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Minor Archaeological Services Call-Off Contract Lochmaben Castle, Dumfries & Galloway (PIC203)

Evaluation for Research Purposes, July-August
2018

Report No. HES-PIC203-2018-01

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 General

An archaeological evaluation was carried out by CFA Archaeology Ltd for research purposes between 23rd July 2018 and 5th August 2018 at Lochmaben Castle, Dumfries & Galloway (NGR: NY 0883 8115), a Property in Case (PIC203) in the guardianship of Historic Environment Scotland (Fig. 1).

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken, informed by and built upon the results of a 2016 geophysical survey (carried out by Rose Geophysics), to shed valuable new light on the castle's development and the nature of its occupation, as well as providing an opportunity for local community engagement.

The work was commissioned by Historic Environment Scotland as part of the Minor Archaeological Services Call-off Contract. A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for the work, dated 22 September 2017, was produced by CFA and approved by Historic Environment Scotland (HES) in support of the Scheduled Monument Consent.

1.2 Background

Lochmaben Castle consists of an extensive area of earthworks and upstanding masonry ruins of an important medieval defensive complex which occupies a low grassy promontory projecting into the southern end of Castle Loch, 1 mile SE of the village of Lochmaben. It was active as a military stronghold from about the mid-12th century up to the late 16th century. It was then abandoned, with much stone being robbed from its walls. It was formally taken into care in 1939 following a local campaign.

The complex once covered a considerable area, with substantial ditches evident over 300m south of the loch. The core of the castle comprises two platforms standing over 3m above the rest of the promontory. The more northerly is dominated by the substantial remains of a masonry castle of enclosure, of which the frontal wall, facing south, is particularly impressive; possibly of mid-14th century date. The platform to its south, now largely featureless, most probably served as the outer ward of the masonry castle, but may have started as a 'pele' (a palisaded enclosure for a large garrison) built for Edward I of England shortly before 1300. The area in state guardianship includes only the northern platform and masonry castle.

Previous Archaeological Work

It is likely that the castle was subjected to some degree of clearance excavation, both in the 19th century and in the 20th century when the site came into state care. The 1968-72 excavations demonstrated the high archaeological potential of the site, and it is assumed that the earlier clearance work did not impact upon deeply-sealed medieval occupation deposits or structures.

In 1968-72, a small-scale area excavation was carried out within the outer ward of the masonry castle and in the SW angle of the outer plateau or peel area. The counterweight pit to the gateway was excavated in the former area, and evidence of Victorian and later consolidation and landscaping was widespread.

The remains of three constructional phases were recognised in the outer ward of the masonry castle. All were attributed to building operations within a short period in the later 14th century.

The excavations in of the peel area aimed to establish the date and character of the castle's earthwork defences; several post-holes were found but no pattern was recognised. The platform that comprises the peel was found to have been built-up with clay, while the probable palisade-trench that was set behind the lip of one of the outer ditches was dated to shortly after 1300. Pottery from the brown earth deposit above the clay appeared consistent with a late 14th century date, and that area had apparently formed a 'work camp' during the construction of the castle. Lead-smelting hearths were identified, while quantities of iron slag and pot wasters were found. The excavators suggested that the southern sector of the peel area had been abandoned after the stone castle was built.

In 1996, the excavation of eight small trenches on either side of the W wing wall was archeologically monitored in advance of the erection of supporting scaffolding. All trenches revealed deposits associated with the decay of adjacent masonry, and the gradual infilling of the moat or canal in front of the mid-14th-century stone castle. In some of the holes there was possible evidence for the denuded earthen bank defining the moat or canal, sealed by bone-rich occupation debris.

A watching brief was undertaken in January and February 2001 during clearance operations within one of a series of defensive ditches positioned to the south of the castle. The ditch is one of two which have been used by the adjacent farm as general purpose refuse dumps. The task was to remove all recent infill dumping. The hope was that the sides of the ditch could be re-established and that the archaeological deposits believed to have accumulated in the lower parts of the ditch would be left undisturbed. The aims of this exercise were only partially achieved, as some of the dumped waste was toxic. The ditch was found to have a nebulous nature - almost all of its profile proved to be invisible due to landscaping. It was noted that the ditch is not naturally level and that drainage would take place in both an easterly and westerly direction.

In 2008, four small holes were excavated for the installation of new gates in the perimeter fence around the masonry castle. No features or finds of archaeological significance other than fragments of stone, possibly evidence of stone robbing, were recorded.

Geophysical Survey, 2016

A programme of geophysical survey was undertaken in September 2016, aiming to address research questions. A combination of gradiometer, resistance and ground penetrating radar (GPR) surveys was undertaken. Gradiometer and resistance surveys were carried out over available areas within the Property in Care (PIC) boundary and available areas of the Peel, to the S of the castle. GPR survey was undertaken within the available areas in the PIC boundary and available areas to the N of the PIC boundary and E of the Peel. Individual GPR transects were also collected across the Peel and in the wooded area to the SW of the Peel, where vegetation cover precluded a larger GPR survey.

Within the PIC area a well-defined high resistance anomaly to the N of the extant castle has been detected (see proposed Trench 1; below), although this may indicate a modern path. Other anomalies, suggestive of potential structural remains, have been detected within the castle (see proposed Trench 2, below). However, the anomalies appear to largely correspond with earthworks and, as such, their exact geophysical origin is unclear. The GPR survey of this area, which was detecting to a greater depth than the resistance survey, has recorded several anomalies of potential interest between 1m and 2m below the current ground surface and on a different alignment to the castle.

Within the area of the Peel broad areas of high resistance have been detected. While the majority of these are somewhat amorphous and likely to have a natural origin, some more discrete anomalies closer to the castle have been noted (please see proposed Trenches 3-5, below). There is broad correlation with the gradiometer results which suggest possible well-defined areas of activity just to the S of the castle entrance and respecting a likely trackway leading to the drawbridge. Selected GPR transects across the anomalies detected by the resistance survey, broadly support this interpretation.

1.3 Objectives

Five trenches were proposed (Fig. 1). The locations were determined by HES based upon the results of the geophysical survey. In order to evaluate the results of this survey work and to more deeply examine the research questions, while keeping the impact upon the site's archaeology to a minimum, these trenches were excavated by hand with community involvement. Excavations tested the presence, absence, nature and extent of any surviving archaeological deposits and features.

Trench 1

This trench sought to evaluate a strong, high resistance anomaly running parallel with, and a short distance N of, the N wall of the upstanding masonry castle. Small areas of high amplitude response from the GPR survey were also observed in this area, at a range of depths. This trench aimed to identify what may be an important masonry structure, lying beyond the northern limits of the extant upstanding remains. There is a possibility that this anomaly may represent a path around the monument.

Trench 2

This trench was targeted on an area of high resistance near the centre of the courtyard within the castle. This zone coincides with an area of increased response from the gradiometer survey, and shows strong responses in the GPR depth slices, particularly between depths of 0.75m and 1.20m. Masonry structures (for example, walls defining internal arrangements of space) were suspected to survive here as buried archaeology, and have the potential to shed light upon the phased development and arrangements of structures within the masonry castle.

Trench 3

This trench, located to the S of the masonry castle on the area of the peel, sought to evaluate anomalies from the resistance and gradiometer surveys, indicating an area of

potential structural remains and/or surfaces. These features were aligned approximately with what is considered to be the primary route across the peel towards the defended gatehouse of the castle, and an investigation of the remains here has the potential to shed light on the arrangement of structures within the peel.

Trench 4

This trench was targeted to evaluate an area of increased response in the gradiometer survey results, to the S of the masonry castle. The gradiometer survey identified two such areas, one lying to either side of a line running towards the entrance to the masonry castle. This trench crosses the easternmost of these two anomalies. The results from this trench are likely to complement those from Trench 3.

Trench 5

Situated close to the centre of the peel area, this trench was targeted on strong anomalies revealed by both the resistance survey and gradiometer survey. The gradiometer survey indicated a zone of positive magnetic response here, and this trench sought to investigate the edge of this zone. This would serve to evaluate the wider results of the gradiometer survey across the peel, where a number of areas of similar response have been identified.

2. WORKING METHODS

2.1 General

All work complied with the requirements of Historic Environment Scotland and undertaken under the terms of the Minor Archaeological Services Call-off Contract. CFA follows the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Code of Conduct, Standards and Guidelines as appropriate.

2.2 Archaeological Evaluation

Record photographs were taken of the trench locations prior to their excavation. The location of the trenches was set out using DGPS survey equipment using data supplied by HES.

Trenches were de-turfed by hand and turves were stored in coursed stacks adjacent to the trenches.

Topsoil was removed by hand down to either the natural substrate or the top of the first significant archaeological horizon encountered. All further excavation work to achieve the objectives of the evaluation was undertaken by hand, following receipt of permission from HES to proceed.

The aim of the evaluation was to identify the existence of archaeological features and deposits: therefore, limited excavation work was undertaken, sufficient to achieve the objectives of the evaluation, and should significant in situ archaeological deposits or features be identified, excavation shall stop until CRT and Heritage Management have

been consulted on how to proceed. Significant remains are defined as primary deposits associated with the period of occupation of the castle.

Evaluation trenches did not exceed 1.2m in depth.

All excavation and on-site recording was carried out according to standard CFA procedures, principally by drawing, by photography and by completing standard CFA record forms.

The stratification of all excavated areas was recorded whether or not significant archaeological deposits have been identified.

A digital photographic record was maintained throughout the fieldwork, including pre-excavation photographs, images to record individual features at different stages of excavation, photographs of cleaned sections, post-excavation photographs of features and general working images.

The locations of the sections and features were recorded using industry standard DGPS equipment. The survey data and any hand-drawn plans were accurately tied in to the Ordnance Survey National Grid.

All artefacts and faunal remains were retained. Artefacts recovered from secure contexts were individually bagged and their locations recorded by context or in three dimensions, as appropriate. Artefacts from topsoil were bagged by trench.

Environmental samples were taken as appropriate. Bulk samples of dry deposits were 10 litres, or greater if appropriate.

Trenches were backfilled on completion of excavation and recording, compacted by hand, and the turf replaced. Geotextile was used to demarcate the limits of excavation in each trench, as appropriate.

3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

Numbers in bold refer to contexts, a full list of which is contained in Appendix 1.

3.1 Trench 1 (Length 6m; width 1m, depth 0.64m) (Fig. 2-3).

At the base of the trench was deposit **115**, a loose black silty charcoal deposit; its full extent is unknown. Overlying this was deposit **114**, a loose brown-orange sand with some stones exposed in the bottom of the trench. It covered most of the trench, measuring 4.6m long x 1m wide x 0.1m deep at excavated depth

Overlying **114** was a deposit of material composed of moderately compact greyish brown sandy silty with frequent sandstone fragments and medium sized stones (**111**). This deposit covered most of the trench as it measured 5m long x 1m wide x 0.4m deep. Context **112** was a small deposit of firm compact yellowish brown sandy silt with rounded stones and sandstone fragments. This was seen in the northern half of the trench, abutting context **113**, a compacted layer of orange-brown sandy silt with sandstone fragments and small and medium stones, measuring 1.2m long x 1m wide. These contexts possibly represent a levelling event.

Deposits **105** and **108** were likely part of the same event. **105** was composed of loose greyish-brown silty sand with small angular sandstones and larger masonry blocks. **108** was a mortar-rich deposit measuring 1m long x 1m wide.

Overlying **108** was a very compacted possible path surface (**102**). This was composed of a firm light brown silty sand with small gravel-like inclusions and contained roof tiles and red brick fragments. This lay to the northern side of the trench and measured 3.5m long x 1m wide. **109** was an irregular shaped pocket of clay lying within **102** and was composed of moderately compact yellow-brown clay and small stones. **110** was another pocket of moderately compact yellow-brown clay within **102**.

Trench 1 was covered with turf and topsoil of loose greyish-brown silty sand (**101**).

3.2 Trench 2 (Length 5m; width 1m, depth 0.4m) (Fig. 4-6).

This trench contained only 4 contexts.

Context **204** was a moderately hard, compact, light brown silty sand which was exposed in slots at either end of the trench.

Context **203** was a moderately compact dark brown sandy silt with frequent modern finds. This was overlain by context **202** which comprised a moderately compact but friable yellow orange gravel sand which was sterile of any inclusions.

Context **201** was the turf and topsoil which was mid brown silty sand with frequent small stones.

3.3 Trench 3 (Length 6m; width 1.5m, depth 1.2m) (Fig. 7-10)

Within this trench a total of 15 contexts were uncovered.

Two slots were excavated at either end of the trench to examine the nature of the deposits exposed. Slot 1 measured 1.5m long x 0.7m wide. At the base was context **315** which was a moderately compact brown orange silty clay. Overlying it was a moderately compact yet soft grey brown sandy clay (**311**). Overlying this was **303**.

Slot 2 measured 1.5m long x 0.5m wide. At the base was context **314** which was composed of brown orange silty clay of moderate compaction and is most likely the same as **315**. Overlying this was a deposit of mid brown orange silty clay (**313**), which is similar to **311**. A thin lens of grey silt (**312**) lay between **313** and **308**.

Contexts **303** and **308** are thought to be the same context as they were both composed of orange brown silty sand of very firm compaction and heavy rooting, whilst containing no artefacts at all. This was overlain by deposit **302** which was a mid brown sandy silt of loose compaction with medium and small rounded stones.

A stone-lined culvert **306**, with construction cut **304**, was cut through contexts **303/308** and **302**. A light reddish-brown sandy silt (**305**) filled construction cut **304**. The fill of the culvert channel was moderately compact light brown sandy silt (**307**). The culvert measured 1.55m long x 0.5m wide x 0.32m deep and was on a rough E-W alignment though was slightly curved.

A second possible feature was uncovered cut into context **303**. Cut **309** was roughly circular in plan but when excavated it was discovered that it was a burrow as it began undercutting **303**. It was filled by a very loose orange-brown silty sand (**310**).

The turf and topsoil deposit which overlay the entire trench (**301**) was mid brown sandy silt with lots of rooting and small stones.

3.4 Trench 4 (Length 6m; width 1.5m, depth 0.76m) (Fig. 11-14)

A slot, measuring 0.7m long x 0.7m wide, was excavated at the southern end of the trench to discover the depth of the deposits. The basal deposit **414** was only seen at the bottom of the slot and was composed of a very hard, light grey material that is assumed to be bedrock due to its solid nature. This was overlain by deposit **413** which was a mid red brown silty clay with frequent small stones. Overlying this deposit was context **412** which was a light red-orange silty clay with small stones.

Deposit **409** overlay **412** and covered the base of the entire trench and was composed of very hard, compact, mixed red-brown silty sand with frequent rooting and small stone inclusions.

A cut (**410**) was recorded cutting deposit **409** and was assumed to be linear in plan with a steep, curved southern edge. Its full extent is unknown as only the southern edge was exposed but it measured 2.1m long x 1.5m wide x 0.12m deep. It was filled by a mid to light brown sandy silt with frequent small stones (**411**) and evidence of burrowing. This feature was truncated by cut **406** and so its full extent is unknown.

A possible surface (**404**) was uncovered overlying **409**, but upon excavation was seen to be a subsoil deposit of mid brown sandy silt with frequent large rounded cobbles and smaller sandstone fragments which looked like a rough surface. It lay to the south of the trench and was truncated by cut **406**.

Cut **406** was a possible linear feature that was seen in the west-facing section only, measuring 2.5m long x 1.5m wide x 0.46m deep. It contained a deposit of stones (**405**) which was initially interpreted as a wall, due to the presence of a worked sandstone block. This stone deposit measured 1.55m long x 0.75m wide x 0.46m deep and contained one large rounded sandstone block, one worked sandstone block and numerous smaller compact sandstone and other stone fragments. This material was within the top part of **407**, the fill of cut **406**, a moderately compact dark brown sandy silt with frequent charcoal, small, medium and large stones and small pockets of degraded sandstone.

Deposit **401** was the turf and topsoil layer composed of mid brown sandy silt with small and medium stones and infrequent charcoal within that covered Trench 4. Within this context a deposit of mortar, **402**, was uncovered. It measured 0.95m long x 0.7m wide x 0.15m deep.

3.5 Trench 5 (Length 6m; width 1.5m, depth 0.2m)

Trench 5 was de-turfed and excavation revealed only **501** which was the turf and topsoil layer. It was a moderately compact dark brown sandy silt with frequent stone inclusions and contained no artefacts. No further excavation took place due to time constraints.

4. FINDS by Christina Hills

Find type	Number	Weight (g)
Ae alloy	2	3
Animal bone	191	925
Burnt Animal bone	12	12
Ceramic	2	12
Ceramic Building Material	85	5247
Charcoal	20	15
Clay pipe	13	31
Clay?	1	5
Coal	14	21
Copper alloy	1	9
Flint	1	2
Glass	198	1514
Golf ball	1	46
Iron	124	933
Lead	1	1
Modern metal	2	5
Mortar	60	1207
Plastic	6	31
Pottery	99	415
Slag	22	104
Slate	200	6947
Stone	8	4515
Tin foil	6	2
Wood	5	10

Table 1 summary of finds by type

The table above summarises the finds recovered on site by type and they are discussed below and detailed in appendix 5.

Bone

All the bone uncovered on site was animal bone, a small proportion of which was burnt. The unburnt animal bone was all from trench 1 and 2 and much of it was from topsoil and subsoil layers, apart from one piece from redeposit **111** and the largest unburnt bone assemblage which is from mortar rich deposit **108**. Burnt animal bone was found in all of the trenches apart from 5, and was also mainly from the topsoil and subsoil layers, a small amount was from the fill of culvert **306** and the fill of ditch **406** and **410**.

Pottery

The majority of the pottery on site was modern including white earthenware, red earthenware and grey and buff ware, all of which is glazed. The modern pottery was found in trenches 1-4, in the topsoil and subsoil as well as deposits **108** and **404** and fill of culvert **306**.

A small amount of Scottish post-medieval reduced redware was found in all five trenches. Seven sherds were from the topsoil and subsoil and the rest were from deposits **108**, **204** and **404** and the fill of possible medieval ditch **410**.

Other ceramics

Two ceramic bottle stop marbles were found on site, one was broken in half and unstratified and the other whole ball was found in the topsoil of trench 4.

The Ceramic Building Material (CBM) uncovered was mainly tile, including red and grey wares as well as one stamped tile (from subsoil), all modern and from deposits from trench 1. The other CBM found on site is a possible brick which was in the fill of ditch **406**.

The clay pipe found on site was all post medieval undiagnostic stems and one bowl fragment. All of it was unstratified, or from the topsoil and subsoil, apart from two stems from deposit **108** and one from deposit **204**.

All mortar uncovered on site was from topsoil or subsoil deposits in trench 1, 4 and 5, and is undated.

One piece of clay of unidentified function was recovered from the topsoil of trench 1.

Metal

Two coins were found in deposit **203**, one is a sixpence from 1940 and the other is a thrupence from 1921.

A copper alloy modern shot cartridge was found in the topsoil of trench 2.

One small unidentified lead lump was probably modern and from the subsoil of trench 2.

All the iron found on site is probably modern, much of it was unidentified lumps and sheet but the assemblage contained 44 nails as well as bars, straps and wire. The nails were mainly from topsoil and subsoil layers, two were from redeposit **111** and one was from the fill of ditch **406**.

Two modern metal objects (probably aluminium or similar) one is a marmalade jar lid from deposit **108** and the other is a screw top bottle lid from redeposit **111**.

A piece of slag was found in the fill of ditch 406 and the topsoil of trench 3. Twenty pieces of slag were found in the topsoil of trench 1, this slag included shale and pottery and is probably evidence of burning rather than metal working.

Glass

Most of the glass recovered on site was modern clear and green bottle fragments. The glass was mainly body fragments and was unstratified and from topsoil and subsoil deposits as well as deposits **108**, **111**, **204**, **404**, fill of culvert **306** and fill of ditch **406**. Some of the clear glass included decorated glass from the topsoil of trench 1, as well as glass marked '& R. SMITH'S' and a whole bottle from deposit **111**.

A small amount of flat, probably window glass was found in the topsoil and subsoil of trenches 2 and 3 as well as fill of culvert **306**, deposit **404** and fill of ditches **406** and **410**.

A small brown fragment, which is probably from a bottle, was found in the topsoil of trench 2.

A melted lump of glass was found in the topsoil of trench 1 and is unidentified, but possibly relates to the other evidence of burning within this context.

In the topsoil of trench 2 was a circular clear painted glass object, which is unidentified, but possibly part of a button.

Stone

Roof slates with drill holes through the surface were found in the topsoil of trench 5 and the subsoil of trenches 1 and 3. The other 196 pieces of slate had no evidence of drill holes but are probably also roof slates.

One large piece of worked stone was found within stone dump **405**. Several other pieces of possibly worked or dressed stone were found on site, mainly all of similar red sandstone. The majority of possibly worked stone was from the topsoil and subsoil from trenches 2, 3 and 5 as well as deposit **108** and fill of culvert **306**.

One piece of possibly worked flint was found in the topsoil of trench 1

Other

Charcoal was found in the subsoil of trench 1 and 3. Coal was also found on site in trench 2 in the topsoil and in deposit **204**.

Modern plastic was recovered in topsoil and subsoil of trench 2 and 3. One golf ball was also recovered from the topsoil of trench 4.

Tin foil was found in trench 2 in the topsoil and in deposit **204**.

Modern wood was found in the topsoil or subsoil in trenches 1, 2 and 3

5. CONCLUSION

5.1 Trench 1

This trench contained numerous modern deposits, **102, 105, 108-113**. These contained modern material including complete bottles and a modern corroded iron pipe. Deposits **114** and **115** may have been reaching into medieval deposits but as only a small slot was excavated and no artefacts were found within it, this cannot be confirmed. A possible path surface (**102**) was recorded below the topsoil. The high resistance geophysical anomaly may have been caused by the compacted stony layers and path surface.

5.2 Trench 2

No significant archaeology was uncovered within this trench and the lower stony deposits most likely relate to the landscaping which occurred on site for Queen Victoria's Jubilee. Within contexts **201** and **203** numerous Victorian and modern artefacts were uncovered which, given the closeness to the trench excavated between 1968-1972, may be signs of spreads of spoil from those excavations. The high resistance geophysical anomaly may have been caused by the compacted stony layers.

5.3 Trench 3

The stone lined culvert **306** was the only significant feature uncovered, the date of which cannot be confirmed but which is likely to be medieval or post-medieval. The possible construction surfaces **303** and **308** were undateable as the deposits contained no dating evidence such as pottery. It could be suggested that this was the construction platform for the building of the castle itself and then occupied upon. However, the lack of archaeological remains within this material would suggest that this may be a later event, such as the landscaping for Queen Victoria's Jubilee. The geophysical anomalies may have been caused by the compacted stony layers and the culvert.

5.4 Trench 4

There were several possible archaeological features within Trench 4, such as the possible surface **404** and possible wall **405**. However, upon investigation it was concluded that these were most likely Victorian or modern in date. Context **404** is most likely Victorian or modern in date as white earthenware was found within it, which suggests that the wall **405** was a coincidence and was just a collection of dumped stone material. This may have occurred during the landscaping of the castle for the visit of Queen Victoria.

One possible important context was the ditch **410** which had been truncated by burrows and also by cut **406**. This ditch was cut into deposit **409** which is classed as the possible construction platform for the building of the castle, similar to **303** and **308**. Context **411** was the fill of ditch **410** and contained two small sherds of medieval pottery. This would suggest that this is occupation evidence from the time the castle was in use.

The geophysical anomaly may have been caused by the compacted stony layers and cut features.

5.5 Trench 5

This trench was not fully excavated due to time constraints but it proved useful for the children's open day where they could all have a go at trowelling and excavating. No significant archaeology was therefore uncovered within this trench.

5.6 Summary

In summary, within each trench, little archaeology relating to the occupation of the castle from its construction until its ruin was uncovered. The evidence uncovered which may relate to the original construction of the castle depends on the interpretation of the possible construction platform (**303**, **308** and **409**), created by the deposits of orange-brown silty clay that were uncovered. If this is interpreted as being part of the landscaping that occurred for Queen Victoria's Jubilee, then no medieval archaeology was uncovered and ditch **410** is actually of Victorian or modern date. If it is interpreted as the castle's construction platform then it is of medieval date but it begs the question of the lack of any other archaeological remains or finds of that period. This may suggest that it was a medieval construction deposit but it may also suggest that a large portion of it was scarped away during the Victorian landscaping to create a flatter, neater look to the peel area.

Within Trench 3, deposit **312** may have been an indicator that flooding had occurred on the site due to the nature of the grey silt. This may then suggest that contexts underlying **303** and **308** are actually natural deposits with leaching having occurred during the flooding event. If this is the case then it could be argued that contexts **303** and **308** are the medieval platforms which have been negatively impacted upon by the landscaping event.

The trenches within the castle produced no evidence of medieval archaeology but perhaps had been truncated and disrupted by modern activity, including the excavations in 1968-1972 and the construction of the car park and roadway.

In conclusion, no definite interpretations can be made. There was evidence across the site for the landscaping which occurred for the Jubilee and this may have negatively affected any medieval archaeology which had survived. The only potentially significant features were the possible medieval ditch **410** within Trench 4 and culvert **306** within Trench 3.

A summary statement will be submitted for publication in *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland* (Appendix 6) and will also be reported on through *OASIS Scotland*.

APPENDIX 1: Context Register

Context	Fill of	Type	Description
101		Deposit	Turf and topsoil - loose greyish brown silty sand. Covers entire trench to a depth of 0.1m.
102		Surface	Compacted possible path surface - firm light brown silty sand with small gravel like inclusions. Measures 3.5m long x 1m wide. Contained roof tiles which are produced locally to present day and pieces of red brick and modern roof tiles so may indicate landscaping or levelling taking place on site.
103			VOID
104	103		VOID
105		Deposit	Loose compact greyish brown silty sand with small angular sandstones and some larger masonry blocks mixed in at southern end. Measures 1.5m long x 1m wide.
106			VOID
107	106		VOID
108		Deposit	Mortar rich deposit measuring 1m wide x 0.1m long. Moderately loose greyish brown silty sand with fragments of mortar.
109		Deposit	Irregular shaped pockets of clay within (102) composed of moderately compact yellow brown clay and contains some small stones. Measures 1.2m long x 1m wide x 0.1m depth.
110		Deposit	A distinct pocket of moderately compact yellow brown clay with (102) but is most likely part of the same dumping or landscaped process. Measures 0.2m diameter x 0.07m deep.
111		Deposit	Possible dump of re-deposited material of moderately compact greyish brown sandy silt with frequent sandstone fragments and medium stones. Measures 5m long x 1m wide x 0.4m deep.
112		Deposit	Small deposit of firm compact yellowish brown sandy silt with rounded stones and sandstone fragments. Abuts (113). Measures 1m long x 0.7m wide x c0.1m deep.
113		Deposit	A compacted layer of orangey brown sandy silt with sandstone fragments and small and medium stones. Measures 1.2m long x 1m wide. Possible levelling event.
114		Deposit	Deposit of loose brown orange sand with some stones exposed in slot excavated on the last afternoon. Measures 4.6m long x 1m wide x 0.1m deep at minimum.
115		Deposit	Loose black silty charcoal deposit exposed at the base of slot within Trench 1. Not excavated as no time left. Measures 0.6m long x 0.5m wide.
201		Deposit	Mid brown silty sand with frequent small stones measuring 5m long x 1m wide x 0.1m depth maximum. Topsoil covering whole trench.
202		Deposit	Moderately compact but friable yellow orange gravel sand with no inclusions and no finds. Measures 2.6m long x 1m wide x 0.16m depth maximum. This is similar to what HES use in their pathways.
203		Deposit	Moderately compact dark brown sandy silt with frequent modern finds acting as a subsoil matrix between (201) and (204).
204		Deposit	Moderate to hard compact light brown silty sand - unknown function but may be original ground surface.
301		Deposit	Topsoil composed of mid brown sandy silt with lots of roots and small rounded stones. Measures 6m x 1.5m x 0.2m deep.
302		Deposit	Subsoil or possible levelling deposit composed of mid brown sandy silt of loose compaction with medium and small rounded stones and more artefacts compared to (301).

Context	Fill of	Type	Description
303		Deposit	Deposit or construction surface compose of orange brown silty sand of firm compaction with no artefacts or dating evidence.
304		Cut	Cut for stone lined culvert (306) which is slightly curvilinear in shape and no definite shape in section. However it can be seen where it has dug through (303) and (308).
305		Fill of (304)	Fill of cut for culvert (304) of light reddish brown sandy silt.
306		Culvert	Slightly curvilinear stone lined culvert on rough E-W alignment. Stones are rough hewn sandstone and grey whack stone block. Two linear bulks, one each of (303) and (308), can be seen to lie underneath the stones. Measures 1.55m long x 0.5m wide x 0.32m.
307		Fill of (306)	Moderate to loosely compact light brown sandy silt fill of culvert (306) measuring 1.55m x 0.27m-0.34m wide x 0.32m deep. Contained modern artefacts.
308		Deposit	Firm compact orange brown silty sand with frequent sandstone fragments measuring 2.1m long x 1.5m wide x 0.36m deep. Most likely same as (303).
309		Cut	Cut of possible post hole which is actually a burrow. Channel is vertical and continues like a posthole but undercuts (303).
310		Fill of (309)	Loose compact orange brown silty sand measuring 0.3m wide x 0.2m x 0.6m deep. Fill of burrow.
311		Deposit	Moderately compact yet soft grey brown sandy clay underlying (303) containing no artefacts. Uncovered in Slot 1 in Trench 3 and measures 1.3m x 1.5m x 0.18m.
312		Deposit	Lense of grey sandy silt underlying (303) which may be evidence of flooding on site. Uncovered in Slot 2 in trench3 and measures 1.5m x 0.6m x 0.02m deep.
313		Deposit	Mid brown orange silty clay, probably the same as (311) uncovered in Slot 2 measures 1.5m long x 0.4m wide x 0.1m deep.
314		Deposit	Brown orange silty clay of moderate compaction underlying (313) and is sterile of any finds. Measures 1.5m x 0.36m x 0.22m excavated depth.
315		Deposit	Moderately compact brown orange silty clay, probably the same as (314) underlying (311) and was completely sterile of any finds and measures 1.5m x 1.32m x 0.2m excavated depth.
401		Deposit	Topsoil composed of mid brown sandy silt with small and medium stones and infrequent charcoal and is across the whole trench.
402		Deposit	Deposit of mortar lying within topsoil 401. Measured 0.95m long x 0.7m wide x 0.15m deep.
403		VOID	VOID
404		Deposit	Mid brown sandy silt deposit with frequent large rounded cobbles and smaller sandstone fragments creating a possible rough surface. Lies to south of trench and has been cut by (406). Measured 3.6m long x 1.5m wide x 0.2m deep.
405		Deposit	Deposit of stones which may have been part of a wall but is most likely a deposit of stones which was composed of single worked sandstone block, a couple of larger sandstone stones and numerous smaller sandstone and hard grey stones to the WSW end. Not a wall but seems to have been deliberately dumped. Measured 1.55m x 0.75m x 0.25m.
406		Cut	Ditch of unknown function and unknown orientation as it was caught in section. The southern edge is a steep slight curve which meets at a base which slopes down towards the north. Measures 2.5m long x 1.5m wide x 0.46m deep.
407	406	Fill of 406	Moderately compact dark brown sandy silt with frequent charcoal, small, medium and large stones and small pockets of

Context	Fill of	Type	Description
			degraded sandstone. Measures 2.5m long x 1.5m wide x 0.46m deep.
408		VOID	VOID
409		Deposit	Hard compact mixed red brown silty sand with frequent rooting and small stones. It is a possible construction surface but could also be natural subsoil. Measures 6m long x 1.5m wide x 0.3m deep.
410		Cut	Linear shape in plan with steep curved southern edge. Was discovered after removal of (406) and may be a medieval ditch. Measured 2.1m long x 1.5m wide x 0.12m deep.
411	410	Fill of 410	Mid to light brown sandy silt with frequent small stones and burrowing. Contained medieval pottery. Measured 2.1m long x 1.5m wide x 0.12m deep.
412		Deposit	Light red orange silty clay with small stones seen in slot at S end of trench and measured 0.7m long x 0.4m wide x 0.12m excavated size.
413		Deposit	Mid red brown silty clay with frequent small stones seen in slot at S end of trench and measured 0.7m long x 0.4m wide x 0.14m excavated size.
414		Deposit	Very hard light grey bedrock. Very solid surface which is most likely natural bedrock.
501		Deposit	Moderately compact dark brown sandy silt with frequent stone inclusions - turf and topsoil.

APPENDIX 2: Photographic Register

Shot No.	Summary description of subject	Facing
1	General pre-ex area shots of Tr3, 4 and 5	NW
2	General pre-ex area shots of Tr3, 4 and 5	NE
3	General pre-ex area shots of Tr3, 4 and 5	SE
4	General pre-ex area shots of Tr3, 4 and 5	SW
5	General pre-ex area shot of Tr1	NNE
6	General pre-ex area shot of Tr2	WNW
7	Tr3 with (302) and culvert (306)	S
8	Tr3 with (302) and culvert (306)	N
9	Tr3 culvert (306) and fill (307)	NW
10	Tr3 culvert (306) and fill (307)	NW
11	Tr3 culvert (306) and fill (307)	SE
12	Tr4 mortar deposit (402), partially excavated	NE
13	Tr 1 topsoil (101) removed and (102) exposed	S
14	Tr 1 topsoil (101) removed and (102) exposed	N
15	Possible cut (103) and fill (104)	NW
16	Possible cut (106) and fill (107)	NW
17	Possible surface within Tr2	NNW
18	Possible surface within Tr2	NNW
19	Possible surface within Tr2	NNW
20	Possible surface within Tr2	SSE
21	Possible surface and mortar (402) and Tr4	S
22	Possible surface and mortar (402) and Tr4	S
23	Possible wall (405)	N
24	Possible wall (405)	E
25	Possible wall (405)	E
26	Possible posthole (309) / (310) - probably a burrow	W
27	Possible posthole (309) / (310) W facing section	E
28	Possible wall (405)	E

Shot No.	Summary description of subject	Facing
29	Possible wall (405)	S
30	Possible wall (405)	NE
31	Worked stone within (405)	-
32	Tr1 (102), (103), (105) and (106)-(108)	S
33	Tr1 (102), (103), (105) and (106)-(108)	N
34	Plan view of fill (307) of culvert (306)	-
35	Mid ex culvert fill (307)	NE
36	Mid ex culvert fill (307)	E
37	NW facing section culvert (306)	SE
38	NW facing section culvert (306)	SE
39	Plan view slot through (306)	-
40	Trench 2	N
41	Trench 2	N
42	Mid ex shot slot through (407)	N
43	Mid ex shot slot through (407) with possible features	E
44	W facing section Tr 4 with (407)	E
45	General shot Tr4 with possible features	S
46	General shot Tr4 with possible features	S
47	General shot Tr4 with possible features	S
48	General shot Tr4 with possible features	N
49	Tr4 with features investigated - burrows	N
50	Tr4 with features investigated - burrows	E
51	Tr4 with features investigated - burrows	S
52	Post-ex shot Tr 3	NNW
53	Post-ex shot Tr 3	SSE
54	General shot post-ex Tr3	-
55	ENE facing section Slot 1 Tr3	WSW
56	ENE facing section Slot 1 Tr3	WSW
57	ENE facing section Slot 2 Tr3	WSW
58	General shot cut (406) Tr4	S
59	General shot cut (406) Tr4	N
60	Tr1 Mid excavation	N
61	Tr1 Mid excavation	S
62	Plan view Tr1	-
63	Slots within Tr2	-
64	Slots within Tr2	-
65	Slots within Tr2	-
66	Post-ex Tr4 with slot 1	N
67	Post-ex Tr4 with slot 1	S
68	Post-ex Tr4 with slot 1	S
69	S facing section with possible burrow at E end	N
70	Tr4 slot 1 W facing section	E
71	Post-ex slot 1 Tr4	N
72	Post-ex slot 1 Tr4	E
73	Tarp in Tr3 before backfilling	-
74	Tarp in Tr3 before backfilling	-
75	Tarp in Tr3 before backfilling	-
76	W facing section Tr4	E
77	W facing section Tr4	E
78	W facing section Tr4	E
79	W facing section Tr4	E
80	W facing section Tr2	E
81	W facing section Tr2	E
82	W facing section Tr2	E
83	W facing section Tr2	E
84	W facing section Tr2	E
85	Plan of Tr2	N

Shot No.	Summary description of subject	Facing
86	W facing section Tr1	SW
87	W facing section Tr1	NW
88	Detail shot Tr1 W facing section	W
89	Detail shot Tr1 W facing section	W
90	Detail shot Tr1 W facing section	W
91	Detail shot Tr1 W facing section	W
92	Detail shot Tr1 W facing section	W
93	Detail shot Tr1 W facing section	NE
94	Plan view Tr1	N
95	Plan view Tr1	S

APPENDIX 3: Field drawings register

Dwg No.	Sheet No.	Scale	Plan / Section	Description/contexts
1	1	01:20	Plan	Plan of Tr3, excavated to depth of 0.45m
2	1	01:20	Plan	Plan of Tr1, excavated to depth of 0.1m - 0.15m
3	2	01:20	Plan	Mid-ex plan of Tr4 with mortar deposit (402)
4	2	01:20	Plan	Mid ex plan Tr4 showing possible wall (405)
5	2	01:20	Plan	Post-ex plan of Tr4 with cut (407) and burrows
6	3	01:20	Section	ESE facing section Tr3
7	3	01:10	Section	NW facing section culvert (306)
8	3	01:20	Plan	Post ex plan Tr3
9	5	01:20	Section	W facing section of Tr4
10	5	01:20	Section	W facing section Tr2
11	5	01:20	Section	W facing section Tr1
12	6	01:20	Plan	Plan of Tr1 showing clay patches
13	4	01:20	Plan	Mid ex plan of tr1

APPENDIX 4: Sample Register

Sample No.	Context	Fill of	Sample type	Volume
1	402		Bulk	10L
2	404		Bulk	10L
3	310		Bulk	10L
4	311		Bulk	10L
5	307		Bulk	20L
6	411		Bulk	10L
7	115		Charcoal	<1L

APPENDIX 5: Finds Register

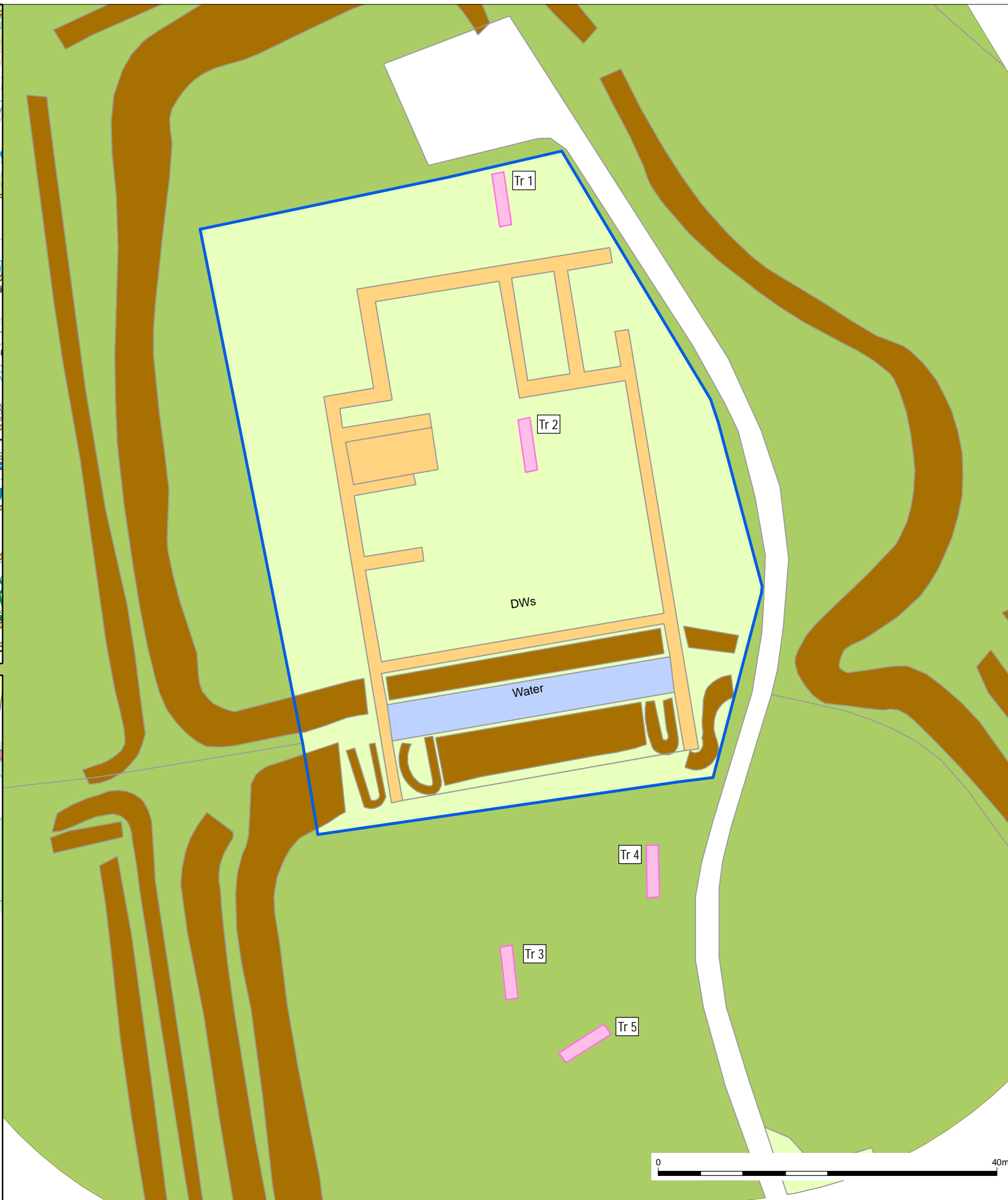
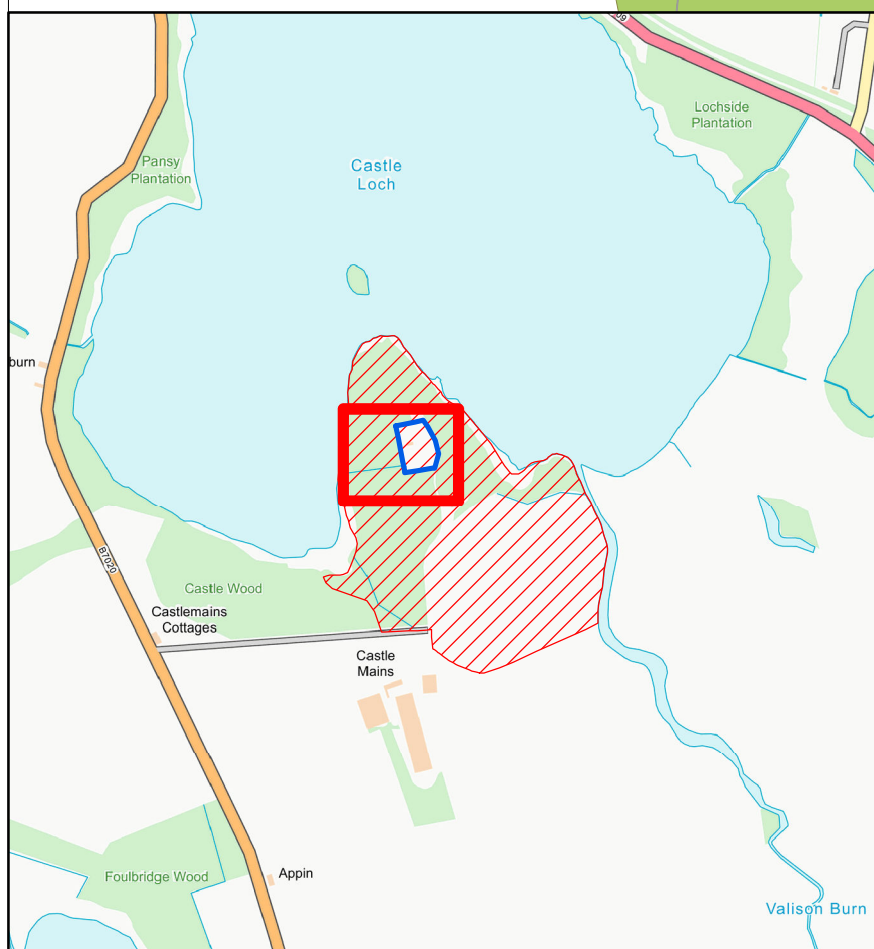
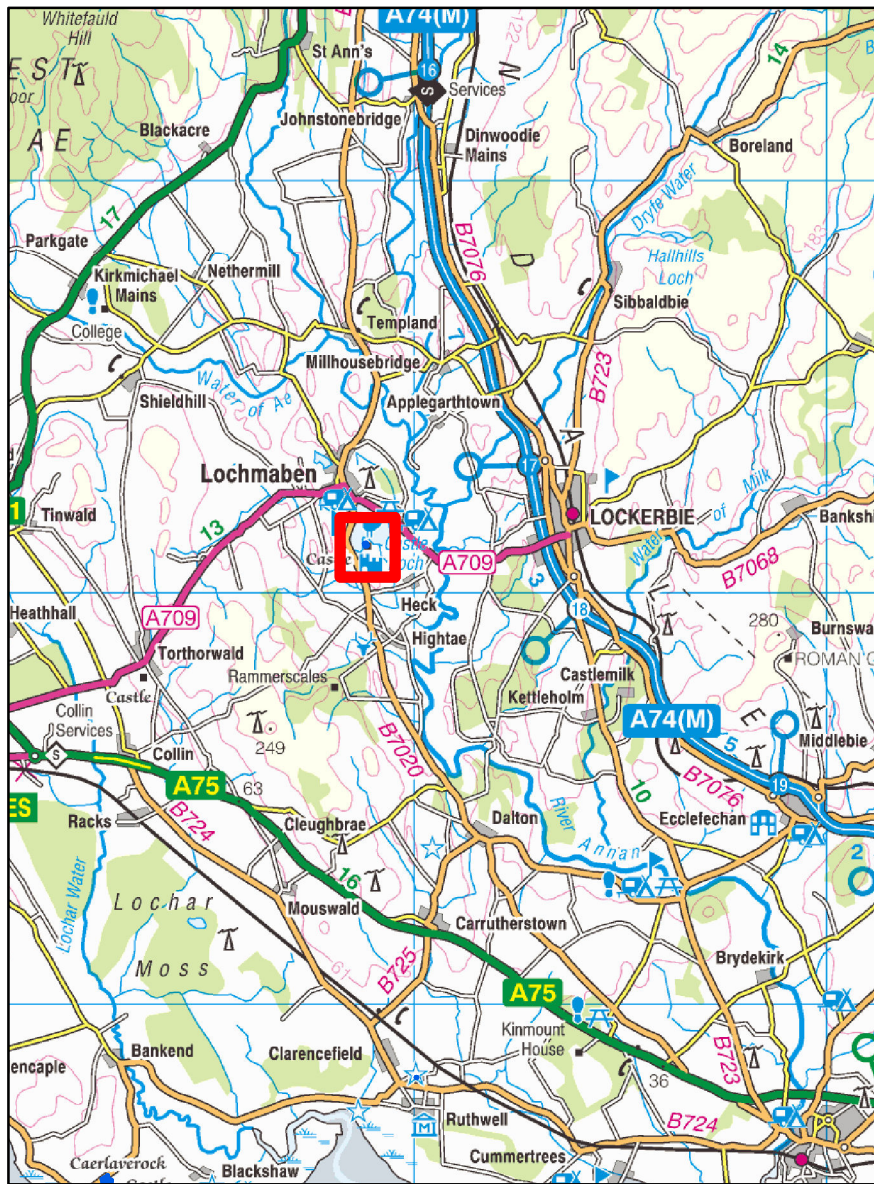
Tr.	Context	Find type	No.	Wt (g)	Notes	Spotdate
	U/S	Ceramic	1	4	Bottle stop. Broken in half	Modern
	U/S	Clay pipe	1	2	Stem fragment	Post med
	U/S	Glass	1	3	Green bottle body fragments	Modern
1	101	Animal bone	4	26		
1	101	Burnt bone	1	1		
1	101	CBM	5	114	Redware tile- 2 refined 3 rough	Modern
1	101	CBM	1	40	Greenware? tile	Modern
1	101	CBM	9	359	Greyware tile	Modern
1	101	Glass	5	20	Clear bottle body fragments. Some decorated	Modern
1	101	Glass	3	12	Green bottle body fragments	Modern
1	101	Glass	1	8	Melted lump	Modern
1	101	Iron	2	8	Nails	Modern
1	101	Iron	1	7	Lump	Modern
1	101	Pottery	2	27	Glazed redware	Post med
1	101	Pottery	4	19	White earthenware. Inc handle	Modern
1	101	Slag	20	94	Some shale/ceramic included	
1	101	Slate	1	134	Unworked	
1	101	Flint	1	2		
1	101	Clay?	1	5		
1	102	Animal bone	3	20		
1	102	Burnt bone	2	3		
1	102	CBM	3	105	Redware tile- 1 refined 2 rough	Modern
1	102	CBM	1	32	Greenware? tile	Modern
1	102	CBM	43	2728	Greyware tile	Modern
1	102	CBM	1	155	Greyware tile- Stamped 'AN...'	Modern
1	102	Charcoal	1	1		
1	102	Clay pipe	1	2	Stem fragment	Post med
1	102	Glass	6	29	Clear bottle body fragments	Modern
1	102	Glass	1	4	Green bottle body fragments	Modern
1	102	Iron	1	16	Curved wire? Corroded	Modern
1	102	Iron	1	12	Twisted wire	Modern
1	102	Mortar	3	143		
1	102	Pottery	4	7	White earthenware. Inc handle	Modern
1	102	Pottery	2	4	Red earthenware	Modern
1	102	Slate	6	46	Unworked	
1	102	Slate	1	222	Drill hole	
1	102	Wood	1	4		
1	108	Animal bone	163	779		
1	108	CBM	4	139	Redware tile- 1 refined 3 rough	Modern
1	108	CBM	17	1387	Greyware tile	Modern
1	108	Clay pipe	2	2	Stem fragment	Post med
1	108	Glass	1	4	Clear bottle body fragments	Modern
1	108	Iron	1	9	Bar	Modern
1	108	Modern metal	1	4	Marmalade lid	Modern
1	108	Pottery	1	2	White earthenware	Modern
1	108	Pottery	1	10	Glazed redware	Post med
1	108	Slate	10	343	Unworked	
1	108	Stone	1	80	Possibly dressed?	
1	111	Animal bone	1	6		
1	111	Glass	1	22	Clear bottle body fragment. Marked '& R. SMITH'S'	Modern
1	111	Glass	1	291	Clear bottle whole	Modern
1	111	Glass	2	76	Green bottle body and base fragments	Modern

Tr.	Context	Find type	No.	Wt (g)	Notes	Spotdate
1	111	Iron	2	36	Nails	Modern
1	111	Iron	65	334	Sheet	Modern
1	111	Modern metal	1	1	Screw top lid	Modern
1	111	Slate	1	11	Unworked	
2	201	Animal bone	14	64		
2	201	Burnt bone	2	1		
2	201	Clay pipe	2	2	Stem and bowl fragment	Post med
2	201	Copper alloy	1	9	Shot	Modern
2	201	Glass	22	121	Clear bottle body fragments	Modern
2	201	Glass	17	36	Green bottle body fragments	Modern
2	201	Glass	1	1	Brown fragment	Modern
2	201	Glass	1	1	Clear object (button? Paint on surface)	Modern
2	201	Glass	2	1	Clear flat fragments (window)	Modern
2	201	Iron	35	226	Nails- various	Modern
2	201	Iron	2	65	Sheet	Modern
2	201	Iron	4	27	Unidentified lumps	Modern
2	201	Plastic	1	20	Bottle stop	Modern
2	201	Plastic	1	1	Comb frag?	Modern
2	201	Plastic	1	1	Sheet	Modern
2	201	Pottery	24	35	White earthenware	Modern
2	201	Wood	3	1		
2	201	Tin foil	3	1		
2	201	Coal	13	20		
2	201	Slate	11	221	Unworked	
2	201	Stone	1	72	Possibly dressed?	
2	203	Ae alloy	1	2	Coin. Sixpence.	1940
2	203	Ae alloy	1	1	Coin. Threepence.	1921
2	203	Animal bone	6	30		
2	203	Burnt bone	1	1		
2	203	Glass	2	3	Clear bottle body fragments	Modern
2	203	Glass	6	14	Green bottle body fragments	Modern
2	203	Iron	2	60	Curved straps	Modern
2	203	Lead	1	1	Lump	Modern
2	203	Plastic	1	1	Button	Modern
2	203	Pottery	1	2	Glazed greyware	Modern
2	203	Pottery	8	9	White earthenware	Modern
2	203	Slate	1	8	Unworked	
2	203	Stone	1	16	Possibly dressed?	
2	204	Clay pipe	1	4	Stem fragment	Post med
2	204	Glass	1	5	Clear bottle body fragments	Modern
2	204	Glass	3	25	Green bottle body fragments	Modern
2	204	Pottery	1	1	Glazed redware	Post med
2	204	Tin foil	3	1		
2	204	Coal	1	1		
3	301	Clay pipe	1	4	Stem fragment	Post med
3	301	Glass	1	1	Clear bottle body fragments	Modern
3	301	Glass	14	54	Green bottle body fragments	Modern
3	301	Glass	2	2	Pale green flat (window?) fragment	Modern
3	301	Iron	2	10	Nails	Modern
3	301	Plastic	2	8	Tubes	Modern
3	301	Pottery	3	5	Glazed redware	Modern
3	301	Pottery	2	3	White earthenware	Modern
3	301	Slag	1	3		
3	301	Wood	1	5	labelled bone	
3	301	Stone	1	358	Possibly dressed?	
3	301	Slate	8	145	Unworked	
3	302	Burnt bone	1	2		

Tr.	Context	Find type	No.	Wt (g)	Notes	Spotdate
3	302	Charcoal	19	14		
3	302	Clay pipe	4	13	Stem fragment	Post med
3	302	Glass	20	23	Clear flat (window?) fragment	Modern
3	302	Glass	40	495	Green bottle body fragments	Modern
3	302	Iron	1	67	Strap	Modern
3	302	Iron	2	19	Possible nails	Modern
3	302	Pottery	4	12	Glazed red/buff ware	Modern
3	302	Pottery	11	12	White earthenware	Modern
3	302	Pottery	4	56	Glazed redware	Post med
3	302	Slate	2	203	Drill hole	
3	302	Slate	95	3749	Unworked	
3	302	Stone	1	24	Mortar? on surface	
3	307	Burnt bone	1	2		
3	307	Glass	2	8	Green bottle body fragments	Modern
3	307	Glass	1	1	Pale green flat (window?) fragment	Modern
3	307	Pottery	1	13	Glazed redware	Modern
3	307	Slate	5	24	Unworked	
3	307	Stone	1	3594	Possibly dressed?	
4	401	Ceramic	1	8	Bottle stop	Modern
4	401	Glass	7	34	Clear bottle fragment	Modern
4	401	Glass	10	21	Green bottle body fragments	Modern
4	401	Mortar	54	1052		
4	401	Pottery	2	7	Glazed redware	Modern
4	401	Pottery	7	7	White earthenware. Inc handle	Modern
4	401	Golf ball	1	46		
4	401	Slate	42	1184	Unworked	
4	404	Glass	1	1	Clear flat (window?) fragment	Modern
4	404	Glass	13	152	Green bottle body fragments	Modern
4	404	Iron	1	7	Bar	Modern
4	404	Pottery	4	18	White earthenware. Inc handle	Modern
4	404	Pottery	3	40	Red earthenware	Modern
4	404	Pottery	5	32	Buffware with striped yellow glaze	Modern
4	404	Pottery	2	59	Glazed redware. Inc handle	Post med
4	404	Slate	5	502	Unworked	
4	405	Stone	1		Large worked masonry?	
4	407	Burnt bone	3	1		
4	407	CBM	1	188	Brick?	Modern
4	407	Glass	2	2	Clear flat (window?) fragment	Modern
4	407	Glass	7	43	Green bottle body fragments	Modern
4	407	Iron	1	7	Nail	Modern
4	407	Slag	1	7		
4	407	Slate	10	132	Unworked	
4	411	Burnt bone	1	1		
4	411	Glass	1	1	Clear flat (window?) fragment	Modern
4	411	Pottery	2	10	Glazed redware	Post med
5	501	Clay pipe	1	2	Stem	Post med
5	501	Iron	1	23	S-shaped bar	Modern
5	501	Mortar	3	12		
5	501	Pottery	1	25	Redware base	Post med
5	501	Slate	1	21	Drill hole	Post med
5	501	Slate	1	2	Unworked	
5	501	Stone	1	371	Possibly dressed?	

APPENDIX 6: Discovery and Excavation in Scotland Entry

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	Dumfries and Galloway
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Minor Archaeological Services Call-Off Contract: Lochmaben Castle
PROJECT CODE:	MINA9
PARISH:	Lochmaben
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:	Leah Watt
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	CFA Archaeology Ltd
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Archaeological Evaluation
NMRS NO(S):	SM90205
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	Castle
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	N/A
NGR (2 letters, 6 figures)	NY 088 811
START DATE (this season)	23 rd July 2018
END DATE (this season)	5 th August 2018
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)	None
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	<p>An archaeological evaluation was carried out by CFA Archaeology Ltd for research purposes between 23rd July 2018 and 5th August 2018 at Lochmaben Castle, Dumfries & Galloway, a Property in Case (PIC203) in the guardianship of Historic Environment Scotland.</p> <p>An archaeological evaluation was undertaken and informed by and built upon the results of a 2016 geophysical survey (carried out by Rose Geophysics), to shed valuable new light on the castle's development and the nature of its occupation, as well as providing an opportunity for local community engagement.</p> <p>In conclusion, no definite interpretations can be made due to the size of trenches and the time constraints. There was evidence across the site for the possible landscaping which occurred for Queen Victoria's Jubilee and this may have negatively affected any medieval archaeology which had remained. The only potentially significant features were a possible medieval ditch within Trench 4 and a stone culvert in Trench 3.</p>
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	N/A
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	None
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	Historic Environment Scotland
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	CFA Archaeology Ltd, Old Engine House, Eskmills Park, Musselburgh, EH21 7PQ.
EMAIL ADDRESS:	cfa@cfa-archaeology.co.uk
ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)	Archive to be deposited with NRHE, reports lodged with Fife Council SMR.



Key:

- Trench Location
- PIC Boundary
- Scheduled Monument

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Title:
Site location and trench plan

Project:
Lochmaben Castle, Evaluation for Research Purposes

Client:
Historic Environment Scotland

Scale at A3:
1:500

Drawn by: MP	Checked: MJ	Date: 05/10/2018
Report No: 3787	Fig. No: 1	

0 40m



Fig. 2 - Post excavation plan shot of Trench 1



Fig. 3 - W facing section of Trench 1

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Title:
 -

Project:
Lochmaben Castle, Evaluation for Research Purposes

Client:
Historic Environment Scotland

Scale at A3:
Fig. 3: 1:20

Drawn by: MP	Checked: CA	Date: 15/08/2018
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Report No: 3787	Fig. No: 2-3
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Fig. 4 - Post excavation plan shot of Trench 2



Fig. 5 - W facing section of Trench 2

Project:
Lochmaben Castle, Evaluation for Research Purposes



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Report No: 3787		Fig. No: 4-5

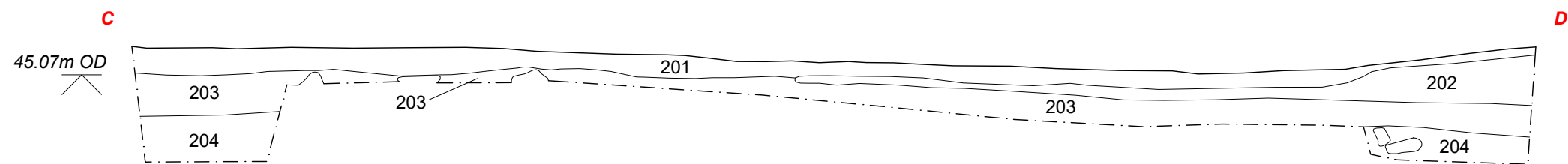


Fig. 6 - W facing section of Trench 2



Fig. 7 - Culvert 306 pre excavation

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Scale at A3:
 Fig. 6: 1:20

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Fig. 8 - Culvert 306 half section



Fig. 9 - Post excavation shot of Trench 3

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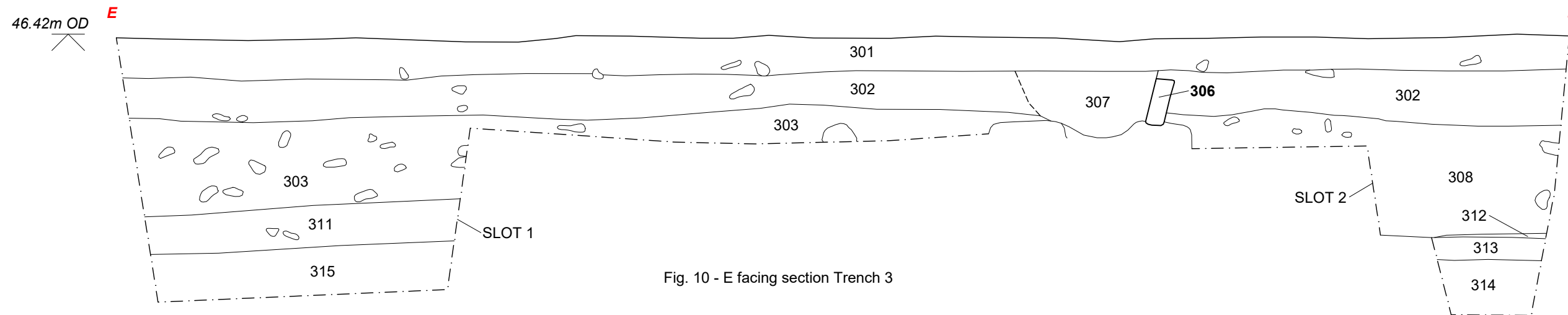


Fig. 10 - E facing section Trench 3



Fig. 11 - Post excavation shot of Trench 4

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Scale at A3:
 Fig. 10: 1:20

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Report No: 3787	Fig. No: 10-11
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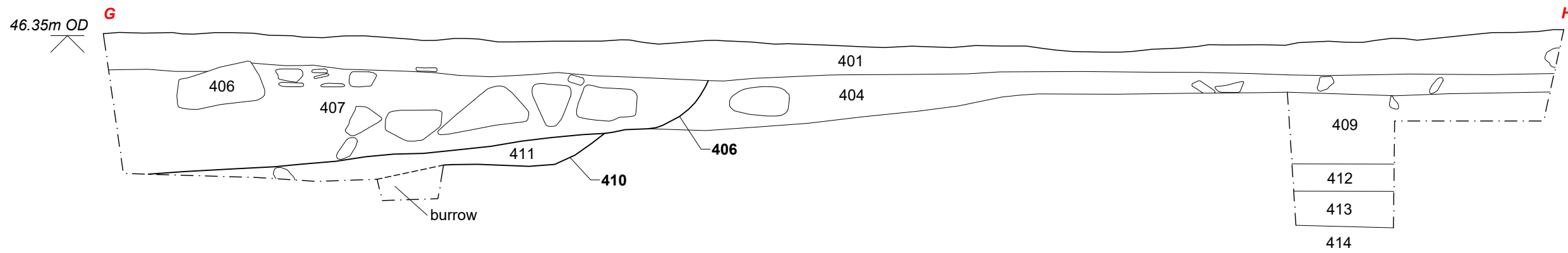


Fig. 12 - W facing section Trench 4

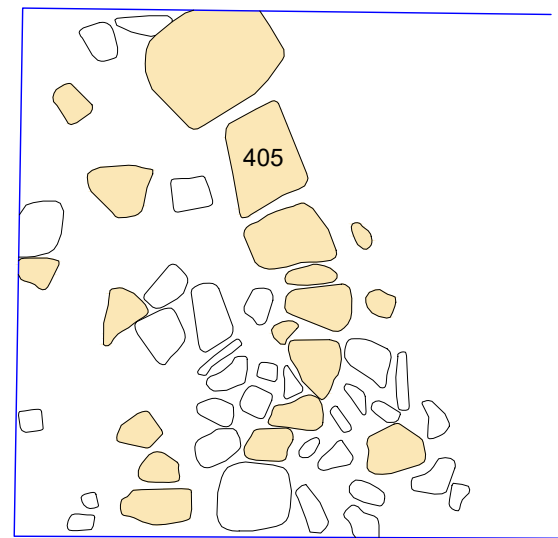


Fig. 13 - Plan drawing of possible wall 405

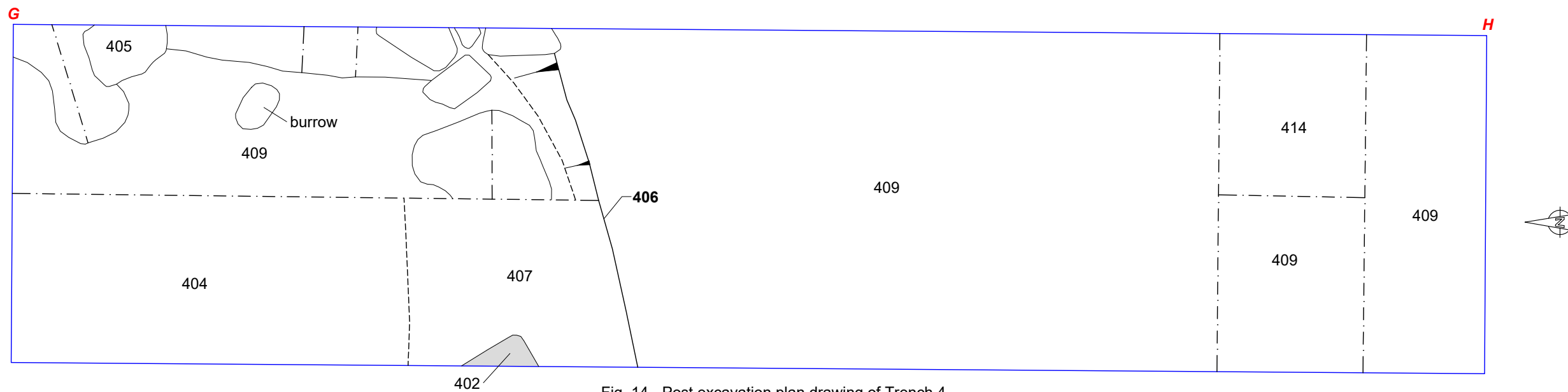


Fig. 14 - Post excavation plan drawing of Trench 4



Key:

- Trench Outline
- Sandstone
- Mortar

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