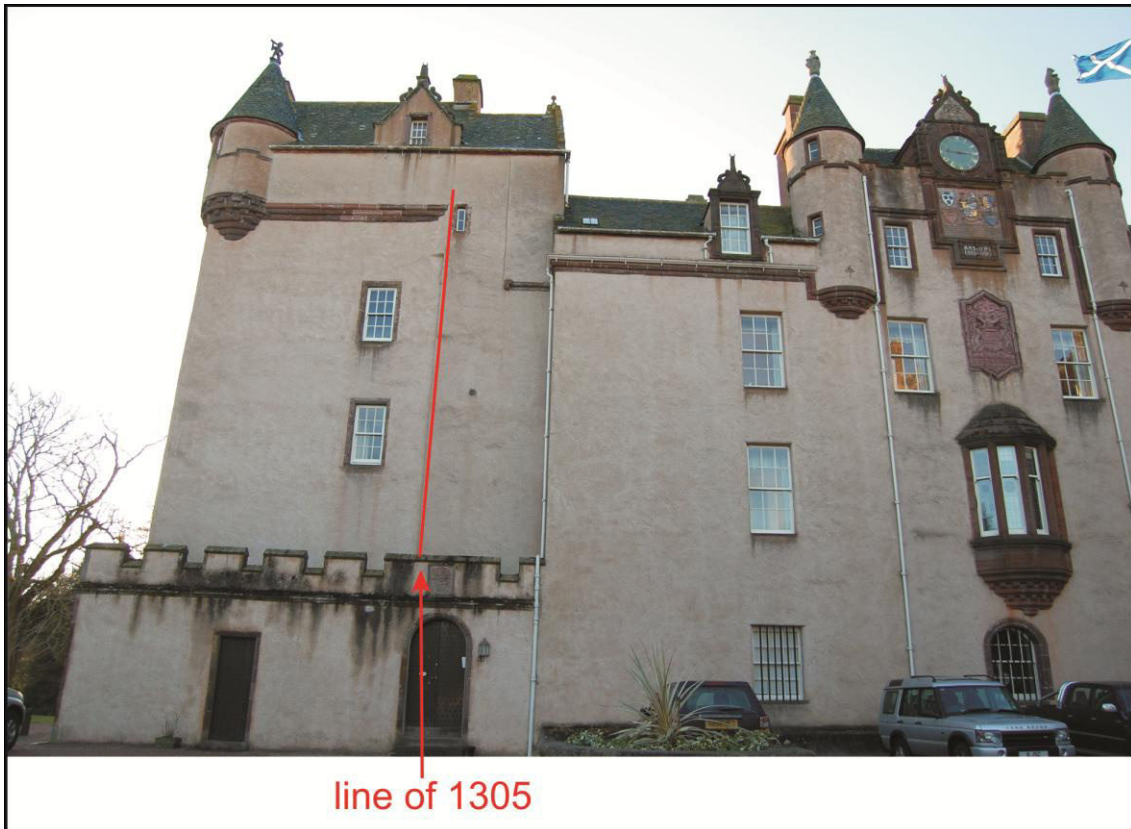
Trenches 12 and 13 with possible pre-Seton layout (Slade 1985) in green

In 2012 a Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) survey (see Appendix 7) of the courtyard area has added further information to that gained from The IAS Shepherd excavation and earlier literature.

The following illustration shows the GPR survey (at 1.2-1.6m depth) with the current castle outline and the Gordon Slade (1985) proposed outline of the castle in the medieval period prior to alterations by Alexander Seton.



Slade (1985) with GPR survey (Ovenden 2012; Appendix 7) depth 1.2-1.6m



Trench 12 and 13 wall foundations projected onto north-facing facade

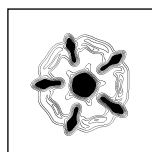
Geophysical Survey Report
Fyvie Castle Phase III
RGC1233FYC



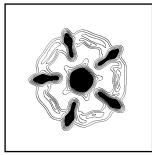
On Behalf of:



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Executive Summary

The National Trust for Scotland's (NTS) Castle Environs project aims to gain a better understanding of the potential survival of historic garden features and potential structural features to help inform future management plans. In the summer of 2010 a resistance survey was undertaken with the aim of mapping potential garden features and possible structural remains within the area to the south, east and west of the Castle which is defined by the circuit of the existing drive. Given the information gained from the resistance survey and follow-up excavations NTS commissioned a survey of the areas immediately surrounding the castle buildings which could not be investigated using the resistance technique. Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) survey was undertaken in these areas to provide as complete a picture as possible of surviving archaeological remains and the original layout of the castle and associated structures.

The strongest and most coherent anomalies are due to utilities and drains throughout the survey area, but primary within the courtyard area. Several anomalies of potential archaeological significance have been located, primarily within the courtyard area and to the south of the castle. Within the courtyard two linear zones, approximate 3 - 4m wide, have been detected in the north and the east of the survey block. These suggest the remains of possible northern and eastern 'wing'/curtain walls. Rectilinear anomalies have been identified at the eastern end of the southern frontage of the castle. While these appear to indicate buried structures they could simply be part of the foundations of the extant castle and associated cellars.

Survey:	Fyvie Castle Phase III GPR Survey (RGC1233/FYC)
Client:	National Trust for Scotland
Date of Survey:	11th - 12th April 2012
Survey Personnel:	Dr S M Ovenden and A S Wilson
Report Author:	Dr S M Ovenden
Date of Draft Report:	18th May 2012

1. Introduction

- 1.1 The National Trust for Scotland's (NTS) Castle Environs project aims to gain a better understanding of the potential survival of historic garden features and potential structural features to help inform future management plans. In the summer of 2010 a resistance survey was undertaken with the aim of mapping potential garden features and possible structural remains within the area to the south, east and west of the Castle which is defined by the circuit of the existing drive. The resistance survey was extremely successful. Trial trenching was undertaken by Cameron Archaeology and confirmed many of the features suggested by the resistance survey including boundaries of the former formal garden, a possible Chapel and other structural remains.
- 1.2 Given the information gained from the survey and excavations NTS commissioned a survey of the areas immediately surrounding the castle buildings which could not be investigated using the resistance technique. Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) survey was undertaken in these areas to provide as complete a picture as possible of surviving archaeological remains and the original layout of the castle and associated structures.

2. Methodology

- 2.1 Prior to data collection a series of markers were established across the site and tied-in to hard features. Figure 1 shows the area covered by the GPR survey area. The data were collected in four blocks (A - D) but the data are displayed as a whole. The location of the selected radargrams displayed in this report are indicated in Figure 12.
- 2.2 In GPR surveys pulses of electromagnetic energy are directed downwards into the earth. The transmitted wave is affected by variations in the electrical properties of the subsurface, specifically the dielectric constant and the conductivity of the subsurface. Contrasts in these properties cause differential reflection of the energy wave creating an anomaly. The subsurface is mapped by recording the amplitude of this reflected energy and its travel time. The travel times are converted to depth using a calculated velocity.

2.3 The data were processed with GSSI Radan software package. The data has been processed as individual traverses. All the traverses were then assembled into a block of data and displayed as a series of time slice or depth maps. This type of data processing and visualisation allows more subtle features and relationships between features to be analysed more easily. The velocity value used to convert the recorded two-way-time to depth has been established using software analysis. While the depths provided should be a reasonable estimation of the depth of features, there may be some variation as a constant value has been applied and the velocity can vary vertically and laterally within the subsurface.

3. Results of Ground Penetrating Radar Survey

3.1 The data are displayed as a series of depth maps at 0.30m intervals. Figure 2 is a summery image with an accompanying interpretation diagram in Figure 3, both at a scale of 1:1000. The individual depth slices are displayed at 1:500 in Figures 4 - 11, with accompanying interpretation diagrams. Dark/red indicates a strong response i.e. stone work, path, compact or well drained soil, and services. Selected radar grams highlighting particular anomalies are displayed in Figures 13 - 16, with their location indicated in Figure 12. Anomaly numbers referred to in the text are shown on the relevant interpretation diagrams and selected radar grams.

3.2 Surface (Figure 2, 3 & 4)

3.2.1 The slice is dominated by surface features and changes in ground cover. The strong response (1) along the eastern limits of the survey area is due to the change from the gravel to the grassed area. The comparable, but more amorphous anomalies and trends (2) immediately to the west are likely to be due to earlier layouts of the grounds e.g. 'migration' of the gravel/grass edge or former paths/tarmac.

3.2.2 The strong sub circular response towards the centre of the north-eastern survey block (3) is due to a defunct fountain in the centre of the courtyard, with the anomaly being due to the actual structure's footings.

3.2.3 The rectangular low amplitude response (4) in the north east of the survey area coincides with a raised lawn area. This shows clearly in the radar grams as a zone of attenuated signal, Figure 14. Immediately to the east of (4) is a small amorphous response with no obvious surface cause. This may have a modern origin similar to (2) i.e. a recent excavation/repair or former layout.

3.2.4 In the west of the survey area is a broad curving high amplitude response (5) which coincides with a path leading from the Castle to a the kitchen area. However, this response does not extend to the south over the gravel suggesting that this may be in part due to an earlier surface/path just beneath the modern gravel surface. The linear trend within this response appears to coincide with a service recorded on the 1986 architects plan, and is clear in the radar grams, Figure 13

3.2.5 The marked changes from high to low amplitude responses (6) in the southern portion of the survey area are due to changes from gravel to grass.

3.3 0.0m – 0.3m (Figure 2, 3 & 5)

3.3.1 The majority of responses in this near surface slice are continuations of the reflections caused by the surface changes/features referred to above.

3.3.2 The response from the central fountain is more amorphous. However, within this general area of disturbance several discrete high amplitude reflections have been noted. Although noted at potentially archaeologically significant, and clearly defined on the radar grams (Figure 15) these could simply be due to airwaves caused by the structure itself, rather than buried features.

3.3.3 Also apparent within this depth slice are several trends (7) in the north-eastern survey block which may indicate an earlier, but fairly recent, layout of the courtyard area e.g. paving etc. Alternatively they could be due to modern utilities.

3.4 0.3m – 0.6m (Figure 2, 3 & 6)

3.4.1 The most coherent responses within this depth slice are in the east of the survey area.

3.4.2 The surface response (1) and adjacent trends (2) seen in the previous slice appear to merge into a curving band (2) at this depth. While this could be archaeologically significant, it seems more likely that is due to a former layout of the area, for example the Greens shown on the c. 1822 Estate Plan.

- 3.4.3 A linear anomaly (8) is apparent in the east of the survey area. This appears to respect the castle and is consistent with the location of the previously excavated east wing/curtain wall. The anomaly is not particularly well-defined but has a width of approximately 3 - 4m and appears to be most coherent at its southern end, adjacent to the extant castle. The lack of coherence of this anomaly may indicate the extent to which foundations have been robbed. This is also apparent in the radar grams with the reflections in Traverse 65 and 75 (Figure 16) indicating a zone of reflections, while Traverse 29 (Figure 15) indicates two discrete responses suggesting fewer remains, perhaps just remnants of two walls about 3 - 4m apart.
- 3.4.4 In the north of the survey area a well-defined narrow linear anomaly (9) is visible which merges into a wider response (10) to the west. Interpretation of these anomalies is somewhat confused by the surface feature (4) However, these responses do not show clear correlation with the surface feature and are therefore likely to indicate deeper structural remains, potentially the northern wing/curtain wall of the castle. Interpretation of (10) is somewhat cautious at the western extent is over known structures such as the boiler room and other 'cellar' structures. However, given the sharp topographic change immediately to the north of the survey area, the possibility of these anomalies being associated with some form of revetment/retaining wall cannot be dismissed. In addition, the location of anomalies (8) - (11) show some correlation with the layout of the ground depicted in the *circa* 1822 estate plan and noted as 'The Greens'. However, it seems unlikely that such features, if they still survived would be showing up at such depths.
- 3.4.5 Several linear and curvilinear responses (11) are discernable in the northeast survey block and are likely to be services/drains, with most leading to the boiler room. There are readily apparent in the radar grams in Figures 15 and 16 as characteristic parabolic reflections. Some, but not all, of these coincide with known services shown on an architects plan from 1986.
- 3.4.6 In the west of the survey area strong reflections (12) are visible in the data. Given their close proximity to the extant castle it seems likely that these are due to services/drains or foundations.

3.5 0.6m – 0.9m (Figure 2, 3 & 7)

- 3.5.1 The surface response (1) is still apparent in this depth slice. While this may simply be due to ringing of the signal it is possible these reflections are significant, possibly associated with the former layout of the castle.
- 3.5.2 The linear response (8) thought to indicate the former wing/curtain wall is still apparent at this depth and again is better defined in the south. The anomalies (9) and (10) thought to indicate a possible northern wing/curtain wall are still apparent at this depth although now appear to form one response with its eastern extent apparently respecting the projected northern projection of (8).
- 3.5.3 Additional linear and curvilinear responses (11) are clearly visible at this depth and are likely to be services, again with most leading to the boiler room. One again some, but not all, of these coincide with known services shown on the architect's plan from 1986. The different depths of the services are readily apparent in the radar grams in Figures 15 and 16.
- 3.5.4 In the west of the survey area strong reflections (12) are still visible in the data. They are better defined at this depth supporting an interpretation of services or foundations.
- 3.5.5 In the south of the survey area a service (11) has been detected together with coherent reflections (13) in front of the entrance to the castle. These are clearly visible in the radar gram from Traverse 5, Figure 14. This may simply be due to the known service but an archaeological origin cannot be dismissed. Also in this area are suggestions of weak linear responses (14) perpendicular to the castle frontage which may be of interest. No services are recorded in this area. However, it is not possible to say whether these potentially significant reflections are due to former structures or simply part of the foundations/construction of the extant castle.

3.6 0.9m – 1.2m (Figure 2, 3 & 8)

- 3.6.1 Anomalies (8), (9) and (10) are still discernable at this depth although less well-defined. The most coherent is in the northwest of the courtyard (10), again suggesting that this may be, in part, associated with known cellars of the castle, like the boiler room.

3.6.2 Some of the services are still visible at this depth. The strong linear anomaly in the west of the courtyard is relatively deep and appears to lead to the boiler room suggesting a possible water main/drain, but is not shown on the 1986 utilities plan.

3.6.3 The reflections (14) in the southeast of the survey area are still apparent at this depth.

3.7 1.2m – 1.5m (Figure 2, 3 & 9)

3.7.1 Anomalies (8), (9) and (10) are still discernable at this depth although less well-defined. There are weak parallel trends associated with (8) which may indicate robbed out walls although this is quite deep suggesting cellar like structures rather than simple footings or foundations. The most coherent is in the northwest of the courtyard (10) again suggesting that this may be, in part, associated with cellars of the castle, like the boiler room.

3.7.2 The amorphous high amplitude reflections (15) in the northeast of the survey area may be archaeologically significant. This would approximately coincide with the northeast corner of the castle courtyard formed by the suspected northern and eastern wing detected in the survey. It is of interest that this is not apparent in the shallower slices and the data suggest a substantial feature at circa 1.5m below the surface. However, it could be natural.

3.7.3 There is a faint suggestion of a rectangular anomaly (16) to the south of (10). This is not very well-defined and interpretation is cautious.

3.8 1.5m – 1.8m (Figure 2, 3 & 10)

3.8.1 Anomalies (8), (9) (10) are just still discernable at this depth although less well-defined.

3.8.2 The majority of the other responses are due to ringing of the signal and are 'ghosts' of the surface features.

3.9 1.8m – 2.1m (Figure 2, 3 & 11)

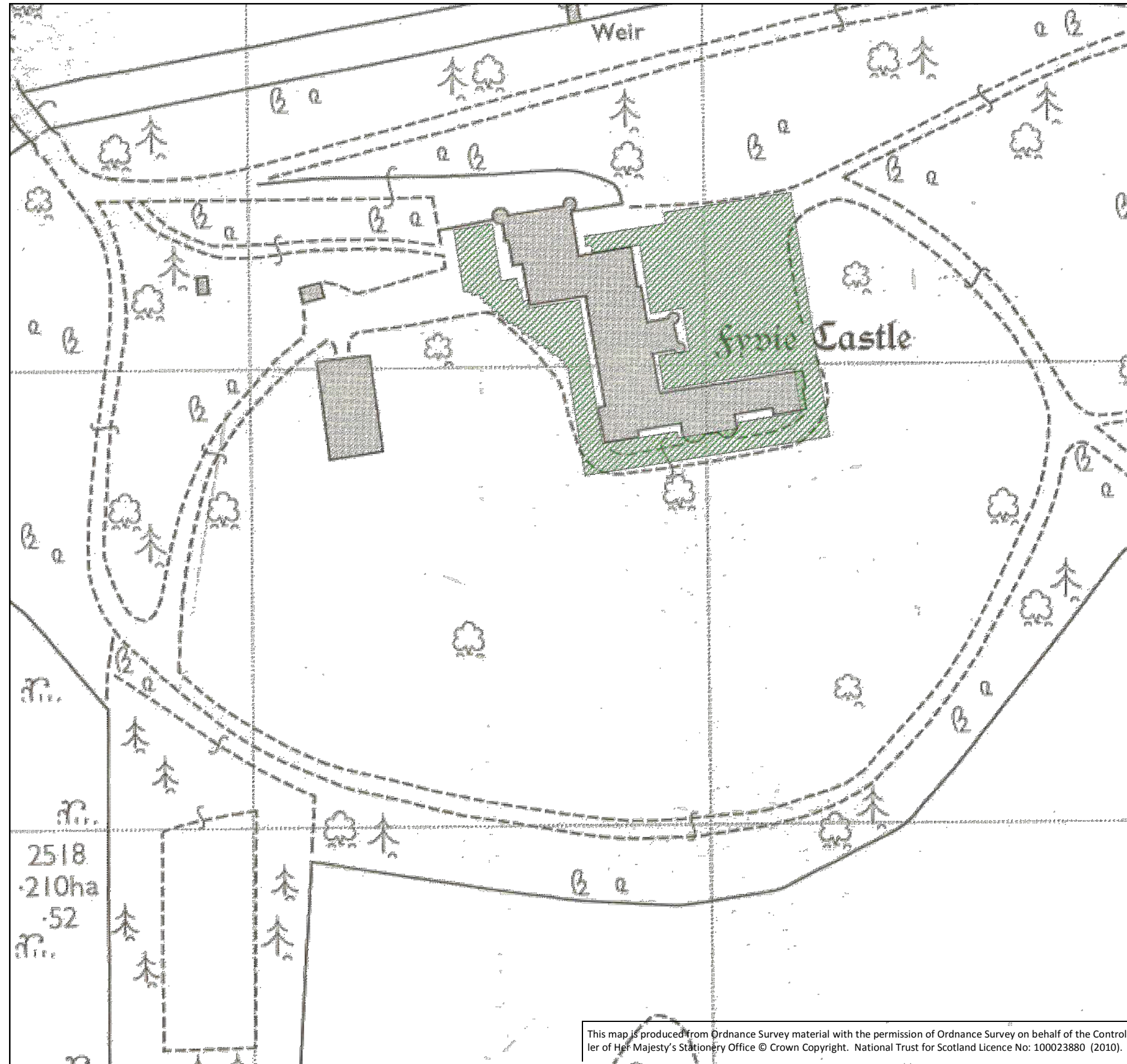
3.9.1 The majority of anomalies visible at this depth are due to ringing of the signal and are 'ghosts' of the surface features.

4. Conclusions


- 4.1 The radar survey has detected a wealth of anomalies. The strongest and most coherent of these are due to utilities and drains throughout the survey area, but primary within the courtyard area. It is evident that there has been much ground disturbance within the courtyard area and this will have most likely have disturbed potential archaeological remains and has introduced an element of noise within the GPR data.
- 4.2 Several anomalies of potential archaeological significance have been located, primarily within the courtyard area and to the south of the castle. Within the courtyard two linear zones, approximate 3 - 4m wide have been detected in the north and the east of the survey block. These suggest the remains of a possible northern and eastern 'wing'/curtain walls. The latter has been the subject of limited excavation in the past.
- 4.3 Rectilinear anomalies have been identified at the eastern end of the southern frontage of the castle. While these appear to indicate buried structures they could simply be part of the foundations of the extant castle and associated cellars.
- 4.4 Throughout the survey area weak trends and more amorphous responses have been noted which are most likely due to former layouts of the estate grounds.

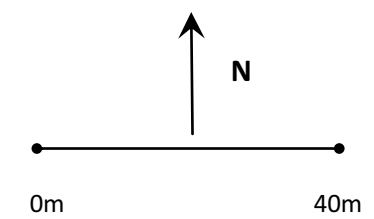
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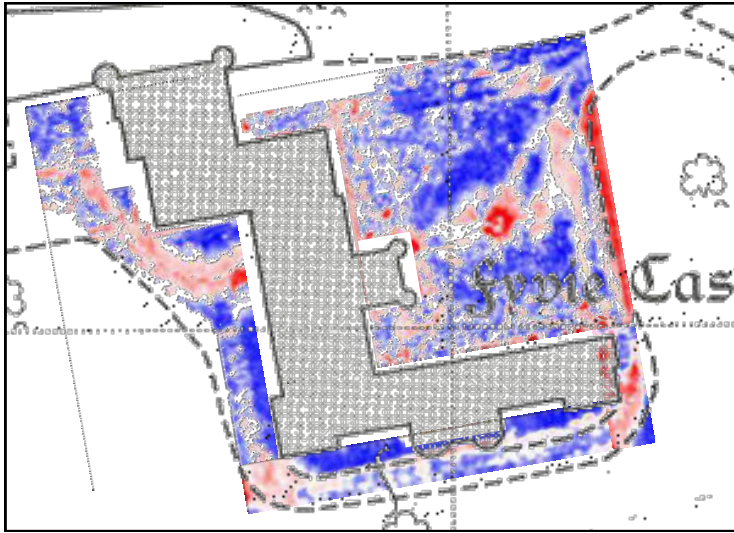
FYVIE CASTLE
GROUND PENETRATING RADAR
Location Diagram

 Ground Penetrating Radar Survey

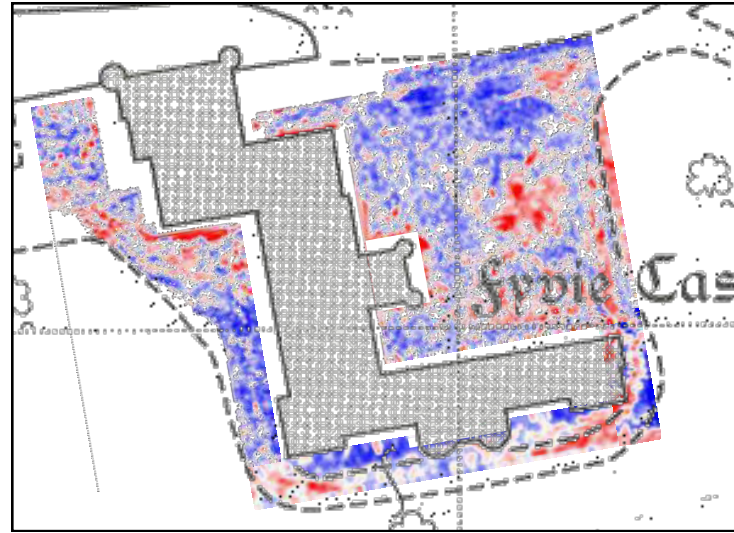


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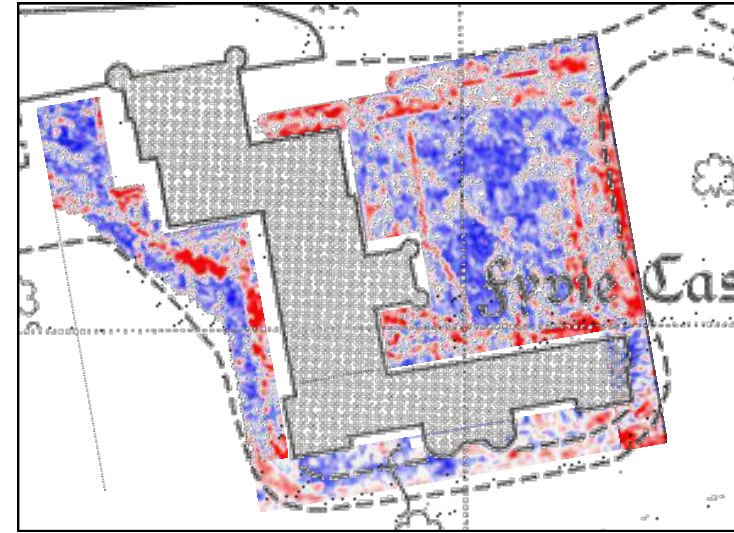
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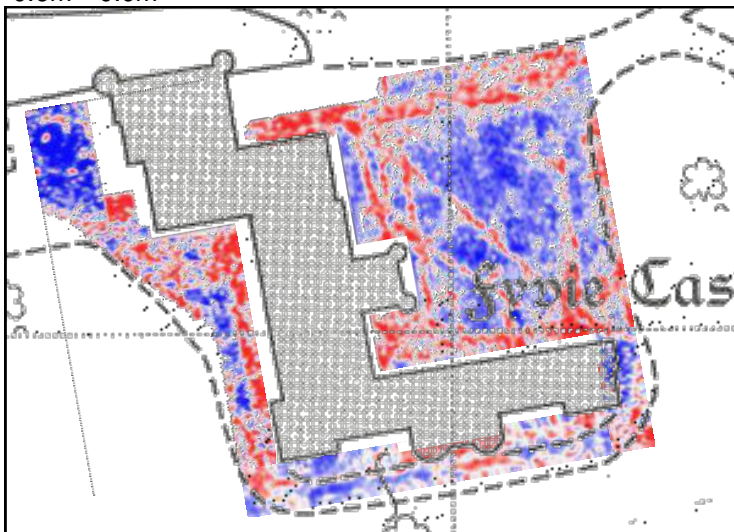
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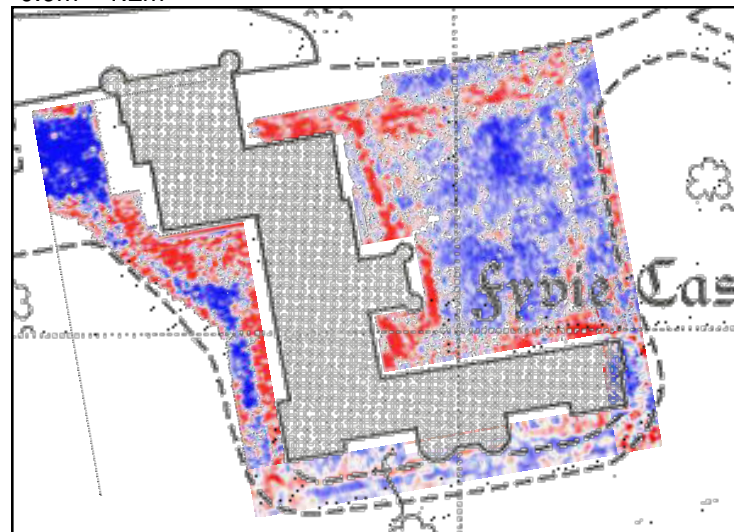
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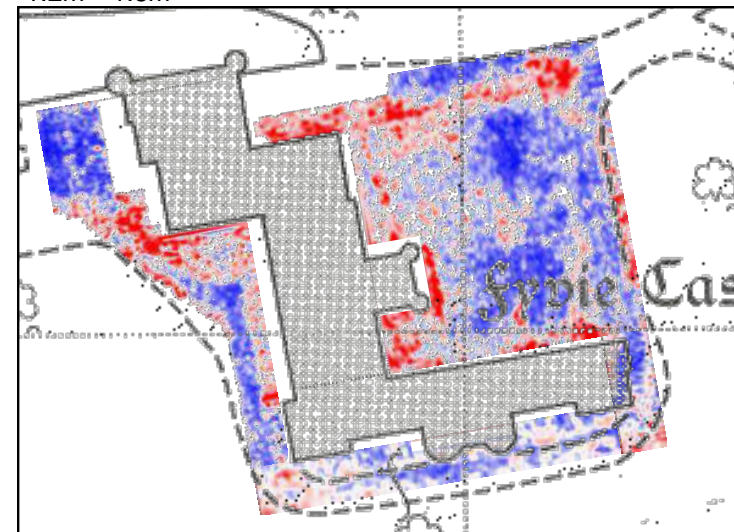
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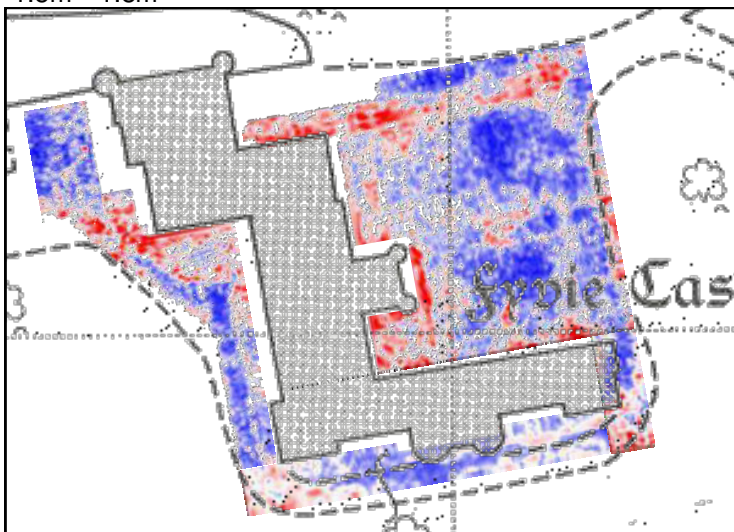
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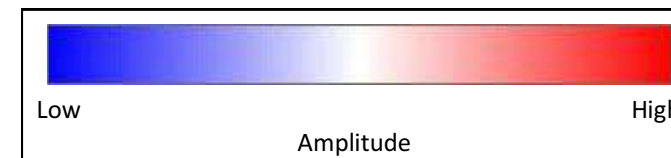
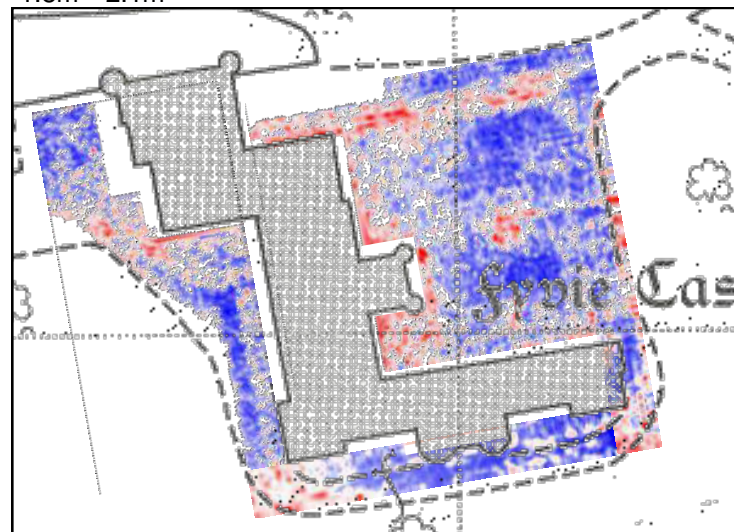
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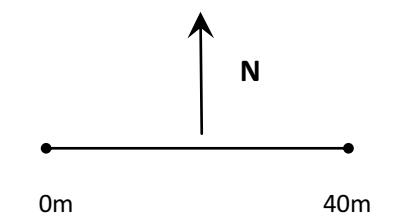
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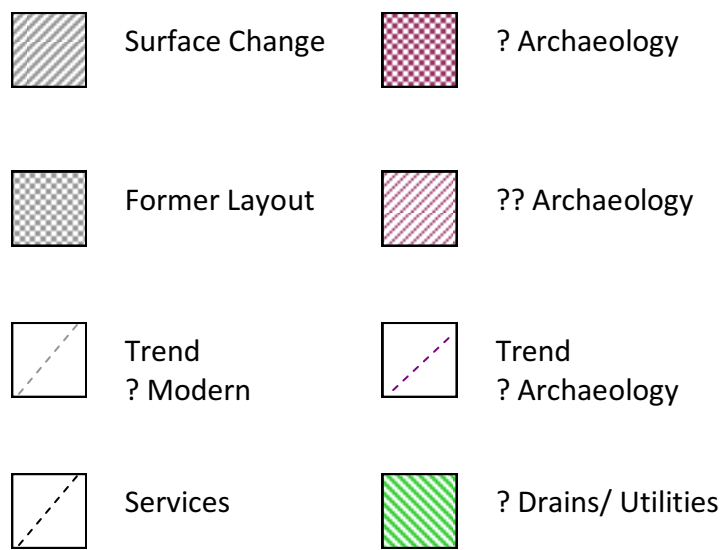
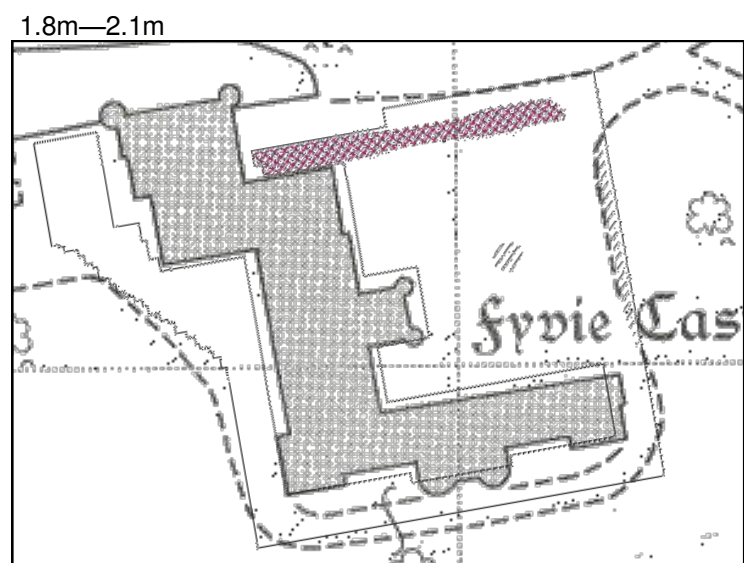
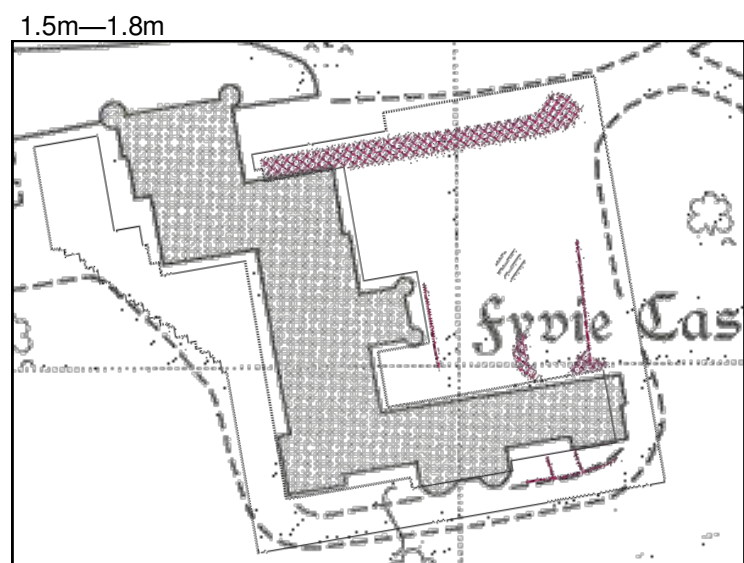
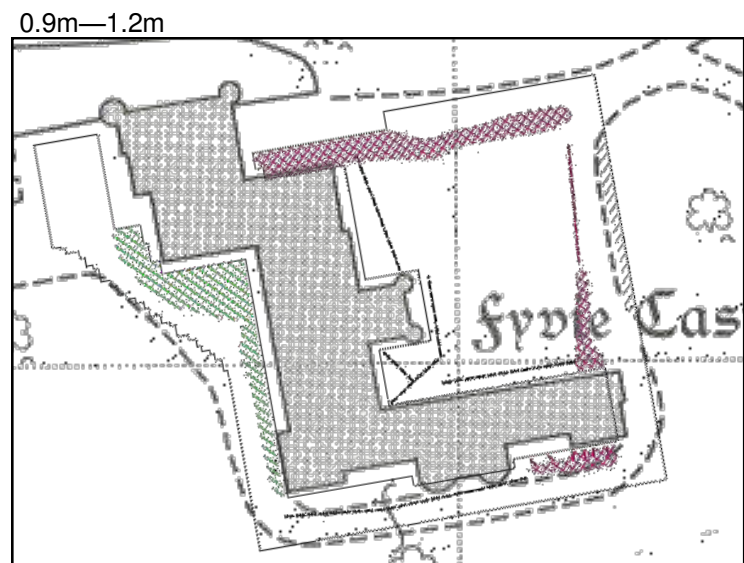
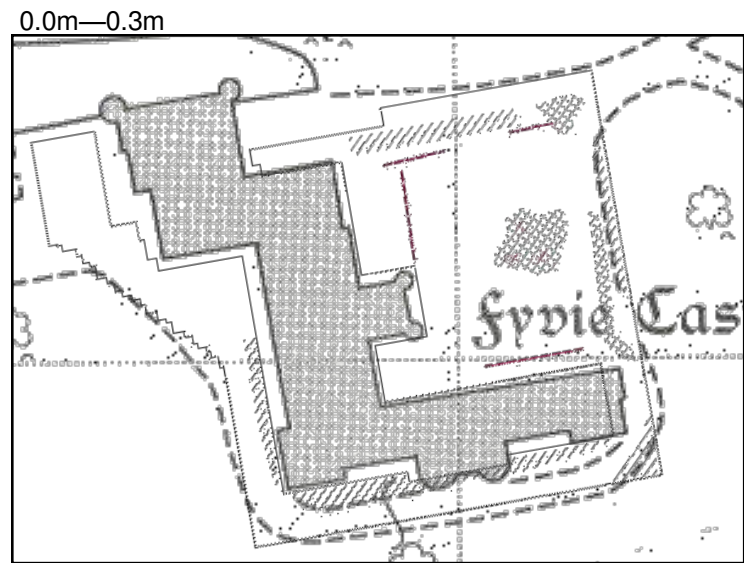
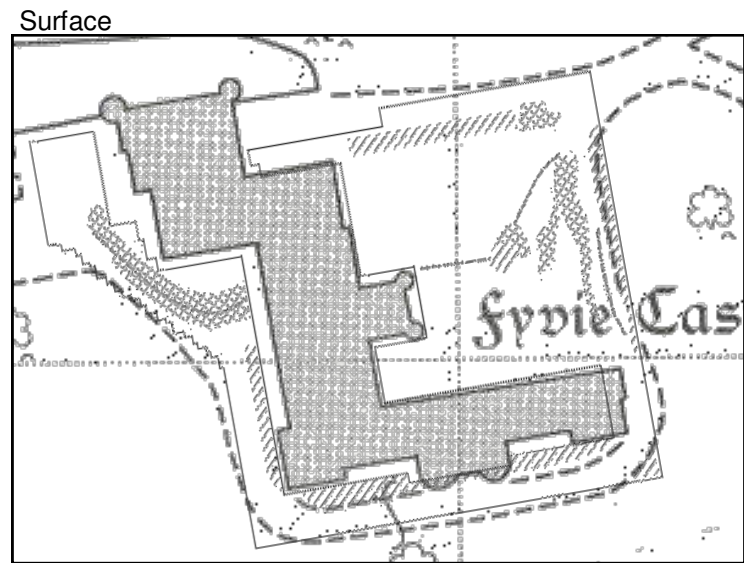


1.8m—2.1m

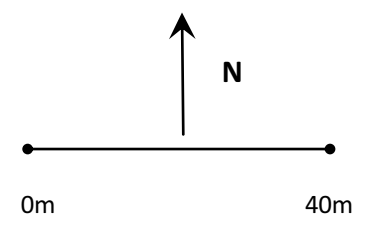


FYVIE CASTLE
GROUND PENETRATING
RADAR
Summary Image

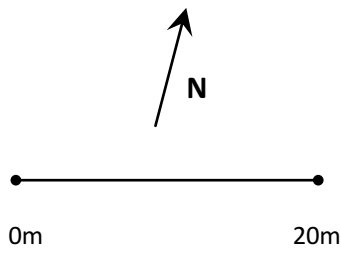
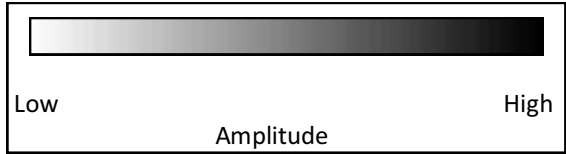
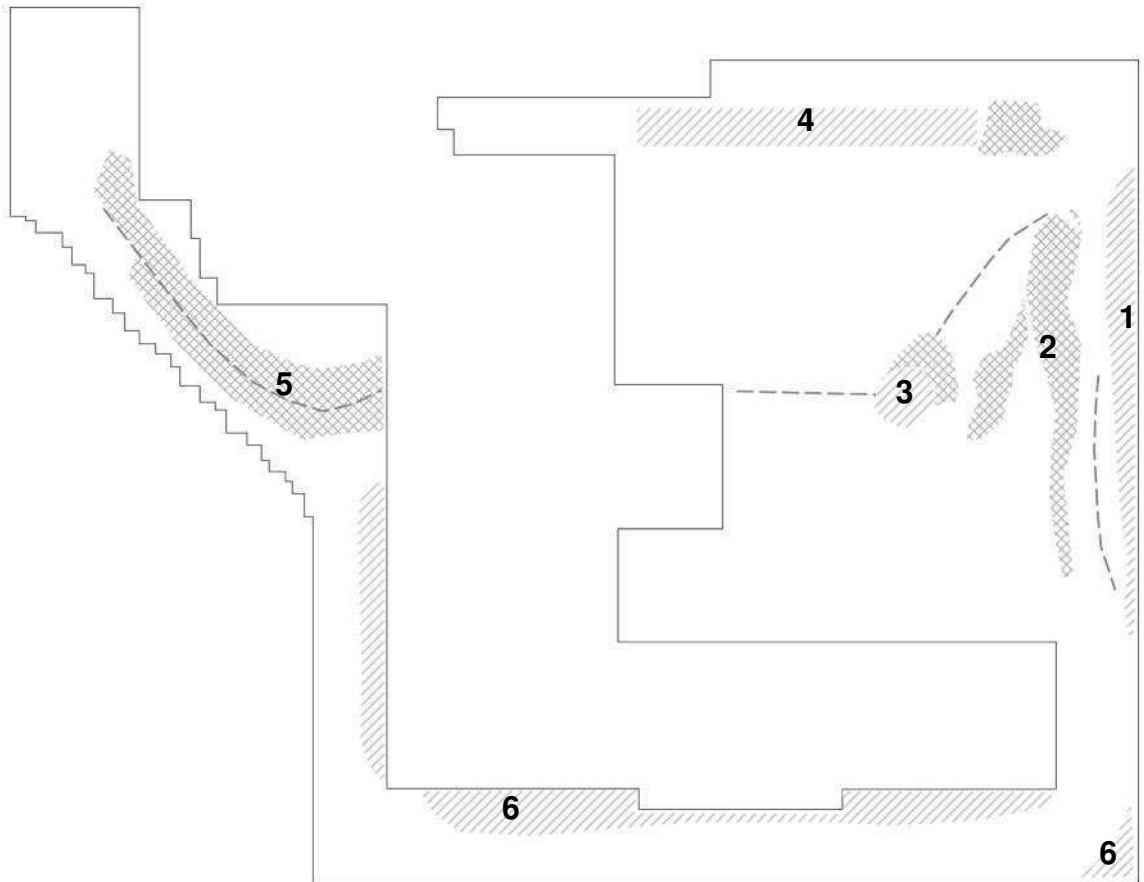
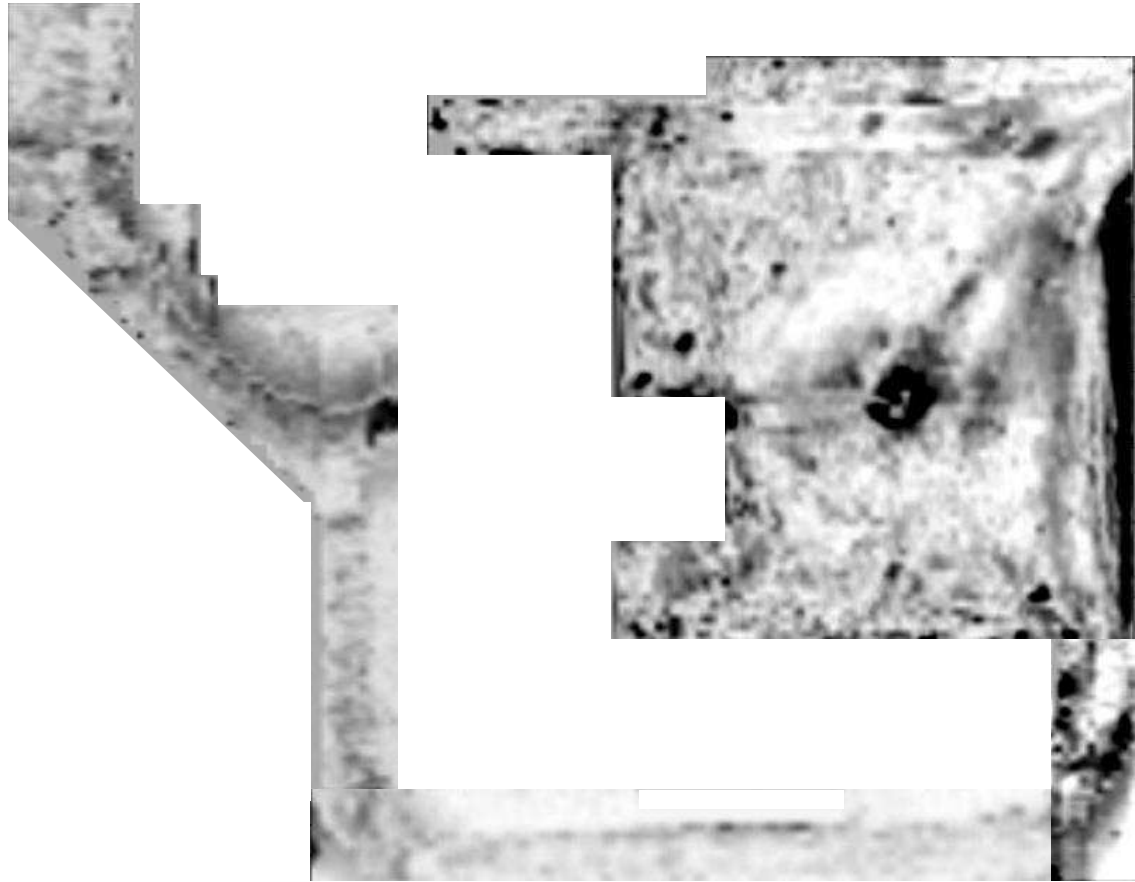




FYVIE CASTLE
GROUND PENETRATING
RADAR
Summary Interpretation

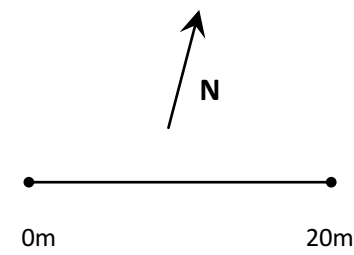
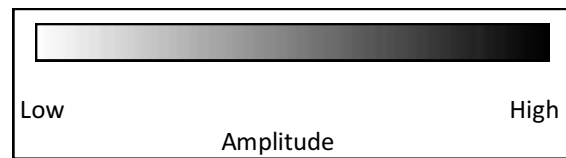
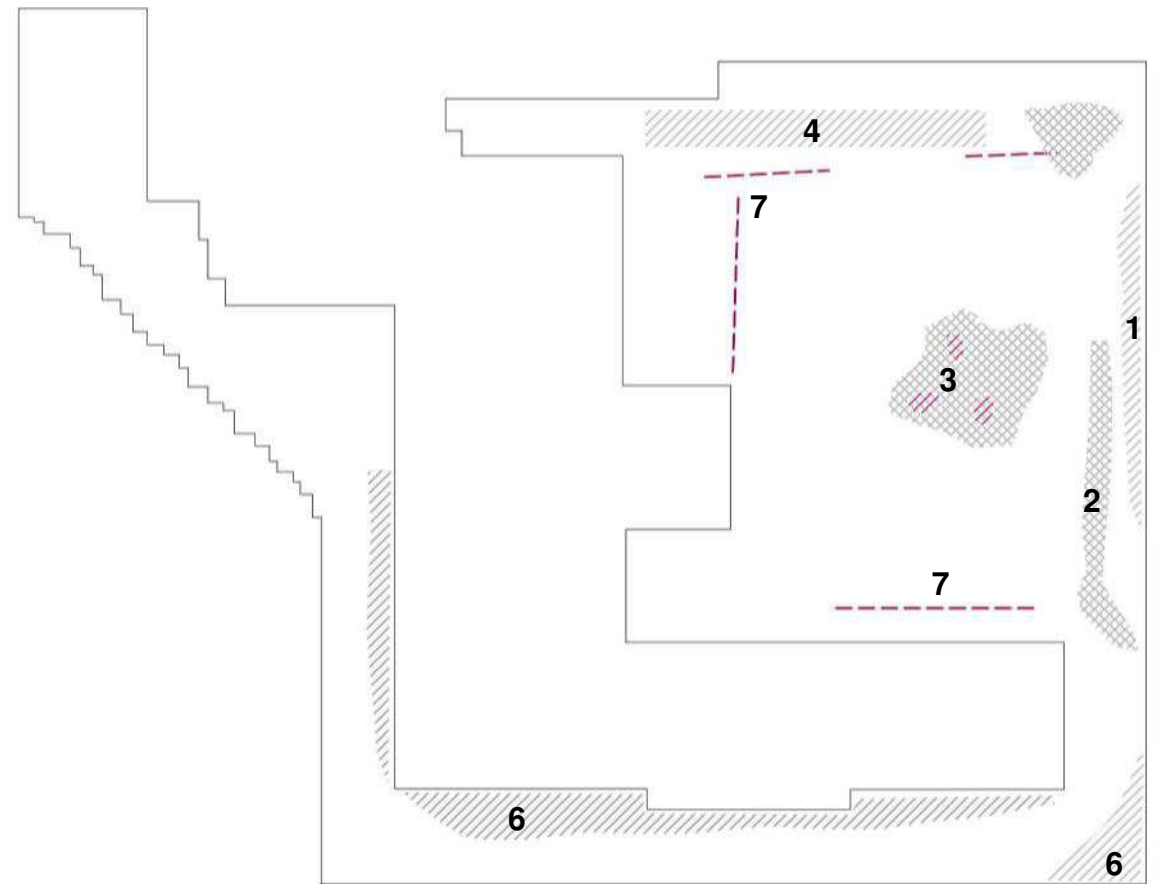
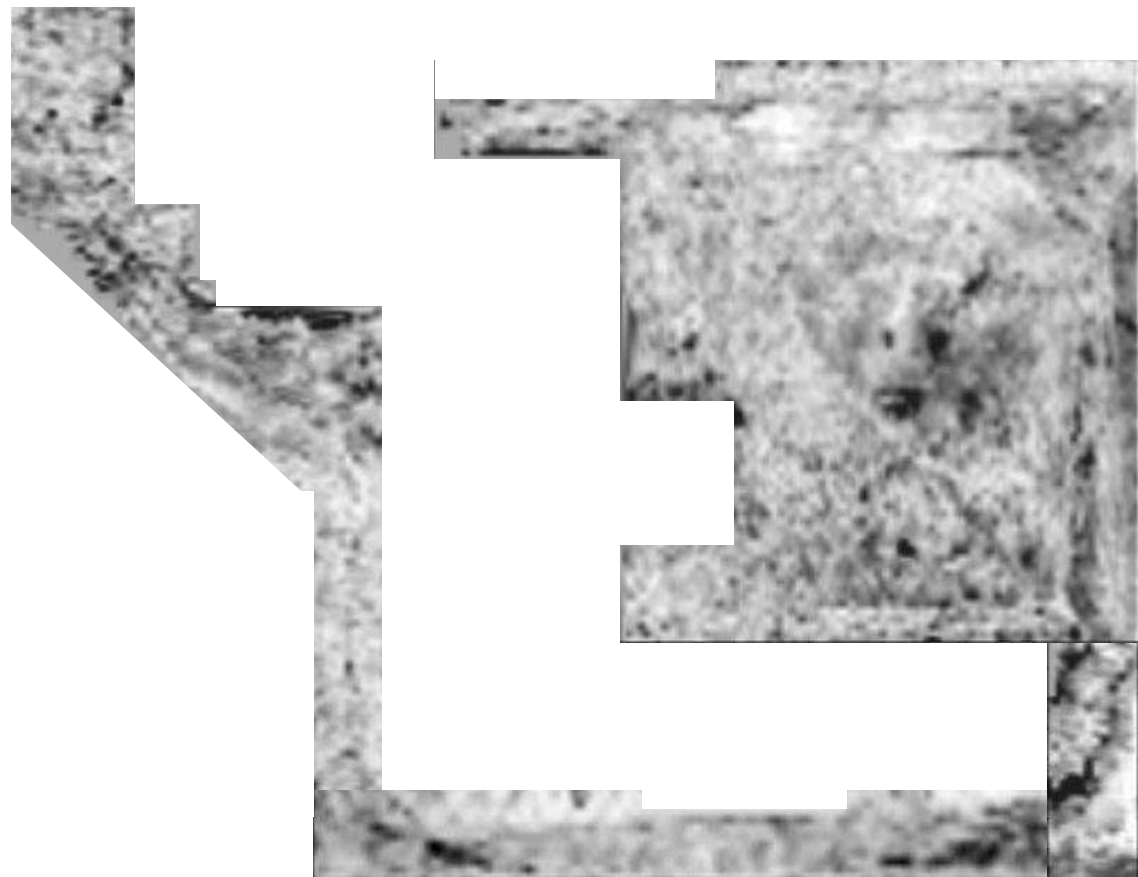


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GROUND PENETRATING RADAR
Depth Slice: Surface



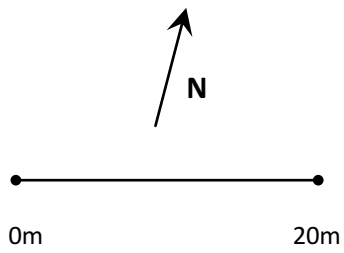
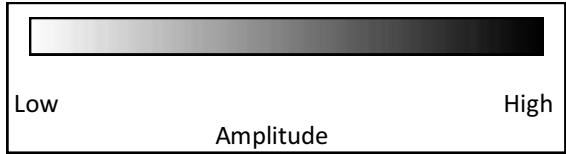
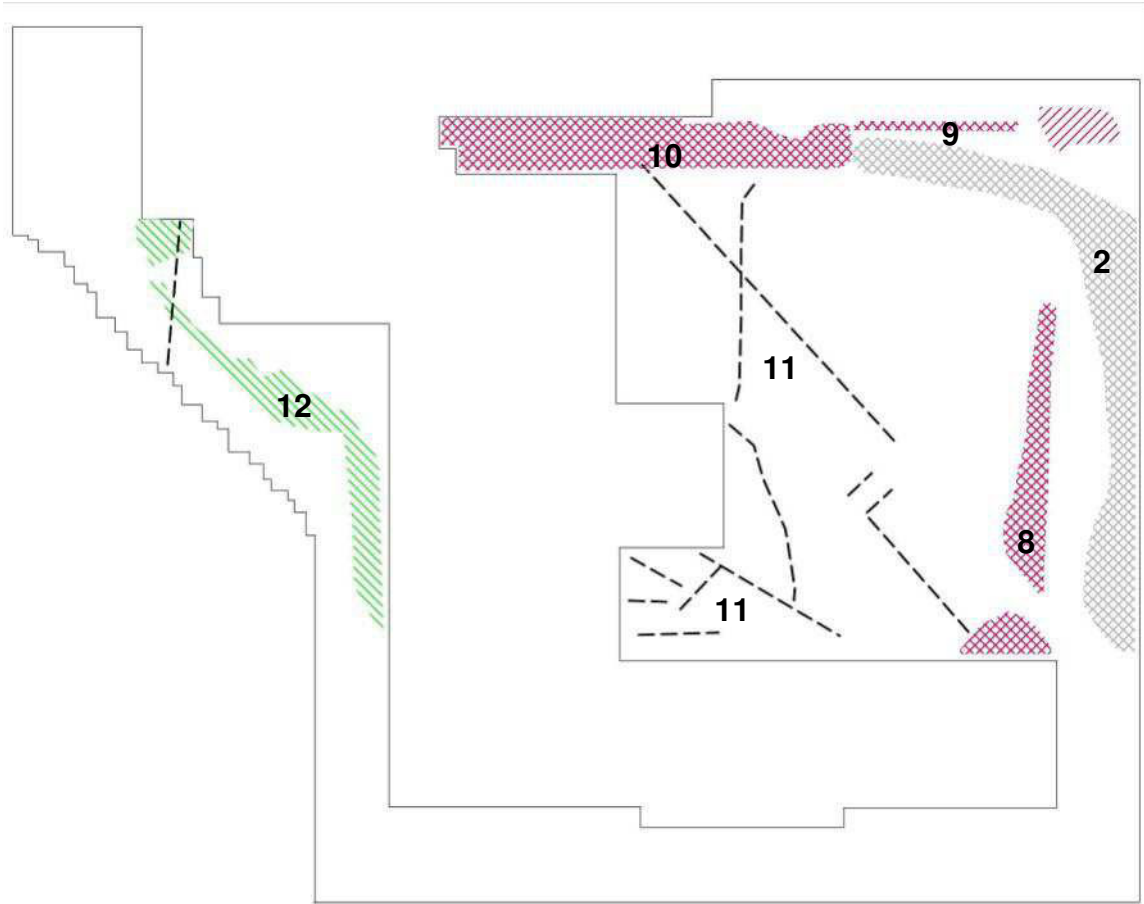
- Surface Change
- Former Layout
- Trend ? Modern

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GROUND PENETRATING RADAR
 Depth Slice: 0.0m—0.3m



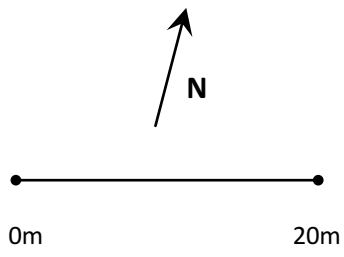
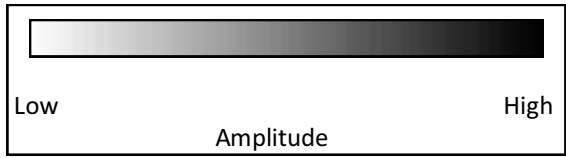
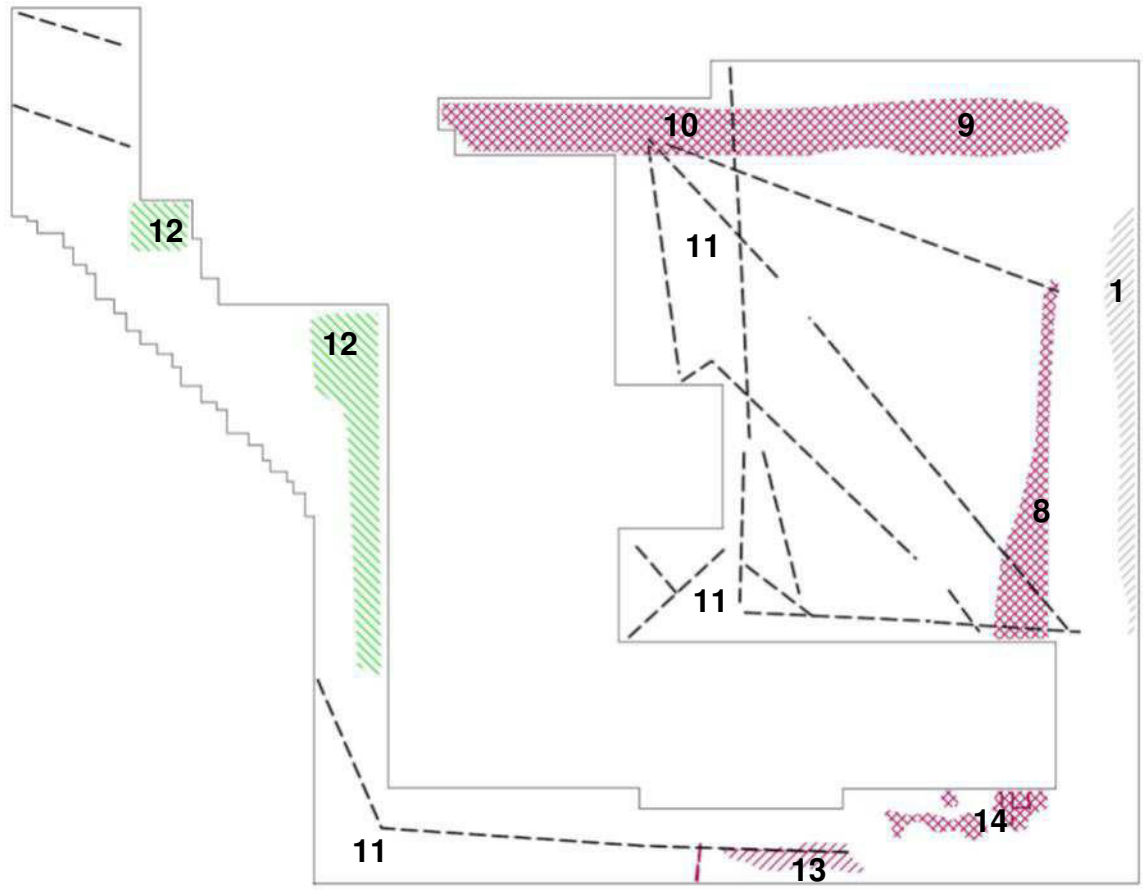
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





FYVIE CASTLE
GROUND PENETRATING RADAR
 Depth Slice: 0.3m—0.6m



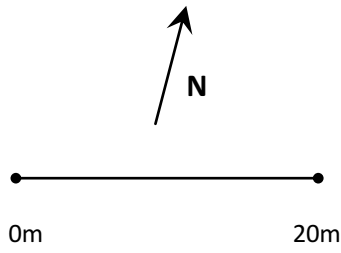
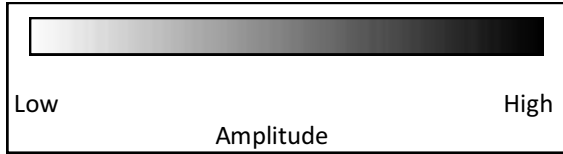
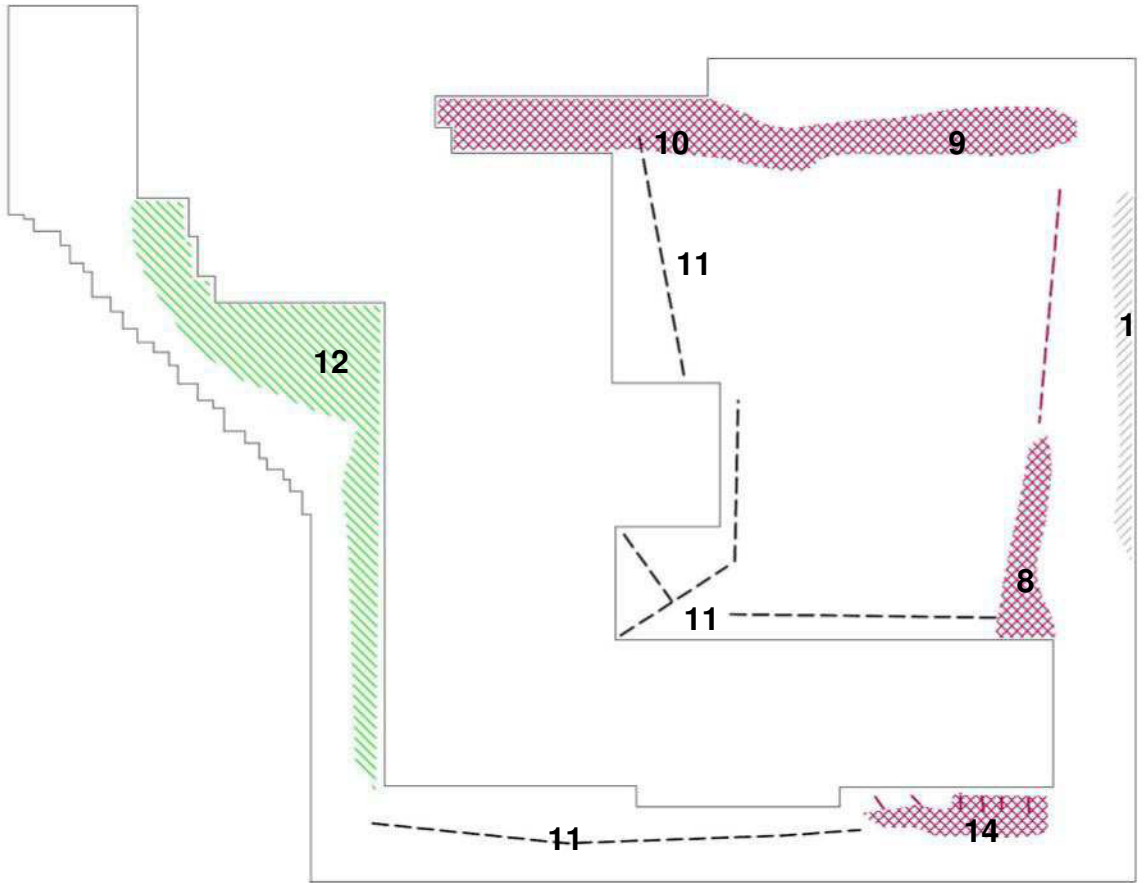
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| | ?? Archaeology | | Services |
| | | | Former Layout |







FYVIE CASTLE
GROUND PENETRATING RADAR
 Depth Slice: 0.6m—0.9m



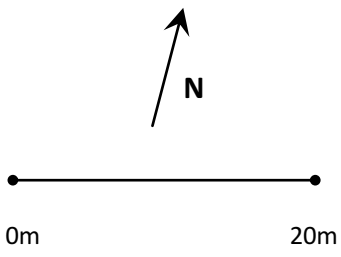
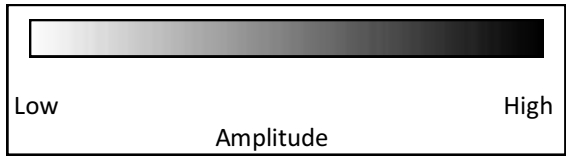
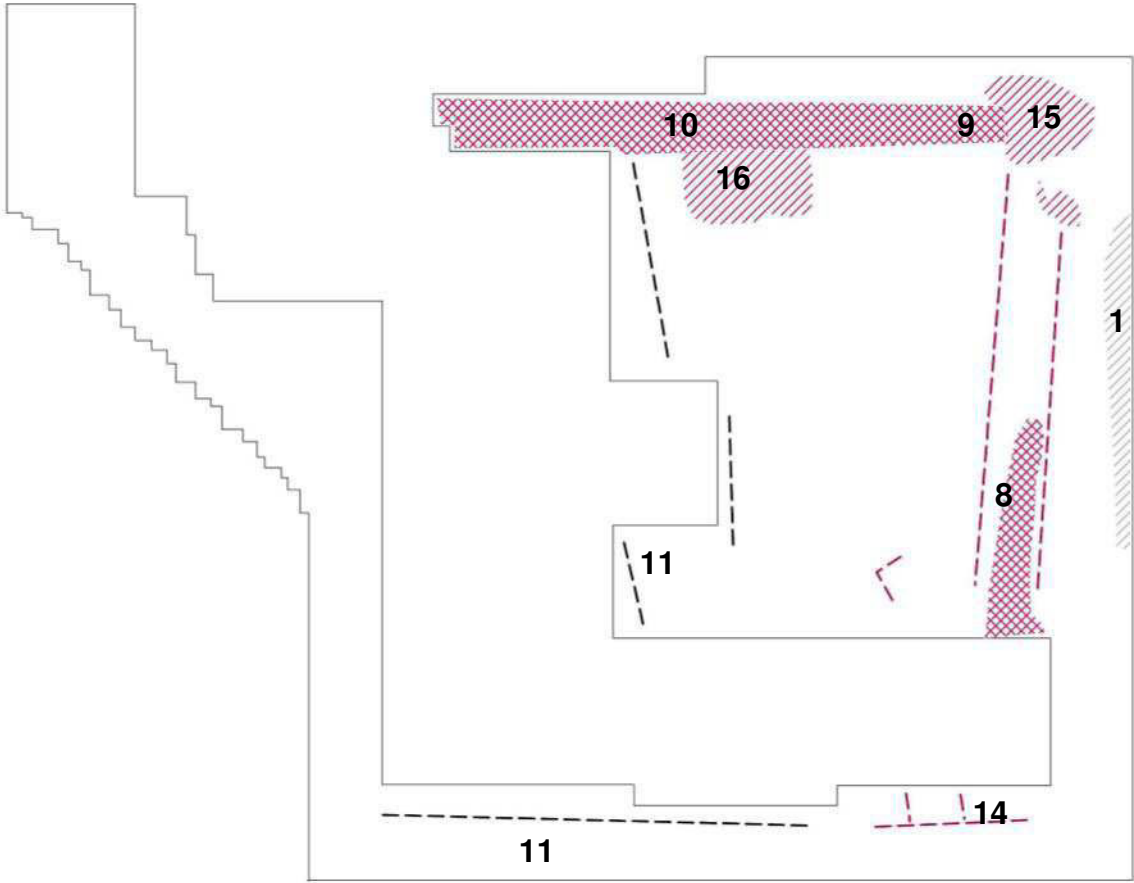
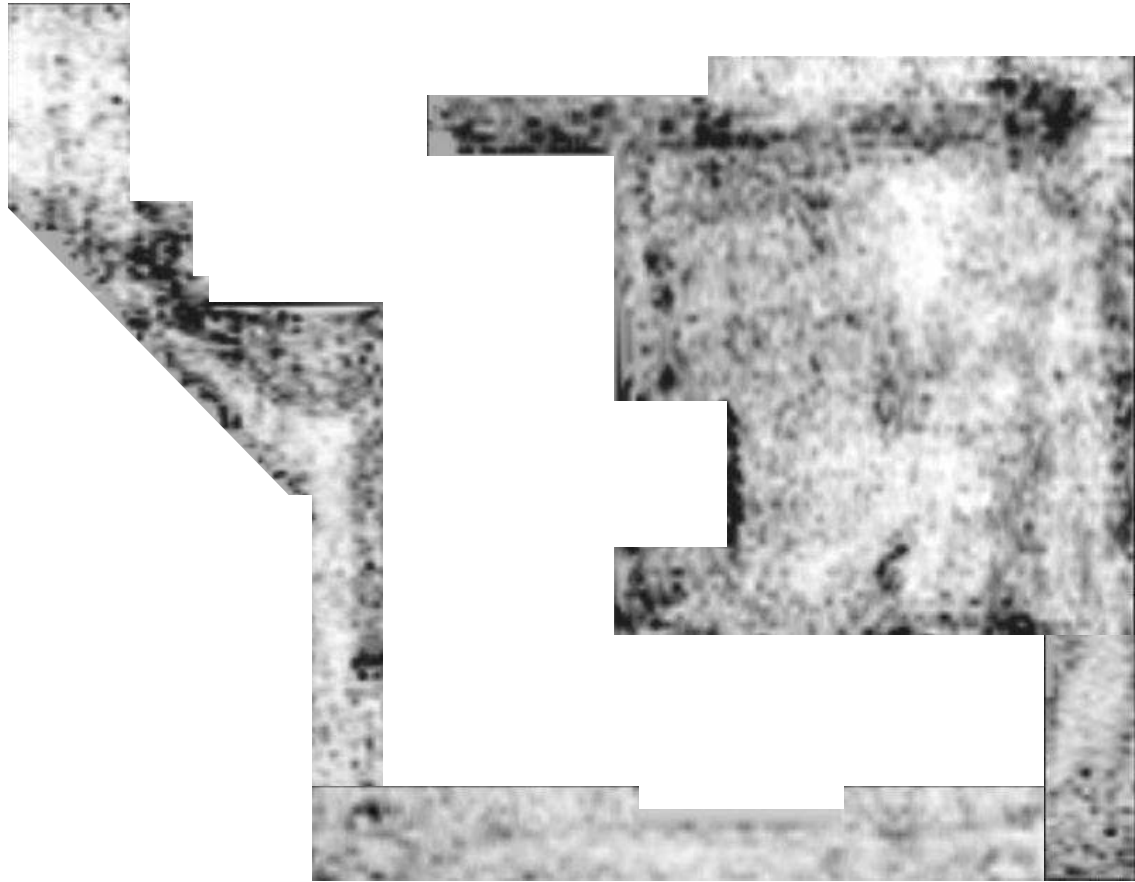
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|  ? Archaeology |  ? Drains/ Utilities |
|  ?? Archaeology |  Services |
|  Trend
? Archaeology |  Surface Change |







FYVIE CASTLE
GROUND PENETRATING RADAR
 Depth Slice: 0.9m—1.2m



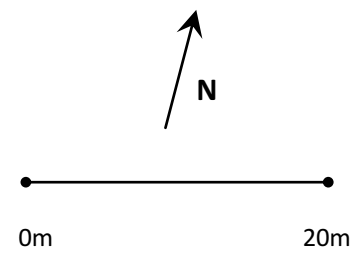
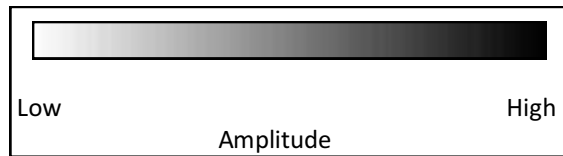
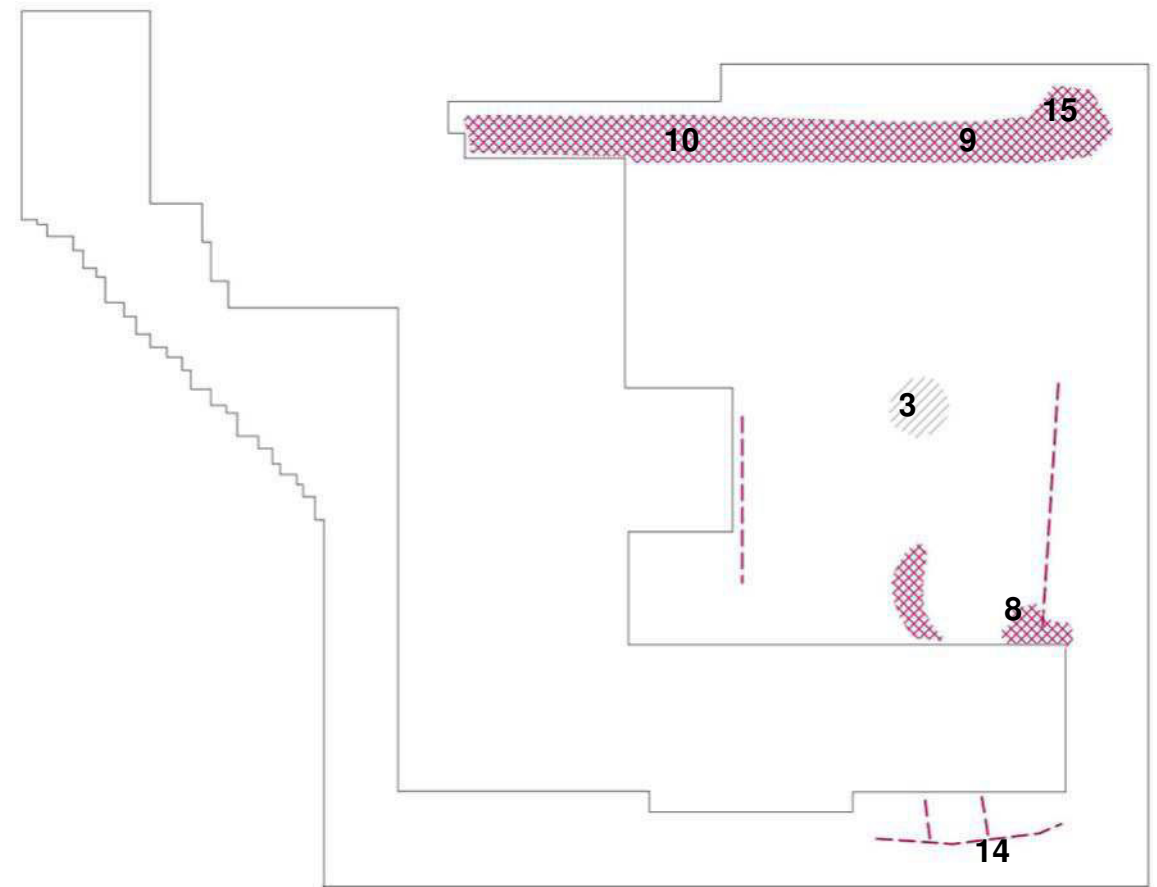
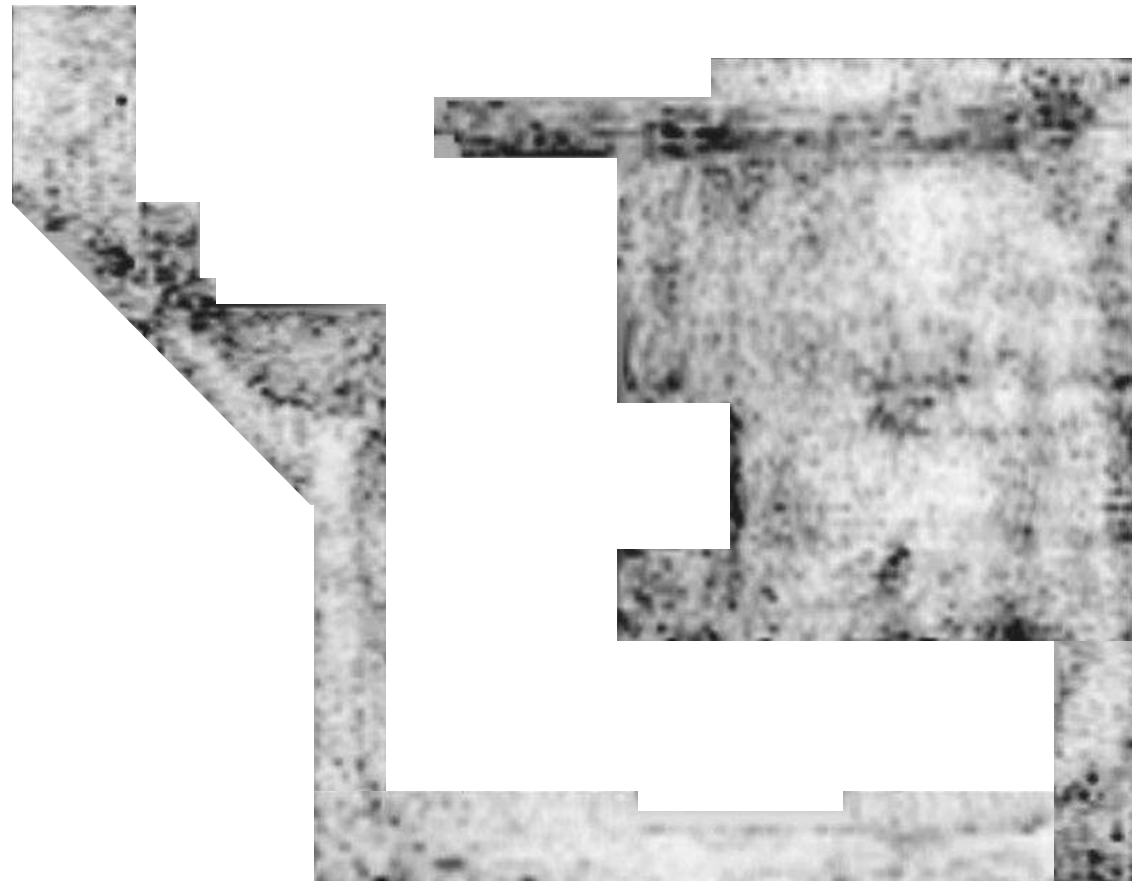
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|  ?? Archaeology |  Services |
|  Trend
? Archaeology |  Surface Change |






FYVIE CASTLE
GROUND PENETRATING RADAR
 Depth Slice: 1.2m—1.5m



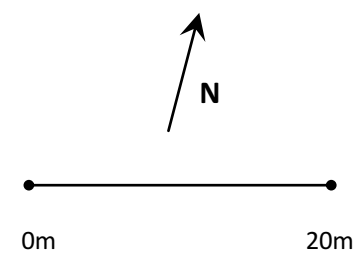
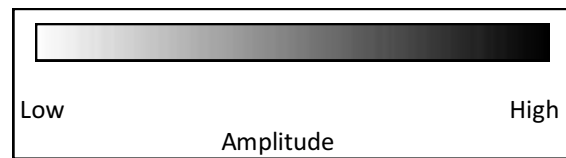
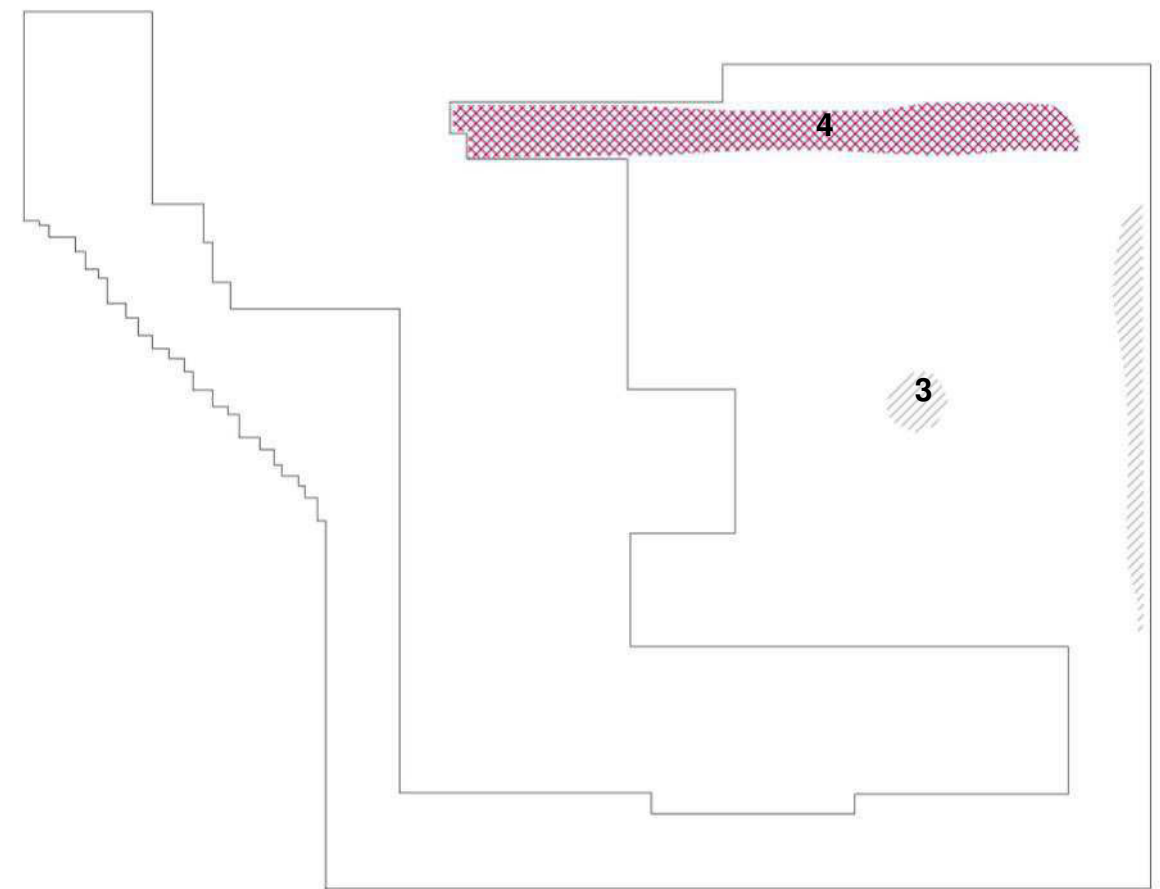
- | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|  ? Archaeology |  ? Drains/ Utilities |
|  ?? Archaeology |  Services |
|  Trend
? Archaeology |  Surface Change |

FYVIE CASTLE
GROUND PENETRATING RADAR
 Depth Slice: 1.5m—1.8m



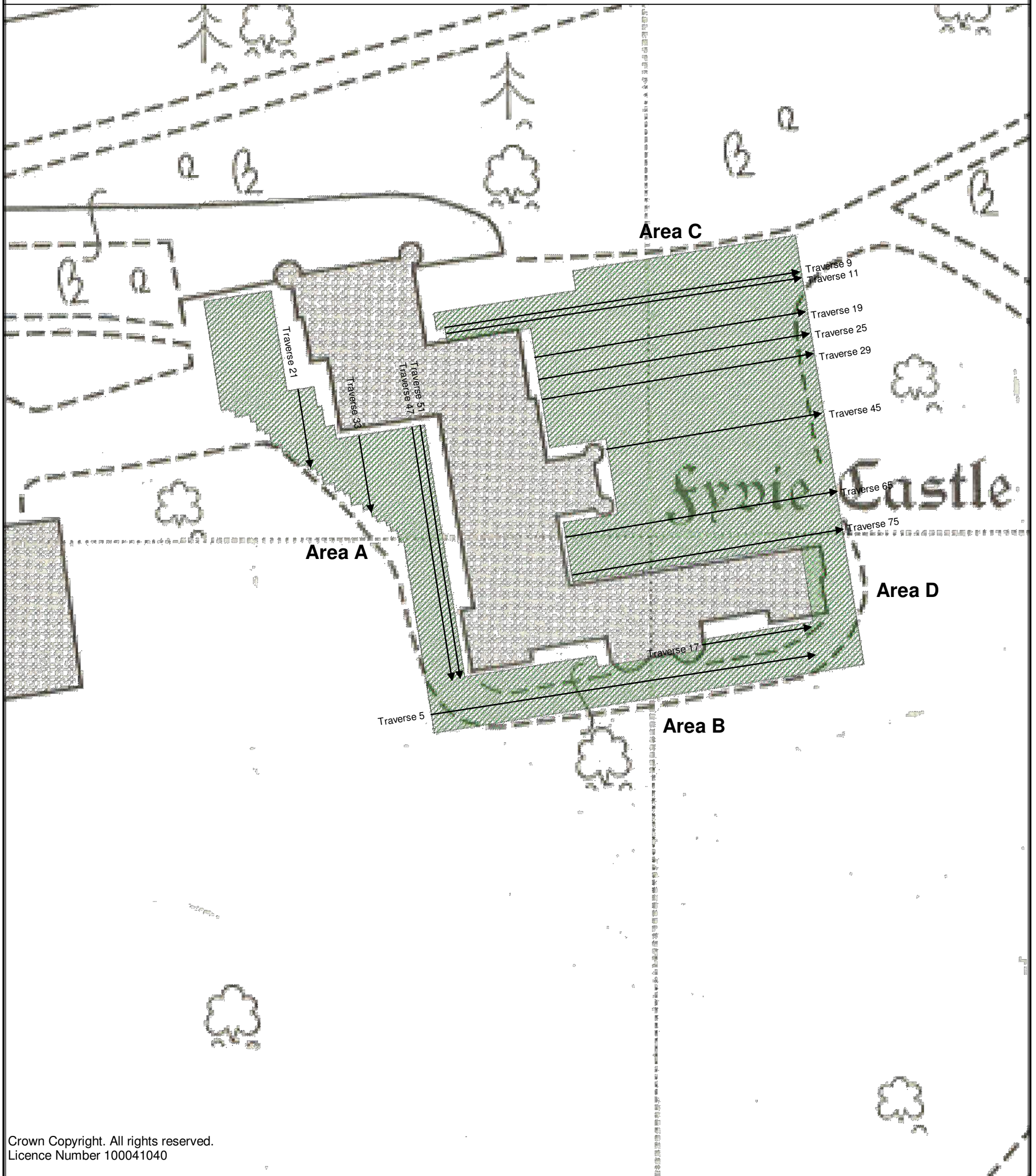
- | | | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|
|  | ? Archaeology |  | ? Drains/ Utilities |
|  | ?? Archaeology |  | Surface Change |
|  | Trend
? Archaeology | | |

FYVIE CASTLE
GROUND PENETRATING RADAR
Depth Slice: 1.8m—2.1m



- ? Archaeology
- Surface Change

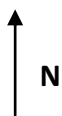
Fyvie Castle
GROUND PENETRATING RADAR
Location Diagram



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Ground Penetrating Radar Survey



0m 20m



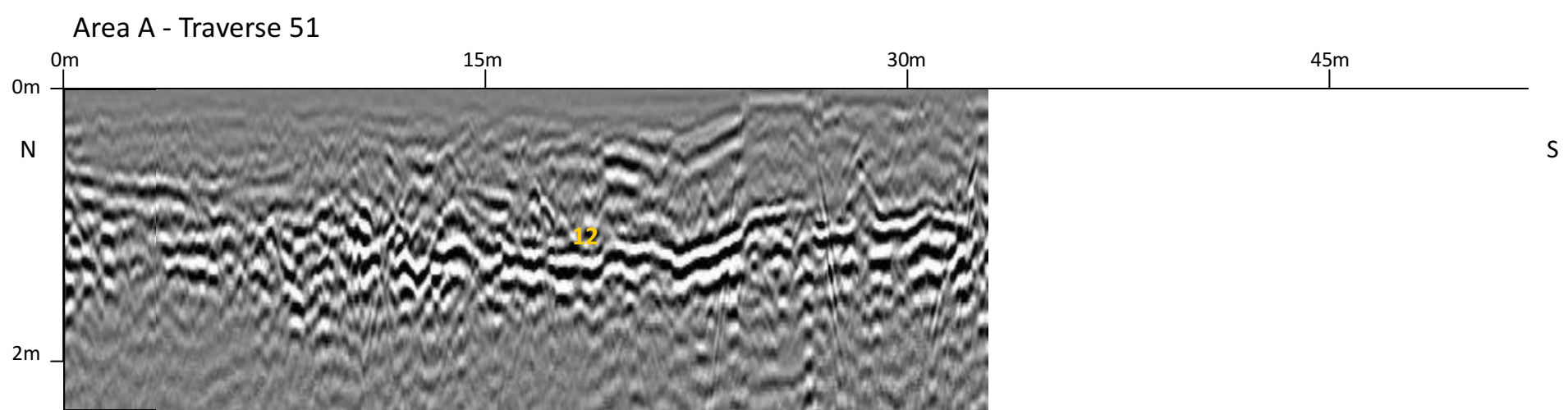
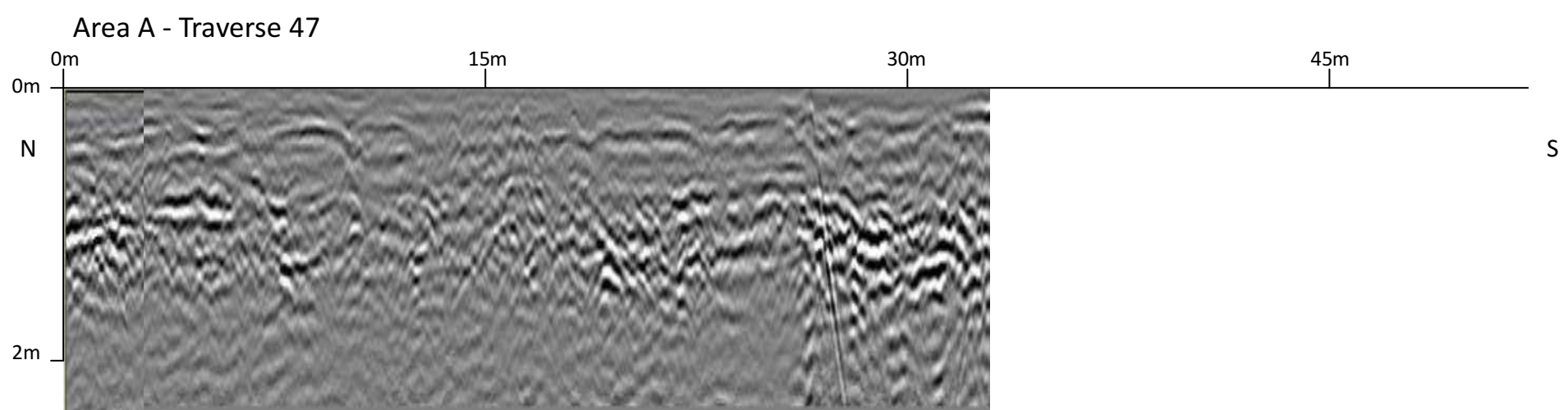
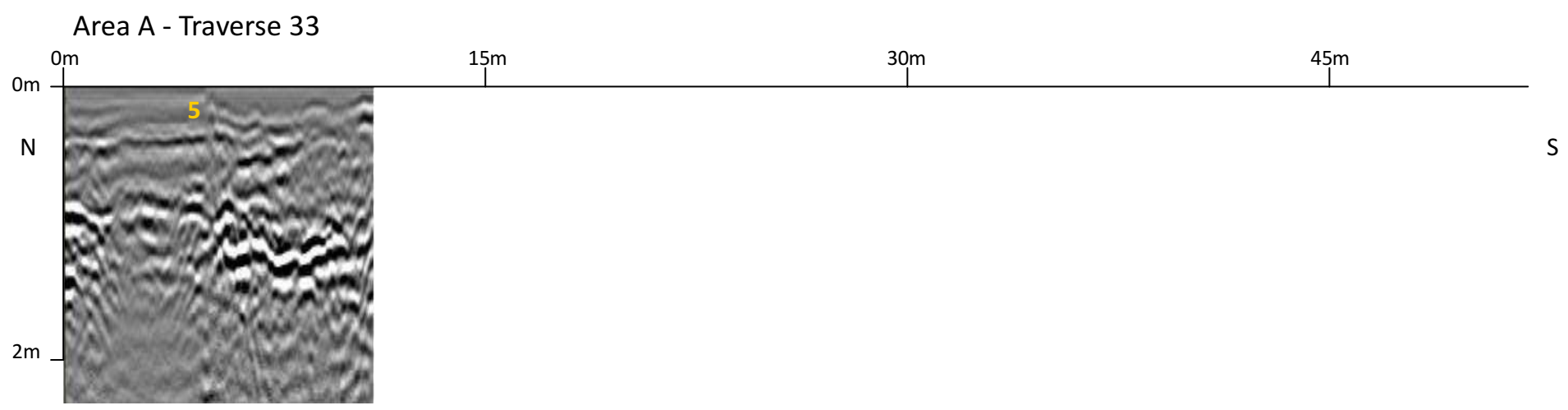
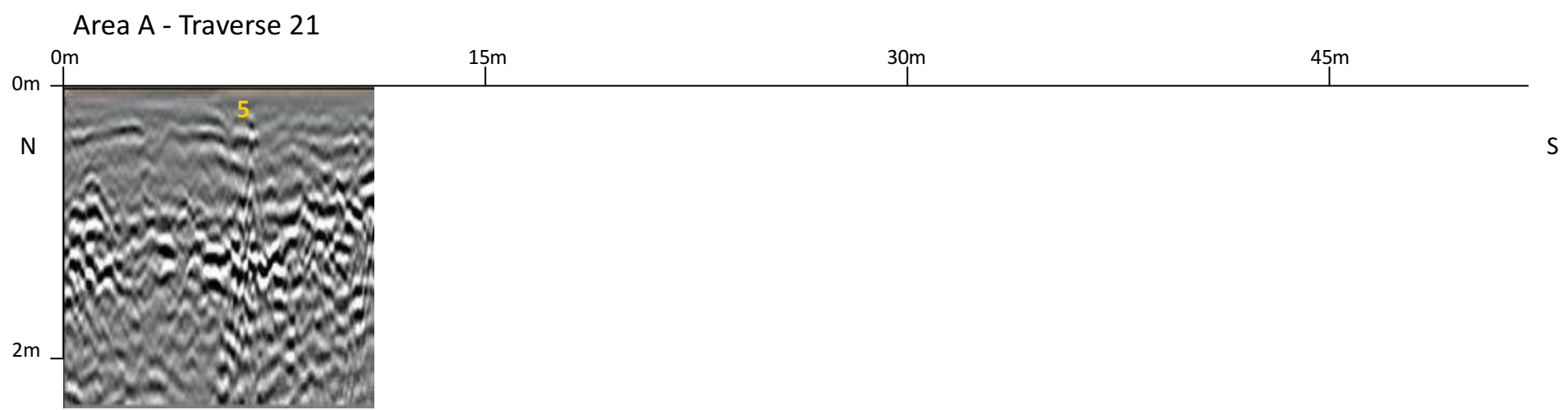
Individual Traverses



Rose Geophysical Consultants

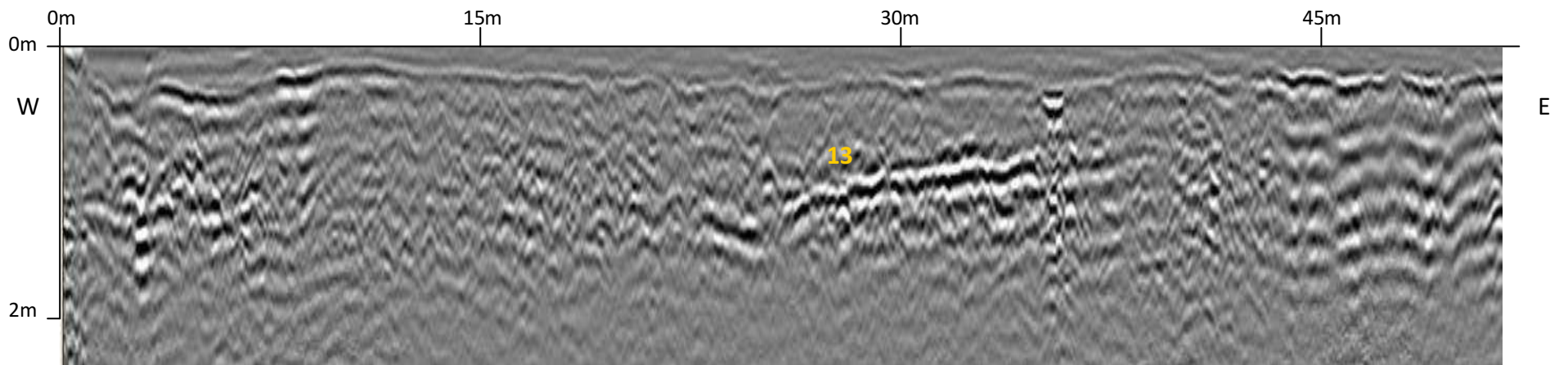
Figure 12

Fyvie Castle
GROUND PENETRATING RADAR
Selected Radargrams

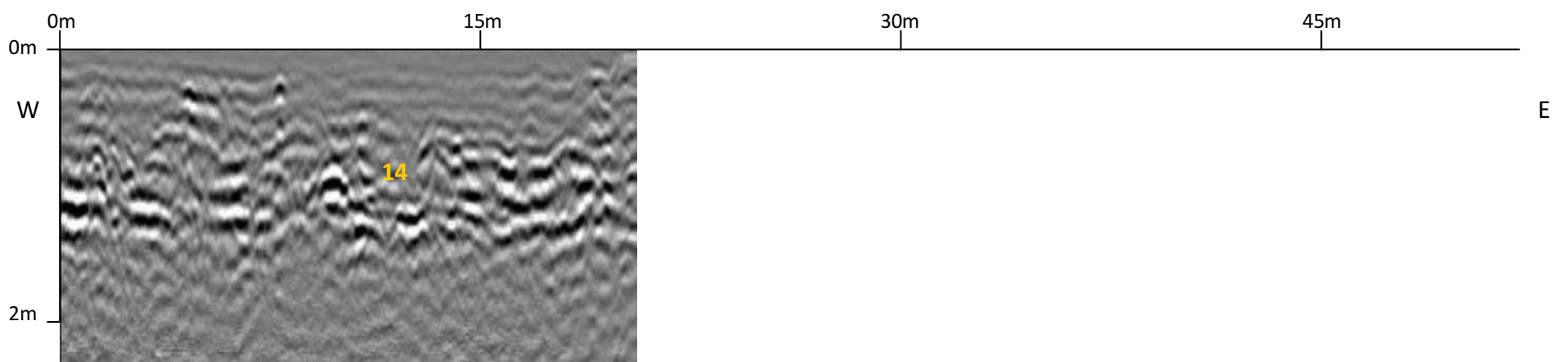


Fyvie Castle
GROUND PENETRATING RADAR
Selected Radargrams

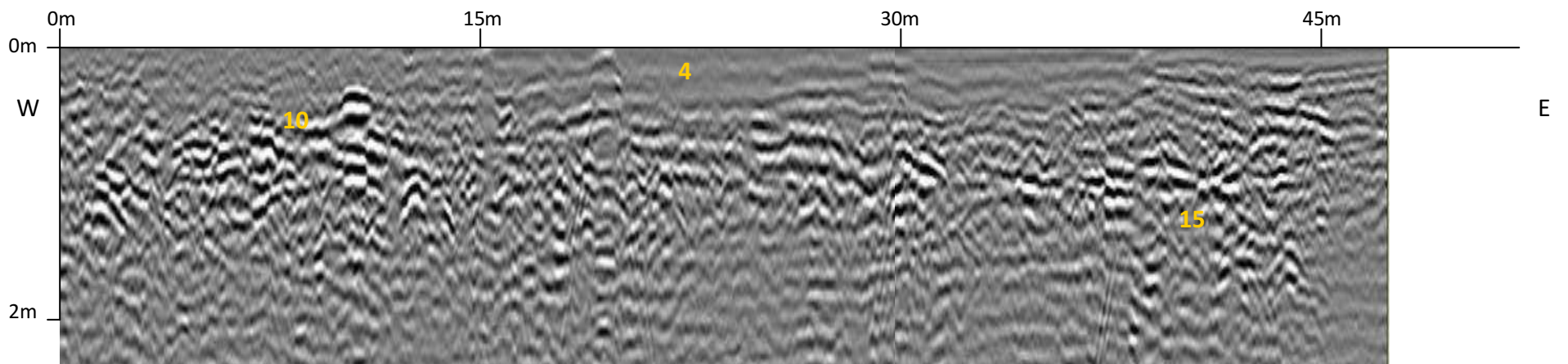
Area B - Traverse 5



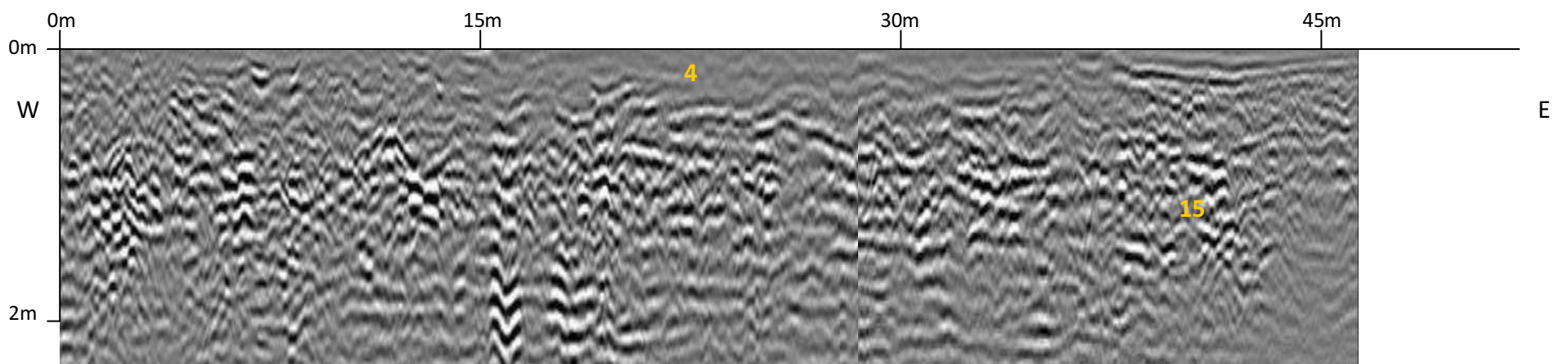
Area B - Traverse 17



Area C - Traverse 9

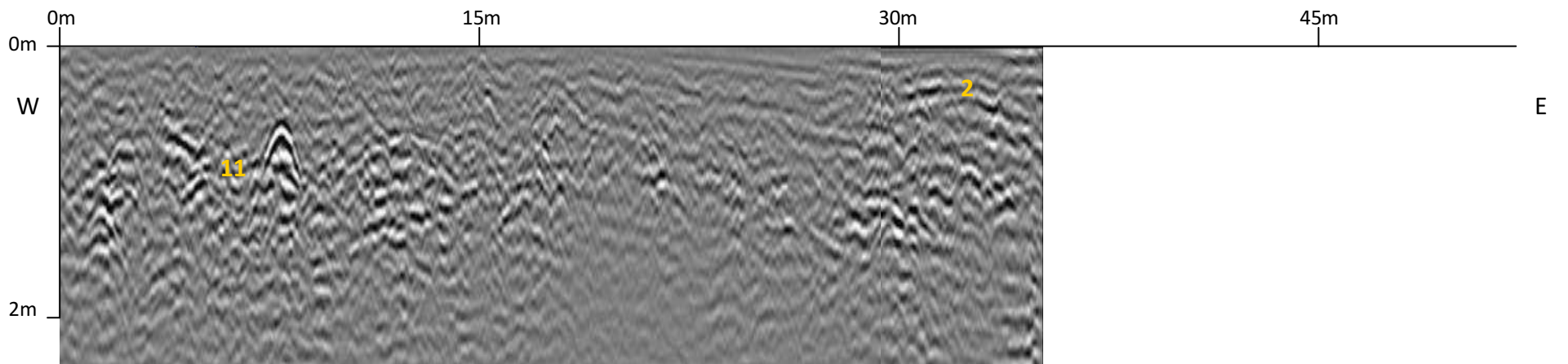


Area C - Traverse 11

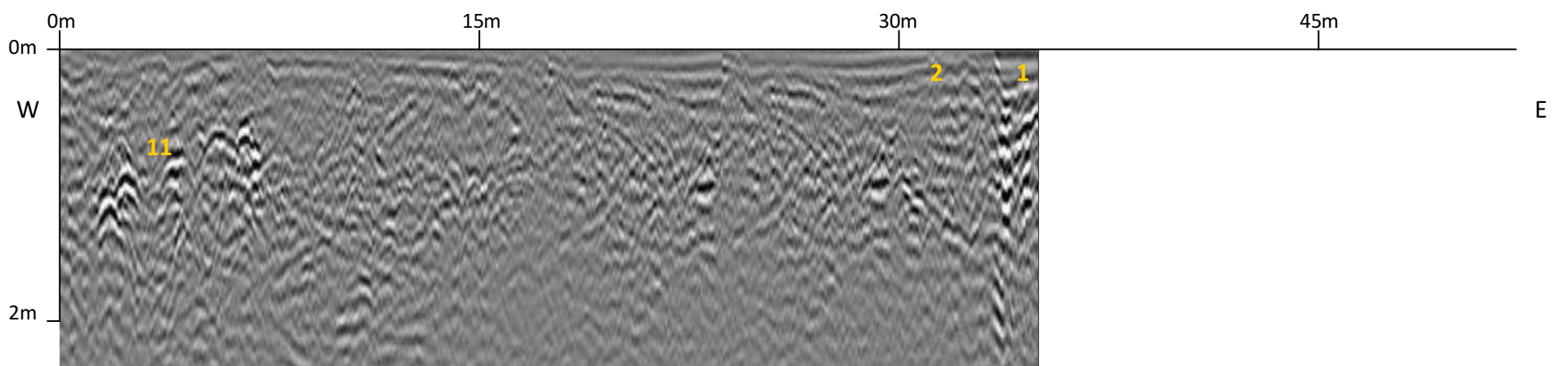


Fyvie Castle
GROUND PENETRATING RADAR
Selected Radargrams

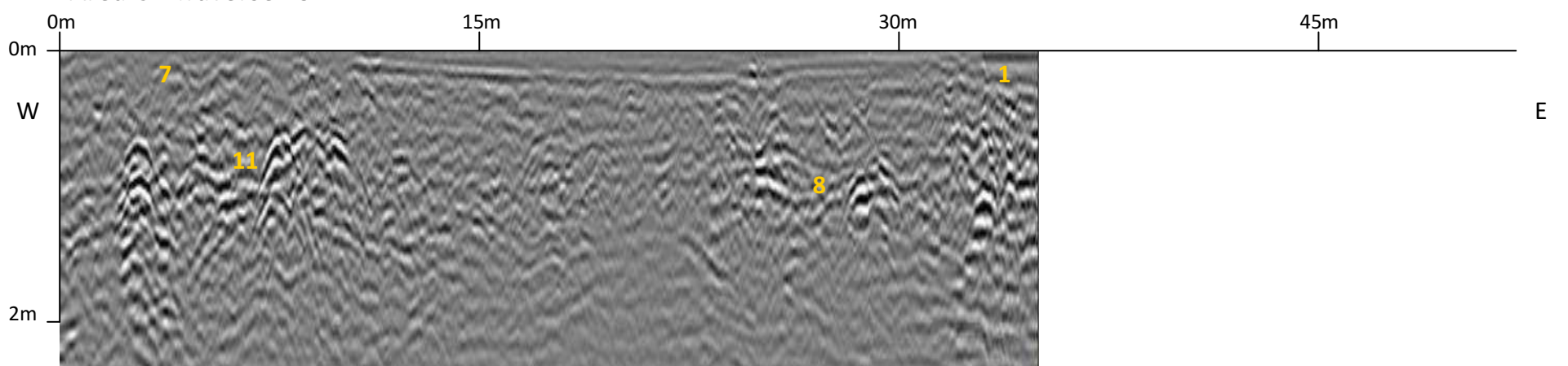
Area C - Traverse 19



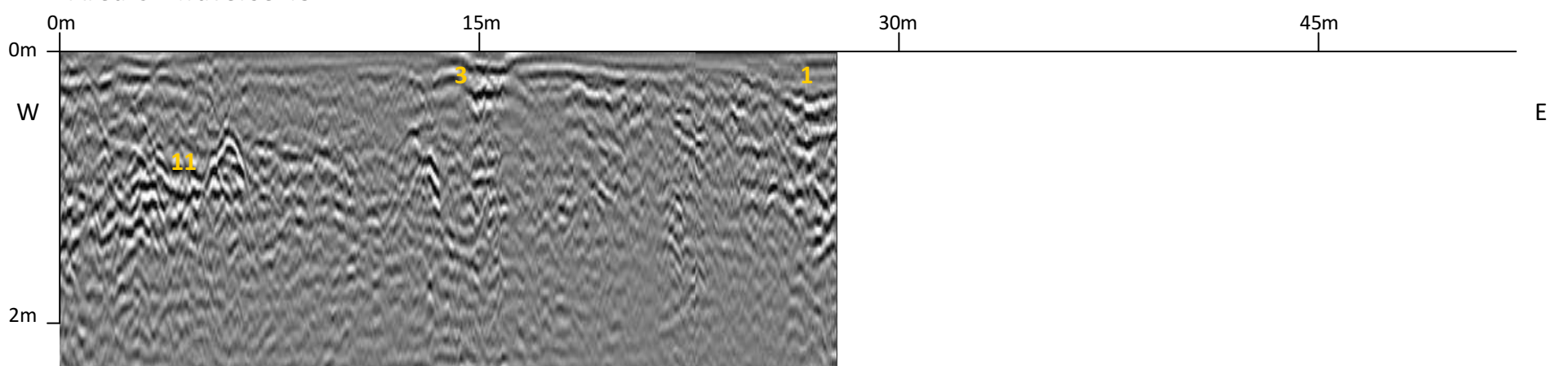
Area C - Traverse 25



Area C - Traverse 29



Area C - Traverse 45



Fyvie Castle
GROUND PENETRATING RADAR
Selected Radargrams

