

Black Loch of Myrton 2015 Data Structure Report

AOC 60066
Sept 2015



ARCHAEOLOGY

HERITAGE

CONSERVATION

Black Loch of Myrton 2015

Data Structure Report

On Behalf of:	Historic Scotland Longmore House Salisbury Place Edinburgh EH9 1SH
National Grid Reference (NGR):	NX 36104 42835
AOC Project No:	60066
Prepared by:	Anne Crone & Graeme Cavers
Illustration by:	Graeme Cavers & Gemma Hudson
Date of Excavation:	28.06 – 18.07.2015
Date of Report:	29.09.2015

This document has been prepared in accordance with AOC standard operating procedures.

Author:	Date:
Approved by:	Date:
Draft/Final Report Stage:	Date:

Enquiries to: AOC Archaeology Group
Edgefield Industrial Estate
Edgefield Road
Loanhead
EH20 9SY

Tel. 0131 440 3593
Fax. 0131 440 3422
e-mail. edinburgh@aocarchaeology.com



Contents

	Page
BLACK LOCH OF MYRTON 2015; DATA STRUCTURE REPORT	1
Introduction	1
Foundation deposits	1
Primary flooring deposits	2
The superstructure.....	2
The hearth sequence & associated floor surfaces	3
Summary of Structure 2	5
Features outside Structure 2.....	5
Features later than Structure 2	6
Testpits 1-9	6
Finds	7
Sedimentary stratigraphy; preliminary report on coring 12-19 July 2015.....	7
Community involvement.....	8
Acknowledgements	8
APPENDIX 1; CONTEXTS	9
APPENDIX 2; DRAWINGS.....	10
APPENDIX 3; PHOTOGRAPHS.....	11
APPENDIX 4; FINDS.....	12
APPENDIX 5; STANDARD BULK SAMPLES	13
APPENDIX 6; SPECIAL SAMPLES.....	14

BLACK LOCH OF MYRTON 2015; DATA STRUCTURE REPORT

Introduction

The objectives of the 2015 season were to excavate a portion of Structure 2 and to locate the palisade around the settlement. A team from the AHRC-funded programme *Celtic Connections and Crannogs* were also present to undertake an extensive coring survey of the Black Loch.

Structure 2 had been identified by survey and testpitting in 2013, lying to the SE of Structure 1. Trench 2, 10.5 m x 7.3 m, was opened up, the size and location constrained by the presence of trees (Illus 1).

The excavation revealed a roundhouse some 13.2 m in diameter with a massive stone hearth complex at its centre. The outer wall consists of a double line of stakes and within this there is a post-ring which encloses an area 8.8 m in diameter around the hearth. The excavation exposed about 25% of the structure although almost the entire hearth complex was exposed in the SE corner of the trench.

The lowermost deposits on the site, those under and immediately around the hearth could not be excavated because of increasing water levels. Consequently, the relationship between the lower floor levels and the lower sequence of hearths cannot be demonstrated with absolute certainty. Nonetheless, floor surfaces have been ascribed to hearth phases by working on the premise that the lowermost surviving floor level must correspond to the lowermost hearth, and so on.

The excavated evidence is described from earliest to latest.

Foundation deposits

The surface of the peat [229] in Trench 2 is relatively level across the NW half of the trench but dips down dramatically towards the SE corner. It dips from 0.35 m below ground surface at the W edge of Trench 2 and 0.8 m in the S corner, to 1.15 m in the SE corner. The weight of the hearth mound must have caused some of this subsidence but there is a foundation framework seen only in the SE corner which suggests that there may already have been a natural dip in the peat surface at this point, a boggy pool perhaps, which had to be levelled before the construction of Structure 2 could begin. This foundation framework [277] was not fully exposed because of water levels.

The primary deposit across the site was a very thin layer of rushes [267] laid down over the peat. The foundation framework [277] was built directly over the rushes. A roughly radially-aligned log had been laid down on top of the rushes and jointed around post 225/4 at its outer end and post 263/3 at its inner end (Plate 1). Behind this radial timber, ie to the SE, a rough surface of logs had been laid down, at right angles to the radial and thus tangential to the circuit of the structure. A layer of brushwood was laid over this log surface and then another radial was set in place, tucked in behind post 225/4 and set further back from the primary radial timber (Plates 2 & 3). This created in effect a stepped facade against which alternating layers of brash and branchwood ([268],[278], [279] & [280]) abutted to the SW. Behind it to the SE this framework was filled in with loose brash and branchwood creating in effect a gabion-like structure.

These alternating layers of brash and branchwood ([268],[278], [279] & [280]) are spread throughout the S part of the excavated structure, presumably to fill in the natural dip or hollow, and consequently they thin out towards the N perimeter. A spread of small angular stones and cobbles [265] lying to the NW of the hearth mound and within the post-ring may have also been laid down to fill a dip in the floor levels.

Primary flooring deposits

The first surface that can be identified across Structure 2 is [224], a sub-floor surface which lies between the inner stake line [232] and the post-ring [223] (Illus 2). Along the N circuit of the structure [224] lies directly over the primary layer of rushes [267] (see Plate 13) but in the S it lies over the build-up of brash and branchwood described above. Stout radial logs [238] appear to have been laid down first (to provide the foundation for the post-ring posts?) and then a sub-floor of roughly made wickerwork screens [224] have been laid over them (Plates 4 & 5). The verticals of the screens are spaced between 0.6 m and 0.8 m apart and are aligned radially within the structure, the withies lying tangentially. There are probably numerous screens but they could not be identified individually. One area, approximately 2 m wide and lying on the SW edge of the structure, displayed a very different weave, more like basketry with evenly spaced horizontals and verticals, and represents a discrete screen, [254] (Plate 6). In some places bundles of larger branchwood (239) has been laid tangentially along the outer edges of the wickerwork screens (Plate 6). Small quartz pebbles had frequently been placed below this primary sub-floor surface, individually or in small caches (Plates 7 & 8).

Within the post-ring wickerwork panels [261] were also laid down over the brash and branchwood build-up but subsidence in this area and subsequent build-up of deposits over them has left the wickerwork in a more jumbled condition.

In the NW corner of the structure the level of the wickerwork sub-floor surface mimicked the dipping peat surface and so a thick deposit of branchwood and brash some 0.4 m thick [248] was laid over it (Plate 9).

The superstructure

Evidence for the superstructure includes an outer wall comprised of the double stakelines [232] (also labelled [260] in SW corner of trench) and [233], and the post-ring which consists of tangential sillbeams [223] and the posts [225] (Illus 2). The oak planks [243] may also be part of the outer wall construction (Illus 2).

The stakelines are set 0.4 m apart and consist of small non-oak stakes driven into the peat to depths of 0.3 m on average. The stakes are spaced at intervals which are on average 0.3 m but vary from 0.22 m and 0.5 m. The inner stakeline, [232] is continuous across the excavated area (Plate 10) but there is a gap 2.6 m wide along the W circuit of the outer stakeline [233]; there is no evidence that the stakes had been removed in this gap although they could have been very shallow at this point and subsequently decayed. Between the two stakelines along the N circuit there were discrete patches of a charcoal-rich, yellowish clay [234] which has been interpreted as the possible remains of a daub lining or packing (see Plate 26). On the very W edge of the excavated area, just as the stakelines disappear into the baulk, a line of six oak planks [243] was found (Plate 11) which appear to lie between the two stakelines; they certainly lie outside the inner stakeline [232] but it is not clear whether the outer stakeline [233] continues beyond this point, particularly as it has been shown to be discontinuous across the excavated area. The oak planks may form a wall of some sort but they are unusual in their design (Plate 12) and would have presented a corrugated external facade.

The post-ring consists of six posts [225] across the excavated area, set at intervals of between 1.8 m and 2.2 m, although most of them lie at 1.9 m intervals (this account includes the oak post found in the testpit in 2013). Around a projected circumference of 27.65 m for the post-ring there would thus be 14 posts. All the posts are oak and all but one display the concave bases which were designed to fit over the radial logs [238]. The exception is 225/4 which has a pointed tip, presumably because it had to be driven into the dipping peat at this point and was also used to secure the lower foundation structure [277] (see above). In between each post was a large non-oak tangential timber [223] which had been laid directly over the wickerwork sub-floor [224] (Plate 13). Most of these timbers were too decayed to see any original carpentry details but the best-preserved example, [223]/1, on the SW circuit of the post-ring (Plate 14), appears to be a sillbeam, with five

stakeholes cut along its length. It has also been shaped at either end to fit snugly around the posts, utilising a branch junction at one end to form this joint.

The hearth sequence & associated floor surfaces (Illus 4)

The dip in the peat surface described above has created a decay trajectory from NW to SE across the site, so that the upper organic deposits which survive around the hearth do not appear to have survived around the N and W perimeters of the structure. A single deposit, [221] survives in patches around the perimeter and has become so compacted that the upper surface is hard and shiny when trowelled. This is interpreted here as a series of compacted plant litter floor surfaces the individual levels of which cannot be distinguished by eye.

Hearth 4

Rising water levels prevented the full excavation of the hearth sequence and the lowermost levels were only seen briefly. This consisted of a mound of loose cobbles up to 0.25 m deep [276]. Peat was only 'felt' below the cobbles but comparison with the level of the natural peat seen in the E baulk suggests that Hearth 4 was indeed built directly on the peat surface. The cobbles were topped by a surface of flat stones up to 2.10 m across [275] and on top of this was a thin charcoal-rich deposit [274]. Hearth 4 may have been contained within the timber framework [258] but this could not be demonstrated, although [258] appears to be sitting just over the foundation structure [277] (see Plate 2).

The associated floor surfaces must consist of [251], the lowest of the compacted plant litter deposits within the post-ring and [221A], the deposit of compacted plant litter lying over [224] outside the post-ring.

Hearth 3

Hearth 3 is contained within [258], a roughly square framework 2.8 m x 2.60 m constructed of non-oak timbers stacked two high on all sides and pinned in place by stakes [263] at the corners (Illus 2). Within this framework a layer of medium-sized stones [281] had been laid down along the S edge and the rest of the space filled with a mound of cobbles [271], some 0.35 m high piled over the final deposit [274] in Hearth 4. A very large oval boulder, 1.2 m long [282] had been placed parallel with the S edge of the timber framework (Plate 15) effectively reducing the area of the hearth. A patch of thin clay [270] 1.6 m in diameter, formed the hearth surface but it did not fully cover the cobble mound [271] below. The base of this clay can be seen to be yellow/white in section where it survives between the cobbles but the upper surface was charcoal-rich and subsequently grey in colour (Plate 16). Another large oval boulder [282] lay over this surface immediately in front of the first; it is possible that it tumbled off and had originally formed a stacked kerb on this side of the hearth.

There is a build-up of deposits within Hearth 3, [283], a yellow/brown, charcoal-flecked gritty sand topped by a thin lens of charcoal-rich clay [284] followed by a thick deposit of light orange sandy clay [269] and finally [256] a greyish gritty clay. This sequence probably represents a build-up of soils thrown in to extinguish fires, although [256] may have been a sealing deposit over Hearth 3.

The floors around the hearth were resurfaced. Within the post-ring large radial logs [262] and a layer of small branchwood [253] were laid down over the plant litter floor [251]. Small posts [272], scattered about the area within the post-ring and forming no particular pattern, may have been used to pin down these sub-floor deposits. Around the S side of the hearth a thick gritty grey clay [266] was spread out abutting the timber framework of the hearth [258] and outside the post-ring in the NE corner of the site a similar spread of grey clay [247] was also laid down. Over these sub-floor deposits another floor of plant litter, [250] within the post-ring and [221B] around the periphery, was laid down across the structure. Immediately overlying [250] in large patches within the post-ring was [249], a layer of carbonised plant litter between 0.03 m and 0.04 m thick which is probably the burnt upper surface of [250], suggesting a major conflagration event around the

fireplace. This burnt surface was immediately covered with a thin layer of orange clay [240] up to 0.05 m thick which was found in extensive patches all around the hearth (Plate 17) and is interpreted as a second floor associated with Hearth 3.

Hearth 2

A loosely constructed kerb of medium-sized, sub-angular stones [257] was laid just within and over the timber framework [258] (Plate 18) and a layer of orange/grey clay [252], flecked with charcoal and burnt bone was spread over the area within the timber framework to form the foundation for Hearth 2 (Plate 19) (Illus 3). Within this outer kerb a line of four large oval boulders formed an inner kerb [285] which lay just above the large boulder of Hearth 3. This kerb was only found on the S side of the hearth but it may have been removed from the other sides of the hearth because the final deposit in the hearth, [242], forms a raised circular area, some 1.4 m in diameter suggesting that it had been packed down inside a kerb which had subsequently been removed (Plate 20). Sitting neatly within the boulder kerb was a huge greywacke slab [245.1] 1.70 x 0.9 m across and 0.14 m thick. A second slab of similar thickness [245.2] but only 0.78 m by 0.68 m across lay to the N but had slipped down the side of the hearth mound. Patches of pinky grey clay [212] lay over this slab and other smaller slabs which had also slipped off the mound. [212] might have been an attempt to consolidate or level this side of the hearth mound; [246] appears to be a variant of [212] but with small cobbles packed into it. A loose grey/black ashy soil with lots of small angular stones [218] lay around the slopes of the hearth mound and over [244] (see below) and is interpreted as debris/overspill from Hearth 2.

The final deposit in Hearth 2 was [242], a hard compact sandy orange clay some 0.12 m thick. It does not look like hearth debris and as it seems most likely that the slabs [245] formed the actual working surface of the hearth [242] may represent the capping, or infilling deposit prior to the construction of Hearth 1.

The area of Hearth 2, measured from the inside of the boulder kerb on the S side to the edges of the greywacke slabs was approximately 2 m by 1.75 m.

SW of the hearth and within the post-ring a layer of large non-oak timbers [222] had been laid down immediately on top of the orange clay surface [240], associated with Hearth 3. These timbers appear to have been laid down quite haphazardly; some lie roughly tangentially and some more radially within the structure (Plate 21) but they are quite decayed and may have suffered some disturbance. The upper surfaces of some of these timbers were heavily charred (Plate 21). Lying directly over the [222] timbers to the SW of the hearth mound was a roughly rectangular arrangement of orthostats around a flat stone [215] (Plate 22). This is interpreted as a post-setting, the post resting on the flat stone, or pad.

Lying to the W of the hearth and within the post-ring was a discrete cluster of large boulders [236] which also lay immediately on top of [240] and possibly also over the ends of some of the [222] timbers. [236] was roughly 1.20 across in all directions but it did not display any overall structure (Plate 23). A layer of fire-shattered stones in a loose peaty matrix with frequent wood fragments, charcoal and burnt bone [244], up to 0.2 m thick in places, was laid around the hearth, extending up to the edge of [236] to the W and to the N as far as another cluster of stones [286] (Plate 24) which were smaller and more scattered than [236]. The purpose of these stone clusters is not obvious but the layer of fire-shattered stone [244] must have provided a surface around Hearth 2. If this was the sub-floor for another plant litter floor then that may lie at the very base of [219]. [219] is a smooth, light brown peaty clay, occasionally mottled with yellow clay but with almost no inclusions which covered much of the excavated area. It was up to 0.3m thick in places and is interpreted as decomposed flooring material associated with the use of Hearth 2.

Hearth 1

The final hearth survived as a mound of large stones [206] roughly 3 m in diameter which was visible immediately under the turf. The mound consisted of a mixture of large slabs, large rounded boulders and

smaller stones, with a small core of cobbles, but there was no overall structure to the mound, presumably because it had been much disturbed (Plate 25). A horseshoe-shaped halo of medium-sized rounded and sub-angular stones over 1 m wide [227] had been laid down around the S and E sides of the hearth, behind the inner kerb of Hearth 2 (Plate 25). It was not found on the N or W sides of the hearth and may have been laid down as a foundation for Hearth 1 because of subsidence on the S and E sides. Forming a halo up to 0.6 m wide around the mound was an ashy, charcoal-rich soil [205] and a grey-black sand clay [211] which contained burnt bone, charcoal, fire-shattered stone and flecks of pinky-grey clay; these deposits are interpreted as hearth debris and overspill from Hearth 1.

Around the hearth mound on all sides, and lying directly over the decomposed flooring material [219], were patches of an orange sandy clay [214], up to 0.10 m thick in places. Over this was an extensive, but discontinuous layer of charcoal-rich yellow clay [209] which was found mainly in the S half of the trench where small areas of parallel-aligned carbonised twigs [209A] as well as discrete lenses of charcoal [220] were identified. Further N in the trench [209] became interspersed with [210]/[213], a very mottled grey/brown clay, rich in small, angular stones with patches of clay, charcoal and burnt bone. Above these layers was another discontinuous layer, [204], a yellow/brown, charcoal flecked clayey soil. This spread of very mixed deposits contains a lot of anthropic material and probably relates to occupation and use associated with Hearth 1.

Summary of Structure 2

Structure 2 is a roundhouse 13.2 m in diameter defined by an outer wall consisting of two concentric stakelines. It may have been built over a natural dip in the peat surface because on the southern side of the house, a gabion-like framework has been built to level the surface. At the centre of the house lies a massive hearth complex which has been constructed within a roughly square timber framework 2.6 x 2.8 m across. The hearth has been rebuilt four times, each hearth varying slightly in construction; Hearth 4 has a cobble base topped with flagstones; Hearth 3 has a cobble base topped by a surface of clay and bounded on one side by a massive boulder kerbstone; Hearth 2 has a clay foundation topped by thick greywacke slabs and contained within a kerb of large boulders; Hearth 1 was built with large stones but is too disturbed to determine its original construction. Encircling the hearth is a post-ring 8.8 m in diameter which consists of oak posts with concave bases, presumably designed to straddle the horizontal logs of the sub-floor. Between each post lies a sillbeam which would have supported a wickerwork screen, thus creating a distinct internal division between the area around the hearth and the perimeter. Logs were laid down radially on the peat surface and wickerwork screens were laid over these to form a subfloor, and over this floors of plant litter were laid down. The floors were renewed, at least once with a similar sequence of wickerwork/brushwood covered by plant litter, but possibly after the organic floor caught fire an inorganic surface of orange clay was laid down. There appears to have been subsidence within the post-ring presumably caused by the weight of the hearth, and this was dealt with by the addition of spreads of stone, and layers of brushwood and brash.

Features outside Structure 2

A number of features were encountered which lay beyond the circuit of the outermost stakeline to the N of Structure 2. In the very N corner of the trench was a cluster of flat slab-like stones [217], the exposed area of which was some 0.9 m x 1.20 m across. A grey/black ashy clay containing charcoal and burnt bone [216] lay over the stones. [216] lay over a mixed organic deposit [231] which contained numerous wood fragments, small stones and charcoal (Plate 26). [231] lay directly over the natural peat surface and extended W along the N baulk. In amongst the small, poorly preserved horizontal timbers were two *in situ* stakes [259]. As none of these features was excavated their nature remains unknown but they must relate to activity in the area between Structures 1 and 2.

Features later than Structure 2

Hearth [207]

This hearth-like structure is located on the N periphery of Structure 2 and as the sequence of deposits on which it is built lies over the post-ring it must necessarily post-date the structure. In this area a large spread of charcoal [241] lay over the post-ring [223] but was contained within the inner stakeline [232] so the outline of the structure may still have been visible. The thumbpot, SF79 was found within this charcoal spread. Long, thin timbers [287] were laid down over this spread in a W/E alignment and a loose mound of medium-sized boulders and angular slabs covering an area roughly 1.9 m square were piled up to two high between them (Plate 27). An ashy clay [208] containing charcoal and burnt bone lay over the stones and a creamy white clay [230] was packed around the edges of the stone mound. An orange clay [237] containing charcoal, burnt bone and fire-cracked stone lay over the white clay packing and formed a spread around the W side of the mound. This structure is interpreted as a hearth, [237] representing hearth debris.

A spread of small angular stones [203] covers most of the N half of the trench immediately below the topsoil [202] and within this spread are several distinct groups of stones, [288] consisting of a single flat slab with a number of angular stones clustered around it [Plate 28], and [289], a possible setting of stones seen in the SW corner of the trench.

Testpits 1-9

One of the objectives of the 2015 season was to establish whether the settlement at Black Loch was enclosed by a defensive perimeter and to this end a series of testpits were excavated to the W and S beyond the extent of the surveyed area, ie outside of what was assumed to be the area of settlement. To the W a line of pits, TP1 – 4 were dug. In TP1 and TP2 flat stones and flecks of charcoal were encountered about 0.30 – 0.40 m below ground level, in TP3 stones and the end of a large oak timber were exposed at about the same depth, while in TP4 nothing was encountered despite digging to a depth of 0.70 m below ground level. TP3 was expanded to a trench 3 m in length to fully expose the oak timber and its context. The oak timber, TP3/1, was a large roundwood stake which had survived to a length of 1.60 m. Its tip lay at the same level as the stones and it had collapsed backwards to the W, coming to rest nearly 0.9 m below ground surface (Plate 29). There was a lot of wood debris in the trench and roughly level with the collapsed end of the post there were small stones and a spread of woodworking debris.

Testpits 6 – 9 were dug to either side of Trench 3 to determine whether TP3/1 was one of a sequence of posts in a palisade around the site. Stones were encountered in TP6 at the same level as those encountered in TP1 and TP2 but nothing was found in TP 7, 8 and 9, despite being dug to *circa* 0.5 m below ground level.

Thesis; there is no evidence of a palisade on this side of the settlement. The stones, woodworking debris and the oak stake may be part of the westernmost structure on the site, hence known as Structure 3.

Testpit 5 was dug to the SE of the survey area. A trench, 3.5 m long and 0.8 m wide was initially dug but this was subsequently extended when archaeological deposits were found throughout the trench (Plate 30). At the NW end of the trench a charcoal-rich grey clay [503], containing burnt bone fragments, stones and gravel lay immediately under the Bh/Ah horizon [502] and appeared to abut a cluster of stones [506] which lay just in front of the NW baulk. A post, TP5/T1 had been inserted between the stones. Another cluster of stones [505] lay some 0.5 m SE of [505]. Below [503] was a layer of orange/beige clay [504] and below this was a grey/brown clayey peat [508] containing degraded wood; neither of these deposits was excavated. The natural peat [507] covered the rest of the trench beyond the edge of [504] and a number of horizontal non-

oak timbers lay on the surface of the peat, some of them projecting out from under the edge of [504]. Roughly 0.5 m beyond these timbers were two *in situ* roundwood posts, TP5/T3 and TP5/T10. The trench was extended to the NE to see whether they formed a line of posts but no further archaeological deposits were exposed in either the NE extension or the SE extension of the original trench.

Thesis; the remains in TP5 are more akin to occupation deposits and probably represent a structure of some sort rather than a defensive perimeter, hence known as Structure 4.

Finds

Some 119 small finds were recorded, of which 67 (or 56%) were smooth quartz pebbles; this number includes eight caches with multiple pebbles. Some 35 (or 29%) coarse stone tools were found, including six quernstone fragments and three possible whetstones; some of the pebbles may also be worked stone tools. There were eight pieces of flint, six finds of animal bone, including four fragments of unburnt cattle teeth, one wood offcut and perhaps the most significant find, a small ceramic thumbpot, SF79.

Sedimentary stratigraphy; preliminary report on coring 12-19 July 2015

Maarten van Hardenbroek, Kim Davies, Thierry Fonville, Helen Mackay & Tony Brown

A preliminary sedimentary stratigraphy has been created for the basin of the former Black Loch, which surrounded the archaeological site. Gauge cores were taken along a 320 m-long SW to NE transect to the North of the site (Illus 5).

The core transect shows a basin filled with continuous lake sediments that start with up to 5.5m of sandy, silty clay that contains a more organic silty clay of up to 70 cm (Illus 6). This is followed by a continuous unit of gyttja (highly organic lake muds) that gradually changes into a herbaceous monocot peat and then becomes less organic towards the top of the sequence, ending with a sandy silty clay.

This sequence suggests a full Late Glacial to Holocene record of lake sediments, starting at the end of the Last Glacial Maximum (LGM), with the Bølling/Allerød warm period represented by the organic silty clay, and the Younger Dryas cold period by the overlaying silty clays. The onset of the warmer Holocene is represented by the start of the highly organic gyttja. At this point the lake would have been around 8.5m deep, gradually infilling and shallowing until a more littoral lake environment or fen developed with reeds and fringing vegetation. This process continued until the development of woodland on top of the lake sediments and the development of soils in the higher banks of the former lake. Dating of sediment cores will have to determine at what point in time the lake became shallow, but it is possible that this coincided with the development of the settlement.

Lake sediments are up to 13 m deep in the central part of the former lake basin (BLM1) and shallower towards the edges of the basin (eg BLM3 and BLM8-10). Towards the NE end of the transect (BLM8-10) a palaeosol is present at roughly 1 m from the surface. Also, BLM8 has a layer of sand and grit at 2.5-3.4 m that suggest an old stream deposit which may have gone around the north of archaeological site.

This preliminary report is based on one transect. Three more transects were cored in other directions from the archaeological site that did not all show the thick lake sediments, suggesting that the settlement was located on a promontory on slightly higher ground, surrounded by a lake.

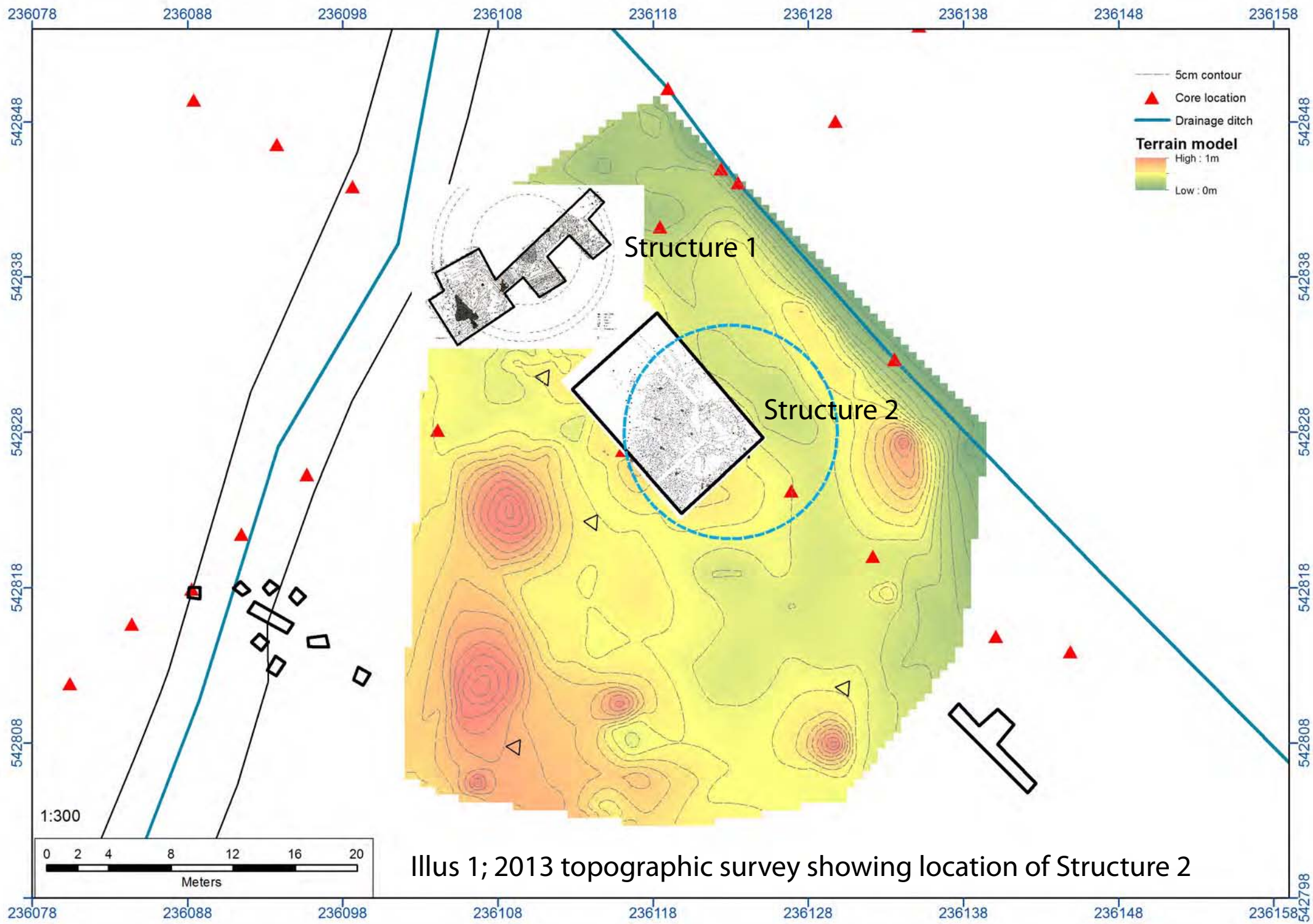
Community involvement

The excavations at BLM contributed to a wider programme of outreach and engagement, led by the Whithorn Trust. AOC contributed to the design and delivery of '*Whithorn: Hearth, Home & Farm*', a series of outreach and traditional skills events based at Whithorn Timescape (previously Whithorn Story Visitors Centre). '*Whithorn: Hearth, Home & Farm*' ran throughout the summer of 2015, in parallel with and continuing after the excavations. It was supported by the National Lottery through the Heritage Lottery Fund, with additional support from the Robertson Trust and Dumfries & Galloway Council. The diverse range of free events on offer included archaeological skills workshops delivered by specialists from AOC, during which participants learned about the analysis of ancient woods, artefacts and environmental material. In August 2015, after the end of the excavations, AOC swiftly put together a temporary exhibition so that visitors to Whithorn Timescape might find out about the recent discoveries and view a selection of the finds, and in September Anne Crone delivered a lecture at Whithorn Timescape, presenting the preliminary results of the summer's work.

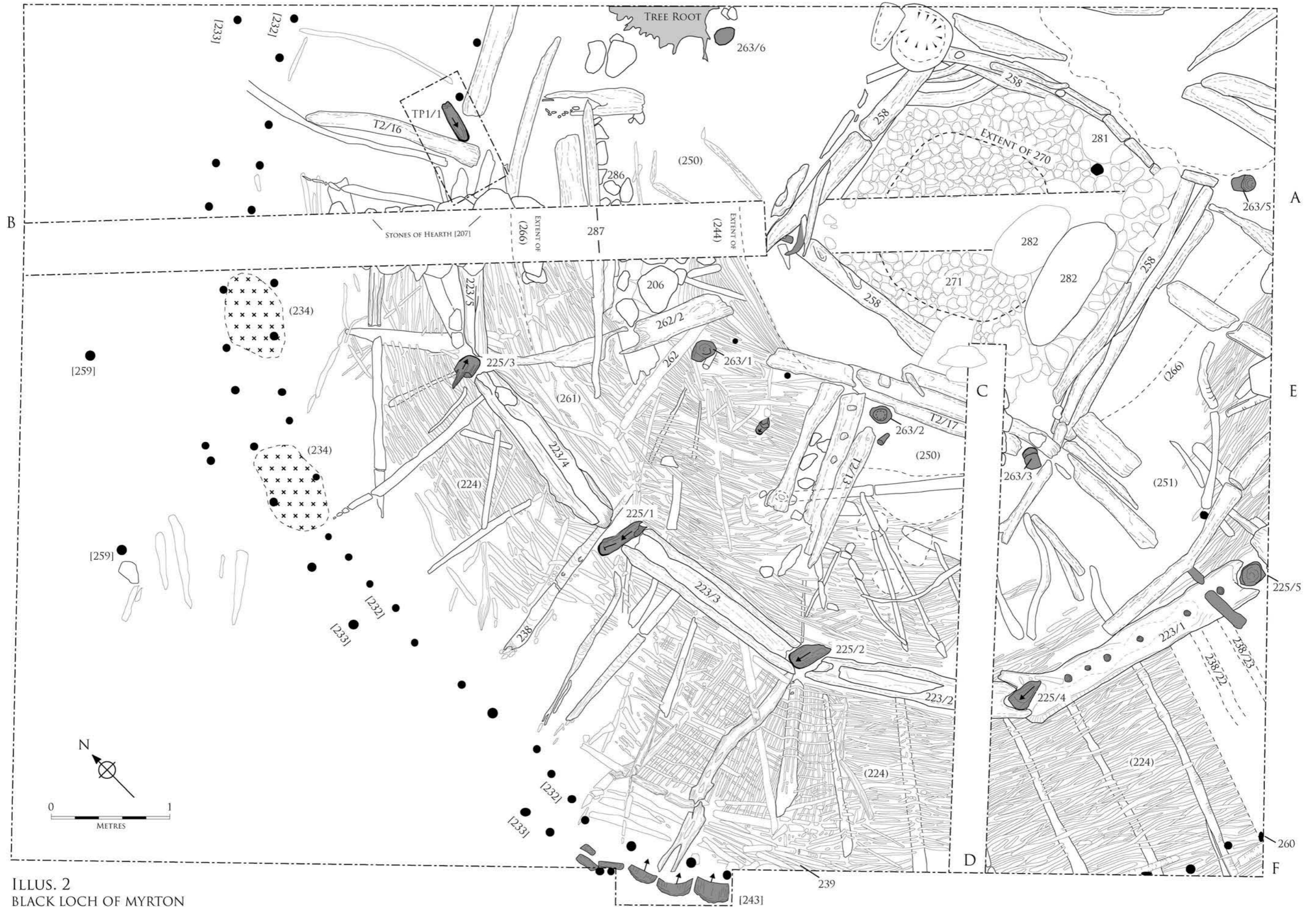
Other outreach activities at Whithorn Timescape as part of '*Whithorn: Hearth, Home & Farm*' included living history demonstrations, a 'crannog cookery' day, drystone dyking and traditional crafts workshops, and a programme of outreach for local primary schools that saw pupils learn about agriculture in the Iron Age. Thus, the excavations at BLM have acted as a springboard for the outreach activities, which are contributing more widely to strengthening the position and visibility of the Whithorn Trust.

Acknowledgements

As well as the authors the excavation was staffed by Hana Kdolska, Nick Johnstone, Yvonne Robertson and Charlotte Douglas. The scale of the excavation would not have been possible without the contribution of the volunteers. Professional volunteers included John Pickin, David Devereux and Tessa Poller. Volunteers from the local community included Helen and Mike Alexander, Anne Brown, Peter Buxton, Alex Currie, Adrian Davies, Ros Francis, Ben Glanville, Dannie Johnston, Tom McFarlane, Jamie-Ann Pirie and Isla Scott.



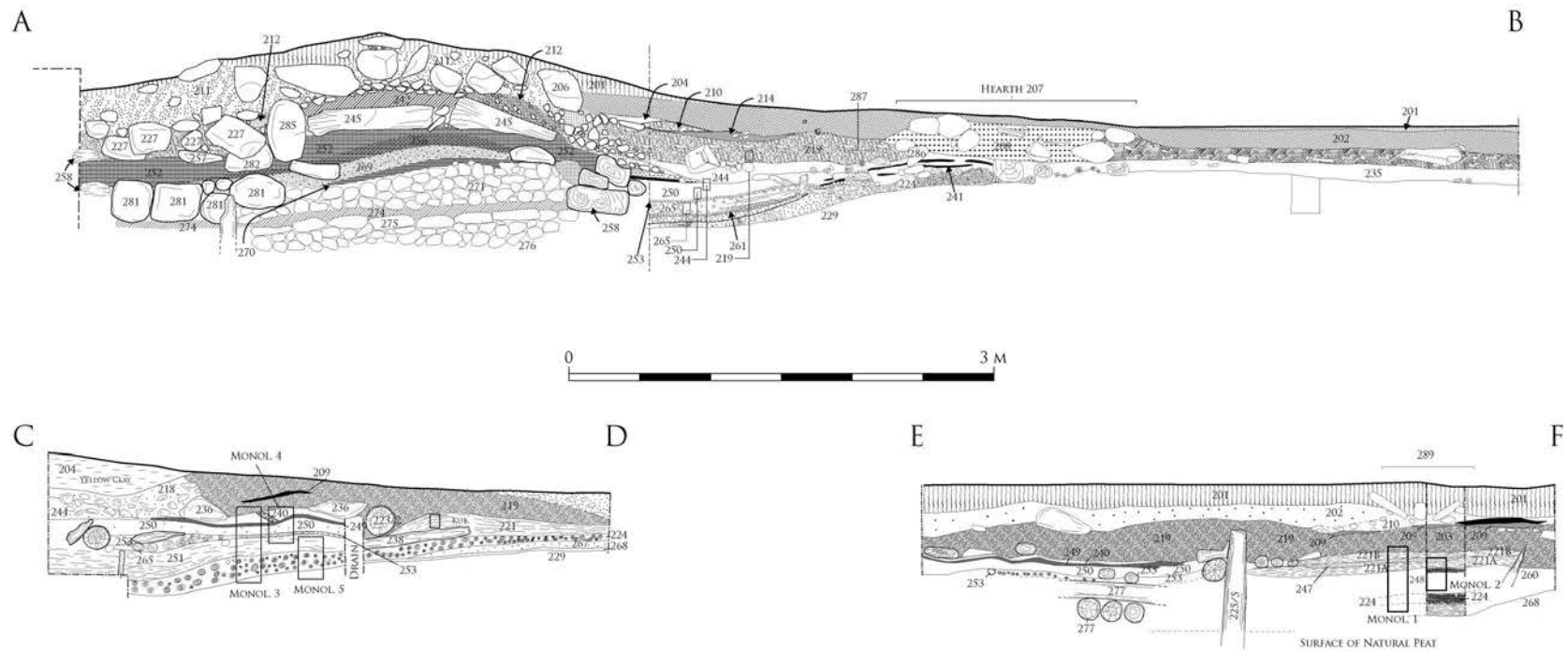
Illus 1; 2013 topographic survey showing location of Structure 2



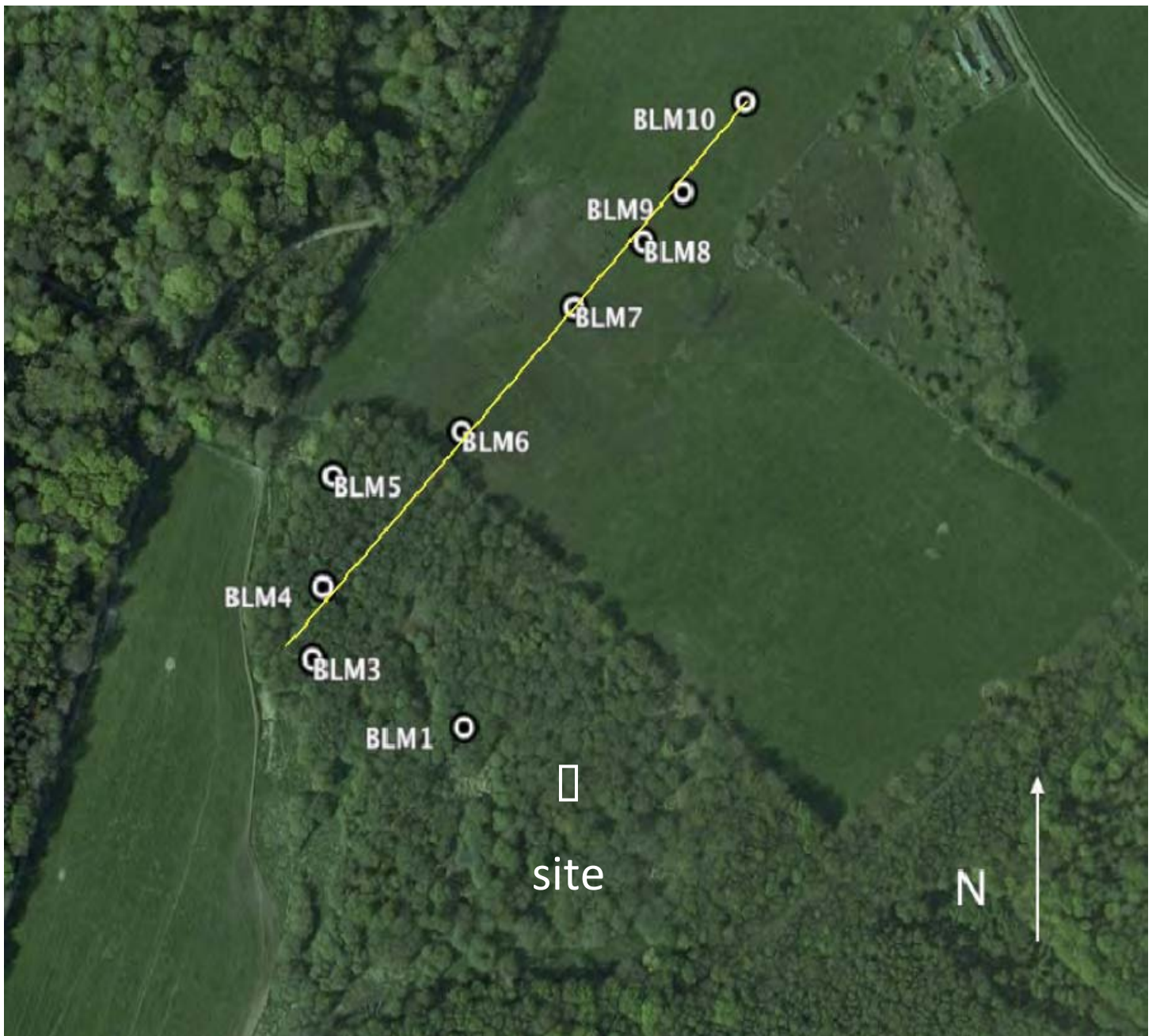
ILLUS. 2
 BLACK LOCH OF MYRTON
 STRUCTURE 2, WITH HEARTH 3 AND SUB-FLOOR CONSTRUCTION EXPOSED
 SCALE 1:75 @ A3



ILLUS. 3
 BLACK LOCH OF MYRTON
 STRUCTURE 2, WITH HEARTH 2 AND SUB-FLOOR CONSTRUCTION EXPOSED
 SCALE 1:75 @ A3



ILLUS. 4
 BLACK LOCH OF MYRTON
 SECTIONS AB, CD, EF
 SCALE 1:50 @A4



Illus 5: location of the coring points along the N transect



1. The foundation framework [277] looking E. The primary log can be seen just above the water level jointed between the two posts and in the section above it the alternating layers of brash and branchwood can be seen. More logs of the framework can be seen behind the outer post on the right, while behind the inner post on the left the upper timber of the hearth framework [258] is visible.



2. The foundation framework [277] after the removal of the brash and branchwood, exposing the stepped facade created by the alternating layers of logs set at right angles to each other



3. The stepped facade of [277] seen from above. The hearth framework [258] appears to be lying over the uppermost radial log, on which the ranging rod lies.



4. The radial timbers [238] of the sub-floor structure are visible around the perimeter of the structure over which are the wickerwork screens in varying degrees of preservation.



5. The best-preserved section of [224] showing the roughly constructed nature of the wickerwork screens that form the sub-floor surface



6. [254], the basketry screen. The bundles of branchwood [239] can be seen in the foreground



7. The garden tags indicate the location of quartz pebbles



8. One of the caches of quartz pebbles lying under basketry screen [254]



9. The wickerwork screen sub-floor [224] lying behind the sillbeam [223]. To the left under the ranging rod is a thick wedge of the brash and branchwood deposit [248]



10. The inner stakeline [232] seen in section



11. Two of the planks in [243], T2/14 and T2/15, in situ. Half of T2/15 still lies within the baulk.



12. Plank T2/15



13. One of the sillbeams [223] lying directly over the wickerwork screen sub-floor [224]. The natural peat [229] can be seen in the foreground and a remnant of the primary surface of rushes [267] can be seen in a dip in the peat just in front of the section.



14. Sillbeam [223]/1. One end has been roughly carved to fit around [225]/5 in lower righthand corner while a branch junction has been used at the other end to fit around [225]/4.



15. Hearth 3; the timber framework [258] is visible around the hearth, with posts at both corners. In the foreground within the framework the stones [281] lie under the large boulder [282] and beyond this the surface of the cobbles [271] are visible, with section through the hearth fills still in place.



16. Section through the infills of Hearth 3.



17. The hearth mound lies in the background and around it, in the foreground are extensive patches of the orange clay surface [240], seen on both sides of the N/S section.



18. Hearth 2; the kerb [257] lying within and over the timber framework [258]. Within the kerb the foundation surface for Hearth 2, [252] is visible.



19. Hearth 2; the inner kerb [285] lies around the S edge of the greywacke hearthstone [245]/1 and beyond that the other hearthstone [245]/2 can be seen lying on the slope of the mound and bedded in amongst [246] the cobble-rich pinky clay packing. [227], the halo of levelling stone associated with Hearth 1 is still in place behind the kerb on the left.



20. Hearth 2; the final infill [242] forms a raised circular area suggesting that parts of the kerb [285] have been removed.



21. Horizontal timbers [222] in the S half of the trench. The orange clay surface [240] can be seen below them and charred lengths of wood can be seen in the foreground.



22. The stone setting [215]



23. The stone setting [236]. Some of the stones can be seen projecting from the N/S baulk in the foreground. The stony layer [244] can be seen in the baulk of the drainage channel to the N of the hearth



24. The surface of the stony layer [244] is visible in the foreground, ending at another cluster of stones [286]



25. Hearth 1; [227], the halo of levelling stone is visible on the left under the ranging rod.



26. Features to the N of Structure 2. The cluster of flat stones [217] is just visible under excavation in the lefthand corner. In the immediate foreground the mixed organic deposit [231] is visible and in amongst the wood fragments one of the stakes [259] can be seen. The two lines of garden tags mark the inner and outer stakelines, [232] and [233] and within them one of the patches of charcoal-rich yellow clay [234] is visible.



27. Hearth [207]. The hearth debris [237] can just be seen in the foreground.



28. Trench 2 after turfing and initial cleaning. Hearth 1 and hearth [207] are both visible, as is the stone feature [288]. The stony spread [203] is visible over much of the N half of the trench.



29. Testpit 3. The oak stake TP3/1 lies with its tip to the right at the same level as the stones.



30. Testpit 5. Stone [506] are visible at the very end of the trench and to the left the charcoal-rich orange clay [504] can be seen. The timber framework below [504] can just be seen to the very left.

APPENDIX 1; CONTEXTS

Context	Type	Over	Cuts	Fill Of	Under	Cut By	Filled By	Same as	Within	Encloses	Description	Interpretation	Drawing	Photo No.s
Area: T2														
201	Deposit	202									Rooty topsoil covering entire trench - overlying c. 0.25 m in thickness	Topsoil		
202	Deposit	ALL			201						A yellow-brown clay soil, averaging 0.20 m thick and covering much of the trench - occasional fragments of charcoal and burnt bone throughout but otherwise homogenous. Interface with clayey occupation deposit (204) is clear.		2, 5	
203	Deposit				202			210			Spread of stones, mainly angular greywacke fragments averaging c. 0.07 m in diameter. Forming a spread across the SW corner of the trench.		2, 4	F1: 7903-7912
204	Deposit				202						Yellow-brown clay layer (slightly discontinuous) charcoal flecked silt. Distinct concentration of charcoal. Firm surface to trowel down to silt. Pockets of looser soil. Covers most of the E end of trench and around hearth.		2, 5	
205	Deposit				204			211?			Ashy, charcoal rich silty layer around hearth, interleaved with clay occupation deposit (204)	Overspill from Hearth 1	1, 5	
206	Structure										Large, blocky stones forming Hearth 1. Angular and sub-round blocks averaging 0.30 m across but including some up to 0.05 m across.	Upper level of hearth	1, 2, 3	F1: 7899, 7900-08, 7919-22,
207	Structure										Setting of rounded boulders, up to 0.40 m across forming a sub-rectangular setting and containing smaller, closely set angular stones averaging c. 0.10 m across.	Possible hearth	4, 7, 12	F1: 7913-7918
208	Deposit				202						An ashy, clayey deposit containing charcoal and burnt bone, overlying stone setting [207]			

Context	Type	Over	Cuts	Fill Of	Under	Cut By	Filled By	Same as	Within	Encloses	Description	Interpretation	Drawing	Photo No.s
209	Deposit				204						In E edge of trench. Yellow clay (204) removed in spits. Down onto (209), more yellow clay but with lots of patches of charcoal. Lying to E of N/S baulk. Context no. now refers to discontinuous layer of charcoal rich patches which extend over whole E end of trench with layer of thick yellow clay.	209A is an area of carbonised withies - aligned in parallel which might be the remains of a panel	4, 5, 20	
210	Deposit				204			203			Very mottled mixed layer. Charcoal rich, burnt bone with patches of clay. Looser than (204) and silt. Fire shattered stone throughout.	Same as (203) continuous stony deposit across SW corner of trench	5, 19	
211	Deposit	212			206			205?			Black grey loose sandy clay containing burnt bone, lumps of charcoal, fire shattered stone and fragments of daub [212].	Overspill from Hearth 1		
212	Deposit				206	211		242			Patch of pink grey clay at W edge of hearth mound lying under hearth stones [206] and [211]. Appears to be separate lump lying over hearthstone which has broken off		2, 6, 8	F1: 8152-55, 8161-62
213	Deposit							210?			Like 201 - mottled mixture of clay, charcoal, burnt bone - loose texture with less fire cracked stone. Observed N of W/E baulk			
214	Deposit				209, 210						Patch of orange sandy clay - observed E of NS trench but is beginning to appear on W side.		2, 4, 5, 6	F1: 7946-49
215	Structure	222			204				209		Discrete cluster of stones SE of hearth. Orthostat forming rough, rectangle.	Post packing or post pad? Excavation suggests this post-setting is lying over the timber [222]	4	7940-45
216	Deposit	217			202						Grey black, ashy clay with frequent charcoal and burnt bone, moderately compact, overlying stones (217), located in NW corner of trench		18	
217	Structure				216						Large flat stones located in NW corner of trench		7, 18	F1: 7986-8
218	Deposit				205, 219						Loose grey black, ashy soil with lots of small angular stones. Lies around SW edge of hearth mound.	Spill from Hearth 2	2,5	

Context	Type	Over	Cuts	Fill Of	Under	Cut By	Filled By	Same as	Within	Encloses	Description	Interpretation	Drawing	Photo No.s
219	Deposit	217, 244,			204, 214,			221			Smooth light brown peaty clay, very few inclusions, mottled yellow - almost no stone	Decomposed floor material?	2, 5, 12, 19, 20	
220	Deposit				210						Layer of charcoal lying immediately under 210 in N/S section. Chunky lumps	Could be part of same burning event as charring of 'timber' [222] and as the charcoal spread appearing in the SW/NE trench	5	
221	Deposit				219,2 20?						Layer very compressed plant litter flooring. Reeds and small twigs visible in layer. Very hard and shiny when just trowelled. Surviving in patches in N/S trench. In SE corner of trench (221) is between hurdle layers both above and below.		5, 19, 20	F1: 8037-59
222	Structure				219, 218						Horizontal timbers, charred all over upper surface. First seen in N/S trench		5, 6	F1: 7973-85
223	Structure										Large horizontal timbers (alder) seen in SW/NE trench. They lie tangentially around hearth and at junction there is an oak stake [225]. A horizontal alder is also visible in N/S section on the same alignment.		6, 18	F1: 8212-16, 8243-53, 8269-74, 8366-73
224	Structure	238									Horizontal withies in parallel alignment with larger timbers lying at right angles. Extends over much of S part of trench beyond tangential timber [223] - several different weaves so different screen	Flooring	6, 11, 12, 19, 20	F1: 8028-36, 8060-65, 8070-74, 8141-51, 8150-
225	Structure										Oak stakes of post-ring	Post-ring	6, 18	F1: 7973-8
226	Deposit				206			242			A compact, baked cream-orange clay packed onto hearth stones to create surface of Hearth 2. Directly beneath rounded cobbles of lower stones of [206]. Has been renumbered as (242) and sampled as such	Clay lining of Hearth 2		
227	Structure				206						Stone structure immediately E of heath in NE corner of trench, comprised of rounded and sub-angular stones averaging 0.20 m across, forming a kerb around hearth in NE corner of trench.	This stone setting acts as a buttress running around the E and N sides of the hearth.	3, 6	

Context	Type	Over	Cuts	Fill Of	Under	Cut By	Filled By	Same as	Within	Encloses	Description	Interpretation	Drawing	Photo No.s
228	Structure							232			Stakes - first seen in SW/NE trench probably same as stakeline [232]			
229	Deposit										Natural peat - smooth orange brown peat with no evidence of anthropogenic material. Trees roots and plant material within.			
230	Deposit	207			237						Clay lining of hearth [207] - a cream white compact clay baked onto stones [217]	Surface of hearth [207]		
231	Deposit				216						A mixed organic deposit containing wood fragments, frequent stones and charcoal, located in Nw corner of trench. Underlies (216), hearth deposits clearing from hearth [217]			
232	Structure				213			228?			Inner line of stakes - first seen N of W/E baulk and now extends S of baulk	Outer wall of Structure 2	6	F1: 7989-92, 8293-
233	Structure										Outer line of stakes - seen both N and S of W/E baulk	Outer wall of Structure 2	6	F1: 7989-92, 8413-
234	Deposit										Patches of daub and charcoal lying between stakeline [232] and [233]. S of W/E baulk there is a very dense patch.	Daub lining of outer wall of Structure 2?	6	
235	Deposit										Smooth orange/brown peaty clay silt. Woody fragments which form matrix of loose timbers lying to W of Hearth [107] at E of stakeline [233].			
236	Structure				214						Cluster of large cobbles lying to S of hearth mound and W of N/S baulk. Appeared very early as discrete cluster and initially thought to be a post pad like [215].		4, 6, 19	
237	Deposit	219			210						Bright orange clay with lots of charcoal and burnt bone and some fire cracked stones. Lying around Hearth [207] and over (230) in places.		7	7997-00
238	Deposit				219, 2						Radial timbers of Structure 2		11	F1: 8136-4
239	Structure				219						Bundle of larger branches/roots lying tangentially.			

Context	Type	Over	Cuts	Fill Of	Under	Cut By	Filled By	Same as	Within	Encloses	Description	Interpretation	Drawing	Photo No.s
240	Deposit	249			236, 222						Thick orange clay lying under stones [236[]] and extending under timbers [222] in E end of trench. Appears to be restricted to area within tangential timbers [223]. Deposit is approx 0.05 m thick and peels off cleanly onto burnt floor layer (249). N of W/E baulk (240) appears over (249).		2, 6, 19	F1: 8179-83, 8314-17
241	Deposit				210						Large spread of charcoal lying over W half of site within stakeline [228]		12	F1: 8077-81
242	Deposit							212			Very hard compact sandy orange clay which forms mound over large hearthstone.		2, 6	
243	Structure										Cluster of oak planks inserted vertically into the peat. Appears to lie at end of stakeline [228] T2/2, 3 and 4 (5 left in baulk in situ)		6, 16	
244	Deposit				213, 219						A very loose layer of fire shattered stone with a very wet peaty matrix containing frequent woody fragments, charcoal and burnt bone.		2	F1: 8175-78
245	Structure	246			212, 242						Huge stone slab which forms the hearth stone of Hearth 2		2, 8, 9	F1: 8152-55, 8161-
246	Deposit							252			Hard, concrete-like pinky grey compact clay with cobbles embedded in it.			
247	Deposit										A deposit of grey clay c. 5cm deep in extreme SE of trench - within laminar flooring (221)		6, 20	F1: 8163-74
248	Deposit				219						Deposit of thin twiggy branches in extreme SE of trench within flooring (221) and separate from matting [224]		6, 20	F1: 8163-74
249	Deposit	250			240						Layer of burnt flooring material - very similar to (221) but charred. Visible directly beneath orange clay (240) to S of hearth.		6, 19	F1: 8179-80, 8184-86
250	Deposit				249						A layer of compact laminar flooring material directly beneath (249) which is probably the burnt upper surface of it. Very similar to (221) but found within the beam ring [223]. Somewhat patchier and less continuous than (221) outside [223] on W side of the N/S baulk but thick on the E side.		18, 19	

Context	Type	Over	Cuts	Fill Of	Under	Cut By	Filled By	Same as	Within	Encloses	Description	Interpretation	Drawing	Photo No.s
251	Deposit				250						Compact laminar organics directly beneath (250) - distinct from (250) which peels off neatly onto the interface where there is frequent charcoal. Upper surface of (251) may be burnt (i.e. as 249 is to 250).		12, 18, 19	
252	Deposit	256			245						Layer of orange/grey clay containing wood fragments and frequent charcoal/burnt bone. Directly underlies Hearth 2 clabs [245] - probable upper lining of Hearth 3.		2, 10, 18	F1: 8192-97
253	Deposit	251			250						Layer of branches directly beneath (250) and above (251) comprising roundwood branches up to c. 0.05 m in diameter	Sub flooring for refurbishing floor (251)	19, 20	F1: 8263-68
254	Structure										The woven wickerwork screen. Previously included as part of [224] but it is clearly a discrete screen. Distinct from the bundles of brushwood on either side.		6, 11	
255	Deposit				245						Grey clay matrix of Hearth 2 - loose with small stone component		9	
256	Deposit				252						Grey clay with small stone forming basis of Hearth 3		2, 10, 18	
257	Structure	258									Large angular stones forming narrow kerb around Hearth 2		2, 10	
258	Structure				257, 252						Hexagonal timber framework containing Hearth 3		2, 10, 18	
259	Structure										2 stakes lying on W edge of trench	Could be the remains of Structure 1 ?		F1: 8256-61
260	Structure							232			Line of 4 stakes in SE corner of trench.	Probably inner stake line [232]	1, 18, 20	
261	Structure				262						Brushwood and radial sub-flooring lying within post ring		6, 12, 18	
262	Structure							253			Radial timbers lying within post ring - very decayed and disturbed. One is remains of sillbeam. Probably same deposit as jumbled branchwood [253].		18	

Context	Type	Over	Cuts	Fill Of	Under	Cut By	Filled By	Same as	Within	Encloses	Description	Interpretation	Drawing	Photo No.s
263	Structure										Innermost post structure - large posts, thick in places. Appears to be retaining horizontal timbers.		18	
264	Deposit	229			224						Small patches of plant litter lying under brushwood flooring in front of W/E baulk			
265	Deposit				261						Medium sized angular stones and small cobbles lying under [261]			
266	Deposit							247?			Thick grey clay, gritty component abutting timber framework [258] of Hearth 3. Possibly same as (247) in SE corner of trench.	18		F1: 8460-63
267	Deposit	229			268						Very thin layer of rushes lying immediately over natural peat and under wedge of brash [268].		19	
268	Deposit	267			224						Thick layer of brash underlying 224 in SE corner in front of N/S section. Sampled under 223/1.		19	
269	Deposit	270			252						Darker orange sandy clay in Hearth 3		2	
270	Deposit	271			269						Thin charcoal rich clay layer surface of Hearth 4		2	F1: 8415-2
271	Structure				270				258		Medium sized cobbles forming foundation layer of Hearth 3		2	F1: 8426-46
272	Structure										Small stakes uncovered during removal of flooring - no obvious pattern or function			
273	Structure							267			Radial timbers pinned at inner end by post [263] and at other end by post [225].			
274	Deposit				271						Thin charcoal rich layer in hearth underlying cobbles (271)		2	
275	Structure	276			274						Large flat stones up to 0.5m in diameter forming flat surface in Hearth 4		2	
276	Deposit				275						Cobbles underlying flat stones of [275]. Up to 0.25 m in diameter. Charcoal among the cobbles but this context is below the water table and soil sample was not collected as not secure. This deposit overlies natural peat.	Base of original hearth?	2	

Context	Type	Over	Cuts	Fill Of	Under	Cut By	Filled By	Same as	Within	Encloses	Description	Interpretation	Drawing	Photo No.s
---------	------	------	------	---------	-------	--------	-----------	---------	--------	----------	-------------	----------------	---------	------------

277	Structure										Large timbers forming gabion-like structure to the E of the hearth. Large radial jointed into parts of [225] and [263] below which there is a corduroy surface of large timbers. Other layers of large logs were felt below the surface of the water but it was not possible to excavate these.			
-----	-----------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	---	--	--	--

APPENDIX 2; DRAWINGS

Drawings

Drawing Register

Drawing No.	Area	F.No.	Details	Scale	Drawn By	Date
1	T2	206	Plan of upper hearth stones [206] prior to removal	1:20	NJ	04/07/2015
2	T2	201, 206	N-facing section through upper Hearth 1 deposits	1:20	NJ	06/07/2015
3	T2	206	Plan of lower [206] Hearth 1	1:20	NJ	06/07/2015
4	T2		Plan of Trench 2, upper levels	1:20	NJ	07/07/2015
5	T2		Section 2, E-facing section of N/S baulk	1:10	HK + BAC	07/07/2015
6	T2	223	Plan of Hearth level 2 showing timbers [223]	1:20	NJ	07/07/2015
7	T2	207, 217 + 237	Plan of NW corner of the trench showing 207, 217 + 237 (goes with DWG #6	1:20	NJ	11/07/2015
8	T2	245 + 212	Overlay of Hearth 2 showing level of hearthslabs [245] and extent of clay (212)	1:20	NJ	13/07/2015
9	T2	245	Overlay of Hearth 2 with clay (212) removed	1:20	YR	13/07/2015
10	T2	255, 256 257 + 252	Overlay of hearth showing (255), (256), (257), [258] and (252)	1:20	YR	14/07/2015
11	T2		Overlay of DWG #6 showing timber and wattle sample collection	1:20	CRD	14/07/2015
12	T2		S-facing section of W/E baulk	1:10	NJ	15/07/2015
13	TP5		Plan I of TP5	1:20	HK	15/07/2015
14	TP5		Plan II of TP5	1:20	HK	15/07/2015
15	T2		N-facing section of TP5	1:10	HK	16/07/2015
16	T2		Section across [243] Timber 15	1:10	TIP	16/07/2015
17	T2		Section through deposit above [277]	1:10	NJ	17/07/2015
18	T2	261	Plan of Hearth 3 and [261]	1:20	NJ	17/07/2015
19	T2		W-facing section of N/S baulk	1:10	AC	17/07/2015
20	T2		W-facing section of E baulk	1:10	MS	14/07/2015
21	T2	256, 257, 258	Plan of Hearth 3 showing (256), [257] and [258]	1:20	NJ	16/07/2015
22	T2	270, 271, 258	Plan of Hearth 3 showing (270), [271] and [258]	1:20	NJ	17/07/2015
23	TP3		Plan and section of TP3	1:20	BG	07/07/2015

APPENDIX 3; PHOTOGRAPHS

Photos

Photographic Register

FilmNo	From	To	Area	F. no	Subject	From
<i>FILM</i>						
1	7884 to	7891	T2	203, 204, 206	Trench after the removal of 202, showing clay surface 204, stones 203 and hearth level 1 [206]	SW
	7892 to	7998	T2	203, 204, 206	rench after the removal of 202, showing clay surface 204, stones 203 and hearth level 1 [206]	NW
	7900 to	7902	T2	206	Hearth level 1 [206]	S
	7904 to	7908	T2	206	Hearth level 1 [206]	NE
	7909 to	7912	T2	203	Stones (203) after cleaning	SW
	7913 to	7915	T2	207	Stone setting [207]	SW
	7916 to	7918	T2	207	Stone setting [207]	NW
	7919 to	7920	T2	206	Lower level of Hearth 1 [206]	NE
	7921 to	7922	T2	206	Lower level of Hearth 1 [206]	SW
	7923 to	7925	T2	206	Lower level of Hearth 1 [206]	S
	7927 to	7928	T2	206	Lower level of Hearth 1 [206]	N
	7929 to	7935	T2	206	Hearth 1 [206] after removal of baulk	NE
	7936 to	7939	T2	206	Hearth 1 [206] after removal of baulk	NW
	7940 to	7942	T2	215	Stone post setting [215]	NE
	7944 to	7945	T2	215	Stone post setting [215]	
	7946 to	7947	T2	214	Orange clay/daub deposit (214) pre-ex	E
	7948 to	7949	T2	214	Orange clay/daub deposit (214) pre-ex	S
	7950 to	7951	T2		NW corner of trench after removal of (202)	W
	7952 to	7958	T2		Section 1: E-facing section of N/S baulk	E
	7959 to	7963	T2		Hearth 2 after cleaning	NW
	7964 to	7967	T2		Hearth 2 after cleaning	SE
	7968 to	7972	T2		Hearth 2 after cleaning	NE
	7973 to	7985	T2	222, 225	Timbers [222] - [225] in first slot	
	7986 to	7988	T2	217, 207	Hearth [217] and N side of [207]	W
	7989 to	7992	T2	232, 233	Exposure of stake rings [232]/[233] W of [207]	W
	7993 to	7994	TP3		Oak timber TP3/1 in situ	W
	7995 to	7996	TP3		Oak timber TP3/1 in situ	S
	7997 to	8000	T2	207, 237	Hearth [207] with [237] surrounding	SW
	8001 to	8009	TP3/1		Timber TP3/1 after lifting	
	8010 to	8014	T2		Pebble cache SF 66 in situ	S
	8015 to	8018	TP3/1		Worked end of timber TP3/1	
	8019 to	8027	T2	221	Timbers after cleaning onto floor (221)	E
	8028 to	8033	T2		Hurdling flooring (224)	S
	8034 to	8036	T2	224	Hurdle flooring (224) after cleaning	S
	8037 to	8059	T2	221	Trench after cleaning onto floor (221)	E, NE, NW
	8060 to	8065	T2	224	Details of hurdle flooring (224)	S

FilmNo	From	To	Area	F. no	Subject	From
1	8066 to	8069	T2	207	Hearth [207] part-ex	S, SW
	8070 to	8076	T2	224	Details of hurdle flooring (224)	S
	8077 to	8081	T2	241	Charcoal layer (241) Pre-ex	SW
	8082 to	8135	T2		Shots of hearth level 2 and overall trench	S, N, E, W
	8136 to	8140	T2	238	Shots of timbers [238] to E of baulk before sampling	E, S
	8141 to	8151	T2	224	Wattle flooring [224] close to E/W baulk	S, SW
	8152 to	8155	T2	245	Hearth 2 after removal of (212)	W
	8156 to	8160	T2	224	Wattle flooring [224] close to E/W baulk	E
	8161 to	8162	T2	245	Hearth 2 after removal of (212)	N
	8163 to	8168	T2	247	Clay (247) and branches (248) in SE corner	E
	8169 to	8174	T2	247, 248	Clay (247) and branches (248) in SE corner	S
	8175 to	8178	T2	244	Wattle flooring [224] in S area of trench	S
	8179 to	8180	T2	249	Orange clay (240) before removal	E
	8181 to	8183	T2	240	Orange clay (240) before removal	S
	8184 to	8186	T2	249	Burnt flooring deposit (249) in situ	E
	8187 to	8189	T2		Part-ex shots of trench 3	E
	8190 to	8191	T2		Part-ex shots of trench 3	W
	8198 to	8211	T2	224	Tags marking quartz stones over [224]	W, SW
	8212 to	8216	T2	223	[223] tangential timber with stakeholes	E
	8220 to	8240	TP5		Test pit 5 - various views	
	8243 to	8247	T2	223	[223] tangential timbers with stakeholes	E
	8248 to	8263	T2		Holed timber of [223] and wattle flooring	NE, S
	8249 to	8253	T2	223	Detail of junction between [223] and stakes	
	8256 to	8261	T2	259	Box section through stakes [259]	W
	8263 to	8268	T2	253	Timbers (253) before removal	N
	8269 to	8274	T2	223	Outer stake ring [223] after sectioning	W, N
	8275 to	8279	T2		Hearth part-ex showing lower kerb	E, N
	8280 to	8281	TP5		TP5 post-ex	E
	8282 to	8287	TP5		TP5 post-ex	W
	8284 to	8287	TP5		TP5 post-ex	N
	8288 to	8292	TP5		TP5 post-ex	N
	8293 to	8309	T2	232	Inner stake ring [232] after section	W, N
	8310 to	8313	T2		Timber 15 (oak staves) in situ	
	8314 to	8317	T2		Clay (240) overlying burnt surface	S, E
	8318 to	8334	T2		Hearth 3 (with remains of kerb Hearth 2)	N, NE
	8335 to	8339	T2		Timber 15 (staves with holes) in situ	N, W
	8340 to	8347	T2		Hearth 3 pre-excavation	N, NE
	8364 to	8365			Working shot showing Hearth 3	E
	8366 to	8373	T2	223	Tangential of [223] overlying radials and flooring	S
	8374 to	8376	T2		Holed timber 15 after removal	
	8377 to	8382	T2		W-facing section of N/S baulk	W

FilmNo	From	To	Area	F. no	Subject	From
1	8383 to	8398	T2		W-facing section of trench	W
	8399 to	8403	T2		E-facing section of N/S baulk (bad light)	E
	8404 to	8410			Test pits 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9	
	8411 to	8412	T2	232	Stakes 18-22 inner line [232]	W
	8413 to	8414	T2	233	Stakes 11-15 outer line [233]	E
	8415 to	8419	T2	270	Hearth showing extent of (270)	N
	8420 to	8422	T2	270	Hearth showing extent of (270)	NE
	8423 to	8423	T2		Working shots	
	8426 to	8427	T2	271	Hearth showing [271]	N
	8428 to	8429	T2	271	Hearth showing [271]	NW
	8430 to	8431	T2		Hearth showing [271]	N
	8432 to	8437	T2		Hearth prior to removal of [271] - N-facing section	N
	8440 to	8444	T2		Hearth prior to removal of [271] - N-facing section	N
	8445 to	8446	T2		Hearth prior to removal of [271] - S-facing section	S
	8447 to	8459	T2		W-facing section of N/S baulk	W
	8460 to	8463	T2		Hearth after removal of grey clay (266)	
	8464 to	8468	T2		Section through floors running SE from hearth	SW
	8468 to	8439	T2		Hearth prior to removal of [271] - S-facing section	S
	8469 to	8470	T2		W-facing sections of trench - detail of floor	W

APPENDIX 4; FINDS

Finds Register

Finds Register

Find No.	Context	Material	Description
1	202	ST	Red pebble
2	203	VI	Chip of blue glass
3	201		General topsoil finds including burnt bone and stone
4	203	ST	Pebble - polished small stone?
5	203	ST	Blue stone pebble
6	203	ST	Flat stone
7	203	ST	Smooth pebble
8	203	ST	Hammer stone/grinder
9	202	ST	Smooth pebble
10	202	ST	Smooth pebble
11	202	ST	Smooth pebble
12	203	ST	Smooth pebble
13	203	ST	Smooth quartz pebble
14	208	BO	Fragments of burnt bone
15	205	ST	Possible quern fragments
16	204	ST	Flint flake
17	204	ST	Smooth quartz pebble
18	210	BO	Unburnt teeth
19	204	ST	Shiny pebble
20	204	ST	Possible rubbing stone
21	204	ST	Smooth pebble
22	204	BO	Unburnt teeth
23	209	ST	Flat pebble
24	209	ST	Smooth pebble
25	209	ST	Polished broken pebble
26	213	ST	Smoother
27	210	ST	Quern fragment?
28	213	ST	Possible whetstone
29	213	ST	Possible stone tool
30	210	ST	Stone tool
31	210	ST	Red pebble
32	213	ST	Possible rubber

Find No.	Context	Material	Description
33	211	ST	Red pebble
34	221	ST	Quartz pebble
35	213	ST	Smooth pebble
36	209	ST	Smooth pebble
37	231	ST	Flint blade
38	209	ST	Large polished pebble
39	219	ST	Cobble with smoothed side
40	209	ST	Cluster of quartz pebbles
41	209	ST	Polished pebble?
42	209	ST	Polished pebble
43	U/S	ST	Polished pebble
44	209	ST	Red stone
45	219	ST	Cluster of smooth pebble - quartz and flint including flint core
46	209	ST	Flint pebble
47	219	ST	Quartz pebble
48	219	ST	Blueish/grey polished pebble
49	209	ST	Smooth quartz pebble
50	210	ST	Possible quern stone
51	215	ST	Possible quern stone
52	210	ST	Flint flake
53	209	ST	Possible quern stone
54	210	ST	Polished/ fire cracked pebble
55	210	ST	Smooth quartz pebble
56	210	ST	Worked stone
57	202	ST	Assortment of smooth pebbles
58	210	ST	Flint flake (debitage) - burnt?
59	219	ST	Broken polished stone
60	213	ST	Smooth quartz pebble
61	213	ST	Smooth quartz pebble
62	219	ST	Smooth pebble
63	U/S	ST	Quartz pebble
64	219	ST	Quartz pebble
65	219	ST	Possible rubbing stone fragment
66	213	ST	Cluster of quartz pebbles
67	210	ST	Smooth pebble with pattern

Find No.	Context	Material	Description
68	210	ST	Possible stone tool fragment
69	219	ST	Smooth quartz pebble
70	210	ST	Broken quartz pebble
71	241	ST	Smooth quartz pebble
72	224	ST	Cluster smooth pebbles
73	241	ST	Smooth quartz pebble
74	241	ST	Possible rubbing stone (broken)
75	241	ST	Smooth quartz pebble
76	244	ST	Smooth flint pebble
77	244	ST	Whetstone?
78	241	ST	Possible hammer stone
79	241	CE	Clay thumb pot
80	231	ST	Possible hammer stone/quern stone
81	241	ST	Possible hammer/rubber stone
82	241	BO	Animal teeth
83	244	ST	Hammer stone
84	250	ST	Flint core
85	244	ST	Smooth large pebble
86	236	ST	Quernstone
87	221	ST	Greenish pebble (large)
88	241	ST	Smooth quartz pebbles
89	244	ST	Quartz pebbles
90	244	ST	Quartz hammerstone
91	244	ST	Round polished stone
92	244	ST	Whetstone
93	250	ST	Possible hammerstone
94	244	ST	Quartz pebble
95	244	ST	2 quartz pebbles
96	244	ST	Cluster of quartz pebbles
97	244	ST	Quartz/possible hammer stone
98	250	ST	Smooth quartz pebble
99	250	ST	Smooth quartz pebble
100	244	ST	Smooth quartz pebble
101	250	ST	Large flat stone - possibly polished. Quern?

Find No.	Context	Material	Description
102	250	ST	Quartz hammer stone/polisher
103	250	ST	Possible hammer stone/polisher
104	261	WO	Offcut
105	251	ST	Cluster of quartz pebbles
106	224	ST	2 quartz pebbles
107	251	ST	Smooth quartz pebble
108	251	ST	Cracked rubber stone
109	241	ST	Possible stone tool
110	244	BO	Unburnt animal teeth and burnt bone
111	244	ST	Flint core
112	241	ST	Burnt flint
113	248	ST	Smooth quartz pebble
114	244	ST	2 Smooth quartz pebbles
115	266	ST	Large quartz pebble
116	265	ST	Large rubber stone
117	244	ST	Smooth quartz pebble
118	251	ST	Large cracked quartz pebble
119	250	ST	Cluster of quartz pebbles

APPENDIX 5; STANDARD BULK SAMPLES

Project: 60066/15 Bulk samples

Context	Number
202	1
204	4
205	1
208	1
209	6
210	2
211	1
212	2
213	1
214	2
216	2
218	4
219	4
220	1
221	2
230	2
234	1
237	3
240	1
241	2
242	2
244	1
247	1
248	2
249	1
250	2
251	2
252	2
255	2
256	2
261	1
264	1
266	1
267	1
268	2
269	1
270	2
271	1
274	1
503	2

APPENDIX 6; SPECIAL SAMPLES

WOOD SAMPLES

Context	Sample	Comments
209	A	Charcoal
222	T2/1	
222	T2/6	
222	T2/7	
222	T2/8	
222	T2/9	
222	T2/10	
222	T2/11	
222	T2/12	roundwood splinter
222?	T2/17	horizontal
223	1	sillbeam with holes
223	2	sillbeam?
223	3	sillbeam?
223	4	sillbeam?
223	5	sillbeam?
224	1 to 15	Brushwood
224	16 to 30	Brushwood
224		X3 stakes & strip samples
225	1	stake
225	2	stake
225	3	stake
225	4	stake
225	5	stake
225?	T2/16	horizontal
232	1	stake
232	2	stake
232	3	stake
232	4	stake
232	5	stake
232	6	stake
232	7	stake
232	8	stake
232	9	stake
232	10	stake
232	11	stake
232	12	stake
232	13	stake
232	14	stake
232	15	stake
232	16	stake
232	17	stake
232	18	stake
232	19	stake
232	20	stake
232	21	stake
232	22	stake
232	23	stake

MONOLITHS

No.	Size
1	50cm
2	25cm
3	50cm
4	25cm
5	25cm

KUBIENAS

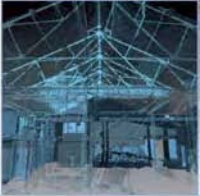
No	Context
1	244
2	219
3	250
4	265
5	221

GRID SAMPLES

204-26
204-27
204-28
204-29
221/1-221/7
250/1
250/2
250/3
250/4
250/5
251/1-4

232	24	stake
233	1	stake
233	2	stake
233	3	stake
233	4	stake
233	5	stake
233	6	stake
233	7	stake
233	8	stake
233	9	stake
233	10	stake
233	11	stake
233	12	stake
233	13	stake
233	14	stake
233	15	stake
233	16	stake
238	1 to 23	radial timbers
243	T2/2	
243	T2/3	
243	T2/4	
243	T2/5	
243	T2/14	
243	T2/15	
251	T1	offcut
254	H1 to 25 V:	Woven hurdle
258	1	horizontal - charred
258	1	
258	2	
259	1	stake
259	2	stake
260	1	stake
260	2	stake
260	3	stake
260	4	stake
261	SF104	Offcut
262	1	sillbeam? #13
262	2	horizontal - #13
263	1	large stake
263	2	large stake
263	3	post
263	4	stake
263	5	stake
263	6	stake
263	7	stake
263?	T2/13	fallen post?
267	1	offcut?
272	1	stake
272	2	stake
272	3	stake

277	1	foundation horiz
277	2	foundation horiz
277	3	foundation horiz
277	4	foundation horiz
277	5	foundation horiz
277	6	foundation horiz
277	7	foundation horiz
277	8	foundation horiz
TP3	1	stake
TP3	TP3/1	loose wood frags inc offcut
TP5	TP5/3	stake
TP5	TP5/10	stake



AOC Archaeology Group, Edgefield Industrial Estate, Edgefield Road, Loanhead EH20 9SY

tel: 0131 440 3593 | fax: 0131 440 3422 | e-mail: edinburgh@aocarchaeology.com

www.aocarchaeology.com