

Old Knock Castle, North Ayrshire: Archaeological Mitigation

Data Structure Report



by Louise Turner

issued 27th August 2015

on behalf of Mr Bruce Walker

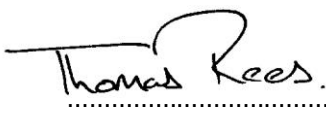
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Signed  Date27th August 2015.....

In keeping with the procedure of Rathmell Archaeology Limited this document and its findings have been reviewed and agreed by an appropriate colleague:

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Introduction

1. This Data Structure Report has been prepared on behalf of Mr Bruce Walker, in respect of the renewal of Old Knock Castle, near Largs. The archaeological works were designed to mitigate the impact on the archaeological remains within the development area during the construction programme.
2. North Ayrshire Council required a programme of archaeological works to be undertaken as a requirement of the granted planning consent. The West of Scotland Archaeology Service ('WoSAS'), who advise North Ayrshire Council on archaeological matters, provided guidance on the structure of archaeological works required to mitigate development works.
3. Rathmell Archaeology Limited was appointed by Mr Bruce Walker to undertake the development of the archaeological mitigation. This Archaeological Data Structure Report details the mitigation works pertaining to all aspects of the demolition and subsequent development.
4. The project works were outlined in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Rees & Turner 2012), which was agreed with the West of Scotland Archaeology Service.

Site Location and Proposed Development

5. Old Knock Castle is located to the north of Largs, North Ayrshire, centred on National Grid reference ²19335 ⁶63112. The remains of this small castle (WoSAS SMR ref 5294, Canmore ID 40716) stand on the edge of a stream and command an extensive view to the west. The unrestored structure consisted of a rectangular block comprising a four-storey-and-attic tower-house, with a two-storey range adjoining to the east. The structure is built on a 'Z'-plan with a complete and restored round tower at the SW angle, and the remains of another round tower at the NE angle. The latter stands about 3.0m high. The remains of a N-S running stretch of courtyard or barmkin wall has an entrance surviving *in situ*: it is possible that buildings abutted this courtyard wall, presumably comprising lean-to structures built against the interior face.
6. A modern parapet with angle turret surmounts this wall which bears a stone inscribed "Repaired in 1853." This wall also contains date stones (*ex situ*) inscribed '1603' and '1604', the initials 'I B' being present on the latter. The whole building has been restored and has, in parts, been modernised – at the start of these archaeological works, the full extent of this restoration remained uncertain. Apart from the short N-S stretch of barmkin wall extending S from the tower-house, no additional traces of such a feature are visible.
7. The structure of Old Knock Castle is a Category B Listed Building protected under the *Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Act 1997*. It is not, however, a Scheduled Monument, protected under the terms of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979; nor are there any such Scheduled Monuments occurring within the development area.
8. Prior to the current development works, there had been no archaeological investigations at Old Knock Castle.

Historical and Archaeological Background

9. This Data Structure Report will make reference to previous work undertaken on this site from 2012 onwards and it is assumed that the reader will have access to the appropriate reports. An assessment of the historical and architectural development of Old Knock Castle is contained within the Desk Based Assessment for these works (Turner 2012).

Project Works

10. The programme of works took place over an extended period between 2012 and 2015. These commenced with site investigation works and the monitoring of an access track, followed by ground reduction within the eastern range element of the castle. Small-scale excavations at the west end of the E range also took place during this phase. Monitoring and recording of alterations to the building's fabric then followed, with limited excavations for drainage in the courtyard area then followed by more extensive ground-breaking works to the west of the castle (the W terrace). The scope of these works is described in greater detail below.
11. The development area occupied a level grassy terrace overlooking a steep-sided ravine to the north and approached by gently sloping ground from the east. The ground also dropped sharply to the west, along a roughly N-S running break of slope which defined the western edge of the W terrace, some 20m west of the castle's western limits. The ruins of Old Knock Castle sat amongst a wider expanse of gardens and parkland: the ground in its immediate vicinity appeared to have been landscaped, with some mature deciduous trees and shrubs present in the vicinity.
12. All works complied with the Written Scheme of Investigation (Rees and Turner 2012) all required works were monitored and any potential archaeological features were investigated and recorded. All works complied with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Standards and Policy Statements and Code of Conduct and Historic Scotland Policy Statements.

Findings: Trenching

Access Track

13. The initial works which took place on-site comprised the stripping of the access track and an associated area measuring 23 x 4m which was set aside for bunding (see Figure 1). Work took place between 28th and 29th May, 2012, and was undertaken variously by a small tracked CAT 302.5 mini-digger (for the future bund site) and a larger 13-tonne 360° tracked excavator (for the access road).
14. The findings of this initial set of exploratory works revealed no significant archaeology (Figure 2a), but provided a valuable insight into the broad trends which might be expected to occur across the development area. Towards the eastern, upslope, end of the access track, the topsoil was very shallow, measuring only 0.1m deep, loosely compacted and very rooty in character. The subsoil throughout the length of the track was broadly similar in character, comprising a brownish pink-red silty clay, moderately compacted. This was characterised variously as (002) and (004), with (002) representing a more stony variant occurring at the western end of the track and (004) a less stony deposit encountered at the east end. Outcropping sandstone was evident at shallow depth at various points along the length of the track.
15. In the western portion of the access track, closer to the castle, subsoil (002) showed increasing signs of disturbance and included demolition debris in ever greater quantities. This material included broken chunks of sandstone, mortar. Bitumen, brick and some glass. These finds were predominantly modern, suggesting demolition activities occurring in the late 19th or 20th century, and the layer itself was left undisturbed with geotextile placed over the top to provide a base for the trackway.

Percolation Pits/Test Pits

16. Following the completion of the access track, work then started on two percolation pits (Pp1 & Pp2) and four test pits (TP1-4), all located in the immediate vicinity of the castle. These works took place on 5th and 6th July, 2012. The excavations were undertaken using a 4 tonne mini-digger.

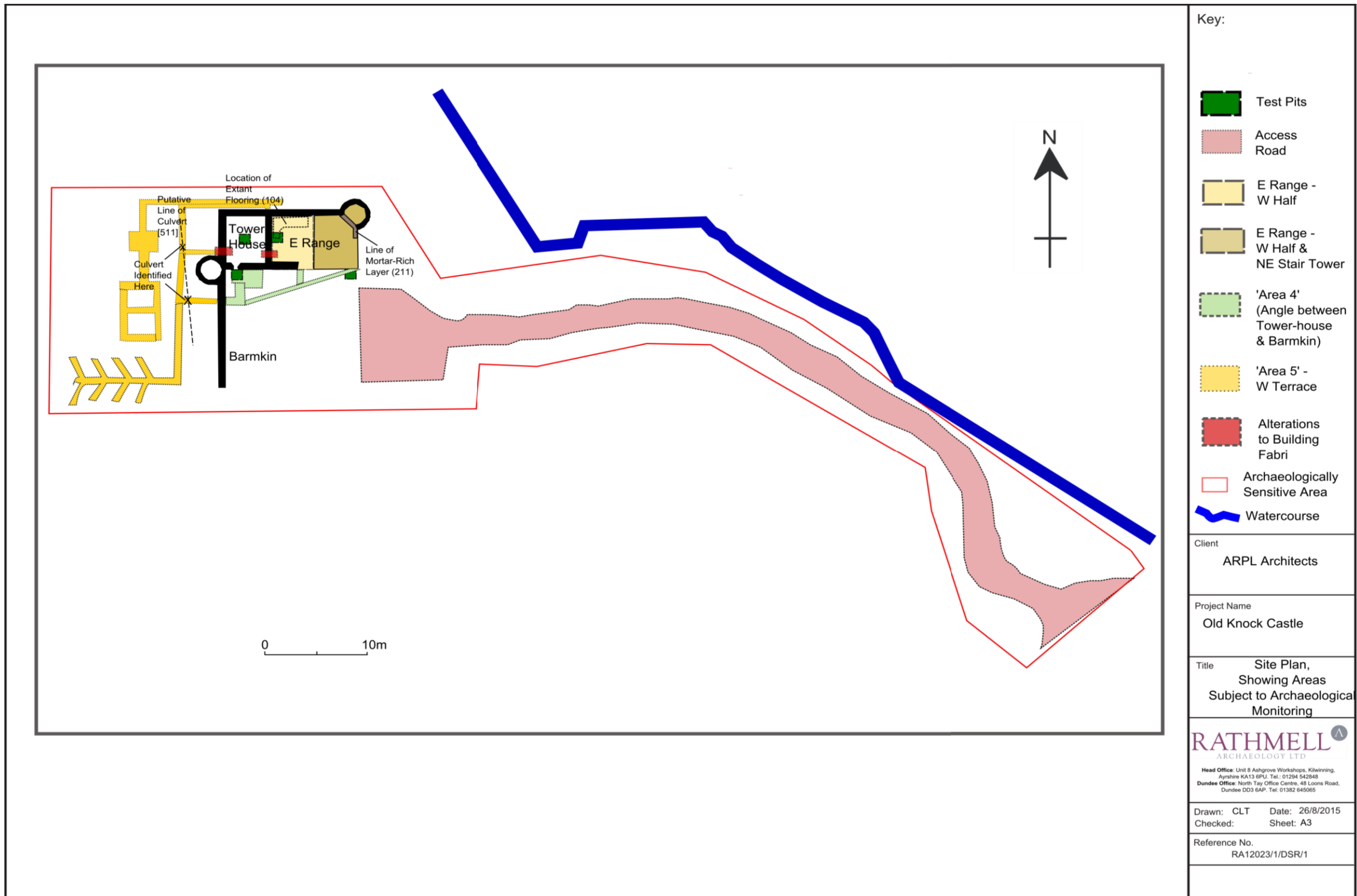


Figure 1: Plan of Areas Subject to Archaeological Monitoring

17. The percolation pits were located between 12 and 15m west of the castle's component structures, with Pp1 measuring 2.54 x 1.45m in extent and Pp2 measuring 1.7 x 1.3m in extent. Neither revealed any significant archaeology. The topsoil was similar to (001), though more grey black in colour, perhaps reflecting more intensive horticultural use of this portion of the site, which lay within a grassy sward as opposed to a wooded area. Topsoil depth varied between 0.2 and 0.3m, with (001) immediately overlying sandstone bedrock in both instances (Figure 2b).
18. The four test pits explored various locations in and around the tower-house and E range. Test Pit 1 was located at the doorway of tower-house, while Test Pit 2 was located within the interior of this same feature. Test Pit 3 was placed within the E range, abutting the E external wall of the tower-house (placed centrally along the line of this wall), while Test Pit 4 was placed on the putative line of the S wall of the range in an appropriate location to catch any surviving subsurface traces of the east end.
19. Test Pit 1 measured 1.2 x 1.4m in extent, and cut through a deposit of demolition debris (010), comprising chunks of sandstone masonry, sherds of white glazed white earthenware, glass and broken slates, set within a loose, grey-black clayey sandy silt matrix. The pit was excavated to a depth of 0.6m, but the base of (010) was not reached.
20. Test Pit 2 measured 0.7 x 0.6m in extent and was excavated to a depth of 0.9m. Beneath the extant concrete floor and underlying bedding layer was a layer of demolition material (007), which comprised a deposit of broken sandstone chunks 0.2m deep with some fragments of slate present. Below this, at a depth of 0.3m, was a brown-yellow clay sand with frequent charcoal flecks (008) which was interpreted as a pre-demolition level. It was postulated at this early stage that this particular layer may have been contemporary with castle's earlier occupation and use; consequently, it was sampled revealing a mixture of sandstone and charcoal.
21. Located immediately adjacent to the eastern external wall of the tower-house (later incorporated into the larger structure as an internal division between the tower-house and adjacent E range), one of the main purposes of Test Pit 2 was to establish the depth of the wall face and to investigate the possibility of there being any foundations cut into the bedrock. Large stones were noted at a high level, though at this time they were interpreted as demolition material similar to (010), rather than being interpreted as a structural feature. With the benefit of hindsight, it is possible to suggest that a small 'L'-shaped portion of slabbed floor [104] (see Excavations – W End of E Range) was in fact present in the NW corner and along the N edge of TP3 (Figure 3b). However, it is apparent that most of this feature had already been grubbed out over much of the extent of the area covered by the pit prior to the investigative works.
22. Placed in order to try and identify the line of the S wall at its E end, Test Pit 4 proved to be of extremely shallow depth, with topsoil (001) coming straight down onto bedrock at a depth of 0.29m.

Excavations – W End of E Range

23. With test pitting completed, ground reduction then took place within the footprint of the E range. This took place in two discrete stages: firstly, ground levels were reduced by around 0.4-0.6m across the W half of the E Range, with similar ground reduction later taking place across the E half. This latter work was accompanied by the stripping of overlying soft sediment from the turnpike stair in the NE corner. Together, both phases of ground reduction removed overlying sediments from a roughly 'L'-shaped area of ground measuring a maximum of 6 x 4.5m in extent, and incorporating the locations of two of the earlier Test Pits, TP's 3 and 4.



Figure 2a: Looking west along line of access road, post-excavation



Figure 2b: Post-excavation view of Percolation pit 2, from S



Figure 3a: Test Pit 1: View on plan, showing (008) at base of pit



Figure 3b: Test Pit 3, showing first exposure of cobbled floor (104)

24. Ground reduction commenced in the NE corner of the structure. Here, a loose, greyish brown-black sandy clay-silt topsoil (101), humic in character and with frequent inclusions of small stones and finds of white glazed white earthenware, modern glass and red earthenware flower-pot overlay a compact, mid-brown silty-clay demolition layer (102) which contained numerous fragments of broken sandstone chunks, roofing slates and occasional sherds of white glazed white earthenware. This layer was comparable with deposit (010), as characterised in the earlier test-pitting exercise.
25. Beneath (102), a line of stones (104) was seen to extend eastwards from the western wall of the tower-house. This feature was thought at first to comprise part of a wall, perhaps representing a broadening of the adjacent found. However, as work progressed it soon became apparent that this was not the case: (104) represented instead the fragmented remains of a paved or cobbled surface, potentially contemporary with the E Range.
26. Cobbled surface (104) had been truncated along its S and E edges, surviving as a roughly 'L'-shaped feature which measured a maximum of 2.9m from E-W by 1.8m transversely (Figures 4a & 5). A concentration of heat-affected stones (114) was identified within this feature in the vicinity of the W wall (i.e. the external E wall of the tower-house) – following their removal, the soil beneath also showed signs of heating (Figure 4b), indicating that this had once been the site of a substantial fireplace, perhaps arguing that the ground floor room of the E range may once have functioned as the kitchen.
27. The removal of cobbled surface (104) revealed an underlying deposit (116) which comprised a loose, mid-brown silty-clay with occasional charcoal flecks, and occasional fragments of burnt bone and oyster shell. This varied in depth between 0.1 and 0.2m, and produced one body sherd derived from a post-medieval reduced ware vessel. Perhaps functioning as a bedding layer for the cobbled surface, this layer was similar in character to deposit (008), as identified at the base of TP1.
28. Deposit (116) itself overlay a more mixed deposit, (120), which comprised merging lenses of light grey-brown and mid red-brown sandy clay. Numerous fragments of pink sandstone were present, along with occasional lenses of degraded sandstone. This material was heat-affected at the N end, beneath the location of the 'hearth' as indicated by the burnt sandstone flags. Isolated finds of bone and burnt bone were noted, along with occasional finds of slate, window glass and a sherd of a thick-walled, pinkish-white jar with remnants of a yellow glaze with external comb-decoration (?Midlands Yellow Ware).
29. The glass was subsequently analysed by early glass specialist K Robin Murdoch and identified as HLLA1 (i.e. High Lime Low Alkali Group 1). This composition of glass was introduced into England c. 1567, with Group 1 thought to span the date range 1567-1600. Since glass was not manufactured in Scotland prior to 1610, this particular sherd must have been imported, probably from the near continent (Murdoch *pers. comm.*).
30. Below deposit (120) was a very thin, compact and uneven layer (118) which directly overlay natural subsoil (103). This appears to have been a layer of trample representing the ground surface at the time levelling layer (120) and bedding layer (116) were laid down prior to the construction on cobbled surface (104).
31. In addition the cobbled surface, the remains of a possible cross-wall (115) were identified as a single worked stone block tied into the upstanding N wall, with traces of mortar evident following the same alignment across the interior of the structure. Such a feature would originally have subdivided the chamber into two, roughly equal spaces.
32. During this phase of ground reduction works, it was hoped that traces would be identified of the missing S wall of the range, either in the form of buried masonry, or negative features marking the line of its course. The sandstone bedrock sat at a much higher level here, and while there was no clear evidence which could be linked with the missing wall, there was a faint suggestion of a line cut into the bedrock (105) which appeared to correspond with the outer edge of the external wall-face. This was, however, an extremely subtle feature which can only be viewed as inconclusive.



Figure 4a: Cobbled surface [104], post-excitation



Figure 4b: Heat-affected soil underlying heated stones in cobbled surface [104]

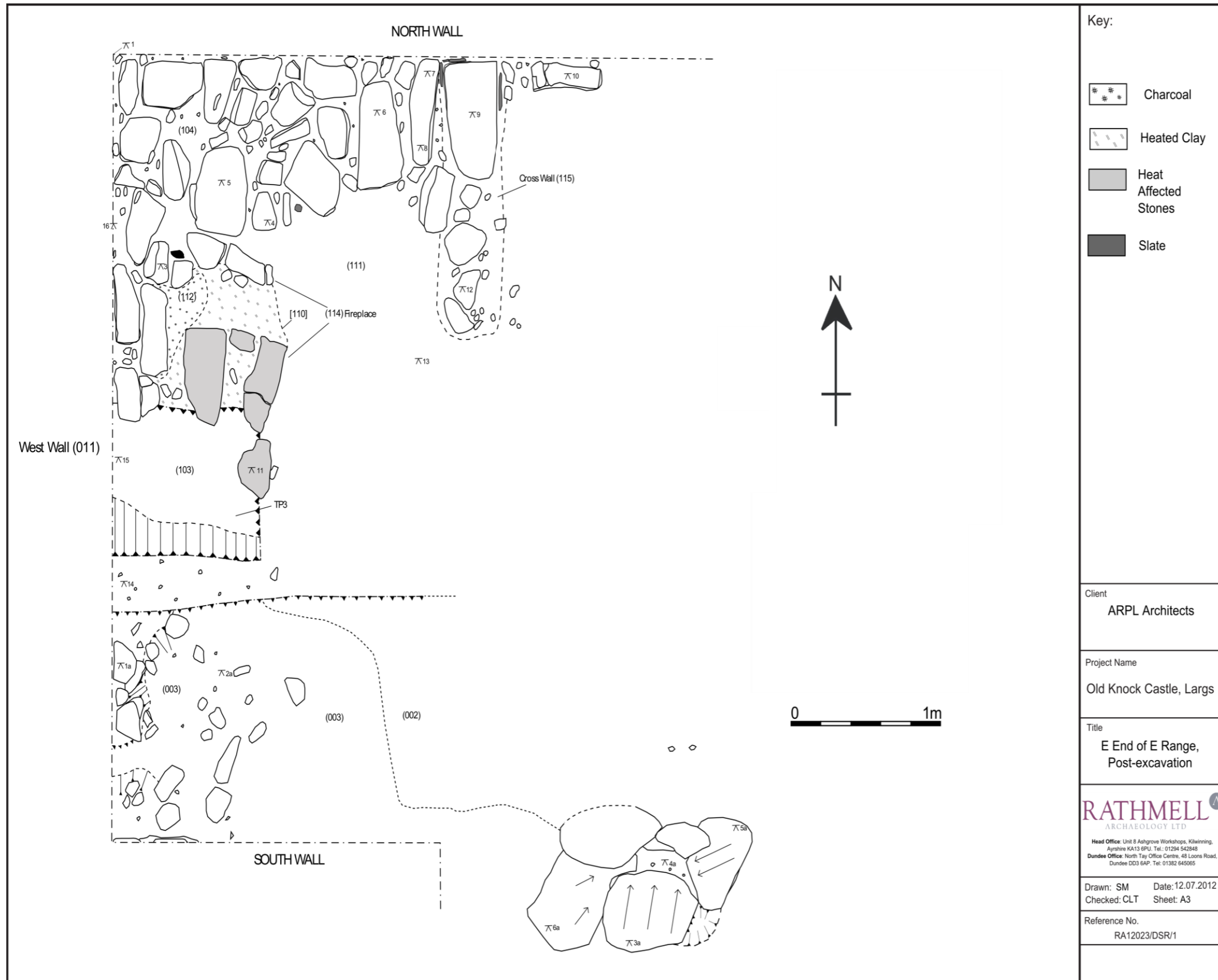


Figure 5: Post-Excavation Plan Showing Features Revealed at W End of E Range, Including Cobbled Surface (104) and Possible Cross-Wall (115)

Excavations – E Half of E Range and NE Stair Tower

33. The results of the ground reduction works undertaken in the E half of the E Range differed markedly from the W half, with levels of preservation much lower as a result of extensive modern disturbance, partly caused by the digging of service trenches, and partly by earlier demolition activities. Works took place on the 27th of June, 2012, in wet, warm conditions, and involved the stripping of sediments to provide a solid base for the internal concrete raft of the new structure, at a level consistent with the previous ground reduction exercise undertaken in the adjacent E half. The removal of material from the interior of the NE stair tower was also undertaken at this time.
34. The overburden which covered the E half of the range comprised topsoil (101) which in places directly overlay bedrock. Modern finds such as soft drink cans were plentiful, and it was clear that the area had been heavily disturbed through the insertion of services.
35. Though no wall survived along the putative former line of the E wall, traces of a mortar layer (211) were identified. This followed the course of the original wall, though no masonry survived, and it was badly truncated through having been cut in two places by service trenches [215]/(216) and [218]/(219).
36. The mortar-rich layer (211) was also present within the fabric of the adjacent SW-facing wall that formed the revetment to the NE stair tower (Figure 8a). Here, it overlay two adjacent blocks of roughly-worked sandstone which together appeared to represent the remains of a wall face [212]. With [212] arguably representing the surviving remnants of an earlier – perhaps original – wall, the mortared layer (211) clearly represents an earlier consolidation layer which was laid as a means of creating a stable surface upon which new fabric could be laid, perhaps during 19th century rebuilding activities.
37. In addition to these ground-breaking works undertaken within the footprint of the E range, soft sediments were stripped from the interior of the NE stair turret (Figures 6a and b). This revealed two *in situ* treads from an original turnpike stair (207) which had been obscured beneath a capping of crushed masonry set within a matrix of lime mortar (201). This capping was similar in character to the mortar-rich layer (211) which was present within the revetment walling and along the former line of the E wall, and appears to be linked with the same episode of consolidation, probably undertaken as part of 19th century rebuilding works.

Ground Breaking Works In Courtyard Area ('Area 4')

38. With ground reduction within the building footprint complete, works then focussed upon the courtyard area between the N-S running barmkin wall and the tower-house. Here, archaeological monitoring was undertaken during the digging of a series of service trenches (three in total) extending variously from 1) the SE corner of the E range, 2) from just beyond the E limits of the upstanding remnants of the S wall of the E range, and; 3) from the entrance of the tower-house to a central pipe running below the entrance set within the barmkin wall to a drainage network and septic tank beyond. The depths of these trenches varied from a shallow 0.4m at the E end (S of the range) to over 1m in the vicinity of the tower-house.
39. In the angle between tower-house and barmkin wall, the ground was characterised by a modern layer of infill between 0.6 and 0.7m deep, characterised by (4002), a dark brown, humic silty clay with frequent inclusions of rubble and modern finds (Figure 8b). This was similar in character to the overburden/demolition layer noted elsewhere across the site (e.g. (010)). It directly overlay a thinner layer (4003) of sandstone rubble 0.2 to 0.3m deep, which in turn overlay the natural subsoil.



Figure 6a: NE stair turret, pre-excavation



Figure 6b: Consolidating material removed, stair and remains of newel-post revealed



Figure 7a: Stairs removed, possible level surface revealed beneath



Figure 7b: Masses of mortared stone marking line of external E wall of E Range

40. Only modern features were uncovered during this stage of the works. One of these, which immediately abutted the upstanding structural element of the S wall of the E range, comprised a loose concentration of small sandstone blocks (4016), each measuring up to 0.1 x 0.1m in extent. Together, these formed a discrete features measuring 1m in length and 0.4m deep: the feature did not appear to perform any architectural role, but it was clearly a deliberate concentration of small stones with the wider area of made-up ground: it appears to have been built as a soakaway and its origins were clearly modern.
41. The other source of interest during this stage of the works was an exposed section revealed during the cutting of the drainage trench in the vicinity of the narrow doorway which pierced the barmkin wall, allowing access from the courtyard to the adjacent W terrace beyond. A possible cut [4018] could clearly be seen between overburden (4002) and the underlying contexts. This may have comprised nothing more than a cut for the insertion of services (as evidenced by the *in-situ* salt-glazed heavy ceramic pipe), though considered more broadly, it is possible that the digging and infilling of the service trench took place as part of wider landscaping/levelling works which extended more broadly across the extent of the courtyard area (Figure 9a). It is likely that these same extensive landscaping activities resulted in the truncation and partial removal of the original floor of the east range.
42. The change in level in this particular instance had been undertaken in order to accommodate a service pipe, and with the cut extending the full length of the trench beneath the level of the extant doorway, it was clear that the threshold, and potentially the doorway in its entirety, post-dated both cut and service pipe, representing, therefore, a late 19th century insertion.
43. The presence of a late 19th century architectural feature within a structural element of the castle complex which has clear signs of (at the very least) retooling, and, potentially, complete reconstruction, casts real doubt on the barmkin wall's authenticity as an original feature. However, this trench also revealed an *in situ* sandstone block, [4017], which lay below cut [4018] and thus predated it (Figure 9b). While it is difficult to argue that one isolated block represents a *bona fide* wall, the block was a substantial piece of masonry which appeared to have been roughly squared, and which clearly followed the same alignment as the barmkin wall above. With the authenticity of the barmkin wall in question on account of retooling or even complete rebuilding during the late 19th century, this particular trench confirmed two things: firstly, that the narrow doorway was a modern insertion, and secondly, that despite substantial evidence of rebuilding, there is evidence that the barmkin wall as it stands today does indeed follow the line of an earlier, original feature.

Archaeological Monitoring – W Terrace

44. The final stage of works at Old Knock Castle comprised monitoring of the septic tank chamber and associated drainage network. This comprised a series of trenches, shallow in depth (i.e. 0.4m) in the vicinity of the castle, falling to a greater depth of 0.9 – 1.1m towards the W edge of the terrace where it neared the break of slope which formed the edge of the terrace formed by the raised beach.
45. Throughout much of the W terrace, the stratigraphy was very simple, comprising a single topsoil layer (501), which varied between 0.25 and 0.5m deep, directly overlying sandstone bedrock (502). The interface between the two layers was broad, with pockets of humic soil extending down for a depth of up to 0.3m in an interface characterised by weathered bedrock. This would suggest that the area was subject to intense disturbance through quite substantial root systems, as would be expected if the area had been wooded as part of the parkland/policies attached to the 'new' Knock Castle building and the trees left to attain considerable maturity.



Figure 8a: SW-Facing Revetment of NE Stair Tower, showing Mortared Mass (211) ('Consolidation Later') overlying earlier wall (212)



Figure 8b: Made ground layer (4002) overlying rubble (4003)



Figure 9a: Possible cut [4018] underlying (4002) beneath threshold of inserted entrance in barmkin wall.



Figure 9b: View of sandstone block [4017] underlying cut [4018] and accompanying fill (4002) beneath threshold of inserted entrance in barmkin wall

46. At the N end of the terrace, the level of the bedrock sloped downwards to the north and east, and here the soil profile was more complex. Here, a thin band of topsoil (501) 0.3m deep overlay a thin layer of crushed sandstone (503) 0.2m deep, which in turn overlay a layer of dark brown/black sandy clay (504) which was very humic in character (Figure 10a). This lower band of 'topsoil' was interpreted originally as hillwash, but as more trenches were opened, this interpretation was revised on account of several factors: firstly, it formed an extensive spread across much of the NW corner of the terrace secondly, its depth varied markedly across its extent, from 0.4m at the NW corner, tapering to 0.2m in the S before it finally petered out.
47. This changing depth appeared to be related to the depth of the underlying bedrock, leading to the conclusion that dark brown/black layer (504) was in fact laid down deliberately as a means of levelling off the ground at the NW corner to create the gently sloping W terrace as we know it today. While it was possible that a marked dip in the bedrock which was visible beneath (504) within the E baulk of the septic tank chamber represented a cut in the bedrock, generated perhaps by quarrying (tentatively numbered ?[505]), this was by no means certain, with the changing levels representing instead a natural change in the bedrock.
48. The overlying stony layer (503) may have been laid as a rudimentary layer of hardstanding in an area which subsequently proved to be waterlogged and poorly draining. This might suggest that the topsoil layer (501) was a subsequent addition to the W terrace undertaken at a later date again, with the whole area subject to extensive landscaping throughout the 19th century. A 19th century date for the dark brown/black layer (504) was confirmed through the recovery of three finds of modern ceramic. All were sherds of white glazed white earthenware, with one featuring elements of a sponge-decorated design, while another was an example of a blue-and-white transfer-printed ware.
49. One archaeological feature was identified during the works on the W terrace. This was a stone drain or culvert [511], which ran in a NNW-SSE alignment W of the barmkin wall and castle building and was encountered in two places during the drainage works.
50. Measuring 0.65m wide, and with an internal channel measuring 0.45m deep and 0.5m wide, the culvert comprised two parallel rubble-built walls (510), of drystone construction (Figures 10b and 11a). The base of the culvert appears to have comprised bedrock, with the culvert closed by way of a line of massive squared sandstone slabs (509) mortared into place above. The interior of the culvert was empty, and with the exception of one capstone broken during its removal for initial investigation, the structure was left undisturbed and intact and the trenches rerouted where necessary in order to avoid it.
51. The culvert was directly overlain by the dark brown/black layer (504), and its original construction may have been an element of wider landscaping works undertaken on the west terrace during the early to mid 19th century, as evidenced by the modern pottery finds described above.
52. The only other feature identified during this stage of the works was a modern pit [507]/(508) occupying a roughly central location within the W terrace. Measuring approximately 2m by 2m in extent by 1m deep, the fill of this pit was dominated by pea gravel and broken concrete slab, with occasional linseed putty tubs and scaffold bands also present (Figure 11b). These items were consistent with modern demolition and consolidation works, placing the feature within the closing years of the 20th century or later.



Figure 10a: Septic Tank Chamber (post-excavation) showing dark brown/black layer (504) underlying topsoil (501) and thin crushed sandstone layer (503)



Figure 10b: Culvert [511] with capstone removed, showing supporting wall [510] and internal channel



Figure 11a: View looking NNW along interior of culvert [511], with capstones [510] above and supporting walling [509] to either side



Figure 11b: Topsoil (501) overlying bedrock (502), with modern pit [507]/(508) to right of baulk

Findings: The Standing Structure

53. It was recognised that the alterations to upstanding fabric which were proposed as part of the ongoing restoration works had the potential – in conjunction with the archaeological works – to allow insights into the changes and alterations which the castle has undergone in the 400+ years since its construction.
54. Those works which involved physical changes to the tower-house structure took place on 12th December 2012, and 2nd-3rd of April 2013. The first stage involved the enlargement of a pre-existing window at ground floor level at the S end of the W wall. The existing embrasure extended down to floor level; the lowermost courses revealed a thick cable moulding on their inner edges which defined the edges of an earlier window embrasure or doorway (Figure 12a).
55. Since a similar moulded detail also featured on an early doorway located elsewhere in the building (see below), it was possible that the opening had indeed originated as a doorway and was only converted into a window at a later date. The absence of the cable moulding from the 4th course upwards indicated that the inner wall face had been completely rebuilt from this level. A similar reconstruction exercise may have been undertaken on the external wall face, too, obliterating all traces of any earlier opening which may have been present here.
56. This initial work at ground floor level was followed by the slapping through of two more openings in the E and W walls. The more intrusive of the two was located at the S end of E wall; extending through two storeys, it measured 3.8m in height and 1.8m wide. This created a completely new opening through the E cross-wall, allowing access from the tower-house to the adjacent E range.
57. Reaching from the upper reaches of 1st floor level to the existing ground floor level of the tower-house, this opening extended to a point below the line of extant joist-holes which were thought to mark the uppermost extent of the original medieval or post-medieval fabric. However, on slapping through this so-called 'early' fabric, at a height of between 0.5 and 1m above ground floor level within the tower-house, finds of 19th century bottle glass were recovered from the depths of the wall core, associated with lime mortar. The presence of these modern artefacts, combined with the relatively modest wall-thickness (0.8m) suggests that the wall was subject to substantial rebuilding during the mid- to late 19th century, with only the W wall face retained and the core and E face entirely reworked.
58. Much less intrusive was the re-opening of a blocked doorway at 1st floor level at the S side of the W wall, allowing access from the tower-house into the adjacent stair-tower at the SW corner. The removal of the later infill revealed that the earlier opening survived in relict form (Figure 12b). The internal faces of the rybats were edged with broad, flat cable mouldings, which differed markedly from the more clearly-defined circular-sectioned mouldings which survived in vestigial form in the ground floor opening described earlier. The marked difference in character would suggest a different date of construction, though it was clear when studying the exposed masonry in section that the masonry of tower-house and adjacent SW stair-tower were not tied in to one another, again hinting at different phases of construction.



Figure 12a: Ground floor opening, W wall of tower-house, showing straight embrasure and cable-moulding



Figure 12b: 1st floor opening between tower-house and SW stair, showing abutting masonry with no trace of tuskling, and flattened cable-moulding

Discussion

59. Old Knock Castle has been a source of interest and speculation through the years, with various authorities (e.g. MacGibbon and Ross, 1889 and Tranter, 1986) attempting to characterise its structure in varying levels of detail. Generally, the castle is described as a 'Z'-plan tower-house, comparable with similar local structures at Largs (Kelburn Castle) and Bishopton (Dargavel House). The tradition of building 'Z'-plan tower-houses is thought to date to the final floruit of the tower-house building tradition, i.e. late 16th and early 17th century, and the re-used datestones at Old Knock Castle, citing dates in the early 1600s, certainly support this.
60. The initial assessment clearly indicated that the situation at Old Knock Castle was much more complex. The entire structure – virtually from the ground up – had clearly been subject to substantial reworking in the relatively recent past. The cross-wall dividing tower-house and E range, for example, appeared to be a 19th century feature, while the barmkin clearly reutilised earlier features within a modern reconstruction (for full details, refer to ARPL Architects 2011 and Turner 2012).
61. Rather than reflecting a single-phase build dating to the early 1600s, the various elements which together make up the castle together reflected a much more long and complex history of change and remodelling. It has long been recognised that the structure was subject to remodelling and repair in the 19th century (with input from the architect John Thomas Rochhead, who designed the Wallace Monument), there has nonetheless been a tacit assumption that the vast majority of the fabric is original, with the exception only of the upper storey and wallhead of the tower-house, and the parapet of the barmkin wall. This has reinforced the assumption that Old Knock Castle is truly representative of the 'Z'-plan tower-house, allowing it to be cited as an excellent 'type-site' of its class without any accompanying attempts to critique this assumption.
62. Initial inspections by ARPL Architects and Rathmell Archaeology Ltd. helped clarify this picture to some extent. Both noted the complexity of the building, highlighting the fact that while some of the 'modern' features are visually intrusive and clearly not part of the original structure, others blend into the early fabric in a much more seamless fashion (ARPL 2011, 7).
63. ARPL Architects argued – on the basis of documentary evidence, map evidence, and a cursory examination of the structure, for three phases of construction on the site: the first phase comprised the 'z'-plan tower-house of early 17th century date, with the second phase represented by another structure built to the S in the late 18th century, not affecting the earlier structure, followed by a more substantial remodelling by Rochhead in the late 19th century. This resulted in the creation of the garden folly and gardener's cottage which survived in relict form prior to the restoration.
64. A more detailed examination by Rathmell Archaeology suggested evidence for three stages of building, comprising the early 17th century early 'z'-plan structure, the mid-19th century remodelling and a third, intermediate phase which was likely to date to the late 18th or 19th century. This latter phase was characterised by the raising of the roofline in the E range, the insertion of larger windows in the range, and potentially, the remodelling of windows and window embrasures in the tower-house (Turner 2012, 17).
65. Even at this stage, however, there was the potential an even more complex history of change and rebuilding on the site. Historical sources suggested that there may have been a tower-house on this site prior to the early 1600s, with the 'z'-plan tower-house incorporating an earlier, medieval tower-house at its core.
66. The remainder of this discussion will discuss the characteristics of the various phases, as based by the clear, unequivocal evidence derived from the various archaeological and historic fabric analyses which took place upon the site.
67. Observations on the extant fabric of the tower-house shed only limited light on the building's history. Detailed examination of the interior revealed a clear demarcation in the masonry between the basal courses at the ground floor level on the W side, with a similar demarcation at ground floor level, though this time at wallhead height, on the

east side. The N wall similarly seemed to show a distinct contrast between the masonry on the ground floor (with only a line of possible quoins surviving to suggest the presence of a former opening), and elements of the ground and first floor (incorporating a remodelled doorway and original first floor window) representing the early fabric on the S wall.

68. The clear contrast between this fabric and the remodelled masonry above seemed obvious enough, but even this proved problematic at times. A new opening slapped through the cross-wall between tower-house and range revealed a mortared wall core associated with finds of 19th century bottle-glass at a level which should have been deep within the surviving medieval fabric, but the relatively thin wall thickness at this point clearly points to the dunting of the eastern face of this cross-wall and its rebuilding at the time of the Rochhead remodelling.
69. While the dunting of an external wall of a tower-house would seem like a perversely labour-intensive task, there is evidence that this may not have been the case. The archaeological investigations undertaken within the E range revealed not only a surviving stretch of slabbed flooring, but clear evidence of an earlier fireplace, set against the cross-wall. While modern flues were present at the W side of the cross-wall, servicing the 19th century fireplaces in Rochhead's 'gardener's cottage,' no trace remained of any flue within the east face of the cross-wall, let alone the substantial size of opening which would have been required to service a massive fireplace of 17th century date. However, such a fireplace had clearly existed at some point, with the heated hearth slabs remaining in situ with heat-affected soil beneath them, confirming the full extent of the modifications which had been undertaken to the cross-wall.
70. The presence of the fireplace sitting close to a comparatively thin cross-wall, also tends to support the suggestion that tower-house and range were contemporaneous structures: finds of material culture derived from beneath the *in situ* floor slabs included window glass of late 16th/early 17th century date and sherds of post-medieval ceramics, finds consistent with the dates provided by the datestones and thus supporting the suggestion that slabbed floor, fireplace and extant ground floor masonry within the tower-house were originally part of the original Knock Castle structure and that they were indeed part of the same unified build during the early 1600s.
71. Beyond the historic core of the structure as described above, it was less easy to be confident about the authenticity of some of the historic fabric. The inner wall faces within the tower-house clearly contrasted with the cruder masonry surviving at ground floor level, and further areas of difference were evident. The roll mouldings identified in the basal courses of an embrasure at ground floor level were quite different from those which framed the doorway from tower-house to SW stair at 1st floor level, and their position, in the external wall face did not match the internal situation of their ground floor equivalents. The SW stair tower itself had clearly been rebuilt to create a wider stair, and the masonry did not tie in to the fabric of the tower-house, hinting at the possibility that it was a later addition, in the upper levels at least.
72. Within the fabric of the E range, it was possible to untangle late fabric from original fabric by the presence of a 'consolidation layer' (211), characterised by a dense capping of crushed sandstone set in lime mortar which clearly pre-dated Rochhead's final reconstruction works. This consolidation layer survived in vestigial form over the putative E wall of the E range, confirming its original position, and preserved a small portion of walling within the SW-facing revetment that formed the SW edge of the NE stair tower. A similar consolidation layer was identified within the stair tower, overlying two in situ stair treads. This consolidation layer may mark the extent of the original fabric which had survived prior to Rochhead's late 19th century remodelling, with consolidation having taken place as a preparatory measure before works commenced. It may, however, predate Rochhead's work and represent instead late 18th century/early 19th century attempts to consolidate the ruin.
73. With faint traces of a rock cut edge cut into the bedrock in an E-W course consistent with the external face of the S wall of the range, the continuation of this wall could be inferred, if not conclusively proven. With the line of the E wall confirmed by the presence

of the consolidation layer (211) and the NE stair tower similarly confirmed as an original feature, both tower-house and E range could be confidently ascribed an early date and the floor plan of both elements confirmed.

74. This left the barmkin and SW stair tower. Doubt had already been cast on the authenticity of the stair tower, as on the upper levels it did not appear to be tied into the fabric of the tower-house structure, and the tooling on the masonry of the barmkin wall was not helpful in establishing its date of origin. However, the drainage excavations within the angle of the courtyard between barmkin and tower-house clearly showed that the threshold of the doorway within the barmkin - and by inference the doorway itself - was a later feature, contemporary with a 19th century salt-glazed ceramic pipe laid in the service trench below. Perhaps more importantly, however, this same trench revealed a block of masonry below the cut of the service trench which appeared to represent part of an earlier wall predating the service trench. This confirmed that the barmkin wall, though a demonstrably modern feature, followed the line of a pre-existing wall, presumably associated with and contemporary with the 17th century tower-house and range.
75. Drawing together all of these observations, it is possible to confirm that much of the modern layout of the Old Knock Castle structure remains consistent with that of its original predecessor. The date of its construction in the early 1600s (as suggested by the datestone) was confirmed by the finds of post-medieval ceramics and early glass recovered from beneath the in situ stone flagged floor within the W half of the E range.
76. The later history of the site is clearly characterised by substantial episodes of landscaping and remodelling. The post-medieval castle was substantially reconstructed from the basal courses upwards on at least one occasion by Rochhead, and this may have followed an earlier rebuilding programme. Substantial levelling and earthmoving appears to have taken place more widely, both within the courtyard area and beyond in the area defined here as the W terrace (with a substantial stone-built culvert also being constructed at this time), and perhaps more importantly, this same intensive reworking of the site also resulted in the almost complete destruction of earlier sediments, replacing them with a thick layer of overburden characterised by the discarded blocks of sandstone and old roofing slates, with occasional sherds of white glazed white earthenware occurring. Some traces of earlier occupation did, however, survive, in particular a small portion of the floor in the range and some traces of the original walling, and from this limited evidence it was possible to obtain a much clearer understanding of the extent of the impact made upon the original fabric by Rochhead's restoration works.

Recommendations

77. With the current programme of works completed, Rathmell Archaeology Ltd recommends that no further archaeological work be carried out.

Conclusion

78. A programme of archaeological works was required by Mr Bruce Walker, in support of proposed development work on the site of Old Knock Castle, near Largs. The archaeological works were designed to mitigate the impact on the archaeological remains within the development area during the construction programme.
79. North Ayrshire Council required a programme of archaeological works to be undertaken as a requirement of the granted planning consent. The West of Scotland Archaeology Service ('WoSAS'), who advise North Ayrshire Council on archaeological matters, provided guidance on the structure of archaeological works required to mitigate development works.
80. Rathmell Archaeology Limited was appointed to undertake the development of the archaeological mitigation. This Archaeological Data Structure Report details the mitigation works pertaining to all aspects of the demolition and subsequent development.
81. The project works were outlined in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Rees & Turner 2012), which was agreed with the West of Scotland Archaeology Service.

82. These works confirmed that - while the upstanding fabric of the castle had largely been rebuilt at some point during the 19th century - the modern floor plan remains consistent with that of the original structure with occasional elements of the latter still surviving. Most of the earlier sediments had been removed during large-scale landscaping activities undertaken in the 19th and 20th centuries, but a small expanse of floor surface was identified as remaining *in situ* at the W end of the E range: when excavated, this produced finds of post-medieval ceramic and late 16th/early 17th century window glass from the deposit immediately underlying the floor, suggesting that this feature was contemporary with the earliest occupation of the castle. Also revealed was the site of a hearth which showed that there had once been a fireplace and flue in the wall which once subdivided range and tower-house, with all traces of this feature now removed with the re-building of the cross-wall during the 19th century.

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Appendix 1: Registers

Within this appendix are all registers pertaining to works on-site during the evaluation.

Context Register

Context No.	Area/ Trench	Type	Description	Interpretation
001	Site	Deposit	Shallow, moderately compacted (100-150mm), light brown red, silty clay with grass roots	Topsoil.
002	Access Road, W area	Deposit	Red pink sandstone, with areas of loose stones	Natural subsoil.
003	Bunding Area	Feature	Red tile field drain	Modern drainage pipe
004	Access Road, E End	Deposit	Loose to moderately compacted reddish brown, sandy clay, infrequent charcoal and roots	Subsoil
005	Access Road, E End	Feature	Lead pipe, aligned NE to SW, approximately 10m in length.	Service pipe, probably associated with former swimming pool
006	Access Road, W End	Deposit	Mixed and loose compacted layer with sandstone, mortar, brick, bitumen, some metal and glass, occasional sherds of white glazed white earthenware..	Demolition layer
007	Test Pit 2 (TP2)	Deposit	Demolition material, sandstone, slate	Demolition layer
008	TP2	Deposit	Yellow-brown clayey silty sand, moderately compacted with frequent charcoal	Old ground surface contemporary with original construction/occupation
009	Test Pit 1 (TP1)	Feature	Large boulder with worn surface, measuring approximately 300mm x 340mm in extent.	May be an in situ stone in original location at doorway of tower-house.
010	TP1	Deposit	Demolition material mixed with topsoil. Frequent slate, glass, 1 x animal bone	Demolition layer
011	Castle	Structure	Mortared sandstone rubble	Upstanding walls of castle
012	TP1	Feature	Red tile drain, aligned north-south, uncovered over a distance of 1.10m in length, with a slate base	Modern drain pipe
013	TP1	Feature	3 squared and worked stones (not sandstone) sitting on sandstone.	May represent in situ paving.

Context No.	Area/ Trench	Type	Description	Interpretation
101	Interior, E Range	Deposit	Loose, silty clay, occasional small stone (0.05m x 0.05m) dark brown	Topsoil
102	Interior, E Range	Deposit	Compact silty clay, mid-brown in colour, numerous inclusions of sandstone fragments, roofing slates	Demolition layer.
103	Interior, E Range	Deposit	Flat plane of pink sandstone, friable, within a compact brown soil matrix.	Bedrock
104	Interior, E Range	Feature	'L'-shaped arrangement of large, flat, roughly sorted blocks measuring a maximum of 2.4 m from east to west x 1.8m transversely. Best preserved in NW corner, truncated on S and E sides.	Paved cobbled floor contemporary with original occupation of E-range,
105	Interior, E Range	Cut	2.6m x 0.7m step in section of bedrock, 0.07m deep.	Possible line of external (S) wall of range
107	Interior, E Range	Structure	Projecting blocks along possible line of N-S running wall subdividing interior of E range.	Possible cross-wall
108	Interior, E Range	Cut	Cut running parallel with W wall, 0.8m wide. The profile was not established as the feature remains unexcavated.	Foundation cut, possibly recut in 19 th century
109	Interior, E Range	Deposit	Fill of cut [108]. Mid-brown, compact, with some large flat stones present. These appear to have been tipped.	Upper fill of foundation cut [108].
110	Interior, E Range	Cut	Cut which follows of edge to paved cobbled floor (104).	Robber cut for cobbled floor [104].
111	Interior, E Range	Deposit	Compact mid-brown chunks of blond sandstone and slate, up to 0.2m deep, similar to (102).	Fill of cut [010]
112	Interior, E Range	Deposit	'L'-shaped deposit of blue grey clay, heat affected in places, with lenses of red sand	Underlying sediments beneath fireplace/hearth
113	Interior, E Range	Deposit	Loose, mid-brown clay-silt with charcoal flecks and no finds, up to 0.4m and not fully excavated	Fill of original foundation cut.
114	Interior, E Range	Deposit	Fire/heat reddened stones at southern limits of cobbled floor (104)	Heat-affected stones associated with fireplace.
115	Interior, E Range	Structure	Flat rectangular stone slab surrounded by slates set vertically in place (.7 x 0.3m)	Possible cross-wall, oriented N to S
116	Interior, E Range	Deposit	Loose mid-brown silty clay with charcoal flecks, oyster shell and one sherd Post Medieval Reduced Ware.	Buried surface beneath cobbles (possible bedding layer)

Context No.	Area/ Trench	Type	Description	Interpretation
117	Interior, E Range	Deposit	Compact layer of pinkish brown clay/sand. Uneven in character and overlying natural	Trampled surface of subsoil
118	Interior, E Range	Deposit	Mixed dark reddish brown sandy clay with frequent small chunks of sandstone, charcoal and burnt bone, 2 sherds of post-medieval ceramic, slate and early window glass.	Infill contemporary with construction of structure.
119			Void	
120	Interior, E Range	Deposit	Mixed dark reddish-brown sandy clay with frequent small chunks of sandstone, charcoal, burnt bone, 2 sherds of PMRW, slate, and 1 fragment window glass	Infill contemporary with construction of castle
121	Interior, E Range	Structure	Projecting lower course of stones at N end of W wall, 0.5m long and 0.05m thick	Basal course found at N end of W wall.
122	Interior, E Range	Structure	Projecting lower course of stones from 3m E of W wall.	Basal course in N wall.
201	Interior, E Range (E Side)	Structure	Compact mass of small red sandstone chunks set in lime mortar (up to 0.15 x 0.15m in extent)	Consolidation layer overlying masonry – 19 th century
202	Interior, E Range (E Side)	Structure	Similar to [201], but stones are smaller (0.05m x 0.05m max)	Consolidation layer overlying masonry – 19 th century
203	Interior, E Range (E side)	Structure	Wall face – sandstone blocks, roughly worked, random rubble	Part of 19 th century rebuilding work
204	Interior, E Range (E Side)	Structure	Wall face – sandstone blocks, roughly worked, random rubble, but vague courses are discernible	Part of 19 th century rebuilding work
205	Interior, E Range (E Side)	Structure	Wall face – inner face of extant stair tower, sandstone, random rubble	19 th century rebuilding work
206	Interior, E Range (E Side)	Structure	Scarcement ledge of E wall	Contemporary build c. 2013
207	Interior, E Range (E Side)	Structure	Remnants of newel stair, comprising 2 adjacent steps	Reused medieval steps
208	Interior, E Range (E Side)	Structure	Flat slab of sandstone, measuring at least 0.8 x 0.8m in size, but full extent unknown	Part of 19 th century consolidation works
209	Interior, E Range	Structure	Projecting sandstone block, underlying Wall [202] and tying in to Wall	Part of 19 th century consolidation works

Context No.	Area/ Trench	Type	Description	Interpretation
	(E Side)		[203]	
210	Interior, E Range (E Side)	Structure	Wall face – large sandstone blocks running NE-SW with slight curve, upper levels only exposed.	Part of 19 th century consolidation works.
211	Interior, E Range (W Side)	Structure	Small chunks of sandstone (up to 0.06 x 0.06m in extent), set within a matrix of lime mortar	Consolidation layer (19 th century)
212	Interior, E Range (W Side)	Structure	Two adjacent blocks of roughly-hewn pink sandstone, measuring 0.5 x 0.3m (max) in extent and underlying consolidation layer (211)	Original E wall of W Range
213	Interior, E Range (W Side)	Cut	Linear cut, running roughly N-S, full width and depth not established.	Cut of modern service trench.
214	Interior, E Range (W Side)	Deposit	Loose, black silty sand, modern finds such as plastic and glass	Fill of modern service trench.
215	Interior, E Range (W Side)	Cut	Linear cut running roughly NE-SW, 0.3m wide, 0.3m deep.	Cut of 19 th century service trench.
216	Interior, E Range (W Side)	Fill	Loose black silty sand, lead pipe present.	Fill of 19 th century service pipe.
217	Interior, E Range (W Side)	Cut	Linear cut running roughly NW-SE, 0.3m wide, 0.3m deep.	Cut of 19 th century service trench.
218	Interior, E Range (W Side)	Fill	Loose black silty sand, lead pipe present.	Fill of 19 th century service pipe.
219	Interior, E Range (W Side)	Structure	Wall running N-S, maximum 3 courses high, comprising large blocks of roughly worked pink sandstone up to 0.5 x 0.3 x 0.3m in extent.	19 th century wall rebuilt on line of original E wall of E Range
220	Interior, E Range (W Side)	Deposit	Pink sandstone	Bedrock
4001	Courtyard ('Area 4')	Structure	Flat, irregular-shaped flagstones/slabs up to 0.03 – 0.05m thick set in modern concrete	Modern
4002	Courtyard ('Area 4')	Deposit	Loose to moderately compacted, mid to dark grey-brown silty sand with frequent gravel and occasional modern finds, measuring between 0.4-0.6m thick.	Overburden
4003	Courtyard ('Area 4')	Deposit	Firmly compacted, comprising angular blocks of pink sandstone, set	Stony layer, possibly redeposited.

Context No.	Area/ Trench	Type	Description	Interpretation
	4')		within a mid-brown silty clay matrix	
4004	Courtyard ('Area 4')	Deposit	Pink sandstone, compact but friable	Bedrock (natural)
4005	Courtyard ('Area 4')	Cut	Linear cut through bedrock, aligned E-W, full extent not determined in any direction.	Foundation cut for S wall of tower-house.
4006	Courtyard ('Area 4')	Deposit	Moderately compacted, mid-orange brown silty sand with very frequent inclusions of small-medium subangular stones. Measures 0.32m wide and excavated to a maximum depth of 0.14m.	Fill of foundation trench [4005]
4007	Courtyard ('Area 4')	Structure	Basal courses of barmkin wall, comprising 2 courses (possibly more remain unexcavated) of large, subrectangular red sandstone blocks running N-S	Original fabric of barmkin wall.
4008	Courtyard ('Area 4')	Structure	Rubble-built, red sandstone jointed with lime mortar	Existing tower-house wall
4009	Courtyard ('Area 4')	Cut	Linear cut, aligned NW-SE, measuring 0.7m wide (length unknown) and 0.38m deep.	Cut of possible drain/culvert, of post-medieval or modern date.
4010	Courtyard ('Area 4')	Structure	Blocks of yellow sandstone, measuring on average around 0.2 x 0.2 x 0.1m in extent, visible in the S and W facing sections of the trench.	Possible stone lining of drain/culvert [4009]
4011	Courtyard ('Area 4')	Deposit	Moderately compacted, mid- to dark grey-brown/orange brown silty sand, with regular inclusions of gravel and small to medium sub-angular stones. Measures 0.4m wide and 0.38m deep.	Fill of drain or culvert [4009]
4012	Courtyard ('Area 4')	Cut	Linear cut for service trench, measuring 0.6m wide and excavated to a 0.4m deep. Runs in an approximately N-S direction.	Cut for service trench.
4013	Courtyard ('Area 4')	Deposit	Moderately compact, dark grey-brown silty sand, with frequent inclusions of small stones and gravel, with occasional finds of glass and brick fragments, measuring 0.6m wide and 0.4m deep.	Fill of service trench [4012].
4014	Courtyard ('Area 4')	Cut	Linear cut measuring 0.4m wide and 0.6m deep, aligned NE-SW with near vertical sides.	Cut of service trench.
4015	Courtyard ('Area 4')	Deposit	Moderately compacted, dark grey-brown silty sand, with frequent small stones and gravel, and occasional finds of glass and brick.).06m deep.	Fill of service trench [4014]
4016	Courtyard ('Area 4')	Deposit	Small dump of small angular sandstone chunks (same number as fill),	May have been functioned as a levelling

Context No.	Area/ Trench	Type	Description	Interpretation
	4')		measuring 0.5m x 0.5m in extent and 0.2m deep. Sits adjacent to external, S, wall of range.	deposit within the bedrock, though may also have worked as a soakaway for the nearby structure.
4017	Courtyard ('Area 4')	Structure (possible)	Concentration of stones, numbering 3 in total and each measuring up to 0.3m in extent.	Originally interpreted as potential walling to S of tower-house (original line of barmkin?) but subsequently dismissed as natural fracturing of bedrock.
4018	Courtyard ('Area 4')	Cut	Clear demarcation between overburden (4002) and underlying soil horizon.	May represent a cut, suggesting large-scale landscaping activities in the modern period.
501	W Terrace	Deposit	Moderately compact, dark brown silty clay, very humic, varying in depth between 0.3 and 0.45m, occasional finds of WGWE, roofing slate, sandstone rubble, and modern glass.	Topsoil
502	W Terrace	Deposit	Very compact, friable in places, pink sandstone	Natural subsoil.
503	W Terrace	Deposit	Thin layer or lens of angular sandstone blocks measuring up to 0.2m deep and forming interface between (501) and (502) at N end of drainage network.	Infill or levelling layer.
504	W Terrace	Deposit	Dark brown/black, compact silty clay, up to 0.4m deep, produced occasional chunks of sandstone and occasional sherds of glazed white earthenware (tin-glazed, sponge-decorated and transfer-printed)	Hillwash, infill or buried topsoil layer – possibly a pre-existing ground surface preserved below 19 th century landscaping works.
505	W Terrace	Deposit	Mixed layer, dominated by angular pink sandstone chunks laid within a sterile grey-brown silty sand matrix.	Interface layer of weathered bedrock.
506	W Terrace	Cut (possible)	Dip in ground level forming a rounded hollow 0.6m wide and 0.2m deep, infilled with topsoil.	Possible cut, but more likely to represent a natural dip in the bedrock.
507	W Terrace	Cut	Full extent unknown – 0.6m deep with rounded sides, identified within baulks of Trenches e2 and g.	Modern rubbish pit (late 20 th century)
508	W Terrace	Deposit	Fragmentary concrete slab with lenses of pea gravel. Frequent finds of construction waste including empty tubs of linseed oil putty, scaffolding bands, etc.	Fill of modern rubbish pit [507].

Context No.	Area/ Trench	Type	Description	Interpretation
509	W Terrace	Structure	Linear row of large sandstone slabs following a NNW-SSE course, 0.65m wide, 0.2m deep and up to 0.7m in length.	Capping of culvert [511]
510	W Terrace	Structure	Two parallel rows of drystone walling located 0.45m apart and running in NNW-SSE course, upstanding to a height of 0.45m	Walls supporting capstones of culvert [511].
511	W Terrace	Cut	Levelled bedrock forming base of cut for culvert. Sides not excavated, so exact nature of cut unclear.	Cut for culvert [511]

Drawing Register

Drawing No.	Sheet No.	Area/ Trench	Drawing Type	Scale	Description	Drawer	Date
001	Sheet 1	Test Pit 1	Plan	1:20	Mid-ex plan of Test Pit 1	PK	06/06/12
002	Sheet 1	Test Pit 3	Plan	1:20	Mid-ex plan of Test Pit 3	PK	06/06/12
003	Sheet 1	Test Pit 3	Section	1:10	E-facing section of test pit, showing foundation of cross-wall	PK	06/06/12
004	Sheet 2	Test Pit 1	Plan	1:20	Post-ex plan of Test Pit 1	PK	06/06/12
005	Sheet 2	Test Pit 3	Plan	1:20	Post-ex plan of Test Pit 3	PK	06/06/12
006	Sheet 3	E Range, Interior (W Side)	Plan	1:200	Pre-ex plan showing significant features	CLT	14/06/12
007	Sheet 3	E Range, Interior (W Side)	Section	1:10	South facing section A-B showing overlying levels over cobbles	CLT	14/06/12
008	Sheet 4	E Range, Interior (W Side)	Plan	1:100	Post-ex plan of cobbled surface	SM	26/06/12
009	Sheet 5	E Range, Interior (W Side)	Plan	1:100	Post-ex plan central section	SM	26/06/12
010	Sheet 5	E Range, Interior (W Side)	Section	1:10	Section through clay layer (112)	CLT	26/06/12
011	Sheet 6	E Range, Interior (W Side)	Plan	1:10	Overlay showing extent of heated subsoil (116)	SM	26/06/12
012	Sheet 7	Tower-house	Elevation	Not to Scale	Sketch of east-facing internal elevation (west wall) tower-house	CLT	26/06/12
013	Sheet 8	Tower-house	Elevation	Not to Scale	Sketch of south-facing internal elevation (north wall)	CLT	26/06/12

Drawing No.	Sheet No.	Area/Trench	Drawing Type	Scale	Description	Drawer	Date
014	Sheet 9	Tower-house	Elevation	Not Scale to	Sketch of west-facing internal elevation (east wall)	CLT	26/06/12
015	Sheet 10	Tower-house	Elevation	Not Scale to	Sketch of north-facing internal elevation (south wall)	CLT	26/06/12
016	Sheet 11	E Range	Elevation	Not Scale to	Sketch of south-facing internal elevation (north wall)	CLT	26/06/12
017	Sheet 12	E Range	Elevation	Not Scale to	Sketch of east-facing internal elevation (west wall)	CLT	26/06/12
018	Sheet 13	E Range	Elevation	Not Scale to	Sketch of north-facing internal elevation (south wall)	CLT	26/06/12
019	Sheet 14	Tower-house	Elevation	1:10	S facing elevation - reopened doorway in ground floor, west rybat.	CLT	11/12/12
020	Sheet 15	Tower-house	Elevation	1:10	As above – east rybat	CLT	11/12/12
021	Sheet 16	Tower-house	Elevation	1:10	S facing elevation, N wall – original, external wall face	CLT	11/12/12
022	Sheet 16	Tower-house	Plan	1:10	Plan of ground floor opening following removal of infill	CLT	11/12/12
023	Sheet 17	Tower-house	Plan	1:10	First floor opening, E wall, S end, S rybat	CLT	11/12/12
024	Sheet 17	Tower-house	Elevation	1:10	First floor, E wall, South opening after re-opening, N rybat	CLT	11/12/12
025	Sheet 17	Tower-house	Elevation	1:10	First floor, E elevation, S opening Plan	CLT	11/12/12
026	Sheet 18	Tower-house	Plan	1:10	Profile of earlier opening at S end of west wall, 1 st floor level	CW	02/04/13
027	Sheet 19	Tower-house	Elevation	1:10	W facing elevation of earlier opening in west wall, 1 st floor level	CW	02/04/13
28	Sheet	Tower-	Elevation	1:10	East facing elevation of earlier opening at south end of	CW	02/04/13

Drawing No.	Sheet No.	Area/Trench	Drawing Type	Scale	Description	Drawer	Date
	20	house			west wall		
29	Sheet 21	Tower-house	Measured sketch	Not to Scale	Worked stones re-used as Rybats in E Wall of Tower-house (N Window, 2 nd Floor)	CLT	19/04/2013
30	22	E Range	Plan	1:200	Plan of Excavated Area, E End	CLT	27/06/13
31	22	E Range	Plan	1:200	Plan of Area within Stair Tower, Later Deposits In Situ	CLT	27/06/2013
32	22	E Range	Elevation	1:10	Wall face (203)	CLT	27/06/2013
33	22	E Range	Section	1:10	Wall face (204)	CLT	27/06/2013
34	23	E Range	Elevation	1:10	Wall faces (210) and (212)	CLT	27/06/2013
35	24	Area 4	Plan	1:20	Plan of Trench S of Tower-house Entrance	LMcK	23/04/2014
36	24	Area 4	Section	1:20	Trench S of Tower-house Entrance – S-Facing Section	L McK	23/04/2014
37	24	Area 4	Section	1:20	Trench S of Tower-house Entrance – W-Facing Section	LMcK	23/04/2014
38	24	Area 4	Section	1:20	Trench S of Tower-house Entrance – E-Facing Section	L McK	23/04/2014
39	25	Area 4	Section	1:10	S Extension of Trench S of Tower-house Entrance – Plan	CLT	13/06/2014
40	25	Area 4	Section	1:10	S Extension of Trench Outwith Tower-house Entrance – E-Facing Section	E	13/06/2014

Finds Register

Find No.	Area/ Trench	Context	Material Type	Description	Excavator	Date
001	TP 1	010	Ceramic	1 x Post Medieval Reduced Ware	PK	05/05/12
002	TP1	010	Glass	2 x complete clear glass medicine bottles (19 th or early 20 th century) and 16 x clear glass fragments	PK	05/05/12
003	TP1	010	Ceramic	6 x fragments clear-glazed stoneware jar	PK	05/05/12
004	TP1	014	Ceramic	1 x modern ceramic (WGWE)	PK	05/06/12
005	E Range	101	Ceramic	18 x modern ceramic (13 x WGWE; 5 x red earthenware flower pot)	CLT	26/06/12
006	E Range	102	Ceramic	1 x modern ceramic (WGWE)	CLT	26/06/12
007	E Range	116	Ceramic	1 x Post Medieval Reduced Ware	CLT	05/07/12
008	E Range	120	Ceramic	1 x post-medieval ceramic	CLT	05/07/12
009	E Range	120	Glass	1 x window glass	CLT	05/07/12
010	E Range	120	Bone/Shell	3 x shell/bone	CLT	05/07/12
011	E Range	U/s	Ceramic	1 x BGWE teapot lid	CLT	05/07/12
012	E Range	120	Coarse Stone	1 x burnt flint	CLT	05/07/12
013	TP1	010	Bone	1 x animal bone	PK	05/06/12
014	TP1	010	Architectural Stone	1 x roofing slate	PK	05/06/12
015	Tower-house	-	CBM	1 x handmade brick (from infill of blocked opening at 1 st floor level)	CW	02/04/13
016	Tower-house	-	Architectural Stone	1 x fragment of roll moulding (from infill of blocked opening at 1 st floor level)	CW	02/04/13
017	Tower-house	-	CBM/glass	3 pieces of mortar with in situ glass fragments	CW	03/04/13
018	Tower-house	-	Glass	8 x 19 th century bottle glass (recovered from wall core at ground floor level in E wall)	CW	03/04/13
019	W Terrace	U/s	Architectural Stone	1 x fragment of newel post	CLT	04/08/15
020	W Terrace	504	Ceramic	3 x modern ceramic (3 x WGWE)	CLT	04/08/15

Photographic Register

Image No.	Digital	Description	From	Date
001	126	Pre-ex along proposed access road	E	28/05/12
002	127	Pre-ex along proposed access road	W	28/05/12
003	128	Entrance to access road	N	28/05/12
004	129	Pre-ex of lower western area of access road	E	28/05/12
005	130	Breaking ground in banding area	W	28/05/12
006	131	(002) in area cleared for bunding	N	28/05/12
007	132	Location shot showing bunding area	W	28/05/12
008	133	Bottom west end of proposed road area and Old Knock Castle	SE	28/05/12
009	134	Modern clay/tile drainage (003)	N	28/05/12
010	135	Modern clay/tile drainage (003)	N	28/05/12
011	136	Post-ex bunding area	W	28/05/12
012	137	Stripping of upper 'e' end of access road	SE	28/05/12
013	138	Modern drain, top of access road ('e' end)	NE	28/05/12
014	139	Modern lead pipe (possible feed swimming pool) (005)	SE	28/05/12
015	140	Close-up of modern lead pipe (possible feed swimming pool) (005)	SE	28/05/12
016	141	Post-ex of east end of access road	W	28/05/12
017	142	Looking west, stripping bottom area of road, tree stump limits	NE	29/05/12
018	143	Looking west, stripping bottom area of road, tree stump limits	E	29/05/12
019	144	Tree stump removed	N	29/05/12
020	145	Two flat sandstone slabs from under tree stump (1m scale)	S	29/05/12
021	146	Sandstone slab from beneath tree stump (small scales)	S	29/05/12
022	147	Sandstone slab from beneath tree stump (small scales)	S	29/05/12
023	148	Demolition material (006) [mortar]	E	29/05/12
024	149	Demolition material (006)	N	29/05/12
025	150	Demolition material (006)	N	29/05/12
026	151	Post-ex over area	NW	29/05/12
027	152	Post-ex over area with scale	W	29/05/12
028	153	Sandstone block from (006) [before clean]	NE	29/05/12
029	154	Sandstone block after clean	E	29/05/12
030	155	Sandstone block after clean	W	29/05/12
031	156	Sandstone block after clean	S	29/05/12
032	157	Sandstone block after clean	N	29/05/12
033	158	Lead Pipe	NE	29/05/12

Image No.	Digital	Description	From	Date
034	1	Pre-ex of TP2 inside tower	SE	05/06/12
035	2	Stripping for percolation pit 1	N	05/06/12
036	3	Natural bedrock stones in PP1	W	05/06/12
037	4	Lifting paving slabs, TP1	S	05/06/12
038	5	Lifting paving slabs, TP1	S	05/06/12
039	6	Stripping TP1	S	05/06/12
040	7	Gravel layer in TP2, in chamber	S	05/06/12
041	8	Stripping for percolation pit 2	NW	05/06/12
042	9	Clearing vegetation for TP3	S	05/06/12
043	10	Digging TP3	NE	05/06/12
044	11	Digging TP4	SW	05/06/12
045	12	Post-ex percolation pit 1	W	05/06/12
046	13	Post-ex percolation pit 2	N	05/06/12
047	14	North facing section of TP2	S	05/06/12
048	15	South facing section of TP2	N	05/06/12
049	16	Plan of TP2	N	05/06/12
050	17	TP1 mid-ex, south facing section	S	05/06/12
051	18	TP1 mid-ex, west facing section	N	05/06/12
052	19	TP1 mid-ex, north facing section	N	05/06/12
053	20	TP1 mid-ex, east facing section	E	05/06/12
054	21	(009) in TP1, plan photo showing wear marks	N	05/06/12
055	22	Post-ex TP4, east facing section	E	05/06/12
056	23	Post-ex TP4, plan photo	N	05/06/12
057	24	TP3 mid-ex	E	05/06/12
058	25	TP3 post-ex, east facing section	E	06/06/12
059	26	TP3 post-ex, south facing section	S	06/06/12
060	27	TP3 post-ex, west facing section	W	06/06/12
061	28	TP3 post-ex, north facing section	N	06/06/12
062	29	TP3 post-ex plan	N	06/06/12
063	30	TP3 east facing section showing close-up of stones	E	06/06/12
064	31	TP3 east facing section showing close-up of stones with scale	E	06/06/12
065	32	TP1 post-ex, south facing section	S	06/06/12
066	33	TP1 post-ex, west facing section	W	06/06/12
067	34	TP1 post-ex, north facing section	N	06/06/12
068	35	TP1 post-ex, east facing section	E	06/06/12
069	36	TP1 post-ex, plan	W	06/06/12
070	37	Area de-turfed for a temporary working area	NW	06/06/12

Image No.	Digital	Description	From	Date
071	38	(013) possible original flag stones	W	06/06/12
072	39	East range, pre-ex	SE	14/06/12
073	40	East range, pre-ex	SW	14/06/12
074	41	East range, pre-ex	S	14/06/12
075	-	VOID	-	14/06/12
076	-	VOID	-	14/06/12
077	-	VOID	-	14/06/12
078	-	VOID	-	14/06/12
079	-	VOID	-	14/06/12
080	-	VOID	-	14/06/12
081	6523	Interior of east range, pre-ex, with TP evident	SE	14/06/12
082	6524	Interior of east range, pre-ex, with TP evident	SW	14/06/12
083	6525	Interior of east range, pre-ex, with TP evident	S	14/06/12
084	6526	Interior of tower-house, west elevation, ground floor, south side	E	14/06/12
085	6527	Interior of tower-house, west elevation, ground floor, north side	E	14/06/12
086	6528	Interior of tower-house, west elevation, 1 st floor, north side	E	14/06/12
087	6529	Interior of tower-house, west elevation, 1 st floor, south side	E	14/06/12
088	6530	Interior of tower-house, west elevation, 2 nd floor	E	14/06/12
089	6531	Interior of tower-house, west elevation, 3 rd floor and attic	E	14/06/12
090	6532	Interior of tower-house, west elevation, 2 nd , 3 rd floor and attic	E	14/06/12
091	6533	Interior of tower-house, west elevation, north ground floor	SE	14/06/12
092	6534	Interior of tower-house, west elevation, south ground floor	NE	14/06/12
093	6535	Interior of east range, vegetation removed	SE	14/06/12
094	6536	Interior of east range, vegetation removed	SW	14/06/12
095	6537	Interior of east range, vegetation removed	E	14/06/12
096	6538	Interior of east range, vegetation removed	NE	14/06/12
097	6539	Interior of east range, vegetation removed	SE	14/06/12
098	6540	In-situ slabs/ stones at northwest corner	E	14/06/12
099	6541	In-situ or tumbled stones, southwest corner	N	14/06/12
100	6542	In-situ or tumbled stones, southwest corner	N	14/06/12
101	6543	Cobbled surface in northwest corner of range	SE	14/06/12
102	6544	Cobbled surface in northwest corner of range	ESE	14/06/12
103	6545	Cobbled surface in northwest corner of range	E	14/06/12

Image No.	Digital	Description	From	Date
104	6546	Detail of cobbled surface in northwest corner of range	E	14/06/12
105	6547	Interior of range revealed to common level, bedrock to west	SE	14/06/12
106	6548	Interior of range, bedrock revealed at west side	E	14/06/12
107	6549	Interior of range, possible in-fill at east end	S	14/06/12
108	6550	Interior of range, detail of possible in-fill at east end	S	14/06/12
109	6551	Line of south wall	E	14/06/12
110	6552	Line of south wall	E	14/06/12
111	6553	Detail of tumble/in-fill in southwest corner	E	14/06/12
112	6554	Detail of tumble/in-fill in southwest corner in wider context	E	14/06/12
113	6555	South facing section A-B	S	14/06/12
114	6556	Possible line of south wall	E	14/06/12
115	6557	Detail shot of western end of possible south wall	E	14/06/12
116	6558	South wall, overlying deposits in-situ	E	14/06/12
117	6559	Tumble/in-fill in re-cut foundation trench, southwest corner	E	14/06/12
118	6560	Tumble/in-fill in re-cut foundation trench, southwest corner	N	14/06/12
119	6561	Exposed basalt course, south wall, north facing elevation	N	14/06/12
120	6562	Projecting blocks (possible cross wall) north wall	S	14/06/12
121	6563	Projecting blocks (possible cross wall) north wall	S	14/06/12
122	6564	Exposed subsoil (degraded bedrock) at depth, east end	S	14/06/12
123	6565	Exposed subsoil (degraded bedrock) at depth, east end	E	14/06/12
124	001	Cobbled floor (104)	SE	25/06/12
125	002	Cobbled floor (104)	E	25/06/12
126	003	Cobbled floor (104) northwest corner	S	25/06/12
127	004	Heated stones (114) and burnt clay (112)	E	25/06/12
128	005	Heated stone (114) and burnt clay (112)	E	25/06/12
129	006	Cross-wall (115) with cobbled floor (104) to west	S	25/06/12
130	007	Cross-wall (115) with cobbled floor (104) to west	S	25/06/12
131	008	Cross-wall (115) with cobbled floor (104) to west	S	25/06/12
132	009	General view of cobbled floor (104)	SE	25/06/12
133	010	General view of cobbled floor (104)	SE	25/06/12
134	011	Tower-house, east facing internal elevation: Detail i) cable moulding	E	25/06/12
135	012	Tower-house, east facing internal elevation: Detail i) cable moulding	N	25/06/12
136	013	Tower-house, east facing internal elevation; detail ii)	SE	25/06/12

Image No.	Digital	Description	From	Date
		cable moulding		
137	014	Tower-house, east facing internal elevation; detail ii) cable moulding	E	25/06/12
138	015	Tower-house, east facing internal elevation; detail iii) original fabric	E	25/06/12
139	016	Tower-house, east facing internal elevation; detail iv) cable moulding 1 st floor	E	25/06/12
140	017	Tower-house, east facing internal elevation; detail v) blocked doorway	E	25/06/12
141	018	Tower-house, south facing elevation, ground floor/lower half 1 st floor	S	26/06/12
142	019	Tower-house, south facing elevation, ground floor/lower half 1 st floor	S	26/06/12
143	020	Tower-house, south facing elevation, upper half 1 st floor/2 nd floor	S	26/06/12
144	021	Tower-house, south facing elevation, 2 nd and 3 rd floors	S	26/06/12
145	022	Tower-house, south facing elevation; detail i) original fabric, northeast corner	S	26/06/12
146	023	Tower-house, south facing elevation; detail i) original fabric, northwest corner	S	26/06/12
147	024	Tower-house, south facing elevation; detail ii), blocked window/doorway at ground floor level	S	26/06/12
148	025	Tower-house, south facing elevation; detail iii) doorway modified to window, 1 st floor	S	26/06/12
149	026	Tower-house, south facing elevation; detail iv) aumbry, 1 st floor, west side.	S	26/06/12
150	027	Tower-house, south facing elevation; detail v) blocked opening, 2 nd floor, east side	S	26/06/12
151	028	Tower-house, south facing elevation; detail vii) Blocked aumbry and slot detail vi), 2 nd floor, west side	S	26/06/12
152	029	Tower-house, west facing elevation, ground floor (plus details i)-iii)	W	26/06/12
153	030	Tower-house, west facing elevation, 1 st floor, details i)-iii) and joust-holes iii)	W	26/06/12
154	031	Tower house, west facing elevation 2 nd and 3 rd floors	W	26/06/12
155	032	Tower-house, west facing elevation, 2 nd and 3 rd floors; details i)-iii)	W	26/06/12
156	033	Tower-house, west facing elevation, 2 nd and 3 rd floors; details i) and ii)	W	26/06/12
157	034	Tower-house, west facing elevation, oblique view of joust-holes (iii)	SW	26/06/12
158	035	Tower-house, west facing elevation, detail v) aumbry/cupboard, north side east wall	W	26/06/12
159	036	Tower-house, north facing elevation, ground floor	N	26/06/12

Image No.	Digital	Description	From	Date
160	037	Tower-house, north facing elevation, 1 st floor	N	26/06/12
161	038	Tower-house, north facing elevation, 2 nd and 3 rd floors	N	26/06/12
162	039	Range, south facing elevation (north wall)- west end	S	26/06/12
163	040	Range, south facing elevation (north wall)- east end	S	26/06/12
164	041	Range, east facing elevation (west wall)- ground floor	E	26/06/12
165	042	Range, east facing elevation (west wall)- 2 nd and 3 rd floors	E	26/06/12
166	043	Range, east facing elevation- attic level	E	26/06/12
167	044	Range, north facing elevation- ground floor	N	26/06/12
168	045	Range, north facing elevation- 1 st floor	N	26/06/12
169	046	Range, east facing elevation- square recess (i)	E	26/06/12
170	047	Range, east facing elevation- recess (relocated)	E	26/06/12
171	048	Range, east facing elevation, original fabric, north side	E	26/06/12
172	049	East range, north west corner- trampled surface (118) and foundation cut [116]/[117]	SSE	26/06/12
173	050	East range, heated subsoil (118)	SSE	26/06/12
174	051	East range, heated subsoil (118)	E	26/06/12
175	052	East range, surface level reduced to (103)	SE	26/06/12
176	053	East range, surface level reduced to (103)	E	26/06/12
177	054	East range, made ground (120)	E	05/07/12
178	055	East range, made ground (120)	SE	05/07/12
179	056	East range, made ground (120) and heated area	ESE	05/07/12
180	057	East range, north wall- exposed masonry, with basal course (122)	S	05/07/12
181	058	East range, north wall- basal course (122)	S	05/07/12
182	059	East range, north wall- basal course (122)	S	05/07/12
183	060	East range, west wall- heated stones in original masonry (121)	E	05/07/12
184	061	East range, west wall- basal course in northwest corner	E	05/07/12
185	412	Tower-house, W wall – Elevation shot (Attic).	E	10/08/12
186	413	Tower-house, Attic, N wall – Elevation shot.	S	10/08/12
187	414	Tower-house, Attic, E wall – Elevation shot.	W	10/08/12
188	415	Tower-house, Attic, S wall – Elevation shot.	N	10/08/12
189	416	Tower-house, Attic, Arched doorway into stair (W wall).	NE	10/08/12
190	417	Tower-house, small window in W elevation (W wall).	E	10/08/12
191	418	Tower-house, Attic, large window in W wall.	E	10/08/12
192	419	Tower-house, Attic, doorway at 3 rd floor level.	NE	10/08/12
193	420	Tower-house. View into stair tower, attic level.	NE	10/08/12
194	421	Tower-house, Attic, window in pedimented gable, N wall.	S	10/08/12

Image No.	Digital	Description	From	Date
195	422	Tower-house, Attic, window in pedimented gable, worked stone for joist, N wall.	S	10/08/12
196	423	Tower-house, Attic, E wall, N cupboard recess.	W	10/08/12
197	424	Tower-house, Attic, E wall S cupboard recess.	W	10/08/12
198	425	Tower-house, Attic, S wall, window in pedimented gable.	N	10/08/12
199	426	Tower-house, Attic, S wall, socket for joist.	N	10/08/12
200	427	Tower-house, Attic, S wall, flight holes for pigeons.	NE	10/08/12
201	428	Tower-house, Attic, S wall	NE	10/08/12
202	429	Tower-house, Attic, General view.	NE	10/08/12
203	430	Tower-house, 3 rd floor, west elevation, S side.	E	10/08/12
204	431	Tower-house, 3 rd floor, west elevation, N side.	E	10/08/12
205	432	Tower-house, 3 rd floor, N elevation.	S	10/08/12
206	433	Tower-house, 3 rd floor, E elevation (N side).	W	10/08/12
207	434	Tower-house, 3 rd floor, E elevation (S side).	W	10/08/12
208	435	Tower-house, 3 rd floor – tool marks in window rybat (S wall).	NE	10/08/12
209	436	Tower-house, 3 rd floor – block recess (cupboard?) N wall.	SE	10/08/12
210	437	Tower-house, 2 nd floor – W elevation, S side.	E	10/08/12
211	438	Tower-house, 2 nd floor – W elevation, N side.	E	10/08/12
212	439	Tower-house, 2 nd floor – N elevation.	S	10/08/12
213	440	Tower-house, 2 nd floor – E elevation, N side.	W	10/08/12
214	441	Tower-house, 2 nd floor – E elevation, N side.	W	10/08/12
215	442	Tower-house, 2 nd floor – S elevation.	N	10/08/12
216	443	Tower-house, 2 nd floor – Blocked aumbry in N wall.	W	10/08/12
217	444	As above.	SE	10/08/12
218	445	Tower-house, running joist in N wall.	S	10/08/12
219	446	Tower-house, 2 nd floor – raggle at W side, N wall.	S	10/08/12
220	447	As above.	S	10/08/12
221	448	Tower-house, 2 nd floor – raggle at W side, N wall.	S	10/08/12
222	449	Tower-house, 2 nd floor – in situ Victorian fireplace.	W	10/08/12
223	450	Tower-house, 2 nd floor, W wall, blocked window, S side.	E	10/08/12
224	451	As above.	E	10/08/12
225	452	Tower-house, 2 nd floor, recess in E wall.	W	10/08/12
226	453	Tower-house, stair tower – view of turnpike stair, second floor level.	NE	10/08/12
227	454	As above.	NE	10/08/12
228	455	Tower-house, 1 st floor, W wall, N side.	E	10/08/12
229	456	Tower-house, 1 st floor, W wall, S side.	E	10/08/12

Image No.	Digital	Description	From	Date
230	457	Tower-house, 1 st floor, N wall, elevation.	S	10/08/12
231	458	Tower-house, 1 st floor, E wall, S side elevation.	W	10/08/12
232	459	Tower-house, 1 st floor, E wall, N side elevation.	W	10/08/12
233	460	Tower-house, 1 st floor, S wall elevation.	N	10/08/12
234	461	Tower-house, 1 st floor, N wall recess.	S	10/08/12
235	462	Tower-house, 1 st floor, E wall, original joist sockets.	W	10/08/12
236	463	Tower-house, 1 st floor, windows in W wall.	E	10/08/12
237	464	Tower-house, 1 st floor, W wall, (Blocked doorway), S end.	E	10/08/12
238	465	Tower-house, 1 st floor, W wall, (Blocked doorway), S end.	E	10/08/12
239	466	View along parapet wall to corner turret.	N	10/08/12
240	467	Tower-house, exterior of SW stair tower – shot hole.	SW	10/08/12
241	468	Exterior of SW stair tower – view of window.	SW	10/08/12
242	469	Exterior, N elevation, moulding of wall head.	NW	10/08/12
243	470	Exterior, N elevation, E range, view of window (first floor)	N	10/08/12
244	471	Exterior, N elevation – running joist between tower.	N	10/08/12
245	472	Exterior – view along range towards NE range tower.	W	10/08/12
246	473	Exterior – detailed view of skewputt, N wall of tower house.	N	10/08/12
247	52	Ground floor- new doorway, N wall, west side	SW	10/08/12
248	53	As above detail of early fabric	SW	10/08/12
249	54	Ground floor – new doorway, N wall, east rybat	SE	10/08/12
250	55	As above – detail of early fabric	SE	10/08/12
251	56	Ground floor – exterior view of new doorway – west rybat	NW	10/08/12
252	57	As above	NW	10/08/12
253	58	Ground floor- new exterior doorway, N wall, west rybat	NE	10/08/12
254	59	As above	NE	10/08/12
255	60	First floor doorway, east wall, east rybat	NW	10/08/12
256	61	As above, west rybat.	SW	10/08/12
257	62	As above – general view of first floor doorway	W	10/08/12
258	63	Ground floor opening, N wall, S facing elevation	S	10/08/12
259	64	As above, east facing rybat	E	10/08/12
260	65	As above – west facing rybat	W	10/08/12
261	66	Ground floor opening, N wall – W facing rybat	W	11/12/2012
262	67	Ground floor, window in E wall- lintel now out	NW	11/12/2012
263	1	General shot at start of day	ESE	02/04/13

Image No.	Digital	Description	From	Date
264	2	Working shot – opening in cross wall	WSW	02/04/13
265	3	Working shot – opening through to stairs	W	02/04/13
266	4	General shots cross wall, 1 st floor level	SW	02/04/13
267	5	Opening through to stairs (wets wall of tower house)	E	02/04/13
268	6	Opening through to stairs (wets wall of tower house)	E	02/04/13
269	7	General shot of Tower House during works	ESE	02/04/13
270	8	Rubble infill in opening through west wall	SW	02/04/13
271	9	Architectural frag (1) form infill in west wall	-	02/04/13
272	10	Architectural frag (1) form infill in west wall	-	02/04/13
273	11	Rubble infill in opening through west wall	WSW	02/04/13
274	12	View through opening through west wall	W	02/04/13
275	13	N side of original door jamb, west wall, east side	WSW	02/04/13
276	14	Mid way through east cross wall opening first floor	WNW	02/04/13
277	15	Opening through wall of staircase (lower)	SW	02/04/13
278	16	Opening through wall of staircase (upper)	SW	02/04/13
279	17	Detail of SE side of above opening	W	02/04/13
280	18	Detail of SE side of above opening	NW	02/04/13
281	19	Detail of SE side of above opening	NW	02/04/13
282	20	Exposed NW side of opening to staircase	SE	02/04/13
283	21	Exposed NW side of opening to staircase	SE	02/04/13
284	22	Shot of top of opening to staircase	SSE	02/04/13
285	23	Shot of base of opening to staircase	SW	02/04/13
286	24	Exposed earlier opening N side	SW	02/04/13
287	25	Exposed earlier opening N side	WNW	02/04/13
288	26	Exposed earlier opening N side (upper)	W	02/04/13
289	27	Exposed earlier opening	WSW	02/04/13
290	28	General shot of opening through stairs	SW	03/04/13
291	29	Detail of ?door surround, earlier opening in wall (N side)	SW	03/04/13
292	30	Detail of ?door surround, earlier opening in wall (N side)	S	03/04/13
293	31	General shot of opening through west wall	NE	03/04/13
294	32	General shot of opening through west wall	NE	03/04/13
295	33	General shot of opening through west wall	NE	03/04/13
296	34	Opening through west wall	NE	03/04/13
297	35	Opening through west wall	NE	03/04/13
298	36	Opening through west wall	NE	03/04/13
299	37	Opening through west wall	NE	03/04/13
300	38	Opening through west wall (south side)	NNE	03/04/13

Image No.	Digital	Description	From	Date
301	39	Opening through west wall, detail of earlier surround on S side	NNE	03/04/13
302	40	Opening in east cross wall, top part removed	NW	03/04/13
303	41	Opening through west wall	E	03/04/13
304	42	Opening through west wall, N side	E	03/04/13
305	43	Opening through west wall	ENE	03/04/13
306	44	Opening through west wall	ENE	03/04/13
307	45	Opening through west wall	E	03/04/13
308	46	Opening through west wall, removed ?intel	ENE	03/04/13
309	47	Opening through west wall, Base	ENE	03/04/13
310	48	? Removed lintel from west wall?	-	03/04/13
311	49	? Removed lintel from west wall?	-	03/04/13
312	50	? Removed lintel from west wall?	-	03/04/13
313	51	? Removed lintel from west wall?	-	03/04/13
314	52	Working shot – opening in east cross wall	W	03/04/13
315	53	Working shot – opening in east cross wall	W	03/04/13
316	54	Working shot – opening in east cross wall	W	03/04/13
317	55	Shot of section through east cross wall	N	03/04/13
318	56	Shot of section through east cross wall	N	03/04/13
319	57	Top portion of opening in east cross wall	W	03/04/13
320	58	Top portion of opening in east cross wall	NW	03/04/13
321	59	Top portion of opening in east cross wall	WNW	03/04/13
322	60	Section through east cross wall	SW	03/04/13
323	61	Working shot – lower section of opening through east cross wall	NW	03/04/13
324	62	Opening through east cross wall – section S side	N	03/04/13
325	63	Opening through east cross wall – section S side(lower)	N	03/04/13
326	64	Opening through east cross wall – section S side	N	03/04/13
327	65	Opening through east cross wall – section S side (upper)	N	03/04/13
328	66	Opening through east cross wall – section N side (lower)	S	03/04/13
329	67	Opening through east cross wall – section N side	S	03/04/13
330	68	Opening through east cross wall – section N side (upper)	S	03/04/13
331	69	Opening through east cross wall – section N side	W	03/04/13
332	70	Opening through east cross wall – section N side	NW	03/04/13
333	71	Opening through east cross wall – section N side	WNW	03/04/13
334	72	Opening through east cross wall – section N side		03/04/13
335	73	Opening through east cross wall – section N side		03/04/13

Image No.	Digital	Description	From	Date
336	74	Opening through east cross wall – section N side (lower portion)		03/04/13
337	75	Opening through east cross wall – section N side (upper portion)		03/04/13
338	76	Opening through east cross wall – section N side		03/04/13
339	77	Opening through east cross wall – section N side		03/04/13
340	78	Opening through east cross wall – section N side		03/04/13
341	79	Opening through east cross wall – section N side (lower portion)		03/04/13
342	001	Tower House, E Elevation, Detail 4) – Opening created	NW	19/4/13
343	002	As above	W	19/04/13
344	003	As above – removal of upper part of rybat, S side	W	19/04/13
345	004	As above	NW	19/04/13
346	005	Tower House, E Elevation, Detail 4) – Works Progressing	W	19/04/13
347	006	Tower House, E Elevation, Detail 4) – Works Progressing	W	19/04/13
348	007	Tower House, E Elevation, Detail 4) – Outer face of reused stone	W/vert	19/04/13
349	008	As above	W/vert	19/04/13
350	009	Tower House, E Elevation, Detail 4) – Rybat removed, opening complete (S side)	NW	19/04/13
351	010	Tower House, E Elevation, Detail 4) – Opening completed, N Side	SW	19/04/13
352	011	Tower House, E Elevation, General View of Opening	SW	19/04/13
353	012	Worked Stone #1(re-used as rybat), following removal	W/Vert	19/04/13
354	013	As above, detail of unfinished moulding	N/Vert	19/04/13
355	014	Worked Stone #2, reused as rybat, detail as moulding	N/vert	19/04/13
356	015	As above	NE	19/04/13
357	016	As above	E	19/04/13
358	001	E Edge of Excavation, showing EW Wall Cores [214] and [219]	W	27/06/13
359	002	As above, detailed view of features	W	27/06/13
360	003	Wall face [210] – NW facing section	NW	27/06/13
361	004	Wall face [210] on plan	W/vert	27/06/13
362	005	Wall face [203]	WNW	27/06/13
363	006	Stairs [207] and wall face [203] with projecting block [209]	W	27/06/13
364	007	Wall face [204]	NW	27/06/13
365	008	General view showing interior of stair tower	NW	27/06/13
366	009	Wall face [210]	NW	27/06/13

Image No.	Digital	Description	From	Date
367	010	As above	NW	27/06/13
368	011	Wall face [210]	NW	27/06/13
369	012	General view of site	SW	28/06/13
370	013	As above	SW	28/06/13
371	014	As above	SW	28/06/13
372	8163	Interior of NE Stair Tower, partly cleared	SW	08/07/13
373	8164	As above	SW	08/07/13
374	8165	Interior of NE Stair Tower, close-up of wall-face [205]	SW	08/07/2013
375	8166	Interior of NE Stair Tower – general view	SW	08/07/13
376	8167	Interior of NE Stair Tower – close-up showing walling [204] and [205]	WSW	08/07/13
377	8168	Interior of NE Stair Tower – slab [208] revealed beneath stair [207]	SW	08/07/13
378	8169	As above	W	08/07/13
379	8170	Detail of NE Stair Tower, showing slab [208]	W	08/07/13
380	8171	Looking down into NE Stair Tower, with stair [207] at LHS, vertical wall-face [203] at RHS	S	08/07/13
381	8172	Interior of NE Stair Tower, on plan – slab [208] lies beneath stairs [207]	NNE/vert	08/07/13
382	8173	As above	NNE/vert	08/07/13
382	8231	Interior of NE Stair Tower – Slab [208] revealed	SW/vert	15/07/13
383	8232	General view of NE Stair Tower, Post-excavation	WSW	15/07/13
384	8234	As above	SW	15/07/13
385	8235	Interior of NE Stair Tower, Slab [208] removed	SSW/vert	15/07/13
386	-	Void		
387	-	Void		
388	-	Void		
389	-	Void		
390	-	Void		
391	0027	Pre-excavation view of tower-house entrance	S	22/04/14
392	0028	As above	E	22/04/14
393	0029	As above	W	22/04/14
394	0030	View of tower-house and trench	SE	22/04/14
395	0031	Shot of trench edge and scaffolding	E	22/04/14
396	0032	Post-excavation view of Entrance/foundation/bedrock	S	22/04/14
397	0033	Post-excavation view showing possible foundation stone/bedrock and wall/entrance	E	22/04/14
398	0034	As above	E	22/04/14
399	0035	Close-up of W foundation cut under ?stone wall	E	22/04/14

Image No.	Digital	Description	From	Date
400	0036	Close-up of E foundation cut under ?stone wall	W	22/04/14
401	0037	View of E Section (W facing), showing wall foundation and bedrock	W	22/04/14
402	0038	As above	W	22/04/14
403	0039	View of S part of trench, with view of modern ceramic pipe and stone lined drain	N	22/04/14
404	0040	As above	N	22/04/14
405	0041	View of S part of trench, with view of lead water pipe and ceramic drain	N	22/04/14
406	0042	As above	N	22/04/14
407	0043	View of S part of trench, showing bedrock and foundation cut	S	22/04/14
408	0044	As above, but close-up view	S	22/04/14
409	0045	Ceramic pipe in Drainage Trench (E-W) Trench 2	E	09/06/14
410	0046	Lead pipe in drainage trench (N-S) – Trench 2	E	09/06/14
411	0047	View of S facing Section – Trench 2	S	09/06/14
412	022	View of Trench 2, Post-excavation	E	07/06/14
413	023	View of E-Facing Section, Trench 2	E	07/06/14
414	024	View of Trench 2, Post-Excavation (N-S Part)	S	07/06/14
415		Void		
416		Void		
417		Void		
418		Void		
419		Void		
420		Void		
421	1437	Pre-Excavation Shot of W Terrace	SE	04/08/2015
422	1438	As above	SW	04/08/2015
423	1439	View of Castle – as restored	SW	04/08/2015
424	1440	As above	SW	04/08/2015
425	1441	Pre-Excavation Shot of W Terrace	NE	04/08/2015
426	1442	As above	NE	04/08/2015
427	1445	Brick founds to W of Tower-house	S	04/08/2015
428	1448	Trench 'a' – W end, post excavation	E	04/08/2015
429	1449	As above	W	04/08/2015
430	1451	Trench 'a' – E end	SE	04/08/2015
431	1454	Trench 'a' – E-end, W-Facing Section	W	04/08/2015
432	1455	Trench 'b' – view on plan	NNW	04/08/2015
433	1456	Trench 'b' (2) – septic-tank chamber, W-Facing Section	W	04/08/2015
434	1457	Trench 'b' (2) – General View, post-excavation	SW	04/08/2015

Image No.	Digital	Description	From	Date
435	1458	Trench 'b' (3) – General View, post-excavation	N	04/08/2015
436	1459	As above	NW	04/08/2015
437	1460	Trench 'c' – General View, post-excavation	S	06/08/2015
438	1461	Trench 'c' – N-Facing Section	NE	06/08/2015
439	1465	Trench 'c' – S-Facing section	S	06/08/2015
440	1466	Trench 'd' – mid-excavation, base of trench	SE	06/08/2015
441	1467	Trench 'd' – Post-Excavation	NE	06/08/2015
442	1469	Trench 'e' – mid excavation	S	06/08/2015
443	1470	Trench 'e'- post-excavation, S-Facing section showing dip in bedrock	NE/vert	06/08/2015
444	1473	Trench 'e' –general view	W	06/08/2015
445	1474	Trench 'f' – S-Facing Section	S	06/08/2015
446	1475	As above	S	06/08/2015
447	1476	Trench 'g' – General View, post-excavation	WSW	06/08/2015
448	1477	Trench 'e' (2), showing remnants of modern pit [507]/(508)	S	06/08/2015
449	1479	General View of excavated area, N end	SW	06/08/2015
450	1482	Trench 'h' – General View, post-excavation	E	07/08/2015
451	1484	Trench 'i' – General View, post-excavation	E	07/08/2015
452	1485	Trench 'i' – E-Facing Section	E	07/08/2015
453	1486	Trench 'j' – close-up of stair tower found	NW	07/08/2015
454	1488	As above	NW	07/08/2015
455	1490	Trench 'j' – post-excavation	WNW	07/08/2015
456	1491	E Wall (510) of Culvert [511] (Trench 'j')	W	07/08/2015
457	1492	View looking NNW along line of culvert [511]	SSE	07/08/2015
458	1493	E Wall (510) of Culvert [511]	W	07/08/2015
459	1494	View of Culvert [511] from above, showing capstones [509]	S/vert	07/08/2015
460	1496	W wall (510) of Culvert [511]	E	07/08/2015
461	1497	Junction between Trenches 'i', 'i' (2) and 'j', showing Culvert [511]	S	07/08/2015
462	1498	As above	SSW	07/08/2015
463	1499	As above	SSE	07/08/2015
464	1501	Trench 'k' - General View, post-excavation	W	07/08/2015
465	1502	Trench 'i' (2)	SSE	07/08/2015
466	1504	Trench 'l' (2) – E-Facing Section	E	07/08/2015
467	1506	Trench 'j' – S-Facing Section	S	07/08/2015
468	1507	Trench 'j' – General View, post-excavation	W	07/08/2015
469	1508	As above	E	07/08/2015

Image No.	Digital	Description	From	Date
470	1509	Trench 'k' – surface of subsoil [502]	S	10/08/2015
471	1510	Trench 'k' – General View, post-excavation	SSW	10/08/2015
472	1511	Trench 'l', Post-Excavation – view on plan and SW-Facing Section	SW	10/08/2015
473	1512	Trench 'm', Post-Excavation – view on plan and SW-Facing Section	SW	10/08/2015
474	1513	Trench 'n', Post-Excavation – view on plan	NE	10/08/2015
475	1514	Trench 'n', Post-Excavation – NW-Facing Section	NW	10/08/2015
476	1515	Trench 'o', Post-Excavation – view on plan	NE	10/08/2015
477	1516	Trench 'o' – NW-Facing Section	NW	10/08/2015
478	1517	Trench 'p', Post-Excavation – view on plan	NE	10/08/2015
479	1518	Trench 'p' – NW-Facing Section	N	10/08/2015
480	1520	Trench 'q', Post-Excavation – view on plan and SW-Facing Section	SW	10/08/2015
481	1521	Trench 'r' – Post-Excavation – view on plan and NW-Facing Section	NW	10/08/2015
482	1522	General View of S end, showing excavated 'vanes' for drainage	E	10/08/2015
483	1523	General view of site, post-excavation	SE	10/08/2015

Samples Register

Sample No.	Area/Trench	Context No.	Sample Type	Description	Excavator	Date
001	TP2	008	Bulk- 1 small bag	Soft sediment from below demolition in TP2, demo (007)	PK	05/06/12
1	E Range	112	Bulk- 1 large bag	Burnt clay layer with paved floor (104)	CLT	26/06/12
2	E Range	113	Bulk- 1 large bag	Loose brown soil underlying (112) (possible foundation cut fill)	CLT	26/06/12
3	E Range	116	Bulk- 1 large bag	Bedding layer underlying paved floor	CLT	26/06/12
4	E Range	120	Bulk- 1 large bag	Made ground under (116)	CLT	26/06/12

Appendix 2: Discovery & Excavation in Scotland

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	North Ayrshire
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Old Knock Castle
PROJECT CODE:	RA12023
PARISH:	Largs
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:	Louise Turner
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	Rathmell Archaeology Limited
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Archaeological Monitoring; Excavation; Historic Building Recording
NMRS NO(S):	NS16SE 3
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	Castle
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	Post-medieval ceramic; post-medieval window glass
NGR (2 letters, 8 or 10 figures)	NS 19337 63110
START DATE (this season)	1 st May 2012
END DATE (this season)	10 th August 2015
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)	None
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (may include information from other fields)	<p>2015 saw the closing stages of a long-running programme of archaeological monitoring and historic building recording undertaken on the site of Old Knock Castle, a 'Z'-plan tower-house believed to date to the early 1600s, during restoration works undertaken in order to transform the ruined structure into a modern holiday cottage.</p> <p>An earlier cultural heritage assessment undertaken prior to works commencing (Turner 2012) had suggested that much of the surviving fabric on the site originated from restoration works undertaken during the 19th century. Portions of the internal wall faces at ground floor level within the tower-house appeared to represent surviving structure of post-medieval date (or even earlier), but even this proved problematic when the slapping-through of an opening in the E cross-wall subdividing tower-house and adjacent E ranged revealed a mortared wall core with finds of 19th century bottle glass in the void.</p> <p>The grounds surrounding the castle had been subject to significant landscaping, with a thick levelling layer incorporating blocks of rubble (presumably derived from the castle) and broken slates covering much of the area. However, an <i>in situ</i> floor surface composed of rough stone slabs was found to survive in a roughly 'L'-shaped area measuring 2.4 x 1.8m in extent in the northwest corner of the east range. This feature had been truncated on its south and west sides, but sufficient remained to indicate that there had once been a fireplace placed centrally against the dividing wall between range and tower-house, of which all traces had now been removed following the 19th century remodelling.</p>

	<p>Finds of post-medieval ceramic and early window glass dating to the late 1500s were recovered from below this early floor level, suggesting a date contemporary with the castle's earliest known occupation and use.</p> <p>While the building lacked features which could be unequivocally linked with the 17th century tower-house, fragments of earlier walling identified underneath 19th century service trenches and consolidation layers suggested that the building's floor plan, as it survives today, closely matches the original, even if a significant portion of its masonry results from later episodes of restoration and remodelling.</p>
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	None
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	None
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	Mr Bruce Walker
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	Unit 8 Ashgrove Workshops, Kilwinning, Ayrshire KA13 6PU
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ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)	Report to West of Scotland Archaeology Service and archive to RCAHMS Collections.

Contact Details

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