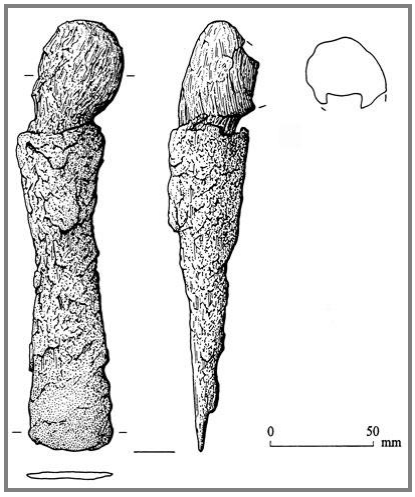

Uamh an Ard Achadh (High Pasture Cave) & Environs Project, Strath, Isle of Skye 2010/11 (NGR NG 5943 1971)

The Preliminary Assessment and Analysis of Late Prehistoric Cultural Deposits from a Limestone Cave and Associated Surface Features

Data Structure Report - HPC007

West Coast Archaeological Services
Archaeological & Ancient Landscape Survey
Broadford Environmental Group

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Data Structure Report - HPC007

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1. SUMMARY

1.1 Background

1.1.1 This report presents the results of field survey, excavation and preliminary analysis undertaken at Uamh an Ard Achadh (High Pasture Cave), in the Parish of Strath, Isle of Skye (NGR NG 5943 1971), carried out between March 2010 and May 2011 by West Coast Archaeological Services and Archaeological & Ancient Landscape Survey.

1.1.2 Fieldwork was undertaken as a result of preliminary rescue work and evaluation at the site between 2002 and 2004 (Birch *et al*, 2003; Birch *et al*, 2005), which included the removal of archaeological deposits from the cave that had been disturbed by speleologists visiting the site during 1997.

1.1.3 Preliminary analysis of the small finds recovered from the cave suggested activity at the site during the later prehistoric period, while radiocarbon assays indicate periodic, but continual use of the site between the 7th century BC and the 1st century AD. However, a group of small finds recovered from the cave and surface deposits and prehistoric ard marks, backed up by a radiocarbon dates obtained on wood charcoal provide evidence of earlier activity at the site (see Section **8**).

1.1.4 Additional fieldwork carried out at the site between 2005 and 2009 revealed a complex sequence of archaeological deposits containing large quantities of ecofactual material and a well-preserved faunal assemblage (Birch *et al*, 2009). A wide range of small finds was also recovered from the excavation including stone, iron and bone tools, ceramics and evidence of metal and antler working. Excavations at the surface, which focused on the investigation of a former blocked entrance to the cave, uncovered a deep sequence of archaeological deposits containing significant quantities of artefacts and ecofacts.

1.1.5 In Trenches 2 and 15 these well-stratified deposits exceeded 4 metres in depth and were found to contain lenses of organic-rich sediments interspersed with peat and wood ash layers, associated with a succession of massive hearths. With depth the finds from the trench became more numerous, while organic material displayed enhanced preservation due to the deep stratigraphy and high ph values from the adjacent limestone bedrock. Stone tools including hammers, grinders and saddle querns dominate the small finds assemblage from this area. Investigation of stonework within the trench was found to be associated with a series of formalised entrance arrangements, which proceeded via a paved walkway and a stone stairwell down into the cave (Bone Passage). The final phase of the stairwell comprised a narrow stone-built passage, complete with a collapsed corbelled roof. The passage had been deliberately blocked with boulders and midden-rich sediments, into the top of which had been deposited human remains comprising elements from three individuals, along with skeletal elements from a foetal pig.

1.1.6 Evaluation trenches opened within other targeted areas of the site uncovered the remains of ephemeral stone-built structures, deep imported sediments and spreads of fire-cracked pebbles and stone. These trenches produced fewer small finds than the excavations within Bone Passage, and Trenches 2 and 15, but a wide range of objects was recovered including pebble hammers and grinders, saddle and rotary quern fragments, possible loom weights, spindle whorls and an iron socketed gouge.

1.1.7 The fieldwork carried out to date has revealed a site of later prehistoric date, focused on areas located both outside and within a natural cave. The discovery of a formalised entrance to the natural cave, connected with the underlying cave system, provides direct access to an underground stream that flows through over 320 metres of subterranean passages. The activities at the site display distinct ritual aspects including the burial of whole animal carcasses after butchery, the deposition of artefacts utilised in everyday life, human inhumations including infant and foetal burials combined with the bones of a foetal pig, and evidence of feasting.

1.2 **Objectives**

1.2.1 The aim of the fieldwork undertaken during 2010 was to complete our evaluation of the site including assessing the extent and preservation of the remaining archaeological deposits in the deep natural hollow outside the entrance to Bone Passage (Trenches 2, 15 and 21), and other ancillary structures and complex deposits identified at the surface around the cave and stairwell entrance. In addition to fieldwork carried out within the core area of the site, trial excavation of potential prehistoric hut-circles, based on a detailed survey of the archaeological landscape of Strath Suardal, was carried out. A total of 31 possible hut-circle sites were evaluated using trial trenches (see Section **??** and Wildgoose & Glover, 2010).

1.2.2 Excavation of additional trenches at High Pasture Cave was based on the results of fieldwork carried out between 2007 and 2009 (Birch *et al*, 2008; Birch *et al* 2009, and Birch *et al*, 2010), and geophysical surveys undertaken at the site in December 2004 (Carpenter, 2004) and April/May 2006 (Hodgson & Moore, 2006). Excavation work in Trench 19 was completed during the 2010 fieldwork season, along with a group of test pit trenches that were set out to investigate the extensive burnt mound deposits that arc around the stairwell and cave entrance. These deposits form a major component of the archaeological features that survive at the surface above the cave passages, while earlier excavations within these areas of the site have revealed ephemeral stone-built structures within the burnt mound/spreads of fire-cracked stone including revetment walls, areas of paving and hearth settings.

1.2.3 The excavations in Trenches 2 and 15 were also undertaken to complete our investigations of the deep archaeological deposits within the óforecourtô area to the southwest, and adjacent to the stairwell entrance leading down into the cave. Excavations in Trenches 2 and 3 during 2005 (see Birch *et al*, 2006) had shown the complex nature of the archaeology in this part of the site, deposits that included a succession of large superimposed hearth settings and paving possibly relating to the earlier access arrangements into the cave prior to the construction of the stairwell. Excavations within the trench in 2008 and 2009 also revealed a paved walkway leading towards the stairwell and cave entrance (Birch *et al,* 2009; Birch *et al*, 2010). Therefore, Trenches 2 and 15 became our major focus of interest at the site during the 2010 fieldwork season, including the detailed investigation and dismantling of the stairwell to reveal phases of construction and the original natural cave entrance.

1.2.4 The excavation of the test trench within the main chamber of Uamh an T-Sill was also resumed during 2010 to investigate what appeared to be eroding or disturbed archaeological deposits that had been observed during an earlier field visit to the site in 2004. Human remains were discovered within a small vertical fissure within the cave in 1984, during the initial discovery and exploration of the cave. Unfortunately, although the find was reported to the local police force in Skye, no trace of the recovered human remains can now be

found. Details relating to the results of these excavations can be found in Section **4** in this report.

1.2.5 Archaeological material recovered from the High Pasture Cave site, Uamh an T-Sill and from the trial trenching excavations within the roundhouses in the wider landscape, have been submitted to specialists for post-excavation analysis, for which preliminary results have been included in this report where available (see Sections **5**, **6** and **7**).

1.3 Results

1.3.1 The desk-based assessment, walkover surveys and trial excavations undertaken in the landscape of Strath Suardal, surrounding the site at High Pasture Cave, have revealed a rich and diverse archaeological landscape including sites and monuments relating to both the prehistoric and historic periods (see Section **??** and Wildgoose & Glover, 2010). The prehistoric landscape includes numerous funerary monuments and hut-circles, the latter class of monuments including well-preserved field systems, some of which may be contemporary with the use of the High Pasture Cave site.

1.3.2 An initial set of radiocarbon dates made on samples recovered from the potential roundhouse sites, investigated within the wider landscape surrounding the High Pasture Cave site, have produced a wide range of results. The majority of the dates indicate the use of structures contemporary with the major periods of activity at High Pasture Cave, from the 13th Century calBC through to the 1st Century calAD. However, a series of dates also fell within the Later Prehistoric through to the Medieval Period (2nd Century to 13th Century calAD). The dates indicate the extended use and reuse of circular structures within the archaeological record, well into the Medieval Period.

1.3.3 The focus of excavations at the High Pasture Cave site during 2010 was in Trenches 2, 15 and 21, which were located to investigate the deep archaeological deposits immediately outside the stairwell entrance leading down into the cave (Bone Passage) and other access arrangements identified in this area of the site in 2008 and 2009. Excavations had previously revealed the deep and complex stratigraphy in this part of the site and the potential for investigating earlier access to the cave prior to the construction of the stone-built stairwell. Work in these trenches provided the opportunity to look at these features in more detail.

1.3.4 The dismantling and excavation of the remaining stairwell structures, hearths and associated deposits within the natural hollow outside the cave and stairwell entrance revealed a complex story with numerous phases of activity. In particular, work in this area has shown that maintaining access to the natural cave was of major importance to the people using the site in prehistory. And, as in previous seasons of excavation, we have recovered a wide range of small finds from this part of the site including saddle querns and quern rubbers, coarse stone tools, ceramics, iron concretions, fragments of cannel coal or shale, and lithics.

1.3.5 The lower of the three identified paved walkways pre-dates the construction of the multiple hearth settings and the stone-built stairwell uncovered within this part of the site. After it had gone out of use at some stage during the 7th century BC, the walkway was backfilled with midden deposits and large quantities of granite and limestone boulders, in which we recovered complete saddle querns, re-fitting fragments of broken saddle querns and several fine granite quern rubbers. The walkway and underlying deposits were also excavated and

revealed that it had been constructed on top of chaotic limestone boulders filling an abandoned stream channel.

1.3.6 Excavations have also revealed a number additional features in this area including small stone-built cellular structures, revetment walls, areas of paving, hearth settings, a number of pits and post-holes, and three phases of paved walkways providing access to Bone Passage. Evidence relating to the modification and phasing of the stairwell structure revealed at least six individual landings and a blocked access passage to the west of the stairwell. These features are embedded within the deep layers of fire-cracked pebbles, ash and charcoal ï residues from the hearth settings uncovered in this part of the site.

1.3.7 Excavations investigating the extensive burnt mound at the site (Trench 19 and Test Pits 11 and 12) revealed complex archaeological deposits comprising fire-cracked stone and pebbles, charcoal and other burnt residues. Additional features have also been identified within, and pre-dating, the burnt mound including post-holes, pits, revetment walls, hearth settings, prehistoric ard marks and a possible recumbent standing stone. Distribution of small finds from these deposits vary greatly, but include ceramics, iron tools, crucible fragments, iron slag and hearth bases, stone tools, quern fragments, lithics, and shale manufacturing waste.

1.3.8 Preliminary analysis of finds and ecofacts indicate a wide range of activities were taking place in the vicinity of the High Pastures site during the later prehistoric period, while a diverse assemblage of cultural material has been deposited within the cave (Bone Passage), within the formalised entrance to the cave (stairwell) and in the natural depression immediately outside the cave. Deposition of material including organic midden, human and animal remains, and a wide range of ódomesticô artefacts is particularly structured within Bone Passage, around the hearths outside the cave entrance and within the backfilled lower walkway, while residues from metalworking and antler working have also been recovered from contexts within the cave and from the natural in-filled hollow immediately outside the cave entrance. Preservation of organic material was excellent from these deposits.

1.3.9 The fieldwork and preliminary analysis undertaken during 2010/11 has demonstrated the potential importance of the High Pastures site with regards to understanding domestic and ritual life, and death during the later prehistoric period in the west of Scotland, at a time when significant environmental change was taking place on a national scale.

1.4 **Further Work**

1.4.1 Recommendations are made for further fieldwork and analysis at the High Pastures site including research and post-excavation analysis, to fulfil the objectives of the project (see Section **10**).

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 General

2.1.1 This report presents the results of survey, excavation and preliminary analysis undertaken at Uamh an Ard Achadh (High Pasture Cave) and of potential roundhouse sites in the Parish of Strath, Isle of Skye (see Fig.**1**). The work was carried out between April 2010 and May 2011.

2.2 Background

2.2.1 In July 2010, a Data Structure Report was published covering fieldwork and post-excavation analysis completed in relation to the High Pasture Cave and Environs excavations and the landscape surveys undertaken in Strath Suardal in 2009 (Birch *et al*, 2010). The information presented in the DSR built on previous archaeological evaluations carried out at the High Pasture Cave site between 2004 and 2008 (Birch *et al*, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008 & 2009) and walkover surveys of Strath Suardal in 2007 and 2008.

2.2.2 The 2009 Data Structure Report provided a detailed background to the cave and its environs including the identification of stone-built structures and other features in close proximity to the cave entrance. Initial interpretations based on the discovery of these structures and material recovered from within the high-level passages of the cave suggested occupation and use of the site during the Late Bronze Age and Iron Age periods. Radiocarbon determinations taken on a wide range of materials provide a wider chronological timeline for the site from the Early Bronze Age, although the major phases of activity appear to have taken place between 800BC and 50BC. Dates obtained on human bone comprising burials utilised as closing deposits in the backfilled stairwell provided dates ranging between 50calBC ï 230calAD (SUERC-14945: GU-15529 and SUERC-14946: GU-15530).

2.2.3 Analysis of the archaeological material recovered from the High Pasture Cave site between 2002 and 2009 indicated a typically domestic assemblage including stone, iron and bone tools, ceramics, and metalworking residues. The latter included hearth bases, slag deposits, hammer scale and iron sphericules, while stone and ceramic crucible fragments and small deposits of melted copper-alloy were also found. A well-preserved faunal assemblage including animal and fish bone was also recovered, along with shellfish and charred plant remains.

2.2.4 Analysis of the mammal bone indicates the óspecialô nature of the assemblage recovered from the excavations in Bone Passage, which included a high percentage of domesticated pig from two specific contexts (Drew, 2005 & 2006). The report also highlights unusual butchery practices identified on the pig bone assemblage for which we presently have no parallels in the United Kingdom, although similar practices have been reported from northern Europe (Drew, 2005: 70-81). The report also provides details of age, representation and butchery on the bones of two cows recovered from the site, which had been deliberately placed in the cave passages (idem: 52-62). Initial interpretations of these deposits suggest that feasting was taking place at the High Pasture Cave complex, possibly within the months of November or December.

2.2.4 However, more óusualô domestic forms of bone deposition have also been inferred in the report, suggesting that midden material was deposited in Bone Passage within the time

frame in which it was utilised. Unlike the óspecialô pig deposits mentioned above, the bone comprising two cows and the more general midden material had been intensively processed, including splintering of bone elements to extract marrow. The balance of species present also changed significantly during the time the site was utilised (Birch *et al*, 2007: 90-91). The high incidence of pig bones in the assemblage recovered from the deposits in the cave also contrasts considerably with other excavated archaeological sites in Scotland and within the wider context of the United Kingdom (Smith, 2000; Drew, 2005).

2.2.5 Excavations at the site above the cave have uncovered deep archaeological deposits comprising fire-cracked pebbles and stone, charcoal and ash, which have been interpreted as burnt spreads. Built structural elements have also been identified within these deposits. Towards the end of the 2005 fieldwork season the remains of a stone-built stairwell was uncovered immediately above the south end of Bone Passage, while three paved walkways were also identified within the natural hollow outside the cave entrance to Bone Passage during the 2009 fieldwork season. The stairwell structure had been back-filled during prehistory with stone and sediments, while óclosingô deposits included the inhumations of an adult woman, a perinatal infant and a pre-natal foetus. The remains of the infant and foetus had been mixed with the skeletal elements of a foetal pig. Inhumations from the Iron Age in Scotland are particularly rare, while the use of animals in these contexts is mirrored at other contemporary sites such as Hornish Point (Barber, 2003) and Sollas (Campbell, 1991).

2.2.6 The archaeological deposits discovered in High Pasture Cave, combined with the possible associated structures on the surface, constitute a site of considerable importance. The organic remains from the cave are extremely well preserved and the bone assemblage in particular is unusual in several respects. Archaeological investigations and analysis of material recovered from the site is providing evidence to suggest that the cave and the surrounding structures were an important part of the wider prehistoric landscape in Skye during the Late Bronze Age and Iron Age periods. The entrance to the cave may have provided access to the óunderworldô or óOtherworldô (Armit, 2003: 108-111), a liminal place in the landscape where people from the surrounding settlements held feasts, made special offerings and undertook the manufacture of metals.

2.2.7 The walk-over survey of Strath Suardal was completed by the beginning of June 2010 and in conjunction with the surveys undertaken between 2007 and 2009 covered approximately 30 square kilometres of Strath Suardal, running from the coast at Broadford some 6 kilometres north-east of High Pasture Cave to the coast at Camas Malag some 1.5 kilometres to the south-west of High Pasture cave. The survey recovered a total of 71 archaeological sites of which 21 were potentially round houses contemporary with activities at the High Pasture site. The test pitting program that followed examined a total of 31 circular structures/ potential round houses with the aim of gathering material suitable for dating. Details relating to the landscape survey in Strath Suardal and test-pitting of potential roundhouse sites can be found in Section **5** of this report.

2.2.7 This Data Structure Report presents the results of fieldwork and post-excavation analyses undertaken during the 2010/11 fieldwork season, and also provides our most recent interpretations regarding site context and function. We have been fortunate in our support from our main funding agency, Historic Scotland, in securing a large number of radiocarbon dates relating to major contexts and features at the site, and from sites within the wider landscape, which is enabling us to build a secure chronology for the main archaeological phases at High Pasture Cave while also allowing us to set this complex site within a landscape populated by contemporary structures (see Section **8**).

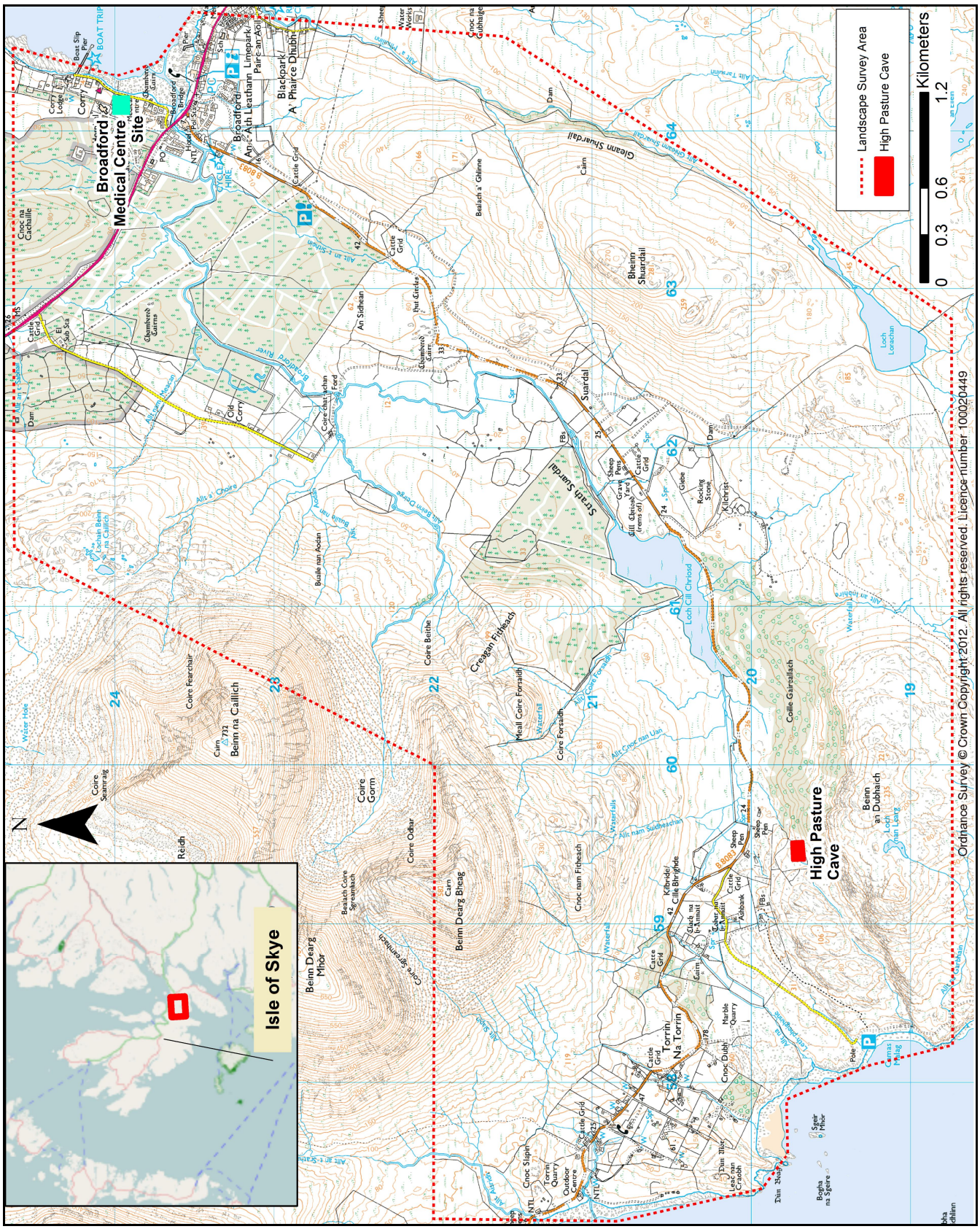

Figure 1 – Location maps for High Pasture Cave (Maps reproduced under License No. and from OS originals by permission of Her Majesty's Stationary Office. Crown Copyright. All rights reserved).

2.3 **Objectives**

2.3.1 The High Pasture Cave Project was initially instigated as a survey and rescue excavation to remove archaeological deposits at risk from the use of the underground cave passages by visiting cavers. The cave is the most popular in the region and is easily accessed. However, the fieldwork conducted between 2003 and 2010 has revealed a complex sequence of archaeological deposits in the cave including the excellent preservation of organic materials; material often absent on prehistoric sites in Skye and the Scottish west coast due to the acidity of the soils. Therefore, it was decided that the investigation of deposits in Bone Passage should be carried forward in parallel with survey and trial excavation of the stone-built structures and features identified at the surface. Such a course of fieldwork, guided by research criteria, would allow more informed interpretations to be made regarding the function of the site and to enable recommendations to be made regarding its future management.

2.3.2 A detailed Project Design was submitted to Historic Scotland in 2005 presenting a project appraisal, method statements and organisational information in support of the High Pasture Cave Project. The document included details relating to archaeological fieldwork, post excavation analyses, data collection and dissemination of information, and put forward a provisional timetable of work including cost projections covering the years 2006 to 2009 (Birch *et al*, 2005).

2.3.3 The Projectôs aims are set out below:

2.3.3.1 To upgrade the level of archaeological knowledge of settlement and use of the ónaturalô landscape in the region during the Late Bronze Age and Iron Age periods.

2.3.3.2 To investigate the settlement dynamics of the region and how the High Pasture Cave site fits in with this model.

2.3.3.3 Evaluate the extent and preservation of the archaeological deposits in Bone Passage and to investigate their relationship to the structures and features identified on the surface.

2.3.3.4 To carry out a detailed cave morphology survey of the site, to provide evidence for the formation and development of High Pasture Cave. The results of this survey will form an important aspect in helping us to understand the formation of the archaeological deposits in Bone Passage and interpret any post-depositional activity that may have affected these deposits.

2.3.3.5 To investigate the relationship of the deposition of material and artefacts at the High Pastures site, including the chronology of such deposits and the character of deposition.

2.3.3.6 Investigate the relationships between metalworking, death, feasting and the use of underground spaces in the landscape during the Iron Age. There is a potential for integrating the project work at the High Pastureôs site with existing archaeological research projects funded by Historic Scotland and other agencies, such as the Mine Howe Environs Projects.

2.3.3.7 Provide a showcase project for wider public consumption, both at the level of the local community and at the level of national and international interest. Opportunities also exist for

integrating aspects of the project with related non-archaeological research, especially with the location of the site within a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI).

2.3.3.8 The possibilities for future research are covered in Section **10**. However, additional opportunities exist for research on the varied assemblage of archaeological material recovered from the site, relating to a period of prehistory for which we have little dateable evidence in Scotland. In particular, the wide range of coarse pebble tools, antler and bone artefacts and their residues, for which function is primarily unknown, provide important lines of enquiry. There are also numerous opportunities for experimental work with these materials.

2.3.3.9 Survey and trial excavation within the landscape surrounding High Pasture Cave will provide a wider context for the site including potential contemporaneous structures relating to an indigenous population that visited the complex throughout the period it was in use.

2.4 Layout of this Report

2.4.1 This report is the Data Structure Report. It summarises the fieldwork undertaken, the interim results achieved and the interim conclusions drawn from these results. Location maps and illustrations are included to support the textual descriptions. Recommendations for further work are presented in Section **10**. Provisional stratigraphic relationships, lists of finds, drawings, samples and photographs are supplied as appendices. These appendices provide full lists of artefacts and samples recovered during the 2010 fieldwork season.

2.5 Discovery and Excavation in Scotland

2.5.1 A summary of the archaeological results of the 2010 fieldwork has been submitted for publication in Discovery and Excavation in Scotland 2010.

2.6 Wider Publication

2.6.1 Preliminary reports outlining the fieldwork undertaken at High Pasture Cave during 2002 and 2003 and Data Structure Reports covering the 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008 and 2009 fieldwork seasons have been prepared and submitted to the Highland Council Archaeology Unit in Inverness, Dualchas (Skye & Lochalsh Museums Service), Historic Scotland, the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland and the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historic Monuments of Scotland. Interim reports detailing the fieldwork carried out at High Pastures have also been submitted to the bulletin of the Grampian Speleological Group in Edinburgh (Birch *et al*, 2004), *British Archaeology* (2005, Issue **84**: 35; 2005, Issue **85**: 9), *Current Archaeology* (2005, Issue **201**: 456) and *Past Horizons* online magazine (Issue **1**, May 2008 and Issue **5**, November 2008 ï see http://www.pasthorizons.com/magazine).

2.6.2 The 2010 fieldwork season continued to attract a significant number of site visits to the excavations at High Pasture Cave, all of whom received a guided tour and full explanation of the archaeology. The installation of on-site interpretation panels and publication of a dedicated site information leaflet also enhanced the visitor experience.

2.6.3 Public reports have been submitted to a variety of local newspapers and journals, while a feature was also reported in the autumn 2004 edition of *Historic Scotland*, the magazine for the Friends of Historic Scotland. A series of lectures have been delivered during 2008, 2009

and 2010 reporting on the High Pasture Cave Project including presentations to the First Millennia Studies Group in Edinburgh, the Highland Archaeology Fortnight Seminar in Inverness, and to communities in the north of Scotland through the Aberdeen University Evening Lecture Programme.

2.6.4 A content-managed website covering work at the site was launched in March 2005 and can be found at www.high-pasture-cave.org. The website, funded by Skye & Lochalsh Enterprise Leader+ and Highland Council, provides details of the fieldwork and analysis at the site, disseminating information to a wide audience. The site has now received over 1,500,000 hits.

2.6.5 Between Thursday 14 and Saturday 16 June 2007, we held our first specialists meeting and seminar at Sabhal Mor Ostaig in Skye. The meeting allowed us to bring together the specialists working on archaeological materials from the High Pasture Cave excavations and representatives from Historic Scotland and a number of specialists from the field of archaeology including Dr. Anna Ritchie, Roger Miket, and Jane Downes, Nick Card and Martin Carruthers from UHI Orkney. The one day seminar, held on Saturday 16th June, was brought together under the heading of ó*Underworld: The use and function of underground places during the Atlantic Scottish Iron Age'*.

2.7 Archiving and Finds Disposal

2.7.1 A full archive of publications and digital images relating to work at the High Pasture Cave site between 2002 and 2010 have been deposited with the National Monuments Record of Scotland, at the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland. Copies of the reproducible elements will be deposited with the Highland Council Sites and Monuments Record. Finds disposal will be conducted according to Historic Scotland Policy.

2.8 Acknowledgements

2.8.1 The directors of the Project would like to thank the following organisations and people for their assistance during 2010. We are particularly indebted to Fraser Hunter, Gemma Cruickshanks and Alan Saville of the National Museums of Scotland; Peter Rowley-Conwy, Carrie Drew, Janet Montgomery and Amanda Jay of the University of Durham; Ruby Ceron-Carrasco, Anthony Newton, Laura Sinfield, Sandra Pratt, Julia Gerken, Kath McSweeney and Sheena Fraser of the University of Edinburgh; Jo McKenzie of the University of Bradford; Jane Evans of the Isotope Geosciences Laboratory; David Mattey of the Royal Holloway University of London; Noel Fojut and Rod McCullagh of Historic Scotland; Claire Pannell of the University of Glasgow; Chris Gleed-Owen of the Herpeotological Conservation Trust; Ann MacSween (ceramics analysis); Tim Lawson and Ivan Young (cave morphology survey); Mike Cressey of CFA Archaeology Ltd (charcoal analysis); Fiona McGibbon (geological samples); Dave Hodgson and Susan Moore (geophysical survey); Ian Simpson of the University of Stirling; Marion Oô Neil and Alison McLaggan (illustrations of artefacts); Antonia Craster and Anne Crone of AOC Archaeology Conservation Department, Graeme Cavers of AOC Archaeology Group for the laser scanning survey, Derek Hamilton of SUERC, Graeme Lawson (University of Cambridge) and John Purser (Sabhal Mor Ostaig) Kirsty Cameron and Andrew Puls of the Highland Council Archaeology Unit in Inverness; Scottish Natural Heritage; and the landowners Scottish Executive Environment and Rural Affairs Department. Ruby Ceron-Carrasco would like to acknowledge Historic Scotland for support of the MaRES Database

Project. The digitisation of site drawings, location maps and plans, and processing of GIS data, was undertaken by Mary Peteranna of Ross & Cromarty Archaeological Services.

2.8.2 We would like to acknowledge the assistance of our sponsors Historic Scotland, the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, Highland Council, Western Isles, Skye and Lochalsh LEADER+, *Highland 2007 Fund* and Dualchas (Skye & Lochalsh Museums Service). Our sincere thanks also go out to the site volunteers who have assisted with all aspects of fieldwork during 2010. In particular, we would like to thank Stephanie Glover for her valuable assistance during the final backfilling of the High Pasture Cave site and for her dedicated work on the wider landscape survey and test-pit excavations of roundhouses with Martin Wildgoose. Finally, we wish to thank Norman and Biddy Stoddart of Kilbride House for allowing us to undertake the project on the land that they farm, and for their support throughout the project; and to the other tenant farmers who kindly gave permission to carry out survey and test-pit excavations within Strath Suardal.

3. METHODS

3.1 General

3.1.1 The objectives of the project were achieved using a variety of both invasive and non-invasive archaeological methods. All work was conducted with regard to the IFA Standards. Details relating to the survey of the wider landscape and test-pitting of potential roundhouse structures can be found under Section **5**.

3.2 Assessment of Desk-Based Sources

3.2.1 An assessment was made of the available vertical aerial photographic record held by the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland (RCAHMS) to investigate the presence of hitherto unidentified sites in the landscape around the High Pasture Cave site, including any potential sites with low relief not readily visible on the ground.

3.2.2 An assessment of the records held by the National Monuments Record of Scotland (NMRS) was undertaken. These records consist of a computer database and card index of all known archaeological sites in Scotland and associated oblique aerial photographs where appropriate. This search was also conducted to assess the potential range of monuments present within the general vicinity of the High Pastures site. A check has been made to establish whether the Highland Sites and Monuments Record in Inverness holds additional information on known archaeological remains in the area.

3.2.3 An examination of the Ordnance Survey First Edition 6ò map coverage was made, together with any other readily available cartographic information on pre-recent land use in the area. Accessible documentary sources and other early maps and charts pertaining to the survey area, or any known sites within, were examined.

3.3 Field Survey

3.3.1 Sites identified from desk-based sources were inspected to determine their likely relationship with the High Pastures site and therefore their potential to inform the overall project.

3.3.2 Survey work has been conducted in the cave passages containing archaeological deposits, while a wider landscape survey of surface features relative to the cave has been conducted. Additional field survey includes the detailed planning of the surface structures and associated features, mainly in the core area of the site. This aspect of the survey will be extended as fieldwork progresses at the site.

3.3.3 In December 2004, Stratascan Ltd conducted a geophysical survey in relation to the core of the archaeological site, to answer specific research questions (Birch *et al*, 2005: 28-32). A range of geophysical techniques was employed including:

- Resistivity Survey
- Magnetometer Survey
- Ground Penetrating Radar Survey

In particular, the surveys were carried out to investigate the potential for a former, and now buried, entrance into High Pasture Cave that may have been utilised in prehistory. Unfortunately, the ground conductivity survey could not be carried out due to severe weather conditions experienced at the site in December.

3.3.4 A more extensive geophysical survey was conducted at the site between 29th April and 5th May 2006, by David Hodgson and Susan Moore. The survey focused on two well-defined areas at High Pastures; to assess the potential for metalworking having taken place at the site and evaluating archaeological features associated with the cave entrance including a feature provisionally interpreted as a hut circle (Birch *et al*, 2006: 25-40).

3.3.5 A cave morphology survey was initiated during May 2004 to investigate the development of High Pasture Cave through time, and to analyse the formation and structure of sediments that have been deposited within the complex of passages. This aspect of fieldwork at the site is crucial in providing a framework for the deposition of sediments into the cave, including those containing archaeological material. The survey will also investigate the geomorphology of the landscape in which the High Pastures site is set. The survey will be completed during 2010.

3.3.6 During the 2006 fieldwork season, an intensive ówalkoverô survey of Strath Suardal was initiated. The survey took in the tract of land enclosed by mountains of the Red and Black Cuillin massifs to the northwest and lower hills to the southeast, and bounded by the shores of Loch Slapin to the southwest of the High Pasture Site and Broadford Bay some 6.5km to the northeast. The survey aims to identify and record all visible archaeological sites and associated enclosures and boundaries surviving in the landscape surrounding High Pasture Cave, allowing us to locate the site within its wider landscape setting (see Section **4.2** below). The landscape survey was completed during the 2010 fieldwork season.

3.3.7 In October 2008, laser scanning was undertaken at the site by AOC Archaeology Group to provide a detailed survey of the stairwell, bone passage and the ramp leading into the active stream passages. Results from the survey are presented in Section **4** of the 2008 Data Structure Report (Birch *et al*, 2009).

3.4 Excavation and Sample Processing

3.4.1 Trial and open area excavation was conducted at the High Pasture Cave site during 2010, focusing on archaeological features and targets identified through field and geophysical

survey on the surface. All excavation proceeded according to standard stratigraphic principles, all artefactual material was collected, and appropriate samples of ecofacts and soils taken. Recording on site followed standard archaeological methods and included record taking, drawing and photography. All work was conducted with regard to the Code of Conduct and Standards established by the Institute of Field Archaeologists.

3.4.2 Excavations were undertaken by hand and the context record for the trench was created using the standard context recording method. Individual features were photographed both prior to, and following, excavation and recording included a series of overall plans and section drawings. In addition to the photography and illustration, the principal site records consisted of context sheets augmented by separate registers of finds and samples. Trenches were backfilled after final recording, while the site was completely backfilled and landscaped at the end of the fieldwork season in 2010 and during 2011.

3.4.3 Excavation proceeded with the removal of arbitrary spits 10cm deep until a well-defined stratigraphic sequence was identified. All finds and samples were recorded by trench number, context/spit, feature, and by a grid reference number. Deposits of natural stone removed from the trench were examined for modification of any form. Excavation was terminated when the natural limestone bedrock or sterile subsoil deposits were reached. A 10% sampling strategy was adopted for all trenches except 1 and 6, which were 100% sampled and wet-sieved, due to the presence of significant quantities of ecofacts and artefacts.

3.4.4 Artefacts, faunal and floral macrofossils were recovered manually during excavation and through sieving and flotation separation. The material was processed through a stack of three sieves: mesh sizes of 8mm, 3mm and 1.5mm. Flots from the sieving were captured in a 1mm mesh. The environmental indices trapped from each of these mesh sizes was air dried and retained for sorting. Any visible artefacts remaining in the bulk samples at this stage were removed and placed in finds trays. Where possible, artefacts and faunal remains were recorded within a 3D grid system and assigned appropriate identification. Samples were retained from selected contexts and labelled accordingly. Volumetric samples for the total recovery of artefact and palaeoenvironmental data were retained from all contexts or definable context groups.

3.4.5 Samples were then sorted into type. Animal and fish bone were separated. Charcoal, charred plant remains, worked stone and metalworking debris were also removed from the fractions at this stage. Natural stone residues were also retained and quantified.

3.4.6 Soil micromorphology and sediment analysis was applied to selected deposit groups, representative of the sites pedology, to assist in analysis of site formation processes and characterisation of taphonomic palaeoenvironments generally. In 2006, this aspect of work included Kubiena Tin sampling of sediments within the deep archaeological deposits associated with the multiple hearth settings outside the cave entrance and within Bone Passage. This work was carried out by Ian Simpson and Jo McKenzie at the University of Stirling. Results relating to this aspect of the fieldwork were published in the 2007 Data Structure Report (Birch *et al*, 2008: 79-106). Additional Kubiena Tin samples have also been collected from key sections at the site in 2008 and these are currently being analysed by Jo McKenzie at the University of Bradford.

3.4.7 To conform to current Health & Safety guidelines, shoring of trenches was undertaken where necessary and the relevant safety measures established.

3.5 Archaeological Data Analysis

3.5.1 The project consists of a collection of identifiable tasks, each of which informs the others. Post-fieldwork analysis will therefore be undertaken year by year to ensure that information can be incorporated into the following field season and allow any specific research questions to be addressed. Tasks include: stratigraphic analysis; specialist assessment and appropriate conservation of any artefacts collected; processing and assessment of environmental samples; preparation and submission of radiocarbon samples; cataloguing of all finds, samples, drawings, photographs and other site records; and preparation of illustrations.

3.5.2 The nature and preservation of the archaeological deposits from the cave means that the post-fieldwork analysis will represent a substantial part of the project. However, we are concerned to ensure that returns from this material are maximised and thus a range of techniques will be employed. The specialists assisting the project have been chosen for their research expertise and relative fields of experience pertaining to these tasks.

3.5.3 The post-excavation work will include economic analysis and reconstruction. This should contribute significantly to the archaeological interpretation in response to the main research issues described above.

Plate 2 – Recumbent standing stone F19.29 with stone-filled socket F19.30 to the left

4. FIELDWORK RESULTS

4.1 Strath Suardal Landscape Survey

4.1.1 Due to time constraints at the High Pasture Cave site during the 2009 fieldwork season, no landscape survey work was undertaken. However, the walkover survey of the landscape was completed and a full season of archaeological evaluation was undertaken on previously recorded sites in Strath Suardal during the 2010/11 seasons including trial excavation of 31 individual structures, many of which appeared from their form to be the remains of prehistoric hut circles. Additional information relating to the prehistoric settlement of the area also came to light during developer-led excavations by the author in advance of a new medical centre at Broadford, at the NNE end of Strath Suardal. The project work, undertaken for NHS Highland, uncovered a wide range of archaeological features including an Early Bronze Age cist and a souterrain, grain-drying kiln complex and grain storage pits that have been dated to the Iron Age (see Section **5.9** below).

4.2 Landscape Survey and Trial Excavations - 2010

4.1.2 The walk-over survey of Strath Suardal was completed by the beginning of June 2010, after which a campaign of test pitting was undertaken with the aim of gathering dateable materials from the growing core of potential hut circle sites. The completion of the landscape survey, which included ground stretching down the length of Strath Suardal between Loch Slapin and Broadford Bay, revealed a wide range of archaeological sites and monuments relating to activities in the Strath during the prehistoric and historic periods (Birch *et al*, 2009: 22-26). In particular, the surveys indicate a well-populated area of the island of Skye during the later prehistoric period ï during which time the High Pasture Cave site witnessed major phases of activity. The detailed survey of the Strath, along with the test-pit excavations of a number of identified sites, will provide a phased use of the landscape in this part of the island that will eventually enable us to locate the High Pasture cave site within a wider prehistoric and historical landscape setting.

4.1.3 Details relating to the landscape survey and test pitting evaluation can be found in Section **5** of this report, while all indices can be found in the relevant appendices at the end of this Data Structure Report.

4.3 Excavation Results

4.3.1 General

The major excavations undertaken at the site during the 2010 fieldwork season centred on existing trenches including Trenches 2, 15, 19 and 21. Trenches 2, 15 and 21 focused on the forecourt area immediately outside the stairwell entrance to the cave (Bone Passage), while Trench 19 targeted the remaining archaeological features and deposits within the major area of burnt spreads to the east of the stairwell entrance. Test Pit Trenches TP11 and TP12 were set out to investigate the extent of the burnt spreads at the site and anomalies highlighted by the geophysical surveys in May 2006 (Birch *et al*, 2006:25-40). Trench locations for the High Pasture Cave site are shown in Figure **2**. In addition to the excavations undertaken at the High Pasture Cave site we also completed our excavations in Trench 1 within Uamh an T-Sill (Cave of the Seed/Cave of the Skull); a site from which human remains had been recovered at the time of discovery and exploration of the cave in 1984 (Birch *et al*, 2009: 97). Details pertaining to the excavations in this cave can be found below under the individual trench headings.

Figure 2 – Trench plan for 2010 with trenches coloured where work was completed

4.3.2 **Trenches 2, 15 and 21**

4.3.2.1 Excavations within Trenches 2, 15 and 21 are discussed together in this report, as they all relate to features and contexts within the natural hollow surrounding the cave entrance. Therefore, in order to provide a better understanding of the phasing of the stairwell and associated hearths and other features within these trenches, we have included a complete record of the stairwell excavation.

4.3.2.2 Trench 2 had previously seen work in 2005, 2006 and 2009 (Birch *et al*, 2006, 2007 & 2010), centred on the investigation and dismantling of the stone-built stairwell to recover information relating to phasing and access to the cave. Previous excavations had revealed the last phase of construction of the stairwell prior to backfilling and closure of the structure in the last century BC, while the excavations in 2009 had started to identify several ólandingsô and modifications to the stairwell indicating a phased construction through time. Excavations within Trench 15 started in 2007 and continued through 2008 and 2009, and included the evaluation of the deep sequence of archaeological deposits within the natural hollow outside the cave, which contained numerous features including hearths and walkways accessing the cave entrance (Birch *et al*, 2008, 2009 & 2010). Trench 21 was located adjacent to Trench 2 and the stairwell entrance to investigate the construction of the west wall of the stairwell and associated archaeological deposits, to look at the relationship of the stairwell to the enclosure wall F15.14, and gather stratigraphic and dating evidence for the construction of the enclosure wall in this part of the site.

4.3.2.3 The earliest evidence uncovered for a modified access to the natural cave entrance and Bone Passage beyond is the lower walkway F15.37 (Phase 2a). This had been constructed on top of chaotic limestone and granite boulder fills, including water-washed gravels and air-filled voids, and comprised two low revetment walls around 1.5 metres apart and up to 0.5 metres high (three to four courses of stone). The walkway, aligned N-S, entered the southeast end of the natural hollow and gradually descended to the north where it entered the cave entrance. The natural hollow through which the walkway passed included exposed limestone bedrock to the west, north and northeast, some of which was vertical and overhanging in nature and up to 4 metres in height, interspersed with broken limestone and karstic clay slopes. Deposits underlying the walkway included water-derived silts including small black cobbles (C15.73), deposits that were also identified in the basal contexts in the cave (contexts C1.10, C6.10 and C17.10). These lower deposits below the walkway contained some degraded animal bone, charcoal flecks and small fragments of fire-cracked stone, but did not contain any pottery as recovered from the similar deposits in the cave (Beaker and Food Vessel sherds). A thin layer of iron pan had formed over the top of C15.73, most likely relating to waterlogging within the walkway during periods of wet weather, and above this a light brown to grey silt had accumulated (C15.71). The walls of the walkway had been constructed over context C15.71 and radiocarbon assays on charcoal recovered from the deposit have provided dates of 810 ï 740 calBC (SUERC-33647: GU-23821).

4.3.2.4 Level terraces had been formed to each side of the walkway, that to the west being the widest, comprising compacted karstic clay and limestone cobbles. Two small and truncated stake or withy-holes (F15.45 and F15.46) were located running parallel to the west side of walkway F15.37, which may have formed a screen. However, it appears that the screen went out of use when the terraces to each side of the walkway were modified; the surface dressed and levelled with compacted limestone cobbles (F15.34) forming distinctive gleaming white surfaces to each side of the walkway. Walkway F15.37 was in use for around 150 years, during which time a large slab-built heath (F15.36/F2.18) was constructed within the

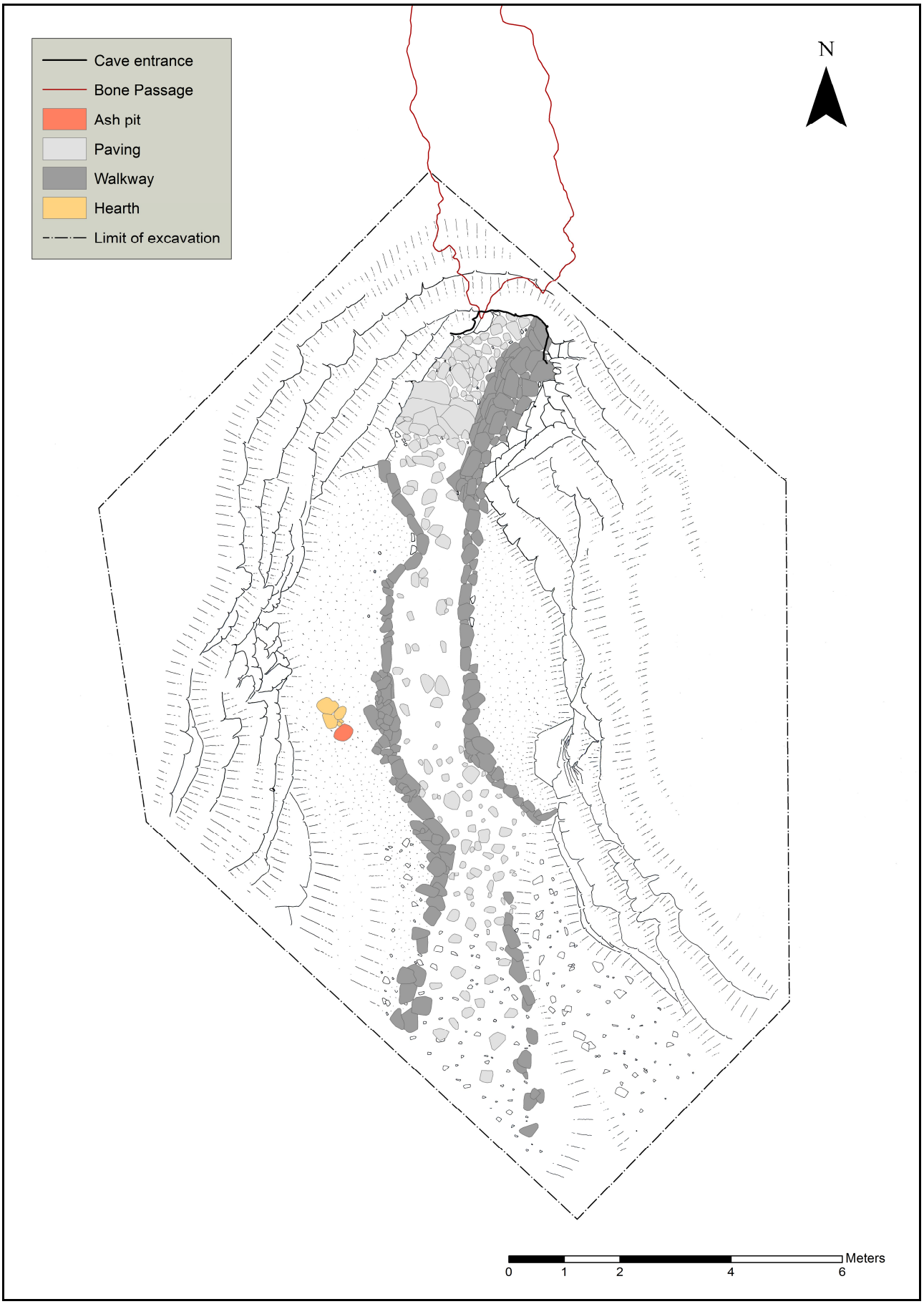

Figure 3 – Phase 2a walkway F15.37, terraces F15.34, hearth F15.33 and ash pit F15.31

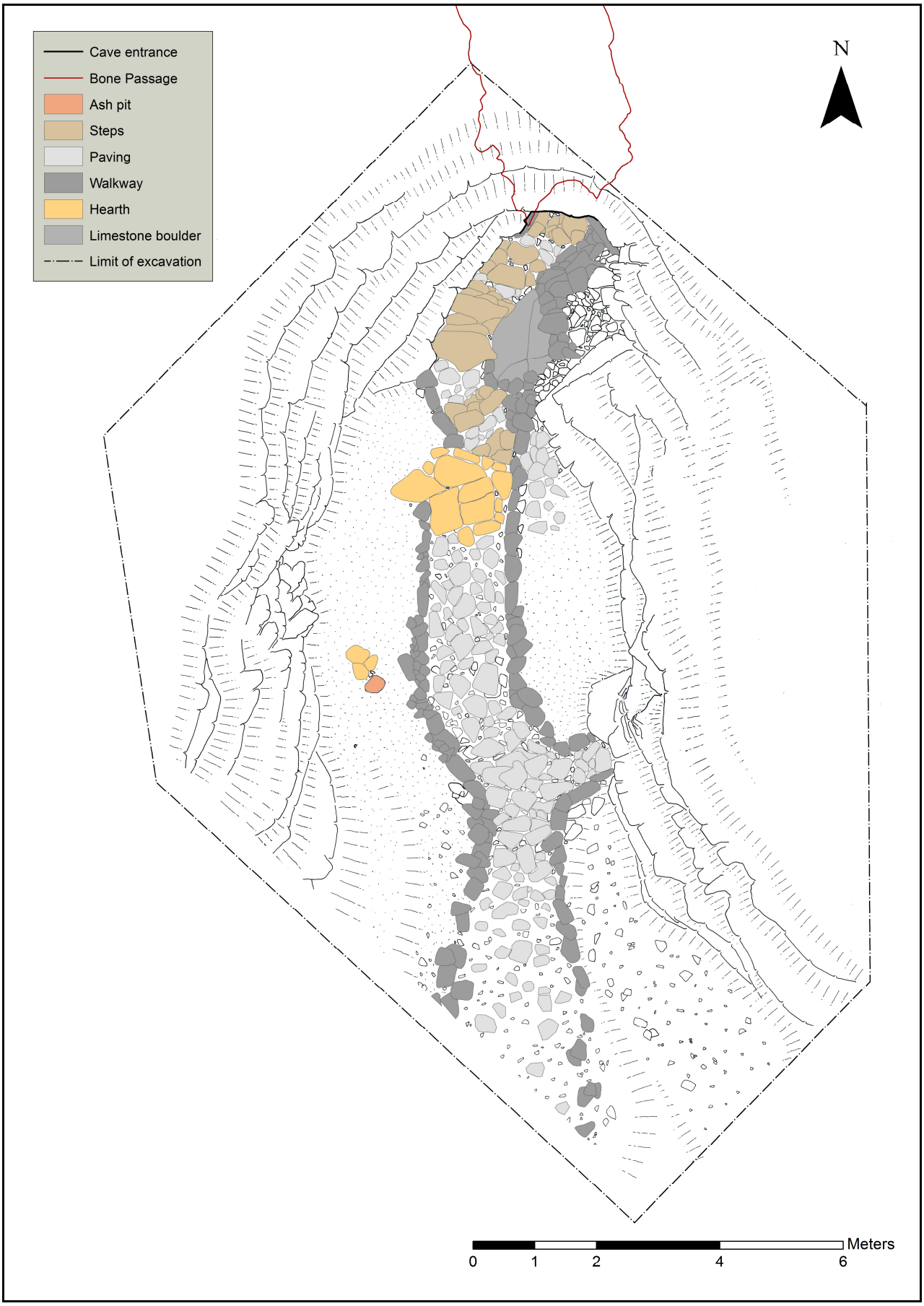

Figure 4 – Hearths F15.36 and F15.33, backfilled walkway F15.37 and steps into cave (Phase 2b)

channel of the walkway on the west side. The construction of the hearth may have coincided with, or precluded the collapse of the vertical limestone face to the northeast of the cave entrance, which deposited a very large limestone boulder within the walkway. Archaeological deposits contemporary with the use of the walkway were found running below the boulder, the location of which reduced the width of the access route into the cave entrance. Whatever the case may be, the lower walkway was abandoned shortly after the collapse had taken place and was backfilled.

Plate 3 – Degraded remains of the Phase 3b stairwell leading down into the cave (NW)

4.3.2.5 After the backfilling of the lower walkway had taken place, the fill of which contained complete and broken saddle querns and quern rubbers, two new hearths were constructed on the level platform (F15.34) to the west. Hearth F15.35 was also of slab-built construction, which incorporated a large fragment of a granite saddle quern into the build. The smaller slab-built hearth F15.33 was built around 1.5 metres to the southwest and the only small finds associated with the latter included two polished bone awls. These awls are almost identical in form to similar types of object recovered from the first identified floor horizon in Bone Passage (C1.08 and C6.08). A small bowl-shaped pit (F15.31) located to the side of the hearth contained a primary fill of black ash and charcoal (C15.66), and secondary fill of orange peat ash (C15.67). During the use of the larger hearth F15.35 and a similar slab-built hearth built directly above it (F15.30), a significant amount of archaeological deposits accumulated and some major modifications took place with regards to access to the cave and Bone Passage. Modifications included the construction of retaining wall F2.34 on the east

side of the cave entrance and provision of a simple stairwell F2.35 leading down from the north end of the level terrace (F15.34) on the west side of the former walkway F15.37. A new walkway comprising thin granite slabs retained by upright kerbs (F15.26a and F15.32) passed to the east of hearths F15.35 and F15.30 and accessed the new stairwell, while paving at the base of the stairwell (F2.39) entered the cave and connected with walkway F6.02, F1.02 and F17.01 running down the length of Bone Passage. The walkway within Bone Passage had been constructed on top of re-deposited midden material including animal bone, fire-cracked stone and small finds, indicating that material was most likely accumulating in the cave during the use of hearth F15.35.

4.3.2.6 The construction of stairwell F2.35 (Phase 3b stairwell) included the re-use of a complete saddle quern as a step (deposited working face down) while excavation of the deposits associated with hearths F15.35 and F15.30 also produced complete and fragmented querns and quern rubbers. The use of the hearths appears to be associated with major activities at the site indicated by the accumulation of fire-cracked stone and fuel residues, animal bone including pig and cattle, and the deposition of a wide range of small finds. The latter included worked antler and bone, steatite spindle whorls and coarse pebble tools; including cached stone tools. Caches of small finds including bone pins/points and steatite spindle whorls were also deposited above the paved floor in Bone Passage during this phase of use.

4.3.2.7 Another slab-built hearth (F2.10) was constructed above and just to the northeast of hearth F15.30, on top of residues that had accumulated above hearth F15.30. Contemporary with the construction of the hearth there was also a major modification to access arrangements into the natural cave and Bone Passage. The revetment wall F2.34 to the east of the cave entrance was raised by around three courses of stonework and rough blocks of limestone infill deposited in the gaps between the wall and the natural limestone bedrock. At the same time, the Phase 3b stairwell F2.35 was almost completely removed and one of the longer steps was used as a lintel spanning off a large limestone boulder to a small niche in the vertical limestone wall to the left of the cave entrance. A drystone revetment wall was constructed off the lintel using random-sized stone including granite and limestone clasts, which abutted the natural limestone face to the NW and survived to at least 1.4 metres high. A cobble grinding stone and a burnt fragment of a saddle quern stone had been incorporated into the construction of the wall.

4.3.2.8 The west wall comprising the Phase 4a stairwell (F2.32) effectively blocked-off the earlier access route to the cave, while to the east of the wall we uncovered a well-built landing (F2.33) comprising limestone and granite paving slabs, with some fire-cracked stone packed into the joints between the larger paving stones. The paving running south from the landing eventually petered out with the abutting context C2.66 comprising a well-compacted deposit of mixed karstic clay and ashy midden material. During the use of stairwell F2.32 and landing F2.33, a large slab-built hearth (F15.27/F2.16) was constructed above the now buried hearths F15.30 and F2.10. A walkway (F15.42 and F15.26b) was also built, entering the natural hollow from the southeast and skirting hearth F15.27 to the east. The walkway provided access to the stairwell and Bone Passage beyond. Major activities at the site were associated with hearth F15.27 with the deposition of large quantities of fire-cracked stone, animal bone and small finds including worked antler and bone, saddle quern fragments, steatite spindle whorls, metalworking residues and a significant number of coarse pebble tools (Phase 4b).

Figure 5 – Phase 3b activity at the site including stairwell F2.35 and hearth F15.30

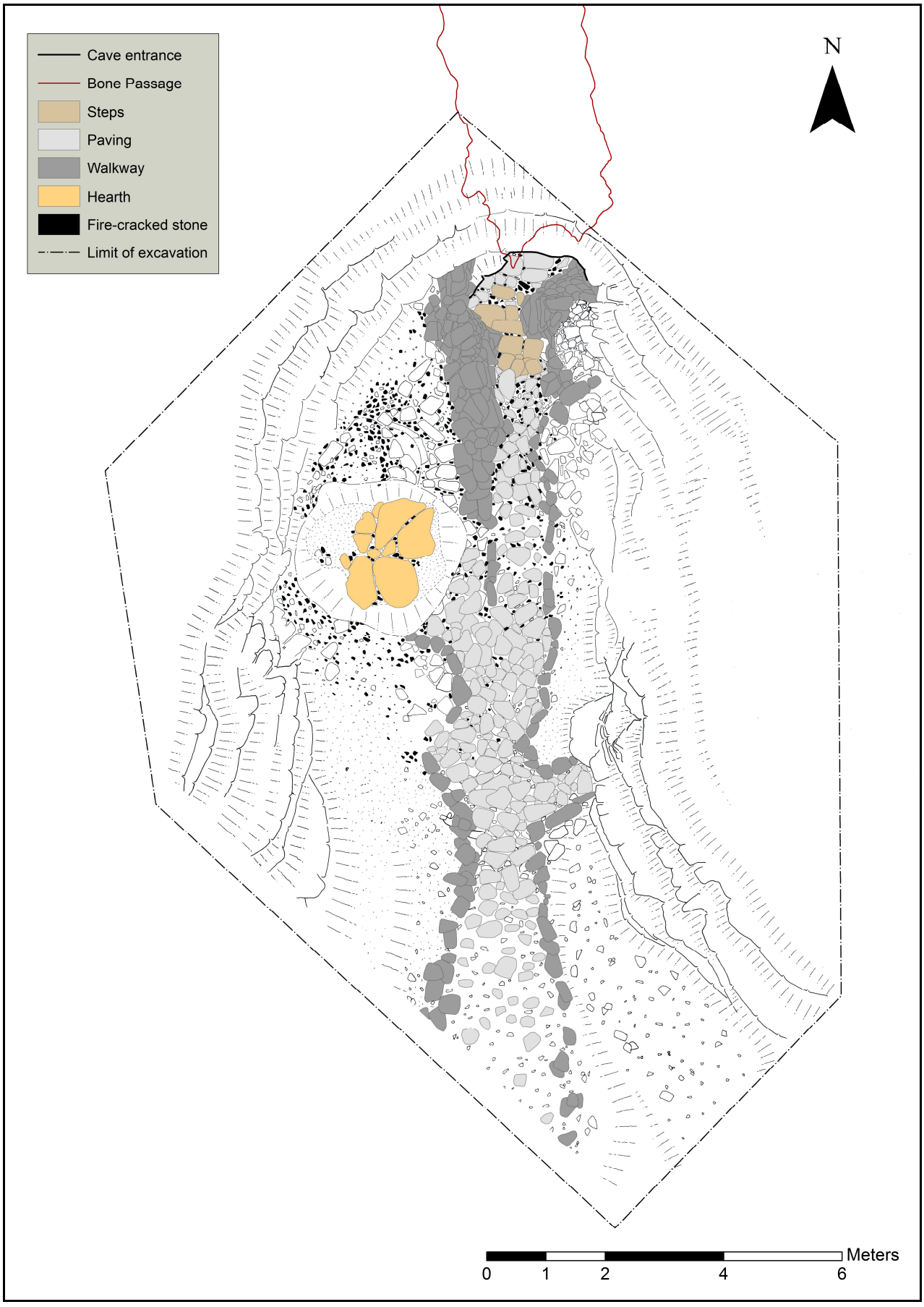

Figure 6 – Phase 4a stairwell F2.32, paved walkway F15.26a and hearth F2.10

Plate 4 –West wall of the Phase 4a stairwell F2.32 and landing F2.33 – looking N

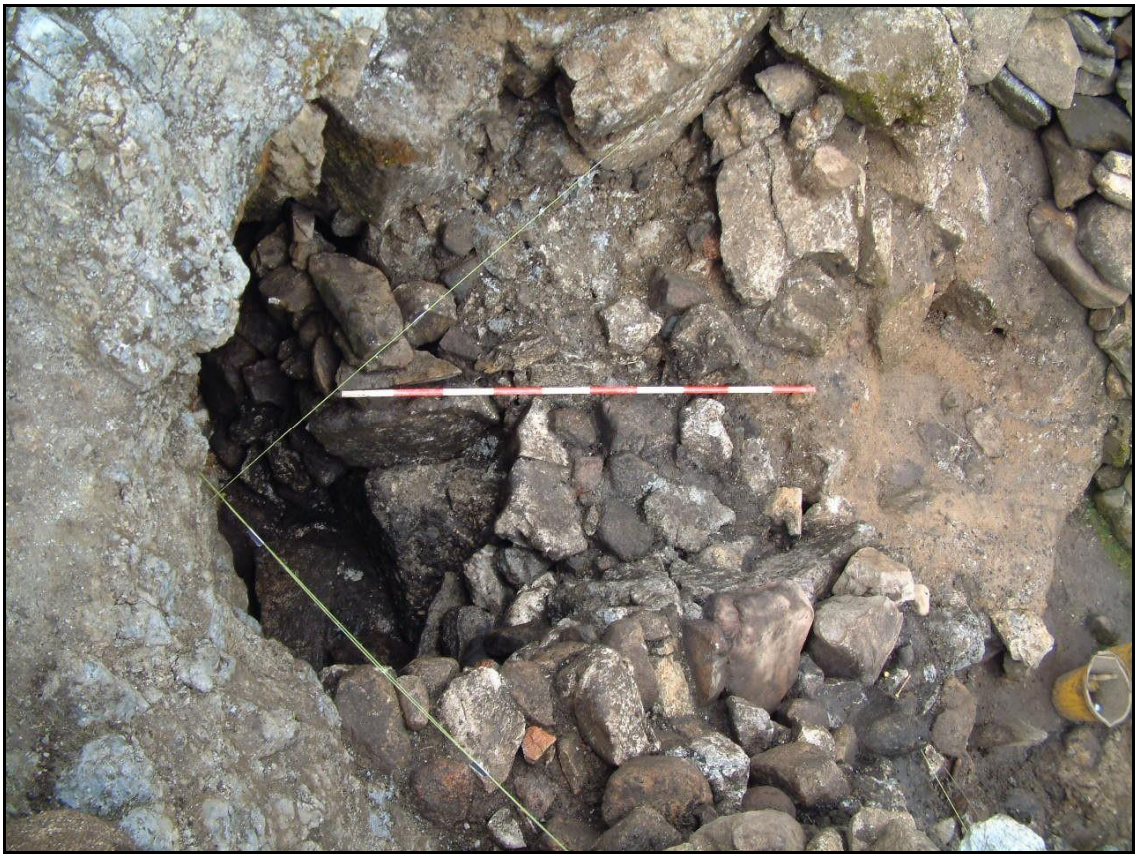

Plate 5 – Phase 4a stairwell F2.32 and landing F2.33 from above – facing E

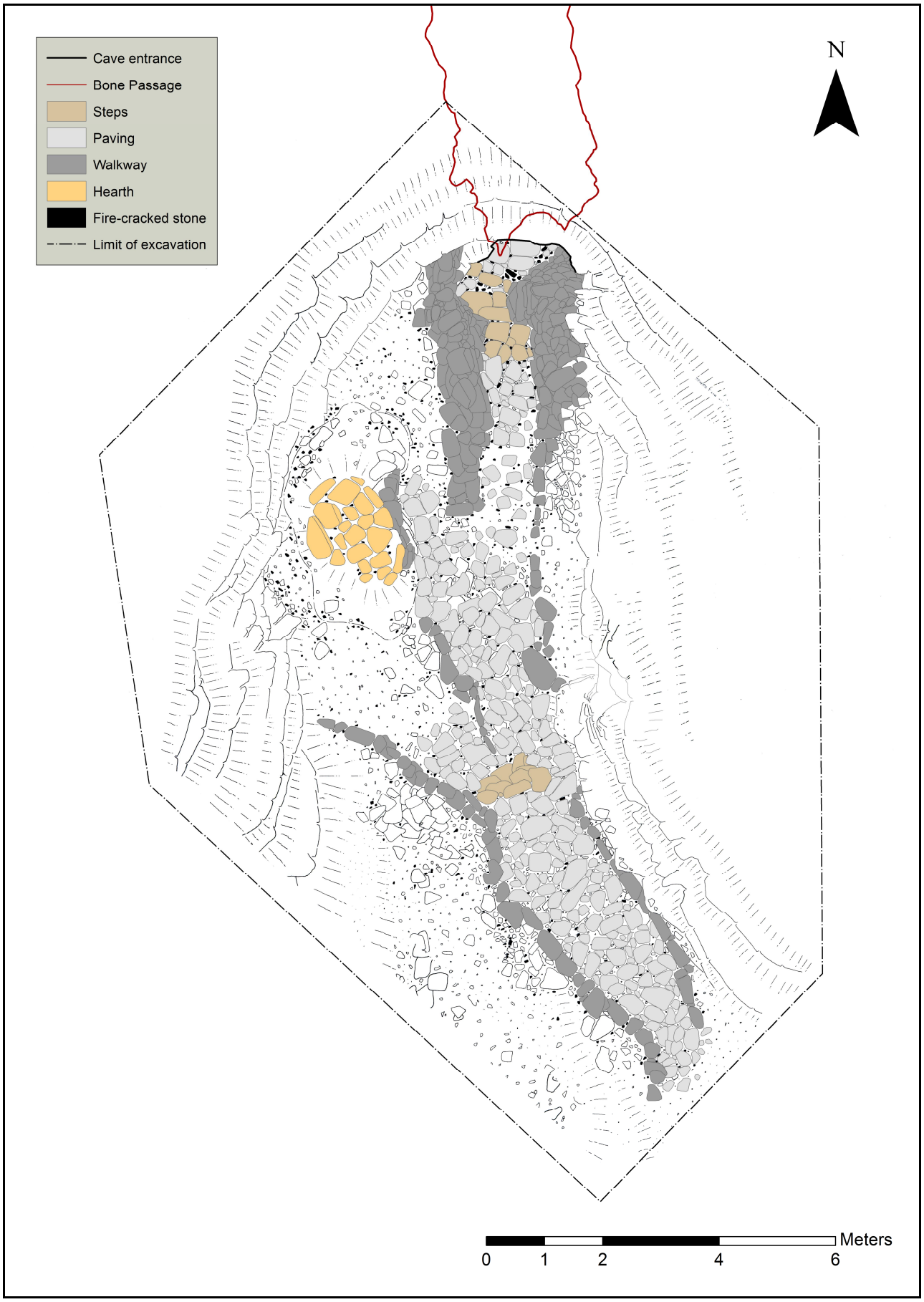

Figure 7 – Phase 4b activity including stairwell F2.32, walkway F15.26b/F15.42 and hearth F15.27

Plate 6 – Phase 5a stairwell inserted within the earlier Phase 4a stairwell looking NE

Plate 7 – Detail of east wall (F2.31) of Phase 5a stairwell utilising natural bedrock and granite lintel

4.3.2.9 The use of hearths F2.10 and F15.27, and a new slab-built hearth F2.15 (Phase 4c) above F15.27, generated deep deposits of fuel residues, which accumulated to the west and southwest of the stairwell wall F2.32, which may have resulted in the height of the wall being raised through time. The build-up of these deposits most likely resulted in further modification to the stairwell itself including the construction of paved landing F2.40 (Phase 5a). This appears to signal the start of construction on the Phase 5a stairwell (F2.23 and F2.31), which was most likely raised in several distinct lifts as midden and fuel residues threatened access to Bone Passage and the natural cave beyond. The stairwell utilised the east wall of the earlier phase stairwells (F2.34), off which the wall was raised in height, bridging gaps in the natural limestone wall on this side of the cave entrance using lintel stones. The west wall of stairwell F2.23 was constructed within the Phase 3b stairwell/revetment wall F2.32, and this narrowed the overall width and internal dimensions of the stairwell access to the cave. It is possible that this was a purely functional modification, although it is also possible that the órestrictedô stairwell was designed to control access to Bone Passage and the cave beyond, or may have been designed to restrict the infiltration of natural daylight into the cave.

4.3.2.10 Construction of the Phase 5a stairwell signalled some major changes within the infrastructure and centres of activity within the natural hollow outside the entrance to the cave. The location of the major hearth settings used for some 200 years at the site changed, with a new hearth F2.27 placed immediately outside the stairwell entrance (Phase 5b). A large vertically-set granite slab F2.28 was placed between the hearth and the entrance to the stairwell guiding access to the cave from the west (access had previously been from the southeast). A blocked stone-built entrance, which had been partially degraded by later activities at the site and natural slumping of the archaeological deposits within the natural hollow, was identified to the west of the stairwell entrance (F2.29). This feature could have allowed access down the steep slopes to the west of the natural hollow and on to the landing of the stairwell, although access via the paved walkway F15.26b would also have been possible. The first evidence for a wall enclosing the south and southeast sides of the natural hollow also appears during Phase 5a (F15.48) and Phase 5b (F15.22). The stone and boulder-built wall, along with the steep slopes surrounding the natural hollow, would have enclosed the major focus of activities at the site including the hearth settings and the stairwell access to the cave. The construction of the walls may have been simply to define the main activity area outside the stairwell entrance to the cave within the natural hollow, although they may have served to restrict water ingress into this area during periods of heavy rain ï flooding that must have been a potential issue during earlier phases of activity at the site.

4.3.2.11 Activities within the natural hollow continued to generate ash, midden and other residues and additional landings in Phase 5b (F2.41) and Phase 6a (F2.42) and the raising of the stairwell walls took place. A second hearth F2.26 (Phase 6a) was built directly above hearth F2.27 and the vertical granite slab continued to provide a barrier/shield to the hearth from people accessing the stairwell landing. However, during the Phase 6a activities, a new and large granite slab-built hearth F15.20 was constructed directly above the sequence of now-buried hearths from earlier phases of use, within the centre of the natural hollow. And, while access to the stairwell was still possible from the west, paving (F15.47) leading to the stairwell from the southeast signalled another change in the overall access arrangements at the site. The activities associated with hearth F15.20 generated large quantities of ash and midden deposits and some of the most intense events involving the use of fire took place at this time. Hearth F15.20 was modified on at least one occasion, with the addition of a kerb

on the southwest and west sides of the structure, corresponding with the enlargement of the feature.

Plate 8 – Enclosure wall F15.14 in section looking N showing angle of lean

4.3.2.12 During the use of hearth F15.20, a large stone and boulder-built enclosure wall was constructed (F15.14, F15.39, F21.01, F2.09 and F11.02), defining the major focus of the site within the natural hollow. The wall, which survived up to 1.2 metres high and up to 1.8 metres wide at the base, mirrored the earlier enclosure wall footings (F15.22) and closed off access to the stairwell from the west. Attached to the west side of the stairwell F2.23, the wall was built on earlier midden and cultural deposits on the west, southwest and southeast sides of the natural hollow; while to the east and northeast the wall was built on thin accumulations of deposits just above the natural karstic clay. A single entrance around 1.2 metres wide entered the enclosure from the southeast, with rough paving covering the floor and extending towards hearth F15.20 and the stairwell entrance to the cave. Over time, with the subsidence of the deep midden deposits within the natural hollow, sections of the wall were found to be leaning inwards at an alarming angle and were close to collapse. A fourth landing (F2.25) was also added to stairwell F2.23 at this time, indicating the continued modification of this feature to maintain access to the cave ï probably as midden deposits within the natural hollow also continued to accumulate.

4.3.2.13 Subsidence within the natural hollow, most likely due to the degrading of built structures and settling of the deep midden deposits, must have created structural issues at this time in the sites history. Enclosure wall F15.14 had been ótuttressedô with boulder and stone pillars in at least two locations to prevent collapse, while a thick levelling layer represented by a grey to buff clay-like deposit was spread over the earlier cultural layers and structures within the enclosure (C15.34/C2.06a). The deposition of the material filled hollows within the enclosure created by subsidence and provided a firm and ócleanô base for the next phase of activities at the site. This included the construction of slab-built hearth F2.05, paving F2.07 and the addition of a new landing F2.43 to the stairwell in Phase 7a. Hearth F2.05 was built immediately to the ESE of the stairwell entrance to the cave, while a second slab-built hearth F2.13 was also constructed during this phase to the west of the stairwell. This activity corresponded with the creation of floor horizon F601 within Bone Passage.

4.3.2.14 Final modifications to stairwell F2.23 took place during Phase 7b with the final raising of the structure (landing F2.44), construction of a corbelled roof over the stairwell entrance and access steps leading to the stairwell landing from the ESE. It also appears likely that access to the stairwell from the west was possible at this time, the access improved from this side of the natural hollow due to a further accumulation of cultural deposits and the subsequent burial of enclosure wall F15.14. In Phase 7b a granite slab-built hearth F2.07 was constructed to the southeast of the stairwell, while a fire-pit was also in use at this time to the west of the hearth. The discovery of a single line of boulders F15.09 mirroring the now-buried enclosure wall F15.14 indicates a continued necessity to define the main area of activity at the High Pasture Cave site.

4.3.2.15 Major activities at the High Pasture Cave site were now drawing to a close and the natural hollow had almost filled with large accumulations of cultural deposits spanning at least 800 years of use. The final hearth to be constructed at the site during Phase 7 (F5.03) was located almost on top of the earlier enclosure wall F2.09 (F15.14), to the east of the natural hollow; while another line of boulders (F15.07 and F15.08) were set above wall F15.09. This represents the last time the area outside the stairwell entrance to the cave was defined and enclosed. Within the enclosure and located immediately to the south of the enclosure wall, we uncovered two small cellular structures F15.05 and F15.07b. Evidence was not forthcoming to inform the potential function of these structures, but F15.07b had been built directly overlying the earlier enclosure wall F15.14, removing some of the upper courses of walling in the process. Two other features constructed during Phase 7 included two arcs of

walling F15.08 and F15.02, which respected the caverôs entrance ï a vertical fissure cave that would take overflow water during times of flooding. These structures must have been built to protect the main activity area outside the cave where hearths and access to the cave would have been vulnerable to such natural events. Indeed, during our excavations at the site, we have witnessed major episodes of flooding that would have had a severe impact on any activities taking place, including our own excavations!

4.3.2.16 With the close of Phase 7d, stairwell F2.23 was completely backfilled with boulders and midden deposits, including structural elements from the corbelled roof of the structure found within the basal fills. This major event signalled the closure of the main access route into the cave via the stairwell, although it may still have been possible to access Bone Passage at this time by the Caverôs entrance through the active streamway. It is possible that smaller-scale activities continued to take place at the site during this time (Phase 7e), but the deposition of human and animal remains within the top of the backfilled stairwell between 50cal BC to 130cal AD appears to correspond with the final closure of the site. Midden deposits, along with boulders and stone, were then used to backfill and landscape the site centred on the stairwell entrance and associated enclosure. The closure was a deliberate and permanent act, and we have no concise evidence as to why this took place after such a long period of activity at the site.

Plate 9 – View of W wall of stairwell F2.23 (Phase 5a) during dismantling – looking NW

4.3.3 **Trench 19 and Test Pit Trenches TP11 and TP12**

4.3.3.1 Trench 19 targeted the remaining archaeological features and deposits within the major area of burnt spreads to the east and northeast of the stairwell entrance, while Test Pit Trenches TP11 and TP12 were set out to investigate the extent of the burnt spreads at the site and anomalies highlighted by the geophysical surveys in May 2006 (Birch *et al*, 2006:25-40). The test pit trenches were also used to evaluate the extent of the ard marks of Early Bronze Age date that had been recorded in Trench 19 in 2008 and 2009.

4.3.3.2 The turf was removed from Trench 19 in 2007, although formal excavation in the trench did not commence until 2008. The original trench has been extended on three occasions to investigate partially uncovered archaeological features and deposits and to target additional anomalies identified through geophysical survey.

4.3.3.3 Although a boulder wall was showing on the surface prior to the start of excavations in Trench 19, relating to later activity at the site (F19.01), most of the material removed from the trench includes burnt spreads comprising fire-cracked stone, ash and charcoal; although a significant amount of un-burnt stone, including some large boulders, was also recovered with this material. The burnt spreads had built up around structures (mainly isolated fragments of walling) that had been constructed on earlier deposits, while additional features such as pits and post holes had been excavated into the burnt spread material during later phases of use. Small finds from the main contexts forming the burnt spreads were few when compared to the recovery of finds from the cave (Bone Passage) and the natural hollow outside the cave entrance. However, a significant number of small finds including a significant assemblage of iron smithing slag and iron plano-convex hearth bases was recovered from the top of the burnt spreads (Phase e). These items, which included a Guido Type 14 glass bead fragment, a Roman coin of the Antonine Period and broken rotary quern fragments, may relate to the formal closure of the site (see Section **4.3.2.16** above).

4.3.3.4 Some of the most interesting archaeological features and their associated deposits within Trench 19 were uncovered below the burnt spreads. These included low revetment walls from Phase 3 (F19.04, F19.08) and Phase 4 (F19.12), which had been partially robbed away, and a series of post-holes including F19.05, F19.07 (Phase 3) and F19.28 (Phase 5), some of which contained packing stones. Charcoal recovered from the primary fill of two of the post-holes has been radiocarbon dated to 790 ï 500cal BC and 560 ï 400cal BC.

4.3.3.5 A mottled grey to buff clay-like silt (Phase 2 - C19.10: radiocarbon dated to 800 ï 520calBC) lay directly below the burnt spreads and this in turn overlay a thin iron-pan deposit. Below the iron pan was a buff to orange-brown gritty silt C19.13, resembling the natural karstic clay C19.19. At first we thought that we had reached the natural sub-soil, but the presence of charcoal flecks and small fragments of fire-cracked stone suggested that we should investigate these deposits further. Removal of C19.13 revealed a buried prehistoric soil horizon C19.28 comprising a mid-brown fine loam and containing up to 5% stone, numerous charcoal lumps and flecks, some flint flakes and decorated pottery sherds (possibly Beaker or Food Vessel). This deposit directly overlay the natural karstic clay and a suite of features that have been cut into the natural (C19.19). The deposit forms an old ground surface/plough soil horizon that accumulated above the natural karstic clay and through which the features have been cut.

4.3.3.6 Removal of plough-soil deposit C19.28 revealed a complex pattern of prehistoric ard-marks F19.14 and additional cut features including pits, post and stake-holes (Phase 1a). Charcoal

recovered from the base of the ard-marks provided a radiocarbon date of 2140BC ï 1920cal BC, an Early Bronze Age date consistent with the small finds recovered from the plough soil including Beaker or Food Vessel ceramics. Radiocarbon dating of the negative features found below the plough-soil has not yet taken place, but it appears that most of the features cut the ard-marks, while preliminary examination of their fills indicates that they are filled by the plough-soil C19.28, suggesting a slightly later date. The pattern of stake-holes and pits do not form any cohesive pattern, although they may represent the remains of a temporary or slight building/shelter ï possibly the first structure to be built at the site.

4.3.3.7 During excavations in Trench 19 in 2009, within an extension of the trench to the south, we uncovered a large recumbent granite boulder ï F19.29. The boulder was triangular in shape and was quite flat on the top. Removal of the surrounding fire-cracked stone deposits in 2010 revealed a spread of granite stones and small boulders C19.41, some aligned into the ground and containing a mid-brown silt matrix (C19.42) containing a few charcoal flecks and two degraded sherds of pottery. The context had a definite edge to the NW side of the recumbent stone including slightly larger granite boulders that may have formed a rough kerb. A thin iron-pan layer was identified running through the cobbles and boulders of the context.

4.3.3.8 Upon removal of context C19.41 we uncovered the outline of an amorphous-shaped shallow scoop F19.30, which appears to be the cut for a stone-hole (for recumbent stone F19.29). The socket was filled by C19.44, a dark-brown silt containing up to 90% stone content and a few charcoal flecks and lumps, and C19.45 ï an orange to mid-brown silt containing up to 20% stone which is the primary fill of feature F19.30 and may be re-deposited or silted natural in the former socket of the standing stone. The deepest section of the cut lies adjacent to the west end of the recumbent stone (the flat base of the stone). This may have been the socket in which the stone originally stood. No ard-marks were found in close proximity to the stone-hole, or below the recumbent stone, so it was difficult to determine if the feature pre-dates or post-dates the ploughing at the site. However, a radiocarbon date on charcoal recovered from the secondary fill of the stone socket F19.30 provided a date of 1880BC ï 1690cal BC (Phase 1a).

4.3.3.9 Excavation of test pit trenches TP11 and TP12 was carried out to investigate the extent of the burnt spreads at the site and anomalies highlighted by the geophysical surveys in May 2006 (Birch *et al*, 2006:25-40). The test pit trenches were also used to evaluate the extent of the ard marks of Early Bronze Age date that had been recorded in nearby Trench 19. Test pit trench TP11 was located immediately to the SE of Trench 19 and to the SW of Trench 20; while test pit trench TP12 was located to the SSE of Trench 20 on a flat grassy platform (see Figure **2**).

4.3.3.10 *Test Pit Trench TP11:* Removal of the turf (TP11.01) revealed a dark brown to black gritty silt containing up to 40% stone, including numerous fire-cracked stone fragments, and some charcoal lumps/flecks (TP11.02). Comprising an ashy matrix, this is a burnt spread context and is possibly the same as C20.02 in Trench 20 to the NE. A light brown to buff silt with up to 30% stone content, small charcoal flecks and some fire-cracked stone (TP11.03) was uncovered below TP11.02 and covered the cut for a stone-filled pit TPF11.01, ard marks TPF11.02 and the natural karstic clay TP11.04. This appears to be a silting layer within a natural hollow that has formed above the earlier features.

Plate 10 – Recumbent stone F19.29 and surrounding burnt spread deposits looking NW

4.3.3.11 Feature TPF11.01 comprised an amorphous-shaped stone-filled pit cutting the natural karstic clay TP11.04. The side of the pit was steep to shallow and had an undulating base, and contained up to 90% stone fill (small to medium-sized granite) with an orange-brown silt matrix TP11.05.

4.3.3.12 The ard marks identified in the test pit trench cut the natural karstic clay TP11.04 and were generally orientated SW-NE. The marks varied in width, but generally measured 0.08 to 0.10 metres wide and were filled by plough soil C19.28. It appears that the ard marks had been cut by pit feature TPF11.01. A possible stake-hole TPF11.03 cuts the natural karstic clay and the ard marks TPF11.02 and is steep-sided stake-hole with angled sides and measures 0.15m diameter and is 0.14m deep. The fill of the feature appears to be C19.28 (plough soil as in Trench 19).

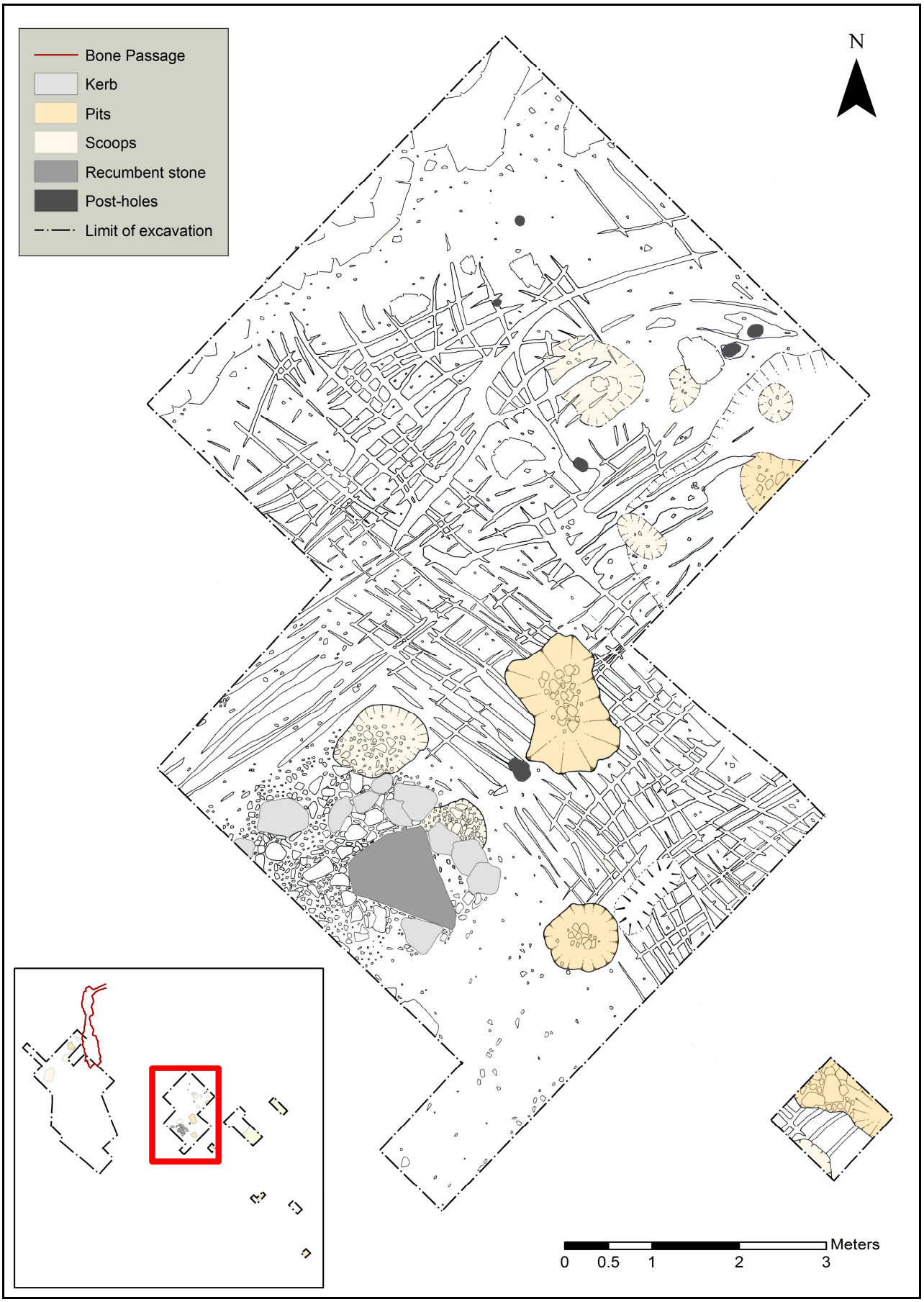

Figure 8 – Features relating to activity at the site during Phase 1a including ard marks F19.14

4.3.3.13 *Test Pit Trench TP12:* Removal of the turf TP12.01 revealed mid-brown silty loam containing up to 15% stone (generally small natural clasts with the occasional fire-cracked fragment of pebble) and some charcoal flecks (TP12.02). Some bracken and fibrous roots were noted at the top of the context, which looks similar to TP12.01. This overlay context TP12.03, a mid-brown to pale orange gritty silt, with less than 5% stone content, which is cut by features TPF12.01, TPF12.02 and TPF12.03. The deposit contains some small charcoal flecks.

Plate 11 – Recumbent stone F19.29 and surrounding stone deposits C19.41 facing SE

4.3.3.14 Feature TPF12.01 was a shallow pit or truncated post-hole measuring 0.35m in diameter and 0.12m deep. The feature had shallow sides and an undulating base, and contained two medium-sized stone clasts and fill TP12.04, comprising mid-brown silts with less than 5% stone and containing some small charcoal flecks. Feature TPF12.02 comprised a steep-sided stake-hole with angled sides and measured 0.35m by 0.1m, by 0.22m deep; and was filled

by TP12.05, a mid-brown silty loam containing less than 2% stone content and some degraded charcoal. Feature TPF12.03 was an amorphous-shaped pit containing medium to small stone clasts and has shallow sides and an undulating base. The feature was filled by context TP12.06, comprising a mid-brown silty loam with up to 40% stone content. No charcoal or small finds were recovered from these features and test pit trenches.

Plate 12 – Recumbent stone F19.29 and stone-filled socket F19.30 looking SW

4.3.4 **Activities in the Cave (Bone Passage)**

4.3.4.1 With excavations now completed within the natural hollow outside the natural cave entrance, including the complete removal of the various phases of access walkway and stairwell, we are closer to understanding the relationship between the deposits excavated within the cave and those at the surface. However, although the post-excavation analysis of materials recovered from the site is well underway, it is difficult to attempt at this stage a comprehensive interpretation of the complex deposits recovered from Bone Passage. But, with the data set we have assembled so far from our excavations in the cave and using the radiocarbon dates and preliminary results from the post-excavation analysis, we can at least attempt to provide an overview of the stratigraphy, associated contexts and features, and how these relate to site formation processes within the natural hollow outside the cave entrance.

Figure 9 – Phase 2b floor horizon in Bone Passage (F1.01)

4.3.4.2 During our investigations in 2008 we found the natural limestone floor (comprising contexts C1.11, C6.11 and C17.11) dropping away sharply at the north end of the passage, running in an almost straight line towards the main stream passage. The lower deposits in this natural hollow, and within natural fissures further south in Bone Passage, included water-washed gravels and silts (including contexts C1.10, C6.10, C17.09, C17.10 and C17.13 ï Phase 1a). Distinctive markers in this horizon were black water-worn cobbles, which are also found in the active stream passage of the cave. The lower lenses of this material were devoid of archaeological deposits, but we did recover a significant assemblage of well-preserved ceramics and a few fragments of fire-cracked pebble, degraded animal bone and charcoal fragments higher in the sequence (Phase 1b). This context comprised a thin layer covering the limestone floor of the cave at the south end of Bone Passage but increased in depth to the north, especially within the natural hollow mentioned above. A radiocarbon determination taken on a piece of charcoal recovered from sediments within a dense cluster of well-preserved ceramic sherds provided a date of 1320 ï 1110cal BC. A few very-degraded sherds of Beaker or Food Vessel were also recovered from these silts, which may indicate earlier activity contemporary with that at the surface (see Section **4.3.3** above).

4.3.4.3 Preliminary analysis of this material suggested that it may have derived from a flooding event, or events, at the site with material transported into the passage through the cave entrance. Under such circumstances, it is possible that ceramics and other archaeological material was collected from the natural hollow outside the cave entrance and were re-deposited in Bone Passage. However, micromorphology analysis by Jo McKenzie showed a lack of lamination within these sediments, indicating that this sequence of deposits is derived from anthropogenic activity rather than representing water-lain material as originally inferred (Birch *et al*, 2008: 81-2). The only archaeological evidence we have at the surface above the cave with a similar date range is from pit F10.01 located to the west of the cave entrance that provided a date on charcoal of 1730 ï 1510cal BC (Phase 1a). It appears that activity at this time was sporadic, with limited material deposited in the cave and at the surface.

4.3.4.4 Above the sediments outlined above, anthropogenic activity becomes more pronounced. This commences has a series of poorly sorted ódumpedô deposits, still containing some of the black water-worn cobbles (includes contextsC1.09, C6.09, and C17.08b ï Phase 2a). Compacted areas of fire-cracked pebbles were interspersed with silts with no micro-laminations visible, although variations within the visible groundmass are dramatic varying between large rock fragments through to fine sand. Fuel residues are present in varying amounts in this context, although not as concentrated as in the contexts that lay above this horizon. The quantity of fire-cracked stone and butchered animal bone also increases in these contexts, along with red deer antler (some of which shows evidence for working). A floor horizon was identified during excavation overlying these contexts (feature F1.01 ï Phase 2b) and from this surface we recovered a wide range of small finds including bone awls and points, a stone pendant, a whetstone, re-fitting sherds of flat-rimmed pottery, worked flint and an iron concretion. Cached objects including bone pins and soapstone spindle whorls were also recovered from above this floor. A total of three radiocarbon dates have been taken on these deposits, from charcoal, animal bone and burnt grain, and provided results of 810 ï 530cal BC, 790 ï 500cal BC and 780 ï 480cal BC. These dates appear to correspond with similar assays taken on charcoal recovered from the earliest deposits in walkway F15.37, providing access to the cave entrance ï with results of 810 ï 740cal BC and 790 ï 530cal BC. This phase of activity (Phase 2a and 2b) also appears to coincide with activity at the surface immediately pre-dating the formation of the burnt spreads including the deposition of the mottled grey to buff silt C19.10 (800 ï 520cal BC) post-holes F19.05

and F19.07 (790 ï 500cal BC), and post-hole F7.01 (760 ï 400cal BC). The earliest date for the deposition of the burnt spreads at the surface, within Trench 9, is also 790 ï 410cal BC. The use of hearth F15.36 must also be contemporary with the deposition of this material in Bone Passage.

Plate 13 – Steps of stairwell F2.35 (Phase 3b) entering Bone Passage with east wall F2.34 to left – including threshold stone and vertically-set granite slab

4.3.4.5 Although most likely related to the same deposition events identified in the contexts above, contexts C1.08, C6.08, C17.07, C108a, C1.07, C6.07, C17.06b and C17.08a ï Phase 3a and 3b) comprise larger rock fragments, significant amounts of well-preserved animal bone and worked red deer antler. The contexts also include high concentrations of fuel residues. The carbonised material is almost entirely wood charcoal with an additional range of amorphous carbonised fragments that require further analysis. However, evidence for the use of peat as a fuel is also present, comprising inclusions of stringy, fibrous carbonised material. Fragments of lignified tissue, cell residue, plant tissues and fungal spores are also present within the context and possibly indicate the transportation of these materials into the cave for fuel or as a floor covering. Iron-rich nodules have also been identified at intervals throughout the context indicating water movement and iron precipitation throughout the sequence. Small finds recovered from the context included worked antler and bone, whetstones, a stone pendant, coarse stone tools, ceramics, worked flint, iron concretions, bone pins and points, and soapstone spindle whorls. These depositional events are linked to the archaeological deposits in the natural hollow by contexts C2.71, C2.70 and paving F2.39

(Phase 3a). The use of hearth F15.35, F15.33 and F15.30 (Phase 3a and 3b) also relates to these depositional events in the cave. Soapstone spindle whorls and bone pins were recovered from around these features, while a complete granite saddle quern deposited working-face down inside the entrance to the cave is complemented by the deposition of similar saddle querns and quern rubbers within the contexts surrounding the hearths.

4.3.4.6 The contexts detailed in Section 4.3.4.5 above were capped by a paved floor including features F1.02, F6.02 and F17.01; and context C17.06a, which is most defined at the south end of Bone Passage (Phase 3b). Generally, the floor comprises a single course of paving slabs that is flanked by a row of small boulders to each side. Starting around one metre in from the cave entrance the floor extends to the narrow section within the passage, after which it becomes a very compacted layer of medium-sized limestone boulders and fire-cracked pebbles. This extends towards the north end of the passage, but does not continue into the ramp exit to the active stream passage. The floor and the deposits accumulating above it (see Section 4.3.4.7 below) are contemporary with the use of hearths F15.30, F2.10 and F15.27 in the natural hollow outside the cave entrance (Phases 3b, 4a and 4b), and the construction of the Phase 3b (F2.34/F2.35) and Phase 4a stairwells (F2.32). Context C2.67 links this floor horizon in the cave with the construction of the Phase 3b stairwell and two radiocarbon dates on hazelnut shell and burnt grain from context C17.06a has provided results of 670 ï 410cal BC, while charcoal dated from the ash layer trapped between hearths F15.35 and F15.30 have provided a date of 770 ï 480cal BC.

4.3.4.7 Context above the paving, which include C1.06, C6.06 and C17.05) overlie paved floor F1.02, F6.02 and F17.01, comprise two distinct horizons. A thin layer of deposits immediately above the paving shows clear internal lamination, with this lower lens having more frequent charcoal and a slightly darker groundmass. This darker groundmass appears due to the presence of occasional discrete, rounded lumps of darker silt material, full of cracks. These are typical of a trampled layer and here probably represent external material trodden into the deposit. Fuel residues within these horizons above the floor are similar to those see in Section **4.3.4.5** above and along with these contexts also display spreads of fine, crystallitic, highly birefringent (having a characteristic, bright, ósparklingô appearance in crossed polarised light) material. This has been identified as wood ash ï the calcitic material which remains when wood undergoes complete combustion. Heated minerals have also been identified in the deposits immediately above the floor horizon, along with other burnt residues, suggesting that some of this material is derived from the hearths outside the cave entrance. Small amounts of phytoliths seen throughout the sequence indicate the constant transportation of materials from outside the cave. Two radiocarbon dates obtained on burnt grain from these contexts have provided results of 560 ï 400cal BC and 550 ï 390cal BC.

4.3.4.8 Paved floor F1.02, F6.02 and F17.01 and the contexts mentioned above have provided a diverse assemblage of small finds and overwhelming evidence for structured deposition at the site. A cache of eight soapstone spindle whorls was found grouped together at the base of the steps leading onto the paved surface, while two caches of antler pins (ten shaped pins of unknown function) and pegs (a group of seven possible tuning pegs from a musical instrument ï a lyre?) were found on the paved walkway at the south end of Bone Passage. Other small finds from these contexts included worked bone and antler, a fragment of stone crucible, worked flint, stone tools, a glass bead, a fragment of saddle quern stone, and a possible cache of iron objects including a socketed axe, socketed adze and what appears through x-ray analysis to be fragments of very-degraded chain-mail. Generally, the majority of the small finds were recovered from the south end of the passage, with less material deposited at the north end.

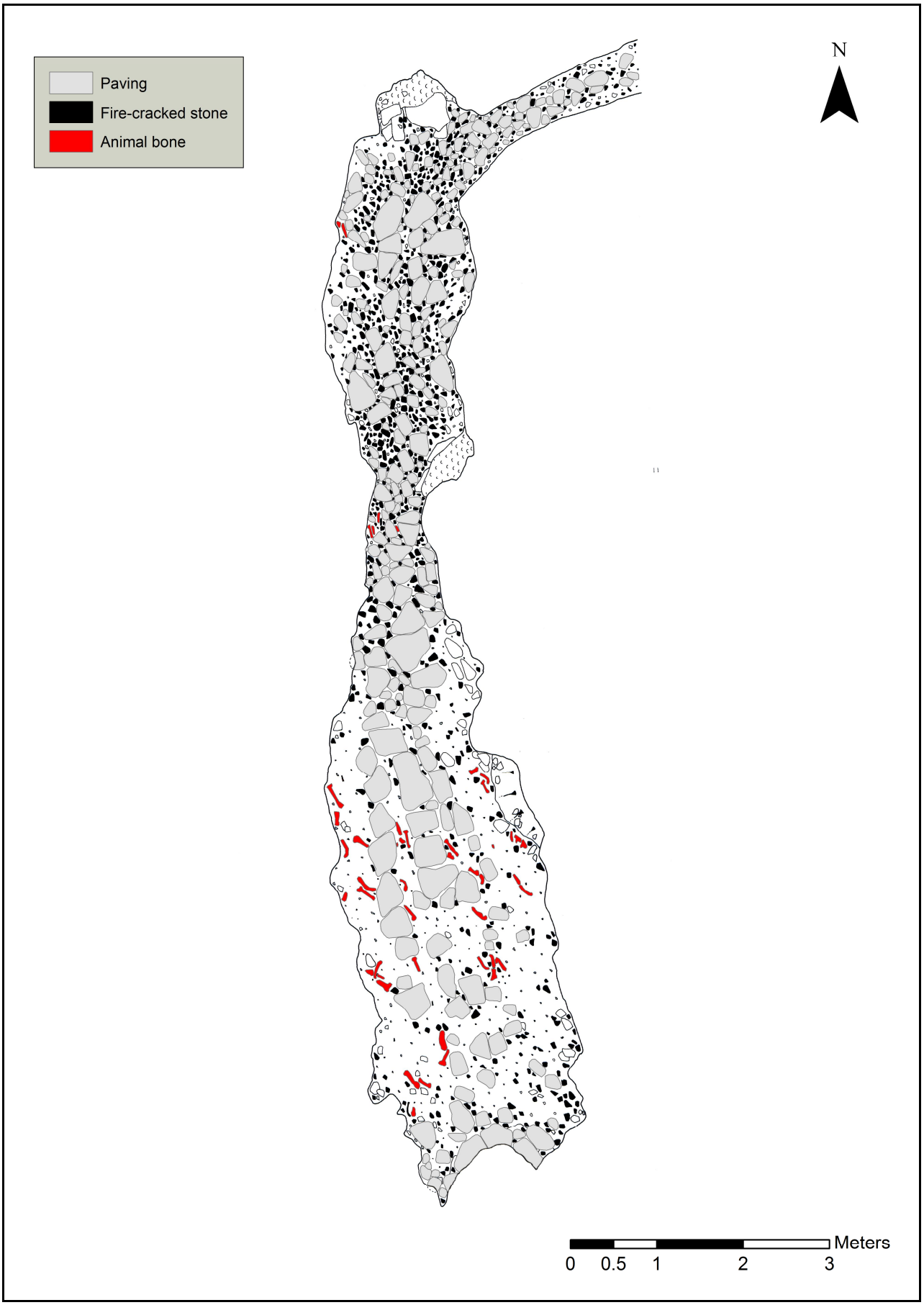

Figure 10 – Phase 3b floor horizon in Bone Passage including paved walkway F1.02/F6.02/F17.01

4.3.4.9 After this floor eventually went out of use in Bone Passage, a series of depositional events took place with the importation of sediments and boulder clasts, which were spread down the passage to just north of the narrowing (contexts C1.05, C6.05 and C17.04 ï Phase 7a). During excavation this material appeared as a chaotic fill, which also included burnt plant remains, fuel residues including fire-cracked pebbles and charcoal, shellfish and fish bone, burnt bone and some well-preserved but heavily processed animal bone. A wide range of small finds were again deposited with these materials, although evidence for structured deposition was less marked. A large granite saddle quern had been placed working-face down to the east of the steps leading into Bone Passage, while we also recovered a significant quantity of bone and antler pins in this area. Other small finds included abraded pottery sherds, worked antler, worked flint, stone tools and worked pumice. In fact, virtually all of our pumice recovered from the site came from this context in the cave. We have no radiocarbon dates from these contexts in Bone Passage and a stratigraphic link with contemporary contexts outside is not available. Therefore, we await specialistôs reports and radiocarbon dates to clarify these questions.

4.3.4.10 Overlying the contexts discussed in Section 4.3.4.9 above, a second floor horizon was identified including context C1.04, F6.01 and C17.03 and associated deposits C.012 and C17.12. Comprising areas of paving and compacted fire-cracked pebbles at the south end of the passage, with a more general and compacted area of fire-cracked stone at the north end of the passage, these deposits contained significant quantities of wood charcoal, some of which appeared to represent the decayed remnants of round-wood burnt logs, shellfish and major concentrations of burnt grain ï primarily barley. The shellfish deposits at the south end of the passage comprised several distinct dumps of periwinkle shells, interspersed with limpet, mussel and some scallop shell. Moving towards the north end of Bone Passage the shellfish deposits became more ephemeral, especially within the narrow central section of the passage. However, at the north end of the passage, including where the ramp exit leads down towards the active stream-way, the floor was covered in periwinkle shells. Fragmented animal bone and fish bone was also recovered from the floor deposits, while small finds included worked red deer antler, stone tools, antler and bone tools, fragments of decorated copper-alloy plate, metalworking residues including iron slag, ceramics, worked flint, glass beads and an iron pin. Radiocarbon dates on charcoal and burnt grain from this floor horizon have provided results of 210 ï 40calBC and the depositional activity taking place in Bone Passage at this time appears to be associated with the use of hearth F2.07 and fire-pit F15.11 (Phase 7b).

4.3.4.11 Prior to backfilling of the stairwell feature F2.23, the remains of butchered cattle were placed in three specific locations in the cave; within a small boulder setting against the east wall of Bone Passage (feature F.001), to the north of the narrowing in the passage; in a small alcove formed by boulders at the north end of Bone Passage (feature F17.001), which was subsequently covered by natural calcite flowstone; and on a ledge above the main stream-way (C001/5); approximately 12 metres downstream from the junction with the ramp exiting Bone Passage. Bone from F.001 has provided a radiocarbon date of 350 ï 30cal BC, while bone from the deposit in C001/5 has been dated at 370 ï 90cal BC.

4.3.4.12 The deep archaeological deposits overlying the floor horizon and associated contexts at the south end of Bone Passage comprised dumps of midden, fire-cracked stone and un-burnt stone clasts of granite and limestone (which included contexts C1.01, C1.02, C1.03, C6.01, C6.02, C6.03 and C6.04 ï Phase 7d). Burnt plant remains and the well-preserved faunal assemblage also varied within the context, which resulted in our initial interpretations that it comprised several major episodes of dumping in the cave, spread over a protracted length of

time. However, with the completion of excavations in Bone Passage and preliminary analysis of the faunal assemblage and small finds, we can now be certain that this large volume of material was deposited in the cave in a very short period of time ï possibly in a one-off event. In particular, well-preserved pottery sherds, showing clean and un-abraded breaks, from the base and upper levels of the context refit together to form several almost complete vessels. The small finds recovered from the contexts, although numerous and varied, were spread throughout the dumped material and exhibited no evidence for structured deposition. These included stone tools including rotary and saddle quern components, ceramics, worked antler, bone and antler tools, worked flint, metalworking residues, glass beads, worked haematite, vitrified stone and ceramic crucible fragments, bronze pin fragments, and iron pins and tools (concretions). A significant number of the small finds were recovered from the south end of Bone Passage, from the base of the stairwell.

4.3.4.13 It is now apparent that the deposits comprising these contexts have been heavily disturbed and mixed by the activity of cavers in Bone Passage. However, it is also possible that some of the material making up these contexts were of mixed age when they were introduced into the cave. Radiocarbon determinations taken on samples from the contexts, including animal bone, charcoal and burnt grain, range from 520cal BC to 50cal BC suggesting a mixed deposit. A radiocarbon determination taken on the well-preserved jawbone of a domesticated pig from the context provided a date of 390 ï 160cal BC, while a date on charcoal from the same context as provided a result 510 ï 200cal BC. If these dates represent an accurate chronology for the deposition of the well-preserved pig remains and the associated materials, then the deposits pre-date the floor horizon below (which was sealed by a layer of calcite flowstone) and the backfill deposits within the stairwell. Therefore, only two possible interpretations can be made for this. First of all, that the deposits were already of some age when they entered the cave, including possible midden material introduced from elsewhere on site; or secondly, that the archaeological deposits adjacent to the stairwell entrance have been heavily disturbed by the activities of the cavers digging at the south end of Bone Passage. One factor backing up the first scenario was discovered when Jo McKenzie was undertaking thin-section analysis of the sediment deposits outside the cave and stairwell entrance. Here, Jo found that midden deposits (subsequently radiocarbon dates to between 400 ï 200cal BC) had been truncated in prehistory, with a significant amount of material removed for potential re-distribution elsewhere on site. It is therefore possible, that the deposits making up contexts C1.01, C1.02, C1.03, C6.01, C6.02, C6.03 and C6.04, comprise a mix of re-deposited midden used for the final backfilling in Bone Passage (prior to the closure of the stairwell) and material contemporary with the closure of the stairwell (radiocarbon dated to 350 ï 40cal BC.

4.3.4.14 Preliminary analysis of the faunal remains from these contexts in Bone Passage by Carrie Drew at the University of Durham has already highlighted the unusual make-up of this assemblage, especially when compared with contemporary material from across Scotland (Birch *et al*, 2006: 64-101 & 2007: 83-91). Generally, the deposits comprising this major dump of material contains well-preserved but fragmented animal bone, indicating processing normally seen in Iron Age archaeological assemblages. However, the deposit also comprises an animal bone assemblage that contains at least 80% domesticated pig. The pig remains, which are also well-preserved, show little evidence for the heavy fracturing and processing seen in the material below, although butchery marks from iron tools are present. Drew has identified this material as possible feasting deposits (Birch *et al*, 2006: 99-101), some of the last material to be placed in the cave before it was closed by backfilling. A similar high concentration of pig bone was also identified in contexts C105 and C605 in Bone Passage

(see Section **4.3.4.7** above), which also corresponded with episodes of dumping in the cave above a floor horizon.

4.3.4.15 The final archaeological deposits identified in the cave are those associated with the final closing of Bone Passage, which includes contexts C2.52, C2.51, C2.50, C2.49, C2.48, C2.47, C2.46, C2.45 and C2.44 ï Phase 7e). A radiocarbon determination on charcoal from an organic-rich lens of material over-running the steps at the base of the stairwell, which also overlies the upper surface of the deposits in Bone Passage, also appears to be contemporary with the cattle deposits placed in the cave. Dated to 350 ï 40cal BC, this deposit also contained some animal bone and a wide range of small finds including worked bone and antler, ceramics, a vitrified crucible fragment, stone tools, a decorated stone palette, a fragmented bronze pin and a glass bead. Covering this layer of material and also spilling into the cave, was deposits relating to the backfilling of the shaft of the stairwell. Generally, this comprised a significant amount of granite and limestone boulders with a matrix of archaeological sediments including fire-cracked stone, charcoal, fragmentary animal bone and some small finds. The latter included ceramics (abraded), stone tools, metalworking residues, worked antler and a degraded bone point. A radiocarbon determination from context C2.44, taken on charcoal from the upper fill of the stairwell provided a date of 360 ï 30cal BC. This indicates that the deposition of the cattle remains in the cave and the backfilling of the stairwell could have been contemporary, or that little time elapsed between these two important events at the site.

4.3.4.16 With additional targeted radiocarbon dating and the full analysis of materials recovered from Bone Passage and deposits from the surface contexts, it should be possible to refine these interpretations and streamline the chronology of the site in general. In addition to these measures, a programme of Bayesian Statistical Analysis by Derek Hamilton (SUERC) is underway to refine the radiocarbon dating programme results (see Section **8** in this report).

4.3.5 **Uamh an T-Sill (Cave of the Seed/Cave of the Skull)**

4.3.5.1 The trial trench investigations within this cave were completed during the 2010 fieldwork season. Trench 1 was excavated down to mixed archaeological contexts including what appeared to be material deposited by water activity. However, it is possible that earlier cultural deposits may be buried within the deeper stratigraphy in the cave; these being covered by later infill from a variety of inputs including the active stream within the cave, animal activity and sedimentation from the open roof of the main chamber of the cave.

4.3.5.2 A preliminary survey of this cave in 2005 identified butchered animal bone, charcoal deposits and a pebble tool; while the initial discovery and excavation of the cave in 1984 revealed human remains within a narrow vertical fissure (Ryder, 1995). Unfortunately, it has not yet been possible to re-locate the whereabouts of the human remains.

4.3.5.3 In order to fully evaluate the archaeological deposits recovered from the surface sediments in the cave especially with their potential associations with activities at High Pasture Cave some 0.7km to the ENE it was decided to excavate a trial trench. This was located just off the main chamber of the cave, which is illuminated by a large opening in the roof, where a dry side passage ascends a steep ramp to a second entrance into the cave. The trench, measuring 1m wide, was excavated over the full width of the passage, which in this location measures some 2.5m wide.

4.3.5.4 After planning the surface features of the trench area including boulders and breakdown from the cave roof, and after collecting loose animal bone and a fine enamelled teapot, the surface sediments were removed. These comprised dark brown silts with little stone content (C1.001) containing roots of Ivy and Ash (trees whose roots have grown down into the cave from the surface pothole), charcoal flecks, degraded eggshell, some un-burnt and butchered animal bone. Two cobble tools were also recovered from this context.

4.3.5.5 Removal of context C1.001 revealed a mid-brown to dark red cave earth containing roots and up to 85% stone content (including water-worn cobbles and cave roof fragments), and some charcoal flecks/lumps (C1.002). A possible stone-chopping tool was recovered from this context. Context was showing at surface of trench at the west end, but was overlain by C1.001 and C1.005 (a buff to yellow sterile silt) to the east. Some animal bone fragments were recovered from this context including the lower mandible of a possible red deer and a pig tusk. The context also contained a rich charcoal lens (C1.003) at the east end of the trench. A single retouched flint flake was recovered from C1.003 and a preliminary analysis of this object by Alan Saville at the National Museums Scotland suggests that it could be a medial fragment from a triangular-sectioned flint flake/blade, which has abrupt retouch on one edge and semi-abrupt/invasive retouch on the other. Although the form of the original piece cannot be reconstructed with any confidence, Alan says that there is enough character about this backed piece to suggest is potentially early prehistoric in age ï Upper Palaeolithic to Early Mesolithic being the obvious possibilities (Saville *pers comm.*).

4.3.5.6 Context C1.006, which lies below C1.001 and C1.003, comprises a thin layer of buff to yellow silt. A dense deposit of charcoal-rich sediment was located to the side of this deposit, at the south end of the trench. This was found to directly overlie a series of flat slabs, which appear to be the partially disturbed remains of a small hearth setting (F1.01) constructed using thin slabs of limestone and granite. Smoke staining still survives on the wall/roof of the cave above this feature (at the NE/E end of the hearth).

4.3.5.7 Removal of the hearth slabs and associated deposits revealed a dark brown cave earth (C1.007) containing roots and rootlets (from a large ash tree at surface above the cave) and up to 85% stone (mainly small to medium-sized natural clasts ï limestone and river-washed material). However, it also includes a few fragments of fire-cracked stone, charcoal lumps and numerous charcoal flecks and degraded animal bone. The charcoal content within the context became less towards the west end of the trench.

4.3.5.8 Context C1.008 was uncovered directly below C1.007 and comprised a mid-brown gritty silt containing up to 90% stone (small to medium-sized clasts), some roots and rootlets, and the occasional charcoal fleck. The context may be the same as C1.007 above, but no charcoal lens was visible. At the termination of the excavations in 2010 voids were appearing within context C1.008, showing at least 0.7 metres of depth of contexts still to be removed in the trench to reach the natural limestone floor. In order to investigate these earlier deposits, it would be necessary to extend the trench due to the size of some of the large limestone boulders within the existing trench limits. The depth of the deposits to be excavated would also potentially pose Health and Safety risks and shoring of the trench sides would be a requirement. Therefore, with limited time available within the 2010 fieldwork season and a necessity to close down the excavations at High Pasture Cave, the investigations within Uamh an T-Sill were also completed.

4.3.5.9 A single radiocarbon date has been obtained on a charcoal sample recovered from context C1.007 in Trench 1 and this has provided a result of 1380 ï 1440cal AD. The dating result

and a review of the small finds recovered from the trench, including the retouched flint flake recovered from context C1.003 (see **4.3.5.5** above), indicates that the archaeological deposits within Uamh an T-Sill have undergone disturbance and modification through time; possibly due to water activity within the main chamber of the cave. Further work at this impressive cave would be worthwhile.

Plate 14 – Excavations underway in the main chamber of Uamh an T-Sill, Strath Suardal

5. EVALUATION OF THE WIDER LANDSCAPE

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 From the outset it was realised that the excavation and analysis of the complex site at High Pasture Cave would have to include the evidence for contemporary occupation and land use across the associated landscape (Strath Suardal) in order to better understand the function and purpose of the site. This ónderstandingô was to be achieved through a desk-based search of available archives, a level 1 walkover survey of the Strath and a campaign of test pitting of all recorded sites thought to be contemporary with the activities at High Pasture Cave. The desk-based search was carried out over the winter of 2006/07, the walkover survey during the 2007/09 summer excavating seasons and the test pitting program during the 2010 season.

5.1.2 The desk-based search recovered 145 known sites, 9 of which were recorded as prehistoric round houses. The walkover survey recovered a further 71 sites of which 21 were potentially round houses contemporary with activities at the High Pasture site. The test pitting program examined 31 of these circular structures/ potential round houses (see Figure **13**).

5.2 Project Design

5.2.1 The primary aim of the landscape survey was to recover an overall understanding of the occupation and land use of Strath Suardal during the period of activities at the High Pasture Cave site.

5.2.2 It was also hoped that the landscape survey would provide an insight into prehistoric land use generally in this part of the Island of Skye, and that this would eventually enable us to locate the High Pasture Cave site within a wider prehistoric landscape. Previous archaeological surveys conducted within the area have recorded a spread of fortified sites and burial monuments spanning the prehistoric period, but have not fully recorded the dwelling or landscape evidence related to this activity.

5.2.3 The project design therefore consisted of four elements:

a) A desk-based search of available resources to gather together the recorded sites within the survey area.

b) A level 1, (dot on map and brief description), walkover survey of Strath Suardal to identify any sites which have escaped previous surveys.

c) An attempt to record all visible landscape boundaries not already on OS maps using hand held GPS units.

d) A test pitting campaign taking in all sites thought to be contemporary with activities at the High Pasture cave site.

5.2.4 All elements of the project were to be led by the authors with the help of volunteers from the High Pasture Cave excavations.

5.3 Desk-based search

5.3.1 The desk-based search accessed the archives listed below:

The Highland Council Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) in Portree
The Highland Council Historic Environment Record (HER) via the Internet
The National Monuments Record for Scotland (NMRS) via Pastmap on the Internet
The Dualchas Sites and Monuments Record in Portree
The Dualchas Aerial Photograph Archive
The Dualchas Map Archive
The Archaeological and Ancient Landscape Survey Archive
The West Coast Archaeological Services Archive
The Web-site 192.com for current colour air photographs of the area

5.4 The walkover survey

5.4.1 The walkover survey covered some 30 square kilometres of Strath Suardal running from the coast at Broadford some 6 kilometres north-east of High Pasture Cave to the coast at Camas Malag some 1.5 kilometres to the south-west of High Pasture cave. The summits of the hills to either side of the Strath served as boundaries to the north-west and south-east.

5.4.2 This area would be walked at roughly 25 meter intervals and all new sites encountered recorded on a standardized recording sheet and given a GPS location (hand held and generally to 5 meters accuracy). An attempt would also be made to record all landscape boundaries visible within the survey area.

5.5 The test pitting campaign

5.5.1 The targeted test pitting campaign would be carried out once the walkover survey was completed and would examine all potential óround housesô recovered during the desk-based search and the walkover survey. Each round house would be recorded by offset survey at a scale of 1:100, two test pits would then be excavated ï a 1 meter square in the centre of the structure to identify potential hearths and recover dateable materials (charcoals or bone) relating to occupation/use; and a second trench 1 meter wide across the best preserved section of wall, in order to characterise the wall construction.

Plate 15 – Trial trench excavation of a structure within deciduous woodland

5.6 Results

5.6.1 The desk-based search

5.6.1.1 The desk-based search was carried out in the winter of 2006/7 and recovered 145 sites recorded during previous surveys of the Strath. Of these sites 9 were recorded as possible round houses. There were also 7 additional landscape features recorded during the survey including walls and boundaries. The remainder of the recorded sites were mainly related to past land use (cultivation, farmsteads and small enclosures), shielings, (both singular and groupings), and the remains of past industrial activity in Strath Suardal including quarries, railways and other related sites.

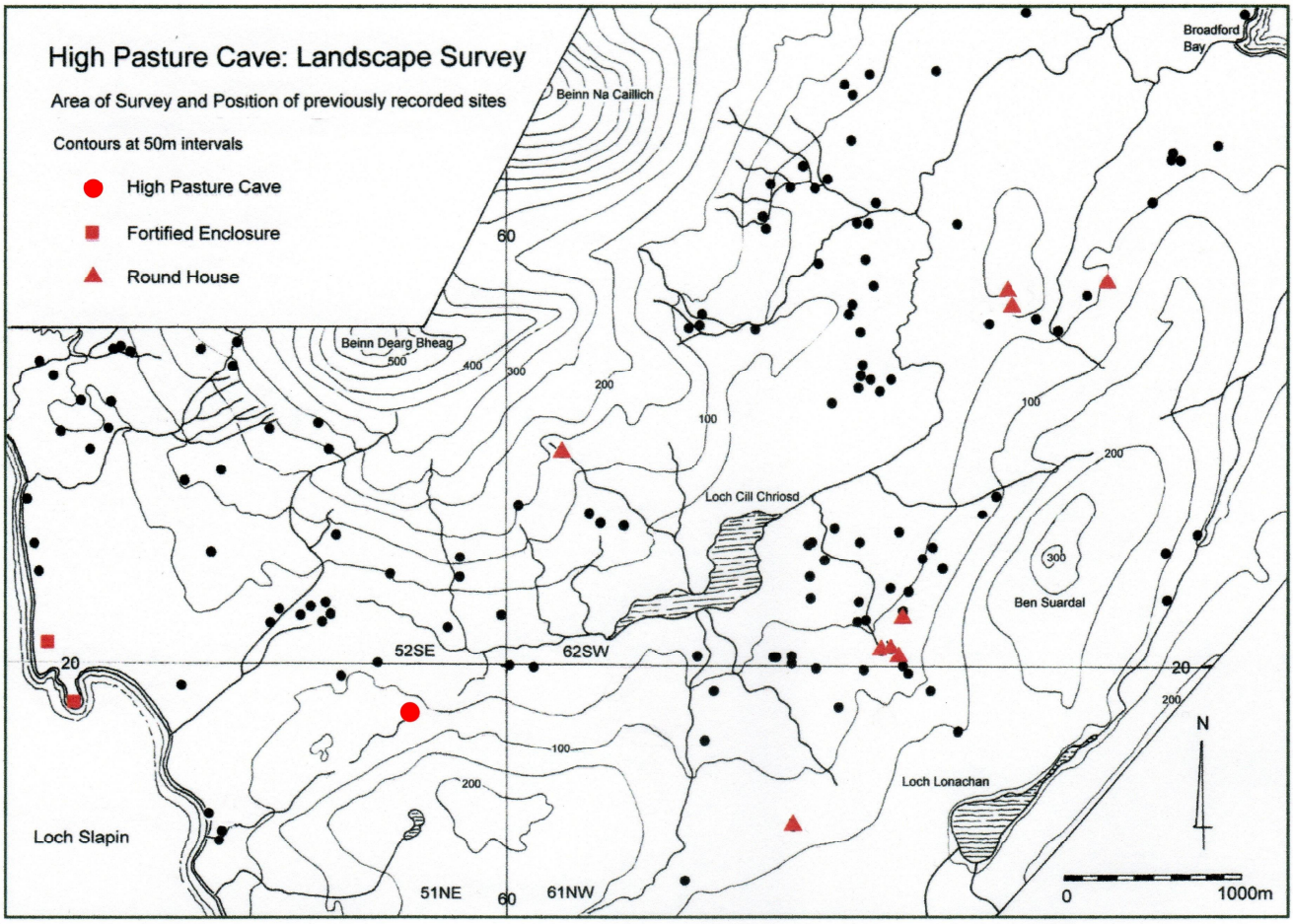

Figure 11 - Distribution of archaeological sites recorded prior to HPC landscape survey

5.6.1.2 Previous archaeological surveys conducted in Strath Suardal included:

1990 A survey of Strath Suardal, Miket, R et al. Dualchas. Discovery and Excavation Scotland page 28

1991 Torrin Estate Archaeological Survey, Wildgoose, M. for the John Muir Trust.

Uamh an Ard Achadh (High Pasture Cave) and Environs Project:
Landscape Evaluation
Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites.

OS Grid Square Ref.

NG51NE HPC site No.	Name.	Type of Site.	OS Grid Ref.
01	Dun Beag	Fortified Enclosure (Dun)	NG 5751 1984
18	Kilbride	Building and Enclosure	NG 5913 1988
19	Camas Malag	Building and Enclosure	NG 5836 1904
21	Camas Malag	Boat Naust	NG 5836 1899
34	Kilbride	Farmstead	NG 5904 1993
83	High Pasture Cave	Cave. Burnt Mound. Votive Site	NG 5943 1971

NG52SE HPC Site No.	Name	Type of Site	OS Grid ref.
01	Kilbride	?Stone Circle	NG 5868 2030
02	Clach na H-Annait	Standing Stone	NG 5894 2030
03	Kilbride	Find spot : Font and Bell	NG 5896 2029
04	Dun Mor	Fortified Enclosure (Dun)	NG 5740 2015
05	Tobar na H-Annait	Holy Well	NG 5893 2023
06	Kilbride	Township (Cleared 1824)	NG 5930 2000
08	Kilbride House	Find spot : Cinerary Urn	NG 5880 2030
10	Torrin	Enclosure Dykes	NG 5772 2133
11	Torrin	Enclosure Dyke & Lazy-bed Cult.	NG 5777 2148
12	Strath Beag	Sheiling Hut	NG 5775 2176
13	Strath Beag	Enclosure	NG 5785 2174
17	Beinn Dearg Beag	Cairn	NG 5891 2121
18	Torrin	Sheiling Hut and Clearance Cairn	NG 5835 2110
19	Kilbride	Sheiling Hut	NG 5934 2050
20	Kilbride	Platform	NG 5964 2022
21	Kilbride	Stone Setting	NG 5995 2029
70	Cnoc Slapin	Farmstead & Rig Cultivation	NG 5759 2123
71	Cnoc Slapin	Stone-built Pen (Small)	NG 5754 2150
72	Allt Aisridh	Enclosure and Well	NG 5738 2161
73	Allt Aisridh	Dyke. (blocks earlier track)	NG 5732 2167
75	Strath Beag	Sheiling Hut	NG 5773 2175
76	Torrin	?WW2 Practice Trench. (Pers. com.)	NG 5816 2102
77	Beinn Dearg Beag	Sheiling Huts (2)	NG 5823 2178
78	Beinn Dearg Beag	Sheiling Hut and Boulder Wall	NG 5844 2182
79	Allt Slapin	Boulder Wall	NG 5843 2169
80	Beinn Dearg Beag	Sheiling Hut	NG 5862 2134
81	Beinn Dearg Beag	Boulder Wall	NG 5890 2136
82	Allt Nan Suidheachan	Sheiling Hut	NG 5970 2060
83	Allt Nan Suidheachan	Boulder Wall	NG 5970 2050
84	Cnoc Nam Fitheach	Boundary Dyke	NG 5900 2074
85	Torrin	Farmstead	NG 5830 2060
86	Cnoc Slapin	Stone Built Pen (Small)	NG 5742 2132
88	Torrin	Ruined Houses (3), Boat Nausts (12)	NG 5730 2051
89	Torrin	Quarry	NG 5725 2068
90	Torrin	Boat Nausts (15)	NG 5725 2092
100	Kilbride	Farmstead	NG 5881 2027

NG61NW HPC Site No.	Name.	Type of Site.	OS Grid Ref.
04	Strath Suardale	Township	NG 6110 1990
05	Strath Suardale	Quarry	NG 6110 1960
07	Kilchrist	Quarry	NG 6185 1979
07.01	Kilchrist	Quarry, Explosives Magazine	NG 6209 1972
09 115	BenSuardal	Enclosure, Round House, Sheiling.	NG 6237 1994
10	Ben Suardal	Building, Sheiling Hut	NG 6239 1986
11	Ben Suardal	Sheiling Hut	NG 6254 1964
38	Coille Gaireallach	Structure	NG 6012 1999
42	Allt An Inbhire	Sheiling Huts (8)	NG 6100 1880
43 88	Loch Lonachan	Round House	NG 6160 1910
NG62SW **HPC Site no.**	**Name**	**Type of site**	**OS Grid ref.**
01	Broadford	Chambered Cairn	NG 6416 2378
02	Beinn Na Cailich	Cairn ?Chambered	NG 6290 2370
03	Cille Chroisd	Church	NG 6172 2072
03.1	Cille Chroisd	Burial Ground	NG 6172 2072
04	Suardal	Chambered Cairn	NG 6272 2203
05 32, 119	An Sithean	Round Houses (2)	NG 6291 2204
06	Strath Suardal	Township (Deserted)	NG 6200 2170
06.1	Strath Suardal	Building	NG 6197 2206
06.2	Strath Suardal	Building	NG 6193 2200
06.3	Strath Suardal	Building and Enclosure	NG 6200 2191
06.4	Strath Suardal	Building and Enclosure	NG 6213 2159
06.5	Strath Suardal	Building	NG 6205 2164
06.6	Strath Suardal	Building and Enclosure	NG 6205 2170
06.7	Strath Suardal	Building and Enclosure	NG 6200 2160
09	Strath	Find Spot : Socketed Axe	NG 6000 2000
12	Coire-Chat-Achan	House & Farmstead	NG 6208 2263
13	Goir AôBhlair	Site of Battle (Traditional)	NG 6240 2340
16	Broadford	Cairn (lost)	NG 6400 2300
18	Kilchrist	Boundary Dyke	NG 6160 2010
18.1	Kilchrist	Structure	NG 6150 2008
18.2	Kilchrist	Kiln and Structure	NG 6150 2008
18.3	Kilchrist	Well	NG 6175 2000
18.4	Kilchrist	Ruinous Manse	NG 6160 2002
22	Strath Glebe	Cist	NG 6170 2040
27	Coire-Chat Achan	Enclosure and Structure	NG 6204 2342
28	Beinn Na Callich	Farmstead	NG 6190 2335
29	Buaile Nan Aodan	Structure and Stone Setting	NG 6145 2255
30	Coire-Chat-Achan	Enclosure and Structure	NG 6180 2277
31	Coire-Chat-Achan	Enclosure and Structure	NG 6175 2274
32	Coire Beithe	Sheiling Hut	NG 6101 2194
33	Coire Beithe	Enclosure and Sheiling Hut	NG 6109 2191
34	Allt Beinn Deirge	Sheiling Hut	NG 6111 2191
40	Allt Beinn Deirge	Structure, Enclosure and Lazy-bed cult.	NG 6110 2200
41	Allt AôChoire	Farmstead	NG 6195 2333
42	Allt AôChoire	Building, Rig Cultivation	NG 6195 2303
45	Buaile Nan Aodan	Structure	NG 6169 2285
46	Allt Buaile Nan Aodan	Enclosure and Structure	NG 6162 2282
47	Buaile Nan Aodan	Structure, Rig cultivation, Clearance C.	NG 6151 2275
48	Allt Buaile Nan Aodan	Sheiling Hut	NG 6145 2250
49	Coire-Chat-Achan	Clearance Cairn	NG 6203 2253
50	Allt Beinn Deirge	Clearance Cairn	NG 6197 2253
51	Strath Suardal	Clearance Cairn	NG 6205 2231

NG62SW HPC Site No.	Name.	Type of Site.	OS Grid Ref.
52	Strath Suardal	Clearance Cairn	NG 6206 2216
54	Allt Beinn Deirge	Sheiling Hut	NG 6109 2191
55	Kilchrist	Quarry Works	NG 6200 2000
55.1	Kilchrist	Quarry machinery, plinth etc.	NG 6207 2011
55.2	Kilchrist	Quarry Works	NG 6198 2072
55.3	Kilchrist	Quarry : Header Dam	NG 6203 2028
56	Allt Beinn Deirge	Sheiling Hut	NG 6176 2230
57	Coire Gaireallach	Stone Setting	
58	Strath Suardal	Enclosure, Stone Setting	NG 6218 2167
59 122	Kilchrist Glebe	?Stone Circle	NG 6197 2027
60	Kilchrist Glebe	Building	NG 6198 2039
61	Kilchrist	Rig Cultivation	NG 6110 1990
62	Kilchrist	Building	NG 6188 2078
NG62SW **HPC Site No.**	**Name.**	**Type of Site.**	**OS Grid Ref.**
63	An Sithean	Stone Setting	NG 6253 2252
64	Allt Beinn Deirge	Building, Rig Cultivation	NG 6141 2195
65	Broadford	Tramway winder house	NG 6377 2299
66	Bealach AôGhlinne	Sheiling Huts (2)	NG 6366 2260
67	Bealach AôGhlinne	Enclosure	NG 6363 2265
68	Bealach AôGhlinne	Building and enclosure	NG 6364 2263
71	Bealach AôGhlinne	Round House	NG 6330 2223
72	Bealach AôGhlinne	Sheiling Hut	NG 6328 2226
73	Bealach AôGhlinne	Sheiling Hut	NG 6329 2211
74 114	Bealach AôGhlinne	Structure (?Round house)	NG 6330 2206
75	Bealach AôGhlinne	Enclosures. ?Sheiling Huts	NG 6311 2191
76	Bealach AôGhlinne	Rock Shelter	NG 6299 2200
77	Beinn Suardal	Enclosure	NG 6276 2098
78	Beinn Suardal	Structure	NG 6268 2089
79	Beinn Suardal	Enclosure and Structure	NG 6247 2055
80	Beinn Suardal	Enclosures	NG 6235 2061
81	Beinn Suardal	Building	NG 6239 2067
82	Beinn Suardal	Enclosure	NG 6225 2004
83 118	Beinn Suardal	Round House	NG 6227 2022
84	Beinn Suardal	Platform	NG 6220 2033
85	Beinn Suardal	Enclosure	NG 6225 2043
86	Beinn Suardal	Clearance Cairn	NG 6217 2047
87 116, 117	Beinn Suardal	Round houses (2)	NG 6226 2006
88	Allt Glen Suardal	Sheiling Hut	NG 6371 2047
89	Allt Glen Suardal	Building	NG 6372 2063
90	Allt Glen Suardal	Structure and Sheilings	NG 6393 2074
94	Kilchrist Glebe	Enclosure and Rig Cultivation	NG 6170 2050
95	Kilchrist	Building and Enclosure	NG 6220 2075
100	Allt Coire Forsaidh	Structure. ? Round House	NG 6030 2121
101	Allt Coire Forsaidh	Boundary Dyke	NG 6062 2080
102	Allt Coire Forsaidh	Structure	NG 6050 2081
103	Allt Coire Forsaidh	Boundary Dyke	NG 6044 2086
104	Allt Cnoc Nan Uan	Pen	NG 6008 2089
107	Suardal	Farmstead	NG 6180 2060
108	Allt Beinn Deirge	Enclosure 1ST Ed. OS map	NG 6110 2190
109	Strath Suardal	Field System. 1st Ed. OS map	NG 6130 2150
110	Strath Suardal	Building. 1st Ed. OS map	NG 6273 2200

Table 1: List of archaeological sites recorded prior to the HPC Landscape Survey

5.6.2 **The walkover survey**

5.6.2.1 The walkover survey, carried out during the summers of 2007-9, recovered a further 71 sites of which 21 were thought to be structures contemporary with activities at High Pasture Cave. The remaining 51 sites were again thought to relate to land use including transhumance (shielings) and local industry (quarrying and railway related sites).

5.6.2.2 The walkover survey also recorded extensive lengths of boulder boundary which, in many cases, can be shown to have a direct relationship to structures currently thought to be contemporary with activities at the High Pasture Cave site. A total of circa 6000 meters of boulder boundary were mapped ï all potentially related to and contemporary with prehistoric land use within the confines of Strath Suardal (See Figure **13**).

5.6.2.3 Additionally, a crannog (Site LS123) was recognised and visited in Loch Cill Chroisd. This structure comprises a circular pile of stones which has been partially swamped by the damming of the loch outlet in the early years of the 20th century. The above water portion measures circa 16 meters in diameter and rises some 750mm above current water level. A pair of pine trees marks the site amongst the dense reeds.

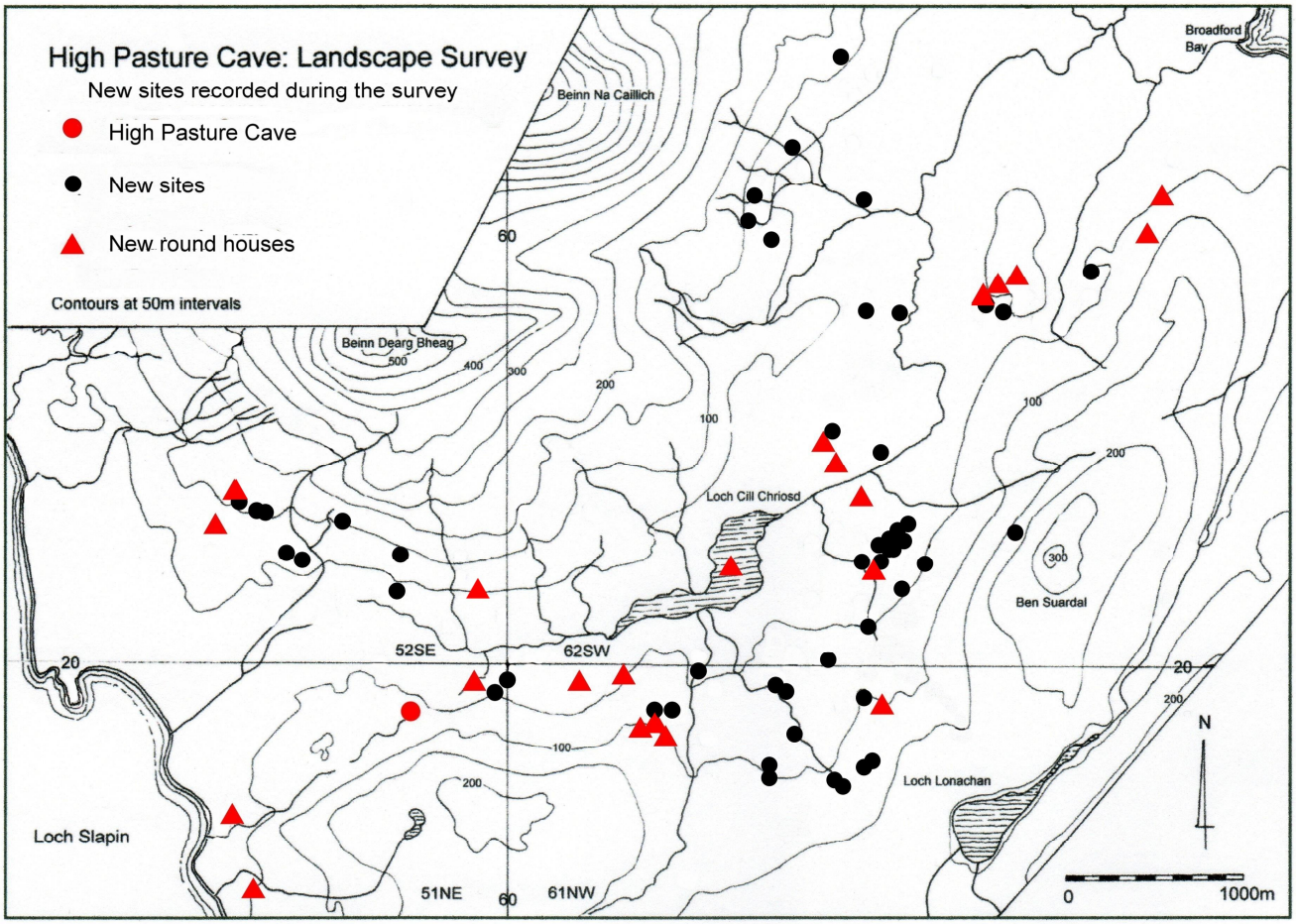

Figure 12 - New sites recorded during the HPC walkover survey

Plate 16 – Recording Site LS9: a round cornered long house

Uamh an Ard Achadh (High Pasture cave): Landscape Evaluation			
New Sites Recorded During Survey		Red = Possible Prehistoric House	
HPC Survey No	**Name**	**Type of Site**	**OS Grid Ref.**
LS01	Coille Gaireallach	Circular structure	NG 6066 1991
LS 02	Coille Gaireallach	Stone structure	NG 6092 1996
LS04	Coille Gaireallach	Stone structure	NG 6002 1990
LS05	Coille Gaireallach	Farmstead	NG 5991 1982
LS06	Coille Gaireallach	Circular structure	NG 5977 1988
LS08	Coille Gaireallach	Oval Structure	NG 6079 1961
LS09	Coille Gaireallach	Farmstead	NG 6106 1998
LS10	Coille Gaireallach	Circular structure	NG 6078 1968
LS11	Coille Gaireallach	Circular structure	NG 6075 1966
LS12	Coille Gaireallach	Stone built pen	NG 6085 1975
LS13	Coille Gaireallach	Single cell shieling	NG 6078 1975
LS14	Coille Gaireallach	Circular structure	NG 6044 1985
LS15	Coille Gaireallach	Single cell shieling	NG 5886 2055
LS16	Cnoc nam Fitheach	Single cell shieling	NG 5878 2065
LS17	Torrin	Twinning pen	NG 5860 2083
LS18	Torrin	Twinning pen	NG 5861 2082
LS19	Torrin	Stone built pen	NG 5852 2088
LS20	Torrin	Circular structure	NG 5837 2079
LS21	Kilbride	4 x turf enclosures	NG 5932 2043
LS22	Kilbride	Two cell shieling	NG 5908 2072
LS23	Kilbride	Single cell shieling	NG 5938 2061
LS25	Allt nan Suidheachan	Circular platform	NG 5957 2049
LS28	Vampire Pot	Circular structure.	NG 5851 2104
LS33	An Sithean	Circular structure	NG 6278 2215
LS34	An Sithean	Circular structure	NG 6270 2215
LS35	An Sithean	Burnt mound (destroyed)	NG 6264 2199
LS36	An Sithean	Circular platform	NG 6261 2205
LS38	An Sithean	Stone built structure	NG 6333 2224
LS41	Bealach a Ghlinne	Circular structure	NG 6350 2240
LS43	Broadford	Circular structure	NG 6360 2261
LS45	Ben Suardal	2 x single cell shielings	NG 6289 2087
LS47	Strath Glebe	Structure (foundations)	NG 6185 2002
LS49	Kilchrist	Rock shelter	NG 6199 1982
LS51	Kilchrist	Two cell shieling	NG 6201 1942

LS52	Kilchrist	Two cell shieling	NG 6199 1944
LS53	Kilchrist	Two cell shieling	NG 6187 1941
LS54	Kilchrist	Two cell shieling	NG 6189 1928
LS55	Kilchrist	Farmstead	NG 6156 1986
LS56	Kilchrist	Farmstead	NG 6151 1989
LS57	Kilchrist	Single cell shieling	NG 6161 1966
LS58	Kilchrist	3 cell shieling	NG 6148 1939
HPC survey No.	**Name**	**Type of site**	**OS Grid Ref.**
LS59	Kilchrist	Stone house and pen	NG 6152 1945
LS62	Strath Glebe	Structure and pen	NG 6207 2062
LS63	Strath Glebe	Possible structures	NG 6210 2054
LS64	Strath Glebe	Circular structure	NG 6215 2062
LS65	Strath Glebe	Enclosure	NG 6206 2039
LS66	Strath Glebe	Circular structure.	NG 6206 2035
LS67	Ben Suardal	Clearance cairn	NG 6220 2056
LS68	Ben Suardal	Clearance cairn	NG 6212 2072
LS69	Ben Suardal	Carved boulder	NG 6220 2045
LS70	Ben Suardal	2 x single cell shielings	NG 6235 2054
LS73	Ben Suardal	2 x Clearance cairns	NG 6217 2071
LS74	Ben Suardal	3 x Clearance cairns	NG 6218 2073
LS75	Ben Suardal	Clearance cairn	NG 6227 2090
LS76	Ben Suardal	2 x Clearance cairns	NG 6237 2091
LS77	Strath Suardal	5 x single cell shielings	NG 6184 2140
LS81	Strath Suardal	Half circular structure	NG 6213 2135
LS87	Strath Suardal	Stone structure	NG 6222 2145
LS89	Strath Suardal	Circular structure	NG 6220 2138
LS93	Strath Suardal	Stone-built pen	NG 6224 2198
LS95	Strath Suardal	Clearance cairn	NG 6208 2198
LS96	Coire-Chat-Achan	Stone structure	NG 6201 2268
LS107	Buaile Nan Aodan	Single cell shieling	NG 6192 2344
LS108	Beinn na Callaich	3 cell shieling	NG 6139 2249
LS109	Buaile Nan Aodan	Single cell shieling	NG 6147 2263
LS110	Allt Buaile Nan Aodan	Single cell shieling	NG 6160 2287
LS112	Buaile Nan Aodan	Single cell shieling	NG 6148 2238
LS113	Kilchrist	Circular structure	NG 6212 1967
LS120	Camas Malag	Circular platform	NG 5847 1916
LS121	Allt na Garbhlain	Circular platform	NG 5854 1872
LS123	Loch Kilchrist	Crannog	NG 6132 2052

Table 2 - New archaeological sites recorded during the Walkover Survey

5.6.3 The Test Pitting campaign

5.6.3.1 The targeted test pitting campaign carried out during the 2010 season investigated 31 of the 32 circular structures thought to be contemporary with the main period of activity at High Pasture Cave, the main phase of activity being towards the end of the Bronze Age circa 750cal BC to the Middle Iron Age circa 100cal AD. One site (LS119), recorded by the Royal Commission (RCAHMS 1928) could not be re-located. No attempt was made to test pit Sites LS122 and LS123, the crannog in Loch Cill Chroisd and the potential stone circle on Cill Chroisd Glebe. In four instances, (Sites LS10, LS20, LS43 and LS115) due to the small size of the site, only one test pit was excavated, running from the outside to the centre of the structure. In a further four instances a third test pit was excavated to test related features (Sites LS 06, LS66, LS 88 and LS 121).

5.6.3.2 The test pitting of these 31 sites proved both rewarding and very instructive. Of the sites excavated 27 produced charcoal samples of sufficient size to enable radiocarbon dating to be attempted. In addition, hearths, post holes and floor surfaces were recorded and small finds were recovered including pottery, (103 sherds) pebble hammers, lithics, quern fragments and pot boilers. The test pits placed across walls also provided good examples of several wall types, including walls faced with orthostat boulders, well-built rubble walls, massive piles of random stones and substantial turf walls. In three instances (Sites LS33, LS41 and LS66) floor surfaces ran beneath outer walls indicating two phases of construction/occupation.

5.6.3.3 It was also noted that not all of the sites (Sites LS01, LS 28 and LS114) produced evidence for occupation ï also that where visible, door openings in general faced to the south-east (See Figure **??** below), with the exception of those sites which produced no evidence for occupation or were not round houses. It has also shown that occupation of the majority of these sites may have been brief, or perhaps seasonal, with often only superficial cultural levels and deposits accumulating.

5.6.3.4 Finally, three of the sites produced evidence for possible Neolithic occupation, (Sites LS25, LS120 and LS121), with well made, plain, black burnished pottery, (a total of 1, 4 and 62 sherds respectively), a flint end scraper and a polished axe fragment being recovered. All three sites are roughly circular platforms revetted with massive boulders. This is the first evidence for occupation sites of this period on Skye. It would seem that the tradition of building circular structures is deeply rooted on Skye and these long sought for Neolithic occupation sites have been plainly visible all along.

Plate 17 – Site LS121: a potential Neolithic house site

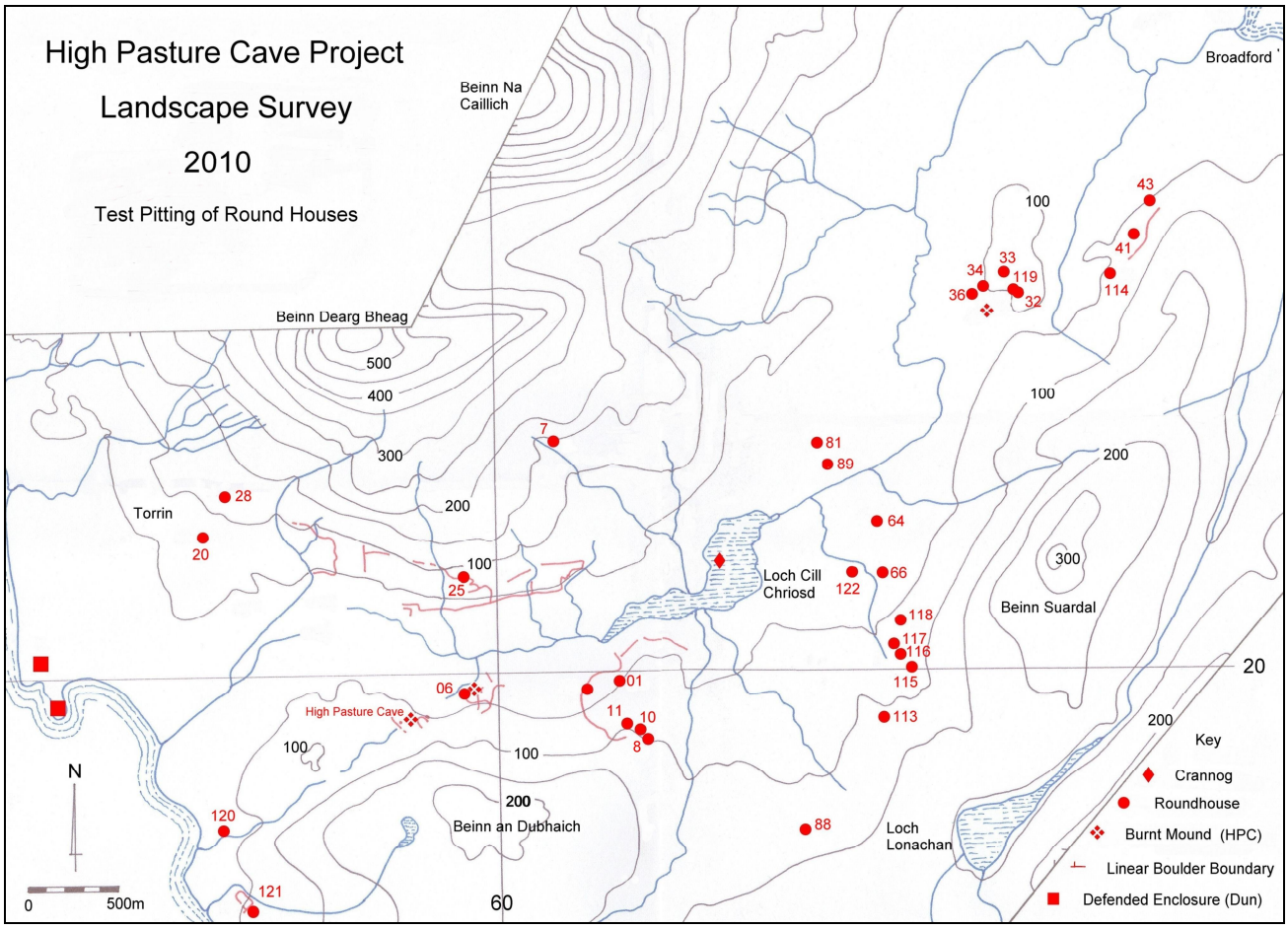

Figure 13 – Distribution of the 32 circular structures located within Strath Suardal

Plate 18 – Site LS06 with test pitting in progress

5.6.3.5 It is anticipated that continued analysis of the finds and samples recovered during the test pitting campaign will greatly enhance our understanding of both the landscape and environment within which the High Pasture Cave site functioned, and the prehistoric occupation of Strath Suardal and the Island of Skye in general.

5.7 Bracken – an ever present problem

5.7.1 Of the 31 sites investigated, 21 were heavily infested with bracken (Pteridium aquilinum) and its associated sub-surface rhizomes. These rhizomes, when unrestricted by solid features, had spread throughout all contexts to a depth of circa 800mm. In some cases a compacted earth floor or a solid cobble floor impeded their spread, with a rhizome matt forming on the surface of these features. In all cases where bracken rhizomes had spread into, or passed through occupation horizons, the finer detail of occupation sequences had been erased leaving only a single homogeneous context. It is likely however that, in general, small finds and datable materials had not moved far within contexts and that, except at context boundaries, careful excavation allowed much evidence to be recovered. To this end bracken rhizomes were cut off when exposed and not pulled as was the temptation.

5.7.2 It would appear that it is already too late to save the finer detail of the occupation sequences of the majority of sites (of all periods) that have been heavily infested with bracken. The test pitting campaign has however shown that it is still possible to recover evidence of sequential occupation, and that it will always be possible to recover detailed plans of the more substantial features such as walls, hearths, floors and post holes.

5.7.3 Perhaps the small minority of potential prehistoric sites which survive bracken free should be treated as a finite resource, and some attempt made to ensure that they remain bracken free in order to preserve any surviving stratigraphic evidence.

Plate 19 – The bracken infested landscape around site LS17: with Test Pit 1 deturfed

5.8 Conclusions

Initial results of the test pitting campaign can be summarised as follows:

5.8.1 Ordnance Survey mapping is covered with a scatter of sites designated as ôhut circleô or ôhut circlesô while current literature tends to use the term ôroundhouseô or ôAtlantic round houseô. All these terms imply that a site has been lived in and that it is some form of dwelling. The work carried out on the Strath Suardal landscape has shown that some of these sites (roughly 10%) show no evidence of occupation at all and therefore that they must have performed some other function related to land use or animal husbandry. It has also shown that occupation horizons within some of these sites are of an ephemeral nature and that occupation may have been occasional, or perhaps seasonal.

5.8.2 The test pitting campaign has also provided much new evidence regarding the date range of circular sites within the Strath, with the earliest site potentially of Neolithic date and the latest dateable to the mid-19th century AD, based on ceramics. This date range demonstrates the conservative nature of local domestic architecture and extends attempts at management of the landscape back into the Neolithic period.

5.8.3 The evidence recovered during the test pitting campaign, regarding both date and function, now show that the term ôround houseô (an inference of occupation) cannot be automatically assigned in the classification of these structures and that a more appropriate term should be used until excavation can clarify the situation.

5.8.4 The test pitting of these structures has provided a new perspective on the archaeology of the High Pasture Cave environment. It also highlights the fact that unfortunately, bracken is a major current and future threat to the archaeology of Scotland.

Plate 20 – Site LS66: Test Pit 2 showing a typical round house wall (Scale = 50cm)

Plate 21 – Site LS66: Test Pit 2 showing a post hole in relation to the inner face of the round house wall

Plate 22 – Site LS10: a small (7 meters overall diameter) turf-built round house

Uamh and Ard Achadh (High Pasture Cave) and Environs Project: Landscape Survey 2006 ï 2010
Potential Round Houses ï Test Pit Campaign
(2) = number of

HPC Survey No.	OS Record No.	Name of Site	GPS Grid Ref.	Height OD & Aspect	Size (overall diameter meters)	Wall type and Wall width	Entrance faces to:	Test pits	Finds/Evidence of Occupation C.14 Date
LS 01		Coille Gaireallach	NG 60661991	50m Open to NW	14m	Slab Orthostat with soil fill 2 meters	Not visible	2	Some small charcoal. No evidence for occupation.
LS 06		Coille Gaireallach	NG 5977 1988	30m Open to NW	14m	Boulder Orthostat with rubble fill 1.60 meters	SE	2 + 1 in BM)	Hearth slabs, charcoals, Pit, Burnt mound, Flint chunk Burnt bone. Pottery sherd MIA
LS 07	NG 62SW 100	Allt Coire Forsaidh	NG 6030 2121	120m Open to SE	6m	Built of boulders and small stones. 1.10 meters	SE	2	Bottle glass, charcoals, pot-boilers, Multi-period shieling 19th C.
LS 08		Coille Gaireallach	NG 6080 1960	110m Open to NE	11 x 7.5m	Built of boulders and small stones 1.10 meters	SE	2	Cobbled floor, Charcoals, Pit containing iron slag and hearth bases (4). E. Med
LS 10		Coille Gaireallach	NG 6075 1967	105m Open to NE	7m	Turf ring bank 1 meter	SE	1	Pit hearth, Charcoals, Burnt bone, Lithics (4) Pottery sherds (4) MIA
LS 11		Coille Gaireallach	NG 6075 1966	110m Open to NE	11m	Stone built 1.50 meters	SE	2	Hearth slabs, Iron slag, Lithics (9). Charcoals. Pot-boilers, pottery sherd. LIA
LS 1 4		Coille Gaireallach	NG 6044 1985	50m Open to NW	11m	Boulder Orthostat. Inner face missing	Not visible	2	Charcoals. Ochre pebble
LS 20		Torrin	NG 5837 2080	90m Open to SW	6m	?Boulder Orthostat	Not visible	1	Structured clearance cairn ?19th C.
LS 25		Allt nam Suidheachan	NG 5957 2049	100m Open to S		Positive, boulder revetted platform	Not visible	2	Pottery sherds (25), similar fabric to Site 121. lithics (1) charcoals, Pot-boilers, Slab hearth Post hole LBA
LS 28		Vampire Pot	NG 5851 2104	120m Open to SW	14m	Boulder & stone built on negative platform 1.40 meters	W	2	Fragmented pebbles No evidence for occupation
LS 32	NG62SW 05	An Sithean	NG 6288 2204	50m Open to SW	8m	Boulder revetted platform in hollow	SE	2	Charcoals. Possible pit hearth with white ash.
LS 33		An Sithean	NG 6278 2215	50m Open to SW	12m	Boulder orthostat on negative platform 1.50 meters	Not visible	2	Flint flakes (2). Charcoals. Fragments of pot-boiler, Compacted ash floor

HPC Survey No.	OS Record No.	Name of Site	GPS Grid Ref.	Height OD & Aspect	Size (overall diameter meters)	Wall type and Wall width	Entrance faces to:	Test pits	Finds/Evidence of Occupation C.14 Date
LS 34		An Sithean	NG 6270 2215	45m Open to SW	12m	Boulder orthostat on negative platform 1 meter	S	2	Fragment of polished stone axe. 2 shallow depressions with ash and charcoal fill LBA
LS 36		An Sithean	NG 6261 2205	35m Open to SW	12m	Revetted positive platform	Not visible	2	Lithics (3), Small pebble rubber. Charcoals.
LS 41		An Sithean	NG 6350 2240	60m Open to SW	11.50 m	Rubble bank retained by occasional boulders (some robbed) 1.50 meters	SE	2	Charcoals, Fire cracked stones and pebbles, lump of ochre.
LS 43		An Sithean	NG 6360 2261	50m Closed aspect	6m	Earth bank	NE	1	Shards of green bottle glass (2) Shieling? 19th C.
LS 64		Suardal	NG 6215 2062	25m Open all around	12.70 m	Revetted rubble bank 1.50 meters	S	2	Hearth slabs, Charcoals, Pottery sherd, Pot-boilers, Burnt Hazelnut shells,
LS 66		Suardal	NG 6206 2035	50m Open to NE	14m	Boulder faced rubble bank 2 meters	SE	3	Possible hearth. Pottery sherd. Charcoals. Frag. of ?quern
LS 81		Suardal	NG 6213 2136	n/a	10m	Half-circular feature. Rock outcrop with field clearance.	N/A	2	Single lithic. No evidence for occupation. Natural feature
LS 88	NG61NW 43	Loch Lonachan	NG 6162 1915	130m Closed aspect	8.5m	Boulder faced rubble bank 1 meter	S	3	Hearth slabs. Charcoals, Pottery sherd, Burnt Hazelnut shells Burnt bone, Lithics (4) LM
LS 89		Suardal	NG 6220 2138	20m Open all around	12m	Rubble bank 2 meters	SE	2	Hearth slabs, charcoals, Burnt stone, Pot boilers. Fragment of saddle quern.
LS 113		Kilchrist	NG 6212 1967	120m Open to N	12m	Boulder orthostat with rubble fill. 2.20 meters	?SW	2	Charcoals, Pot-boilers
LS 114	NG62SW 74	Bealach a Ghlinne	NG 6330 2206	50m Open to NW	7m	Boulder orthostat with rubble fill 1.50 meters	Not visible	2	Shore gravel floor, 19th C. pottery sherds (2) Shieling? 19th C.
LS 115	NG61NW 09	Ben Suardal	NG 6227 1997	100m Open to NW	14m	Rubble bank No apparent facing. (?Robbed for adjacent shielings) 3 meters.	Not visible	1	Hearth slabs. Charcoals, Pottery sherd, Lithics (2), fragments of pot-boilers LIA

HPC Survey No.	OS Record No.	Name of Site	GPS Grid Ref.	Height OD & Aspect	Size (overall diameter meters)	Wall type and Wall width	Entrance faces to:	Test pits	Finds/Evidence of Occupation C.14 Date
LS 116	NG62SW 87	Ben Suardal	NG 6225 2023	90m Open to NW	12m	Boulder orthostat with rubble fill 2.10 meters	Not visible	2	Hearth slabs. Charcoals, LM
LS 117	NG62SW 87	Ben Suardal	NG 6225 2023	90m Open to NW	10m	Stone built 2 meters	Not visible	2	Hearth slabs, Charcoals, pottery sherd Pot-boilers
LS 118	NG62SW 83	Ben Suardal	NG 6227 2022	90m Open to NW	9.50m	Stone revetted turf bank on built platform. 1.50 meters	Not visible	2	Pottery sherds (2 rim)
LS 119	NG62SW 05	An Sithean	NG 6291 2204	50m Open to SW	12m	Stone faced rubble bank.		0	Not located/ no longer extant
LS 120		Camas Malag	NG 5847 1916	25m Open to SW	10m	Positive, boulder revetted platform.	Not visible	2	Pottery sherd (Similar fabric to sherds from LS121). Charcoals
LS 121		Allt na Garbhlain	NG 5854 1872	70m Open to SW	11.50 m by 13m	Irregular, boulder revetted positive platform.	Not visible	3	Pottery sherds (62), Very fine, hard, black burnished ware (?Neolithic) charcoals, end scrapper. Fragments of pot-boiler. Piece of pumice. Quern rubber. EBA
LS 122	NG62SW 59	Kilchrist Glebe	NG 6197 2027	50m Open all around	11m by 13m	Rubble bank incorporating upright and fallen stones	Not visible	0	Stone circle
LS123		Loch Cill Chroisd	NG 6132 2052	20m Closed	16m (above water)	Artificial stone-built island	N/A	0	Crannog

Table 3 – Results of the Survey and Test pitting of 32 HPC related circular structures

(EBA = Early Bronze Age. LBA = Late Bronze Age. MIA = Middle Iron Age. LIA = Late Iron Age. EM = Early Medieval. LM = Late Medieval)

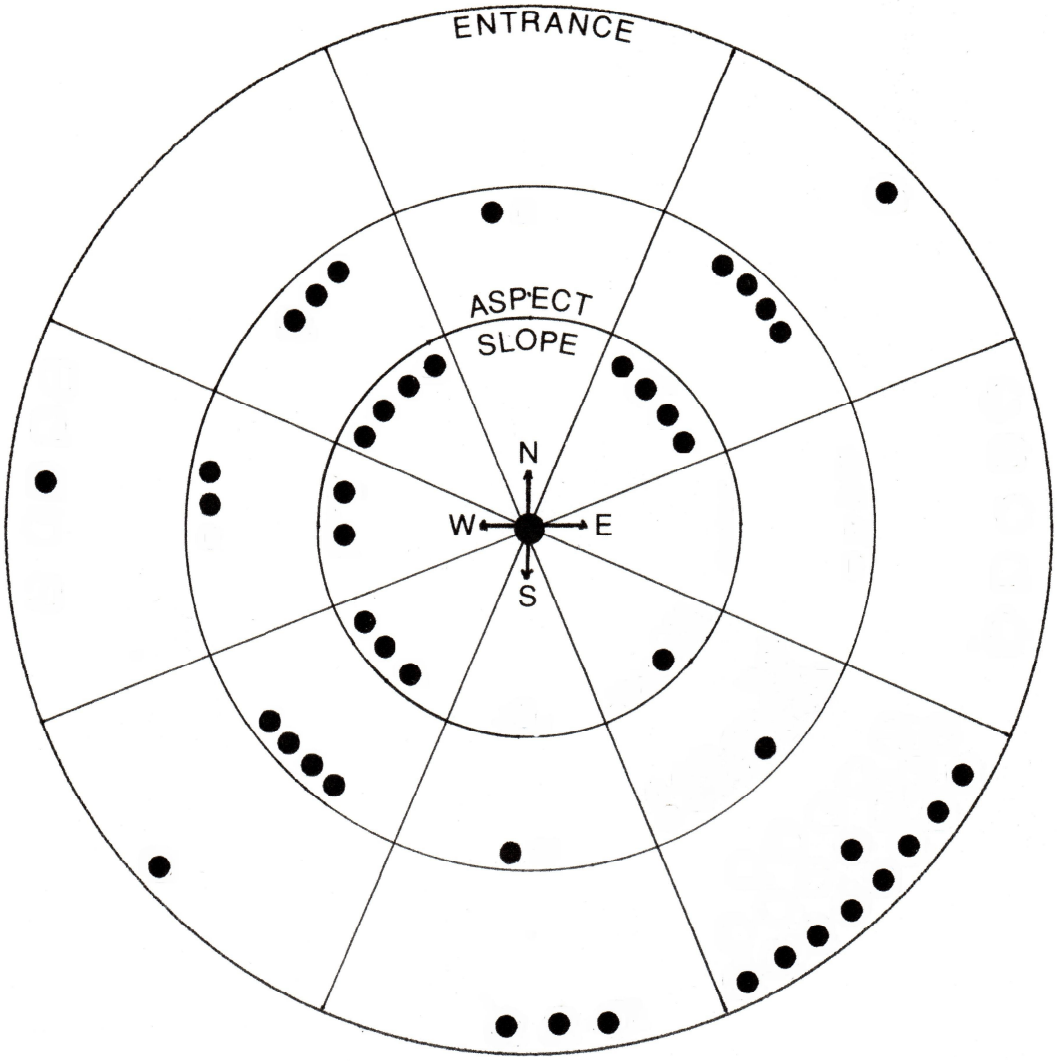

Figure 14 – Circular structures with visible entrances - polar chart showing direction of entrances in relation to aspect and slope

5.8.5 Figure **14** above demonstrates that the choice of direction for the entrance to these structures is not generally dictated by the view, or the lie of the land, and that some other factor was considered more important. One influencing factor could be the direction of the rising sun, even when, as in some cases in Strath Suardal the round house faced into the hill slope and the sun remained hidden until well into the morning.

5.8.6 Interestingly, of the three sites which had entrances facing other than SE, the entrance of one was uncertain, one showed no evidence for occupation at all and the third was a shieling of a much later period.

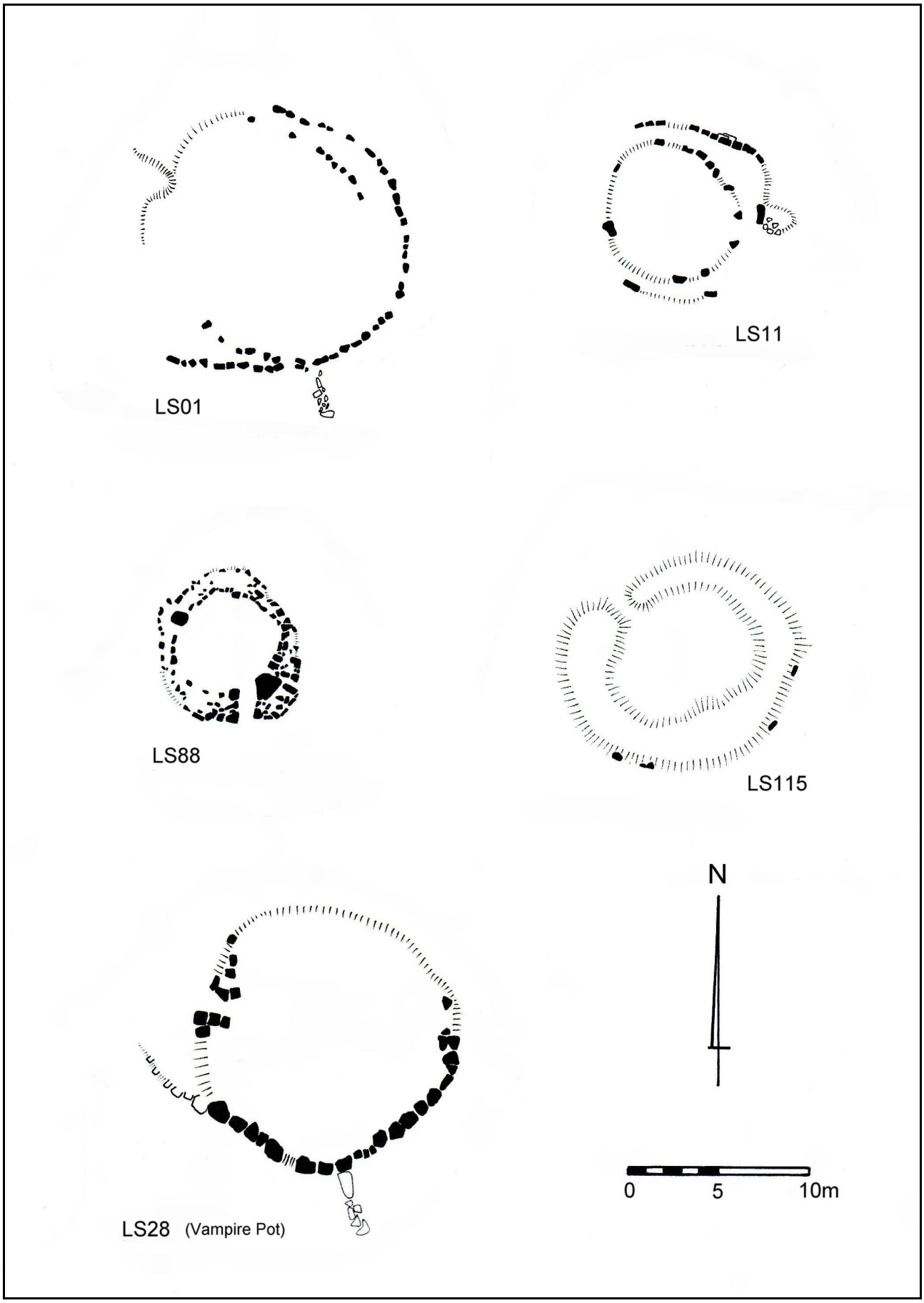

Figure 15 – Plans from a selection of sites investigated in Strath Suardal

5.9 Excavations at the site of the new Broadford Medical Centre

5.9.1 An archaeological watching brief was conducted in advance of the construction of the new Broadford Medical Centre, at High Road, Broadford between the 25 July and 28 July 2011, by West Coast Archaeological Services (see Figure **1**). The watching brief was required due to the location of the proposed development within an area of high archaeological potential. A suite of important prehistoric archaeological features were uncovered during the work including a possible cairn, a stone-lined grave or cist, grain storage pits, a grain-drying kiln complex and a souterrain, and after consultation with the Highland Council Historic Environment Team (HET) and representatives from NHS Highland, it was decided to evaluate the features further using invasive investigation techniques including excavation (Birch, 2012).

5.9.2 The archaeological features were fully excavated between the 28 July and 20 August 2011 in order to minimise delays to the developments on site, and the evaluation of these features produced organic residues, sediment samples and small finds including ceramics and stone tools. The resulting samples and finds are now undergoing final specialist analysis and the results of this work will be included in a final publication relating to the site works in 2013.

5.9.3 The site, now developed, is located at national grid reference NG 64133 23915, to the southeast of High Road, Broadford, Isle of Skye. The site is a green field site and is bounded to the northwest by High Road, by a post and wire fence and existing housing to the southwest, and by the boundaries of the MacKinnon Memorial Hospital to the northeast. The highest elevation of the field reaches 20 metres above Ordnance Datum and the ground falls away gradually to the southeast towards the shores of Broadford Bay. The site commands excellent views over the wide sweep of Broadford Bay and to the Skye and Mainland hills beyond.

5.9.4 All of the major features uncovered at the Broadford Medical Centre development site were revealed in a distinct cluster towards the highest section of the gravel ridge. Of particular interest in relation to the High Pasture Cave & Environs Project, was the discovery of the stone-lined grave or cist, a stone-lined souterrain, the grain-drying kiln complex, three large grain storage pits and several smaller pit features.

5.9.5 The cist (F024) contained no human remains, but two Beakers were found within. Analysis of the beakers by Alison Sheridan at the National Museums Scotland identified the vessels as a small, óAll-Over-Cordô Beaker, complete but for a few spalls, and was found lying on its side at the NE end of the grave. The second, much degraded S-shaped beaker was found in the north-eastern half of the grave, to the SW of the AOC beaker. Alisonôs interpretation of the two vessels, including their morphology, suggested that the cist may be among the earliest such burials in Scotland and charcoal samples from the fill of the cist have provided radiocarbon dating results falling between 2496 ï 2281cal BC. This find is important in that we have recovered AOC beaker sherds from the excavations at the High Pasture Cave site, which only lies some 5 km away. However, here, the beaker sherds and associated flint debitage appear to be associated with activities at the cave and in relation to a number of features identified at the surface including ard marks, the recumbent standing stone, pits and stake-holes.

5.9.6 The excavation of the stone-lined souterrain (F025), grain-drying kiln complex (F027), grain storage pits F026, F035 and F059, and a number of smaller negative cut features, produced Iron Age ceramics, stone tools and a wealth of environmental data. In particular, the grain-

drying kiln and storage pits produced significant amounts of hulled barley, much of which was clean and similar in quality to the burnt grain recovered at the High Pasture Cave site (within Bone Passage and the natural hollow outside the cave and stairwell entrance). Is it possible that grain processed at the Broadford site found its way to High Pasture Cave? Some of the pottery recovered from Broadford and analysed by Ann MacSween, is similar in form to that from the High Pasture Cave site, although some ceramic sherds recovered from the souterrain have been reconstructed to form a large double-cordoned pot with a large flared rim, which possibly dates to between 300 and 500 AD. The pot appears to have been deposited in the souterrain at the time of closure, after which the structure was backfilled.

5.9.7 No domestic structures were uncovered at the Broadford Medical Centre site and it is possible that activities such as grain drying took place away from the main settlement, due to the potential risks of fire-related accidents; a common occurrence during the grain-drying process.

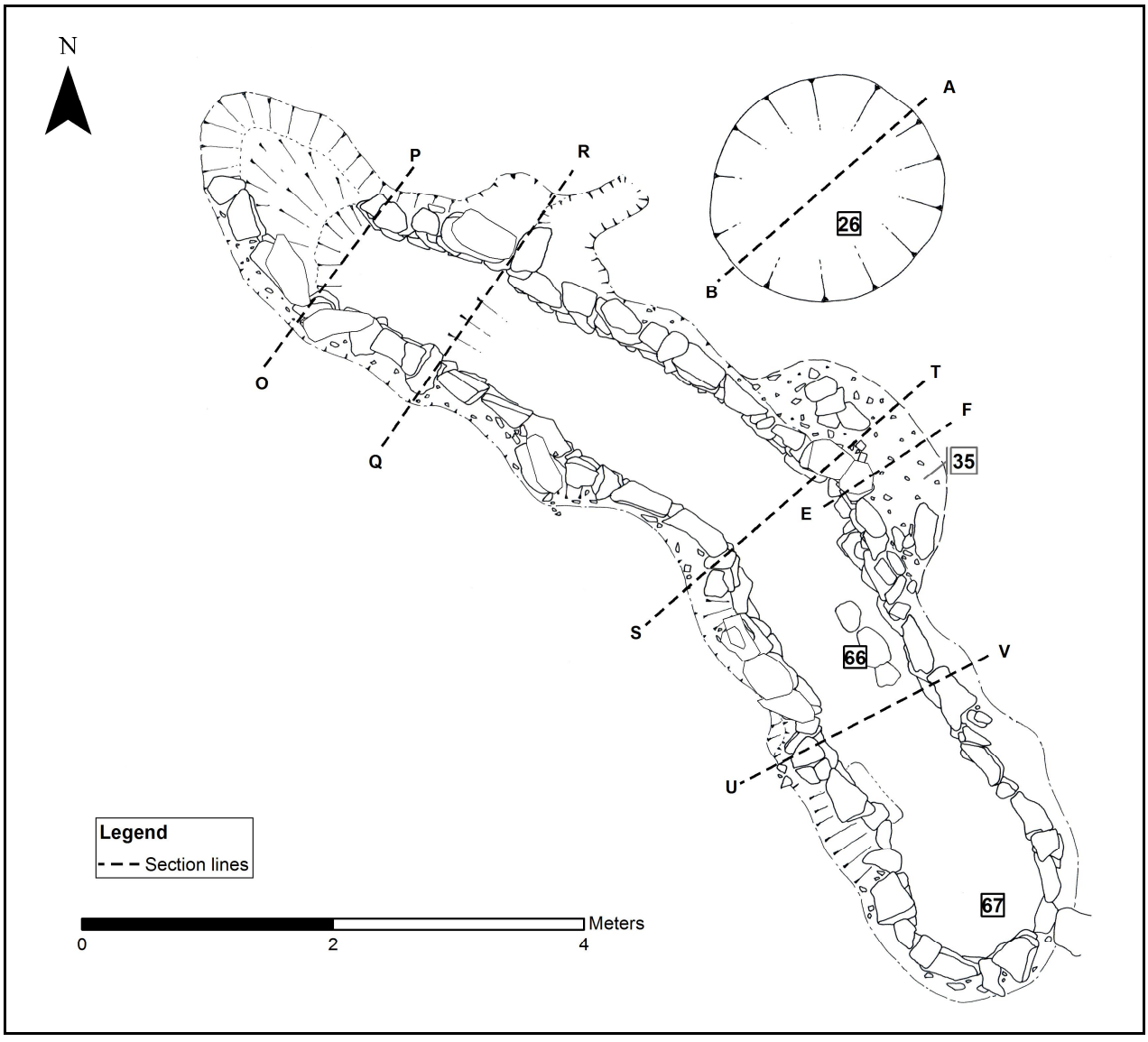

Figure 16 – Post-excavation plan of souterrain F25 at the Broadford Medical Centre site

Plate 23 & 24 – AOC Beaker from EBA cist F24 and LIA vessel from souterrain F25 (Broadford Medical Centre site)

Plate 25 – Grain storage pit F26 at the Broadford site

6. SMALL FINDS ASSESSMENT

6.1 General

6.1.1 As in previous years at the site a wide range of small finds were recovered from the excavations during the 2010 fieldwork season (see Section 6.2). In particular, a significant number of small finds were recovered from Trenches 2 and 15, while additional material was found in Trenches 19 and 21, and during the test-pitting of structures in Strath Suardal. This material continues to represent a variety of craft industries taking place at the site and potential deposition of material from sources elsewhere. Objects manufactured from bone and antler dominates the organic materials, while objects of stone form a major part of the small finds assemblage. Stone tools, including fragments of saddle quern, complete saddle querns and quern rubbers, make up most of the objects, along with a wide range of coarse pebble tools. However, more exotic stone resources have been exploited to manufacture objects in cannel-coal and steatite/soapstone. Several iron objects and concretions, and finds of bronze were also recovered, which are currently receiving conservation through Historic Scotlandôs call-off contract with AOC Archaeology Group.

6.1.2 An assessment report of the small finds recovered from the site in 2010 is included below, which was undertaken by the National Museums Scotland. For details of all small finds recovered from the site during the 2010 fieldwork season see the small finds lists by trench, which are located in Appendix 5.

6.1.3 Discussion of Finds from the 2010 Fieldwork Season

6.1.3.1 Small finds associated with the earliest dated use of the site during the Early Bronze Age are limited to a few degraded pottery sherds with incised decoration (Beaker or Food Vessel) and a small amount of lithic debitage. Otherwise, it is with the use of the earliest walkway F15.37 and its subsequent closure and access to the natural cave that artefacts became more numerous, especially within the area immediately outside the cave entrance during the construction of stairwell F2.32 (Phase 4a). Objects deposited here included a complete saddle quern and saddle quern fragments, a wide range of cobble tools, a whetstone, bone pins and a bone spindle whorl. Some large chunks of bog iron were also recovered from the entrance to the cave. In particular, the upper closing deposits in walkway F15.37 (Phase 2b to 3a) produced a significant number of saddle quern fragments, quern rubbers and a complete granite quern that had been deposited within the fill working-face down. Some of the broken quern fragments from different areas of the fill refit together, indicating the possible deliberate breaking of these objects and their deposition within the closing deposits in the top of the walkway. Quern fragments had also been used in the construction of stairwell F2.32.

6.1.3.2 Episodes of deposition within the natural hollow outside the cave and stairwell entrance associated with hearths F15.35, F15.30, F15.27 and F2.15 are dominated by stone tools, including several caches of cobble tools, complete saddle querns, quern fragments and quern rubbers. One large fragment of saddle quern had been used working-face down as one of the hearth slabs in F15.30, while a very large and complete granite quern had also been deposited working face down to the NW of hearth F15.30. Several soapstone spindle whorls were also recovered from these deposits along with a wide range of bone and antler items including pins and awls. Three cannel coal bracelet fragments are also notable finds within C15.83 along with some degraded human skull fragments.

Plate 26 – Refitting fragments of a saddle quern from the Phase 2b and 3a deposits

Plate 27 – Cannel coal bracelet fragments from Trench 15

6.1.3.3 Similar types of small finds are found in association with the large slab-built hearth F15.20, including a large cache of stone cobble tools. Ash deposits immediately below the hearth produced a pebble tool, a whetstone fragment, a quern rubber, worked pumice, a cannel coal bracelet fragment, a stone crucible fragment, a polished bone pin, an antler tine fragment, the stone slab from a smelting hearth (with iron residues attached), a stone pendant or bead, a soapstone spindle whorl, pottery sherds, and copper alloy fragments. A possible human finger bone was also recovered from the context.

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6.1.3.4 The use of the hearth generated deep deposits comprising rake-outs and fuel residues, related to a complex series of burning events. The hearth became a focus of intensive burning within which some change in method may be inferred, including a possible change in fuel type, duration of burn, or function of the fire. The lower contexts resulting from the use of the hearth (C2.15c) produced significant amounts of charcoal including possible worked fragments (find F2.527), and a burnt residue (solidified viscous material with bubbles and voids ï find F2.484). Fragments of charred human skull (find F2.483) relating to a young adult male and other deposits of burnt bone were also recovered from this context. Small finds recovered included saddle quern fragments (some refitting), quern rubbers, coarse pebble tools (including a pebble tool cache) including hammers, grinders and whetstones, worked pumice, worked antler and bone, a bone scraper, polished bone pins/points, a ceramic mould, a blue glass bead, iron knife and iron concretions, a cannel coal bracelet fragment and several steatite spindle whorls. The context also contained animal bone and teeth, and antler fragments.

6.1.3.5 Context C2.15b, which lay directly above C2.15c (Phase 6a), also produced significant amounts of charcoal (including some large chunks), a small saddle quern, a stone mortar or anvil, coarse pebble tools including hammers, grinders and whetstones (this included a cache of 17 stone tools and several blanks), worked haematite, worked bone, a bone spindle whorl, an iron concretion (possible knife), several pottery sherds, a single link from a bronze chain, steatite spindle whorls, iron slag, a copper alloy fragment and a burnt viscous/bubbly residue. This context also contained animal bone and teeth, and burnt bone.

6.1.3.6 The upper contexts associated with hearth F15.20 (C2.15a ï Phase 6b) comprised a series of rake-outs that also contained significant amounts of charcoal, coarse stone tools including hammers and grinders, worked antler and bone, antler fragments, pottery sherds, an iron concretion and fragments of copper-alloy. It is also from this context that we recovered a small assemblage of charred wooden objects including the bridge from a musical instrument (most likely a lyre - find F15.358 ï see 6.1.4 below). It is possible that some of the other wooden fragments relate to the body of the instrument, but it is also clear from analysis of this material that other wooden objects were either burnt in the hearth, or formed fuel for the fire (wooden turned bowl and the sharpened points of hazel withies).

6.1.3.7 Archaeological deposits associated with the use of the later hearths within the natural hollow including F2.05, F2.13 and F2.07, continued to produce a significant number of small finds. However, these finds including stone tools, bone and antler objects, iron objects and iron slag, and ceramics, were spread more evenly through the accumulated ash residues, with no structured deposition evident as displayed around the earlier hearths.

Plate 28 – Selection of steatite spindle whorls recovered from around the hearth settings

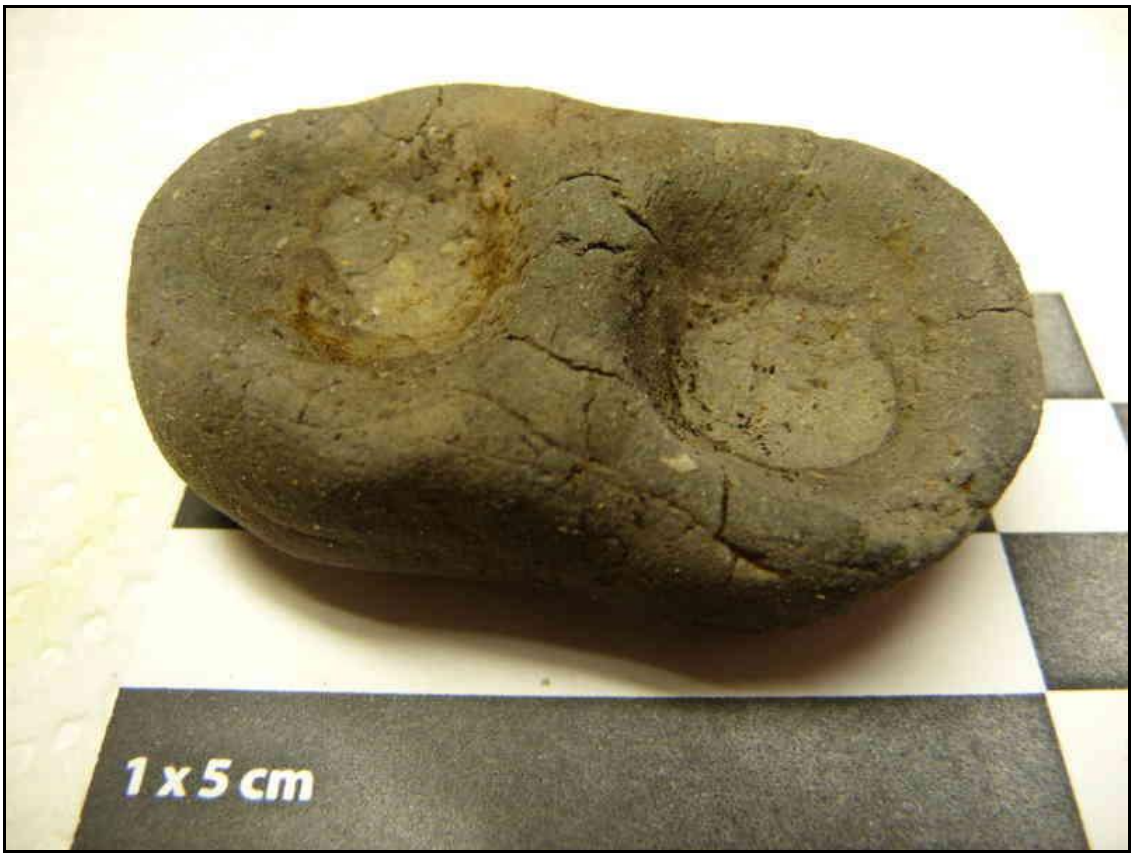

Plate 29 – Clay mould recovered from context C2.15c, Hearth F15.20

Plate 30 – Fine double-link chain recovered from the wall-fill of stairwell F2.23 (Phase 5a)

6.1.3.8 During the final year of excavations at the High Pasture Cave site we recovered a number of small finds that provided further evidence for structured deposition. The dismantling of the stairwells produced a wide range of objects including a socketed iron spear (F21.02) and a length of bronze double-link chain (F21.10) that had been placed in the packing deposits between the west wall of stairwell F2.23 (Phase 5a) and earlier stairwell wall F2.32 (Phase 4a). Fragments of possible human bone were also recovered from these deposits. The blocked former entrance F2.29, which allowed access to the head of stairwell F2.23 and landing F2.41 from the west, also produced several objects including a bronze strip spiral ring F2.462; the blade of an iron dagger F15.318; and a plain bronze ring F15.319.

6.1.3.9 Stone tools, including a complete saddle quern and fragments of quern, had also been used in the construction of the stairwells including quern rubber fragment F21.06 built into the west wall of stairwell F2.23 (Phase 5a); a large saddle quern fragment F2.435 built into the east wall of stairwell F2.23; a pebble grinder find F2.523 built into the west wall of stairwell F2.32 (Phase 4a); a burnt saddle quern fragment F2.530 built into the west wall of stairwell F2.32; a burnt saddle quern fragment F2.538, which refits with F2.530, used to support the lintel stone off which the west wall of stairwell F2.32 was constructed; and a complete saddle quern F2.544 used working face down as a step within stairwell F2.35 (Phase 3b).

6.1.3.10 In particular, contexts C2.70, C2.71 and C15.64 which relate to the use of hearth F15.30 (Phase 3b) produced a significant number of small finds. This hearth was contemporary with

the construction of the first stairwell at the site (F2.35/F2.34) and the second walkway F15.26a, which provided access from the southeast. Querns and quern rubbers form a large number of the finds and the deposition of these objects may also relate to the closure of the lower walkway F15.37 (Phase 2b), the backfill of which also produced a number of these objects (context C15.59). Context C15.64 also produced a coarse pebble tool cache comprising 14 tools. These combined groups of objects possibly relate to closure and foundation deposits, for which we also have evidence from later phases at the High Pasture Cave site.

Plate 31 – Charred wooden bowl fragments with encrusting residues from context C2.15a

6.1.4 The Charred Wooden Bridge from a Musical Instrument

6.1.4.1 The charred wooden bridge (find F15.358) has now been confirmed as Europeôs oldest bridge from a stringed musical instrument, from the Middle Iron Age. Its form indicates a flat wooden sound-board and is consistent with a fully developed instrument of 7 or 8 strings, probably a lyre. Bayesian analysis of radiocarbon dates associated with the find indicates deposition at the High Pasture Cave site in the second half of the 4th century (calibrated ï Derek Hamilton *pers comm.*). This is almost a thousand years before the earliest known lyre-burials of South-East England and the near Continent.

6.1.4.2 The object is delicately worked from oak (*Quercus* sp.) and incorporates several subtle adaptations which show its orientation and position on the instrument. Its dimensions define important aspects of the ancient performance techniques which it served (Lawson, 2012 ï forthcoming). With notches cut along the top to carry the strings, it is the part of the instrument that would have transmitted the vibration of the strings to the hollow sound-box,

to make it ring. It is absolutely unique of its period, and by a considerable margin the oldest of its kind anywhere in Europe. Closest ‘as the crow flies’ is a small wooden bridge from Viking York dated to the (10th century AD. The nearest in date - and incidentally also in shape - is a small wooden bridge of the 6th century AD from a warrior's burial at Trossingen in South Germany. But these are at least a thousand years later. The nearest confirmed example of any other part of a stringed instrument was found in a waterlogged settlement near Bremen in Northwest Germany, of the 1st century AD, still 500 years later. In Classical Greece and Italy, which was enjoying its cultural and artistic heyday just as the High Pasture Cave finds were being deposited, researchers have long searched in vain for such a bridge - despite a profusion of images in Greek and Etruscan art. This is therefore a major first for ancient music.

6.1.4.3 The charred wooden bridge recovered from the High Pasture Cave site would have belonged to an instrument of a type now extinct in the British Isles, which we call *lyre*. Once found all over Europe and parts of Asia and Africa, lyres have always been used to accompany song. Nearly six hundred years after the High Pasture objects were deposited, the writer Tacitus (whose father, fighting the Caledonian tribes somewhere in NE Scotland, helped complete the Roman conquest of Lowland Britain) alluded to such music when he described the pre-literate Iron Age peoples of Northern Europe. 'Their heroic songs', he wrote, 'are the only record that they keep of the past.' The instrument to which the bridge from High Pasture Cave belonged would likely have accompanied such songs (Lawson *pers comm.*).

Plate 32 – Two images of the charred lyre bridge F15.358

Plate 33 – SEM images showing details of the lyre bridge grooves

6.2 High Pasture Cave & Environs Project: Assessment Report on Small Finds

(Gemma Cruickshanks, Fraser Hunter, Dawn McLaren, Alan Saville & Ann MacSween ï National Museums Scotland)

6.2.1 DESCRIPTION

A total of 292 objects from excavations at High Pasture Cave in 2010 were submitted for assessment, comprising objects of worked bone and antler, coarse stone, ceramics, lithics, organics, metals, glass and vitrified material. A summary of the assemblage and its significance is given below.

6.2.1.1 *Bone/ antler*

Forty-seven fragments of bone and antler were recovered, comprising thirty-nine worked pieces, five fragments of working-waste and three fragments of un-worked burnt bone. The worked objects are typical of assemblages from Atlantic Iron Age sites and include a range of small items such as pins, needles, whorls, awls and combs. The comb fragments are from a small single-sided comb of a type often known as a ómoustache combô. The fragments of working debris show knife-cut marks, revealing a glimpse into bone- and antler-working practices. They are similar to finds from previous seasons.

Of the 145 coarse stone objects submitted for assessment, 130 are worked or possibly worked and only 15 are natural. As with previous excavation seasons, cobble tools dominate the assemblage, showing use as grinders, pounders, hammerstones, whetstones and smoothers. 17 individual cobble tools and 2 caches (5 tools in each) were multifunctional and show a range of uses. Five fragments of worked pumice may have been used for a variety of purposes e.g. smoothing pottery, metal or hides. Abraded fragments of haematite may have had a similar function, or have been ground to produce pigment. The stone palette may also have been used for tasks such as grinding pigment; other examples have been recovered from previous seasons.

Category	Quantity	Notes
Bone/ antler	47	Mostly small tools such as awls and needles. Also fragments of combs, pegged mounts and spindle whorls. Fragments of working debris with knife cuts were also recovered.
Coarse stone	145	Most are cobble tools and quern/ rubbing stone fragments. Also includes steatite whorls, bead and bangle fragment, ?shale bangle fragment, stone palette and abraded fragments of pumice, haematite and steatite.
Lithics	9	7 fragments of flint, one quartz and one rock crystal.
Ceramics	55	Includes mostly body sherds, 4 rim and 4 base sherds. One of the body sherds is decorated. Also includes a so-called 'double thumbpot mould'.
Organic	14	Possible textile fragments and worked wood, including the bridge from a musical instrument.
Glass	1	Blue glass bead
Iron	10	Crook-headed pins, awl, socketed spear, dagger, ferrule, possible fitting and unidentified fragments.
Copper alloy	5	Chain and ring fragments
Vitrified material/ ore	6	Four fragments of bog iron ore and two undiagnostic iron slag fragments.

Table 4: Summary of assemblage

Type	Function	Description	Quantity
Worked	Tools	Awl	6
		Bevel-ended tool	1
		Handle	2
		Needle	4
		Point	5
		Scraper	1
	Personal/ ornamental	Pin fragments	6
		Comb fragments	2
	Miscellaneous	Mount	2
		Spindle whorl	4
	Manufacturing evidence	Working debris	6
		Unfinished pin	2

Table 5: Summary of worked bone/ antler assemblage

6.2.1.2 *Coarse Stone*

The abundance of quern fragments is also similar to previous seasons: 15 saddle quern fragments (with two refitting pairs), nine fragments of rubbing stones and a single fragment of a rotary quern which refits with fragments recovered in 2005 and 2007. As noted in the 2009 assessment, the unusually high number of querns and the nature of their reuse and deposition at HPC will be a key target of post-excavation analysis.

Most of the raw materials for the coarse stone assemblage could have been sourced from the nearby pebble beach, including the pumice. Haematite is available on Skye and steatite from Glenelg. Lignite is available on Skye, but not shale; analysis is required to identify the

material. The shale bangle fragments are paralleled from previous seasons but the steatite bangle fragment is the only example from the site, although there is another such bangle from Skye at Dun an Iardhard (MacLeod 1915, 67). The use of steatite is also seen in nine spindle whorls (including a decorated example with incised circumferential grooves around the perforation), a bead and an abraded fragment. In common with the 2008 season, all but one of the whorls came from trench 15 which reinforces their interpretation as a disturbed structured deposit (McLaren and Hunter 2008).

Type	Function	Description	Quantity
Worked	Cobble tools	Grinder	23
		Hammerstone	1
		Multifunctional tools	17
		Multifunctional tool cache (2 caches, 5 tools in each)	10
		Pounder	17
		Smoother	1
		Whetstone	3
		Work Surface	1
	Food processing	Rotary quern fragments	1
		Rubbing stone fragments	9
		Saddle quern fragments	15
	Personal	Bangle fragments (?shale and steatite)	5
	Miscellaneous	Spindle whorl/ bead	10
		Worked pumice	5
		Palette	1
		Abraded steatite	1
		Abraded haematite	2
Possibly worked			8
Natural			15

Table 6: Summary of the coarse stone assemblage

6.2.1.3 *Lithics*

A small assemblage of 7 fragments of flint, one quartz and one rock crystal were recovered. The steep retouch on the scraper (F15.440) suggests it is more likely to be Late Neolithic/ Early Bronze Age than earlier, and the gunflint (F2.537) is Post-medieval or later. The other fragments are not chronologically distinctive.

6.2.1.4 *Ceramics*

55 sherds representing an estimated 32 vessels were recovered from Trenches 2, 15, 19 and 21. Most are body sherds, with 4 base and 4 rim sherds also present. All appear to date to the Iron Age apart from a sherd from Trench 19, which is probably Bronze Age. Further analysis and discussion of the assemblage will be carried out when the complete assemblage has been catalogued. A double ćthumbpotô mould was also recovered from Trench 2. The function of these objects is much debated and most of the single thumbpot examples have been rejected as moulds following scientific analysis. XRF analysis will help confirm whether this example was used for metalworking or not.

Trench	Context	Summary
2	2.15c	'Thumbpot mould'
	2.60	One sherd, organic temper.
	2.61	One sherd, possible shoulder.
	2.62	One sherd from the flat part of a base. Organic temper.
	2.63	Two sherds from two vessels, one from the flat part of the base.
	2.65	Six sherds from five vessels. All have organic temper and four of the vessels have rock in addition. One vessel (F2.496) has a plain rim and a slightly inverted profile.
	2.66	19 sherds from five vessels. All are untempered apart from one which is tempered with organics. One vessel (F2.516) is fine-walled with a tapered inturned rim.
15	15.8	20 sherds from 12 vessels. Six of the vessels have organic temper. The pottery probably dates to the Iron Age. One sherd has a dimpled boss. One rim sherd is represented, a plain rim from a short-necked vessel.
19	19.42	Four sherds from four vessels. One of the vessels, (F19.158), is decorated with comb-impressed chevron decoration and is probably Bronze Age in date. All the vessels have small amounts of rock temper.
21	21.9	One sherd decorated with an applied boss.

Table 7: Summary of ceramic assemblage

6.2.1.5 *Organics*

Eleven fragments of carbonised, worked wood were recovered from trenches 2 and 15 and three fragments of possible textile/ mat were recovered from trench 2. Of the identifiable fragments of wood, one (F15.351) is fragments of withies and the other (F15.358) is part of the bridge from a lyre ï an exceptionally rare and important find. This is the first certain evidence for such stringed instruments in Britain at this early date. Preservation of organic materials is rare on terrestrial sites, and the organic material from High Pasture Cave is a valuable addition to Atlantic Iron Age material culture.

6.2.1.6 *Metal*

Ten iron objects represent different aspects of Iron Age life. The range is unusually broad and comprises: weaponry (dagger F15.318, spearhead F21.10 and possibly the ferrule F15.344), personal ornaments (three crook-headed pins F15.337, F15.339, F15.395), tools (awl F2.482) and a possible fitting (F.15.434). Items such as weaponry are rarely found on sites, and were apparently only deposited in unusual circumstances. Crook-headed pins are rare but appear to be a distinctly Scottish type of pin; there are now four from High Pasture Cave (the other is F.691 from 2005) ï a third of the known iron examples.

Further work on the 2009 iron assemblage has confirmed the identification of a socketed gouge (F.19.126) - a very rare item which must once have been a standard tool type, but such items are rarely discarded. This gives the HPC assemblage a great significance.

The five copper alloy objects are primarily decorative and include a double-ring copper alloy chain F21.1 and spiral ring F2.462 along with other chain-links/ rings F2.528, F15.319 and F15.341.

6.2.1.7 *Glass*

One translucent blue globular bead (Guido Group 7iv) was recovered during the 2010 excavation season.

6.2.1.8 *Vitrified Material*

A very small quantity (34g) of vitrified material indicative of ironworking was recovered from trench 15. Two natural, iron-rich concretions and four fragments of unmodified bog iron ore (6370g) were also recovered, all from trench 2.

6.2.2 RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER WORK

6.2.2.1 The NMS team will undertake the preparation of a full catalogue of the small finds, integrating the results with the rest of the assemblage and producing a discussion of its significance. XRF analysis of the mould, copper alloy and shale objects will be undertaken. X-radiography of all iron objects and conservation on a selection of other objects has been undertaken by AOC Archaeology (see Appendix 1). Other work which will enhance the small finds reports is as follows:

- The bone and antler objects and working debris should be examined by an osteologist to identify species and anatomical element where possible.

- Geological identification of the worked stone, including pumice and lithics, is recommended; a wide range of stone types have been utilised and specialist study will allow a better understanding of sources.

- Some of the finds will require illustration (Appendix 2).

6.2.3 DISCUSSION

6.2.3.1 The small finds assemblage from excavations at High Pasture Cave in 2010 is a valuable addition to the rich assemblages recovered in previous seasons. The assemblage as a whole is typical of an Atlantic Scottish Iron Age site, consisting primarily of everyday items such as worked bone objects and cobble tools with a range of functions.

6.2.3.2 The objects recovered give an insight into the activities taking place on and around the site. For example, bone and antler working debris, spindle whorls and a small amount of iron working debris hint at some of the craft activities taking place, personal ornamentation can be seen from the fragments of cannel coal and steatite bangles, the glass bead, iron pins copper alloy ring, and food preparation is evidenced by quern stones.

6.2.3.3 The stand-out find of the season was the lyre-bridge fragment - a nationally important find and one which, along with finds from previous seasons, indicates rare and special objects, along with the more common everyday objects, were deliberately deposited at the site.

6.2.3.4 Although most of the finds from High Pasture Cave are œeverydayôtheir context on this unusual site is not. This will continue to be a key consideration of the post-excavation work as it progresses towards final publication.

OBJECTS REQUIRING CONSERVATION AND ANALYSIS

Small find No.	Material	Description	Recommendations
F15.316	Bone	Bone Comb Fragments x 2	Stabilise
F15.377	Bone	Bone Pin (Two Pieces)	Re-join if possible
F15.400	Bone	Antler Tine Handle (broken)	Stabilise if possible, very friable
F15.350	?Shale	Bangle Fragment	Stabilise and XRF
F15.362	?Shale	Bangle Fragment	Stabilise and XRF
F15.363	?Shale	Bangle Fragment	Stabilise and XRF
F15.364	?Shale	Bangle Fragment	Stabilise and XRF
F2.478	Ceramic	Ceramic Mould	Residue analysis and XRF
F15.319	CuA	Bronze Ring	Stabilise and XRF
F2.462	CuA	Bronze Strip Spiral Ring	Stabilise and XRF
F2.528	CuA	Bronze Chain Link	Stabilise and XRF
F21.10	CuA	Bronze Double-Link Chain	Stabilise and XRF
F15.318	Iron	Iron Dagger	X-ray, stabilise and cleaning
F15.337	Iron	Iron Crook-headed Pin	X-ray, stabilise and cleaning
F15.339	Iron	Iron Crook-headed Pin	X-ray, stabilise and cleaning
F15.344	Iron	Iron Ferrule	X-ray, stabilise and cleaning
F15.390	Iron	Iron Pin Shank?	X-ray, stabilise and cleaning
F15.395	Iron	Iron Crook-headed Pin	X-ray, stabilise and cleaning
F15.434	Iron	Iron Handle/ Fitting	X-ray, stabilise and cleaning
F2.482	Iron	Iron Awl	X-ray, stabilise and cleaning
F21.02	Iron	Iron Socketed Spear	X-ray, stabilise and cleaning
F21.03	Iron	Iron Concretion	X-ray, stabilise and cleaning
s.2.189	Organic	Organic material	Stabilise
s.2.190	Organic	Carbonised fibre mat/organic material	Stabilise
s.2187	Organic	Organic material	Stabilise
F15.389	Stone	Soapstone Spindle Whorl	Re-join if possible
F15.358	Wood	Wooden bridge of Musical Instrument	Stabilise
F2.527	Wood	Carbonised Worked Wood Frags	Stabilise
F2.551	Wood	Carbonised Worked Wood	Stabilise

Table 8: X-radiography and conservation has been undertaken

RECOMMENDATION FOR ILLUSTRATION

Small find No.	Material	Description
F15.316	Bone	Bone Comb Fragments x 2
F15.338	Bone	Antler Tine Handle
F15.360	Bone	Bone Pin Fragment
F15.386	Bone	Antler Plate with Two Bone Pegs
F15.388	Bone	Bone Point Fragment
F15.444	Bone	Bone Scraper
F2.500	Bone	Antler Plate (with bored holes)
F15.350	?Shale	Bangle Fragment
F15.319	CuA	Bronze Ring
F2.462	CuA	Bronze Strip Spiral Ring
F21.10	CuA	Bronze Double-Link Chain
F2.482	Iron	Awl
F15.318	Iron	Iron Dagger
F15.337	Iron	Iron Crook-headed pin
F15.339	Iron	Iron Crook-headed pin
F15.344	Iron	Iron Ferrule
F15.395	Iron	Iron Crook-headed pin
F15.434	Iron	Iron Handle/ Fitting
F21.02	Iron	Socketed Iron Spear
F15.382 *	Stone	Steatite Spindle Whorl
F15.382 *	Stone	Steatite Spindle Whorl (decorated)
F15.401	Stone	Whetstone (grooved)
F15.406	Stone	Steatite Bangle Fragment
F15.410	Stone	Pebble Grinder/Whetstone
F15.415	Stone	Steatite Spindle Whorl
F15.417	Stone	Steatite Abrader
F15.438	Stone	Stone Palette
F2.522	Stone	Steatite Spindle Whorl (unfinished?)
F15.358	Wood	Bridge of Musical Instrument

*Double-numbered

Table 9: Recommendations for ceramic vessel illustration (will be provided separately by the ceramic specialist)

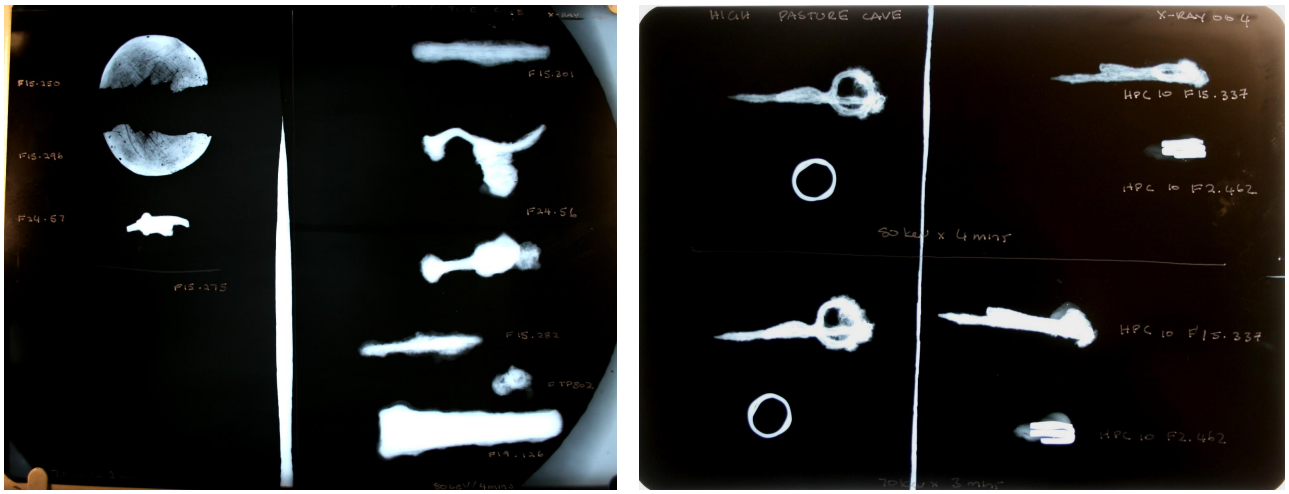

Plate 34 – X-ray images of copper alloy and iron objects from the 2010 excavations

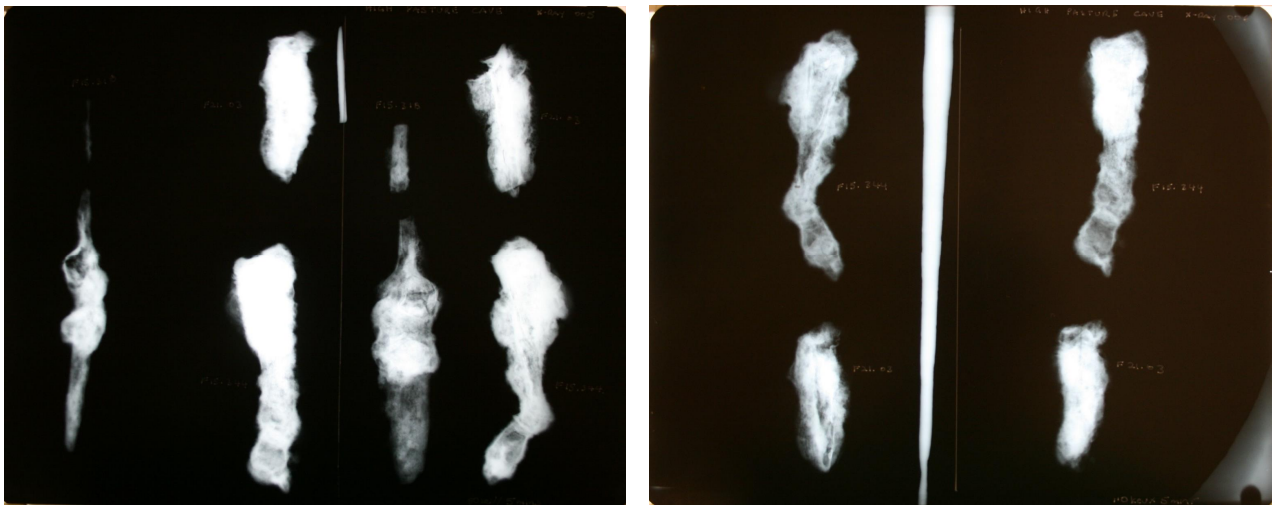

Plate 35 – X-ray images of iron objects from the 2010 excavations

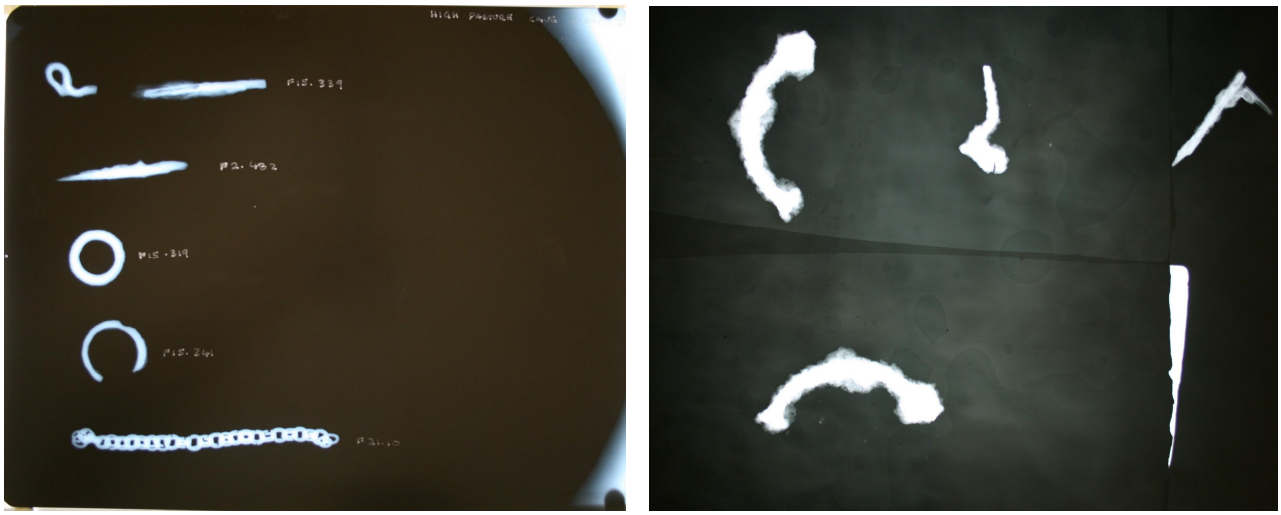

Plate 36 – X-ray images of copper alloy and iron objects from the 2010 excavations

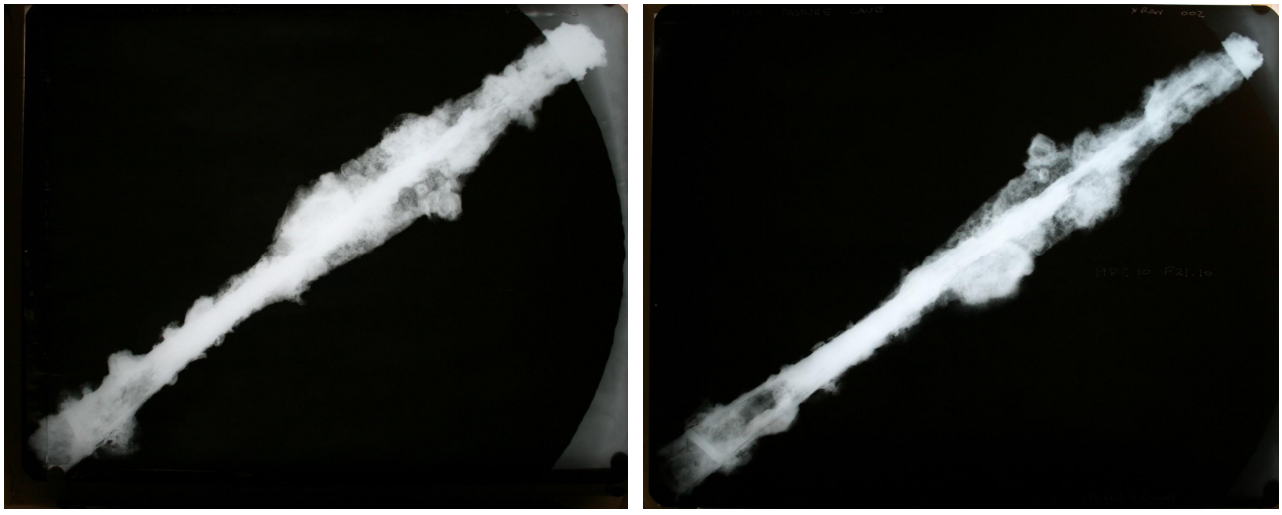

Plate 37 – X-ray images of socketed iron spear from the 2010 excavations

6.3 **High Pasture Cave & Environs Project: Report on the Pottery**

(Ann MacSween)

6.3.1 A total of 55 sherds of pottery representing an estimated 32 vessels were recovered from the 2010 excavations at High Pasture Cave. The sherds were recovered from Trenches 2, 15, 19 and 21.

6.3.2 All the pottery apart from the sherd from Trench 19, which is probably of Bronze Age date, appears to date to the Iron Age.

6.3.3 Further analysis and discussion of the assemblage will be carried out when the complete assemblage has been catalogued, including the assessment of the pottery from the test-pit evaluation of the sites within Strath Suardal. The full catalogue referring to all ceramics recovered during the 2010 fieldwork season can be found in Appendix 9 of this report, including the material recovered from the test-pitting evaluations in the wider landscape.

6.3.3.1 **Context Summaries**

Trench 2

Context 60
One sherd from one vessel. Organic temper.

Context 61
One sherd from one vessel, possible shoulder.

Context 62
Sherd from the flat part of a base. Organic temper.

Context 63
Two sherds from two vessels, one from the flat part of the base.

Context 65
Six sherds from five vessels. All have organic temper and four of the vessels have rock in addition. One vessel (V359) has a plain rim and a slightly inverted profile.

Context 66
19 sherds from five vessels. All are untempered apart from one which is tempered with organics. One vessel (V363) is fine-walled with a tapered inturned rim.

Trench 15

Context 8
20 sherds from 12 vessels. Six of the vessels have organic temper. The pottery probably dates to the Iron Age. One sherd has a dimpled boss. One rim sherd is represented, a plain rim from a short-necked vessel.

Trench 19

Context 42
Four sherds from four vessels. One of the vessels, V383, is decorated with comb-impressed chevron decoration. All the vessels have small amounts of rock temper.

Trench 21

Context 9
One sherd from one vessel, decorated with an applied boss.

6.3.3.2 **Catalogue – High Pasture Cave**

Trench 2

V359 Context 2.65; Find 2.496 (rim); Find 2.497 (base)
Plain rim and basal sherd (flat base) from a straight-sided vessel with N-shaped coil junctions. The exterior surface has vertical striations from shaping the vessel. The fabric is fine sandy clay with organics and occasional large rock fragments which has fired hard and is grey with brown margins. Both surfaces are sooted. Th 9mm; Dia 140mm; Wt 121g
V363 Context 2.66; Find 2.516
Rim, inverted at the lip. Coil constructed ï unsmoothed coil junctions in the interior. The exterior surface is combed. The fabric is fine sandy clay which has fired hard and is grey with a red interior surface. Exterior sooted, patches of residue in the interior. Th 8mm; Wt 20g

Trench 15

V370 Context 15.08A; Find 15.328
Plain rim from a vessel with a short neck. The excess clay has been folded to the interior. The fabric is fine sandy clay with organics which has fired hard and is grey with a red exterior margin. Th 7mm; Wt 10g

V372 Context 15.08; Find 15.314
Body sherd decorated with a raised boss, dimpled in the interior, with two fingernail marks, probably from where it has been shaped. The exterior surface is smoothed. The fabric is sandy clay which has fired hard and is grey with a red exterior margin. Th 6mm; Wt 6g

V379
Plain rim, excess folded to the interior. The exterior surface is smoothed. The fabric is sandy clay which has fired hard and is grey with brown surfaces. Th 6mm; Wt 4g

Trench 19

V383 Context 19.42; Find 19.158
Body sherd. Exterior surface smoothed and decorated with comb-impressed herringbone decoration. The fabric is fine sandy clay with c10% small rock fragments which has fired hard and is grey with a red exterior margin. Th 10mm; Wt 12g

Trench 21

V384 Context 21.09; Find 21.05
Body sherd decorated with a raised boss. Exterior surface smoothed. The fabric is fine sandy clay with c10% small rock fragments which has fired hard and is grey with red margins. Th 6mm; Wt 19g

6.3.3.3 **Catalogue – Landscape Evaluations (Ceramics for illustration)**

Site 121: Context 1.2; Find 1.3
Thin body sherd with rounded edges and the beginnings of a perforation ï possible shaping into a bead. The fabric is grey. Th 4mm; Wt 1g

Site 121: Context 2.2; Find 2.2
Everted rim with a flat lip. The exterior surface is smoothed. The fabric is fine sandy clay which has fired hard and is grey. Th 5mm; Wt 2g

Site 121: Context 1.1; Find 1.1
Necked vessel with a flattened, splayed rim. Possible decoration along interior lip. Exterior surface smoothed. The fabric is fine sandy clay which has fired hard and is grey. Th 4mm; Wt 80g

Site 117: Context 1.2; Find 1.1
Necked vessel with a plain rim. The fabric is sandy clay which has fired hard and is red. Exterior sooted. Th 6mm; Wt 3g

Site 118: Context 1.3; Find 1.1 and 1.2
Plain rim from a vessel with a 28mm long neck. 17mm below the lip of the rim is a 9mm deep cordon. The fabric is fine sandy clay which has fired hard and is red. Light sooting on the exterior. Th 6mm; Wt 18g

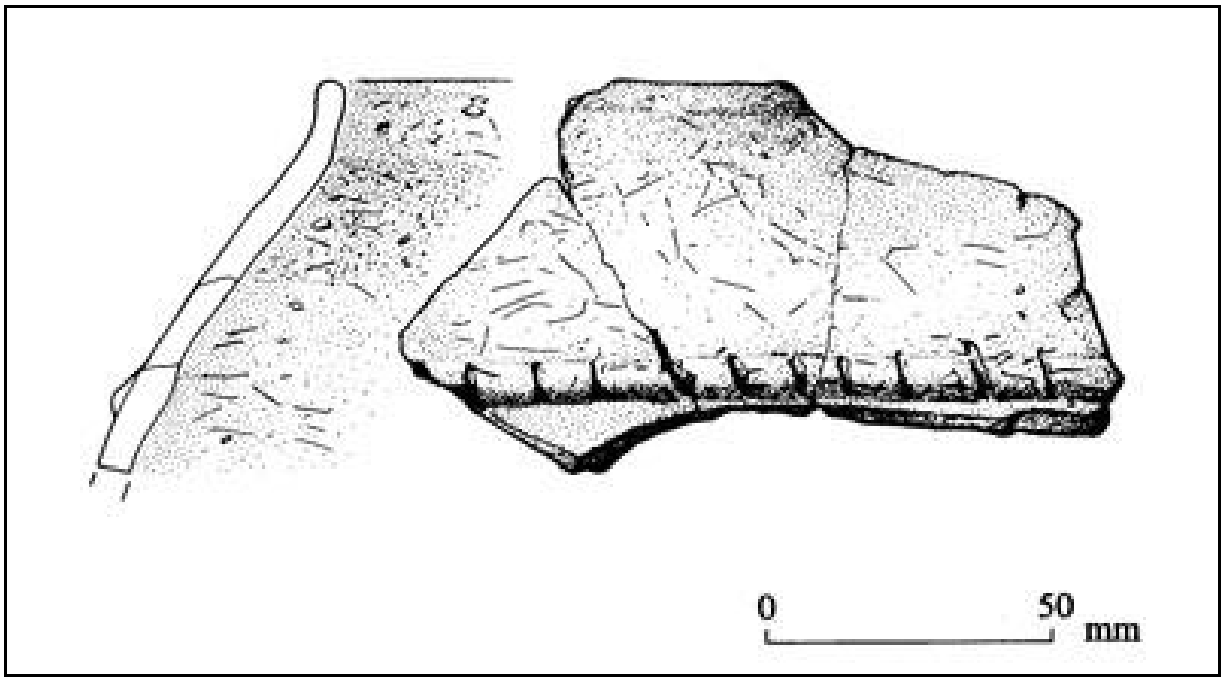

Figure 17 – Re-fitting ceramic sherds from the High Pasture Cave site

6.4 Fire-Cracked Stone and Preliminary Analysis of Stone Tools

(Fiona McGibbon ï University of Edinburgh/National Museums Scotland)

6.4.1 Large quantities of fire-cracked stone, coarse pebble tools and quern stones have been recovered from the excavations at the High Pasture Cave site during the 2010 fieldwork season. Samples of these materials are currently undergoing analysis by Fiona McGibbon at the University of Edinburgh, along with analysis of the extensive stone tool assemblage from previous seasons of excavation. Although granite cobbles and larger boulders (granite and sandstone) have been affected by the use of heat in some form at the site, much of the fire-cracked stone is derived from beach pebble deposits. Comprising sandstone, granite and basaltic water-worn pebbles, the results of preliminary investigations indicate that the stone was transported to the site from the beach at Camas Malag, which is situated around 1.25km to the south. Major research questions resulting from the study of this material will include the choice of stone for use in cooking and other processes identified at the site, and an examination of the more general processes that have utilised stone in its varying forms at the site.

6.4.2 A major aspect of the geological research into stone objects recovered from the site will also focus on steatite and shale/cannel coal. Waste material in the form of flakes and rough-outs, and finished objects such as spindle whorls and bracelet/armlet fragments have been recovered from the High Pasture Cave site. Raw material sources for steatite have been tentatively identified in the Glenelg and Auchtertyre areas of Lochalsh on the adjacent Mainland, while deposits of shale exist in the north of Skye (although it is not yet certain if this local source of material was of sufficient quality to manufacture items such as bangles). Analysis will be undertaken to verify these deposits and compare the raw materials with the finished objects recovered on site.

6.5 Osteological Analysis of Bone and Antler Artefacts

(Julia Gerken ï University of Edinburgh/National Museums Scotland)

6.5.1 Julia Gerken of the University of Edinburgh is currently undertaking a detailed analysis of the extensive assemblage of bone and antler tools from the High Pasture Cave site, and their associated manufacturing waste, with the aim of identifying these materials to species and bone type. Julia has also worked on these types of materials recovered from the site of Mine Howe in Orkney, which will enable us to draw potential comparisons in the selection and use of these materials during the Atlantic Iron Age in Scotland.

6.6 Analysis of Ferrous and Non-Ferrous Metalworking

(Gemma Cruickshanks ï University of Edinburgh/National Museums Scotland)

6.6.1 Material relating to metalworking activity at the High Pastures site has been found within many of the excavated contexts at High Pasture Cave, including from the trenches excavated in 2010. This included metalworking residues including slag deposits, hearth bases, hammer scale and small iron sphericules. Metalworking residues relating to the manufacture and working of copper-alloy have also been recovered including slag deposits, hammer scale, stone crucible fragments and a possible ceramic tuyere.

5.4.1 These materials have been submitted to the National Museums of Scotland where Gemma Cruickshanks is undertaking the analysis of the material, as a part of a wider review of metalworking in the Atlantic Iron Age of Scotland.

5.4.2 Preliminary results have highlighted the presence of iron ores and complex copper/iron ores within the metalworking residues, while XRF analyses of the copper ores show high zinc content. The evidence for hot working of copper alloys results from the presence of hammer scale, while analysis suggests the alloys include tin bronze (Cu ï Sn) and minor elements including Zinc (Zn), Arsenic (As) and Antimony (Sb).

5.4.3 Analysis of metalworking residues also suggests that iron working including iron smelting and iron smithing are taking place at the High Pastures site. The residues include iron slag (Iron Oxide rich) and hammer scale. Results of this work will be included in the final site publication.

6.7 **Analysis of Human Remains**

(Laura Sinfield ï University of Edinburgh)

6.7.1 A preliminary analysis of the human remains recovered from the top of the backfilled stairwell at High Pasture Cave was carried out in 2005/06 (Birch *et al*, 2006: 98-102). A full study of these remains is now underway after which the results will be presented in the final site publication. Additional fragments of human bone, human teeth and some partially burnt human skull fragments have also been recovered between 2006 and 2010, and this material will be analysed by Laura Sinfield and Kath McSweeney. The results of this analysis will also be presented in the final site publication.

6.8 **Isotope Analysis – Human Bone**

(Janet Montgomery ï University of Durham, Jane Evans ï NERC Isotope Geosciences Laboratory, and Mandy Jay ï University of Durham)

6.8.1 The four teeth analysed from the female inhumation at the High Pasture Cave show only small variations in their lead, oxygen and strontium compositions. This suggests that her diet and place of residence did not change substantially from before birth up to approximately sixteen years of age.

6.8.2 A full report on the isotope analysis of the human and animal remains will be published in the final site report.

6.9 **High Pasture Cave: The Carbonised Wooden Artefacts**

(Anne Crone ï AOC Archaeology Group)

6.9.1 INTRODUCTION

6.9.1.1 The assemblage consisted of nine small finds of carbonised wood. The function of some of the finds are obvious, ie the lyre bridge (15.358) and the withies (15.351) but the bulk of the assemblage consisted of flat fragments of carbonised wood, many of which were very similar to each other. In all 29 flat fragments were contained within 5 small find groups

(Table 1). Using the alignment of the grain and surface features, the conservator, Pieta Greaves was able to join together 12 of the flat fragments. This composite object is referred to as 15.353-6 as it includes fragments from all these small find groups.

6.9.1.2 Table **10** lists the fragments remaining in the original finds groups. Each group is described individually below. SF15.353-6 is described first as this is the key object in the assemblage and it is clear that many of the other fragments remaining in the original finds groups belong to this object although they cannot be joined to it.

NB: The second assemblages of flat, carbonised fragments found during wet-sieving have not been examined and are therefore not discussed in this report. Their analysis may provide insights into the nature of some of the objects discussed here; to that extent this report is provisional.

6.9.2 CATALOGUE

SF15.353-6; 12 fragments have been assembled to form an incomplete stave-like object at least 130 mm long and at least 70 mm in width. The board tapers in thickness along its length from 9 mm to 6 mm but its thickness remains regular across its width. The object has been made of alder (*Alnus glutinosa*). The grain runs down its length and the growth-rings lie tangentially across the thickness; this indicates that it has been fashioned from the inner face of a chord cleft of a log. It is also gently curved along its length; the óinnerô surface of the curved object is relatively smooth apart from a series of faint but sharp cuts which run tangentially across the grain, mainly towards the thicker end of the object. The óouterô surface is crazed and has spalled off in places. One edge follows the grain and is remarkably straight suggesting that this may be an original edge.

SF15.32; This finds group consists of four small fragments, the largest of which is 27 x 29 mm across. They vary between 5 and 7 mm in thickness and all display a pronounced curvature. These are fragments of a wooden vessel fashioned from a *Sorbus* species, probably rowan, or mountain ash. The largest fragment (d) has faint striae on the outer surface indicating that it was probably lathe-turned. The varying alignment of the grain on the fragments indicates that the vessel was fashioned from a half-log in such a way that the grain runs across the width of the vessel, the standard means of conversion for lathe-turned vessels. None of the fragments join together but the alignment of grain shows that (b) came from the side wall while (a), (c) and (d) came from near the base of the vessel.

SF15.351; This finds group consists of seven fragments of carbonised roundwood, of which three join together to form withy (a) and two join together to form withy (b). Withies (a) and (b) and the remaining two fragments were all identified as hazel (*Corylus avellana*). Withy (a) was 52 mm long and 24 mm in diameter. A single oblique chopmark down one side fashioned the tip. Withy (b) was 59 mm long and 21 mm in diameter. Two oblique chopmarks on opposing faces fashioned the tip to a chisel edge. There is no evidence of buckling at the tip which can be caused by insertion into the ground or sillbeam, so these are most probably withies rather than stakes.

The other two fragments are both 21 mm in diameter.

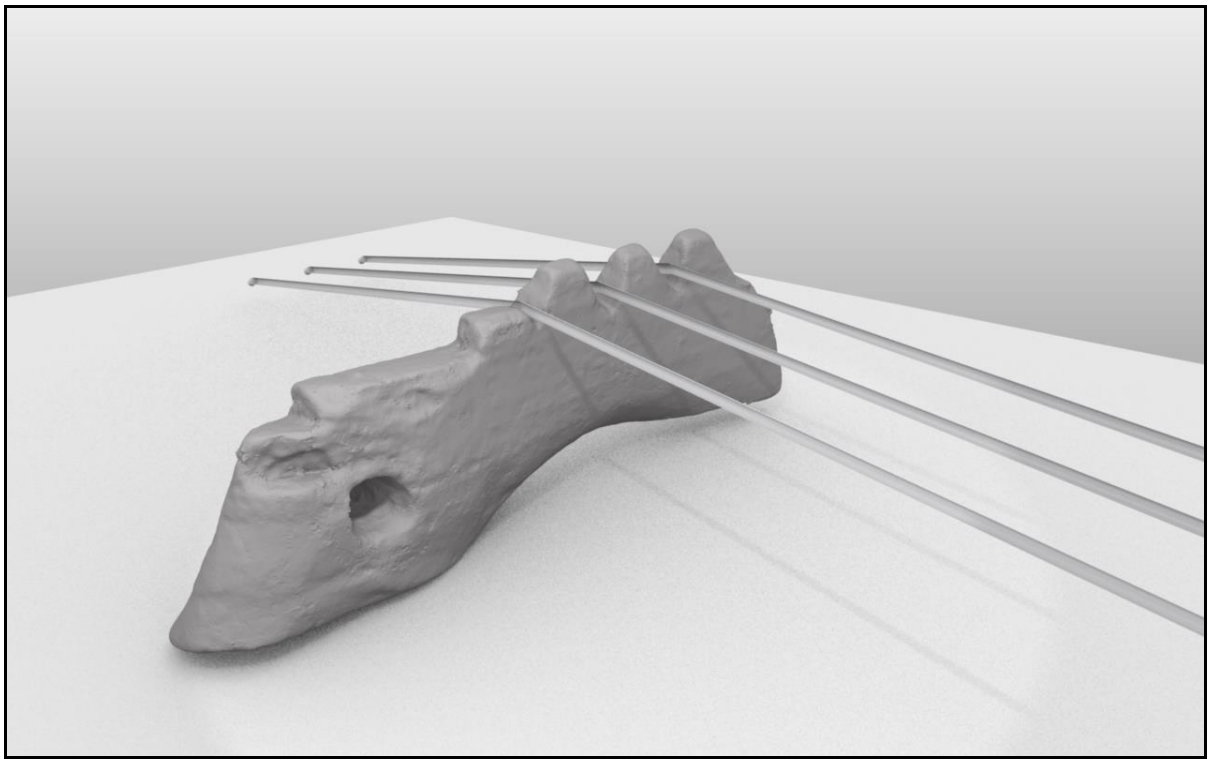

Plate 38 – Laser scan of lyre bridge F15.358 showing location of strings

SF15.352; This finds group consists of seven fragments, all flat and regular in cross-section, with the exception of two small fragments which are more amorphous.

(a) is probably a component of SF15.353-6. It is alder and the growth-rings lie tangentially across its thickness. It also bears the distinctive cuts on one face. The fragment is 30 mm wide and 20 mm deep and is 10 mm thick.

Although similar in morphology, ie flat and regular in cross-section, four of the other fragments (b-e) may come from another object because their conversion is different. They are similar in thickness to the components of SF15.353-6, between 8 and 10 mm, but the growth-rings are aligned at right angles to the faces, as if radially-split from the trunk. One fragment was identified as alder.

SF15.353; This finds group consists of two flat fragments which join together to form a piece 44 mm x 18 mm and 6 mm in width. This is almost certainly a component of SF15.353-6; it is alder and the growth-rings lie tangentially across its thickness. Given its thickness it probably came from the thinner end of the object.

SF15.354; This finds group consists of four fragments, none of which clearly belong together.

(a) is a flat piece of alder, 21 x 39 mm across and 9 mm thick. The growth-rings are more radially-aligned than tangential but it is probably a component of SF15.353-6. (d) is almost certainly a component of SF15.353-6. Measuring 39 x 30 mm and 10 mm thick it is made of alder, its growth-rings are tangentially aligned and it has shallow knife cuts on one surface. (b) is flat piece of rowan, 36 x 38 mm across and 10 mm thick. (c) is a more amorphous piece of alder, 15 x 17 mm across. It is roughly triangular in cross-section, two original

surfaces forming a rounded right-angle while the third face is broken. One of the faces is aligned with the grain of the wood; it is possibly a rim fragment.

Table 10: the carbonised wooden artefacts

SF no.	Description	Frag no.	Species	Component of 15.353 - 6
15.32	turned bowl frags x4	a-d	*Sorbus* sp.	
15.351	withy frags x 7		*Corylus avellana*	
15.352	flat frags x 7	a-g	*Alnus glutinosa*	*
15.353	flat frags x 2	a-b	*Alnus glutinosa*	**
15.353 - 6	flat frags x 12	a-p	*Alnus glutinosa*	
15.354	flat frags x 3	a, d b	*Alnus glutinosa* *Sorbus* sp.	**
	?rim	c	*Alnus glutinosa*	
15.355	flat frags x 4	a, b, d c	*Alnus glutinosa* *Sorbus* sp.	***
15.356	flat frag x 1		*Alnus glutinosa*	*
15.357	split & bent roundwood		*Corylus avellana*	
15.358	lyre bridge		*Quercus* sp.	

SF15.355; This finds group consists of four flat fragments.

(a) and (b) are probably components of SF15.353-6. Both are alder, 11 mm thick and display the tangentially-aligned growth-rings characteristic of that object. They also display the distinctive cuts on one face. They measure 33 x 42 mm and 17 x 36 mm respectively. (d) is also a likely component; it is alder and displays tangentially-aligned growth-rings although it does not display any cuts. It is 44 x 41 mm across and 9 mm thick

(c) is fragment of rowan, 25 x 28 mm across and 9 mm thick. It displays some curvature across its width.

SF15.356; This finds group now consists of a single fragment of alder which is probably a component of SF15.353-6. It is 36 x 39 mm across and 8 mm thick. It displays tangentially-aligned growth-rings and cuts on one face.

SF15.357; This find consists of a length of hazel roundwood, 13 mm in diameter which has been split in half and bent around a square or rectangular object while still green, so that an angle has been formed by the inner edge of the twig. The surviving arms of the angle are 17 mm and 20mm.

SF15.358; The lyre bridge has been fashioned from a radially-split lath of oak (*Quercus* sp.) so that the grain runs along the width of the object. It stands 20 mm high and is roughly triangular in cross-section, tapering from 10 mm at the foot to 2 mm at the tip of the string grooves. The pad of the foot is oval in shape, 22 mm x 10 mm, and angled to one side; this appears to be part of the design as there is no evidence that the carbonised wood has spalled off. The base arches gently upwards from the foot, and the undersurface has been carefully rounded so that the bridge is teardrop-shaped in cross-section at its central point. The bridge is incomplete; one end has been broken off and there is damage to the upper ridge at the surviving end. The surviving fragment is 51 mm wide but assuming symmetry at the midpoint of the arch, the bridge would have been 74 mm wide. At the complete end, a small hole 3 mm in diameter has been drilled through the thickness of the object; x-rays show that the hole is shaped like a sand-timer indicating that it had been cut out from both faces. There are three string grooves on the surviving fragment.

6.9.3 SUMMARY

6.9.3.1 Of the 29 flat fragments retrieved from Context 15, 21 are components of a single artefact referred to here as SF15.353-6, a stave-like object which has been converted out of an alder log. The thickness of some of the additional fragments indicates that they come from either the thicker end (ie SF15.355 (a) and (b) which are 11 mm thick) or the thinner end (ie SF15.353 which is 6 mm thick). Although they do not join their inclusion adds to the overall surviving dimensions of the board, making it at least 181 mm long and tapering from at least 11 mm to 6 mm in thickness. The faint cutmarks visible on one surface may have resulted from the fashioning of the board; despite the charring it is clear that the surfaces have been smoothed and the regularity in thickness across the width of the object suggests that it has been skilfully worked.

6.9.3.2 Despite being fashioned from alder and of similar thickness to SF15.353-6 the more radially-aligned conversion of SF15.352 (b ï e) suggests that this group may represent a second board-like artefact.

6.9.3.3 SF15.354(b) and SF15.355(c) clearly represent a separate artefact. These two fragments of rowan join to form a piece 63 mm long and 38 mm wide. They are fashioned from the same species as the lathe-turned vessel fragments in SF15.32 but are much thicker, 9 ï 10 mm in contrast to 5-7 mm. The grain runs along the length of the conjoined piece so they could feasibly represent the base of the same vessel, although there is none of the curvature through the length that one might expect if this was the case.

6.9.3.4 In summary, there are at least five artefacts, and possibly seven present in the disparate assemblage of carbonised wooden fragments. The five definite artefacts are;

SF15.32	*a lathe-turned bowl of rowan, possibly including SF15.354(b) & SF15.355(c)*
SF15.351	*two withies of hazel*
SF15.353-6	*a board-like artefact of alder*
SF15.357	*a split & bent length of hazel twig*
SF15.358	*the lyre bridge*

and the possible artefacts are;

SF15.352 (b-e) a board-like artefact of alder
SF15.354(b) & 355(c) a board-like artefact of rowan

6.9.3.5 The incomplete nature of SF15.353-6 makes it difficult to speculate about its function, but its method of conversion and finish suggests skilful manufacture. More insights about its function may arise from analysis of the carbonised fragments found during wet sieving.

7. ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS

7.1 General

7.1.1 Environmental analysis conducted at the site falls into two main categories and includes preliminary work on the morphology of High Pasture Cave (Birch *et al*, 2004: 20-27) and the surrounding landscape, and the analysis of the environmental data recovered from the excavations at the site. The final report relating to the cave morphology survey will be included in the major publication of the High Pasture Cave site. Analysis of the environmental data builds on the preliminary work undertaken between 2004 and 2009 and includes materials recovered from the site in 2010.

7.2 Analysis of Ecofacts

7.2.1 Large samples of ecofacts have been recovered from the excavations at the High Pasture Cave site between 2003 and 2010. The material from 2003 generally comprises disturbed archaeological deposits from Bone Passage, while materials deriving from the excavations in Bone Passage between 2004 and 2010, and materials recovered from the surface excavations between 2005 and 2010, have produced a wide range of samples and deposits on which post-excavation analysis is taking place. Preliminary results of the analyses are discussed in the following section of this report. Data resulting from the full post-excavation analysis will be presented in the final publication of the site.

7.3 Analysis of the Animal Bone

(Carrie Drew & Peter Rowley-Conwy ï University of Durham)

7.3.1 In 2005 an analysis was undertaken on the faunal remains collected from Bone Passage at High Pasture Cave between 2002 and 2004, as the basis for a MA dissertation by Carrie Drew of the University of Durham (Drew, 2005 and Birch *et al*, 2006). This study quantified earlier observations that highlighted the unusual composition of the assemblage, in particular its predominance of pig remains (Rowley-Conwy, 2003), and also provided further evidence for unusual butchery practices at the High pasture cave complex. The study identified potential feasting activity at the site and confirmed that the faunal assemblage represents a deposition unlike any other identified from Iron Age Scotland. These observations, combined with other archaeological findings at High Pasture Cave such as the evidence for metalworking, a deposit of human remains in the blocked entrance and other examples of artefact deposition, has helped to emphasise the importance and unique nature of the site (Birch *et al*, 2005).

7.3.2 In 2005, excavations to investigate the relationship between the surface features and the cave (Bone Passage) began in Trenches 2 and 3, with a focus on examining the stairwell that linked the two together. Carrie Drew undertook additional analysis of the faunal assemblage recovered from the site in 2005, so that direct comparisons could be made between the material recovered from the cave and from surface deposits (Birch *et al*, 2007:83-91).

7.3.3 Faunal material collected during the excavations at the High Pastures site between 2006 and 2010 are currently undergoing analysis by Carrie Drew at the University of Durham, and results from this work will be published in due course.

7.3.4 In addition to the analysis of the animal bone for species and butchery, Amanda Jay of the University of Durham has carried out isotopic studies of the animal teeth and bone, along with data from the human remains from the High Pasture Cave site, in order to look at diet. Results relating to this work can be found in the 2006 Data Structure Report (Birch *et al*, 2007: 112-13).

7.4 Analysis of Charred Plant Remains

(Carrie Drew, Emma Horton, Peter Rowley-Conwy & Mike Church ï University of Durham)

7.4.1 The preliminary analysis of the burnt plant remains at the High Pasture Cave site was initially carried out by Emma Horton on samples recovered from the site between 2004 and 2005, from archaeological deposits excavated in the cave (Birch et al, 2010:56-67). The analysis indicated the remarkable purity of the samples of cereal grain recovered, with very few weed seeds in the sample, and even less chaff parts, with culm nodes and bases only being recovered from three contexts and making up less than 1% of the total assemblage. Another point is the great variation in the concentrations of the grain assemblages depending on context.

7.4.2 Emma suggested that the substantial barley deposits in contexts C101-103 in Bone Passage may be seen as indicative of deliberate deposition, as grain caches of this size cannot be accounted for by cooking or similar accidents alone. There are a number of possible explanations for this deposition of grain. These are storage in pits or similar, and deposition of feasting waste and ritual offerings, or a similar form of activity.

7.4.3 Bulk samples, flot samples and other deposits recovered from the site between 2005 and 2010 are awaiting further analysis at the University of Durham. This work will now be completed by Carrie Drew, with the assistance of Mike Church, with the resulting data-set presented in the final publication of the High Pasture Cave site.

7.5 Analysis of Burnt Bone

(Kathleen McSweeney and Sheena Fraser)

7.5.1 Detailed reports on the burnt bone assemblage recovered from the High Pasture Cave site between 2004 and 2007 were published in full in the 2006 and 2007 Data Structure Reports (Birch *et al*, 2007: 93-100 & Birch *et al*, 2008: 58-68), while a third interim report was published in the 2009 Data Structure Report (Birch *et al*, 2010: 67-75).

7.5.2 The results of the reports indicated that no human bone was identified within the assemblages and that identified species present included pig, sheep/goat, cattle, red deer and dog (represented by a burnt molar tooth). Un-burnt bone fragments and teeth were also identified within the assemblages; the teeth including a molar and incisor from Otter and a canine from a Polecat.

7.5.3 The burnt bone material was found to be very fragmentary with no complete bones identified and the pattern of burning was found to be consistent throughout the contexts examined. The burnt bone identified most likely relates to the products of cooking, waste disposal, and the possible use of the bone as fuel. Fragments of burnt bone that could be assigned to skeletal element have modification marks in the form of cuts, scrapes, chops and/or pits, indicating butchery of the animals.

7.5.4 Material resulting from excavations at the High Pasture Cave site during the 2009 and 2010 fieldwork seasons is currently being assessed by Sheena Fraser and Kath McSweeney and a full catalogued report will be presented in the final site publication.

7.6 **Analysis of Fish and Shellfish**

(Ruby Ceron-Carrasco ï University of Edinburgh)

7.6.1 Analysis of the fish and shellfish assemblage recovered from the High Pasture Cave site is currently being processed by Ruby Ceron-Carrasco at the University of Edinburgh. Preliminary analysis of fish and shellfish assemblage recovered between 2003 and 2005 can be found in the 2004 and 2005 Data Structure Reports (Birch *et al*, 2005: 51-55; Birch *et al*, 2006: 62-64).

7.6.2 Results of the analysis of the fish bone elements showed at least five taxa that were identified to species including herring, saithe, mackerel, tuna and salmon. The marine mollusc remains are represented by periwinkles, limpet, common mussel, common oyster, king scallop, common whelk and common otter shell.

7.6.3 The final report relating to the analysis of fish and shellfish remains from the High Pasture Cave site will be presented in the final publication.

7.7 **Analysis of Charcoal**

(Mike Cressey ï CFA Archaeology Ltd)

7.7.1 Analysis of charcoal samples has been carried out by Mike Cressey of CFA Archaeology Ltd, results of which were presented in the 2004 and 2005 Data Structure Reports (Birch *et al*, 2005:49-50; Birch *et al*, 2006:58-61).

7.7.2 Results of the analysis indicated that wood procured for fuel comprised a range of species that are native to Western Scotland including hazel, birch, alder, willow and pine. The presence of holly in Scottish charcoal assemblages is rare (holly is insect-pollinated and is therefore not represented in pollen diagrams), but it would have been well-suited to the more sheltered valleys on Skye during the prehistoric period. It is anticipated that additional species will be added to this list with further analysis of the extensive charcoal assemblage recovered from the site between 2006 and 2010.

7.7.3 Analysis of the assemblage so far has also recovered evidence of modification of some of the wood prior to burning, in the form of cutting and trimming marks. The full analysis of the charcoal assemblage recovered from the High Pasture Cave site will be presented in the final publication.

7.8 Sediment Analysis and Micromorphology

(Jo McKenzie ï University of Bradford)

7.8.1 During the 2006 fieldwork season key sections and contexts were sampled by Ian Simpson and Jo MacKenzie for micromorphology analysis. Kubiena tin samples were extracted from the deep sections in Trench 2, from the Trench 1 section in Bone Passage and from the base of the burnt mound/spreads in Trench 9. The processing of these samples was undertaken during 2007 and the results were published in full in the 2007 Data Structure Report (Birch *et al*, 2008). Additional Kubiena tin and bulk sediment samples were recovered from the High Pasture Cave site between 2007 and 2010, and these samples will be analyzed during the 2012 and 2013 post-excavation seasons at the University of Bradford. The final results relating to this detailed study will be published within the final site report.

7.8.2 Thin sections recovered from the Kubiena tin samples, along with the relative bulk samples, will be analyzed to reveal the composition of the midden and ash deposits, provide details on the types of fire and fuel used in cooking and any industrial processes such as metalworking, compare small particle rock samples within the deposits with the local/background geology, and to look at the possibilities of periodic use of the site through the analysis of microscopic laminations in stratigraphy that may indicate deposition and abandonment events.

7.8.3 In particular, we are interested in the overall use of fire at the High Pastures site, a process that appears to dominate many of the activities identified within the trenches excavated at the surface so far. Local fuel resources were a basic necessity of life for early societies, providing light, warmth, the possibility of cooking food and allowing a range of metalworking processes. Fuel ash residues associated with these activities offer the opportunity to consider the role of fuel resources in discussions of site function and landscape resource utilization in changing social and environmental contexts.

8. RADIOCARBON DATING PROGRAMME AND PRELIMINARY SITE PHASING

8.1 Radiocarbon Dating Programme and Results

8.1.1 A total of 81 radiocarbon dates have so far been processed on charcoal, burnt plant remains and bone samples recovered from key contexts and features at the High Pastures site and structures evaluated within the wider landscape of Strath Suardal (70 x dates from the High Pasture Cave site; 1 x date from Uamh an T-Sill; and 10 x dates from structures test-pitted in Strath Suardal). The samples were submitted to the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre (SUERC) at East Kilbride, Scotland.

8.1.2 The samples were selected and identified by specialists working on the respective assemblages before despatch to SUERC, while the overall process was guided and funded by Historic Scotland.

8.1.3 The results of the radiocarbon assays are listed below in conventional years BP (before 1950 AD), while the error is expressed at the one sigma level of confidence. The calibrated age ranges are determined from the University of Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration programme (OxCal3). The calibrated dates given below are from the 95.4% probability range, except where otherwise stated, expressed at the two sigma level of confidence.

8.1.4 **Results**

8.1.4.1 The results listed below are grouped by trench number and are also identified by context number where applicable. The sample material and identification is also shown. Where possible, samples used for dating have also been assigned to individual site features.

8.1.4.2 Trench 1 ï Bone Passage (cave)

Laboratory Code:	Context:	Feature:	Material:	Radiocarbon Age BP:	Calibrated Age at (95.4% probability)
SUERC-2435 GU-11874	C101	-	Bone ï Pig	2195±40	390BC ï 160BC
SUERC-14934 GU-15521	C101	-	Charcoal ï Corylus avellana	2310±40	510BC ï 200BC
SUERC-23622 GU-18573	C104	-	Burnt Grain ï Hordeum	2130±35	210BC ï 40BC
SUERC-23639 GU-18584	C106	-	Burnt Grain ï Hordeum	2395±35	550BC ï 390BC
SUERC-14935 GU-15522	C109	-	Charcoal ï Corylus avellana	2550±40	810BC ï 530BC
SUERC-14938 GU-15525	C109	-	Bone ï Pig	2490±40	780BC ï 410BC

8.1.4.3 Trench 6 ï Bone Passage (cave)

Laboratory Code:	Context:	Feature:	Material:	Radiocarbon Age BP:	Calibrated Age at (95.4% probability)
SUERC-12276 GU-14658	C604	-	Charcoal ï Corylus	2405±35	750BC ï 390BC
SUERC-28050 GU-20959	C605	-	Burnt Grain ï Hordeum	2150±35	260BC ï 50BC
SUERC-28067 GU-20971	C606	-	Burnt Grain ï Hordeum	2420±30	560BC ï 400BC
SUERC-23624 GU-18575	C606	-	Burnt Grain ï Hordeum	2505±35	800BC ï 510BC
SUERC-12277 GU-14659	C608	-	Charcoal ï Corylus	2195±35	380BC ï 170BC
SUERC-23625 GU-18576	C608	-	Burnt Grain ï Hordeum	2495±35	790BC ï 500BC

8.1.4.4 Trench 17 ï Bone Passage (cave)

Laboratory Code:	Context:	Feature:	Material:	Radiocarbon Age BP:	Calibrated Age at (95.4% probability)
SUERC-23631 GU-18579	C17.03	-	Charcoal ï Betula	2110±35	210BC ï 40BC
SUERC-28056 GU-2962	C17.03	-	Burnt Grain ï Hordeum	2130±35	210BC ï 40BC
SUERC-23632	C17.06	-	Corylus Shell	2455±35	670BC ï 410BC

GU-18580					
SUERC-28051 GU-20960	C17.06	-	Burnt Grain ï Hordeum	2460±30	670BC ï 410BC
SUERC-23633 GU-18581	C17.09	-	Charcoal ï Corylus	2985±35	1320BC ï 1110BC

8.1.4.5 Cave ï Bone Passage and Main Stream Passage (cow deposits)

Laboratory Code:	Context:	Feature:	Material:	Radiocarbon Age BP:	Calibrated Age at (95.4% probability)
SUERC-14939 GU-15526	C012	F001	Bone ï Cow	2110±40	350BC ï 30BC
SUERC-14940 GU-15527	C001/5	-	Bone ï Cow	2160±40	370BC ï 90BC

8.1.4.6 Trench 2 Extensions ï Stairwell Entrance

Laboratory Code:	Context:	Feature:	Material:	Radiocarbon Age BP:	Calibrated Age at (95.4% probability)
SUERC-12281 GU-14663	C252	F223	Charcoal ï Corylus	2115±35	350BC ï 40BC
SUERC-14937 GU-15524	C244	F223	Charcoal ï Corylus	2115±40	360BC ï 30BC
SUERC-14945 GU-15529	C244	F223	Human Bone ï right femur	1965±40	50BC ï 130AD
SUERC-14946 GU-15530	C244	F223	Human Bone ï left humerus	1890±40	20AD ï 230AD

8.1.4.7 Trench 2 ï Forecourt Area (surface)

Laboratory Code:	Context:	Feature:	Material:	Radiocarbon Age BP:	Calibrated Age at (95.4% probability)
SUERC-12278 GU-14660	C205	F207	Charcoal ï Betula	2265±35	400BC ï 200BC
SUERC-28057 GU-20964	C205	F207	Corylus Shell	2335±35	520BC ï 350BC
SUERC-12279 GU-14661	C208	-	Charcoal ï Pinus sylvestis	2165±35	370BC ï 100BC
SUERC-12280 GU-14662	C234	F218	Charcoal ï Corylus	2425±35	750BC ï 400BC
SUERC-14944 GU-15528	C203	F204	Bone ï Pig	2275±40	410BC ï 200BC
SUERC-14936 GU-15523	C203	-	Charcoal ï Betula	2280±40	410BC ï 200BC
SUERC-28052 GU-20961	C215B	F226	Burnt Grain ï Hordeum	2145±35	260BC ï 50BC
SUERC-28058 GU-20965	C226	F223	Charcoal ï Corylus	2475±35	770BC ï 480BC
SUERC-12282 GU-14664	C302	-	Charcoal ï Corylus	2155±35	360BC ï 50BC
SUERC-12286 GU-14665	C303	F303	Charcoal ï Betula	2165±35	370BC ï 100BC
SUERC-23611 GU-18565	C15.18	-	Charcoal ï Corylus	2145±35	260BC ï 50BC
SUERC-23612 GU-18566	C15.25	-	Burnt Grain ï Hordeum	2185±35	380BC ï 160BC
SUERC-23642 GU-18587	C15.32	-	Corylus Shell	2230±35	390BC ï 200BC

SUERC-23613 GU-18567	C15.34	-	Charcoal ï Corylus	2465±35	670BC ï 410BC
SUERC-23619 GU-18570	C15.38	-	Charcoal ï Corylus	2480±35	770BC ï 480BC
SUERC-23614 GU-18568	C15.48	-	Charcoal ï Corylus	2475±35	770BC ï 480BC
SUERC-23615 GU-18569	C15.50	-	Charcoal ï Corylus	2490±35	780BC ï 480BC
SUERC-28060 GU-20967	C15.59	F15.37	Charcoal ï Corylus	2430±35	600BC ï 400BC
SUERC-33646 GU-23820	C15.64	-	Charcoal ï Corylus	2460±30	670BC ï 410BC
SUERC-23640 GU-18585	C15.61	-	Charcoal ï Corylus	2505±35	800BC ï 510BC
SUERC-33766 GU-23812	C15.83	-	Charcoal ï Corylus	2505±35	790BC ï 530BC
SUERC-28059 GU-20966	C15.71	F15.37	Charcoal ï Corylus	2515±30	790BC ï 530BC
SUERC-33647 GU-23821	C15.71	F15.37	Charcoal ï Corylus	2555±30	810BC ï 740BC
SUERC-28048 GU-20957	C15.78	F15.42	Animal Bone	2460±35	670BC ï 410BC

8.1.4.8 Trenches 7 and 10 ï Contexts and Features pre-dating formation of Burnt Mound/Spreads

Laboratory Code:	Context:	Feature:	Material:	Radiocarbon Age BP:	Calibrated Age at (95.4% probability)
SUERC-12290 GU-14669	C705	F701	Charcoal ï Corylus	2450±35	760BC ï 400BC
SUERC-12291 GU-14670	C708	F703	Charcoal ï Corylus	2105±35	350BC ï 40BC
SUERC-12296 GU-14672	C10.05	F10.01	Charcoal ï Corylus	3330±35	1730BC ï 1510BC

8.1.4.9 Trenches 5, 9, 10, 11, 14, 18 and 19 ï Burnt Mound/Spreads (surface)

Laboratory Code:	Context:	Feature:	Material:	Radiocarbon Age BP:	Calibrated Age at (95.4% probability)
SUERC-23630 GU-18578	C15.12	-	Charcoal ï Corylus	2165±35	370BC ï 100BC
SUERC-23623 GU-18574	C5.06	-	Corylus Shell	2205±35	390BC ï 180BC
SUERC-28049 GU-20958	C8.04	-	Charcoal ï Corylus	2245±35	330BC ï 200BC
SUERC-12287 GU-14666	C903-1	-	Charcoal ï Betula	2175±35	370BC ï 110BC
SUERC-12288 GU-14667	C903-2	-	Charcoal ï Betula	2235±35	390BC ï 200BC
SUERC-12289 GU-14668	C903-3	-	Charcoal ï Corylus	2495±35	790BC ï 410BC
SUERC-12292 GU-14671	C10.03	-	Charcoal ï Betula	2210±30	380BC ï 190BC
SUERC-23609 GU-18563	C11.06	-	Charcoal ï Corylus	2460±35	670BC ï 410BC
SUERC-23629 GU-18577	C14.11	-	Charcoal ï Betula	2170±35	370BC ï 110BC
SUERC-23610 GU-18564	C14.37	-	Charcoal ï Corylus	2280±35	410BC ï 340BC
SUERC-23634	C18.03	-	Charcoal ï Betula	2300±35	410BC ï 350BC

GU-18582					
SUERC-23641 GU-18586	C19.02	-	Charcoal ï Corylus	2380±35	550BC ï 380BC
SUERC-23621 GU-18572	C19.09	-	Charcoal ï Corylus	2450±35	670BC ï 400BC
SUERC-28066 GU-20970	C19.11	-	Charcoal ï Corylus	2400±35	560BC ï 390BC
SUERC-33773 GU-23819	C21.05	-	Charcoal ï Corylus	2405±30	550BC ï 390BC

8.1.4.10 Trench 19 ï Contexts and Features pre-dating formation of Burnt Mound/Spreads (surface)

Laboratory Code:	Context:	Feature:	Material:	Radiocarbon Age BP:	Calibrated Age at (95.4% probability)
SUERC-23620 GU-18571	C19.12	F19.05	Charcoal ï Corylus	2495±35	790BC ï 500BC
SUERC-23635 GU-18583	C19.10	-	Charcoal ï Corylus	2520±35	800BC ï 520BC
SUERC-28061 GU-20968	C19.24	F19.07	Charcoal ï Betula	2420±30	560BC ï 400BC
SUERC-28062 GU-20969	C19.28	F19.14	Charcoal ï Corylus	3655±35	2140BC ï 1920BC
SUERC-33767 GU-23813	C19.44	-	Charcoal ï Corylus	3455±30	1880BC ï 1690BC

8.1.4.11 Trench 1 ï Uamh an T-Sill

Laboratory Code:	Context:	Feature:	Material:	Radiocarbon Age BP:	Calibrated Age at (95.4% probability)
SUERC-33759 GU-23808	C1.007	-	Charcoal ï Corylus	545±30	1380AD ï 1440AD

8.1.4.12 Test-Pit Evaluations ï Strath Suardal Landscape

Laboratory Code:	Context:	Site:	Material:	Radiocarbon Age BP:	Calibrated Age at (95.4% probability)
SUERC-33762 GU-23811	C1.2	LS.88	Charcoal ï Corylus	790±30	1205AD ï 1280AD
SUERC-33758 GU-23807	C1.3	LS.116	Charcoal ï Corylus	810±30	1170AD ï 1275AD
SUERC-33771 GU-23817	C1.2	LS.08	Charcoal ï Corylus	1220±30	760AD ï 890AD
SUERC-33648 GU-23822	C1.3	LS.11	Charcoal ï Corylus	1860±30	80AD ï 240AD
SUERC-33770 GU-23816	C1.5	LS.115	Charcoal ï Corylus	1965±30	50BC ï 90AD
SUERC-33772 GU-23818	C1.3	LS.06	Charcoal ï Corylus	2185±30	370BC ï 170BC
SUERC-33768 GU-23814	C1.5	LS.10	Charcoal ï Corylus	2310±30	410BC ï 350BC
SUERC-33760 GU-23809	C2.7	LS.25	Charcoal ï Corylus	2775±30	1000BC ï 840BC
SUERC-33761 GU-23810	C2.5	LS.34	Charcoal ï Corylus	2790±30	1010BC ï 840BC
SUERC-33769 GU-23815	C1.2	LS.121	Charcoal ï Corylus	3040±30	1320BC ï 1260BC

8.1.5 New radiocarbon dating results have provided additional evidence for the early use of the site prior to the formation of the burnt spreads during the Late Bronze Age/Iron Age transition ï c.800BC. A charcoal sample dated from the fill (C19.44) of a cut F19.30, possibly the socket for recumbent standing stone F19.29, has provided a result of 1880 ï 1690 calBC. This date corresponds with a determination from the plough soil associated with ard marks F19.14, decorated pottery sherds (Beaker/Food Vessel) and flint tools (context C19.28: 2140 ï 1920 calBC). However, with the exception of the early date from the charcoal recovered from pit feature F10.01 in Trench 10, found in association with a piece of struck quartz (C10.05: 1750 ï 1310 calBC), and from charcoal recovered with large groups of pottery fragments in the base layers in Bone Passage (context C17.09: 1320 ï 1110 calBC), the dates from the site comprise three major groupings spanning the Early to Middle Iron Age. The earliest cluster of dates range between 800 and 500 calBC, while the second cluster range between 400 and 150 calBC. The third group relates to the human remains deposited in the top of the backfilled stairwell between 50 CalBC and 150 calAD. The dates are discussed further in Section 8.2 of this report (see below ï Site Phasing) and Section 9.

8.1.6 With the completion of excavations at the High Pasture Cave site in 2010 and the collection of additional samples, especially from context associated with the phasing of the stairwell area of the site, further dating will be required to fully understand the complex chronology. Samples for radiocarbon dating have also been collected from the structures in the wider landscape, for which we have already secured the ten dates set out in 8.1.4.12 above. This would allow a clearer synthesis to be formulated for the use of the landscape surrounding the High Pasture Cave site through time.

8.2 **Preliminary Site Phasing**

8.2.1 Excavation at the High Pasture Cave site between 2004 and 2010, combined with the radiocarbon dates outlined above, has allowed us to build a well-informed chronological phasing for the site (Birch *et al*, 2009: 88-91). This will of course be subject to some adjustments as additional radiocarbon dates and analysis of small finds and environmental samples are taken into consideration as post-excavation work progresses.

8.2.2 Further samples will be submitted for radiocarbon dating during post-excavation analysis. In particular, contexts and features will be targeted that contain diagnostic small finds such as pottery, bone and antler work, iron tools and rotary and saddle quern stones. Currently there is a poor chronological record for such finds from contexts relating to the Early and Middle Iron Age periods, and it is anticipated that radiocarbon assays relating to such material will provide significant improvements in our understanding of the material culture from these periods. We will also submit samples relating to contexts for which we currently have no firm dates including the construction of the stairwell and the last phase/use of the site before final abandonment.

8.2.4 Due to the complex nature and development of the site contexts, it was decided to base the phasing of the site on the major structures that have been revealed including the access walkways (including the corresponding floors within Bone Passage), the various modifications to the stairwells including the ólandingsô, and the suite of hearth features located within the natural hollow outside the cave entrance, and enclosure walls (see Figure **18**). Earlier activity at the site, primarily at the surface pre-dating the formation/deposition

of the burnt spreads, is based on the radiocarbon dates relating to fills of negative features in conjunction with a small assemblage of small finds recovered from these contexts.

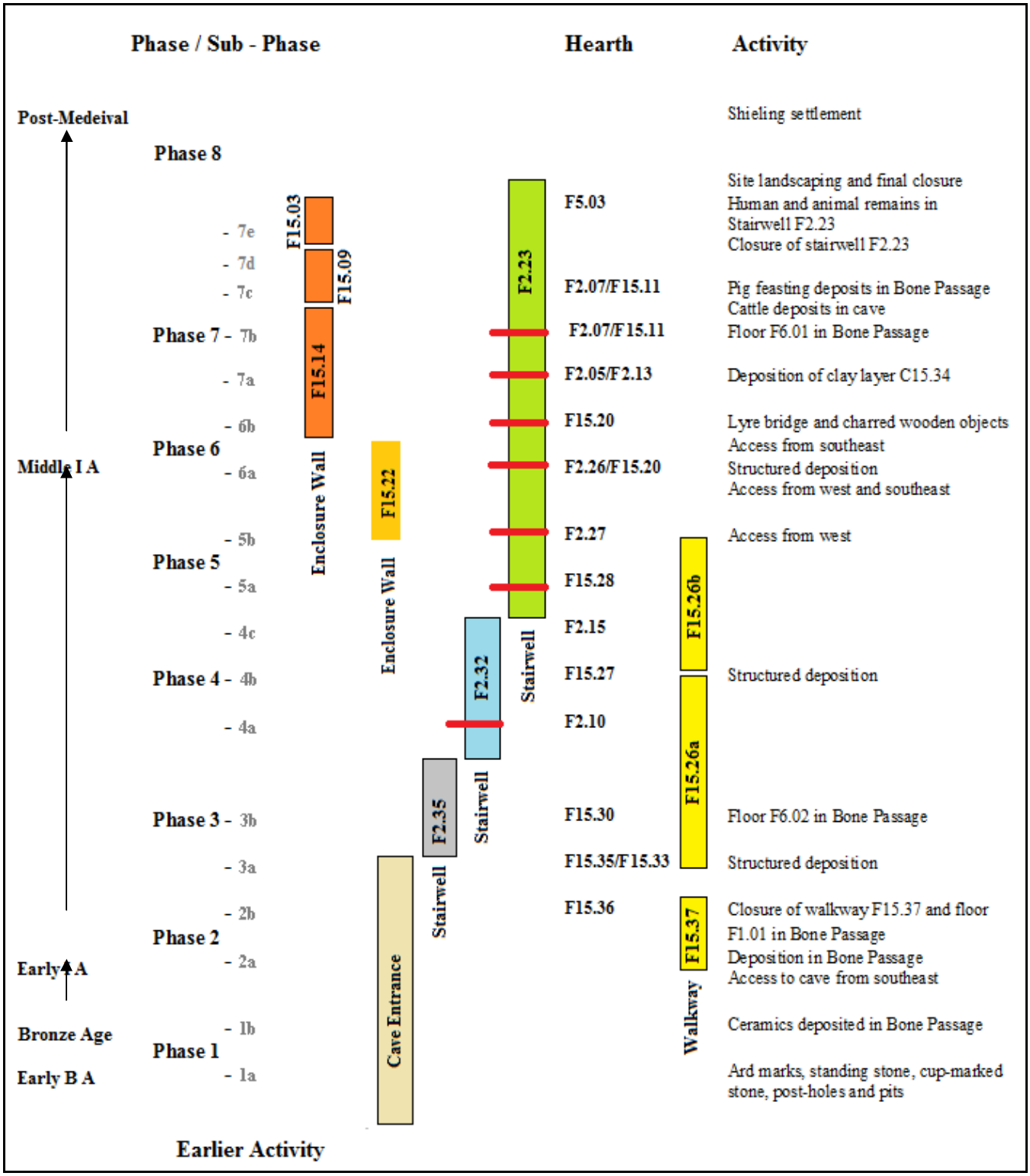

Figure 18 – Phasing diagram showing sub-phases and major features including enclosure walls, stairwells, walkways and hearths

Plate 39 – Looking NE to the cave entrance with the lower walkway F15.37 partially covered by natural rock-fall from the E side of the natural hollow. The Phase 3b stairwell was built down the left-hand side of this material

8.2.6 Between the Early Bronze Age and Early Iron Age periods we uncovered no direct evidence for activity at the surface, although an assemblage of ceramics was recovered from silt deposits at the north end of Bone Passage. A charcoal sample recovered with the ceramic cache provided a radiocarbon date of 1320 ï 1110 calBC, providing our only interim date for this Middle Bronze Age period (Phase 1b). By the time that more intense activity becomes evident at the site during the Early Iron Age, a ground surface had formed above the old EBA plough soil horizon. This also included the formation of an iron pan deposit, which had most likely formed by leaching of ground water through the overlying Iron Age stratigraphy.

8.2.7 Two radiocarbon dates based on the construction of lower walkway F15.37 (Phase 2a) have provided results ranging between 810 ï 740 calBC and 790 ï 530 calBC, while a sample from the backfill and closure of the walkway provided a date of 600 ï 400 calBC (Phase 2b). Although we awaiting the final results from Bayesian Statistical analysis on our radiocarbon data-set, it would appear that the construction of the walkway must have taken place around 800 ï 750 calBC, while the closure of the structure must have occurred around 600 calBC. The major hearth associated with the use of walkway F15.37 was F15.36, which must have been constructed shortly before the walkwayôs closure. It also appears that some form of ground preparation took place to the north and northeast of the cave entrance at this time with the deposition, or formation, of a distinctive ash-type deposit that pre-dates the formation of the burnt spreads (C19.10, C18.04, C11.10 and C16.04). Charcoal from C19.10 provided a date of 800 ï 520 calBC. The first evidence for a floor horizon (F1.01) also appears during Phase 2b. Charcoal and pig bone from below the floor provided results of 810 ï 530 calBC and 780 ï 410 calBC, while a burnt grain sample from above the floor provided a date of 790 ï 500 calBC.

8.2.8 During Phases 3a and 3b, which includes the first stairwell structure at the site accessing the cave and a newly-built paved walkway approach, hearths F15.35, F15.33 and F15.30 are in use. Bracketed by radiocarbon dates of 670 ï 410 calBC and 600 ï 400 calBC, it appears that these hearths were constructed over a relatively short period of time. Contemporary with hearth F15.30 (Phase 3b), is the construction of paved walkway F1.02/F6.02/F17.01) in Bone Passage and dates on burnt hazelnut shell and burnt grain from the floor horizon provided dates of 670 ï 410 calBC. Elsewhere on site during Phase 3, a series of walls are constructed on site (F9.02, F11.04, F14.12, F14.17, F19.04 and F19.08), all of which pre-date the re-deposition of the burnt spreads; while additional features include post-holes, pits and scoops. Charcoal samples recovered from two of the post-holes returned dates of 790 ï 500 calBC (F19.05) and 560 ï 400 calBC (F19.07). These post-holes, along with additional features recorded in Trenches 19 and 20, may have supported timber posts that marked the access route from the northeast, which may have linked in with the paved walkways entering the natural hollow leading to the cave and stairwell entrances.

8.2.9 From Phase 3 onwards to the end of Phase 4 there appears to be more intense activity taking place at the site, although it must have still related to seasonal or intermittent use. In Phase 4a, while hearth F15.30 and walkway F15.26a were still in use, a new stairwell and landing was constructed (F2.32/F2.33). This sub-phase also included hearth F2.10. In Phase 4b, hearth F15.27 was built and the paved walkway modified (F15.26b); while Phase 4c saw the construction of hearth F2.15. These features, like those in Phase 3, must have been constructed and used over a relatively short period of time. Phase 4 is bracketed by radiocarbon dates of 800 ï 510 calBC, 790 ï 530 calBC, 770 ï 480 calBC, 670 ï 410 calBC and 600 ï 400 calBC, and only through the application of Bayesian statistical analysis will we be able to refine this chronology. In stark comparison to what is happening within the

natural hollow outside the cave entrance where the hearths and other features are being built, used and passing out of use, there appears to be little depositional activity taking place in the cave, or elsewhere on the site. It appears that although a significant depth of archaeological deposits is accumulating through Phases 2 to 4 within the natural hollow, and with re-deposition of material in Bone Passage through Phases 2 and 3, there is limited activity pre-dating the formation of the burnt spreads.

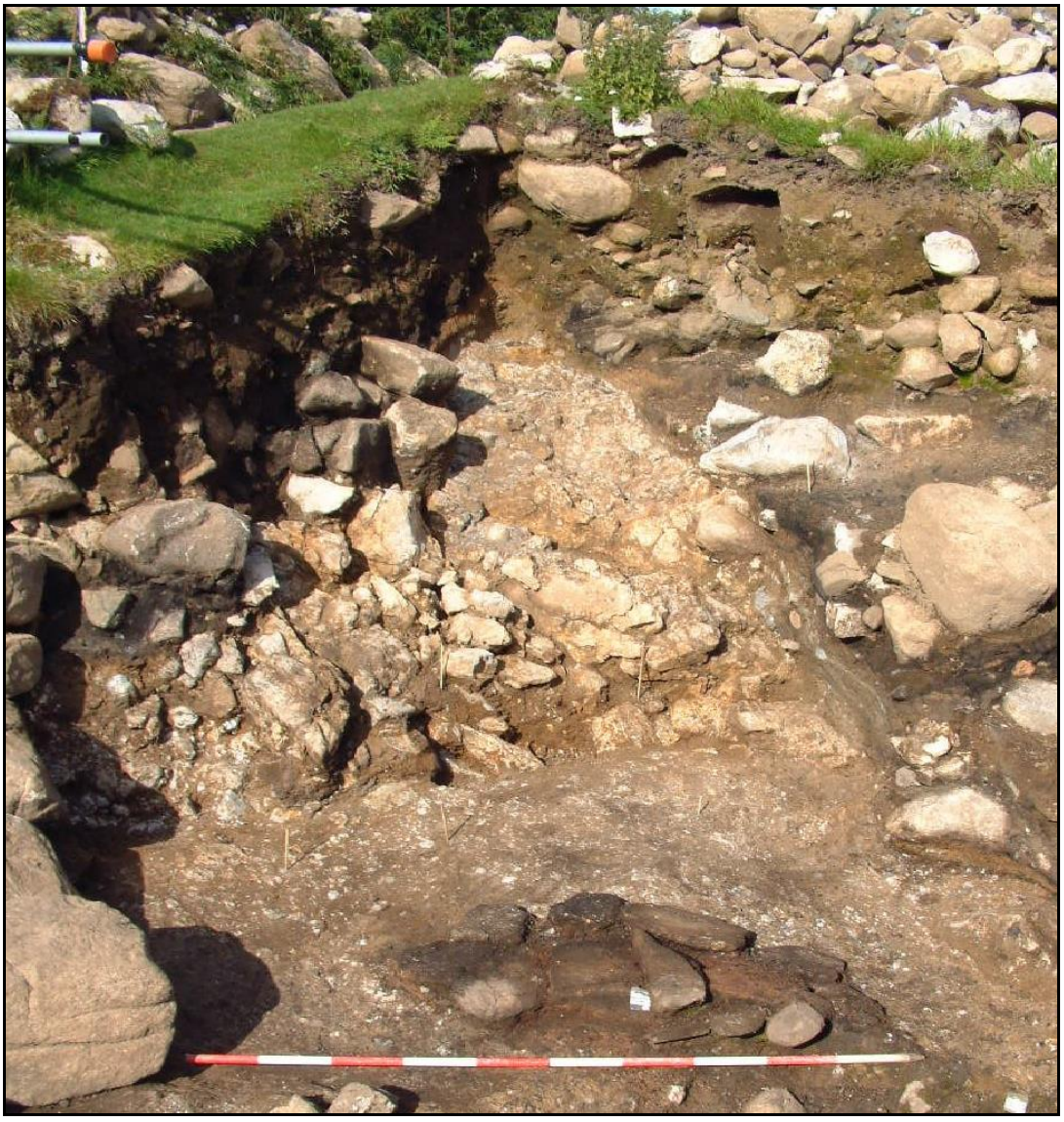

Plate 40 – Looking WNW over the remains of hearth F15.30 overlying the crushed limestone terrace F15.34 and the rising limestone bedrock beyond

8.2.10 Phase 5a includes major changes in the layout of the site, signalled by the construction of a new and more elaborate stairwell(F2.23/F2.31) and landing (F2.40) to access the cave and the erection of walls (F15.21, F15.29 and F15.48) marking the division and utilisation of space within the natural hollow outside the cave. The function of the walls may also have been to limit water ingress through flooding events into the main activity area around the hearths and the cave/stairwell access beyond. And, although hearth F2.15 from Phase 4c may still have been in use, a bowl-shaped fire-pit, oven or furnace (F15.28) was also used. A small slab-built hearth is also constructed during this sub-phase to the northeast of the

natural hollow, along with wall F11.07. This section of wall, along with F15.29 and F15.28, may have been the first attempts to define the main activity area surrounding the stairwell entrance to the cave ï a type of precinct, that may have been perceived as a symbolic space as well as providing a functional role. Deposits of fire-cracked pebbles and stone become more widespread on the site at this time, which may also indicate more intense activity including cooking. During Phase 5b, a new landing (F2.41) is added to the head of the stairwell (this would also have included the raising of the stairwell walls ï F2.23/F2.31) and a new enclosure wall is constructed within the natural hollow (F15.22), mirroring the underlying walls of F15.29 and F15.48. This sub-phase also witnessed a major change in the location of the hearth setting within the natural hollow. Prior to this phase, most of the hearths had been built directly overlying earlier hearth structures, but hearth F2.27 was built immediately to the south of the stairwell entrance with a large vertical granite slab (F2.28) providing a division between the stairwell and the hearth. Fragments of degraded walling (F2.29) leading west from landing F2.41may also relate to a change in access to the natural hollow/stairwell from the southeast to the west ï although, it is possible that two modes of access may have been utilised at this time. The activities taking place within the natural hollow at the site during Phase 5 are bracketed by radiocarbon dates of 790 ï 530 calBC, 780 ï 480 calBC and 770 ï 480 calBC. To the north and northeast of the natural hollow, charcoal samples recovered from the base of the burnt spreads indicate deposition between 790 ï 410 calBC and 670 ï 400 calBC.

8.2.11 During Phase 6a, a second slab-built hearth (F2.26) was built directly above F2.27, utilising the vertical granite slab (F2.28) and possible access arrangements from a new landing (F2.42) in stairwell F2.23/F2.31 to the west and southeast. And, although walkway F15.26b has become much-modified during this stage, what appeared to be a set of degraded steps within the east side of the natural hollow may have provided access to the higher ground within the area of the enclosure wall. This relatively level area of ground produced no identifiable features for this phase, but activity appeared to increase here during later phases of use. It was also during Phase 6a that one of the largest and most important hearths in the sequence in the natural hollow was built. Hearth F15.20 comprised a large slab-built feature that was subsequently modified during Phase 6b, and it appears most likely from the stratigraphic relationships that both hearths F15.20 and F2.26 were contemporary. Additional features contemporary with this phase within the natural hollow included pits F15.10 and F15.19, stone setting F15.23 and paving F15.47. To the northeast of the natural hollow and within the area of re-deposited burnt spreads, a small slab-built hearth (F19.26) was built and a single post-hole was revealed adjacent to this (F19.27). A second, amorphous-shaped post-hole or pit was revealed in Trench 20.

8.2.12 Hearth F15.20 was enlarged and a small kerb added during Phase 6b, while an additional landing (F2.25) was built within stairwell F2.23/F2.31. It also appears that the walls of the stairwell were raised during this phase; most likely, to maintain access to the cave beyond as midden deposits accumulated within the natural hollow. However, the major development to take place at the site during this phase was the construction of the major enclosure wall around the main activity area outside the cave and stairwell entrance (F15.14/F15.39/F2.09/F11.02). A number of features were identified within the natural hollow that were cotemporary with the building of the enclosure wall including pit features F15.19, F2.19 and F2.22; and post-holes F15.45 and F15.46. Intense burning activity is associated with this sub-phase and a significant depth of material associated with this was deposited within the enclosure and elsewhere on site (see below). During Phase 6b the enclosure wall, although of relatively new construction, started to fail and lean inwards. This was most likely due to the wall being constructed over deep and unstable midden deposits

and earlier structures. Evidence for buttressing was found relating to attempts at stabilising the wall (features F15.18 and F15.40). Attempts to stabilise the area within the natural hollow in the enclosure include the re-deposition of a thick lens of ashy clay (C15.34/C2.06a), which levelled what would have been a very uneven surface. Radiocarbon dates bracketing activity at the site through Phase 6 include 770 ï 480 calBC, 770 ï 480 calBC, 550 ï 390 calBC (a sample retrieved from a context pre-dating the construction of the enclosure wall) and 370 ï 100 calBC (although the material and context relating to the last date were difficult to tie-in to the wider picture stratigraphically ï context C2.08). A number of depositional events were identified within Bone Passage relating to Phase 6b, which included midden material and a wide range of small finds. Two radiocarbon dates on burnt grain from these deposits provided results of 800 ï 510 calBC and 560 ï 390 calBC. Within other areas of the site, beyond the boundaries of the enclosure wall, Phase 6b is represented by the deposition of a significant amount of burnt stone and ash. The height of the enclosure wall was also raised on the northern sector at this time (F11.01). However, few other features appear during this phase. Radiocarbon dates from the burnt spread deposits range from 560 ï 390 calBC and 550 ï 380 calBC.

Plate 41 – Phase 5a stairwell built within the Phase 4a structure (looking ESE)

8.2.13 After the levelling of the area within enclosure wall F15.14 had taken place in Phase 6b, a number of features were constructed within the natural hollow during Phase 7a including a new landing for the stairwell (F2.43), slab-built hearth F2.05, adjoining paving C2.07 and kerb F2.08; and a number of cut features through the re-deposited material making up C15.34/C2.06a including pit features F15.15, F15.16 and F15.17. On the level terrace above and to the east of the natural hollow features included a U-shaped stone setting (F2.06) and a large pit cut through the karstic clay into the underlying limestone bedrock grykes (F2.04).

Hearth F2.13 was also constructed within the walled enclosure at this stage, with associated features including post-hole F2.14 and pit F15.12. Radiocarbon dates relating to Phase 7a include pig bone deposited in pit F2.04, which gave a result of 410 ï 200 calBC; and two dates bracketing the phase providing results of 390 ï 200 calBC and 380 ï 160 calBC. One other date that is significant in relation to this phase is based on a charcoal sample recovered from the grey ash-like levelling layer, which immediately pre-dates Phase 7a. This gave a result of 670 ï 410 calBC (Phase 6b). Archaeological deposits within the cave relating to Phase 7a, which includes re-deposited midden material and a significant number of small finds, have produced one C14 date on a grain of burnt barley, with a result of 260 ï 50 calBC (although this may have derived from the context above). Outside the enclosure wall F15.14, significant deposits of fire-cracked stone continue to be deposited during Phase 7a with radiocarbon dates bracketing out the phase between 410 ï 350 calBC, 410 ï 340 calBC and 390 ï 200 calBC.

8.2.14 Phase 7b also represents a significant moment in time at the site with the flourishing of the final construction of the stairwell (F2.23/F2.31/F21.03) and the final identifiable floor horizon in Bone Passage (F6.01). Features associated with the stairwell in the natural hollow and enclosed by wall F15.14 include landing F2.44, steps leading up to the landing F2.24, fire-pit F15.11 and slab-built hearth F2.07. Radiocarbon dates from samples recovered from contexts and features associated with this phase range from 400 ï 200 calBC and 260 ï 50 calBC. A short section of wall uncovered to the west of the natural hollow (F2.12) may have been associated with access from the raised area of level ground at this side of the natural hollow. A section of wall uncovered in adjacent Trench 3 (F3.03) may have formed a continuation of this feature, with an associated radiocarbon date of 370 ï 100 calBC. Dates taken on samples from deposits associated with the final floor horizon in Bone Passage provided dates of 210 ï 40 calBC, 210 ï 40 calBC and 210 ï 40 calBC ï well-matched dating samples. The two cow deposits recovered from Bone Passage (F.001) and within the main stream passage (context C001/5) provided radiocarbon dates of 350 ï 30 calBC and 370 ï 90 calBC respectively. By this stage, the deposition of the burnt spreads is still taking place ï especially to the southeast and northwest of the enclosure wall F15.14 ï with radiocarbon dates of 380 ï 190 calBC, 370 ï 110 calBC and 370 ï 110 calBC.

8.2.15 By Phase 7c, enclosure wall F15.14 had become almost buried with accumulating sediment and midden deposits and a low wall (F15.09) above and slightly to the north most likely constitutes an attempt to retain an enclosure around the stairwell entrance (F2.23/F2.31). This wall also respected a cell/depression that had been cut into the top of the earlier enclosure wall F15.14, removing some of the wall face and core (pit F15.07b). Charcoal recovered from burnt spread deposits immediately to the southwest of enclosure wall F15.14 gave a date of 370 ï 100 calBC. On the east side of enclosure wall F15.14/F2.09, where it crosses the level terrace, a small stone-lined hearth (F5.03) and associated paving (F5.02/F18.01) was constructed. This was potentially the last hearth to be in use at the site before closure. A date on charcoal recovered from burnt spreads immediately below the hearth gave a radiocarbon date of 390 ï 180 calBC (material most likely relating to Phase 7b). The level terrace to the west of the natural hollow also witnessed intense activity at this time with the cutting of a range of post and stake-holes (possibly forming a small shelter-type structure, or wind-break), a scoop containing fire-cracked stone and ash (F7.06). Dates associated with this activity include 360 ï 50 calBC (a layer of material C3.02 relating to access from this area to the natural hollow and stairwell). Charcoal from the fill of one of the post-holes (F7.03) produced date of 350 ï 40 calBC.

8.2.16 Phases 7d and 7e cover the last major phase of activity at the site prior to final closure. Within the area defined by enclosure wall F15.07/F15.03/F15.38 (replacing earlier enclosure walls F15.14 and F15.09) a circular boulder-built structure was constructed (F15.05). Adjacent to the cavers entrance and south-southwest of the enclosure wall in the natural hollow, two revetment walls are also built (F15.08 and F15.02/F14.15), most likely to prevent flooding of the main activity areas and stairwell entrance. Other features include boulder alignment F15.44 to the west of the stairwell, which most likely relates to access to the enclosure from the west; post-holes F2.20 and F2.03, and pit F2.21. Within Bone Passage, the final deposition of material takes place. This appears to include old and mixed midden deposits, removed from the interior of the enclosure adjacent to the stairwell entrance. Dates on well-preserved pig bone from these deposits produced a radiocarbon date of 390 ï 160 calBC, while dates on charcoal from the same deposits produced dates of 750 ï 390 calBC and 510 ï 200 calBC. It is possible that this material was transported into Bone Passage from the enclosure outside (material relating to earlier activities at the site), into which was incorporated the well-preserved pig bone deposits. During thin-section analysis of the deep archaeological sequence outside the stairwell and cave entrance, Jo McKenzie identified the truncation of midden deposits. This may have been caused by the removal of material for this backfilling event. The area at the base of the stairwell was also heavily disturbed by cavers digging in Bone Passage in 1972/73, which may have caused further mixing of this material. However, it remains a fact that the well-preserved pig bone relates to complete animal carcasses taken into the cave, along with a wide range of small finds including ceramics (many of the ceramic sherds refit from these mixed contexts).

8.2.17 Reliable radiocarbon dating results relating to these final stages of activity in Bone Passage comes from context C2.52, material that spills over the steps at the base of the stairwell and runs into the mixed material mentioned above. A radiocarbon assay on charcoal from this context produced a date of 350 ï 40 calBC and along with a date on backfilled deposits at the top of the stairwell suggest that this material was introduced into Bone Passage at the time of closure (context C2.44 produced a date of 360 ï 30 calBC). Context C2.52 at the base of the stairwell included a wide range of small finds in stone, iron, bone and antler. However, the deposits used to backfill the stairwell shaft above C2.52, including C2.51 through to C2.45, comprised boulders, fire-cracked stone and some midden, but with few small finds. Context C2.44, which lies at the top of this sequence, contained increased amounts of charcoal and small, degraded pottery sherds. To the east of the enclosure wall and overlying the earlier hearth F5.03 and paving F5.02, a small circular boulder setting was constructed (F5.01) with paving within; while in the northeast of the site and adjacent to the main entrance into the site, a small stone-lined cellular structure was built (F19.02). Other features identified overlying the burnt spreads during from Phases 7c and 7e included small areas of paving in Trench 19 (F19.11), fragments of stone-built wall (TPF5.01, TPF6.01 and TPF7.01), and the massive orthostat wall enclosing the grass platform in the northeast corner of the site (F8.01). There appears to be little deposition of fire-cracked stone over the site during this period. A charcoal sample recovered from a lens of midden running through the access from the west of the enclosure and down towards the stairwell gave a date of 360 ï 50 calBC, which appears to be contemporary with C2.52 in Bone Passage and the backfill material in the stairwell, while charcoal from the upper fill of a post-hole (F7.01) to the west of the stairwell produced a date of 350 ï 40 calBC.

8.2.18 As Phase 7e drew to a close, the combined human and animal burials were inserted into the top of the backfilled stairwell. Two radiocarbon dates taken from bone relating to the adult woman gave results of 50 calBC ï 130 calAD and 20 ï 230 calAD. During this final phase of closure, landscaping of the site takes place including backfilling above the burials in the

stairwell and over the former enclosure surrounding the stairwell entrance. A radiocarbon date obtained on charcoal from the midden deposits used for this activity came out at 410 ï 200 calBC, indicating that the material must have derived from earlier midden at the site. One possible location for this material was on the level terrace immediately to the west of the stairwell. We are trying to secure additional radiocarbon dates relating to the final closure of the site, especially from samples relating to the deposition of metalworking residues (hearth bases and slag) and a small, but interesting group of small finds ï all of which had been deposited on the surface of the burnt spreads to the northeast of the stairwell (Trench 19). This included half of a decorated blue glass bead and a Roman bronze coin of the Antonine period. The deposition of the coin could not have taken place before 138 AD, before the reign of the first Emperor. This suggests that this spread of material may also have formed a óclosing depositô above the burnt spreads, at the same time as the burials were being placed in the backfilled stairwell.

8.2.19 Final activity to be identified at the site is associated with the Post-Medieval period, when the shielings and field walls were constructed and the site was used within a wider transhumance context. The backfilled stairwell entrance to the cave would remain closed until our excavations in 2006 revealed this feature. The caverôs entrance was cleared of rubble and relatively modern midden deposits including glass bottles and iron objects in 1972. Unfortunately, excavations around the latter entrance failed to reveal any evidence relating to when, or if, this access to the cave was backfilled in prehistory.

9. DISCUSSION

9.1 The fieldwork undertaken at High Pasture Cave during 2010 was successful in contributing towards the general research aims set out in the Project Design and has demonstrated the potential of the site as a resource for the study of the later prehistoric period in Skye and the surrounding seaboard of Western Scotland. The excavations carried out during the 2010 fieldwork season have broadened our understanding of the site and in so doing have revealed more substantial evidence for the ritual nature of this special place in the landscape.

9.2 From our excavations on site and results from samples submitted for radiocarbon dating it appears that the site was first visited during the Mesolithic period, although evidence for the use of the site during this period and the Neolithic is limited. However, the excavations in 2010 provided additional evidence for features relating to the use of the site during the Early Bronze Age (c.2000 calBC). This included the recumbent granite stone F19.29 and the possible socket in which this stone stood F19.30. The ard marks uncovered in 2009 (F19.14) and the associated buried soil horizon C19.28 appear to pre-date the construction and dismantling of the standing stone, a fact that is back-up by the radiocarbon dating of these features (2140 ï 1920 calBC). The discovery of sherds of Beaker pottery from the plough-soil and from basal deposits in Bone Passage also indicates the use of the site at this time, either as small-scale Beaker settlement, or as an important location in the landscape of Skye where ritual activities took place centred on the standing stone and natural cave.

9.3 Charcoal radiocarbon dated from a pit located to the northwest of the cave entrance suggests a continuation of activities at the site during the Bronze Age (c.1600 calBC), while the earliest dated archaeological deposits in the cave centre on c.1200 calBC. However, it is during the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age transition, between 800 and 750 calBC that more intense activity takes place at the site including access to the natural cave. This is followed by the construction of the lower paved walkway and the continued use of the site

for at least 800 years. Evidence for the use of the site is focused on the continued modifications to the access to the natural cave using a combination of walkways and stairwells, with the directional approach to the cave varying through time. A formal enclosure of the main area of the site also took place at this time through the construction of a large drystone wall, which surrounded and demarcated the main activities taking place in the natural hollow outside the cave entrance and which also included the stairwell and cave entrance.

9.4 Activities in the natural hollow outside the cave entrance through this period of use included the increased use of fire indicated by the construction of a significant number of slab-built hearths and fire-pits. The construction of these features provides a focus for the continued, but periodic, activities taking place at the site including potential feasting events and the deposition of associated residues within the cave and in the forecourt area outside the cave entrance. Excess materials from the activities taking place within the natural hollow, including fire-cracked stone, ash and charcoal residues, are also deposited within the cave and at the surface at this time, forming the first phase in the formation of the burnt mound/spreads.

9.5 The deposition of ecofacts and small finds within these early deposits includes the overwhelming evidence for structured deposition, especially around the entrance to Bone Passage, around the hearth settings immediately outside the cave entrance, and the walkway and stairwell structures accessing the cave. Complete and broken quern stones, quern rubbers and coarse pebble tools dominate the structured deposition of artefacts outside the cave, although these types of objects have been recovered in smaller quantities from Bone Passage. Bone pins, needles and awls, along with spindle whorls manufactured from soapstone (some of which had been deposited in discrete caches) have also been deposited outside the cave entrance. However, these types of object have also been deposited in within Bone Passage over a considerable period of time.

9.6 Excavations within Bone Passage have revealed at least three distinct floor horizons that are separated by phases of intense deposition, the latter including spreads of animal bone and the incorporation of medium to large boulders. Similar types of depositional event have also been identified within the natural hollow outside the cave entrance and it is possible that these events may signify the formal closure of structural features, or episodes of activity, after they have fallen out of use. It is important to note here that all of the intact saddle querns and many of the saddle quern fragments and quern rubbers recovered from the site were deposited during these ócloseôevents at the site.

9.7 Throughout these major phases of activity at the High Pasture Cave site, modifications to the enclosure wall and stairwell have been identified, while the deposition of burnt mound/spreads of fire-cracked stone also accumulate significantly, creating a major feature at the surface above and around the cave and stairwell entrance. However, the areas investigated beyond the cave and that defined by the enclosure wall have produced relatively few small finds, especially during the formation of the burnt mound/spreads.

9.8 Excavations at the site have also allowed us to investigate in some detail the sequence of depositional events leading to the final closure of the site. Before closure, at some stage during the 1st century BC, it appears that a major event took place in Bone Passage including the deposition of large granite boulders, organic midden and fuel residues ï a mix of material removed from the interior of the enclosure outside the stairwell entrance. Mixed through this material we recovered a significant assemblage of small finds including large

refitting pottery fragments. Spread through the upper layers of these deposits we also recovered the large and well-preserved assemblage of domestic pig remains and significant amounts of burnt barley grain. The remains of two butchered cows were also placed in the cave, one within a boulder setting in Bone Passage and the other placed on a rock ledge in the mainstream passage. During this period of activity the stairwell leading into the cave was backfilled. This started with the deposition of organic midden deposits and an assemblage of small finds including glass beads, antler mounts and handles, stone tools, ceramics, metalworking residues, a copper alloy pin and a decorated stone palette.

9.9 From our excavations, it appears that the stairwell was backfilled in a single event, using medium to large granite boulders, some of which comprise structural elements from the corbelled and lintel-covered roof of the stairwell, and a loose sediment matrix. The fill also included organic midden, fire-cracked stone and abraded ceramics; deposits collected from the deep areas of midden and fuel residues within the natural hollow adjacent to the stairwell entrance. The backfilled stairwell must have remained at this stage of closure for some time before the final deposition of human and animal remains at the top of the structure at some time between 50 calBC and 230 calAD. After the deposition of the human and animal remains in the stairwell, the core of the site including the head of the stairwell and the natural hollow was landscaped using granite and limestone boulders, along with midden deposits.

9.10 It is at this stage in the closure of the site that we also see evidence for potential structured deposition of small finds over the top of the burnt mound deposits including spreads of iron slag and other metalworking residues, a Roman coin and glass bead, and fragments of rotary quern stones. A cache of three fragments of upper rotary quern were deposited at the head of the backfilled stairwell, while a conjoining fragment of one of these querns was recovered from the backfill deposits above the burials in the top of the stairwell (a third refitting fragment of this same quern was found on the surface of the burnt mound/spreads to the southeast of the stairwell). A second cache comprising two halves of an unfinished rotary quern stone were recovered from the surface of the burnt mound/spreads to the east of the backfilled stairwell. Additional single fragments of rotary quern stones were recovered from other areas of the site relating to this landscaping and closure phase.

9.11 The deposition of the rotary quern fragments at the closure of the site in Phase 7 mirrors to some extent earlier depositional events using complete and fragmented saddle querns and quern rubbers during Phases 2 and 3. In fact, we have a growing core of evidence from the High Pasture Cave site that the deposition of querns, along with bone and antler objects, spindle whorls and metalworking residues, is repeated over a significant period of time ï generally associated with episodes of deposition and closure. This may also indicate a degree of reverence for these deposits and a mark of closure ï a desire to mark the passage of time by the incorporation of material relating to the past within the next phase of occupation.

9.12 These episodes of closure may well have been associated with a number of different types of event, either at the High Pasture Cave site, or within the wider settlement of the area including failed harvests, diseased livestock, prolonged bad weather, episodes of warfare, or unpropitious deaths in the community. Such a dramatic event is the final closure and subsequent landscaping of the High Pasture Cave site ï after which activities at this important location in the Iron Age landscape of Skye ceased, after a protracted period of use.

Plate 42 – View NNE through the natural hollow showing the depth and complexity of the archaeological deposits. The yellow buckets are sitting in the base of the lower walkway F15.37, with the surface of the limestone terracing F15.34 to the left. The natural cave entrance is located at the base of the steep limestone face

9.13 The excavations carried out at the High Pasture Cave site during the 2010 fieldwork season and the post-excavation analyses conducted on the resulting materials continue to indicate a site of considerable importance within the Iron Age landscape of the island of Skye. The small finds assemblage recovered so far display a wide range of materials relating to the domestic domain, although the assemblage also contains items that may be classified as óhigh statusô in nature. A widening range of craft skills and industries are also represented at the site including metalworking, bone and antler working, possible leather working, and manufacture of objects in cannel coal or shale.

9.14 As archaeologists it is obviously difficult for us to differentiate between economic and symbolic activities, especially at a site where the mode of deposition and the range of materials involved changes through time. Items found in specialised contexts are often types that are directly associated with the domestic domain, within the settlements themselves. Thus, the crucial distinction to make is not between different kinds of object or between the roles that they played out in daily life, but rather, it concerns the manner in which they were deployed when their use came to an end.

9.15 The evidence we have uncovered at the High Pasture Cave site, synthesised alongside data recovered from other contemporary sites such as Mine Howe in Orkney, and results of surveys of the wider landscape, provides us with the opportunity to take our discussions and interpretations forward, allowing us to integrate and advance our understanding of the use of natural places in the Atlantic Iron Age of Scotland and within the wider North European setting.

9.16 In addition to the work undertaken at the High Pasture Cave site between 2003 and 2010, we can now step back and take a look at the site within its landscape setting. The landscape surveys and programme of test-pit evaluations of identified structures within Strath Suardal between 2007 and 2010, along with the trial excavations within Uamh an T-Sill, has resulted in a detailed corpus of information relating to the use of the landscape over a significant time-depth. This includes the identification and test-pit excavation of thirty-two circular structures initially identified as possible hut circles in Strath Suardal. Samples recovered from ten of these structures and a single date from the cave of Uamh an T-Sill have been radiocarbon dated so far, and have produced a remarkable array of results.

9.17 The radiocarbon date from Uamh an T-Sill produced a medieval result of 1380 ï 1440 calAD; a result that suggests that the cave deposits at this site have experienced disturbance and modification ï most likely from natural and human agencies. Several of the circular structures have also produced medieval dates including sites LS.116 (1170 ï 1275 calAD) and LS.88 (1205 ï 1280 calAD). These are the first secure medieval radiocarbon dates from Skye, indicating the wider use of the landscape beyond the confines of the more well-known and researched castles. Site LS.08 produced a Late Iron Age/Early Medieval date of 760 ï 890 calAD. Radiocarbon dates from the other sites sampled include LS.121 (1410 ï 1210 calBC), which is just about contemporary with the earliest dated pottery layer identified in Bone Passage (C17.09: 1320 ï 1110 calBC); and sites LS.34 (1010 ï 840 calBC) and LS.25 (1000 ï 840 calBC), which are contemporary with start of the major activities taking place at High Pasture Cave including the construction of lower walkway F15.37. The other four sites for which we have secure dates appear to range between 410 calBC through to 240 calAD, dates which are contemporary with the final phases of activity at the High Pasture Cave site.

9.18 Ceramic finds have been recovered from some of the sites investigated in Strath Suardal and it will be interesting to see how they compare with the material recovered from High Pasture Cave. However, finds in general at the test-pitted sites are sparse, which fits with earlier excavations of hut-circle sites in Sleat on the island of Skye and elsewhere in western Scotland (Wildgoose *pers comm.*).

9.19 Additional, extended trial excavations at site LS.06, which is located within a bend of a small stream in the valley bottom to the ENE of the High Pasture Cave site, produced evidence that may directly connect this complex structure to the activities at High Pastures. Dated to 370 ï 170 calBC, the large roundhouse with attached annexe also included burnt mound deposits including fire-cracked pebbles. The site is located near to the foot of a hill, from where a path to the side of a dry streambed rises up the slope and enters the High Pasture Cave site. It is possible that the two sites may have been directly linked at this time, sharing a common function, so further work at this site would be recommended.

9.20 Finally, developer-funded excavations by the author of this report at the site of a new medical centre in Broadford, has revealed evidence for prehistoric funerary and food processing activities (see Section **5.9**). In particular, the excavation of the souterrain, grain-

drying-kiln complex and grain storage pits at the site produced a small, but varied assemblage of ceramics and a significant palaeoenvironmental dataset. The latter included a large amount of burnt barley, resulting from conflagration events and waste from processing within the kiln complex. Potential links between the Broadford and High Pasture Cave sites, which are only located some 5 km away from each other, will be pursued further as a part of the wider landscape studies.

Plate 43 – Martin Wildgoose and Stephanie Glover backfilling at the High Pasture Cave site

10. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER WORK

10.1 Introduction

10.1.1 Recommendations are made below for further work on the High Pasture Cave Project, which includes the final post-excavation analysis and dissemination of information from 2012 through to final publication. A detailed Project Design was submitted to Historic Scotland in 2005 (Birch *et al*, 2005) presenting a project appraisal, method statements and organisational information in support of the High Pasture Cave Project. The document included details relating to archaeological fieldwork, post excavation analyses, data collection and dissemination of information, and put forward a provisional timetable of work including cost projections covering the years 2006 to 2009. However, with the completion of site excavations at High Pasture Cave and the evaluation of structures identified through walkover survey in the wider landscape, we are now in a position to

review the Project Design and set out the final aims and objectives, in an attempt to formulate a timetable as we approach the final publication of the project.

10.2 Cave Morphology Report

10.2.1 With the completion of excavations at the High Pasture Cave site in 2010 and gathering of data from the area around the main cave entrance leading into Bone Passage, we are now in a position to finalise the cave morphology report that will be published in the final project report.

10.3 Programme of Post-Excavation Analysis

10.3.1 The implementation of specialist work that includes the analysis of all finds, both ecofacts and artefacts, is on-going and will form a part of the final project report. Artefact analysis will include information on raw materials, technology and function, where relevant, in addition to the more usual chronological and cultural analysis. The specialists involved in this work will continue their detailed analysis of this material, which also includes materials from the excavations in 2010. Individual specialistsô reports and a final comprehensive report will be prepared for publication as relevant.

10.3.2 When material has been identified and relevant reports completed suitable samples will be submitted to Historic Scotland for radiocarbon dating. This work will be undertaken by Mike Cressey of CFA Archaeology (charcoal); Peter Rowley-Conwy of the University of Durham (charred plant remains and animal bone); and Fraser Hunter of the National Museums of Scotland (small finds). In addition, we are hoping to recruit a specialist to analyse residues associated with ceramics that would also provide samples suitable for radiocarbon dating. Working in conjunction with Ann MacSween, we plan to date individual styles of pottery from secure contexts on site, to assist in forming a sound chronological and typological sequence for the pottery utilised at High Pasture Cave. This will also allow comparisons to be made with other Iron Age pottery assemblages from Skye and the west coast of Scotland. The submission of materials for radiocarbon dating will be undertaken in liaison with the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre (SUERC) at East Kilbride and Historic Scotland.

10.3.3 As a major part of the radiocarbon dating programme and the use of the dates to inform the chronology and phasing of activity at the High Pasture Cave site, we have secured the assistance of Derek Hamilton of SUERC. Derek has already run the dates currently available through a programme using Bayesian Statistical analysis, in order to reduce the current statistical error. His work will also streamline the selection of samples for a future radiocarbon dating programme, targeting important un-dated contexts and their associated features.

10.3.4 During 2012 and 2013, post-excavation work will include stable isotope analysis of animal remains; thin-section micromorphology and analysis of bulk sediment samples; lithological/geological analysis of the stone tool assemblage from the site; osteoarchaeological analysis of bone and antler tools; analysis of metalworking residues; analysis of fish bone and shellfish remains; analysis of burnt plant remains; analysis of animal bone including evidence for diet and husbandry within the pig bone assemblage; and analysis of the large quantities of charcoal recovered from the site. With the end of fieldwork now in sight, we hope to increase the outputs from post-excavation analysis depending on the outcome of funding applications.

10.3.5 A pilot study investigating pollen survival and species identification has already been undertaken during the 2005/06 fieldwork seasons and it is anticipated that further studies will be carried out to analyse the wider pollen record from the High Pastures site and the wider landscape. In particular, a programme of core sampling is suggested from the deep peat sediments located in Strath Suardal, which will provide a more complete record of vegetation history in the region during prehistory. The University of Durham have been conducting fieldwork in Strath Suardal over the past three years on pollens and diatoms, and it is hoped that information will be made available for the final report of the High Pasture Cave and Environs Project. In conjunction with the pollen analysis, investigations are currently being carried out on speleothem recovered from High Pasture Cave using stable isotopes. This analysis has the potential to reveal detailed information relating to climate change during the early Holocene and later prehistoric periods.

10.3.6 All artefactual and ecofactual material and all paper and electronic records will be archived and placed in the appropriate institutions. This will include the preparation of material for disposal to a museum as directed by the Finds Disposal Panel, as well as paper and digital records for the National Monuments Record of Scotland. Where possible, archives will be created and maintained as work progresses.

10.4 **Targeted Research**

10.4.1 During 2012 and 2013, a target programme of research will investigate evidence for the use and function of natural caves and rock shelters during the prehistoric period. This research will allow the High Pasture Cave site to be placed in a wider context of cave use, primarily in relation to caves in Scotland, but also reviewing the use of these natural and modified structures within a wider European setting. Elements relating to the results of the research will be used in the final publication of the High Pasture Cave and Environs Project.

10.5 **Publication and Dissemination of Information**

10.5.1 A selection of preliminary reports have been published regarding our fieldwork at the High Pasture Cave site, directed at local communities in Skye and the Highlands & Islands area, the caving fraternity and for Historic Scotland and other sponsors that have supported our work. A submission has also been published for the 2010 fieldwork season in *Discovery & Excavation in Scotland*. Further academic papers will be prepared on individual aspects of the project, as well as on the project as a whole, and submitted to relevant journals. It is anticipated that both electronic and paper publication will be used

10.5.2 In addition, papers and poster sessions will be offered to relevant conferences. We have already delivered illustrated lectures on the High Pasture Cave Project at local level (local historical societies, Womenôs Guilds and other institutions), at the Highland Council Archaeology Seminar in Inverness, lectures held in Orkney as a part of Scottish Archaeology Month, at the Archaeological Research in Progress Conference in Edinburgh, and at the evening lecture programme organised by the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland in Edinburgh and Aberdeen. The project team also held their first specialists meeting in Skye in June 2007, which was followed by a seminar on the use of underground places during the Atlantic Scottish Iron Age. A second specialists meeting is planned for the 26/27 April 2013 in Inverness.

10.5.3 The dedicated website for the project, which can be found at www.high-pasture-cave.org, is also proving to be popular both with the general public and as a research tool for students studying archaeology at universities in Scotland and England. During 2007, a new full-colour site leaflet was developed and printed, which provides text and images of the work taking place at the High Pastures site. The leaflet was funded by *Highland 2007*. Additional features for the website in 2013 will be the inclusion of Data Structure Reports relating to work at the site in pdf format and an online forum in which the site specialists will be able to exchange information relating to the on-going post-excavation analysis and site phasing.

10.5.4 The planned specialists meeting in 2013 will discuss a timetable of post-excavation analysis and reporting leading up to the final publication of the High Pasture Cave and Environs Project. A third specialists meeting is planned for the spring of 2014 in Edinburgh, which will discuss final publication.

10.6 Timetable of Post-Excavation Analysis, Specialists Reporting and Targeted Research

10.6.1 The specialists' analyses and assessments of the small finds and samples recovered from the High Pasture Cave site, and from sites where trial trench excavations have taken place within the wider landscape, are already well advanced. The individual sections set out below provide details relating to the post-excavation analysis completed to date, and indicates where additional work is required to complete this phase of the project (also, see Birch, 2012).

10.6.2 **Completion of outstanding Post-Excavation Analysis:**

End of March 2013

- Charcoal analysis and preparation of samples for radiocarbon dating, and reporting
- Processing of bulk sediment samples and thin-section samples
- Analysis of human remains and final reporting
- Burnt/cremated bone analysis and reporting
- Isotope analysis on animal bone/teeth and human bone/teeth, and final reporting
- Analysis of amphibian bone and final reporting

April 2013

- Hold specialists meeting in Inverness and one day seminar on the site and environs

End of July 2013

- Finalise cave morphology report
- Ceramics analysis and reporting
- Site reconstruction drawings
- Animal bone analysis and final reporting
- Fish, shellfish and land snail analysis and final reporting
- Tephra/pumice analysis and final reporting

End of October 2013

- Burnt plant remains/archaeobotanical analysis and final reporting
- Final reporting on bulk sediment samples and thin section micromorphology
- Residue/lipids analysis on ceramics and final reporting

End of November 2013

- Speleothem analysis and final reporting
- Completion of post-excavation research
- Finalise site plans, drawings and illustrations for final publication

End of July 2014

- Report writing and first draft of manuscript for final publication
- Pre-publication specialists meeting in Edinburgh

End of October 2014

- Completion of small finds assessment and analysis, and final reporting
- Small finds illustration

End of December 2014

- Submission of site archive to RCAHMS, OASIS and DES Entries
- Completion and publication of final report

Plate 44 – Site directors Martin Wildgoose and Steven Birch (centre), George Kozikowski (left) and Charles Burney (right)

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APPENDIX 1 CONTEXT LISTS BY TRENCH

HIGH PASTURE CAVE & ENVIRONS PROJECT – SKYE

HIGH PASTURE CAVE 2010

List of Contexts – Trench 2

Details of contexts shown below relate to stratigraphic layers where these could be followed, or to arbitrary spits of approximately 100mm, removed during excavation of Trench 2. Section drawings of the trench show the relationship of these spits to the actual contexts recorded after completion of the excavations.

Context Number	Context Description
C2.53	Context is a dark brown to black charcoal-rich sediment containing fine grits and up to 50% stone, including fire-cracked stone. The context comprises the fill behind the east wall of the stairwell, which overlies the natural karstic clay and underlies context C2.05 spit 4. A large fragment of a saddle quern was recovered from the context.
C2.54	Located within hearth feature F2.27 and underlying the hearth slabs of F2.26 (built on a landing within the stairwell), this context comprises a pink ash deposit. Containing less than 5% stone, this fine silt contains significant amounts of small, calcified bone fragments and some charcoal.
C2.55	Context is a buff to pink ash deposit lying over and between the hearth slabs of feature F2.27. Possibly the same context as C2.54, the silty deposit contains many calcified bone and charcoal fragments, plus significant amounts of burnt grain. Underlies C2.54 and overlies/lies within C2.15B.
C2.56	Dark brown gritty sediment with up to 5% stone content lies between treads of stairwell and is contemporary with/same as context C2.16 outside the structure of the stairwell. Underlies and lies between treads of F2.23.
C2.57	Context is buff to yellow compacted ash deposit with a clay consistency and containing less than 5% stone. Underlies C2.26 and C2.58, and is same context as C2.20/C2.23.
C2.58	This yellow clay-like deposit is a collapse of natural karstic clay from the east side of the stairwell cut that has run out onto the surface of C2.57. Underlying context C2.26 and overlying C2.57, the deposit contains up to 20% stone fragments. The only small find from the context was a pebble hammer.
C2.59	Compacted orange gritty clay (natural karstic clay?) with up to 50% stone content, including limestone fragments, forms a levelling layer below paving forming an approach/landing to stairwell C2.32. Context underlies C2.26 and overlies C2.34, and is possibly same context as C2.28.
C2.60	Context is a light brown layer of clay-like material containing small fragments of bone, burnt bone, charcoal and fire-cracked stone. Forming a thin occupation horizon with possible trampling, this floor level forms one of the landings within stairwell F2.23. Context underlies C2.59 and overlies C2.34 .

C2.61	Context is black, friable sediment with a silt matrix. Includes charcoal flecks, some shellfish (periwinkle), degraded bone fragments and a bronze strap/spiral ring. Chaotic stone fill within context including medium to large granite and limestone clasts. Context is the same as C21.10, underlies C2.06 and fills feature F2.29 (void between revetment wall F2.29 and stairwell wall F2.32).
C2.62	Context is mid-brown silty loam containing up to 85% stone (medium to large granite clasts) and forming matrix of east wall of stairwell F2.23. Possibly same context as C2.53, the deposit contains charcoal, some degraded animal bone and a pebble grinder. Context fills cavity in natural limestone along with vertical wall F2.31. Context underlies C2.05/spit 4 and is abutted by stairwell wall F2.23.
C2.63	Dark brown silty sediment forms the matrix of the west stairwell wall F2.23 ï fills voids between this wall and the earlier stairwell wall phase, F2.32. Containing some animal bone and charcoal fragments, plus pottery, the deposit has most likely washed into the voids between the stones of the wall features. Context underlies C21.09/4.
C2.64	Context is close-packed rubble comprising mainly limestone clasts, but also some fire-cracked stone and black cobbles. Matrix of context is mid-brown silt containing some charcoal flecks and bone fragments. Context is packing behind east wall of stairwell F2.23 and abutting natural limestone face of cave entrance. Context underlies C2.62 and is abutted by stairwell wall F2.23 (east wall).
C2.65	Context is mid-brown silt lying between paving slabs and top limestone step of earlier phase stairwell (F2.32, F2.33 and F2.34) and contains well-preserved animal bone and large quantities of charcoal. Context underlies C2.63 and F2.23, is abutted by F2.32 and F2.34, and overlies C2.66.
C2.66	This dark brown silt lies over and between collapsed paving/walling, but it is not clear whether it relates to the fill of stairwell wall F2.23, or to the earlier phase stairwell F2.32. The deposit is similar in composition to C2.65 but contains more fire-cracked stone/pebbles and degraded animal bone. The context contains significant amounts of large charcoal lumps and underlies C2.65. A series of displaced granite steps within the deposit have slipped forward (slumping), which relate to the earlier access arrangements to the natural cave entrance ï pre-dating the construction of wall F2.32. Some pottery in context.
C2.67	Context is mottled black to dark brown silt containing numerous fragments of fire-cracked stone/pebble, charcoal lumps and flecks, and degraded animal bone. Context runs down-slope between steps and paving of earliest stairwell F2.35, due to slumping in mid-section of structure. Context underlies C2.66, F2.32 and F2.33 fills F2.35 and is abutted by F2.35. Contains up to 55% stone.

C2.68	Dark brown friable loam with a silt matrix and less than 5% stone content underlies context C21.10 and wall F2.32. Fill contains some animal bone and fills F2.36 and appears to cut C2.59 and C15.34.
C2.69	Context is dark to mid-brown friable sediment with a silt matrix and containing up to 10% stone (fire-cracked pebbles and possible packing stones), animal bone, charcoal flecks and part of an iron object. Context underlies C2.26, cuts C2.59, fills F2.37 and appears to be the same as C2.68.
C2.70	Mid-brown silt contains fire-cracked stone fragments, charcoal flecks, some animal bone and a complete saddle quern (deposited working face down). Possibly same context as C15.64, the deposit also fills a cut within F15.34 (cobbled limestone surface adjacent to walkway F15.37. Underlies C15.83 and C15.85, and overlies C2.71. Contains up to 5% stone.
C2.71	Context is buff to light brown silt containing up to 20% stone including fire-cracked cobbles. Also contains significant amounts of charcoal, some burnt barley grain, and degraded animal bone (C2.71b). Surface of context is black, charcoal-rich deposit (C2.71a). Underlies C2.70 (merging), contains paving slabs and lies within F2.39.
C2.72	Context is buff to light brown sticky silt containing fine grits and up to 75% stone, and lies below C2.71 and paving F2.39. Deposit contains some charcoal, fragmented animal bone and a whetstone/anvil/hammer stone (composite tool). Overlies chaotic boulder fill C2.73 in base of entrance to cave (natural).
C2.73	Chaotic boulder-fill comprising limestone and granite boulders, within base of former streambed (which entered the cave). A light brown to orange fine gritty silt matrix overlies/caps and runs between the boulders. Removal of the matrix revealed air-filled voids (natural-looking). The material filled gaps/voids between some of the natural boulder fill/breakdown around the entrance to the cave along with a wet overflow channel below within the limestone bedrock (same feature as that found in the base of Bone Passage ï Trenches 1, 6 and 17). Underlies C2.72 and overlies natural limestone bedrock.

List of Contexts – Trench 15 (Forecourt Area)

Context Number	Context Description
C15.01	Context is turf and topsoil to NE of feature F15.01 (wall), with context butting up to wall feature on this side. A few bracken roots and fibrous fine rootlets. Sediment is a mid-brown coloured loam with few stone inclusions. Overlies C15.05. Small finds include flint flakes, one iron concretion and a fragment of rotary quern.
C15.02	Context is turf and topsoil to SW of feature F15.01 (wall) and NE of F15.02 (revetment wall). Context butts up to F15.01 on the SW side and context comprises a mid-brown loam containing bracken roots, fine fibrous rootlets and stone clasts ï primarily of granite. Overlies C15.07 and is same as C15.01 and C2.01 (Trench 2). Small finds include a flint bladelet and one iron concretion.
C15.02a	Context is turf and topsoil to SW of feature F15.02 (revetment wall) and adjacent to ómodernô cavers entrance. The context butt up against SW side of wall and comprises a dark brown loam containing fine fibrous roots and bracken roots, and also contains a few small fragments of stone. Overlies C15.03.
C15.03	Context is light brown fine silt containing fine grit inclusions and some bracken roots and fine rootlets. Contains up to 5% stone including some fragments of fire-cracked pebble. Context abuts revetment wall F15.02 (on SW side), underlies C15.02a and overlies C15.04.
C15.04	Context is mid to dark brown silt containing fine grit inclusions and up to 50% stone content, the latter comprising fire-cracked pebbles and stone. Context underlies revetment wall F15.02.
C15.05	Context is dark brown to black silty loam containing up to 30% stone, including granite clasts and fragments of fire-cracked stone, with clarity of horizon with overlying context C15.01 fair. Context is bounded to SW by boulder wall (feature F15.03) and boulder wall (feature F15.01), and overlies C15.08. No small finds.
C15.06	Context is mid-brown to orange gritty sediment containing up to 25% stone, most of which is fire-cracked stone and pebbles. Context only appears between F15.01 and F15.03, underlies C15.01 and F15.01, and is possibly same context as C15.07. Overlies C15.08.1 and C15.08.2.
C15.07	Context is mid-brown to orange gritty sediment containing up to 25% stone, most of which is fire-cracked stone and pebble fragments, but also a few larger granite clasts. Abuts C15.06, F15.02 and F15.01, and is possibly the same context as C15.06, and underlies C15.02 ï the clarity of horizon being good. Context overlies C15.13, C15.16 and F15.08. Small finds from context include a coarse stone pebble tool and sherds of Iron Age pottery.

C15.08	Context lies to NE of F. 15.05 and comprises a black gritty sediment with ash matrix and containing between 30 and 50% stone including larger limestone and granite clasts, and fire-cracked stone and pebbles. Also contains charcoal fragments, a granite palette fragment, pottery sherds (some decorated), coarse pebble tools and animal teeth. The context was removed in spits and most of the pottery was recovered from spit 2 at junction with context C15.18. Context underlies C15.05, abuts C15.11 and overlies C15.18. Context is same as C2.03 in Trench 2.
C15.09	Context is fill of possible pit or scoop feature F15.06 comprising a dark brown to black silt with ash matrix and containing up to 5% stone. Context also contains charcoal flecks, abraded pottery sherds, and vitrified deposits, a fragment of vitrified stone crucible, iron slag and a coarse pebble tool (grinder/chopper). Context underlies C15.06, abuts C15.08 and overlies C15.18, C15.19, C15.11, C15.12 and C15.21 (natural karstic clay).
C15.10	Context is fill of feature F15.05 (circular structure) and comprises a mid-brown to orange silt containing fire-cracked stone and pebbles (up to 20% stone content), and small charcoal fragments. Context could be same as C15.07 and produced one pottery sherd and a lump of haematite. Context underlies C15.07, lies within F15.05 and overlies C15.24 and C15.33.
C15.11	Context is a lens of compacted fire-cracked pebbles and stone with a matrix of mid-brown to orange friable sediment. The context contains up to 50% stone and the lens varies between 0.05 and 0.1cm thick. The context produced re-fitting sherds of pottery and a pebble tool fragment, and flecks of charcoal. Context underlies C15.07 and C15.09, abuts C15.08, C15.19, C15.09 (F15.06), F15.05 and F15.02. Context overlies C15.12.
C15.12	Context is dark brown to orange gritty sediment with ash matrix, containing up to 5% stone (including some fragments of fire-cracked stone). Context also contains numerous charcoal lumps, animal bone and teeth, pebble tools, pottery, iron slag, a flint flake and a fragment of Bun quern. Context underlies C15.11, C15.09 and C15.06; abuts, F15.07, F15.07b, F15.08 and F15.05; and overlies C.15.3, C15.24, C15.21 and C15.20.
C15.13	Context is buff to orange gritty sediment containing significant amounts of fire-cracked pebbles and stone (up to 60%), with a silt matrix. Deposit fills void between features F15.02 and F15.08 (revetment walls arcing around ócaversô entrance). Three degraded pottery sherds recovered from context, but otherwise devoid of finds. Context underlies C15.07 and C15.11, abuts F15.02 and F15.08, and overlies C15.24.
C15.14	Context is dark brown friable loam with up to 50% stone content (granite and limestone boulders). The only small finds recovered from the context was 10 sherds of pottery, two of which refitted together. Context lies to E and NE of F15.07 and abuts F15.04. Underlies C15.08 and C. 15.11 and overlies C15.15.

C15.15	Context is dark brown friable sediment filling upper voids between boulders in feature F15.07b (pit or ephemeral structure). Context contains up to 50% stone (see C15.17 below), comprising medium to large boulder clasts of limestone and granite, some of which have been burnt. Some large air-filled voids between context and finds recovered from the deposit include charcoal lumps, degraded animal bone and teeth. Context underlies C15.12, C15.14 and F15.07; and overlies C15.17 and C15.16.
C15.16	Context is mottled brown to orange friable silt with ash matrix, containing up to 40% stone clasts (see C15.17 below) including granite and limestone clasts, some of which have been burnt. Context is partial fill of feature F15.07b (pit or ephemeral structure) and is intermittent due to air-filled voids between stone fill. Finds from context included a small periwinkle midden found lying against a limestone boulder, large charcoal lumps, degraded animal bone and teeth, a small pottery sherd and a copper-alloy strap fragment (F15.082a). Context underlies C15.15 and overlies C15.17.
C15.17	Context is stone and boulder fill of feature F15.07b (pit or ephemeral structure) comprising medium to large granite, limestone and dolerite clasts, some of which display evidence for burning at high temperatures. Some air-filled voids between boulders, along with contexts C15.15 and C15.16. Granite and limestone slabs within feature appear to be collapsed walling, these being stacked and overlapping.
C15.18	Context is mixed black and orange ashy sediments containing up to 20% stone ï including much fire-cracked stone. Context butts up against features F15.05 and underlies F15.09 (NE of possible revetment wall) and contains orange ash, charcoal lumps, animal bone and teeth, a Bun quern fragment, pottery sherds (11), an iron concretion, a saddle quern fragment and pebble tools. Context underlies C15.09, C15.08.2, overlies C15.19 and C15.25 and is the same as C205 in trench 2.
C15.19	Context is mid-brown friable sediment containing up to 50% stone (medium to granite and limestone clasts, and some fire-cracked stone) butts up against feature F15.07b on the N and NE sides (possibly cut by F15.07). Context also contains charcoal fragments, animal bone and teeth, a fragment of saddle quern and 21 sherds of pottery (some decorated and re-fitting). Context underlies C15.09 and C15.18 abuts C15.11, C15.12 and F15.07b; and overlies C15.20.
C15.20	Context is mixed mid-brown to black silt with occasional grits filling feature F15.10 (possible stone-lined pit, or stone-edged fill of forecourt area). Context contains between 35 and 40% stone comprising medium to large granite and decayed limestone clasts, but also significant quantities of fire-cracked pebble and stone. Context continues under NW baulk of Trench 15 and below later deposits to N and NE. Also contains large concentration of well-preserved charcoal lumps (possible large piece of burnt wood or post), a large flint flake, a mudstone core

	(lithic), one iron concretion and a granite quern rubber. Context underlies C15.12 and C15.19, and overlies cut of feature F15.10 (although this may be a continuing context rather than a feature.
C15.21	Context is natural karstic clay and comprises a buff to orange gritty clay with up to 5% stone content ï mainly small rounded clasts. Context is overlain and cut by archaeological contexts and features. Clarity of horizon with overlying contexts is clear.
C15.22	Context is re-deposited clay and ash comprising light brown to buff gritty sediment with a silt matrix, mottled with charcoal flecks and small pieces of burnt red stone. Contains up to 40% stone including large granite boulders and fire-cracked pebble and stone, animal bone (degraded), an iron concretion, iron slag and vitrified residues (possibly from metalworking ï Cu?). Context abuts feature F15.07b (pit or ephemeral structure) to NW and feature F15.10 (possible stone-lined pit, or stone-edged fill of forecourt area) to N and NE. Context appears to be cut by F15.10, although this may be a continuous context running below C15.22. Context underlies C15.12. Underlying context still to be revealed by excavation in 2008.
C15.23	Context is mixed deposit (black, orange and buff) silty ash and is lower fill of feature F15.05 (circular structure). Deposit contains up to 20% stone including granite clasts and some fire-cracked stone and appears to be a floor layer within the structure. It is possible that the ash derives from a small slab-built fire-place @ BG 960 070 within structure, which also includes charcoal lumps and flecks, and overlies a compact floor of buff sediment. The only small find recovered is one degraded sherd of pottery. Context underlies C15.10 and overlies C15.24.
C15.24	Context is orange to buff gritty silt with up to 50% stone content, including fire-cracked stone and natural pebble inclusions. Context also includes charcoal, degraded animal bone and teeth, and a possible whetstone fragment. Appears to be fill of archaeological material within natural hollow in karstic clay, the context underlying boulder wall feature F15.08 (revetment wall) and possibly abutting the SW side of feature F15.09 (revetment wall) and N side of feature F15.02 (revetment wall). Context underlies C15.10, C15.23 and overlies C15.33 and C15.38.
C15.25	Context comprises distinct lenses of black to orange charcoal and ash deposits with a silt matrix containing up to 10% stone content. Context also includes fragmented fire-cracked pebbles and stone, large pieces of charcoal, burnt grain and hazelnut shell, degraded animal bone and teeth, fragments from a bone pin, pebble tools, a large piece of carbonized wood with tool-marks, a vitrified slag-type material, a fragment of shale bracelet, a green cylindrical glass bead and pottery. Deposit also contains two distinct deposits of cremated bone (see C15.25.1). Context underlies C15.18; abuts NE face of feature F15.05 and abuts/overlies NE face of revetment wall F15.09; and overlies C15.28.

C15.25.1	Deposit of cremated bone lying in a small pocket (approximately 0.22m diameter) of orange to red ash, within context C15.25. Some fragments of bone are quite large.
C15.26	Context is dark brown greasy silt containing up to 10% stone content. Context contains numerous charcoal flecks, a pebble smoother, a small iron concretion and a pebble grinder tool. Located between features F15.05 and F15.09 within SE sector of Trench 15, the context is most likely later in age than these features. Context underlies C15.19 and C15.28; abuts C15.25, C15.28 and F15.09; and overlies C15.27 and C15.32. Context also forms upper fill of pit feature F15.11.
C15.27	Context is mixed brown to black greasy ash deposit containing between 15% and 30% stone, including fragments of fire-cracked pebble and stone. Deposit also contains degraded bone fragments, antler fragments, a worked antler tine and burnt grain. The deposit is a mixed backfill of material within feature F15.11 (fire-pit). Context underlies C15.26 and overlies C15.29.
C15.28	Context is buff-coloured clay deposit containing small grit inclusions and up to 5% stone. Deposit seals all of the ash layers below, but is cut by feature F15.11 (fire-pit) and abuts C15.09. Deposit was also recognised in Trench 2 (C2.06 ï part) and may be some levelling layer that ends one sequence of depositional events and marks the beginning of other activities in this sector of the site. Two coarse pebble tools and a piece of worked pumice recovered from the context. Context underlies C15.25 and overlies C15.32.
C15.29	Context is deposit of orange ash overlying hearth in bottom of feature F15.11 (fire-pit). Deposit contains no stone and could be the residues from the last fire to be lit in this feature before back-filling. Context underlies C15.27.
C15.30	Context is mix of orange ash and black charcoal-rich lenses containing no stone. Lying on surface of C15.18 to NW of feature F15.11. This could be re-deposited residues from the use of this feature. Finds include some animal bone and teeth, but no small finds. Context underlies C15.19 and overlies C15.18.
C15.31	Context is fill of feature F15.12 (pit) comprising a mottled black to purple silty ash deposit, with up to 2% stone content. Contains some charcoal flecks, animal bone and teeth, two pottery sherds and small pockets of yellow and orange ash deposits. Context underlies C15.25, cuts C15.28 and C15.32, and overlies cut of feature F15.12.
C15.32	Context is black to purple silty ash deposit containing charcoal fragments, small fragments of fire-cracked stone, degraded animal teeth, a small iron concretion, a pebble grinding tool and small grey clay inclusions. Deposit is cut by features F15.11 and F15.12. Context underlies C15.28 and overlies C15.34.
C15.33	Context comprises large boulders of granite, limestone and sandstone packed tightly together, with some stones set on edge. Matrix between stones is buff to orange gritty and friable sediment. Deposit contains some charcoal flecks, directly

	overlies the natural karstic clay (C15.21). Context lies to SW of revetment wall F15.09 and also abuts this feature; underlies C15.10, C15.23 and C15.24 and overlies C15.21 (may also overlie additional contexts abutting F15.09, which will require excavation in 2008). May be same as C15.38
C15.34	Context is very compact yellow to buff clay that has been laid down in distinct layers at the NE end of Trench 15 (to the NE of revetment wall F15.09). Clay is gritty and contains up to 5% stone (small inclusions), but deposit is separated by thin layers of black ash/charcoal deposits (within context and often discontinuous). Deposit appears to abut wall F15.09 (the wall appears to have been cut through this context) and no finds have been recovered from context. Context underlies C15.32 and has been cut by features F15.15, F15.16 and F15.17. The contexts below C15.34 are not yet known and will be excavated during the 2008 fieldwork season.
C15.35	Context is fill of pit feature F15.15 and comprises a mid-brown silt with up to 5% stone content. Deposit appears to be the same as C15.36 and C15.37, and contains degraded charcoal flecks. A thin deposit of charcoal-rich sediment lines the base of the feature, immediately on contact with the underlying buff clay (C15.34). Context underlies C15.32 and overlies cut of feature F15.15.
C15.36	Context is fill of small pit feature F15.16 and comprises a mid-brown silt with up to 5% stone content. Deposit appears to be the same as C15.35 and C15.37, and contains degraded charcoal flecks. Three angled stake-holes (approximately 0.03m in diameter) are located in the bottom of the feature and contain the same fill deposit. May be related to activities taking place within this part of the site. Context underlies C15.32 and overlies cut of feature F15.16.
C15.37	Context is fill of small pit feature F15.17 and comprises a mid-brown silt with up to 5% stone content. Deposit appears to be the same as C15.35 and C15.36, and contains degraded charcoal flecks. A small flat stone lines the base of the feature. May be related to a specialized activity area within this part of the site. Context underlies C15.32 and overlies cut of feature F15.17.
C15.38	Context is a deposit of buff to orange gritty and friable sediment. Deposit contains significant amounts of charcoal including large lumps and some animal bone. Underlies C15.24 and may be related to C15.33. Directly overlies the natural karstic clay (C15.21). Accumulated during the life of feature F15.20 (hearth) and eventually buries hearth.
C15.39	Context is orange/brown friable fine silt lying between stones and boulders forming wall F15.14 and the collapsed wall material to the south of the wall face. Context contains some charcoal.
C15.40	Context is fill of pit-like feature F15.19 and comprises a buff to brown mottled silty clay with up to 50% stone content ï mainly fire-cracked pebbles and stone and one large boulder. Context

	underlies C15.38 and overlies cut of feature F15.19. Also contains some charcoal lumps and flecks.
C15.41	A black to buff greasy ash deposit with up to 50% stone (fire-cracked stone and pebbles) runs below features F15.14 (wall) and F15.20 (hearth), and also underlies C15.38, C15.42, C15.43 and C15.47. Context comprises patches of charcoal within an ash matrix (possible wood ash), much of which is a mottled buff colour.
C15.42	Context is mid-brown friable sediment and possible wood ash lying between distinct heap of large stones (including some granite slabs) and fire-cracked pebbles, lying on the surface of C15.41 in the east corner of the trench. Removal of fire-cracked stone revealed more granite slabs protruding through surface of C15.43. Context overlies C15.43.
C15.43	A mottled black and buff ash surrounding/abutting hearth setting F15.20 contains significant quantities of fire-cracked pebbles and some charcoal lumps/flecks. This context underlies C15.38 and extends under and pre-dates the construction of wall F15.14. The context also abuts possible remains of revetment wall feature F15.22 to the south in Trench 15, and overlies C15.41 and C15.59.
C15.44	Context is distinctive buff to grey fine silt containing charcoal flecks and some fire-cracked stone (up to 10%). The context underlies C15.45, abuts C15.33 (a layer of fire-cracked stone to the north) and overlies C15.46; and may be the same as the grey layer that appears in Trench 14 nearby (C14.30). The context is dipping at the SW end of Trench 15 towards the caversô entrance (at around 15 degrees).
C15.45	Deposit is charcoal-rich silt directly overlying C15.44, which forms a distinctive boundary between C15.44 and C15.24, which it underlies. The context is abutted to the north by C15.33, a thick deposit of fire-cracked stone.
C15.46	Context is mid-brown-coloured gritty sediment with a silt matrix, containing larger granite stone clasts and fire-cracked pebbles/stone. Underlying C15.33 and C15.44, the deposit appears to comprise deep water-washed silts overlying the natural karstic clay C15.21. Context is also present between the granite boulders forming robbed-out wall F15.21.
C15.47	Buff to orange ash containing significant amounts of burnt bone and charcoal flecks underlie C15.38, is abutted by hearth slabs of F15.20 and overlies C15.41. This deposit was formed through the use of the hearth F15.20 (contemporary) and contains the odd fragment of fire-cracked stone.
C15.48	Context is accumulation of wood and peat ash underlying hearth F15.20 and post-dating hearth F15.27. Underlying C15.47, the deposit is most likely the same as C2.20 in Trench 2 and contains significant amounts of fire-cracked stone and pebbles. This context also runs below the wall footings of F15.14, pre-dating the construction of this major feature. The deposit also contains charcoal flecks and animal bone.

C15.49	Brown friable sediment containing some grits and up to 75% stone content (fire-cracked stone and small granite clasts) is packed behind and to the SW of the linear wall footings of F15.22. Context underlies F15.22, C15.38 and C15.33 and abuts F15.21; and overlies C15.58 and C15.59.
C15.50	Context is buff to brown silt containing peat and wood ash, surrounding a compacted layer of fire-cracked pebbles and stone (up to 90%). The fire-cracked pebbles become less approaching hearth F15.20. Context underlies F15.22, F15.24 and C15.48; and overlies C15.56, C15.57, C15.61 and F15.26 (paving) and possible hearth F15.28.
C15.51	Greasy black and orange ash lies to south of feature F15.25 (possible robbed-out wall) and east of feature F15.22 (wall footings), and over-runs feature F15.26 (paving). Context underlies C15.39, fills some of voids in stones comprising F15.22 and F15.25, and overlies part of F15.26. Context contains up to 10% stone including some fire-cracked pebbles.
C15.52	Context is compacted fine ash mottled buff, orange and purple, containing a silt matrix and less than 5% stone. The deposit also contains fragmented animal bone and teeth, a little burnt bone and charcoal flecks, and many fine degraded limestone clasts that have been reduced in many instances to a fine white powder. Underlies C15.50, abuts C15.57, and overlies slab-built hearth feature F15.27 and a part of the paving F15.26 that extends towards the hearth.
C15.53	Compacted orange ash lying within a thin layer/band of black wood ash (C15.54 - 10mm thick), lies to the NE of feature F15.29 and is partial fill of F15.28. The feature takes a circular form and the possible peat ash has a silt matrix and no stone content and may be the remains of a small hearth or oven. Underlies C15.50 and overlies C15.55.
C15.54	Context is thin layer (10mm) of black and soft wood ash, rich in charcoal fragments, that underlies the outer edges of C15.53 and comprises the partial fill of F15.28. The context has no stone content, underlies C15.53 and C15.55, and overlies cut of feature F15.28.
C15.55	This context, which comprises a buff to yellow gritty ash deposits with up to 10% stone content (small), forms a part of the fill of feature F15.28. The bowl-shaped layer of ash lies in the centre of the feature sandwiched between C15.53 (above) and C15.54 (below).
C15.56	Context is deposit of fire-cracked pebbles and compacted ash surrounding paving F15.26, wall footings F15.29 and feature F15.28; and surrounds and overlies hearth F15.27. Ash matrix is black and buff mottled, with some grit content, and contains up to 50% stone. Underlies C15.50 and C15.57 and overlies F15.27 and C15.61.

C15.57	A mottled buff to orange silt ash deposit with no stone content is located in the extreme N corner of Trench 15 and is abutted by C15.52. Context underlies C15.50 and overlies C15.56. May be upper ash layers associated with hearth F15.30.
C15.58	Context is a dump of orange and black ash deposits with up to 5% stone content and charcoal flecks located to the SW of and abutting wall footings F15.29. The deposit most likely relates to rake-outs from hearth feature F15.28, which lies immediately to the NE of the revetment wall. Context underlies C15.49 and F15.22, abuts F15.29 and overlies C15.21 and C15.59.
C15.59	Boulder-filled base of natural channel that most likely carried the stream into Bone Passage, overlying the natural karstic clay C15.21. The context which comprises a mid-brown gritty sediment with up to 80% stone content (mainly medium-sized granite clasts), also runs below features F15.29 and F15.28, and runs NE towards paving F15.26. Context underliesC15.49, C15.58 and overlies C15.21. Granite saddle quern recovered from surface of this context in channel.
C15.60	Context is buff to orange mottled compacted ash deposit with small grits and up to 5% stone content, located in north corner of Trench 15. Context directly underlies slab-built hearth F15.27 and C15.52 and overlies C15.65.
C15.61	Black and gritty ash deposit containing charcoal flecks and up to 80% stone (mainly fire-cracked pebbles and stone) lying to SW of hearth F15.27. The deposit, which abuts F15.27 and is contemporary with the use of this feature, is also contemporary with paving F15.26. Context appears to run out to the south against the slope of the natural karstic clay (C15.21) and context C15.59 ï over the in-filled natural gully. Context overlies C15.21, C15.64 and F15.34 (cobbled limestone surface).
C15.62	Context lies between and under paving F15.26; below the paving within a chaotic fill of boulders with some slabs set on edge. Deposit is mid-brown friable sediment with a little animal bone and the odd charcoal fleck; underlies F15.27, F15.26, C15.52 and C15.56; and overlies C15.60 and C15.63.
C15.63	Context is buff to brown gritty silt with up to 10% stone content and lies within the fill of the abandoned natural stream channel. Deposit runs between boulders, some of which are quite large, and underlies C15.62 and F15.26, abuts C15.59 and overlies walkway feature F15.37.
C15.64	Context is a mottled buff to brown silty ash deposit with up to 20% stone content, including some fire-cracked stone, which comprises a lens of material running from hearth setting F15.30 and the underlying hearth F15.35 that runs SW over-running the limestone cobbled terrace of F15.34; also contemporary with walkway F15.26 and possibly contemporary with the lower paved floor in Bone Passage (F6.02 and C1.06). Context underlies F15.61 and F15.65, lies within and above F15.65, and overlies F15.34. Context runs up against stairwell wall F2.32, but appears to have been cut through during the construction of

	the wall. Deposit runs down slope towards the natural cave entrance and contains significant amounts of charcoal, degraded bone fragments and some fire-cracked pebbles/stone. Possibly same context as C15.65, C15.56 and C2.70, but C15.64 appears to be trampled and eroded through human action. Deposit also contains saddle querns, quern fragments and quern rubbers, while a possible disturbed granite step also lies within the context. Underlies C15.61 and overlies F15.30 and F15.34.
C15.65	Orange, fine peat ash deposit that is silty in nature and lies around hearth slabs of feature F15.30. Context contains up to 10% stone (mainly fire-cracked pebbles) and is possibly same contexts as C15.60 and C15.64. Context underlies C15.60, C15.64 and F15.27, and overlies C15.64 and F15.30 and F15.35 (hearths).
C15.66	Context is primary fill of bowl-shaped hollow (F15.31), which lies to side of slab-hearth setting F15.33, and comprises a black silt ash deposit containing charcoal flecks, but no stone. Context underlies C15.61 and C15.67, and overlies F15.34 (C15.68).
C15.67	Context is secondary fill of bowl-shaped hollow (F15.31), which lies to side of slab-hearth setting F15.33, and comprises an orange silt ash that contains no stone clasts. Context underlies C15.61 and overlies C15.66.
C15.68	Context forms matrix between and immediately below limestone cobbled surface/terrace F15.34, which runs up to and is most likely contemporary with features F15.37 (walkway), F15.30 (hearth), F15.35 (hearth) and F15.36 (hearth ï F2.18). Context underlies C15.59 and C15.61, and overlies C15.21. On SW side of feature F15.37, context also contains some larger clasts of limestone as packing behind revetment wall of walkway.
C15.69	Buff to grey greasy clay with virtually no stone content lies around and under stones in base of F15.37 (walkway), at the north end of the feature. The deposit, which may relate to episodes of silting, underlies C15.64 and overlies floor surface in F15.37 (C15.71).
C15.70	Context is wedge of buff-coloured gritty silt, possibly mixed with natural karstic clay C15.21, which fills the voids behind the revetment wall of F15.37 on the SW side. Deposit underlies C15.68 (F15.34) and overlies C15.71. Context may be same as C15.76, which lies to the NE of the revetment wall forming walkway F15.37.
C15.71	A layer of light brown to grey silt with less than 5% stone content lies within base of walkway feature F15.37, with some occasional charcoal flecks and fragments of degraded limestone. Underlies C15.64, C15.70, C15.76 and base of revetment walls forming sides of walkway F15.37; and overlies C15.72 (iron pan) and C15.21 (natural). Forms part of fill of F15.37.

C15.72	Context is iron pan layer underlying C15.71, varying between 0.5 and 1.5cm thick, which overlies C15.73. Deposit is brown to orange in colour and has a hard, gritty texture. Forms part of fill in bottom of walkway F15.37.
C15.73	Context is brown to yellow mottled layer of silt containing fine grit inclusions and up to 5% stone clasts, including some fragments of fire-cracked pebble/stone, charcoal flecks and degraded animal bone. Deposit underlies C15.72 (deposits below have not been excavated or evaluated).
C15.74	Rubble and sediment levelling lying below large granite slabs forming hearth F15.36 (F2.18) includes a clay-silt matrix of mid-brown to buff colour. Comprising up to 50% stone content, the context underlies F15.36 and overlies C15.71.
C15.75	A compacted surface of limestone cobbles lies to the east side of the upper wall courses forming feature F15.37 and is most likely the same as C15.68 (F15.34) on the west side of the walkway. The deposit appears to abut the natural karstic clay to the east (C15.21) and is most likely a contemporary feature to walkway F15.37, F15.30 (hearth), F15.35 (hearth) and F15.36 (hearth ï F2.18). Context underlies C15.61 and overlies C15.76.
C15.76	Context is wedge of buff-coloured gritty silt, possibly mixed with natural karstic clay C15.21, which fills the voids behind the revetment wall of F15.37 on the east side. Deposit underlies C15.75 and overlies C15.71. Context may be same as C15.70, which lies to the west of the revetment wall forming walkway F15.37.
C15.77	Context is brown silt sediment lying between a small dump of stones (F15.41), underlying C15.34. The feature plus this context lies within C15.38.
C15.78	Context is buff to light brown gritty silt containing up to 60% stone. Underlying C15.07 and overlying C15.59 and C15.21 (natural karstic clay), the deposit is also cut by feature F15.42 (paved walkway). Context also runs up against steep limestone cliff-face and contains some bone fragments, shellfish remains and charcoal lumps.
C15.79	Context is black to dark brown charcoal-rich sediment, with a gritty silt matrix, lying between stones to west of enclosure wall F15.14. Is possibly infill behind the wall and within the rubble core of the wall, including natural silting. Contains up to 70% stone including granite and limestone clasts, and fire-cracked stone. Also contains some large charcoal lumps and underlies (merging horizon) C15.14.
C15.80	Fill of post-hole F15.45 is mid-brown silt with up to 5% stone content. Underlies C15.34 and overlies cut of F15.45.
C15.81	Fill of stake-hole F15.46 is mid-brown friable silt that contains a little stone but no charcoal. Underlies C15.34, overlies C2.16/C15.48, and cuts C2.15a, C2.15b, C2.15c and C2.16.

C15.82	Context is mid-brown gritty silt containing up to 60% stone, including some large limestone and granite clasts, and charcoal flecks/bone fragments. Appears to form matrix of slumped material behind wall F15.14, with the deposit also running into the core of the wall. Underlies C15.06.
C15.83	Context is buff to light grey/brown mottled gritty silt, containing less tan 10% stone, directly overlying the natural karstic clay C15.21. A thin iron pan lens lies directly below the context, while the interface between the two contains human skull fragments, fire-cracked pebbles and some cobble tools. These were located mainly to the west of possible wall footings (F15.48), which comprises granite slabs lying down-slope (collapsed). Theses slabs could also be associated with the paving of walkway F15.26 (contemporary with hearth F15.27), while context abuts the wall of the earlier phase stairwell F2.32. Context underlies C15.50 and C15.52, abuts wall footings F15.48 and overlies C15.21 (natural clay).
C15.84	Context is mottled grey to pink silt/ash deposit containing burnt bone fragments and charcoal flecks. With less that 2% stone content, the context overlies and lies between hearth slabs F15.35. Also spills over to overlie cobbled limestone surface F15.34 and massive granite slab hearth F15.36. Underlies hearth slabs of F15.30, while context varies in colour and displays a charcoal-rich arc around the W/NW side of the hearth. Underlies C15.65 and F15.30 and overlies F15.35, F15.34 and F15.36.
C15.85	Context is loosely compacted limestone chunks and cobbles, which may have originated from collapsed natural limestone bedrock on the NW side of the natural hollow outside the cave entrance (to Bone Passage). Alternatively, the material may have been quarried from the natural and the laid down to form a hard surface. Deposit abuts C15.64 and overlies C15.64 and C15.83, and underlies C15.56. Earlier phase stairwell wall F2.32 cuts through this context. Large red deer antler beam recovered from context, which was sticking up through C15.56.
C15.86	Context is compacted orange gritty clay (natural karstic clay?) with up to 50% stone content, including degraded limestone fragments, forms a levelling layer contemporary with C2.59, hearth F2.10 and paving to stairwell F2.33. Context underlies hearth F15.27.

List of Contexts – Trench 19 (Burnt Mound/Spreads)

Context Number	Context Description
C19.01a	Context is turf and topsoil of dark brown crumbly and gritty loam containing up to 70% stone ï much of the stone (in particular larger granite boulders) penetrating through the top of the turf and visible at the surface before excavation of the trench. Context contains significant bracken roots and removal of deposit has revealed deposits of fire-cracked stone and areas of dense granite boulders.
C19.01b	Directly at base of context C19.01a and above underlying C19.02, is a sorted lens with numerous grit inclusions that is undulating and appears to follow this lower context. Small finds recovered from the trench cleaning include a possible whetstone, a quartz crystal fragment, iron slag, a quern stone fragment and quern rubber, lithics and a possible Roman coin.
C19.02	Context is compacted layer of fire-cracked pebbles and stone containing some larger granite boulders (up to 90% stone content). The matrix between the stones comprises a dark brown to black ashy silt that contains some deeper bracken roots, some small flecks of charcoal and fragments of burnt bone. Limestone bedrock shows through context in the NW corner of the trench with burnt mound material running up against it. The matrix between the stones does vary in colour and quantity throughout the trench, with some areas more charcoal-rich and almost black in colour, with other areas appearing brown. Degraded stone also appears in context, as it does in other areas of the burnt mound. Context underlies C19.01, 19.04 and F19.01 (low wall), and overlies C19.03. Small finds from context include metalworking residues, coarse pebble tools, ceramics, and a decorated blue-glass bead.
C19.03	Context is upper stone fill of feature F19.02 (u-shaped stone-built cell) comprising limestone and granite clasts (up to 90% stone content) and some fire-cracked stone. Matrix between stones is mid-brown friable sediment with bracken roots and fine rootlets. Underlies C19.01 and overlies C19.16.
C19.04	Context is a dark brown to black friable sediment filling the voids within feature F19.01 (low wall). Containing bracken roots and rootlets, the context underlies C19.01 and overlies C19.02.
C19.05	Context is compacted layer of fire-cracked pebbles and stone (upper burnt mound) containing some charcoal flecks, small burnt bone fragments and the occasional fragment of un-burnt bone. Context also contains significant amounts of larger granite cobbles and boulders that have not been affected by heat. Matrix of context is dark brown to black gritty silt that underlies

	C19.02, C19.04 and F19.01, and overlies C19.06 and C19.09. Small finds included coarse stone tools, a quern rubber, a pottery sherd and a soapstone spindle whorl.
C19.06	Context is compact layer of fire-cracked pebbles, stone and un-burnt granite boulders (up to 80% stone content in context). Matrix of context is mid to dark brown gritty silt that merges with C19.05 above and contains some charcoal flecks and small fragments of burnt bone ï most of which comes from the darker areas of the context (especially within the SE arm of the trench. Some buff mottling occurs within the context, which underlies C19.05 and overlies C19.10 and the natural limestone bedrock and karstic clay C19.19. Small finds include the remains of a fire-cracked saddle quern, coarse stone tools and a fragment of pot.
C19.07	Context is a buff to yellow lenses of re-deposited clay-like sediment that abuts C19.06 and lies within C19.09, and appears mainly on the junction of contexts C19.06 and C19.09. The context, which produced no finds, underlies C19.05 and C19.06, lies within C19.06 and C19.09, and overlies C19.09.
C19.08	Context is light to mid-brown gritty silt containing up to 20% stone (fire-cracked stone and pebbles) that lies at the base of the main body of the burnt mound. Containing some charcoal flecks but no small finds, the context has a mottled appearance and is possibly the same material as C19.10. Deposit increases in depth at SE end of trench and have an iron pan layer at the base interface, separating it from underlying context C19.13. Context underlies C19.05, C19.06 and C19.09.
C19.09	Dark black, charcoal-rich sediment with a clay-like texture and up to 30% stone content (including some fire-cracked pebbles and stone), within SE sector of trench. Deposit also contains large chunks of charcoal, increased fragments of burnt bone, some un-burnt animal bone and teeth (degraded) and thin lenses of orange peat-ash. Wet-sieved material from context produced burnt hazelnut shell and may be a de-deposited residue from a hearth. Underlying C19.02 and containing C19.07, the context overlies C19.10. Small finds include a decorated sherd of pottery, a stone crucible fragment and a fragment of cannel coal bracelet.
C19.10	Context is a mottled grey to light brown gritty silt containing up to 15% stone that may be an old degraded ground surface. The deposit is patchy in the NW sector of the trench and becomes deeper towards the SE (down slope). A thin iron pan lens lies at the base of the context, at the interface with C19.13. Deposit underlies C19.06 and C19.09, overlies C19.13 and C19.19, and is cut by features F19.07, F19.08 and F19.05 etc. A fragment of stone crucible was recovered from the context in the SE side of the trench, while other material recovered from the context includes burnt bone, degraded fragments of un-burnt animal bone and teeth, stone tool fragments and a flint flake.
C19.11	Context is similar to C19.06 in content, but is darker in colour (dark black) and more charcoal-rich. Also contains fragments of

	burnt stone and pebbles (up to 70%) and lies to the NE of exposed wall F19.04. Context underlies C19.05 and overlies C19.10, and contains F19.04.
C19.12	Context is fill of post-hole F19.05 and comprises a mid-brown mottled gritty silt containing some fire-cracked stone fragments, charcoal and burnt bone. Context merges with side walls and cut of post-hole and with depth becomes a brown to grey-coloured silt with charcoal flecks and lumps. Context underlies C19.05, overlies C19.13, C19.19 and cut of F19.05. A single flint flake was recovered from the context during excavation.
C19.13	Context is buff to orange-brown gritty silt at base of burnt mound deposits resembling natural karstic clay (C19.19). Containing up to 30% stone content including fragments of fire-cracked material, the deposit also contains some charcoal flecks and small lumps. Context is separated from overlying context C19.10 by thin iron pan lens (up to 6mm thick), while surface of context undulates and dips down-slope to the east. Context underlies C19.10 and C19.06. Underlying context to be excavated in 2009. No finds from context.
C19.14	Context is dark brown to black gritty silt with up to 5% stone content and is the fill of F19.06. The context, which contains a few charcoal flecks, only appears as a thin lens above feature F19.10 (stone-filled pit or post-pad feature). Underlies C19.09 and overlies C19.10 and C19.13. Two re-fitting sherds of flat-rimmed pottery were recovered from the deposit.
C19.15	Context is fill of pit or post-hole, which will be excavated during 2009.
C19.16	Context is dark brown gritty sediment containing fire-cracked stone and pebbles and a few charcoal flecks. May be thin lens of burnt mound material running down slope and under lower courses of wall of feature F19.02. Deposit contains less fire-cracked stone to the west in the trench, below wall F19.02 and is primary fill of F19.02. Underlies C19.03, overlies C19.17 and may be the same context as C20.02.
C19.17	Context is light brown to orange gritty silt containing up to 30% stone (including small fragments of fire-cracked stone) and charcoal flecks. Deposit, which almost looks like natural karstic clay C19.19, continues under wall F19.02; underlies C19.16, fills F19.02 and possibly overlies C19.19 (excavation of context to be completed in 2009). Context may be the same as C20.03.
C19.18	Context is fill of feature F19.09 (stone setting topped by fire-cracked saddle quern stone) and comprises a dark brown to black gritty sediment containing fire-cracked stone and charcoal flecks. With up to 70% stone content, the context underlies C19.06 and overlies C19.10, and may be the same context as C19.06.

C19.19	Context is natural karstic clay, which contains some outcrops of limestone bedrock and small rounded stone clasts. The matrix of the context comprises a buff to yellow gritty silt and underlies C19.06, C19.10 etc.
C19.20	Context is partial fill of post-hole F19.05 and is a dark red to brown fine silt containing degraded charcoal flecks. The deposit only appears in the SE arc of the feature and outside of the visible packing stones, while it also appears in the very bottom of the post-hole cut below the level of the packing stones. Context underlies C19.05, is abutted by C19.12, contains packing stones and overlies cut of C19.05.
C19.21	Mottled buff to yellow karstic clay-like material containing small grits and small fragments of fire-cracked pebble/stone, lies to the east of and abuts F19.12 (low wall) and also abuts C19.22 (compacted deposit of fire-cracked stone/cobbling. A small mound of the context is also located to the west of feature F19.12, while there is a concentration of charcoal within the deposit to the east of wall F19.12. Underlies C19.05 and C19.11, and overlies C19.23.
C19.22	Context comprises hard and compact layer of small fragments of fire-cracked stone in a matrix of brown, gritty silt containing some charcoal flecks. Context abuts wall F19.12 (on the east side) and C19.21 (which lies to the east of this context). Underlies C19.05 and overlies C19.23.
C19.23	Context comprises mixed patched of buff to yellow gritty silt, which contain fragments of fire-cracked stone and some charcoal flecks. Patches of context only appear to the east of wall F19.12, while charcoal-rich areas (C19.21) are also spread through these deposits. Context underlies C19.21 and C19.22, lies within C19.21 and is abutted by C19.11 and F19.12.
C19.24	Primary fill of post-hole F19.07 is buff to light orange gritty silt, which contains up to 5% stone content and charcoal fragments. Context underlies C19.10 and C19.15, overlies and cuts C19.19, and is cut by C19.15.
C19.25	Context is secondary fill of scoop/pit F19.10 and comprises a mid-brown to grey silt containing up to 90% stone (mainly un-burnt granite clasts, but including one quite large granite boulder). Underlies C19.09 and C19.13, is abutted by C19.13 and C19.26, and overlies and C19.26.
C19.26	Context is primary fill of scoop/pit F19.10 and comprises an orange ï terracotta 5yr/8 silt, containing up to 95% stone, mainly un-burnt granite clasts, but also some fire-cracked pebble. A fragment of burnt hazelnut shell was recovered from the context. Underlies C19.09, C19.13 and C19.25; is abutted by C19.25; and overlies and cuts C19.19.
C19.27	Context is primary stone fill of scoop/pit feature F19.10, which also includes matrix of C19.26 (see description above).
C19.28	Buff to brown fine loam underlying the lower burnt mound/spreads (C19.10) contains up to 5% stone, numerous charcoal lumps and flecks, some flint flakes and decorated

	pottery sherds (possibly Beaker). The context overlies the natural karstic clay and prehistoric ard marks that have also cut into the natural and contain the same context. The deposit is most likely the old ground surface/plough soil horizon that accumulated above the natural karstic clay and through which the ploughing has taken place.
C19.29	Context is fill of pit/scoop F19.13 and comprises a mid-brown gritty silt containing up to 40% stone content (most of which comprises un-burnt granite clasts, but with some fire-cracked stone). Small charcoal flecks present and one small decorated sherd of pottery were recovered from the deposit. Context underlies C19.10 and C19.13, overlies C19.13 and cuts C19.19.
C19.30	Mid-brown silt containing less than 5% stone is fill of post-hole or pit F19.15. Some charcoal flecks within context, which underlies C19.13 and overlies cut of F19.15 and context C19.19.
C19.31	Context is mid-brown gritty silt with less than 5% stone content filling feature F19.16 (post-hole). Context also contained small charcoal flecks and one piece of decorated pottery (Bronze Age?). Underlies C19.28, overlies cut of F19.16 and context C19.19 (natural karstic clay).
C19.32	Fill of low mound F19.17 is buff to orange gritty sediment containing less than 5% stone content. May be mix natural fill from original excavation of post-hole F19.16, while mound has been cut by ard marks F19.14. Underlies C19.13 and C19.28, and overlies C19.19 (natural karstic clay).
C19.33	Context is fill of possible natural scoop F19.18 and comprises orange to brown gritty silt containing up to 90% stone content (natural granite cobbles and some fire-cracked pebbles) and some small charcoal flecks. Context underlies C19.28, overlies C19.19 and cuts C19.19.
C19.34	Dark brown silt containing less than 2% stone content and small charcoal flecks is fill of truncated stake-hole F19.19. Underlies C19.28 and overlies cut of F19.19.
C19.35	Dark brown silt containing less than 2% stone content and small charcoal flecks is fill of truncated stake/post-hole F19.20. Underlies C19.28 and overlies cut of F19.20.
C19.36	Context is fill of feature F19.21 and will be excavated during the 2010 fieldwork season (lying under baulk of Trench 19)
C19.37	Context is fill of feature F19.22 and will be excavated during the 2010 fieldwork season (lying under baulk of Trench 19)
C19.38	Context is fill of stake-hole or small pit feature F19.23 and comprises a mid-brown silt with less than 2% stone content, and contains some small charcoal flecks. Underlies C19.28 and overlies cut of feature F19.23.
C19.39	Context is fill of stake-hole or small pit feature F19.24 and comprises a mid-brown silt with less than 2% stone content, and contains some small charcoal flecks. Underlies C19.28 and overlies cut of feature F19.24.
C19.40	Context is fill of stake-hole or small pit feature F19.25 and comprises a mid-brown silt with less than 2% stone content, and

	contains some small charcoal flecks. Underlies C19.28 and overlies cut of feature F19.25.
C19.41	Context is packed granite cobbles and boulders, some aligned into the ground, surrounding a large prone and triangular-shaped granite boulder/erratic. The context has a definite edge to the NW side of the boulder. The context underlies C19.05 and C19.09, and overlies C19.10 and C19.28. There is a layer of iron pan at the base of C19.10, which also runs through the cobbles and boulders of this context. The sediment matrix below the cobbles is darker in colour than C19.10 and may be a fill matrix of this context.
C19.42	Mid-brown silt is matrix lying between stones and cobbles of C19.41 (up to 90% stone) and containing some charcoal flecks. Deposit is different in colour to the general contexts to W and E, beyond the spread of cobbles forming C19.41. Underlies C19.09, C19.10 and C19.41, and also contains C19.41. Overlies C19.45.
C19.43	Context is fill of post-hole F19.28 and comprises a dark brown silt containing up to 50% stone, fragments of fire-cracked stone and some charcoal flecks. Underlies C19.09 and C19.10 and overlies cut of F19.28.
C19.44	Context is dark brown silt containing up to 90% stone (C19.41), which is the matrix running between and under the stones forming feature F19.29; including below the large triangular recumbent boulder. Some charcoal flecks in the matrix underlies the upper packing of feature F19.29 and sediment context C19.42. Underlies C19.41 and C19.42 and overlies C19.45.
C19.45	Context is orange to mid-brown silt containing up to 20% stone. Deposit is primary fill of feature F19.29 and may be re-deposited or silted natural in former socket of standing stone (which originally held the large triangular granite boulder. Underlies C19.44 and overlies natural karstic clay.

List of Contexts – Trench 21

Context Number	Context Description
C21.01	Context is mid-brown silt containing up to 60% stone, located to W of tumbled wall feature F21.01 (enclosure wall), which contains some bracken roots and fragments of fire-cracked stone. Increasing flecks of charcoal seen in context with depth. Deposit abuts wall F21.01 and lies between spreads of granite stones and boulders (C21.03) ï spread of stone covering the u-shaped enclosure to the NE of the stairwell/cave entrance from the abandonment phase. Deposit is also abutted by and is cut by low boulder revetment wall F21.02. Underlies turf and C21.03 and overlies C21.03, C21.05 and C21.07.
C21.02	Context is dark brown to black gritty silt lying to E of enclosure wall F21.01, which contains bracken roots and medium to large-sized granite boulders (C21.03). Charcoal flecks within context, which underlies turf and C21.03, and overlies C21.03 and C21.04. Abutted by F21.01 and contains C21.03.
C21.03	Dense spread of medium to large-sized granite boulders (erratics) have been spread over this area of the site during the abandonment phase, including enclosure wall F21.01. Some of the stones may be tumble from enclosure wall F21.01. Underlies turf, C21.01 and C21.02; and overlies C21.01, C21.02 and C21.04.
C21.04	Context is black to dark brown silt containing up to 40% stone, roots, charcoal lumps and flecks, and tumbled stone from enclosure wall F21.01. Also contains granite spreads C21.03 from the abandonment phase on site. Some small fragments of burnt bone and one x pumice fragment recovered. Underlies C21.02 and C21.03; and overlies C21.05 and C21.06.
C21.05	Context is light brown gritty silt containing up to 5% stone and some charcoal flecks. Deposit runs below enclosure wall F21.01 and overlies the natural karstic clay C21.06 at the end of the trench. Underlies C21.01, C21.03 and C21.04; and overlies C21.06 and C21.07.
C21.06	Context is natural karstic clay, which comprises a buff to yellow/orange gritty silt with up to 5% stone content. Underlies C21.05 and C21.07.
C21.07	Context is light brown to buff gritty silt containing up to 5% stone, fragments of fire-cracked stone and some charcoal flecks. Deposit appears at the W end of the trench, underlies C21.05 and overlies C21.06.
C21.08	Context is stone and sediment fill (up to 90% stone content including medium-sized stone cobbles and boulders) to the west of stairwell F2.23, which it also abuts. Matrix of deposit is a brown gritty silt. This deposit possibly extends down the back of the W wall of the stairwell F2.23 (backfill/stabilising material. Underlies C21.01 and overlies C21.09.

C21.09	Context is dark brown silt with up to 75% stone content (including limestone and granite clasts), large charcoal fragments and some animal teeth. Deposit appears to be fill packed in with stone behind (to the west) of the W stairwell wall (F2.23). Underlies C21.08 and abuts C2.23. Context removed in four separate spits (see site drawing for details including relationship of spits to courses of walling in stairwell F2.23).
C21.10	Context is mid-brown silt containing up to 90% stone (including some limestone and granite clasts), charcoal flecks and lumps, degraded bone fragments and a coarse cobble tool. Deposit appears to have been used as packing material to the W of the earlier phase stairwell wall F2.32 and is possibly the same context as C21.09/spit 4, which also overlies this context.

List of Contexts – Test Trenches (by Trench)

Details of contexts shown below relate to stratigraphic layers where these could be followed, or to arbitrary spits of approximately 100mm, removed during excavation of all Test Trenches. Section drawings of the trench show the relationship of these spits to the actual contexts recorded after completion of the excavations.

Context Number	Context Description
TP11.01	Context is turf and bracken matt containing numerous roots including bracken tubers and fibrous roots. Containing small and infrequent fragments of fire-cracked stone, the context overlies TP11.02. Matrix is mid-brown silt.
TP11.02	Context is dark brown to black gritty silt containing up to 40% stone, including numerous fire-cracked stone fragments, and some charcoal lumps/flecks. Comprising an ashy matrix, this is a burnt spread context and is possibly the same as C20.02 (adjoining trench to NE). Underlies TP11.01 and overlies TP11.03.
TP11.03	Context is light brown to buff silt with up to 30% stone content, small charcoal flecks and some fire-cracked stone. Underlies main burnt spread context in the trench (TP11.02) and covers the stone-filled pit TPF11.01, natural karstic clay TP11.04 and ard marks TPF11.02. Appears to be a silting layer within a natural hollow.
TP11.04	Natural karstic clay within trench is buff to orange gritty silt containing some small stone clasts and charcoal smears at the interface with TP11.03 above. Deposit is cut by stone-filled pit (TPF11.01) and ard marks (TPF11.02). Underlies TP11.03.
TP11.05	Context is fill of pit TPF11.01 and comprises orange/brown silt containing up to 90% stone (un-burnt granite clasts ï small to medium sized).
TP12.01	Context is turf and root matt containing bracken and fibrous roots, small fragments of stone (including some fire-cracked pebble) and the occasional fleck of charcoal. Deposit overlies TP12.02.

TP12.02	Context is mid-brown silty loam containing up to 15% stone (generally small natural clasts with the occasional fire-cracked fragment of pebble) and some charcoal flecks. Some bracken and fibrous roots at the top of the context, which looks similar to TP12.01. Underlies TP12.01 and overlies TP12.03.
TP12.03	This mid-brown to pale orange gritty silt, with less than 5% stone content, underlies TP12.02 and is cut by features TPF12.01, TPF12.02 and TPF12.03. Deposit contains some small charcoal flecks.
TP12.04	Context is fill of pit/post-hole TPF12.01 and comprises mid-brown silt with less than 5% stone and containing some small charcoal flecks. Underlies TP12.02 ad cuts TP12.03.
TP12.05	Context is mid-brown silty loam and is fill of stake-hole TPF12.02. Deposit contains less than 2% stone content and some degraded charcoal.
TP12.06	Context is mid-brown silty loam with up to 40% stone content and is fill of pit feature TPF12.03. No charcoal or finds were recovered from this context.

List of Contexts – Uamh an T-Sill: Trench 1

Details of contexts shown below relate to stratigraphic layers where these could be followed, or to arbitrary spits of approximately 100mm, removed during excavation of Trench 1. Section drawings of the trench show the relationship of these spits to the actual contexts recorded after completion of the excavations.

Context Number	Context Description
C1.001	Context is dark brown silt with little stone content containing roots of Ivy and Ash (trees whose roots have grown down into the cave from the surface pothole), charcoal flecks, degraded eggshell and some un-burnt, but butchered animal bone. The context is thickest at the east end of the trench and thins to the west within the foot-trench that has eroded into these deposits. The context may be a water-deposited silt from ponding/standing water, or sediments that have been introduced from fissures in the cave roof (originally from the surface). At the east end of the trench the context overlies a rich charcoal lens (C1.003) and a thin lens of buff-coloured clay/silt (C1.006). Finds from this surface context include two coarse pebble tools.
C1.002	Context is mid-brown to dark red cave earth containing roots and up to 85% stone content (including water-worn cobbles and cave roof fragments), and some charcoal flecks/lumps. Context was showing at surface of trench at the west end, but is overlain by C1.001 and C1.005 to the east. Charcoal lens C1.003 also lies above context at east end of trench. Some animal bone fragments within context including lower mandible of ungulate and a pig tusk.
C1.003	Context is thin charcoal-rich spread within C1.001, but which also directly overlies the clay/silt lens C1.006. Some small charcoal lumps within context.

C1.004	Buff to light yellow silt containing some fine grit inclusions and up to 10% stone content. Deposit appears to be sterile and it is possible that these represent glacially derived silts that have been transported into the cave. Context may be the same as C1.005, which appears at the east end of the trench and is overlain by C1.002.
C1.005	Context is a buff to light yellow silt, containing some fine grit inclusions. Deposit appears to be sterile and may be the same deposit as C1.004. Context is overlain by context C1.001.
C1.006	Context is thin lens of buff to light yellow clay/silt, which directly overlies the hearth slabs of feature F1.01 and context C1.002 (to west of hearth). Context underlies C1.001 and C1.003. A dense deposit of charcoal-rich sediment was located to the side of this deposit, at the south end of Trench 1.
C1.007	Context is dark brown cave earth containing roots and rootlets (from tree at surface above cave) and up to 85% stone (mainly small to medium-sized natural clasts ï limestone and river-washed material). However, it also includes a few fragments of fire-cracked stone, charcoal lumps and numerous charcoal flecks and degraded animal bone. Underlying C1.002, C1.005 and F1.01 (hearth slabs), and overlying C1.008, this may be a sub-context within C1.002. However, charcoal horizon is distinctive and suggests that it is a separate context from C1.002. Charcoal content becomes less in the W end of the trench.
C1.008	Context is mid-brown gritty silt containing up to 90% stone (small to medium-sized clasts), some roots and rootlets, and the occasional charcoal fleck. Context may be the same as C1.007, but no charcoal lens was visible. Underlies C1.007, C1.004 and C1.005, and abutted by C1.005. Voids are appearing within the context, showing at least 0.7 metres depth of contexts still to be removed in the trench to reach the natural limestone floor.

APPENDIX 2 LIST OF FEATURES BY TRENCH

HIGH PASTURE CAVE & ENVIRONS PROJECT – SKYE

HIGH PASTURE CAVE 2010

List of Features – Trench 2

Feature Number:	Location:	Context:	Description:
F201	CG 501250	Cuts C204 and filled by C201	Setting of four stones set on edge, forming packing for a post hole measuring 200mm NE-SW x 150mm NW-SE.
F202	CF 500790	C203	Possible hearth area comprising build-up of peat ash and charcoal within spit 2 of context. Some large charcoal lumps.
F203	CF 595605	C203	Post hole 200mm in diameter cuts C203 spits 2 and 3, and C206. Stone slab in base of post pipe.
F204	CF 435770	Cuts C208 and filled by C203	Large pit cut down between grykes in natural limestone bedrock. Contains animal bone, fire-cracked stone fragments and two large granite cobbles ï one roughly shaped, the other a beach-worn pebble used as a hammer stone.
F205	CG 700050	Underlies C203 but overlies C206	Stone slab hearth setting comprising area of heat-affected granite slabs surrounded by deposits of charcoal and peat ash-rich deposits.
F206	Trench 2	Underlies C203 but overlies C206	óUô-shaped stone setting.
F207	Trench 2	C205	Stone hearth setting comprising area of heat-affected granite slabs underlies C205 spit 1 and overlies C205 spit 2.
F208	Trench 2	Underlies C205 spit 4 and overlies C208	Stone slabs set on edge around area of shattered paving, with peat ash and charcoal deposits.
F209	Trench 2	Underlies C201 and C203	Granite cobble retaining/revetment wall, with slightly battered outer face, within stone and turf bank of U-shaped structure. Overlies clean sediment layer C503.
F210	Trench 2	Underlies C217	Rectangular-shaped clay feature cuts C222 and is covered by domed-shaped lenses of ash and charcoal including C215, C216 and C217.
F211	Trench 2 Extension	C204	Remains of a rubble stone-built wall cuts W corner of Trench 2 extension and forms part of a cell-shaped structure that is visible on the surface.
F212	Trench 2 Extension	Underlies C203 and overlies C205	Low revetment wall of limestone blocks (single course), underpinned with small stones.
F213	Trench 2 Extension	C205	Granite slab hearth setting underlies C205 spit 3 and overlies C205 spit 4. Spreads of peat ash and charcoal-rich lenses around feature, including a thin lens of degraded calcined bone on surface of slabs.

F214	Trench 2 Extension	C205	Circular round sectioned post pipe complete with packing stones, cuts through C205 spit 3 and C206, but is sealed by C205 spit 3.
F215	Trench 2 Extension	Overlies C220	Hearth slabs lying on top of and within C220.
F216	Trench 2 Extension	Underlies/forms base of F210	Granite slab hearth setting, forms base of domed multi-coloured lenses ï feature F210.
F217	Trench 2 Extension	Overlies C233	Rubble-built stone wall lying above C233 and directly over large granite slabs ï feature F218.
F218	Trench 2 Extension	Underlies C233 and overlies C234	A setting of three large flat granite slabs, set level over the chaotic rubble and sediment fill of the former cave entrance.
F219	Trench 2	Underlies C208 and overlies C244 (natural)	Shallow pit/scoop feature visible as spread of fire-cracked pebbles and dark brown soil in natural karstic sub-soil. Filled by C240 with >30% stone content.
F220	Trench 2	Underlies C203 spit 1 and cuts C203 and C208	A vertically-sided post-hole filled with a loamy dark brown sediment (C241) cuts C244 (natural), and cuts through C203 spits 2 and 3, and C208.
F221	Trench 2	Underlies C203 spit 1	Small pit feature supporting two touching granite boulders set on end, which cuts natural (C244) and is filled with a dark brown to black silty loam (C242) containing fragments of fire-cracked stone.
F222	Trench 2	Underlies C208	Small round-bottomed pit feature cuts natural (C244) and containing charcoal lumps, ash deposits and small pieces of burnt bone.
F223	Trench 2	Contexts C244, C245, C246, C247, C248, C249, C250, C251 and C252 fill F2.23. Underlies C2.03, abuts C2.62, C21.09, C21.10 and F2.32; and overlies F2.32, F2.33 and F2.34.	The stone-built stairwell entrance leading into the cave (Bone Passage) underlies C205 Spit 2 and cuts C205 Spit 3. Originally thought to be cist for burial of Skeleton 201 and infant/foetal burials 202 and 203, further excavation revealed a set of steps within a walled structure built with granite and limestone boulders. Evidence for a corbelled roof was found, along with three large granite lintel stones within the fill of the structure. The structure has been built into the deep midden deposits outside the original cave entrance, as identified in Trench 2, and abuts the natural limestone arch of the cave entrance to the N. the W wall formed a skin wall lining the earlier stairwell/revetment wall F2.32. It appears that the stairwell was constructed in several phases, although potentially continuously, indicated by several changes in the construction of the stonework and the formation of landings. The E wall of the stairwell utilised the projecting natural limestone bedrock and a

			natural vertical crevice running to the E of the cave entrance. On the E side the wall was built off the top of an earlier phase of stairwell wall F2.34. To the W, the wall partly utilised the earlier phase stairwell wall F2.32 and a granite lintel/bridging stone that connected F2.32 to the natural limestone alcove of the cave entrance. This lintel may also have formed the top of a series of steps relating to the earliest phase stairwell entrance into the cave ï F2.35. At the end of use of the cave and the stairwell, the structure was completely back-filled with a mixture of granite and limestone boulders (some of large size) and sediments deriving from midden deposits, containing degraded sherds of pottery, animal bone and teeth, charcoal and burnt plant remains, shellfish and fish bone, and a wide range of small finds. Finally, the blocking burials were inserted into the top of the back-filled structure as final closing deposits, along with the skeleton of a foetal pig.
F224	Trench 2 and Trench 2 Extension	Underlies C205 spit 2 and cuts C205 spit 3	A series of granite steps and associated paving slabs lead up from Trench 2 in a NW direction to join with sill stone of entrance passage feature F2.23. Finds of pottery, degraded bone and charcoal on top of steps.
F2.25	Trench 2	Underlies C2.06 and is contemporary with C2.15	Upper landing of stairwell F2.23 is contemporary with context C2.15A and is overlain by C2.06. Landing relates to step 4 (down from the top of the stairwell), which appears to be the last phase/lift of the stairwell. Access is from the SE at this stage.
F2.26	Trench 2	Underlies C2.15A and overlies C2.15B	Slab-built hearth lying on surface of C2.15B (C2.54) and underlying C2.15A, on landing of stairwell F2.23. Hearth is backed by a large granite slab F2.28, which appears to have been set to direct access into the stairwell from the west.
F2.27	Trench 2	Underlies C2.54 and F2.26, lies within context C2.15B	Well constructed slab-built hearth underlies hearth F2.26 and context C2.54 on landing of stairwell F2.23. Hearth contains pink ash deposit C2.55. Hearth is backed by a large granite slab F2.28, which appears to have been set to direct access into the stairwell from the west.
F2.28	Trench 2	Contemporary with hearths F2.26 and F2.27	Massive slab of granite set up on edge across entrance to stairwell F2.23, appears to guide access into the stairwell from the west. Hearth settings F2.26 and F2.27 also appear to have used the granite slab as a hearth back slab. This may have shielded people accessing the stairwell from the heat generated by the hearths.
F2.29	Trench 2	-	Vertical stone revetment wall visible in section to west of the stairwell entrance to the cave. The wall may be part of a stone-lined passage guiding access to the stairwell landing from the west, or relates to the earlier phase stairwell/revetment wall F2.32. The wall had slumped

			and partially collapsed at the SE end due to subsidence within the deep archaeological deposits in this area of the site, immediately outside the natural cave entrance.
F2.30	Trench 2	Underlies C2.59, overlies and cuts C2.34	A sub-circular pit with limestone cobbles forming the base, within the underlying fill of stairwell F2.23. The sides of the feature are lined with random limestone and granite boulders. The fill of the feature comprises C2.32; a mixed black/brown greasy midden deposit including small bone fragments (burnt and un-burnt) and a red deer lower mandible. Excavations in this area of the site in 2010 revealed that this potential pit was a void within the slumped deposits below the earlier phase stairwell wall F2.32.
F2.31	Trench 2	Underlies C2.03 and F21.01 (F15.14), and overlies F2.34	Vertical alignment of E wall of stairwell F2.23 runs within vertical natural crevice in the limestone bedrock. Wall in crevice includes bridging slabs, including large horizontal lintel, off which walling has been constructed. Through time, the large lintel had slumped forward due to an underlying pinning stone breaking, which had caused the failure and collapse of the wall-head above on this E side of stairwell F2.23. The wall line runs vertically for around 1.5m towards the base of the large boulder forming the terminus of enclosure wall F21.01 (F15.14). This suggests that the construction of the enclosure wall post-dated the construction of stairwell F2.23, although they may also have been contemporary. The E wall of stairwell F2.23 is randomly built and respects the natural limestone bedrock on this side of the natural hollow around the natural cave entrance. The matrix filling the wall is context C2.62.
F2.32	Trench 2	Underlies C21.09/spit 4, abutted by C21.10; cuts F15.34 and associated ash layers; and overlies C2.70 and C2.71	Earlier phase of stairwell wall (W wall) comprises a rubble-built structure of granite and limestone boulders and smaller stone clasts, and abuts natural limestone to W of cave entrance to the N. A cobble grinding stone and burnt fragment of quern had been incorporated into the construction of the wall. The top of the wall was buried below C21.09 spit 4 and is abutted on the outside (to the W/NW) by C21.10. The wall had cut through some of the earlier ash deposits and features in this part of the site including cobbled limestone surface F15.34. The construction of the wall was probably undertaken to hold back the accumulating ash deposits outside the cave entrance and during the process disturbed structures relating to the earlier walkway access to the cave. The wall had been constructed at the N end off a granite lintel stone bridging walling relating to the earliest phase stairwell F2.35 and the natural limestone face to the N.

			This created a keyhole shape to the access at this stage. The opposite side of the stairwell (E side) was formed by the construction of wall feature F2.34.
F2.33	Trench 2	Underlies C2.63 and F2.23, abuts F2.32, and overlies C2.66	Feature is earlier phase of walkway leading into cave entrance via stairwell, comprising limestone and granite paving slabs, with some fire-cracked stone packed into the joints between the larger paving stones. The matrix between the paving stones is C2.65, while the feature is bounded/abutted to the W by wall F2.32, and wall F2.34 to the E. The later phase stairwell F2.23 was partially constructed off the top of this feature. Access is from the SE at this stage.
F2.34	Trench 2	Underlies F2.23 and C2.64, and overlies C2.72 and C2.73	Feature is earlier phase of E stairwell wall, underlying lower courses of later phase stairwell F2.23. Limestone rubble and sediment fill/packing behind (to E) of wall is C2.64. Wall comprises mainly limestone boulders, with a few granite clasts, and is abutted to the W by paving F2.33. A granite step overlying the N end of the wall relates to the later phase stairwell F2.23.
F2.35	Trench 2	Underlies F2.32; and overlies C2.66	A large well-set granite lintel stone bridges rubble underlying the earlier phase stairwell F2.32 and the natural limestone bedrock to the W of the cave entrance. The lintel may once have formed a step within the earliest phase of the stairwell/access arrangements, which has been robbed and re-set to form a platform off which to build the revetment wall/stairwell wall F2.32. The lintel stone had been set across the earlier line of access used by the walkway F15.37. The matrix around this feature is C2.67.
F2.36	Trench 2	Underlies C21.10 and F2.32; and cuts C2.59 and C15.34	Post-hole with steep sides and undulating base is located within chaotic limestone fill of C2.59. The feature measures 0.3m in diameter and is up to 0.3m deep, and is filled with context C2.68.
F2.37	Trench 2	Underlies C2.26 and cuts C2.59	Feature is post-hole or pit measuring 0.35m by 0.22 and up to 0.24m deep. The feature has steep sides and undulating base and has a limestone boulder to one side. A packing stone was found in-situ on the SW side, placed vertically, and the fill is C2.69.
F2.38	Trench 2	Underlies F15.34 and overlies/cuts C15.70	A series of three small stake or withy-holes have steep, gently angled side, with a pointed base, and were uncovered below the limestone-cobbled surface F15.34. The features are most likely contemporary with the construction of the lower walkway F15.37, and possibly hearth F15.36 (F2.18). The stake holes measure as follows; F2.38a Filled by C2.70a 42mm diameter x 60mm deep F2.38b Filled by C2.70b 43mm diameter x 95mm deep

			F2.38c Filled by C2.70c 50mm diameter x 100mm deep The features may have formed a screen or fence leading towards the cave entrance, running down the W side of the walkway; or may have formed/segregated an activity area around hearth setting F15.36 (F2.18).
F2.39	Trench 2	Underlies C2.70, overlies and cuts C2.71	Feature is area of rough paving at base of walkway entrance into the natural cave, comprising thin granite slabs interspersed with fire-cracked cobbles and fragments of un-burnt limestone. The paving is around 0.7m wide by 1.2m long, and the slabs are around 0.1m thick. The matrix between and below the paving is C2.71 and underlies C2.70. This is the earliest paving to be identified in the cave entrance and may relate to the earliest cobbled floor I Bone Passage.
F2.40	Trench 2	Underlies C2.17 and cuts C2.57	Paving is associated with landing within F2.23 stairwell. Landing is associated with hearth F2.15 with access from the SE at this stage.
F2.41	Trench 2	Underlies C2.16b and is later than C2.25	Paving is associated with landing within stairwell F2.23 and granite slab F2.28. Access is from the W at this stage. Hearth F2.27 is most likely contemporary with this landing.
F2.42	Trench 2	Underlies C2.16a and overlies/cuts C2.16b	Paving is associated with landing within stairwell F2.23 and granite slab F2.28. Access to stairwell at this stage is from W ï possibly associated with paving found associated with hearth F15.20. Hearth F2.26 may also be contemporary with this landing.
F2.43	Trench 2	Underlies C2.05d and overlies C2.08	Landing associated with later phases of stairwell F2.23, with access from the SE. Landing contemporary with paving C2.07 and C2.06a/C15.34.
F2.44	Trench 2	Underlies C2.05a and overlies C2.05b	The last phase stairwell landing in use before closure. Constructed at the same time as hearth F2.07. Access to the stairwell at this stage is possibly from the SE at this time.

List of Features – Trench 15 (Forecourt Area)

Feature Number:	Location:	Context:	Description:
F15.01	Trench 15	Underlies C15.01 and C15.02 and overlies F15.05	Collapsed boulder wall of granite and limestone clasts, with some upright and under-pinned orthostats still standing, aligned NW-SE. Standing wall is abutted by C15.01, C15.05 and C15.06 to the NE and by C15.02 and C15.07 to the SW. Rubble from the feature to the NE is covered by C15.01 and to the SW by C15.02. Standing wall protruded through turf in places before excavation and appears to be connected to the shieling structures investigated in Trench 14, and to the circular stone and turf bank in Trench 7.
F15.02	Trench 15	Underlies C15.02 and overlies C15.04	Revetment wall facing the re-deposited archaeological deposits in Trench 15 (lying to the N and NE) comprises granite and limestone boulder clasts and arcs around and respects the ómodernô cavers entrance to High Pasture Cave. Standing structure protruded through turf C15.02 before excavation. Feature is abutted by C15.03, (to the SW) and by C15.02, C15.07, C15.11, C15.12, C15.24 and C15.38 (to the N and NE). In conjunction with revetment wall F15.08 and the sediment and boulder packing between these two structures, this feature may have formed some measure of flood prevention ï a barrier to deflect the water over-flowing from the cave sink to the SW during periods of flooding. This would have the effect of directing water away from the entrance to Bone Passage and the activity areas immediately outside the cave.
F15.03	Trench 15	Underlies C15.01, divides C15.06 and C15.05, and overlies C15.09	Remnant of a possible double-faced boulder wall (granite and limestone clasts) lying to the NE of F15.01. Contexts vary in content to each side of the wall and the feature may have provided a boundary wall, demarcating the main activity areas to the NE towards the end of use of the site.
F15.04	Trench 15	Underlies C15.05, abuts F15.03 and F15.07, and overlies	Area almost free of any stone clasts, including fire-cracked stone, and bounded to the SW by slabs sloping down into fill. May be due to subsidence in this area and similar to deposits identified within Trench

		C15.08 Sp.2	2 in 2005 (C2.03). Feature most prominent within C15.08 spit 1.
F15.05	Trench 15	Underlies C15.07, abuts F15.07 and F15.08, and overlies C15.24	Semi-circular ring of elongated stones comprising granite clasts, enters SE baulk of Trench 15. Stones of feature only stand to a maximum of two courses high, but primarily one course high. A large granite boulder lies within the centre of the structure. On excavation of the interior of the feature, a small hearth setting comprising fire-cracked stone slabs and fire-cracked pebbles were uncovered (F15.18). A spill of orange ash and charcoal deposits was also identified to the SE and S, while dumps of fire-cracked pebbles were found to the N and NE. Feature is filled by contexts C15.10 and C15.23
F15.06	Trench 15	Underlies C15.07, cuts C15.11 and overlies C15.12	Possible pit feature appeared as a ragged cut through a compacted layer of fire-cracked pebbles (C15.11), to the NW of feature F15.05 and N of feature F15.08 (revetment wall). Fill of feature (C15.09) is a dark brown to black silt with ash matrix, containing only small fragments of fire-cracked stone and more charcoal fragments than C15.11. It is possible that the lens of material may relate to one depositional episode within the formation of the archaeological deposits in this part of the site.
F15.07	Trench 15	Underlies C15.01 and C15.06, abuts F15.05, and overlies F15.07b, C15.12 and C15.19	Possible boulder wall aligned N-S across trench comprises large granite and limestone boulders. Wall mirrors earlier revetment wall F15.03 in N corner of trench then appears to abut feature F15.05 to the S. Removal of the boulders forming this wall revealed the ephemeral cell below ï feature F15.07b, which is earlier in date than F15.05 and F15.07.
F15.07b	Trench 15	Underlies F15.07, C15.12, C15.14 and C15.08. Cuts C15.16, C15.19 and C15.22	Feature is cellular structure defined by a single wall of medium to large boulder clasts, with some form of stone-lined channel running off to the NE. The structure obliquely overlies a deeper cut into the underlying archaeological deposits (C15.10 and C15.19) to the SW of revetment wall F15.09. The structure and underlying pit-type feature are filled by C15.15, C15.16 and C15.17, while the lower pit has also cut through C15.16.

F15.08	Trench 15	Underlies C15.06, C15.07 and C15.09; and overlies C15.12 and C15.24	Boulder revetment wall comprising a single course of large granite and limestone clasts mirrors feature F15.02 (revetment wall around ócaversô entrance). Feature is abutted to the N by context C15.12 and to the S by context C15.13. In conjunction with revetment wall F15.02 and the sediment and boulder packing between these two structures, this feature may have formed some measure of flood prevention ï a barrier to deflect the water over-flowing from the cave sink to the SW during periods of flooding. This would have the effect of directing water away from the entrance to Bone Passage and the activity areas immediately outside the cave.
F15.09	Trench 15	Underlies C15.08, abutted by C15.08 and C15.18, and overlies C15.18	Line of boulders with vertical faces to the NE may be a revetment wall. Comprises a single course of boulders of granite clasts and is aligned N-S. The wall also appears to respect the stone-lined channel of feature F15.07b (see above). The deposits to each side of the wall are completely different. .
F15.10	Trench 15	Underlies C15.12 and C15.19, cuts C15.12 and C15.21, and overlies C15.21	This possible pit feature partially underlies the NW baulk of Trench 15 and is a sub-circular cut with steep sloping sides and undulating base. The W side of the feature has been cut into the natural karstic clay (F15.21), but on the SE side is stone-lined with some vertical slabs. Feature is filled with C15.20, which includes significant lumps of charcoal ï wood possibly burnt in-situ. Also contains some medium to large stone clasts, fire-cracked pebbles and a few small finds including a flint flake, iron residues and a quern rubber. Although the feature is stone-lined on the SE side, it appears that the fill may be a context that continues below unexcavated deposits to the NE (to be excavated in 2008).
F15.11	Trench 15	Underlies C15.18, cuts C15.25 and C15.28, and overlies C15.34	Vertical-sided cut through ash and clay layers is potential fire-pit, with remains of slab-built hearth in the bottom. A small pile of orange ash (C15.29) overlies the hearth. Pit is located immediately to the NE of revetment wall F15.09 and appears to have respected this earlier feature. The pit may also have been part of the cause for the partial collapse and destabilising of F15.09. The pit measures approximately 1.2m long

			by 1.0m wide by 0.6m deep. Pit is filled by C15.27 and C15.29.
F15.12	Trench 15	Underlies C15.25, cuts C15.28, and overlies C15.34	Oval cut through context C15.28 is vertical-sided with an undulating base and measures 0.38m long by 0.30m wide by 0.15m deep. Pit is aligned E-W and has been cut through ash and clay layers. Feature is filled by C15.31.
F15.13	Trench 15	Underlies C15.25 and cuts C15.28	A shallow hollow filled by context C15.32 is 0.36m long by 0.25m wide by 0.01m deep. Initially thought to be a pit, excavation proved this to be a natural hollow filled with context C15.32 (not a feature).
F15.14	Trench 15	Underlies C15.25, F15.05 and C15.18, and is abutted by C15.25, C15.28, C15.32, C15.34 and F15.11	Feature is well-built boulder wall with dressed faces to NE. Wall comprises large granite and limestone clasts, some of which show evidence of burning, with pinning stones in some joints/voids between boulders (vertical pinning). Wall is backed to SW, W and NW by large granite and limestone boulder clasts, providing support to the wall. The wall is leaning at around 30 degrees from the vertical, increasing to around 45 degrees adjacent to the stairwell entrance, which is most certainly due to subsidence in archaeological deposits below the wall foundations. The wall arcs around and respects the area around the stairwell entrance and the deep archaeological deposits it contains. Wall appears to cut thick clay layer C15.34, but excavation will continue to investigate these relationships. A possible continuation of the wall was uncovered to the W/NW of stairwell F2.23 (F21.03) and in adjacent Trench 21 (feature F21.01).
F15.15	Trench 15	Underlies C15.32 and is within/cuts C15.34	Oval pit with a v-profile cut into the grey clay layer C15.34, contains a single thin slab set on edge with a small slab lying in the base of the feature. Feature is filled by C15.35 and measures 0.3m long by 0.22m wide and a maximum of 0.12m deep.
F15.16	Trench 15	Underlies C15.32 and is within/cuts C15.34	Irregular-shaped shallow pit with steep sides measures 0.62m long by 0.32m wide by a maximum of 0.12m deep. Cut into the grey clay layer C15.34, there is a single stone slab set on end at the west end and two small stones within fill at east end. Feature is filled by C15.36. Three small angled stake-holes were found in

			association with the feature (see drawing 15.26).
F15.17	Trench 15	Underlies C15.32 and is within/cuts C15.34	A roughly circular pit cut into the grey clay layer C15.34 measures 0.32m long by 0.28m wide by a maximum of 0.26m deep. Feature is filled by context C15.37 and three small stones set on edge lie within the upper fill of the pit, while a single pad-stone lies in the base of the pit.
F15.18	Trench 15	Underlies C15.32 and overlies/within C15.34	A rough arc of stone slabs and boulders set on edge abutting main face of wall F15.14 (at the SE end of the wall). May be abutment to collapsing wall F15.14, as some form of buttressing. Fill between F15.18 and F15.14 is C15.34.
F15.19	Trench 15	Within C15.38	A sub-circular pit-like feature with upright granite slab at north end, but otherwise excavated into layer of fire-cracked pebbles and stones. Filled by context C15.40, the feature is generally filled by one small granite boulder.
F15.20	Trench 15	Underlies C15.38, abutted by C15.43 and overlies C15.41	Remains of large granite slab hearth is set onto surface of C15.41, is abutted by C15.43 and is abutted and buried by C15.38. The remains of a kerb were uncovered on the south side of the hearth. Both contexts C15.38 and C15.43 contain significant amounts of fire-cracked pebbles.
F15.21	Trench 15	Underlies C15.33 and C15.46; abuts C15.46 and overlies C15.46	Feature is possible base of stone-built wall (turf-covered?) comprising upright slabs up to three slabs wide, set onto the natural karstic clay C15.46. What may remain of the tumbled front face is set within C15.46. This may be the remains of an earlier revetment wall pre-dating the construction of C15.08.
F15.22	Trench 15	Underlies F15.14 and C15.39, abuts C15.38, C15.43 and C15.49; and overlies C15.59	A line of medium to large-size boulders, just one course high, may be the remains of a revetment wall that pre-dates F15.14. Set to the south of the latter feature, the wall footings underlie C15.14 and C15.39; abuts C15.38 and C15.43 to the north and C15.49 to the south; and overlies C15.59. The remains of the wall run in a NW-SE direction across Trench 15 and may be contemporary with features F15.24 and F15.25.
F15.23	Trench 15	Underlies C15.43 and overlies	Feature is a semi-circular arc of medium-sized granite stones, just one course high, lying on the surface of C15.48, and

		C15.48	underlying C15.43. The open end of the arc faces NNE and is approximately 1.4m wide between the stones.
F15.24	Trench 15	Underlies C15.48 and overlies C15.50	Linear-grouping of small granite boulders lying on an N-S alignment, abuts feature F15.22 (at the NW end of F15.22). The feature, which underlies C15.48 and overlies C15.50, runs towards the NW baulk of Trench 15.
F15.25	Trench 15	Underlies C15.38 and C15.48, and overlies C15.50	Linear arrangement of granite boulders and stones abuts feature F15.22 at the SE end runs NE towards, and abuts a large pile of granite slabs/paving (F15.26). The feature underlies contexts C15.38 and C15.48, and overlies C15.50.
F15.26	Trench 15	Underlies C15.38 and C15.56; and overlies C15.56 and C15.63	Distinct heap of large granite slabs, interspersed with fine sediment C15.62, is located in E side of Trench 15 and continues under the SE baulk. Underlying C15.38, on excavation the paving was found to continue in the direction of granite hearth F15.27, with which it is most likely contemporary. Where the paving disappears into the baulk of the trench, it is possible that the multiple layers of slabs here formed possible steps leading out of the natural hollow to the higher levels of the site. The paving and kerb of this feature continue past hearth F15.27 to the N and heads towards the cave entrance, where slumping of the ground surface has occurred. However, examination of the contexts and small finds in this area suggests that the walkway descended towards the mouth of the natural cave.
F15.27	Trench 15	Underlies C15.52 and overlies C15.60	A large slab-built hearth (granite slabs) is located in the north corner of Trench 15, with a continuation within Trench 2 (excavated in 2005). The feature underlies ash layer C15.52 and overlies C15.60, while C15.52 also fills voids in upper portion of hearth.
F15.28	Trench 15	Underlies C15.50 and overlies C15.56	Feature is a bowl-shaped depression cut into the surface of C15.56 to the NE of wall F15.29 containing a layer of black charcoal-rich material (C15.54), a buff to yellow lens of ash (C15.55) and a compacted upper layer of orange peat ash C15.53. A small upright slab was found in the fill in the SW arc of the feature. Feature may be the remains of a small hearth or a

			bowl furnace/oven.
F15.29	Trench 15	Underlies C15.50 and F15.22, and overlies C15.56	Single line of small boulders (granite and limestone) set on a NW-SE alignment and mirroring F15.22, which lay above. The possible wall footings, which run from the natural karstic clay (C15.21) at the NW disappears under the SE baulk of the trench. Feature underlies C15.50 and F15.22, retains C15.59 to the SW, and overlies C15.56. The wall is contemporary with feature F15.28.
F15.30	Trench 15	Underlies F15.27 and C15.65; overlies C15.65 and C15.64	A partially robbed granite slab hearth is located directly below hearth F15.27 and lies within and on orange ash deposit C15.65. A kerb for the hearth survives at the NE edge of the feature where it abuts paving F15.26. Fire-cracked pebbles and associated ash deposits lie immediately to the SW of the hearth (C15.64).
F15.31	Trench 15	Underlies C15.61 and overlies C15.68	Bowl-shaped depression lying adjacent to slab hearth F15.33 (to SE of F15.33) contains a primary fill of black ash and charcoal deposits (C15.66) and secondary fill of orange peat ash (C15.67). Feature underlies C15.61 and overlies C15.68. Abuts feature F15.34 ï limestone cobbled surface.
F15.32	Trench 15	Underlies F15.26 and C15.62; and lies within C15.63	Linear setting of boulders lying within F15.63 and below paving F15.26, built on a N-S alignment appears from SE baulk of Trench 15 and runs through NW corner of Trench 2 towards entrance to Bone Passage (cave entrance). Constructed from medium-sized granite and limestone boulders, the feature may relate to a kerbed walkway and associated rough paving post-dating the earlier walkway F15.37. Kerb stones uncovered at NW end of feature, adjacent to hearth F15.30, may be the continuation of this feature on this side of the paving.
F15.33	Trench 15	Underlies C15.61 and overlies C15.68	Small setting of flat granite slabs contemporary with F15.31 (including C15.66 and C15.67) and F15.34 (cobbled limestone surface). Feature underlies C15.61 and overlies/cut into C15.68, and is located to the SW of hearth F15.30 and upper paved walkway F15.32.
F15.34	Trench 15	Underlies C15.61 and overlies C15.68 and	Artificially-levelled terrace cut back into the natural karstic clay and underlying limestone bedrock C15.21. Surface of feature dressed and levelled with crushed

		C15.21	limestone cobbles c.5 ï 8cm in diameter and runs up to edge of F15.37 (walkway) and hearth F15.36. Small slab-built hearth F15.33 and associated feature F15.31 are also contemporary with this surface. There is some evidence for the survival of this surface on the NE side of walkway F15.37, while a similar surface was also uncovered in Trench 2 in 2005. The cobbled surface widens to the W/NW of hearths F15.27, F15.30 and F15.35, and abuts the natural limestone face on the NW side of the natural hollow. The cobbled surface appears to have been cut through by the primary stairwell wall F2.32, to the W/NW of the cave entrance, so it was impossible to reveal any potential relationship of this feature to walkway F15.37 and the natural cave entrance. There has also been substantial subsidence in this area of the site immediately outside the cave entrance, due to the deep sediment sequence and voids.
F15.35	Trench 15	Underlies C15.65 and F15.30 and overlies F15.36 (F2.18)	Slab-built granite hearth, which lies directly under hearth F15.30 and associated ash deposit C15.65, and overlies the massive granite slab hearth F15.36 (F2.18 in Trench 2). The feature continues into the NW baulk of Trenches 15 and 2. This was revealed during the 2010 fieldwork season and showed the continuation of the hearth on the NW side, which included a large portion of granite saddle quern deposited working face down as one of the hearth slabs.
F15.36	Trench 15	Underlies F15.35 and overlies C15.74	Feature is massive granite slab-built hearth that was originally uncovered in Trench 2 (feature F2.18). The hearth is constructed on a pedestal of limestone boulders within what appears to be a narrowing of the paved and cobbled walkway F15.37. After excavations in 2008, it appeared that the hearth was contemporary with walkway F15.37, although excavations in 2010 suggest it is possible that the walkway was modified to include the insertion of the hearth. The hearth certainly appears to pre-date the construction of limestone cobbled surface C15.34. Feature underlies hearth F15.35 and overlies context C15.74.
F15.37	Trench 15	Underlies	A paved and cobbled walkway measuring

		C15.59 and overlies C15.71	on average 1.45m wide between dry-stone walls surviving up to four courses high is aligned on an N-S axis. Revetted using small to medium-sized granite and limestone boulders, the feature is partially paved with granite slabs (especially at the south end of Trench 15) and cobbled with crushed limestone clasts. The large hearth setting F15.36 (F2.18) appeared to block the north end of the feature, where it narrows and leads down into the natural cave entrance leading into Bone Passage (the walkway pre-dates the construction of the stairwell). Slumping of the deep archaeological deposits immediately outside the natural cave entrance and the subsequent modifications in this area to construct the various phases of the stairwell, have resulted in much modification to the walkway where it approaches the cave. To each side, the walkway is revetted, as mentioned above, while the limestone cobbled surface/terrace (F15.34) runs up to and abuts the top course of stones of the feature on the SW side, suggesting that both features were potentially contemporary.
F15.38	Trench 15	Underlies C15.05 and overlies C15.08.1	Feature comprises a linear setting of medium boulders laid end to end (5 stones long) aligned on an E-W axis. The stones appear to represent a last phase of enclosure wall mirroring wall F15.14 (buried below). A similar alignment of stones was detected at the NW end of Trench 15 and may have represented a part of the same feature.
F15.39	Trench 15	Underlies C15.05 and C15.07	Continuation of massive wall F15.14 in the extension to Trench 15 aligned on E-W axis. Comprises a steep front face on the north elevation and collapsed rubble back to the south. The fill of the wall comprises a boulder and sediment fill; the fill containing numerous shellfish remains ï primarily periwinkles.

F15.40	Trench 15	Underlies	Feature comprises a short boulder

		C15.18 and overlies C15.28	revetment (3 stones) on the north face of wall F15.14. This may have been constructed to support the front face of wall F15.14, which was starting to subside due to construction on deep sediments. The boulder setting lies within context C15.25.
F15.41	Trench 15	Underlies C15.34 and lies within C15.38	A small dump of medium-sized boulders and stones lying within context C15.38 and buried by context C15.34. The stones were given a feature number due to their isolation with deep ash layers and deposits.
F15.42	Trench 15	Underlies C15.07 and overlies C15.21	Paved walkway comprising granite slabs on an E-W alignment may be the same feature as F15.37 (lower walkway in Trench 15). At the east end the walkway abuts a low and natural limestone cliff and is overlain by deep sediment and rubble deposits (C15.07). The walkway overlies the natural karstic clay (C15.21) at the east end but runs over deep anthropogenic deposits towards the west. It is possible that the walkway stepped down over these deep deposits to conjoin with lower walkway F15.37, although the link between east and west showed massive subsidence above a natural in-filled cave entrance. The feature most likely relates to the earlier access arrangements to Bone Passage (natural cave) during the Late Bronze Age/Iron Age transition.
F15.43	Trench 15	Underlies C15.01, overlies C15.06 and cuts C15.06	Feature is roughly-built section of random wall comprising granite and limestone boulders, plus some fire-cracked stone. The wall, which appears to be part of a small enclosure, trends E-W and survives to a maximum height of 0.7m, and most likely relates to the shieling phase at the site (post-medieval), although there is insufficient dating evidence to prove this. Structure may have been a small animal pen/enclosure.
F15.44	Trench 15	Underlies C15.02 and F15.43, and overlies F15.06	Four large granite boulders set on edge overlie F15.06 and may relate to some form of later access arrangement to the natural hollow outside the stairwell entrance. The wall was found to underlie the rubble of the later shieling-phase wall (F15.43) and the

			topsoil and turf matt (C15.02). Subsidence at the edge of the natural hollow where the feature was uncovered seems to have disturbed the potential continuation of the feature towards the head of the stairwell.
F15.45	Trench 15	Underlies C15.34, overlies C2.16/C15.48, and cuts C2.15a, C2.15b and C2.15c	Feature is small post-hole that underlies the grey clay layer C15.34 and measures 0.14m in diameter by 0.25m deep. The feature has steep sides and an undulating base and has packing stones on all sides, and is filled by C15.80.
F15.46	Trench 15	Underlies C15.34, overlies C2.16/C15.48, and cuts C2.15a, C2.15b and C2.15c	Feature is small stake-hole with steep, angled sides and an undulating base, aligned SE-NW (0.15m long) by 0.12m wide and up to 0.2m deep. The feature is filled by context C15.81 and underlies the grey clay layer (C15.34).
F15.47	Trench 15	Underlies C2.15c, overlies C2.16/C15.48, and cuts C2.16/C15.48	Area of disturbed paving within enclosure wall F15.14, lies on the surface of C2.16/C15.48 and underlies C2.15c. The paving may have provided access to hearth F15.20, or may have formed an activity area to the W/NW of the hearth. Coarse pebble tools recovered to the side of the paving.
F15.48	Trench 15	Underlies C15.50 and C15.52, overlies C15.83, and cuts C15.83	Area of granite slabs uncovered running down-slope over context C15.83 may comprise the foundations of a wall pre-dating the main enclosure wall F15.14, or may have provided some form of kerb/edge to a walkway leading to the cave entrance in this area of the natural hollow. It appears that the wall has been constructed on a shallow ledge cut into the natural slope on the W/NW side of the natural hollow and mirrors the approximate line of F15.14. It is

			possible that it represents a continuation of wall footings F15.22, or may also be related to walkway F15.26. A line of cobble tool was found adjacent and to the W/NW of the footings, while pebbles and fire-cracked stone were found lying around the slabs. Possible human skull fragments and fragments of cannel coal bracelets were also recovered from the area to the W/NW of the slabs.

List of Features – Trench 19

Feature Number:	Location:	Context:	Description:
F19.01	Trench 19	Underlies C19.01 and overlies C19.02 and C19.04	Footings of low stone wall with boulder facing, arcs across the NW end of Trench 19. The wall overlies the upper burnt mound deposits C19.02 and was visible on the present day ground surface prior to excavation. The voids between the stone s forming the wall are filled with C19.04.
F19.02	Trench 19	Underlies C19.01 and overlies C19.17	Feature is v-shaped cell constructed from granite and limestone cobbles and boulders, with the open aspect of the structure facing east. The walling of the feature is set into a bank of rubble and stone (including fire-cracked material) at the SE end of Trench 19, adjacent to the possible entrance or hollow-way providing access to the site. When first uncovered, the feature was filled with chaotic rubble C19.03.
F19.03	Trench 19	Underlies C19.02 and overlies C19.10	Filled by context C19.09 and originally thought to be a backfilled ditch or pit feature, this possible feature may be a context abutting revetment wall F19.08. The dark and organic sediment deposit becomes thinner towards the SE and may be related to some form of activity area within this sector of the site. Excavation of this feature will continue in 2009.
F19.04	Trench 19	Underlies C19.05, is abutted by C19.05, C19.06 and C19.11; and overlies C19.10	Feature is alignment of revetment wall up to three courses high of granite boulders and cobbles on an N-S axis and is possible tumbled revetment wall, or the wall of a low structure. Abutted by organic-rich deposit C19.09 to the SE and burnt mound deposits C19.06 and C19.11 to the NW and NE, the feature enters the N and S baulks of Trench 19 and will be investigated further during 2009.
F19.05	Trench 19	Underlies C19.05, cuts C19.08, C19.10 and C19.13, and overlies C19.13 and	Feature is large post-hole with steep sides and undulating base, edged by vertical packing stones/slabs and filled by C19.12 and C19.20. Post-hole appears to be contemporary with wall F19.08 and context C19.10 (grey/buff sediment which may

		C19.19	form old ground surface). Post-hole appears to have been re-cut during its life, the primary and secondary features containing differing contexts.
F19.06	Trench 19	Underlies C19.09, cuts C19.10 and C19.13, and overlies C19.10 and C19.13.	Feature is dark stain with black to buff sediment (C19.10) but containing more charcoal flecks, which may be from intrusive material from C19.09 (which lies above the feature). Section of feature revealed a thin charcoal-rich lens overlying a feature packed with stone (possible stone-filled pit or post-pad). Feature appears to be filled with context C19.09.
F19.07	Trench 19	Underlies 19.05, cuts C19.09, C19.10 and C19.13, and overlies C19.13	Possible post-hole or pit feature within S baulk of trench appears to have packing stones, or is lined with small granite slabs, and also contains some voids. Filled by C19.15, the feature will be excavated during the 2009 fieldwork season.
F19.08	Trench 19	Underlies C19.06 and C19.07, cuts C19.10, and overlies C19.10	Feature is low revetment wall comprising a single course of granite boulders and cobbles aligned NE-SW and continuing under the N and S baulks of Trench 19. Wall was partially covered by a thin lens of buff to yellow sediment and burnt mound material, was abutted by burnt mound material to the W and organic-rich deposit C19.09 to the E. Wall lies within C19.10, a possible old ground surface.
F19.09	Trench 19	Underlies C19.06, cuts C19.10, and overlies C19.10 and C19.13	Feature is small arc of small to medium-sized stones with a dark sediment fill including fire-cracked stone, which was capped by an upturned granite saddle quern that had been subjected to high temperatures (the quern was also fire-cracked and was removed in fragments for re-fitting together). No other finds were recovered from the feature.
F19.10	Trench 19	Underlies C19.09, C19.13 and F19.06 and cuts/overlies C19.19	Feature is stone-filled pit underlying feature F19.06. Measuring 1.55 metres long by 1.05 metres wide and up to 0.27 metres deep, the pit is amorphous in shape and has shallow sides with an undulating base. Cut into the natural karstic clay C19.19, the stone fill comprises un-burnt granite boulders and stone, and some fire-cracked pebbles. A single fragment of burnt hazelnut shell was recovered from the pit, which underlies C19.09 and C19.13.

			Feature is filled by C19.25 and C19.26.
F19.11	Trench 19	Underlies C19.01 and overlies/cuts C19.02	Feature is alignment of thin granite slabs underlying the upper turf/oil horizon (C19.01) and overlies the burnt mound deposit of C19.02. The feature extends on a N-S alignment for approximately 2 metres and stones are only one course deep.
F19.12	Trench 19	Underlies C19.02 and C19.05, overlies C19.05, C19.11 and C19.22	Remains of partially robbed-out double-faced granite wall appears to demarcate the boundary of context C19.05 and C19.11. Wall runs from north corner of Trench 19 and extends to the southeast where it becomes less distinct. The basal course of the wall is abutted by C19.11 to the west, and C19.21 and C19.22 to the east. Wall has a rubble-fill core, and generally only survives to a maximum of two to three courses high.
F19.13	Trench 19	Underlies C19.10/C19.13; overlies C19.13 and C19.28; and cuts C19.19 and C19.28	Amorphous-shaped pit feature lies within south baulk of Trench 19 and contains small granite stones and fragments of fire-cracked pebble. Matrix of fill is C19.29 and was found to contain one sherd of pottery. Pit measures at least 0.58 metres long by 0.55 metres wide, and is up to 0.18 metres deep. Sides of pit are shallow and bottom of feature is undulating. Feature is cut into the natural karstic clay C19.19 and also cuts plough soil horizon C19.28.
F19.14	Trench 19	Underlies C19.28 and cut C19.19	Parallel v-shaped grooves cutting natural ground surface C19.19 are prehistoric plough marks (ard marks). Filled by plough soil context C19.28, most of the marks are aligned NE-SW and NW-SE and are intermittent where they have passed over the uneven ground surface. Later features such as pits and post-holes have cut through the plough marks across Trench 19. The full extent of the plough marks have yet to be ascertained.
F19.15	Trench 19	Underlies C19.13 and overlies/cuts C19.19	Possible post-hole or pit measures 0.3 m by 0.2m, by a maximum of 0.14 m deep; and is filled by context C19.30. The feature has steep sides and an undulating base, and cuts the natural karstic clay C19.19. Lies between pit F19.10 and post-hole F19.07.
F19.16	Trench 19	Underlies C19.28 and overlies/cuts C19.19	Feature is oval-shaped post-hole or pit, which has been cut into the natural karstic clay C19.19 and measures 0.52m by 0.25m, by a maximum of 0.22m deep. Sides of feature are steep and bottom is undulating,

			with natural limestone bedrock showing in the base. Feature is filled by context C19.31.
F19.17	Trench 19	Underlies C19.28, overlies C19.19 and is cut by F19.14	A mound of karstic clay-type material (C19.32) appears to be the original fill from post-hole or pit F19.16 and measures 0.5m by 0.25m, and is up to 0.10m high.
F19.18	Trench 19	Underlies C19.28 and overlies/cuts C19.19	Amorphous-shaped scoop, which may be natural, measures 1.2m long by 0.8m wide, by a maximum of 0.2m deep. Filled by context C19.33, the scoop has shallow sides and an undulating base. No finds recovered from the feature.
F19.19	Trench 19	Underlies C19.28 and overlies/cuts C19.19	A possible truncated stake-hole measures 0.12m in diameter by 0.025m deep and is filled by C19.34. Sides are shallow and base undulating.
F19.20	Trench 19	Underlies C19.28 and overlies/cuts C19.19	Possible truncated stake-hole measures 0.1m diameter by up to 0.035m deep, and is filled by context C19.35. Sides of feature are shallow and base undulating.
F19.21	Trench 19	Underlies C19.28 and overlies/cuts C19.19	Possible pit or post-hole underlies south baulk of Trench 19 and will be excavated during the 2010 fieldwork season.
F19.22	Trench 19	Underlies C19.28 and overlies/cuts C19.19	Stone-filled scoop or pit is located immediately below south baulk of Trench 19 and will be excavated during the 2010 fieldwork season.
F19.23	Trench 19	Underlies C19.28 and overlies/cuts C19.19	Feature is oval-shaped stake-hole or pit measuring 0.22m by 0.16m by 0.15m deep, and is filled by context C19.38. Aligned NW-SE, the feature has steep sides and an undulating base.
F19.24	Trench 19	Underlies C19.28 and overlies/cuts C19.19	Feature is shallow stake-hole or pit measuring 0.2m diameter and up to 0.15m deep. Filled by context C19.39, the sides of the feature are steep and the base undulating.
F19.25	Trench 19	Underlies C19.28 and overlies/cuts C19.19	Feature is stake-hole or pit measuring 0.2m diameter by up to 0.3m deep, and is filled with context C19.40. Sides of feature are steep and the base sloping to the west. Feature has been excavated adjacent to a natural limestone bedrock outcrop.
F19.26	Trench 19	Underlies C19.02, overlies C1905 and cuts	Feature is possible remains of slab-built hearth comprising thin, burnt granite slabs fitted together within context C19.02. Measures around 0.8m long by 0.6m wide,

		C19.05	with slabs up t 0.07m thick. Feature underlies the SW to NW baulk of Trench 19, so we were unable to reveal the full extent of the feature.
F19.27	Trench 19	Underlies C19.02 and C19.05; overlies C19.09; and cuts C19.02 and C19.05	Feature is remains of possible post-hole cutting through burnt spread deposits, but only really visible after removal of C19.05. Feature comprises two sloping upright granite slabs and a post-pad stone in the base. May be contemporary with hearth F19.26. Feature has steep sides and flat base.
F19.28	Trench 19	Underlies C19.09; overlies natural karstic clay; and cuts C19.09, C1910 and natural	Post-hole cuts the natural karstic clay and measures 0.45m in diameter and is 0.32m deep. Feature has steep sides and a rounded base and has granite packing stones on three sides and a stone post-pad in the base. Context filling post-pipe is dark charcoal-rich sediment (C19.43) with some fire-cracked stone, possibly representing a post of 0.15 to 0.20 metres diameter.
F19.29	Trench 19	Underlies C19.02, abuts C19.41 and C19.42; and overlies C19.44 and C19.45	Feature is large recumbent granite boulder, having a triangular profile (flat base) and a fairly constant width. Small to medium-sized granite stones have been packed around the feature, especially on the W and NW sides. The remains of a possible kerb of surrounding larger granite boulders survive on the NE and E sides of the feature. A shallow slot (F19.30) was found at the NW end of the feature, at the base below the stone and filled with context C19.44 and C19.45, which may be the foundation slot in which the stone originally stood. Sediment matrix C19.44 is mixed in with the packing stones surrounding the boulder. The ard marks in Trench 19 surrounding this feature (F19.14) appear to respect the cut for the stone, suggesting that the stone was erected and eventually laid in its recumbent position before the ard marks were cut (pre-dating 2000BC).
F19.30	Trench 19	Underlies C19.45, overlies and	Amorphous-shaped shallow scoop/pit appears to be possible cut for a stone-hole (for recumbent stone F19.29) and is filled

		cuts natural karstic clay	by C19.45 and C19.44. The deepest section of the cut/pit lies adjacent to the W end of the recumbent stone (the flat base of the stone). This may have been the socket in which the stone originally stood. The cut measures 3.2m long by 2.2m wide and up to 0.35m deep. Ard marks F19.14 appear to work around the packing of F19.29 and cut F19.30, suggesting that they were avoiding the feature.

List of Features – Trench 21

Feature Number:	Location:	Context:	Description:
F21.01	Trench 21	Underlies C21.01, C21.02 and C21.03; overlies C21.05 and cuts C21.04 and C2105	Feature is main enclosure wall around cave/stairwell entrance and comprises a double-faced wall of large granite boulders, measuring u to 1.4m across faces, and surviving to between one and two courses high (up to 0.8m high). Constructed on top of context C21.05, the wall has a rubble core and some sediment matrix. Wall has been truncated to the W/SW by the stairwell wall (F2.23) and stairwell backfilling. Same as F11.01 and F15.14.
F21.02	Trench 21	Underlies C21.01 and C21.03; and overlies C21.03 and C21.05	Low revetment wall comprising a single course of medium-sized slabs and boulders is up to 04.4m wide and stands to a maximum of 0.35m high. May have formed one side of a cell-like structure that showed on the surface to the NE of the stairwell entrance. Wall has been constructed on context C21.05 and is abutted by C21.01 and stone fill C21.03.
F21.03	Trench 21	Underlies C21.01 and overlies C21.09	Feature is a short section of surviving stone wall that may be a continuation of F15.14/F21.01, or possible a part of the surviving corbelling from the top of stairwell F2.23. Located on the W of the stairwell entrance and orientated NE-SW, the wall is steep-faced on the E side and has backfill to the W side.

List of Features – Test Trenches (by Trench)

Feature Number:	Location:	Context:	Description:
TPF11.01	Test Trench 11	Underlies TP11.03, overlies TP11.04 and cuts TP11.04	Feature is amorphous-shaped stone-filled pit cutting the natural karstic clay TP11.04. Sides of the pit are steep to shallow and it has an undulating base. Contains up to 90% stone fill with matrix TP11.05. Feature is possibly cut by TPF11.02 (stake-hole).
TPF11.02	Test Trench 11	Underlies TP11.02, overlies TP11.04 and cuts TP11.04	Ard marks cut the natural karstic clay TP11.04 and are generally orientated SW-NE. The marks vary in width, but generally measure 0.08 to 0.10 metres wide. Filled by plough soil C19.28, it appears that the ard marks have been cut by pit feature TPF11.01.
TPF11.03	Test Trench 11	Underlies TP11.02, and cuts TP11.04 and TPF11.02	Feature is steep-sided stake-hole with angled sides and measures 0.15m diameter and is 0.14m deep. The fill of the feature appears to be C19.28 (plough soil as in Trench 19).
TPF12.01	Test Trench 12	Underlies TP12.02, overlies TP12.03 and cuts TP12.03	Feature is a shallow pit or truncated post-hole measuring 0.35m in diameter and 0.12m deep. The feature has shallow sides and an undulating base and contains two medium-sized stone clasts and fill TP12.04.
TPF12.02	Test Trench 12	Underlies TP12.02, overlies TP12.03 and cuts TP12.03	Feature is steep-sided stake-hole with angled sides and measures 0.35m by 0.1m, and is 0.22m deep. Amorphous-shaped pit or scoop is to N side of the stake-hole (TPF12.03). Feature is filled by context TP12.05.
TPF12.03	Test Trench 12	Underlies TP12.02, overlies TP12.03 and cuts TP12.03	Feature is amorphous-shaped pit containing stone and has shallow sides and an undulating base. Filled by context TP12.06, no finds or charcoal were recovered from the feature. Some rat activity in one corner of the feature has caused mixing of deposits.

List of Features – Uamh an T-Sill: Trench 1

Feature Number:	Location:	Context:	Description:
F1.01	Trench 1	Underlies C1.001, C1.002 and C1.006; and overlies/cuts C1.002	The possible remains of a slab-built hearth located at the east end of Trench 1, constructed within context C1.002 (water-washed cobbles and sediment). Constructed using thin slabs of limestone and granite the feature was covered by a deposit of clay/silt (C1.006) while C1.001 and C1.002 also covered parts of the feature. Smoke staining still survives on the wall/roof of the cave above this feature (at the NE/E end of the hearth.

APPENDIX 3 DIGITAL IMAGES REGISTER

HIGH PASTURE CAVE & ENVIRONS PROJECT – SKYE

HIGH PASTURE CAVE 2010

DIGITAL IMAGES REGISTER 2010

Image No:	Description:	Conditions/Comments:
HPC001	View NNW through natural hollow to top of stairwell entrance	Overcast
HPC002	View N over natural hollow and walkway F15.37 to stairwell entrance	Overcast
HPC003	View NNW over walkway F15.37 to stairwell entrance to cave	Overcast
HPC004	View NNW over walkway F15.37 to stairwell entrance to cave	Overcast
HPC005	View NW to Trench 15 standing section and stairwell entrance	Overcast
HPC006	View ENE over Trench 15 extension and F15.43 (enclosure wall) and rubble after removal of turf	Overcast
HPC007	View ENE over Trench 15 extension and F15.43 (enclosure wall) and rubble after removal of turf	Overcast
HPC008	View NW over Trench 15 extension to rubble wall F15.43	Overcast
HPC009	View WNW over Trench 15 extension and rubble wall F15.43	Overcast
HPC010	View WNW over Trench 15 extension and rubble wall F15.43	Overcast
HPC011	View W over Trench 19 extension showing hearth F19.26	Overcast
HPC012	View W over Trench 19 extension showing hearth F19.26	Overcast
HPC013	View SE over Trench 19 extension showing recumbent stone F19.29 and surface of context C19.05	Overcast
HPC014	View NW over Trench 19 extension showing recumbent stone F19.29 and surface of context C19.05	Overcast
HPC015	View NNW over Trench 19 extension showing recumbent stone F19.29 and surface of context C19.05	Overcast
HPC016	View WSW over Trench 19 extension showing recumbent stone F19.29 and surface of context C19.05	Overcast
HPC017	View W over Trench 19 extension showing hearth F19.26	Overcast
HPC018	S-facing section through rubble wall F15.43	Sun and cloud
HPC019	Looking NE over E end of paved walkway F15.42	Sun
HPC020	Looking NE over E end of paved walkway F15.42	Sun
HPC021	View SW over E end of paved walkway F15.42	Sun
HPC022	View WNW over E end of paved walkway F15.42	Overcast
HPC023	View NW over E end of paved walkway F15.42	Overcast
HPC024	View NW over E end of paved walkway F15.42	Overcast
HPC025	View NW over E end of paved walkway F15.42	Overcast
HPC026	Looking SE over Trench 19 extension during excavation of C19.05	Overcast
HPC027	View NW over Trench 21 during initial cleaning back	Sun and cloud
HPC028	View SE over Trench 21 during excavation of upper contexts	Sun and cloud
HPC029	E-facing section through hearth F19.26	Sun and cloud
HPC030	E-facing section through hearth F19.26	Sun and cloud
HPC031	Feature F19.27, possible post-hole, looking SW	Sun and cloud
HPC032	Feature F19.27, possible post-hole, looking SW	Sun and cloud
HPC033	Feature F19.27, possible post-hole, looking SW ï from above	Sun and cloud
HPC034	Feature F19.27, possible post-hole, looking NE ï from above	Sun and cloud
HPC035	Feature F19.29 and possible kerb and associated stone fill looking NW	Sun and cloud
HPC036	As image HPC035 above, but looking N from above	Sun and cloud
HPC037	Feature F19.29 and possible kerb and associated stone fill looking SE	Sun and cloud
HPC038	Feature F19.29 and possible kerb and associated stone fill looking SE	Sun and cloud
HPC039	Feature F19.29 and possible kerb and associated stone fill looking SW	Sun and cloud
HPC040	Feature F19.29 and possible kerb and associated stone fill looking SW	Sun and cloud
HPC041	View SW over Trench 15 extension after removal of rubble wall F15.43	Sun and cloud
HPC042	View ENE over Trench 15 extension after removal of rubble wall F15.43	Sun and cloud
HPC043	View NE over Trench 15 extension after removal of rubble wall F15.43	Sun and cloud
HPC044	View NE over Trench 15 extension after removal of rubble wall F15.43	Sun and cloud
HPC045	View SSE over Trench 15 extension after removal of rubble wall F15.43	Sun and cloud
HPC046	View SW over Trench 15 extension after removal of rubble wall F15.43	Sun and cloud

DIGITAL IMAGES REGISTER 2010

Image No:	Description:	Conditions/Comments:
HPC047	Feature F19.29 during section excavation of stone packing C19.41 ï looking NW	Overcast
HPC048	Feature F19.29 during section excavation of stone packing C19.41 ï looking NW	Overcast
HPC049	Packing stones in socket at NW end of recumbent stone F19.29	Overcast
HPC050	Packing stones in socket at NW end of recumbent stone F19.29	Overcast
HPC051	NE-facing section through packing stone C19.41 overlying socket of recumbent stone F19.29	Overcast
HPC052	NE-facing section through packing stone C19.41 overlying socket of recumbent stone F19.29	Overcast
HPC053	NE-facing section through packing stone C19.41 overlying socket of recumbent stone F19.29	Overcast
HPC054	NE-facing section through packing stone C19.41 overlying socket of recumbent stone F19.29	Overcast
HPC055	NE-facing section through packing stone C19.41 overlying socket of recumbent stone F19.29	Overcast
HPC056	NE-facing section through packing stone C19.41 overlying socket of recumbent stone F19.26	Overcast
HPC057	NE-facing section through packing stone C19.41 overlying socket of recumbent stone F19.29	Overcast
HPC058	Trench 21 looking SE showing enclosure wall F21.01, associated contexts and natural limestone bedrock	Overcast
HPC059	Trench 21 looking SE showing enclosure wall F21.01, associated contexts and natural limestone bedrock	Overcast
HPC060	Trench 21 looking NW showing enclosure wall F21.01, associated contexts and natural karstic clay	Overcast
HPC061	Trench 21 looking NW showing enclosure wall F21.01, associated contexts and natural karstic clay	Overcast
HPC062	Trench 21 looking NW showing enclosure wall F21.01, associated contexts and natural karstic clay ï close view	Overcast
HPC063	Trench 21 looking NW showing enclosure wall F21.01, associated contexts and natural karstic clay ï close view	Overcast
HPC064	View looking SW ï down on enclosure wall F21.01	Overcast
HPC065	View looking SW ï down on enclosure wall F21.01	Overcast
HPC066	View looking SW ï down on enclosure wall F21.01	Overcast
HPC067	Remnants of boulder wall F15.07 (F15.38) in Trench 15 with ash deposits to NE ï looking WSW	Overcast
HPC068	Remnants of boulder wall F15.07 in Trench 15 with ash deposits to NE ï looking WSW	Overcast
HPC069	Remnants of boulder wall F15.07 in Trench 15 with ash deposits to NE ï looking NNE	Overcast
HPC070	Remnants of boulder wall F15.07 in Trench 15 with ash deposits to NE ï looking NNE	Overcast
HPC071	Trench 15 extension looking W showing top course of enclosure wall F15.14 and associated contexts	Overcast
HPC072	Trench 15 extension looking W showing top course of enclosure wall F15.14 and associated contexts	Overcast
HPC073	Trench 15 extension looking W showing top course of enclosure wall F15.14 and associated contexts	Overcast
HPC074	Trench 15 extension looking W showing top course of enclosure wall F15.14 and associated contexts. Earlier access to natural hollow F15.44 is visible in the foreground of the image	Overcast
HPC075	Trench 15 extension from above looking NE showing stone and sediment fill (C15.79) to W of enclosure wall F15.14	Overcast
HPC076	Trench 15 extension from above looking NE showing stone and sediment fill (C15.79) to W of enclosure wall F15.14	Overcast

DIGITAL IMAGES REGISTER 2010

Image No:	Description:	Conditions/Comments:
HPC077	SSW-facing section through W wall of stairwell F2.23, with rubble fill of former access F15.44. Stairwell entrance to right of image	Sun and cloud
HPC078	SSW-facing section through W wall of stairwell F2.23, with rubble fill of former access F15.44. Stairwell entrance to right of image	Sun and cloud
HPC079	View looking W showing stairwell wall F2.23 with base of earlier stairwell wall F2.32 just visible behind. Former access F15.44 to left of stairwell wall showing rubble fill, with enclosure wall F15.14 to left	Sun and cloud
HPC080	Trench 15 extension looking WNW showing former access F15.44 to right, top course of enclosure wall F15.14 and associated contexts	Sun and cloud
HPC081	View looking NNW showing stairwell wall F2.23 with base of earlier stairwell wall F2.32 just visible behind. Former access F15.44 to left of stairwell wall showing rubble fill	Sun and cloud
HPC082	Trench 19 showing packing C19.41 to SW of recumbent stone F19.29	Overcast
HPC083	View SW, from above, showing packing C19.41 to SW of recumbent stone F19.29	Overcast
HPC084	Trench 19 showing packing C19.41 to SW of recumbent stone F19.29	Overcast
HPC085	Trench 19 showing packing C19.41 to SW of recumbent stone F19.29	Overcast
HPC086	Trench 15 extension looking NE showing boulder packing and fill to N and W of enclosure wall F15.14 ï above stairwell F2.23	Overcast
HPC087	As Image HPC086 above, but also showing terminal end of enclosure wall F21.01 (F15.14) in Trench 21 ï to right of image	Overcast
HPC088	As Image HPC086 above, but also showing terminal end of enclosure wall F21.01 (F15.14) in Trench 21 ï to right of image	Overcast
HPC089	Trench 15 extension showing slot sondage through contexts abutting SE side of enclosure wall F15.14	Overcast
HPC090	Terminal courses of stonework comprising enclosure wall F15.14 above stairwell F2.23 (Trench 15 extension)	Overcast
HPC091	View NNE showing terminal courses of stonework comprising enclosure wall F15.14 above stairwell F2.23 (Trench 15 extension)	Overcast
HPC092	View N showing terminal courses of stonework comprising enclosure wall F15.14 above stairwell F2.23 (Trench 15 extension)	Overcast
HPC093	Trench 15 extension showing SW-facing mini-section through contexts abutting SE side of enclosure wall F15.14 (wall leaning to E)	Overcast
HPC094	Trench 15 extension showing SW-facing mini-section through contexts abutting SE side of enclosure wall F15.14 (wall leaning to E)	Overcast
HPC095	Trench 15 extension showing SW-facing mini-section through contexts abutting SE side of enclosure wall F15.14 (wall leaning to E)	Overcast
HPC096	Trench 15 extension showing SW-facing mini-section through contexts abutting SE side of enclosure wall F15.14 (wall leaning to E) ï close view	Overcast
HPC097	Trench 19 showing post-hole F19.28 during section excavation ï from SW	Overcast
HPC098	Trench 19 showing post-hole F19.28 during section excavation ï from NE	Sun and cloud
HPC099	Trench 19 showing post-hole F19.28 during section excavation ï from SW	Overcast
HPC100	Trench 19 showing post-hole F19.28 during excavation ï from SW	Sun and cloud
HPC101	Trench 19 showing post-hole F19.28 during excavation ï from NE	Sun and cloud
HPC102	Trench 21 looking E showing C21.08 fill to W of stairwell wall F2.23	Overcast
HPC103	Trench 21 looking SW showing C21.08 fill to W of stairwell wall F2.23	Overcast
HPC104	Trench 21 looking NW showing C21.08 fill to W of stairwell wall F2.23 and natural limestone bedrock housing the cave entrance	Overcast
HPC105	Trench 21 looking SW showing C21.08 fill to W of stairwell wall F2.23 and natural limestone bedrock housing the cave entrance	Overcast
HPC106	Trench 21 looking E showing surface of C21.09/1 - fill to W of stairwell wall F2.23	Overcast
HPC107	Trench 21 looking NE showing surface of C21.09/1 - fill to W of stairwell wall F2.23 ï and natural limestone bedrock	Overcast
HPC108	Trench 21 looking NNW showing C21.09/1 - fill to W of stairwell wall F2.23 ï and natural limestone bedrock	Overcast

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Image No:	Description:	Conditions/Comments:
HPC109	Trench 15 extension from above and looking SSE showing top of enclosure wall F15.14 and grey clay layer C15.34	Overcast
HPC110	Trench 15 extension from above and looking SW showing top of enclosure wall F15.14 and grey clay layer C15.34	Overcast
HPC111	Trench 15 extension looking NW showing enclosure wall F15.14, surface of C15.34 and SW edge of former access wall F15.44	Overcast
HPC112	Trench 15 extension looking NW showing enclosure wall F15.14, surface of C15.34 and SW edge of former access wall F15.44	Overcast
HPC113	Trench 15 extension looking NW showing enclosure wall F15.14, surface of C15.34 and SW edge of former access wall F15.44 (close view)	Overcast
HPC114	Trench 15 extension looking NW showing enclosure wall F15.14, surface of C15.34 and SW edge of former access wall F15.44 (close view)	Overcast
HPC115	Trench 15 extension looking SW showing leaning face of enclosure wall F15.14 and surface of grey clay layer C15.34	Overcast
HPC116	Trench 15 extension looking WSW showing leaning face of enclosure wall F15.14 and surface of grey clay layer C15.34	Overcast
HPC117	Trench 21 looking E showing C21.09/1 and head of stairwell wall F2.23	Overcast
HPC118	Looking NE over the natural hollow and excavations taking place in Trench 15 extension ï stairwell opening F2.23 beyond	Sun and cloud
HPC119	Looking NE over the natural hollow and excavations taking place in Trench 15 extension ï stairwell opening F2.23 beyond	Sun and cloud
HPC120	Trench 21 looking W showing exposed wall-head of stairwell F2.23 and fill behind wall C21.09/1. Spear-head found by limestone boulder	Sun and cloud
HPC121	Trench 21 looking W showing exposed wall-head of stairwell F2.23 and fill behind wall C21.09/1. Spear-head found by limestone boulder	Sun and cloud
HPC122	Trench 21 looking W showing exposed wall-head of stairwell F2.23 and fill behind wall C21.09/1. Spear-head found by limestone boulder	Sun and cloud
HPC123	Trench 21 looking E showing exposed wall-head of stairwell F2.23 and fill behind wall C21.09/1. Spear-head found by limestone boulder	Sun and cloud
HPC124	Iron socketed F21.02 spearhead found in context C21.09/1	Overcast
HPC125	Iron socketed F21.02 spearhead found in context C21.09/1	Overcast
HPC126	Iron socketed F21.02 spearhead found in context C21.09/1	Overcast
HPC127	Trench 21 from above showing natural limestone bedrock and stairwell wall F2.23, with the earlier stairwell wall-head F2.32 showing within fill of C21.09/1	Overcast
HPC128	Trench 21 from above showing natural limestone bedrock and stairwell wall F2.23, with the earlier stairwell wall-head F2.32 showing within fill of C21.09/1	Overcast
HPC129	Trench 21 from above looking S showing natural limestone bedrock and stairwell wall F2.23, with the earlier stairwell wall-head F2.32 showing within fill of C21.09/1	Overcast
HPC130	Trench 21 from above looking S showing natural limestone bedrock and stairwell wall F2.23, with the earlier stairwell wall-head F2.32 showing within fill of C21.09/1	Overcast
HPC131	Trench 21 from above looking S showing natural limestone bedrock and stairwell wall F2.23, with the earlier stairwell wall-head F2.32 showing within fill of C21.09/1	Overcast
HPC132	Trench 21 from above looking S showing natural limestone bedrock and stairwell wall F2.23, with the earlier stairwell wall-head F2.32 showing within fill of C21.09/1	Overcast
HPC133	Excavations taking place in Trench 15 extension, looking SSW	Sun and cloud
HPC134	Excavations taking place in Trench 15 extension, looking SSW	Sun and cloud
HPC135	Trench 21 from above looking W showing natural limestone bedrock and stairwell wall F2.23, with the earlier stairwell wall-head F2.32 showing within fill of C21.09/1	Sun and cloud
HPC136	As image HPC135 above, looking NW	Sun and cloud

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Image No:	Description:	Conditions/Comments:
HPC137	Trench 21 from above looking NW showing natural limestone bedrock and stairwell wall F2.23, with the earlier stairwell wall-head F2.32 showing within fill of C21.09/1	Sun and cloud
HPC138	Trench 21 from above looking N showing natural limestone bedrock and stairwell F2.23, with the earlier stairwell wall-head F2.32 showing within fill of C21.09/1	Sun and cloud
HPC139	Trench 21 from above looking N showing natural limestone bedrock and stairwell F2.23, with the earlier stairwell wall-head F2.32 showing within fill of C21.09/1	Sun and cloud
HPC140	Trench 21 from above looking N showing natural limestone bedrock and stairwell F2.23, with the earlier stairwell wall-head F2.32 showing within fill of C21.09/1	Sun and cloud
HPC141	Trench 21 from above looking N showing natural limestone bedrock and stairwell F2.23, with the earlier stairwell wall-head F2.32 showing within fill of C21.09/1	Sun and cloud
HPC144	Trench 19 looking SE to the edge of the packing fill C19.41 around recumbent stone F19.29, with ard marks in foreground (F19.14) cutting the natural karstic clay	Overcast
HPC145	As image HPC144 above, but wider angle of view showing recumbent stone F19.29	Overcast
HPC146	As image HPC144 above, but wider angle of view showing recumbent stone F19.29	Overcast
HPC147	As image HPC144 above, but wider angle of view showing recumbent stone F19.29	Overcast
HPC148	As image HPC144 above, but wider angle of view showing recumbent stone F19.29	Overcast
HPC149	Trench 19 looking NW showing recumbent stone F19.29, packing stone C19.41, post-holes F19.28 and F19.07, and pit feature F19.16	Overcast
HPC150	Trench 19 looking NW showing recumbent stone F19.29, packing stone C19.41, post-hole F19.28 edge of pit feature F19.16	Overcast
HPC151	Trench 19 looking NW showing recumbent stone F19.29 and packing stone C19.41, with surrounding natural karstic clay	Overcast
HPC152	Trench 19 looking N showing recumbent stone F19.29 and packing stone C19.41, post-holes F19.28 and F19.07, and pit feature F19.16	Overcast
HPC153	Trench 19 looking N showing recumbent stone F19.29 and packing stone C19.41, post-holes F19.28 and F19.07, and pit feature F19.16	Overcast
HPC154	Trench 19 looking N showing recumbent stone F19.29 and packing stone C19.41, post-holes F19.28 and F19.07, pit feature F19.16 and excavated pit feature F19.10	Overcast
HPC155	Trench 19 looking N showing recumbent stone F19.29 and packing stone C19.41, post-holes F19.28 and F19.07, pit feature F19.16 and excavated pit feature F19.10	Overcast
HPC156	Trench 19 looking N showing recumbent stone F19.29 and packing stone C19.41, post-holes F19.28 and F19.07, pit feature F19.16 and excavated pit feature F19.10	Overcast
HPC157	Trench 19 looking NE showing recumbent stone F19.29 and packing stone C19.41, and post-hole F19.07	Overcast
HPC158	Trench 19 looking NW showing recumbent stone F19.29 and packing stone C19.41, post-holes F19.28 and F19.07, pit feature F19.16, excavated pit feature F19.10 and ard marks F19.14	Overcast
HPC159	Trench 19 looking NW showing recumbent stone F19.29 and packing stone C19.41, post-holes F19.28 and F19.07, pit feature F19.16, excavated pit feature F19.10 and ard marks F19.14	Overcast
HPC160	Trench 19 looking NE showing recumbent stone F19.29 and packing stone C19.41, and post-hole F19.07	Overcast
HPC161	NE-facing section through pit feature F19.16 ï Trench 19	Overcast

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Image No:	Description:	Conditions/Comments:
HPC162	NE-facing section through pit feature F19.16 ï Trench 19	Overcast
HPC163	Trench 15 extension looking NNW showing face of enclosure wall F15.14 and surface of grey clay layer C15.34	Overcast
HPC164	Trench 15 extension looking NNW showing face of enclosure wall F15.14 and surface of grey clay layer C15.34	Overcast
HPC165	Trench 15 extension looking WNW showing face of enclosure wall F15.14 and surface of grey clay layer C15.34	Overcast
HPC166	Trench 21 from above looking SW showing natural limestone bedrock and stairwell F2.23, with the earlier stairwell wall-head F2.32 showing within fill of C21.09/2	Overcast
HPC167	Trench 21 from above looking SW showing natural limestone bedrock and stairwell F2.23, with the earlier stairwell wall-head F2.32 showing within fill of C21.09/2	Overcast
HPC168	Trench 21 from above looking SW showing natural limestone bedrock and stairwell F2.23, with the earlier stairwell wall-head F2.32 showing within fill of C21.09/2	Overcast
HPC169	Trench 21 from above looking E showing natural limestone bedrock and stairwell F2.23, with the earlier stairwell wall-head F2.32 showing within fill of C21.09/2. Rubble and sediment fill visible between the two walls	Overcast
HPC170	Trench 21 from above looking E showing natural limestone bedrock and stairwell F2.23, with the earlier stairwell wall-head F2.32 showing within fill of C21.09/2. Rubble and sediment fill visible between the two walls	Overcast
HPC171	Trench 15 extension looking NW showing top boulder course of enclosure wall F15.14 and surface of C15.38/C2.15a	Sun and cloud
HPC172	Trench 15 extension looking NW showing top boulder course of enclosure wall F15.14 and surface of C15.38/C2.15a	Sun and cloud
HPC173	Trench 15 extension looking NW showing top boulder course of enclosure wall F15.14 and surface of C15.38/C2.15a	Sun and cloud
HPC174	Trench 15 extension looking NW showing top boulder course of enclosure wall F15.14 and surface of C15.38/C2.15a; and stairwell F2.23 to right	Sun and cloud
HPC175	Trench 2 looking NE showing stairwell opening F2.23 and vertical alignment of E wall of stairwell in limestone crevice F2.31	Overcast
HPC176	Trench 2 looking NE showing stairwell opening F2.23 and vertical alignment of E wall of stairwell in limestone crevice F2.31	Overcast
HPC177	Trench 2 looking NE showing stairwell opening F2.23 and vertical alignment of E wall of stairwell in limestone crevice F2.31	Overcast
HPC178	Trench 2 looking NE showing stairwell opening F2.23 and vertical alignment of E wall of stairwell in limestone crevice F2.3.1. End stone of enclosure wall F21.01 can be seen above	Overcast
HPC179	Trench 2 looking NE showing stairwell opening F2.23 and vertical alignment of E wall of stairwell in limestone crevice F2.3.1. End stone of enclosure wall F21.01 can be seen above	Overcast
HPC180	East wall of stairwell showing vertical line of wall in limestone crevice F2.31 and horizontal lintel stone (stairwell F2.23)	Overcast
HPC181	East wall of stairwell showing vertical line of wall in limestone crevice F2.31 and horizontal lintel stone (stairwell F2.23)	Overcast
HPC182	East wall of stairwell showing vertical line of wall in limestone crevice F2.31 and horizontal lintel stone (stairwell F2.23)	Overcast
HPC183	East wall of stairwell showing vertical line of wall in limestone crevice F2.31 and horizontal lintel stone (stairwell F2.23)	Overcast
HPC184	East wall of stairwell showing vertical line of wall in limestone crevice F2.31 and horizontal lintel stone (stairwell F2.23). Butt-end of enclosure wall F21.01 (F15.14) can be seen above	Overcast
HPC185	East wall of stairwell showing vertical line of wall in limestone crevice F2.31 and horizontal lintel stone (stairwell F2.23). Butt-end of enclosure wall F21.01 (F15.14) can be seen above	Overcast

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Image No:	Description:	Conditions/Comments:
HPC186	East wall of stairwell showing vertical line of wall in limestone crevice F2.31 and horizontal lintel stone (stairwell F2.23). Butt-end of enclosure wall F21.01 (F15.14) can be seen above	Overcast
HPC187	East wall of stairwell showing vertical line of wall in limestone crevice F2.31 and horizontal lintel stone (stairwell F2.23). Butt-end of enclosure wall F21.01 (F15.14) can be seen above	Overcast
HPC188	View down to the E over stairwell F2.23 showing the wall-head of F2.32 and the vertical walling and horizontal lintel of the E wall F2.31	Overcast
HPC189	View down to the S over stairwell F2.23 showing the wall-head of F2.32 and the vertical walling and horizontal lintel of the E wall F2.31	Overcast
HPC190	View down to the E over stairwell F2.23 showing the wall-head of F2.32 and the vertical walling and horizontal lintel of the E wall F2.31	Overcast
HPC191	East wall of stairwell showing vertical line of wall in limestone crevice F2.31 and horizontal lintel stone (stairwell F2.23). Butt-end of enclosure wall F21.01 (F15.14) can be seen above	Overcast
HPC192	View down to the SE over stairwell F2.23 showing the wall-head of F2.32 and the vertical walling and horizontal lintel of the E wall F2.31	Overcast
HPC193	View down to the SSE over stairwell F2.23 showing the wall-head of F2.32 and the vertical walling and horizontal lintel of the E wall F2.31	Overcast
HPC194	View W over stairwell F2.23 with the wall-head of the earlier phase stairwell F2.32 showing in the fill of C21.09/2 beyond.	Overcast
HPC195	View N over stairwell F2.23 with the wall-head of the earlier phase stairwell F2.32 showing in the fill of C21.09/2 to the left. The E wall of the stairwell F2.31 can be seen within the natural limestone crevice to the right	Overcast
HPC196	View N over stairwell F2.23 with the wall-head of the earlier phase stairwell F2.32 showing in the fill of C21.09/2 to the left. The E wall of the stairwell F2.31 can be seen within the natural limestone crevice to the right	Overcast
HPC197	View NNE over stairwell F2.23 with the wall-head of the earlier phase stairwell F2.32 showing in the fill of C21.09/2 to the left. The E wall of the stairwell F2.31 can be seen within the natural limestone crevice to the right	Overcast
HPC198	As image HPC197 above, but a wider angle of view	Overcast
HPC203	E wall of stairwell F2.23 showing lintel F2.31 after removal of stonework above from natural crevice	Overcast
HPC204	E wall of stairwell F2.23 showing lintel F2.31 after removal of stonework above from natural crevice	Overcast
HPC205	E wall of stairwell F2.23 showing lintel F2.31 after removal of stonework above from natural crevice	Overcast
HPC206	E wall of stairwell F2.23 showing lintel F2.31 after removal of stonework above from natural crevice	Overcast
HPC207	NE facing section through cut of socket F19.30, showing fill C19.44 and C19.45, with recumbent stone F19.29	Overcast
HPC208	NE facing section through cut of socket F19.30, showing fill C19.44 and C19.45, with recumbent stone F19.29	Overcast
HPC209	NE facing section through cut of socket F19.30, showing fill C19.44 and C19.45, with recumbent stone F19.29	Overcast
HPC210	NE facing section through cut of socket F19.30, showing fill C19.44 and C19.45, with recumbent stone F19.29	Overcast
HPC211	NE facing section through cut of socket F19.30, showing fill C19.44 and C19.45, with recumbent stone F19.29 to the left	Overcast
HPC212	NE facing section through cut of socket F19.30, showing fill C19.44 and C19.45, with recumbent stone F19.29 to the left	Overcast
HPC213	NE facing section through cut of socket F19.30, showing fill C19.44 and C19.45, with recumbent stone F19.29 to the left	Overcast
HPC214	NE facing section through cut of socket F19.30, showing fill C19.44 and C19.45, with recumbent stone F19.29 to the left	Overcast

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Image No:	Description:	Conditions/Comments:
HPC215	Trench 19 looking NW showing recumbent stone F19.29, post-holes F19.28 and F19.07, pit feature F19.16 and ard marks F19.14	Sun
HPC216	Trench 19 looking NW showing recumbent stone F19.29, post-holes F19.28 and F19.07, pit feature F19.16 and ard marks F19.14	Sun
HPC217	Trench 19 looking NW showing recumbent stone F19.29, post-holes F19.28 and F19.07, pit feature F19.16 and ard marks F19.14	Sun
HPC218	Trench 19 looking NW showing recumbent stone F19.29, post-holes F19.28 and F19.07, pit feature F19.16 and ard marks F19.14	Sun
HPC219	Trench 19 looking SE showing recumbent stone F19.29, excavated socket F19.30, post-holes F19.28 and F19.07, pit feature F19.16 and ard marks F19.14	Sun
HPC220	Trench 19 looking SE showing recumbent stone F19.29, excavated socket F19.30, post-holes F19.28 and F19.07, pit feature F19.16 and ard marks F19.14	Sun
HPC221	Trench 19 looking SW showing recumbent stone F19.29, excavated socket F19.30 and post-hole F19.07	Sun
HPC222	Trench 19 looking SW showing recumbent stone F19.29, excavated socket F19.30 and post-hole F19.07	Sun
HPC223	Trench 19 looking NE (from above) showing recumbent stone F19.29 after excavation of associated contexts and features	Sun
HPC224	Trench 19 looking NE (from above) showing recumbent stone F19.29 after excavation of associated contexts and features	Sun
HPC225	Trench 19 looking SE showing recumbent stone F19.29, excavated socket F19.30, post-holes F19.28 and F19.07, pit feature F19.16 and ard marks F19.14	Sun
HPC226	Trench 19 looking SE showing recumbent stone F19.29, excavated socket F19.30, post-holes F19.28 and F19.07, pit feature F19.16 and ard marks F19.14	Sun
HPC227	Trench 19 looking N showing recumbent stone F19.29, post-holes F19.28 and F19.07 and ard marks F19.14	Sun
HPC228	Trench 19 looking N showing recumbent stone F19.29, excavated socket F19.30, post-holes F19.28 and F19.07, pit feature F19.16 and ard marks F19.14	Sun
HPC229	Trench 19 looking NNE showing recumbent stone F19.29 and underlying sediment ï context C19.45	Sun
HPC230	Trench 19 looking NNE showing recumbent stone F19.29 and underlying sediment ï context C19.45 (closer view)	Sun
HPC231	Trench 19 looking SSW showing recumbent stone F19.29 and underlying sediment ï context C19.45	Sun
HPC232	Trench 19 looking SSE showing recumbent stone F19.29 and underlying sediment ï context C19.45, and excavated socket F19.30	Sun
HPC233	Trench 19 looking SSE showing recumbent stone F19.29 and underlying sediment ï context C19.45, and excavated socket F19.30	Sun and shadow
HPC234	Trench 2 looking N showing the limestone bedrock housing the cave entrance, stairwell F2.23 (under scale) and earlier phase wall F2.32 (to left of scale)	Sun and shadow
HPC235	Trench 2 looking NNW showing the limestone bedrock housing the cave entrance, stairwell W wall F2.23 (under scale) and earlier phase wall F2.32 (at far side of the scale)	Sun and shadow
HPC236	Trench 2 looking NNW showing the limestone bedrock housing the cave entrance, stairwell W wall F2.23 (under scale) and earlier phase wall F2.32 (at far side of the scale)	Sun and shadow
HPC237	Trench 2 and 15 looking NW showing the limestone bedrock housing the cave entrance, stairwell W wall F2.23 (under scale) and earlier phase wall F2.32 (at far side of the scale). The upper course of enclosure wall F15.14 can be seen to the upper left of the image	Sun and shadow

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Image No:	Description:	Conditions/Comments:
HPC238	W wall of stairwell F2.23 under scale and upper courses of earlier phase stairwell F2.32 behind	Shadow
HPC239	W wall of stairwell F2.23 under scale and upper courses of earlier phase stairwell F2.32 behind	Shadow
HPC240	View down onto stairwell F2.23 looking NW showing W wall and top of earlier phase stairwell wall F2.32 beyond scale	Overcast
HPC241	View down onto stairwell F2.23 looking NW showing W wall and top of earlier phase stairwell wall F2.32 beyond scale	Overcast
HPC242	View down onto stairwell F2.23 looking NW showing W wall and top of earlier phase stairwell wall F2.32 beyond scale	Overcast
HPC243	View down onto stairwell F2.23 looking NNW showing W wall and top of earlier phase stairwell wall F2.32 to left of scale	Overcast
HPC244	Trench 15 looking WSW showing lower walkway in foreground (F15.37), boulders of enclosure wall F15.14, area of disturbed paving F15.47 and surface of C2.16 (C15.48)	Overcast
HPC245	Trench 2 and 15 looking NW showing the limestone bedrock housing the cave entrance, stairwell W wall F2.23 (under scale) and earlier phase wall F2.32 (at far side of the scale). The upper course of enclosure wall F15.14 can be seen to the upper left of the image, along with disturbed paving F15.47 and contexts C2.16/C15.48	Overcast
HPC246	Trench 15 looking WSW showing lower walkway in foreground (F15.37), boulders of enclosure wall F15.14, area of disturbed paving F15.47 and surface of C2.16 (C15.48)	Overcast
HPC247	Trench 15 looking WSW showing lower walkway in foreground (F15.37), boulders of enclosure wall F15.14, area of disturbed paving F15.47 and surface of C2.16 (C15.48)	Overcast
HPC248	View down onto stairwell F2.23 looking (NE to top of image) showing W wall (under scale) and top of earlier phase stairwell wall F2.32 below scale	Overcast
HPC249	View down onto stairwell F2.23 looking (NE to top of image) showing W wall (under scale) and top of earlier phase stairwell wall F2.32 below scale	Overcast
HPC250	View down onto stairwell F2.23 looking (NE to top of image) showing W wall (under scale) and top of earlier phase stairwell wall F2.32 below scale	Overcast
HPC251	View down onto stairwell F2.23 looking (NE to top of image) showing W wall (under scale) and top of earlier phase stairwell wall F2.32 below scale	Overcast
HPC252	View down onto stairwell F2.23 looking (NE to top of image) showing W wall (under scale) and top of earlier phase stairwell wall F2.32 below scale	Overcast
HPC254	Looking N towards natural limestone bedrock housing the cave entrance, stairwell F2.23 during excavation, and the earlier phase stairwell wall F2.32 (in section at left end of scale)	Overcast
HPC255	Looking N towards natural limestone bedrock housing the cave entrance, stairwell F2.23 during excavation, and the earlier phase stairwell wall F2.32 (in section at left end of scale)	Overcast
HPC256	Looking N towards natural limestone bedrock housing the cave entrance, stairwell F2.23 during excavation, and the earlier phase stairwell wall F2.32 (in section at left end of scale). Landing surface C2.57	Overcast
HPC257	Trench 15 looking WSW showing pedestal stone base of hearth F15.36 (F2.18) in the foreground, boulders of enclosure wall F15.14, area of disturbed paving F15.47 and surface of C2.16 (C15.48)	Overcast
HPC258	Trench 15 looking WSW showing pedestal stone base of hearth F15.36 (F2.18) in the foreground, boulders of enclosure wall F15.14, area of disturbed paving F15.47 and surface of C2.16 (C15.48)	Overcast
HPC259	Test Pit 12 looking SW after removal of turf and context TP12.02	Overcast
HPC260	Test Pit 12 looking SE after removal of turf and context TP12.02 and showing stains of underlying features	Overcast
HPC261	Test Pit 12 looking NW after removal of turf and context TP12.02 and showing stains of underlying features including ard marks	Overcast

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Image No:	Description:	Conditions/Comments:
HPC262	Test Pit 12 looking SE after removal of turf and context TP12.02 and showing features TPF12.01 (part sectioned) and TPF12.02 (stake-hole)	Overcast
HPC263	Test Pit 12 looking NE after removal of turf and context TP12.02 and showing features TPF12.01 (part sectioned) and TPF12.02 (excavated stake-hole)	Overcast
HPC264	Test Pit 12 looking NE after removal of turf and context TP12.02 and showing features TPF12.01 (part sectioned), TPF12.02 (excavated stake-hole) and TPF12.03 (stone-filled pit)	Overcast
HPC265	Trench 2 looking NE showing the landing leading to the stairwell F2.23, after removal of the W wall; earlier phase stairwell wall F2.32 (to the left) and the E wall of stairwell F2.23 (F2.31)	Overcast
HPC266	View down onto last few courses and treads of stairwell F2.23 looking NW showing W and E walls and earlier phase stairwell wall F2.32	Overcast
HPC267	View down onto last few courses and treads of stairwell F2.23 looking W showing W and E walls and earlier phase stairwell wall F2.32	Overcast
HPC268	Excavations taking place in the Trench 15 extension ï looking SSW	Overcast
HPC269	View down onto last few courses and treads of stairwell F2.23 looking NE showing W and E walls and earlier phase stairwell wall F2.32 (at base of image under tip of scale)	Overcast
HPC270	View down onto last few courses and treads of stairwell F2.23 looking E showing W and E walls and earlier phase stairwell wall F2.32 (at base of image under tip of scale)	Overcast
HPC271	View looking NNE to stairwell and cave entrance with earlier phase stairwell wall F2.32 to the left, top of E wall of stairwell F2.34 and paving of earlier phase stairwell F2.33	Overcast
HPC272	View looking NNE to stairwell and cave entrance with earlier phase stairwell wall F2.32 to the left, top of E wall of stairwell F2.34, paving of earlier phase stairwell F2.33, and clay surface associated with landing C2.57	Overcast
HPC273	View looking N to stairwell and cave entrance with earlier phase stairwell wall F2.32 to the left, top of E wall of stairwell F2.34 and paving of earlier phase stairwell F2.33	Overcast
HPC274	View looking NW to stairwell and cave entrance with earlier phase stairwell wall F2.32 to the left, top of E wall of stairwell F2.34 and paving of earlier phase stairwell F2.33	Overcast
HPC275	View looking down (S) to stairwell and cave entrance with earlier phase stairwell wall F2.32 to the right, top of E wall of stairwell F2.34 to the left and paving of earlier phase stairwell F2.33. The last few courses of stone and treads relating to stairwell F2.23 can also be seen	Overcast
HPC276	As image HPC275 above	Overcast
HPC277	As image HPC275 above, but closer angle of view	Overcast
HPC278	View looking down (S) to stairwell and cave entrance with earlier phase stairwell wall F2.32 to the right, top of E wall of stairwell F2.34 to the left and paving of earlier phase stairwell F2.33. The last few courses of stone and treads relating to stairwell F2.23 can also be seen	Overcast
HPC279	View NNW in Trench 15 to the partially sectioned pedestal of stones and deposits forming the base of hearth F15.36 (F2.18) within the lower walkway F15.37	Overcast
HPC280	View NNW in Trench 15 to the partially sectioned pedestal of stones and deposits forming the base of hearth F15.36 (F2.18) within the lower walkway F15.37	Overcast
HPC281	View NNW in Trench 15 to the partially sectioned pedestal of stones and deposits forming the base of hearth F15.36 (F2.18) within the lower walkway F15.37 (closer view)	Overcast
HPC282	Trench 15 looking NW showing enclosure wall F15.14, including buttress stone and surface of C15.48 after removal of paving F15.47	Overcast

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Image No:	Description:	Conditions/Comments:
HPC283	Trench 15 looking NW showing enclosure wall F15.14, including buttress stone and surface of C15.48 after removal of paving F15.47. Base of pedestal for hearth F15.36 can also be seen to left of blue bucket	Overcast
HPC284	Trench 15 looking NW showing enclosure wall F15.14, including buttress stone and surface of C15.48 after removal of paving F15.47	Overcast
HPC285	SSW facing section through enclosure wall F15.14 in Trench 15, showing the angle at which the wall was found to be leaning out from the vertical	Overcast
HPC286	SSW facing section through enclosure wall F15.14 in Trench 15, and also showing excavations taking place in lower walkway F15.37	Overcast
HPC287	SSW facing section through enclosure wall F15.14 in Trench 15, showing the angle at which the wall was found to be leaning out from the vertical	Overcast
HPC288	SSW facing section through enclosure wall F15.14 in Trench 15, showing the angle at which the wall was found to be leaning out from the vertical	Overcast
HPC289	View down (looking ENE) over Trench 15 showing the top course of boulders of enclosure wall F15.14, charcoal rich fill C15.79 behind wall, and excavations taking place in the lower walkway F15.37	Overcast
HPC290	As image HPC289 above	Overcast
HPC291	View NNE in Trench 2 to paved landing F2.33, earlier phases of stairwell wall F2.32 and F2.34, and compacted clay layer C2.57	Overcast
HPC292	As image HPC291 above, but wider angle of view	Overcast
HPC293	View down to the NNW over Trench 2 showing earlier phases of stairwell walls F2.32 and F2.34, paved landing F2.33, and the last remains of the later (inner) stairwell F2.23	Overcast
HPC294	View down to the N over Trench 2 showing earlier phases of stairwell walls F2.32 and F2.34, paved landing F2.33, and the last remains of the later (inner) stairwell F2.23	Overcast
HPC295	View down to the NE over Trench 2 showing earlier phases of stairwell walls F2.32 and F2.34, paved landing F2.33, and the last remains of the later (inner) stairwell F2.23	Overcast
HPC296	View down to the E over Trench 2 showing earlier phases of stairwell walls F2.32 and F2.34, paved landing F2.33, and the last remains of the later (inner) stairwell F2.23	Overcast
HPC297	View down to the NE over Trench 2 showing earlier phases of stairwell walls F2.32 and F2.34, paved landing F2.33, and the last remains of the later (inner) stairwell F2.23	Overcast
HPC298	View down to the NE over Trench 2 showing earlier phases of stairwell walls F2.32 and F2.34, paved landing F2.33, and the last remains of the later (inner) stairwell F2.23	Overcast
HPC299	View down to the NE over Trench 2 showing earlier phases of stairwell walls F2.32 and F2.34, paved landing F2.33, and the last remains of the later (inner) stairwell F2.23	Overcast
HPC300	View down to the NE over Trench 2 showing earlier phases of stairwell walls F2.32 and F2.34, paved landing F2.33, and the last remains of the later (inner) stairwell F2.23	Overcast
HPC301	Trench 15 looking WNW after removal of a part of the enclosure wall F15.14, and showing the underlying context (slumped) C15.48	Sun and cloud
HPC302	Trench 15 looking WNW after removal of a part of the enclosure wall F15.14, and showing the underlying context (slumped) C15.48	Sun and cloud
HPC303	Trench 15 looking WNW after removal of a part of the enclosure wall F15.14, and showing the underlying context (slumped) C15.48	Sun and cloud
HPC304	Trench 15 looking WNW after removal of a part of the enclosure wall F15.14, and showing the underlying context (slumped) C15.48	Sun and cloud
HPC305	Trench 15 looking WNW after removal of a part of the enclosure wall F15.14, and showing the underlying context (slumped) C15.48	Sun and cloud
HPC306	Trench 15 looking NNE after removal of a part of the enclosure wall F15.14, and showing the underlying context (slumped) C15.48	Sun and cloud

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Image No:	Description:	Conditions/Comments:
HPC307	Trench 15 looking NNE after removal of a part of the enclosure wall F15.14, and showing the underlying context (slumped) C15.48	Sun and cloud
HPC308	Trench 15 looking N after removal of a part of the enclosure wall F15.14, and showing the underlying context (slumped) C15.48	Sun and cloud
HPC309	Excavations taking place in Trench 15 removing context C15.48	Sun and cloud
HPC310	View down to the NNE over Trench 2 showing earlier phases of stairwell walls F2.32 and F2.34, paved landing F2.33, and compacted clay layer C2.59	Overcast
HPC311	View down to the NNE over Trench 2 showing earlier phases of stairwell walls F2.32 (to left) and F2.34 (to right), paved landing F2.33, and compacted clay layer C2.59	Overcast
HPC312	As image HPC311 above	Overcast
HPC313	As image HPC311 above, but closer angle of view	Overcast
HPC314	View down to the NE over Trench 2 showing earlier phases of stairwell walls F2.32 and F2.34, paved landing F2.33, and compacted clay layer C2.59	Overcast
HPC315	View down to the NE over Trench 2 showing earlier phases of stairwell walls F2.32 and F2.34, paved landing F2.33, and compacted clay layer C2.59	Overcast
HPC316	As image HPC315 above, but wider angle of view showing part of lower walkway F15.37	Overcast
HPC317	As image HPC315 above, but wider angle of view showing part of lower walkway F15.37	Overcast
HPC318	View NNE over Trench 2 showing earlier phases of stairwell walls F2.32 (to left) and F2.34 (to right), paved landing F2.33, and compacted clay layer C2.59	Overcast
HPC319	View down to the N over Trench 2 showing earlier phases of stairwell walls F2.32 (to left) and F2.34 (to right), paved landing F2.33, and compacted clay layer C2.59	Overcast
HPC320	View down to the N over Trench 2 showing earlier phases of stairwell walls F2.32 (to left) and F2.34 (to right), paved landing F2.33, and compacted clay layer C2.59	Overcast
HPC321	View down to the N over Trench 2 showing earlier phases of stairwell walls F2.32 (to left) and F2.34 (to right), paved landing F2.33, and compacted clay layer C2.59	Overcast
HPC322	View down to the WNW over Trench 2 showing earlier phases of stairwell walls F2.32 (above) and F2.34 (below), paved landing F2.33, and compacted clay layer C2.59. The last remains of later phase stairwell F2.23 are still in place on the E side of the stairwell	Overcast
HPC323	View down to the ENE over Trench 2 showing earlier phases of stairwell walls F2.32 (below) and F2.34 (above), paved landing F2.33, and compacted clay layer C2.59. The last remains of later phase stairwell F2.23 are still in place on the E side of the stairwell	Overcast
HPC325	View down to the ENE over Trench 2 showing earlier phases of stairwell walls F2.32 (below) and F2.34 (above), paved landing F2.33, and compacted clay layer C2.59. The last remains of later phase stairwell F2.23 are still in place on the E side of the stairwell	Overcast
HPC326	As image HPC325 above	Overcast
HPC327	View down to the S over Trench 2 showing earlier phases of stairwell walls F2.32 (right) and F2.34 (left), paved landing F2.33, and compacted clay layer C2.59. The last remains of later phase stairwell F2.23 are still in place on the E side of the stairwell	Overcast
HPC328	View down to the S over Trench 2 showing earlier phases of stairwell walls F2.32 (right) and F2.34 (left), paved landing F2.33, and compacted clay layer C2.59. The last remains of later phase stairwell F2.23 are still in place on the E side of the stairwell	Overcast

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Image No:	Description:	Conditions/Comments:
HPC329	View down NE into natural cave entrance showing last remaining stonework of later stairwell F2.23	Overcast
HPC330	View down NE into natural cave entrance showing last remaining stonework of later stairwell F2.23, and earlier paved landing F2.33 (at base of image)	Overcast
HPC331	View S showing step and paved landing/approach F2.33 in Trench 2	Overcast
HPC332	View S showing step and paved landing/approach F2.33 in Trench 2	Overcast
HPC333	View S showing step and paved landing/approach F2.33 and displaced/angled step relating to later phase stairwell F2.23	Overcast
HPC334	Earlier phase E wall of stairwell F2.34 in Trench 2	Overcast
HPC335	As image HPC334 above, but closer angle of view	Overcast
HPC336	Limestone and granite rubble fill (C2.64) behind earlier phase E stairwell wall F2.34	Overcast
HPC337	View NE over stairwell showing rubble fill C2.64 and earlier phase E wall of stairwell F2.34; and last treads and walling relating to later phase stairwell F2.23	Overcast
HPC338	View NE over stairwell showing limestone step relating to landing F2.33, and later phase stairwell treads to left (F2.23)	Overcast
HPC339	Organic matt within context C2.65, with limestone step of landing F2.33 above scale	Overcast
HPC340	Organic matt within context C2.65, with limestone step of landing F2.33 above scale	Overcast
HPC341	Test Pit 12 looking SW after removal of turf and context TP12.02 and showing features TPF12.02 (excavated stake-hole) at top of image and TPF12.03 (stone-filled pit) before excavation	Overcast
HPC342	Test Pit 12 looking SW after removal of turf and context TP12.02 and showing features TPF12.01, TPF12.02 (excavated stake-hole) at top of image and TPF12.03 (stone-filled pit) before excavation	Overcast
HPC343	Test Pit 12 looking NE after removal of turf and context TP12.02 and showing features TPF12.01, TPF12.02 and TPF12.03 (stone-filled pit) before excavation	Overcast
HPC344	Test Pit 12 looking NW showing stone-filled pit TPF12.03 before excavation	Overcast
HPC345	Looking S up earlier phase stairwell showing displaced and slumped steps (associated with F2.35 lintel stone/step and context C2.67	Overcast
HPC346	Looking S up earlier phase stairwell showing displaced and slumped steps (associated with F2.35 lintel stone/step and context C2.67	Overcast
HPC347	Looking S up earlier phase stairwell showing displaced and slumped steps (associated with F2.35 lintel stone/step and context C2.67	Overcast
HPC348	Looking S up earlier phase stairwell showing displaced and slumped steps (associated with F2.35 lintel stone/step and context C2.67. Base of W earlier phase stairwell wall F2.32 can be seen built off lintel F2.35	Overcast
HPC349	Looking S up earlier phase stairwell showing displaced and slumped steps (associated with F2.35 lintel stone/step and context C2.67. Base of W earlier phase stairwell wall F2.32 can be seen built off lintel F2.35	Flash
HPC350	Looking S up earlier phase stairwell showing displaced and slumped steps (associated with F2.35 lintel stone/step and context C2.67. Base of W earlier phase stairwell wall F2.32 can be seen built off lintel F2.35	Flash
HPC351	Looking S up earlier phase stairwell showing displaced and slumped steps (associated with F2.35 lintel stone/step and context C2.67. Base of W earlier phase stairwell wall F2.32 can be seen built off lintel F2.35	Flash
HPC352	Looking down (NNE) into earlier phase stairwell showing displaced and slumped steps (associated with F2.35 lintel stone/step and context C2.67. Base of W earlier phase stairwell wall F2.32 can be seen built off lintel F2.35 at bottom left of image	Overcast
HPC353	As image HPC352 above	Overcast

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Image No:	Description:	Conditions/Comments:
HPC354	Looking down (NNE) into earlier phase stairwell showing displaced and slumped steps (associated with F2.35 lintel stone/step and context C2.67	Overcast
HPC355	Looking down (NNE) into earlier phase stairwell showing displaced and slumped steps (associated with F2.35 lintel stone/step and context C2.67. Base of W earlier phase stairwell wall F2.32 can be seen built off lintel F2.35 at bottom left of image	Overcast
HPC356	Trench 15 showing pebble tool cache find F15.380 within context C15.56, looking NNE	Overcast
HPC357	Trench 15 showing pebble tool cache find F15.380 within context C15.56, looking NNE with earlier phase stairwell wall F2.32 to the right	Overcast
HPC358	Trench 15 showing pebble tool cache find F15.380 within context C15.56, looking NNE	Overcast
HPC359	Trench 15 showing pebble tool cache find F15.380 within context C15.56, looking WNW	Overcast
HPC360	Trench 15 showing pebble tool cache find F15.380 within context C15.56, looking W with base of earlier phase stairwell wall F2.32 at bottom left	Overcast
HPC361	Looking down (NNE) into earlier phase stairwell showing displaced and slumped steps (associated with F2.35 lintel stone/step and context C2.67. Base of W earlier phase stairwell wall F2.32 can be seen built off lintel F2.35 at bottom left of image	Overcast
HPC362	Looking down (NNE) into earlier phase stairwell showing displaced and slumped steps (associated with F2.35 lintel stone/step and context C2.67. Base of W earlier phase stairwell wall F2.32 can be seen built off lintel F2.35 at bottom left of image	Overcast
HPC364	Looking down (NNW) into earlier phase stairwell showing displaced and slumped steps (associated with F2.35 lintel stone/step and context C2.67. Base of W earlier phase stairwell wall F2.32 can be seen built off lintel F2.35 at bottom left of image	Overcast
HPC365	Trench 15 showing pebble tool cache find F15.380 within context C15.56, looking NW	Overcast
HPC366	Trench 15 showing pebble tool cache find F15.380 within context C15.56, looking NNW	Overcast
HPC367	Trench 15 showing pebble tool cache find F15.380 within context C15.56, looking NNW ï higher angle view	Overcast
HPC368	Looking down (NNE) into earlier phase stairwell showing displaced and slumped steps (associated with F2.35 lintel stone/step and context C2.67. Earlier phase E wall of stairwell F2.34 is visible at top right of image	Overcast
HPC369	Looking down (NNE) into earlier phase stairwell showing displaced and slumped steps (associated with F2.35 lintel stone/step and context C2.67. Earlier phase E wall of stairwell F2.34 is visible at top right of image	Overcast
HPC370	As image HPC369 above	Overcast
HPC371	Looking down (NNE) into earlier phase stairwell showing displaced and slumped steps (associated with F2.35 lintel stone/step and context C2.67. Earlier phase E wall of stairwell F2.34 is visible at top right of image	Overcast
HPC372	Looking down (NNE) into earlier phase stairwell showing displaced and slumped steps (associated with F2.35 lintel stone/step and context C2.67. Earlier phase E wall of stairwell F2.34 is visible at top right of image and foot is standing on step of landing/paving F2.33	Overcast
HPC373	View looking N of earlier phase of stairwell wall F2.32 and steps/landing F2.33, leading into natural cave	Overcast
HPC374	View looking N of earlier phase of stairwell wall F2.32 and steps/landing F2.33, leading into natural cave	Overcast
HPC375	As image HPC374 above, but closer angle of view	Overcast
HPC376	View looking N of earlier phase of stairwell walls F2.32 (to left), F2.34 (to right) and steps/landing F2.33 leading into natural cave	Overcast
HPC377	As image HPC376, but wider angle of view	Overcast

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Image No:	Description:	Conditions/Comments:
HPC378	As image HPC377 above	Overcast
HPC379	View looking NNW of earlier phase of stairwell walls F2.32 (to left), F2.34 (to right) and steps/landing F2.33 leading into natural cave, with compact clay layer C2.59	Overcast
HPC380	View looking NW of earlier phase of stairwell walls F2.32 (to left), F2.34 (to right) and steps/landing F2.33 leading into natural cave	Overcast
HPC381	View looking NW of earlier phase of stairwell walls F2.32 (to left), F2.34 (to right) and steps/landing F2.33 leading into natural cave	Overcast
HPC382	As image HPC381 above, but wider angle of view	Overcast
HPC383	Vertical view looking into earlier phase of stairwell walls F2.32 (above), F2.34 (below right) and steps/landing F2.33 leading into natural cave	Overcast
HPC384	Vertical view looking into earlier phase of stairwell walls F2.32 (above), F2.34 (below right) and steps/landing F2.33 leading into natural cave	Overcast
HPC385	Vertical view looking SE into earlier phase of stairwell walls F2.32 (below), F2.34 (above left) and steps/landing F2.33 leading into natural cave	Overcast
HPC386	Vertical view looking E into earlier phase of stairwell walls F2.32 (below), F2.34 (above) and steps/landing F2.33 leading into natural cave	Overcast
HPC387	Vertical view looking SE into earlier phase of stairwell walls F2.32 (below), F2.34 (above left) and steps/landing F2.33 leading into natural cave	Overcast
HPC388	Vertical view looking E into earlier phase of stairwell walls F2.32 (below), F2.34 (above) and steps/landing F2.33 leading into natural cave	Overcast
HPC389	Vertical view looking E into earlier phase of stairwell walls F2.32 (below), F2.34 (above) and steps/landing F2.33 leading into natural cave	Overcast
HPC390	As image HPC389 above	Overcast
HPC391	Looking SSW up earlier phase stairwell showing displaced and slumped steps (associated with F2.35 lintel stone/step and context C2.67. Base of W earlier phase stairwell wall F2.32 can be seen built off lintel F2.35	Overcast
HPC392	Looking SSW up earlier phase stairwell showing displaced and slumped steps (associated with F2.35 lintel stone/step and context C2.67. Base of W earlier phase stairwell wall F2.32 can be seen built off lintel F2.35	Overcast
HPC393	As image HPC392 above, but closer angle of view	Overcast
HPC394	Looking SSW up earlier phase stairwell showing displaced and slumped steps (associated with F2.35 lintel stone/step and context C2.67. Base of W earlier phase stairwell wall F2.32 can be seen built off lintel F2.35	Overcast
HPC395	As image HPC394 above, but wider angle of view showing lip of cave roof	Overcast
HPC396	Looking S up earlier phase stairwell showing displaced and slumped steps (associated with F2.35 lintel stone/step and context C2.67). Base of E stairwell wall F2.34 can be seen to the left	Overcast
HPC397	As image HPC396 above. Note the threshold stone at bottom left and the upright granite slab creating a bridging stone between the threshold stone and the natural cave roof	Flash
HPC398	As image HPC397 above	Flash
HPC399	View S from within the cave (Bone Passage) to the threshold stone at the base of the E stairwell wall F2.34, and the displaced steps/treads associated with lintel stone F2.35	Flash
HPC400	As image HPC399 above	Flash
HPC401	View S from within the cave (Bone Passage) to the threshold stone at the base of the E stairwell wall F2.34, and the displaced steps/treads associated with lintel stone F2.35	Natural light and shadows
HPC402	Test Pit 12 looking SE showing stone-filled pit TPF12.03 during section excavation	Overcast
HPC403	Test Pit 12 looking SE showing stone-filled pit TPF12.03 during section excavation	Overcast
HPC404	As image HPC403 above	Overcast

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Image No:	Description:	Conditions/Comments:
HPC405	Section excavation of Trench 15 extension showing surface of C15.50 and natural limestone bedrock beyond ï looking WNW	Overcast
HPC406	Section excavation of Trench 15 extension showing surface of C15.50 and natural limestone bedrock beyond ï looking WNW	Overcast
HPC407	Section excavation of Trench 15 extension showing surface of C15.50 and natural limestone bedrock beyond ï looking WNW	Overcast
HPC409	View down (looking SE) showing surface of context C15.50 and natural limestone bedrock	Overcast
HPC410	View down (looking ESE) showing surface of context C15.50 and natural limestone bedrock	Overcast
HPC411	View down (looking SE) showing surface of context C15.50 and natural limestone bedrock	Overcast
HPC412	View E over natural hollow outside stairwell entrance to cave showing excavations in progress	Overcast
HPC413	View down (SSE) over earlier phase stairwell during excavation	Sun and cloud
HPC414	View down (SSE) over earlier phase stairwell during excavation	Sun and cloud
HPC415	View W over Trench 15 extension showing excavations in progress	Sun and cloud
HPC426	View WNW over Trench 15 extension showing excavation of remaining hearth slabs F15.27, paving F15.26 and context C15.52	Overcast
HPC427	View WNW over Trench 15 extension showing excavation of remaining hearth slabs F15.27, paving F15.26 and context C15.52	Overcast
HPC428	View WNW over Trench 15 extension showing excavation of remaining hearth slabs F15.27, paving F15.26, context C15.52 and limestone surface F15.34 adjacent to lower walkway F15.37 (bottom of image)	Overcast
HPC429	View WNW over Trench 15 extension showing excavation of remaining hearth slabs F15.27, paving F15.26, context C15.52 and limestone surface F15.34 adjacent to lower walkway F15.37 (bottom of image)	Overcast
HPC430	As image HPC429 above, but closer angle of view	Overcast
HPC431	As image HPC430 above	Overcast
HPC432	View WNW over Trench 15 extension showing excavation of remaining hearth slabs F15.27, paving F15.26, context C15.52 and limestone surface F15.34 adjacent to lower walkway F15.37 (bottom of image)	Overcast
HPC433	View down (looking SE) over Trench 15 extension showing surface of context C15.52, natural limestone bedrock and hearth slabs F15.27	Overcast
HPC434	View down (looking SE) over Trench 15 extension showing surface of context C15.52, natural limestone bedrock and hearth slabs F15.27	Overcast
HPC435	Trench 15 extension looking NW showing crushed limestone surface F15.34 and hearth slabs F15.30 after removal of surrounding contexts	Sun and cloud
HPC436	Trench 15 extension looking NW showing crushed limestone surface F15.34 and hearth slabs F15.30 after removal of surrounding contexts	Sun and cloud
HPC437	As image HPC436 above	Sun and cloud
HPC438	Trench 15 extension looking WNW showing crushed limestone surface F15.34 extending to base of ascending natural limestone bedrock and hearth slabs F15.30 after removal of surrounding contexts	Sun and cloud
HPC439	As image HPC438 above, but wider angle of view showing section excavation through overlying contexts and features	Sun and cloud
HPC440	As image HPC438 above, but wider angle of view showing section excavation through overlying contexts and features	Sun and cloud
HPC441	View down (looking SE) over Trench 15 extension showing crushed limestone surface C15.34 and hearth slabs of feature F15.30	Overcast
HPC442	View down (looking SE) over Trench 15 extension showing crushed limestone surface C15.34 and hearth slabs of feature F15.30	Sun
HPC443	Trench 15 extension looking WNW showing crushed limestone surface F15.34, remaining hearth slabs of feature F15.35, and ash deposit C15.65	Sun and cloud
HPC444	As image HPC443 above	Sun and cloud
HPC445	As image HPC443 above, but wider angle of view showing bedrock	Sun and cloud

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Image No:	Description:	Conditions/Comments:
HPC446	Trench 15 extension looking WNW showing crushed limestone surface F15.34 running up against natural limestone bedrock, remaining hearth slabs of feature F15.35, and ash deposit C15.65	Sun and cloud
HPC447	View N over Trench 15 showing crushed limestone surface F15.34 (under scale) after removal of hearth F15.35 and associated contexts. Also showing SSW facing section through overlying deposits in Trench 2	Sun and cloud
HPC448	View N over Trench 15 showing crushed limestone surface F15.34 (under scale) after removal of hearth F15.35 and associated contexts. Also showing SSW facing section through overlying deposits in Trench 2	Sun and cloud
HPC449	As image HPC448 above	Sun and cloud
HPC450	Trench 2 looking ESE showing pit feature F2.37and C2.59	Sun and shadows
HPC451	Trench 2 looking ESE showing pit feature F2.37and C2.59	Sun and shadows
HPC452	Trench 2 looking NE showing post-hole feature F2.36 and C2.59	Shadows
HPC453	Trench 15 extension looking SE showing crushed limestone surface C15.34 and location of three stake/withy holes F2.38	Sun and cloud
HPC454	Trench 15 extension looking SE showing crushed limestone surface C15.34 and location of three stake/withy holes F2.38	Sun and cloud
HPC455	View NNE through natural hollow outside cave entrance showing lower walkway F15.37, crushed limestone surface F15.34 and SSW facing section through overlying deposits	Overcast
HPC456	View NNE through natural hollow outside cave entrance showing lower walkway F15.37, crushed limestone surface F15.34 and SSW facing section through overlying deposits	Overcast
HPC457	As image HPC456 above	Overcast
HPC458	View NNE through trenches and 15 showing lower walkway F15.37, crushed limestone surface F15.34 and SSW facing section through overlying deposits	Overcast
HPC459	View NNE through trenches and 15 showing lower walkway F15.37, crushed limestone surface F15.34 and SSW facing section through overlying deposits	Overcast
HPC460	View NNE through trenches and 15 showing lower walkway F15.37, crushed limestone surface F15.34 and SSW facing section through overlying deposits. Stairwell wall F2.32 can be seen revetting these deposits to the right	Overcast
HPC461	As image HPC460 above	Overcast
HPC462	Trenches 15 and 2 from above (looking WNW) showing section excavation through limestone surface C15.34 and lower walkway F15.37 in plan	Overcast
HPC463	As image HPC462 above, but closer angle of view	Overcast
HPC464	As image HPC462 above, but closer angle of view	Overcast
HPC465	View NNE through trenches and 15 showing lower walkway F15.37, crushed limestone surface F15.34 and SSW facing section through overlying deposits	Overcast
HPC466	As image HPC465 above, but closer angle of view	Overcast
HPC467	Looking down into Trench 15 (view S) showing part of lower walkway F15.37, underlying water-washed deposits C15.73, and contexts C15.68 and C15.70	Overcast
HPC468	Looking down into Trench 15 (view SSW) showing part of lower walkway F15.37, underlying water-washed deposits C15.73, and contexts C15.68 and C15.70	Overcast
HPC469	Looking down into Trench 15 (view ESE) showing part of lower walkway F15.37, underlying water-washed deposits C15.73, contexts C15.68 and C15.70, and natural limestone boulders and bedrock	Overcast
HPC470	As image HPC469 above, but wider angle f view	Sun and cloud
HPC471	View E showing excavations taking place in Trenches 2 and 15	Sun and cloud
HPC472	View SW showing excavations taking place in Trenches 2 and 15. Stairwell wall F2.32 can be seen at the bottom left of the image	Sun and cloud

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Image No:	Description:	Conditions/Comments:
HPC473	View SW showing excavations taking place in Trenches 2 and 15. Stairwell wall F2.32 can be seen at the bottom left of the image	Sun and cloud
HPC474	Trenches 2 and 15 looking NNE showing section excavation through deposits and top course of enclosure wall F15.14. Stairwell wall F2.32 can be seen at lower right with the cave entrance beyond	Overcast
HPC475	Trenches 2 and 15 looking NNE showing section excavation through deposits and top course of enclosure wall F15.14. Stairwell wall F2.32 can be seen at lower right with the cave entrance beyond	Overcast
HPC476	Trenches 2 and 15 looking NE showing section excavation through deposits and enclosure wall F15.14. Stairwell wall F2.32 can be seen at right with the limestone housing the cave entrance beyond	Overcast
HPC477	Trench 2 looking NNE showing section excavation through deposits and enclosure wall F15.14. Stairwell wall F2.32 can be seen at right with the limestone housing the cave entrance at bottom right	Overcast
HPC478	Trench 2 looking NNE showing section excavation through deposits and enclosure wall F15.14. Stairwell wall F2.32 can be seen at right with the limestone housing the cave entrance at bottom right	Overcast
HPC479	Trench 2 looking N showing section excavation through deposits and enclosure wall F15.14. Stairwell wall F2.32 can be seen at right with the limestone housing the cave entrance at bottom right	Overcast
HPC480	Quern rubber find F15.365 recovered from context C15.83, Trench 15	Overcast
HPC481	Charred worked wooden object (withy point) from C2.15a, Trench 15	Overcast
HPC482	Worked and charred wood fragments from context C15.32, Trench 15	Natural light
HPC483	Worked and charred wood fragments from context C15.32, Trench 15	Natural light
HPC484	Worked and charred wood fragments from context C15.32, Trench 15	Natural light
HPC485	Worked and charred wood fragments from context C15.32, Trench 15	Natural light
HPC486	Trench 2 looking N showing enclosure wall F15.14, stairwell wall F2.32 at bottom right, and surface of context C2.15a	Overcast
HPC487	Trench 2 looking NE showing enclosure wall F15.14 and surface of context C2.15a	Overcast
HPC488	Trench 2 looking N showing enclosure wall F15.14, stairwell wall F2.32 at bottom right, and surface of context C2.15a. Cave entrance can be seen bottom right	Overcast
HPC489	SSW facing section through deposits in Trench 2/15 showing stairwell wall F2.32 at right, and the transition between the lower ash and fire-cracked stone layers (C15.50) and the organic/charcoal rich ash layers above (C15.48/C2.15)	Sun and cloud
HPC490	As image HPC489 above, but closer view of deposits	Sun and cloud
HPC491	SSW facing section through deposits in Trench 2/15 showing stairwell wall F2.32 at right. The transition between the organic/charcoal rich ash layers of C15.48/C2.15 and the stone/rubble infill (C21.09/4) behind the stairwell wall can be clearly seen	Overcast
HPC492	SSW facing section through deposits in Trench 2/15 showing stairwell wall F2.32 at right.	Overcast
HPC493	Degraded red deer antler fragment at base of context C15.52	Overcast
HPC494	Trench 2/15 looking N showing stairwell wall F2.32 at right; surface of context C15.52; and fragmented remains of paving and kerb F15.26. The large granite boulder set into the surface (C15.68) outside the kerb is a large saddle quern (find F15.408) deposited working face down	Overcast
HPC495	Trench 2/15 looking N showing stairwell wall F2.32 and natural cave entrance at right; surface of context C15.52; and fragmented remains of paving and kerb F15.26. The large granite boulder set into the surface (C15.68) outside the kerb is a large saddle quern (find F15.408) deposited working face down	Overcast
HPC496	Trench 2/15 looking NNW showing stairwell wall F2.32 and site volunteer emerging from stairwell entrance	Overcast

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Image No:	Description:	Conditions/Comments:
HPC497	Trench 2/15 looking NNW showing stairwell wall F2.32 and natural cave entrance at right; surface of context C15.52; and fragmented remains of paving and kerb F15.26. The large granite boulder set into the surface (C15.68) outside the kerb is a large saddle quern (find F15.408) deposited working face down	Overcast
HPC498	Trench 2/15 looking NNW showing surface of context C15.52 and fragmented remains of paving and kerb F15.26. The large granite boulder set into the surface (C15.68) outside the kerb is a large saddle quern (find F15.408) deposited working face down	Overcast
HPC499	Trench 2/15 looking N showing surface of context C15.52 (right) and fragmented remains of paving and kerb F15.26. The large granite boulder set into the surface (C15.68) outside the kerb (to the left) is a large saddle quern (find F15.408) deposited working face down	Overcast
HPC500	As image HPC499 above, but closer angle of view	Overcast
HPC501	Trench 2/15 looking NNE showing surface of context C15.52 and fragmented remains of paving and kerb F15.26 (left). Image shows relationship of deposits to earlier phase stairwell wall F2.32 (at right)	Overcast
HPC502	As image HPC501 above	Overcast
HPC503	As image HPC501 above	Overcast
HPC504	As image HPC501 above	Overcast
HPC505	S-facing section excavation through deposits abutting stairwell wall F2.32, Trench 2/15	Overcast
HPC506	S-facing section excavation through deposits abutting stairwell wall F2.32 and through limestone rubble and boulders underlying paved approach surface F2.33-Trench 2/15	Overcast
HPC507	Trench 2/15 showing surface of deposits abutting stairwell wall F2.32, including cobbled limestone surface C15.85 and abutting context C15.64 ï looking N	Overcast
HPC508	Trench 2/15 showing surface of deposits abutting stairwell wall F2.32, including cobbled limestone surface C15.85 and abutting context C15.64 ï looking NW	Overcast
HPC509	Detail showing context C15.64 and C15.85 (limestone cobbled surface) to W of stairwell wall F2.32, Trench 2/15 ï looking NNE	Overcast
HPC510	Trench 2/15 looking NW showing cache of pebble tools and worked antler in context C15.64	Overcast
HPC511	Trench 2/15 looking W showing cache of pebble tools and worked antler in context C15.64	Overcast
HPC512	Trench 2/15 looking W showing cache of pebble tools and worked antler in context C15.64	Overcast
HPC513	Trench 2/15 looking NW showing cache of pebble tools and worked antler in context C15.64	Overcast
HPC514	Trench 2/15 looking N showing cache of pebble tools and worked antler in context C15.64	Overcast
HPC515	Trench 2/15 looking N showing cache of pebble tools and worked antler in context C15.64	Overcast
HPC516	Trench 2/15 looking N showing cache of pebble tools and worked antler in context C15.64	Overcast
HPC517	Trench 2/15 looking N showing cache of pebble tools and worked antler in context C15.64, and stairwell wall F2.32 at right	Overcast
HPC518	Trench 2/15 looking N showing cache of pebble tools and worked antler in context C15.64, and stairwell wall F2.32 at right	Overcast
HPC519	Trench 2/15 looking ENE showing the back of stairwell wall F2.32 and relationship of archaeological deposits behind wall	Overcast
HPC520	As image HPC519 above, but closer angle of view	Overcast
HPC521	Trench 2 looking N showing stairwell wall F2.32 during excavation and showing relationship of associated contexts	Overcast

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Image No:	Description:	Conditions/Comments:
HPC522	Trench 2 looking N showing stairwell wall F2.32 during excavation and showing relationship of associated contexts	Overcast
HPC523	Trench 2 looking N showing stairwell wall F2.32 during excavation and showing relationship of associated contexts	Overcast
HPC524	Trench 2 looking NNE showing stairwell wall F2.32 during excavation and showing relationship of associated contexts	Overcast
HPC525	Trench 2 looking NNE showing stairwell wall F2.32 during excavation and showing relationship of associated contexts	Overcast
HPC526	Trench 2 looking E showing stairwell wall F2.32 during excavation and showing relationship of associated contexts	Overcast
HPC527	Trench 2 looking E showing wide angle view of stairwell wall F2.32 during excavation and related contexts	Overcast
HPC528	Trench 2 looking down and ENE showing wide angle view of stairwell wall F2.32 during excavation, cave entrance and related contexts	Overcast
HPC529	Trench 2 looking down and ENE showing wide angle view of stairwell wall F2.32 during excavation, cave entrance and related contexts	Overcast
HPC530	Trench 2 looking down and ENE showing wide angle view of stairwell wall F2.32 during excavation, cave entrance and related contexts	Overcast
HPC531	Trench 2 looking down and ENE showing wide angle view of stairwell wall F2.32 during excavation, cave entrance and related contexts	Overcast
HPC532	Trench 2 looking down and ENE showing wide angle view of stairwell wall F2.32 during excavation, cave entrance and related contexts ï closer angle of view	Overcast
HPC533	As image HPC532 above	Overcast
HPC534	Trench 2 looking ENE showing stairwell wall F2.32 during excavation and showing relationship of associated contexts	Overcast
HPC535	Trench 2 looking ENE showing stairwell wall F2.32 during excavation and showing relationship of associated contexts	Overcast
HPC536	Trench 2 looking down and W showing stairwell wall F2.32 during dismantling, lintel slab F2.35 and relationship to underlying natural limestone boulders	Overcast
HPC537	Trench 2 looking down and W showing stairwell wall F2.32 during dismantling, lintel slab F2.35 and relationship to underlying natural limestone boulders	Overcast
HPC538	Trench 2 looking down and W showing stairwell wall F2.32 during dismantling, lintel slab F2.35 and relationship to underlying natural limestone boulders	Overcast
HPC539	Trench 2 looking down and W showing stairwell wall F2.32 during dismantling, lintel slab F2.35 and relationship to underlying natural limestone boulders	Overcast
HPC540	As image HPC539 above, but wider angle of view	Overcast
HPC541	Trench 2 looking down and W showing stairwell wall F2.32 during dismantling, lintel slab F2.35 and relationship to underlying natural limestone boulders	Overcast
HPC542	Trench 2/15 looking E after dismantling of stairwell wall F2.32 and showing natural cave entrance	Overcast
HPC543	Trench 2/15 looking E after dismantling of stairwell wall F2.32 and showing natural cave entrance	Overcast
HPC544	View NE into natural cave entrance after dismantling of W stairwell wall F2.32 and showing N end of lower walkway F15.37	Overcast
HPC545	View ESE down into cave entrance after dismantling of stairwell wall F2.32. The bridging lintel F2.35 is still in place with a large limestone blocking stone to the right.	Overcast
HPC546	View ESE down into cave entrance after dismantling of stairwell wall F2.32. The bridging lintel F2.35 is still in place with a large limestone blocking stone to the right.	Overcast

DIGITAL IMAGES REGISTER 2010

Image No:	Description:	Conditions/Comments:
HPC547	View SW down into cave entrance after dismantling of stairwell wall F2.32. The bridging lintel F2.35 is still in place with overlying boulders.	Overcast
HPC548	View WNW down into cave entrance after dismantling of stairwell wall F2.32 and showing the bridging lintel F2.35 with overlying boulders. The lintel bridges between the NW wall of the cave entrance and a large collapsed limestone boulder	Overcast
HPC549	As image HPC548 above	Overcast
HPC550	View NNW down into cave entrance after dismantling of stairwell wall F2.32 and showing the bridging lintel F2.35 with overlying boulders. The reddish-coloured sandstone block above the scale and to the left of the limestone boulder is a fragment of saddle quern	Overcast
HPC551	As image HPC550	Overcast
HPC552	As image HPC550, but closer angle of view	Overcast
HPC553	View NW down into cave entrance after dismantling of stairwell wall F2.32 and showing the bridging lintel F2.35 with overlying boulders. Also showing surviving steps in cave entrance	Overcast
HPC554	As image HPC553	Overcast
HPC555	Looking NE into cave entrance showing the top of the large collapsed boulder (below scale), limestone boulder and cobble infill, and blocking fill in the NE end of the lower walkway F15.37. The reddish stone to the left of image is a re-deposited saddle quern fragment	Overcast
HPC556	As image HPC555 above, but wider angle of view	Overcast
HPC557	Looking NE into cave entrance showing the top of the large collapsed boulder (below scale), limestone boulder and cobble infill, and blocking fill in the NE end of the lower walkway F15.37. The reddish stone to the left of image is a re-deposited saddle quern fragment	Overcast
HPC558	As image HPC557 above, but wider angle of view	Overcast
HPC559	View WNW down into cave entrance after dismantling of stairwell wall F2.32 and showing the bridging lintel F2.35 after removal of overlying boulders	Overcast
HPC560	View NW down into cave entrance after dismantling of stairwell wall F2.32 and showing the bridging lintel F2.35 after removal of overlying boulders. The steps of the first phase stairwell can be seen leading down into the cave entrance	Overcast
HPC561	As image HPC560 above	Overcast
HPC562	View WSW down into cave entrance after dismantling of stairwell wall F2.32 and showing the bridging lintel F2.35 after removal of overlying boulders. The steps of the first phase stairwell can be seen leading down into the cave entrance	Overcast
HPC563	As image HPC562 above	Overcast
HPC564	As image HPC562 above, but closer angle of view	Overcast
HPC565	View NE down into cave entrance after dismantling of stairwell wall F2.32 and showing blocking fill in the N end of the lower walkway F15.37	Overcast
HPC566	View NE down into cave entrance after dismantling of stairwell wall F2.32 and showing blocking fill in the N end of the lower walkway F15.37	Overcast
HPC567	View NE down into cave entrance after dismantling of stairwell wall F2.32 and showing blocking fill in the N end of the lower walkway F15.37	Overcast
HPC568	As image HPC567 above	Overcast
HPC569	View NW down into cave entrance after dismantling of stairwell wall F2.32 and showing the bridging lintel F2.35 and limestone blocking boulder, after removal of overlying boulders and deposits.	Overcast
HPC570	As image HPC569 above	Overcast
HPC571	View SW showing bridging lintel F2.35 after removal of surrounding deposits	Sun and cloud
HPC572	View WSW showing bridging lintel F2.35 after removal of surrounding deposits	Sun and cloud

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Image No:	Description:	Conditions/Comments:
HPC573	View SW showing bridging lintel F2.35 after removal of surrounding deposits and showing emerging stones including a displaced step	Sun and cloud
HPC574	View SW looking from cave entrance after removal of bridging lintel F2.35 and associated deposits. The displaced step seen emerging in image HPC573 above can now be seen. Organic-rich fill can also be seen exposed between steps leading into cave and a large piece of bog iron	Sun and cloud
HPC575	As image HPC574 above	Sun and shadow
HPC577	View NE into cave entrance after removal of blocking fill, lintel F2.35 and displaced steps to reveal part of lower walkway F15.37. The large collapsed limestone boulder has fallen into the walkway	Sun and shadow
HPC578	View NE into cave entrance after removal of blocking fill, lintel F2.35 and displaced steps to reveal part of lower walkway F15.37. The large collapsed limestone boulder has fallen into the walkway	Sun and shadow
HPC579	As image HPC578, but wider angle of view	Sun and cloud
HPC580	View NE into cave entrance after removal of blocking fill, lintel F2.35 and displaced steps to reveal part of lower walkway F15.37. The large collapsed limestone boulder has fallen into the walkway and packing of cobles and small boulders has been used to fill in voids	Sun and shadow
HPC581	View NNE into cave entrance and showing the approach of the lower walkway F15.37	Overcast
HPC582	View NNE into cave entrance and showing the approach of the lower walkway F15.37. The modified cave entrance can be clearly seen in the image	Overcast
HPC583	As image HPC582 above	Overcast
HPC584	View NNE into cave entrance and showing the approach of the lower walkway F15.37. The modified cave entrance can be clearly seen in the image	Overcast
HPC585	View NE into cave entrance and N end of lower walkway F15.37. Note the modified cave roof and the vertical granite slab forming the E side of the cave entrance	Overcast
HPC586	As image HPC585 above	Overcast
HPC587	As image HPC585 above	Overcast
HPC588	View NE into cave entrance showing vertical granite slab forming the E side of the cave entrance and lower walling F2.34. Floor context C2.71	Overcast
HPC589	View NE into cave entrance showing vertical granite slab forming the E side of the cave entrance and lower walling F2.34. Floor context C2.71	Overcast
HPC590	View SW out of cave entrance up the lower walkway and showing context C2.72	Overcast and shadows
HPC591	View down and facing NNW showing cobbled surface C2.72 in lower walkway approaching the natural cave entrance	Overcast
HPC592	View down and facing NNW showing cobbled surface C2.72 in lower walkway approaching the natural cave entrance	Overcast
HPC593	View NE into cave entrance showing vertical granite slab forming the E side of the cave entrance and floor context C2.72 in lower walkway approaching the cave entrance (under scale pole)	Overcast
HPC594	View NE into cave entrance showing vertical granite slab forming the E side of the cave entrance and floor context C2.72 in lower walkway approaching the cave entrance (under scale pole)	Overcast
HPC595	View NE into cave entrance showing vertical granite slab forming the E side of the cave entrance and floor context C2.72 in lower walkway approaching the cave entrance (under scale pole)	Overcast
HPC596	The vertical granite slab forming the E side of the entrance to the cave showing how the upper edge of the slab mirrors the natural limestone roof of the cave	Overcast
HPC597	Threshold stone and lower walling F2.34 on the E side of the cave entrance	Overcast
HPC598	View NE over the natural shake-hole during the backfilling of the cave	Sun and cloud

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Image No:	Description:	Conditions/Comments:
HPC599	View SE showing the backfilled lower walkway and natural hollow	Overcast
HPC600	View SE showing the backfilled lower walkway and natural hollow	Overcast
HPC601	View SE over natural hollow during backfilling	Overcast
HPC602	View SE over natural hollow during backfilling	Overcast
HPC603	View NE over natural hollow during backfilling	Overcast
HPC604	View NNE over natural hollow during backfilling	Overcast
HPC605	View E over natural hollow during backfilling	Overcast
HPC606	View NNE over natural hollow during backfilling	Overcast
HPC607	View ESE over backfilled natural hollow and reconstructed shieling	Overcast
HPC608	View NE over natural hollow during backfilling	Overcast
HPC609	View NW over shielings and partially backfilled natural hollow	Overcast
HPC610	View NW over shielings and partially backfilled natural hollow	Overcast
HPC611	View NW over shielings and partially backfilled natural hollow	Overcast
HPC612	View N over backfilled and landscaped Trench 19	Overcast
HPC613	View NW over partially backfilled natural hollow	Overcast
HPC614	View NW over partially backfilled natural hollow	Overcast
HPC615	View NW over partially backfilled natural hollow	Overcast
HPC616	Re-fitted saddle quern fragments F15.313 and F15.435, recovered from backfill deposits of lower walkway F15.37	Sun and cloud
HPC617	Re-fitted saddle quern fragments F15.313 and F15.435, recovered from backfill deposits of lower walkway F15.37	Sun and cloud
HPC618	As image HPC617 above	Sun and cloud
HPC619	As image HPC618 above	Sun and cloud
HPC620	Re-fitted saddle quern fragments F15.313 and F15.435, recovered from backfill deposits of lower walkway F15.37	Sun and cloud
IMG_0229	Worked and charred wooden objects from context C2.15a	Flash
IMG_0230	Worked and charred wooden objects from context C2.15a	Flash
IMG_0231	Worked and charred wooden objects from context C2.15a	Flash
IMG_0232	Charred wooden bridge from musical instrument (lyre?) F15.358	Flash
IMG_0238	Bronze double link chain F21.10 recovered from context C21.09/4	Flash
Untitled2	Bronze double link chain F21.10 recovered from context C21.09/4	Flash
Untitled3	Bronze double link chain F21.10 recovered from context C21.09/4	Flash
Untitled4	Bronze double link chain F21.10 recovered from context C21.09/4	Flash
Untitled5	Ceramic mould F2.478 recovered from context C2.15c	Flash
Untitled6	Ceramic mould F2.478 recovered from context C2.15c	Flash
Untitled	Bronze double link chain F21.10 recovered from context C21.09/4	Flash
IMG_2058	Blue glass bead F2.477 recovered from context C2.15c	Flash
Bracelets1	Selection of three cannel coal bracelet fragments recovered from Trench 15	Flash
Grinder1	Pebble grinder recovered from Trench 15	Flash
Hearth1	Hearth F15.27, Trench 15, during excavation ï view looking NW	Sun and cloud
Hearth ï F15.27	Hearth F15.27 during excavation, looking NW, with the remains of hearthôs F15.30 and F15.35 showing below	Sun and cloud
SW1	A selection of soapstone spindle whorls recovered from Trench 15	Flash
SW2	A selection of soapstone spindle whorls recovered from Trench 15	Flash

APPENDIX 4 FIELD DRAWING REGISTER

HIGH PASTURE CAVE & ENVIRONS PROJECT – SKYE

HIGH PASTURE CAVE 2010

FIELD DRAWING REGISTER 2010 - TRENCH 2

No:	Sheet No:	Location:	Contexts:	Scale:	Section/Plan:
75	36	Trench 2	NE section through entrance showing wall F15.44 (T.02 & T.03)	1:20	Section
76	46	Trench 2	Stairwell and enclosure wall F15.14 showing associated features F15.47 and F2.32	1:20	Plan
77	47	Trench 2	Stairwell F2.32, wall F15.14 and contexts C2.16 and C2.60	1:20	Plan
78	48	Trench 2	Stairwell features F2.23, F2.32, F2.33 and F2.34, plus levels on C2.16 surface	1:20	Plan
79	50	Trench 2	Plan showing stairwell features and C2.18 and associated contexts	1:20	Plan
80	51	Trench 2	Section of W wall of stairwell F2.32	1:10	Section
81	52	Trench 2	NE facing section of stairwell entrance showing F2.33, F2.32, F2.34 and F2.35	1:10	Section
82	83	Trench 2	Plan showing post-hole F2.36 (pre-ex)	1:20	Plan
83	83	Trench 2	SE facing section through post-hole F2.36	1:10	Section
84	83	Trench 2	Pre-ex. Plan of post-hole F2.37	1:20	Plan
85	83	Trench 2	SE facing section through post-hole F2.37	1:10	Section
86	84	Trench 2	Plan of stairwell F2.32 and contemporary features and contexts including Trench 15	1:20	Plan
87	85	Trench 2	Plan of stairwell F2.32 and associated contexts	1:20	Plan
88	86	Trench 2 Trench 15	Plan of trenches after removal of wall F2.32 and contexts C15.85, C15.83 and kerb F15.26	1:20	Plan
88a	86	Trench 2 Trench 15	Plan of walkway F15.37, context C2.70 and steps leading into cave entrance	1:20	Plan
89	84	Trench 2	Section A-A across cave entrance	1:20	Plan
90	84	Trench 2	Section B-B across forecourt area	1:20	Plan
91	87	Trench 2	Section C-C across entrance walkway	1:20	Plan
92	87	Trench 15	Section D-D across entrance walkway	1:20	Plan
93	87	Trench 15	Section E-E through walkway F15.37	1:20	Plan
94	88	Trench 15	Section F-F through walkway F15.37	1:20	Plan
95	89	Trench 15	Section H-H through walkway F15.37	1:20	Plan

FIELD DRAWING REGISTER 2010 - TRENCH 15

No:	Sheet No:	Location:	Contexts:	Scale:	Section/Plan:
72	36	Trench 15	Plan of possible shieling phase structure	1:20	Plan
73	37	Trench 15	Plan of wall F15.43 (F15.14) showing relationship between wall and ash spreads		Plan
74	37	Trench 15	Plan showing surface of C2.05a/C15.18 and wall face of F15.14	1:20	Plan
75	39	Trench 15	Surface of C15.28 and wall F15.14	1:20	Plan
76	40	Trench 15	Surface of C15.34a (clay layer) and F15.14	1:20	Plan
77	44	Trench 15	Surface of C2.15a and associated features	1:20	Plan
78	82	Trench 15	Plan showing F15.27 and associated contexts and features	1:20	Plan
79	83	Trench 15	Plan showing features F15.30, F15.34 and F15.37 (walkway)	1:20	Plan
80	83	Trench 15	Plan of hearth F15.35	1:20	Plan
81	84	Trench 15	SE facing section through forecourt area showing F15.14, F15.26, F15.34, F15.37 and F2.32 (Trench 2)	1:20	Plan
82	85	Trench 15	Plan of C15.50 context and F15.47, F15.22 and F15.32, after removal of 15.48	1:20	Plan
83	86	Trench 15	Plan of upper slabs of F15.47 (walkway F15.26) and showing stairwell F2.32 after removal of tumble	1:20	Plan
84	82	Trench 15	Amendment to section drawing to Drg.#81, sheet 84, showing possible cut behind W wall of stairwell F2.32	1:20	Section

FIELD DRAWING REGISTER 2010 - TRENCH 19

No:	Sheet No:	Location:	Contexts:	Scale:	Section/Plan:
30	15	Trench 19	Plan of C19.02 and feature F19.26	1:20	Plan
31	15	Trench 19	E facing section through hearth F19.26	1:10	Section
32	16	Trench 19	Plan of trench after removal of C19.05 and showing post-hole F19.27	1:20	Plan
33	17	Trench 19	Plan of trench after removal of C19.05	1:20	Plan
34	17	Trench 19	SE facing section of post-hole F19.28	1:10	Section
35	17	Trench 19	Post-ex. Plan of post-hole F19.28	1:10	Plan
36	42	Trench 19	Plan of Trench 19 extension after removal of C19.10 and showing features F19.29, F19.14, F19.28 and F19.16	1:20	Plan
37	45	Trench 19	NE facing section through feature F19.29	1:10	Section
38	45	Trench 19	Post-ex. Plan showing features F19.29 and F19.30	1:20	Plan

FIELD DRAWING REGISTER 2010 - TRENCH 21

No:	Sheet No:	Location:	Contexts:	Scale:	Section/Plan:
1	15	Trench 21	Plan of C21.01 and C21.02 after initial clean	1:20	Plan
2	16	Trench 21	Plan of trench after removal of C21.02 and C21.04	1:20	Plan
3	16	Trench 21	Section through C21.02 and F21.01	1:10	Section
4	16	Trench 21	Plan of F21.01 after removal of rubble/tumble	1:20	Plan
5	38	Trench 21	Plan of trench showing F21.01, F21.03, C21.03 and C21.08 after cleaning	1:20	Plan
6	38	Trench 21	Section C-D (see Drg.#5) showing remains of wall or corbelling structure above W wall of stairwell F2.23	1:20	Section
7	39	Trench 21	Plan showing top of corbelling to W of stairwell F2.23, C21.08, C21.09 and bedrock	1:20	Plan
8	40	Trench 21	Plan showing top of corbelling to W of stairwell F2.23 (Level 2) and C21.09 (fill behind stairwell wall)	1:20	Plan
9	43	Trench 21	Plan of F2.23 and C21.09/3	1:20	Plan
10	44	Trench 21	Plan of stairwell F2.23 and C21.09/4, and wall line of F2.31	1:20	Plan
11	85	Trench 21	Wall F15.14, F21.01, stairwell F2.23 and grey clay C15.28 (upper clay deposit).	1:20	Plan
12	43	Trench 2 Trench21	NE facing section through enclosure wall F21.01	1:10	Section

FIELD DRAWING REGISTER 2010 - TEST TRENCHES

No:	Sheet No:	Location:	Contexts:	Scale:	Section/Plan:
10	41	Test Pit 11	Plan of features FTP11.01 and FTP11.02 Pit and ard marks	1:20	Plan
11	41	Test Pit 12	Plan of features FTP12.01 and FTP12.02	1:20	Plan
12	41	Test Pit 12	SW facing section through feature FTP12.01	1:10	Section
13	41	Test Pit 12	NW facing section through stake-hole FTP12.02	1:10	Section
14	41	Test Pit 12	Plan of trench showing surface of C12.03 and cut features	1:20	Plan
15	41	Test Pit 12	W facing section on A-B through FTP12.03	1:10	Section

APPENDIX 5 FINDS REGISTER BY TRENCH

HIGH PASTURE CAVE & ENVIRONS PROJECT – SKYE

HIGH PASTURE CAVE 2010

FINDS REGISTER - SMALL FINDS - Trench 2

No:	Date:	Location:	Context:	Description:	Container:
F2.460	04.06.10	Out of Context	-	Bone Awl	1 bag
F2.461	04.06.10	Out of Context	-	Human Bone	1 bag
F2.462	09.06.10	CG 702 515	C2.61	Bronze Strip Spiral Ring	1 bag
F2.463	11.06.10	Wet-Sieve Find	C2.61	Pottery Sherd x 1	1 bag
F2.464	06.07.10	Wet-Sieve Find	C2.61	Possible Human Bone	1 bag
F2.465	12.07.10	CG 975 412	C2.03	Pebble Grinder	1 bag
F2.466	13.07.10	CG 970 420	C2.03	Pebble Grinder	1 bag
F2.467	15.07.10	CG 472 502	C2.15a	Pebble Grinder	1 bag
F2.468	16.07.10	CG 585 632	C2.15a	Pebble Grinder	1 bag
F2.469	16.07.10	CG 520 516	C2.15b	Soapstone Spindle Whorl	1 bag
F2.470	16.07.10	CG 522 518	C2.15b	Soapstone Spindle Whorl	1 bag
F2.471	16.07.10	CG 525 530	C2.15b	Pebble Tool (light wear)	1 bag
F2.472	22.07.10	CG 565 542	C2.15c	Pebble Tool (light wear)	1 bag
F2.473	22.07.10	CG 915 455	C2.62	Pebble Grinder	1 bag
F2.474	22.07.10	CG 642 575	C2.15c	Saddle Quern Fragment	1 bag
F2.475	22.07.10	CG 525 565	C2.15c	Pebble Grinder	1 bag
F2.476	22.07.10	CG 945 480	C2.62	Saddle Quern Fragment	
			F21.09	(refits with F2.413/F2.435)	1 bag
F2.477	22.07.10	Wet-Sieve Find	C2.15c	Blue Glass Bead	1 bag
F2.478	22.07.10	CG 525 528	C2.15c	Ceramic Mould	1 bag
F2.479	22.07.10	CG 570 550	C2.15c	Pebble Hammer	1 bag
F2.480	27.07.10	CG 750 475	C2.63	Pottery Sherd x 1 (base)	1 bag
F2.481	30.07.10	CG 815 482	C2.63	Pottery Sherd x 1	1 bag
F2.482	30.07.10	CG 830 480	C2.60	Iron Pin/Nail	1 bag
F2.483	30.07.10	CG 562 525	C2.15c	Cremated Human Skull Frags.	1 bag
F2.484	30.07.10	CG 562 525	C2.15c	Burnt Residue	
				(with cremated human skull)	1 bag
F2.485	30.07.10	CG 562 530	C2.15c	Pumice x 2 pieces	1 bag
F2.486	06.08.10	CG 565 532	C2.15b	Haematite Pebble (with wear)	1 bag
F2.487	06.08.10	CG 560 525	C2.16	Pebble Grinder	1 bag
F2.488	06.08.10	CG 555 528	C2.16	Pebble Tool (light wear)	1 bag
F2.489	06.08.10	CG 452 542	C2.15c	Possible Pebble Tool Cache	
				(pebble grinder + two blanks)	1 bag
F2.490	06.08.10	CG 505 595	C2.15c	Pebble Grinder/Hammer	1 bag
F2.491	10.08.10	CG 475 592	C2.15c	Whetstone	1 bag
F2.492	10.08.10	CG 315 505	C2.15c	Possible Pebble Tool	1 bag
F2.493	10.08.10	CG 380 615	C2.15c	Possible Pebble Tool	1 bag
F2.494	10.08.10	CG 375 610	C2.15c	Pebble Tool	1 bag
F2.495	10.08.10	CG 860 512	C2.65	Pebble Tool	1 bag
F2.496	10.08.10	CG 835 620	C2.65	Pottery Sherd x 1 (rim)	1 bag
F2.497	10.08.10	CG 895 575	C2.65	Pottery Sherd x 1 (base)	1 bag
F2.498	10.08.10	CG 865 542	C2.65	Pottery Sherds x 2 (refits)	1 bag
F2.499	10.08.10	CG 595 488	C2.16	Pebble Tool (light wear)	1 bag
F2.500	10.08.10	CG 875 562	C2.65	Antler Plate (with bored holes)	1 bag
F2.501	12.08.10	CG 915 605	C2.66	Quern Rubber	1 bag
F2.502	12.08.10	CG 840 615	C2.65	Pottery Sherds x 3	1 bag
F2.503	13.08.10	CG 845 610	C2.65	Worked Antler	1 bag
F2.504	13.08.10	CG 900 625	C2.66	Stone Chopping Tool	1 bag

FINDS REGISTER - SMALL FINDS - Trench 2

No:	Date:	Location:	Context:	Description:	Container:
F2.505	13.08.10	CG 640 520	C2.18	Pebble Tool Cache - 5 x tools	1 bag
				(see F2.506 below)	1 bag
F2.506	13.08.10	CG 640 520	C2.18	Bone Awls/Points x 2 (with pebble tool cache F2.505)	1 bag
F2.507	13.08.10	CG 640 520	C2.18	Antler Tine (from cache)	1 bag
F2.508	13.08.10	Wet-Sieve Find	C2.66	Pottery Sherds x 8	1 bag
F2.509	16.08.10	Wet-Sieve Find	C2.66	Bog Iron/Ore	1 bag
F2.510	18.08.10	Wet-Sieve Find	C2.65	Pottery Sherd x 1	1 bag
F2.511	18.08.10	Wet-Sieve Find	C2.65	Possible Human/Foetal Pig Bones	1 bag
F2.512	18.08.10	Wet-Sieve Find	C2.65	Antler	1 bag
F2.513	18.08.10	Wet-Sieve Find	C2.66	Antler/Burnt Antler	1 bag
F2.514	18.08.10	Wet-Sieve Find	C2.66	Haematite Lump	1 bag
F2.515	18.08.10	Wet-Sieve Find	C2.66	Foetal Pig/Human Bone	1 bag
F2.516	18.08.10	Wet-Sieve Find	C2.66	Pottery Sherds x 2	1 bag
F2.517	18.08.10	CG 445 530	C2.18	Pebble Tool	1 bag
F2.518	18.08.10	Wet-Sieve Find	C2.18	Pebble Tool (light wear)	1 bag
F2.519	18.08.10	CG 735 510	C2.65	Antler Beam and Skull	1 bag
F2.520	23.08.10	Wet-Sieve Find	C2.62	Pottery Sherd x 1	1 bag
F2.521	23.08.10	Wet-Sieve Find	C2.62	Rock Crystal (worked?)	1 bag
F2.522	23.08.10	Wet-Sieve Find	C2.18	Soapstone Spindle Whorl	1 bag
F2.523	14.09.10	CG 820 625	C21.10	Pebble Grinder	
			F2.32	(built into stairwell wall)	1 bag
F2.524	16.09.10	CG 745 635	C2.15b	Bone Spindle Whorl	1 bag
F2.525	16.09.10	CG 650 630	C15.48	Quern Rubber	1 bag
F2.526	16.09.10	CG 645 595	C2.15c	Quern Rubber	1 bag
F2.527	16.09.10	Trench 2	C2.15c	Carbonised Worked Wood Frags	1 bag
F2.528	17.09.10	Wet-Sieve Find	C2.15b	Bronze Chain Link	1 bag
F2.529	28.09.10	Wet-Sieve Find	C2.15b	Pebble Tool (broken)	1 bag
F2.530	08.10.10	CG 822 658	C21.10	Saddle Quern Fragments (burnt)	
		F2.32	-	(built into stairwell wall - refits) with F2.538)	1 bag
F2.531	11.10.10	CG 615 620	C2.70	Saddle Quern (complete)	-
F2.532	11.10.10	CG 750 630	C2.70	Pebble Grinder	1 bag
F2.533	11.10.10	CG 760 560	C2.70	Pebble Tool	1 bag
F2.534	11.10.10	CG 690 560	C2.70	Bone Spindle Whorl (perforated femur-head)	1 bag
F2.535	11.10.10	CG 695 555	C2.70	Bone/Antler Pin (degraded)	1 bag
F2.536	11.10.10	CG 740 580	C2.70	Worked Pumice	1 bag
F2.537	11.10.10	Wet-Sieve Find	C2.70	Thumbnail Scraper (flint)	1 bag
F2.538	11.10.10	CG 785 630	C2.70	Saddle Quern Fragment (burnt)	
		F2.32		used to support lintel slab in stairwell - refits with F2.530	1 bag
F2.539	12.10.10	CG 890 610	C2.70	Pebble Grinder	1 bag
F2.540	12.10.10	CG 895 605	C2.70	Pebble Grinder (broken)	1 bag
F2.541	12.10.10	CG 920 610	C2.71	Worked Pumice	1 bag
F2.542	12.10.10	CG 880 605	C2.71	Pebble Grinder/Whetstone	1 bag
F2.543	13.10.10	CG 925 600	C2.71	Bone Pin	1 bag

FINDS REGISTER - SMALL FINDS - Trench 2

No:	Date:	Location:	Context:	Description:	Container:
F2.544	13.10.10	CG 830 600	C2.70	Saddle Quern (used working face up as step in stairwell)	-
F2.545	13.10.10	CG 950 610	C2.71	Pebble Quern Fragment	-
F2.546	13.10.10	CG 945 630	C2.71	Quartz Pebble Grinder	1 bag
F2.547	13.10.10	CG 920 590	C2.71	Pebble Grinder	1 bag
F2.548	05.11.10	CG 970 595	C2.72	Composite Pebble Tool (whetstone, anvil, hammerstone)	1 bag
F2.549	05.11.10	CG 975 605	C2.71	Soapstone Spindle Whorl	1 bag
F2.550	05.11.10	CG 965 610	C2.71	Possible Flint Arrowhead	1 bag
F2.551	05.11.10	CG 962 615	C2.72	Carbonised Worked Wood	1 bag
F2.552	05.11.10	CG 935 610	C2.70	Bog Iron/Ore	1 bag
F2.553	05.11.10	CG 930 615	C2.70	Antler Tine	1 bag
F2.554	05.11.10	CG 935 610	C2.71a	Bog Iron/Ore	1 bag
F2.555	05.11.10	CG 870 645	C2.70	Bog Iron/Ore	1 bag
F2.556	05.11.10	Wet Sieve Find	C2.32	Antler	1 bag
F2.557	05.11.10	CG 930 615	C2.70	Quern Rubber	-
F2.558	13.09.11	Wet Sieve Find	C2.15a	Charred Worked Wood	1 bag
F2.559	13.09.11	Wet Sieve Find	C2.15c	Charred Worked Wood	1 bag
F2.560	13.09.11	Wet Sieve Find	C2.15b	Charred Worked Wood	1 bag
F2.561	13.09.11	Wet Sieve Find	C2.15b	Charred Worked Wood	1 bag
F2.562	13.09.11	Wet Sieve Find	C2.15c	Charred Worked Wood	1 bag
F2.563	13.09.11	Wet Sieve Find	C2.15c	Charred Worked Wood	1 bag
F2.564	13.09.11	Wet Sieve Find	C2.15c	Charred Worked Wood	1 bag
F2.565	13.09.11	Wet Sieve Find	C2.15c	Charred Worked Wood	1 bag
F2.566	13.09.11	Wet Sieve Find	C2.15c	Flint Flake	1 bag
F2.567	13.09.11	Wet Sieve Find	C2.32	Bone Needle Fragment	1 bag
F2.568	13.09.11	Wet Sieve Find	C2.70	Antler Peg	1 bag

FINDS REGISTER - BURNT BONE - Trench 2

No:	Date:	Location:	Context:	Description:	Container:
F2.513	20.12.10	Trench 2	C2.70	Burnt Bone	1 bag
F2.514	20.12.10	Trench 2	C2.15a	Burnt Bone	1 bag
F2.515	20.12.10	Trench 2	C2.66	Burnt Bone	1 bag
F2.516	20.12.10	Trench 2	C2.15b	Burnt Bone	1 bag
F2.517	20.12.10	Trench 2	C2.15b	Burnt Bone	1 bag
F2.518	20.12.10	Trench 2	C2.71a	Burnt Bone	1 bag
F2.519	20.12.10	Trench 2	C2.18	Burnt Bone	1 bag
F2.520	20.12.10	Trench 2	C2.16	Burnt Bone	1 bag
F2.521	20.12.10	Trench 2	C2.15c	Burnt Bone	1 bag
F2.522	20.12.10	Trench 2	C2.15c	Burnt Bone	1 bag
F2.523	20.12.10	Trench 2	C2.32	Burnt Bone	1 bag
F2.524	20.12.10	Trench 2	C2.15c	Burnt Bone	1 bag
F2.525	20.12.10	Trench 2	C2.15b	Burnt Bone	1 bag
F2.526	20.12.10	Trench 2	C2.65	Burnt Bone	1 bag

FINDS REGISTER - ANIMAL BONE - Trench 2

No:	Date:	Location:	Context:	Description:	Container:
F2.556	20.12.10	Trench 2	C2.70	Animal Bone + Teeth	1 bag
F2.557	20.12.10	Trench 2	C2.70	Animal Bone + Teeth	1 bag
F2.558	20.12.10	Trench 2	C2.15b	Animal Bone + Teeth	1 bag
F2.559	20.12.10	Trench 2	C2.71a	Animal Bone + Teeth	1 bag
F2.560	20.12.10	Trench 2	C2.72	Animal Bone + Teeth	1 bag
F2.561	20.12.10	Trench 2	C2.66	Animal Bone + Teeth	1 bag
F2.562	20.12.10	Trench 2	C2.62	Animal Bone + Teeth	1 bag
F2.563	20.12.10	Trench 2	C2.63	Animal Bone + Teeth	1 bag
F2.564	20.12.10	Trench 2	C2.65	Animal Bone + Teeth	1 bag
F2.565	20.12.10	Trench 2	C2.18	Animal Bone + Teeth	1 bag
F2.566	20.12.10	Trench 2	C2.32	Animal Bone + Teeth	1 bag
F2.567	20.12.10	Trench 2	C2.15c	Animal Bone + Teeth	1 bag
F2.568	20.12.10	Trench 2	C2.15b	Animal Bone + Teeth	1 bag
F2.569	20.12.10	Trench 2	C2.18	Animal Bone + Teeth	1 bag
F2.570	20.12.10	Trench 2	C2.65	Animal Bone + Teeth	1 bag
F2.571	20.12.10	Trench 2	C2.15c	Animal Bone + Teeth	1 bag
F2.572	20.12.10	F2.36	C2.68	Animal Bone + Teeth	1 bag
F2.573	20.12.10	Trench 2	C2.64	Animal Bone + Teeth	1 bag
F2.574	20.12.10	Trench 2	C2.15c	Animal Bone + Teeth	1 bag
F2.575	20.12.10	Trench 2	C2.64	Animal Bone + Teeth	1 bag
F2.576	20.12.10	Trench 2	C2.15c	Animal Bone + Teeth	1 bag
F2.577	20.12.10	Trench 2	C2.60	Animal Bone + Teeth	1 bag
F2.578	20.12.10	Trench 2	C2.16	Animal Teeth	1 bag
F2.579	20.12.10	Trench 2	C2.15a	Animal Teeth	1 bag
F2.580	20.12.10	Trench 2	C2.15b	Animal Bone + Teeth	1 bag
F2.581	20.12.10	Trench 2	C2.18	Animal Bone + Teeth	1 bag
F2.582	20.12.10	Trench 2	C2.15a	Animal Bone + Teeth	1 bag
F2.583	20.12.10	Trench 2	C2.61	Animal Bone + Teeth	1 bag
F2.584	20.12.10	Trench 2	C2.65	Animal Bone + Teeth	1 bag
F2.585	20.12.10	Trench 2	C2.15b	Animal Bone	1 bag
F2.586	20.12.10	Trench 2	C2.61	Animal Bone + Teeth	1 bag
F2.587	20.12.10	Trench 2	C2.61	Animal Teeth	1 bag
F2.588	20.12.10	Trench 2	C2.15c	Animal Bone + Teeth	1 bag
F2.589	20.12.10	Trench 2	C2.58	Animal Bone + Teeth	1 bag

FINDS REGISTER - SHELLFISH & LAND SNAILS - Trench 2

No:	Date:	Location:	Context:	Description:	Container:
F2.512	20.12.10	Trench 2	C2.66	Shellfish	1 bag
F2.513	20.12.10	Trench 2	C2.61	Shellfish	1 bag
F2.514	20.12.10	Trench 2	C2.70	Shellfish	1 bag
F2.515	20.12.10	Trench 2	C2.63	Shellfish	1 bag
F2.516	20.12.10	Trench 2	C2.62	Shellfish	1 bag
F2.517	20.12.10	Trench 2	C2.32	Shellfish + Land Snails	1 bag
F2.518	20.12.10	Trench 2	C2.61	Land Snails	1 bag
F2.519	20.12.10	Trench 2	C2.61	Land Snails	1 bag

FINDS REGISTER - SMALL FINDS - Trench 15

No:	Date:	Location:	Context:	Description:	Container:
F15.313	19.05.10	CF 326 842	C15.59	Saddle Quern Fragment (Refits withF15.435)	-
F15.314	04.06.10	CG 585 632	C15.08a	Pottery Sherds x 5	1 bag
F15.315	04.06.10	CG 382 544	C15.08a	Pottery Sherds x 11	1 bag
F15.316	04.06.10	CG 442 564	C15.08a	Bone Comb Fragments x 2	1 bag
F15.317	04.06.10	CG 448 582	C15.08a	Human Bone (burnt)	1 bag
F15.318	04.06.10	Out of Context	-	Iron Dagger	1 bag
F15.319	04.06.10	Out of Context	-	Bronze Ring	1 bag
F15.320	04.06.10	Out of Context	-	Worked Antler	1 bag
F15.321	04.06.10	Out of Context	-	Pebble Grinder	1 bag
F15.322	07.06.10	CG 482 690	C15.06	Flint Flake	1 bag
F15.323	08.06.10	CG 550 573	C15.08b	Pebble Tool	1 bag
F15.324	08.06.10	CG 454 565	C15.08b	Pebble Tool	1 bag
F15.325	08.06.10	CG 575 600	C15.08b	Pumice	1 bag
F15.326	08.06.10	CG 492 572	C15.08b	Iron Slag	1 bag
F15.327	08.06.10	CG 485 605	C15.08b	Haematite	1 bag
F15.328	08.06.10	Wet-Sieve Find	C15.08a	Pottery Sherd x 1	1 bag
F15.329	09.06.10	Wet-Sieve Find	C15.08a	Possible Human Tooth	1 bag
F15.330	10.06.10	CG 400 477	C15.18	Bone Spindle Whorl	1 bag
F15.331	10.06.10	CG 427 477	C15.18	Iron Slag/Ore	1 bag
F15.332	10.06.10	CG 538 563	C15.18	Pebble Tool	1 bag
F15.334	10.06.10	CG 558 565	C15.18	Pebble Tool	1 bag
F15.335	11.06.10	Wet-Sieve Find	C15.25	Pebble Tool	1 bag
F15.336	15.06.10	CG 325 540	C15.25	Soapstone Spindle Whorl	1 bag
F15.337	15.06.10	CG 462 522	C15.25	Iron Ring-Headed Pin	1 bag
F15.338	16.06.10	CG 548 615	C15.25	Antler Tine Handle	1 bag
F15.339	18.06.10	CG 546 502	C15.28	Iron Pin	1 bag
F15.340	18.06.10	CG 559 580	C15.28	Pebble Grinder (Broken)	1 bag
F15.341	18.06.10	CG 540 525	C15.32	Bronze Ring Fragment	1 bag
F15.342	18.06.10	Wet-Sieve Find	C15.32	Charred Wooden Bowl Fragments	1 bag
F15.343	06.07.10	Wet-Sieve Find	C15.28	Pottery Sherd x 1 (Rim)	1 bag
F15.344	06.07.10	CG 545 508	C15.25	Iron Concretion	1 bag
F15.345	06.07.10	CG 525 575	C15.34	Flint Flake	1 bag
F15.346	21.07.10	CG 535 520	C2.15b	Soapstone Spindle Whorl	1 bag
F15.347	21.07.10	CG 422 505	C2.15b	Pebble Grinder (Light Wear)	1 bag
F15.348	22.07.10	Wet-Sieve Find	C2.15c	Quartz (Possibly Worked)	1 bag
F15.349	22.07.10	Wet-Sieve Find	C2.15c	Mica Flake	1 bag
F15.350	22.07.10	Wet-Sieve Find	C2.15c	Cannel Coal Bracelet Fragment	1 bag
F15.351	30.07.10	CG 575 550	C2.15a	Carbonised Worked Wood	1 bag
F15.352	30.07.10	CG 580 560	C2.15a	Carbonised Worked Wood	1 bag
F15.353	30.07.10	CG 570 555	C2.15a	Carbonised Worked Wood	1 bag
F15.354	30.07.10	CG 575 550	C2.15a	Carbonised Worked Wood	1 bag
F15.355	30.07.10	CG 570 560	C2.15a	Carbonised Worked Wood	1 bag
F15.356	30.07.10	CG 572 565	C2,15a	Carbonised Worked Wood	1 bag
F15.357	30.07.10	CG 575 560	C2.15a	Carbonised Worked Wood	1 bag
F15.358	30.07.10	CG 572 555	C2.15a	Bridge of Musical Instrument (lyre - carbonised)	1 bag
F15.359	18.08.10	CG 462 638	C15.83	Human Skull Fragments	1 bag

FINDS REGISTER - SMALL FINDS - Trench 15

No:	Date:	Location:	Context:	Description:	Container:
F15.360	18.08.10	CG 275 500	C15.83	Bone Pin Fragment	1 bag
F15.361	18.08.10	CG 510 565	C15.83	Heamatite Lump (Possible)	1 bag
F15.362	18.08.10	CG 502 560	C15.83	Cannel Coal Bracelet Fragment	1 bag
F15.363	18.08.10	CG 400 592	C15.83	Cannel Coal Bracelet Fragment	1 bag
F15.364	18,08.10	CG 410 590	C15.83	Cannel Coal Bracelet Fragment	1 bag
F15.365	23.08.10	CG 292 545	C15.83	Quern Rubber	1 bag
F15.366	23.08.10	CG 395 610	C15.83	Pebble Grinder	1 bag
F15.367	23.08.10	CG 376 592	C15.83	Pebble Grinder (burnt)	1 bag
F15.368	23.08.10	CG 315 545	C15.83	Pebble Tool (Side Wear)	1 bag
F15.369	23.08.10	CG 365 605	C15.83	Pebble Grinder (burnt)	1 bag
F15.370	23.08.10	CG 310 522	C15.83	Pebble Grinder	1 bag
F15.371	23.08.10	Wet-Sieve Find	C15.52	Bone Pin Fragment (Degraded)	1 bag
F15.372	24.08.10	CG 525 608	C15.52	Bone Point/Awl (Degraded)	1 bag
F15.373	24.08.10	CG 395 595	C15.52	Bone Point/Awl (Degraded)	1 bag
F15.374	24.08.10	CG 385 582	C15.52	Pebble Grinder	1 bag
F15.375	24.08.10	CG 375 505	C15,52	Quern Rubber	1 bag
F15.376	24.08.10	CG 525 608	C15.52	Worked Bone	1 bag
F15.377	25.08.10	CG 410 465	C15.56	Bone Pin (Two Pieces)	1 bag
F15.378	25.08.10	CG 320 425	C15.56	Bone Point	1 bag
F15.379	25.08.10	Wet-Sieve Find	C15.56	Bone Needle (Tip Only)	1 bag
F15.380	26.08.10	CG 610 500	C15.56	Stone Tool Cache (5 x tools)	1 bag
F15.381	27.08.10	CG 440 545	C15.56	Bone Disc/Spindle Whorl	1 bag
F15.382	27.08.10	Wet-Sieve Find	C15.56	Soapstone Spindle Whorl	1 bag
F15.382	27.08.10	Wet-Sieve Find	C15.56	Soapstone Spindle Whorl	1 bag
F15.383	30.08.10	CG 440 500	C15.56	Saddle Quern Fragment	1 bag
			F15.27	(Built into Hearth F15.27)	-
F15.384	30.08.10	Wet-Sieve Find	C15.56	Bone Needle/Point	1 bag
F15.385	30.08.10	CG 307 465	C15.56	Pebble Grinder	1 bag
F15.386	30.08.10	Wet-Sieve Find	C15.56	Antler Plate with Two Bone Pegs	1 bag
F15.387	30.08.10	CG 600 520	C15.56	Whetstone Fragment	1 bag
F15.388	31.08.10	CG 595 510	C15.56	Bone Point Fragment	1 bag
F15.389	31.08.10	CG 700 460	C21.10	Soapstone Spindle Whorl	
			F2.32	(Two Pieces)	1 bag
F15.390	31.08.10	CG 700 460	C21.10	Iron Pin/Concretion	1 bag
F15.391	31.08.10	CG 680 420	C21.10	Tip of Antler Tine	1 bag
F15.392	31.08.10	CG 580 480	C15.56	Pebble Grinder	1 bag
F15.393	31.08.10	Wet-Sieve Find	C15.56	Possible Bone Point	1 bag
F15.394	01.09.10	Wet-Sieve Find	C15.84	Worked Bone/Antler (Peg)	1 bag
F15.395	01.09.10	F2.36	C2.68	Iron Pin	1 bag
F15.396	02.09.10	Wet-Sieve Find	C15.56	Spatulate Bone Pin (Tip Broken)	1 bag
F15.397	02.09.10	Wet-Sieve Find	C15.56	Antler/Bone Pin (Mid-Section)	1 bag
F15.398	02.09.10	Wet-Sieve Find	C15.56	Tip of Bone Point	1 bag
F15.399	09.09.10	CG 510 535	C15.71	Bone Needle (Eye-end only)	1 bag
F15.400	09.09.10	CG 605 475	C15.71	Antler Tine Handle (broken)	1 bag
F15.401	27.09.10	CG 590 710	C15.83	Whetstone (grooved)	1 bag
F15.402	27.09.10	CG 525 630	C15.83	Pebble Grinder (slight wear)	1 bag

FINDS REGISTER - SMALL FINDS - Trench 15

No:	Date:	Location:	Context:	Description:	Container:
F15.403	27.09.10	CG 610 535	C15.83	Pebble Tool (multi-use)	1 bag
F15.404	27.09.10	CG 630 600	C15.83	Pebble Grinder	1 bag
F15.405	27.09.10	CG 520 620	C15.83	Whetstone	1 bag
F15.406	28.09.10	CG 540 582	C15.56	Soapstone Bangle Fragment	1 bag
F15.407	28.09.10	CG 522 615	C15.83	Pebble Grinder	1 bag
F15.408	28.09.10	CG 600 620	C15.68	Saddle Quern	1 bag
F15.409	28.09.10	CG 610 605	C15.68	Pebble Grinder	1 bag
F15.410	28.09.10	CG 610 610	C15.68	Pebble Grinder/Whetstone	1 bag
F15.411	28.09.11	CG 605 615	C15.68	Possible Worked Bone	1 bag
F15.412	29.09.10	CG 635 565	C15.68	Pebble Grinder	1 bag
F15.413	30.09.10	CG 585 620	C15.83	Worked Pumice	1 bag
F15.414	30.09.10	CG 555 595	C15.83	Pebble Maul (broken)	1 bag
F15.415	04.10.10	CG 625 535	C15.64	Soapstone Spindle Whorl	1 bag
F15.416	04.10.10	CG 630 538	C15.64	Bone Pin	1 bag
F15.417	04.10.10	CG 680 635	C15.64	Soapstone Abrader	1 bag
F15.418	04.10.10	CG 680 630	C15.64	Quern Rubber	1 bag
F15.419	04.10.10	CG 620 550	C15.64	Pebble Grinder (cache)	1 bag
F15.420	04.10.10	CG 620 550	C15.64	Pebble Grinder (cache)	1 bag
F15.421	04.10.10	CG 620 550	C15.64	Pebble Grinder (cache)	1 bag
F15.422	04.10.10	CG 620 550	C15.64	Pebble Grinder (cache)	1 bag
F15.423	04.10.10	CG 620 550	C15.64	Broken Pebble Grinder (cache)	1 bag
F15.424	04.10.10	CG 620 550	C15.64	Pebble Blank (cache)	1 bag
F15.425	04.10.10	CG 620 550	C15.64	Pebble Blank (cache)	1 bag
F15.426	04.10.10	CG 620 555	C15.64	Pebble Grinder (cache)	1 bag
F15.427	04.10.10	CG 620 550	C15.64	Pebble Blank (cache)	1 bag
F15.428	05.10.10	CG 620 550	C15.64	Pebble Grinder (cache)	1 bag
F15.429	06.10.10	CG 645 565	C15.64	Pebble Tool (light wear)	1 bag
F15.430	06.10.10	CG 795 650	C15.64	Pebble Tool (light wear)	1 bag
F15.431	06.10.10	CG 790 650	C15.64	Pebble Tool (light wear)	1 bag
F15.432	06.10.10	CG 655 565	C15.64	Pebble Tool (light wear)	1 bag
F15.433	06.10.10	CG 790 655	C15.64	Worked Bone	1 bag
F15.434	07.10.10	Wet-Sieve Find	C15.64	Iron Pin/Brooch	1 bag
F15.435	08.10.10	CG 680 575	C15.64	Saddle Quern Fragment (refits with F15.313)	-
F15.436	08.10.10	CG 660 590	C15.64	Whetstone/Pebble Tool	-
F15.437	08.10.10	CG 670 580	C15.64	Pebble Tool (light wear)	1 bag
F15.438	08.10.10	CG 680 575	C15.64	Stone Palette (below saddle quern F15.408)	1 bag
F15.439	03.11.10	CG 620 690	C15.64	Quern Rubber	1 bag
F15.440	05.11.10	CG 735 665	C15.48	Thumbnail Scraper	1 bag
F15.441	05.11.10	Wet-Sieve Find	C15.64	Perforated Stone	1 bag
F15.442	05.11.10	Wet-Sieve Find	C15.64	Bone Point/Awl (Degraded)	1 bag
F15.443	05.11.10	Wet-Sieve Find	C15.64	Bone Bevel-Ended Tool	1 bag
F15.444	05.11.10	Wet-Sieve Find	C15.64	Bone Scraper	1 bag
F15.445	05.11.10	Out of Context	-	Saddle Quern Fragment	1 bag
F15.446	05.11.10	Out of Context	-	Quern Rubber Fragment	1 bag
F15.447	05.11.10	Out of Context	-	Saddle Quern Fragment	1 bag
F15.448	05.11.10	Out of Context	-	Rotary Quern Fragment (Bun)	1 bag
F15.449	05.11.10	CG 730 660	C15.64	Saddle Quern	-
F15.450	05.11.10	Wet-Sieve Find	C15.56	Copper Alloy Fragment	1 bag

FINDS REGISTER - SMALL FINDS - Trench 15

No:	Date:	Location:	Context:	Description:	Container:
F15.451	05.11.10	Wet-Sieve Find	C15.56	Bone Needle Point Fragment	1 bag
F15.452	05.11.10	Wet-Sieve Find	C15.56	Antler Peg	1 bag

FINDS REGISTER - BURNT BONE - Trench 15

No:	Date:	Location:	Context:	Description:	Container:
F15.489	20.12.10	Trench 15	C15.38	Burnt Bone	1 bag
F15.490	20.12.10	Trench 15	C15.65	Burnt Bone	1 bag
F15.491	20.12.10	Trench 15	C15.56	Burnt Bone	1 bag
F15.492	20.12.10	Trench 15	C15.18	Burnt Bone	1 bag

FINDS REGISTER - ANIMAL BONE - Trench 15

No:	Date:	Location:	Context:	Description:	Container:
F15.497	20.12.10	Trench 15	C15.64	Animal Bone + Teeth	1 bag
F15.498	20.12.10	Trench 15	C15.64	Animal Bone + Teeth	1 bag
F15.499	20.12.10	Trench 15	C15.64	Animal Bone + Teeth	1 bag
F15.500	20.12.10	Trench 15	C15.38	Animal Bone + Teeth	1 bag
F15.501	20.12.10	Trench 15	C15.56	Animal Bone + Teeth	1 bag
F15.502	20.12.10	Trench 15	C15.56	Animal Bone + Teeth	1 bag
F15.503	20.12.10	Trench 15	C15.56	Animal Bone + Teeth	1 bag
F15.504	20.12.10	Trench 15	C15.59	Animal Bone + Teeth	1 bag
F15.505	20.12.10	Trench 15	C15.71	Animal Bone + Teeth	1 bag
F15.506	20.12.10	Trench 15	C15.56	Animal Bone + Teeth	1 bag
F15.507	20.12.10	Trench 15	C15.56	Animal Bone + Teeth	1 bag
F15.508	20.12.10	Trench 15	C15.56	Animal Bone + Teeth	1 bag
F15.509	20.12.10	Trench 15	C15.59	Animal Bone + Teeth	1 bag
F15.510	20.12.10	Trench 15	C15.56	Animal Bone + Teeth	1 bag
F15.511	20.12.10	Trench 15	C15.83	Animal Bone + Teeth	1 bag
F15.512	20.12.10	Trench 15	C15.65	Animal Bone + Teeth	1 bag
F15.513	20.12.10	Trench 15	C15.49	Animal Bone + Teeth	1 bag
F15.514	20.12.10	Trench 15	C15.48	Animal Bone + Teeth	1 bag
F15.515	20.12.10	Trench 15	C15.08a	Animal Bone + Teeth	1 bag
F15.516	20.12.10	Trench 15	C15.59	Animal Bone + Teeth	1 bag
F15.517	20.12.10	Trench 15	C15.69	Animal Bone + Teeth	1 bag
F15.518	20.12.10	Trench 15	C15.59	Animal Bone + Teeth	1 bag
F15.519	20.12.10	Trench 15	C15.83	Animal Bone + Teeth	1 bag
F15.520	20.12.10	Trench 15	C15.08a	Animal Bone + Teeth	1 bag
F15.521	20.12.10	Trench 15	C15.56	Animal Bone + Teeth	1 bag
F15.522	20.12.10	Trench 15	C15.79	Animal Bone + Teeth	1 bag
F15.523	20.12.10	Trench 15	C15.06	Animal Bone + Teeth	1 bag
F15.524	20.12.10	Trench 15	C15.25	Animal Bone + Teeth	1 bag
F15.525	20.12.10	Trench 15	C15.28	Animal Bone + Teeth	1 bag
F15.526	20.12.10	Trench 15	C15.08a	Animal Bone + Teeth	1 bag
F15.527	20.12.10	Trench 15	C15.07	Animal Teeth	1 bag

FINDS REGISTER - FISH BONE & SHELLFISH - Trench 15

No:	Date:	Location:	Context:	Description:	Container:
F15.496	20.12.10	Trench 15	C15.49	Shellfish	1 bag
F15.497	20.12.10	Trench 15	C15.64	Shellfish	1 bag
F15.498	20.12.10	Trench 15	C15.07	Shellfish	1 bag
F15.499	20.12.10	Trench 15	C15.56	Scallop Shell	1 bag
F15.500	20.12.10	Trench 15	C15.56	Fish Lower Mandible	1 bag
F15.501	20.12.10	Trench 15	C15.08a	Fish Bone	1 bag

FINDS REGISTER - SMALL FINDS - Trench 19

No:	Date:	Location:	Context:	Description:	Container:
F19.156	06.08.10	DE 982 184	C19.42	Pottery Sherd x 1	1 bag
F19.157	06.08.10	DE 908 121	C19.42	Pottery Sherds x 2	1 bag
F19.158	09.06.10	DE 955 095	C19.42	Pottery Sherd x 1	1 bag
F19.159	20.07.10	Wet Sieve Find	C19.44	Lithics x 2	1 bag

FINDS REGISTER - BURNT BONE - Trench 19

No:	Date:	Location:	Context:	Description:	Container:
F19.167	20.12.10	Trench 19	C19.02	Burnt Bone	1 bag
F19.168	20.12.10	Trench 19	C19.05	Burnt Bone	1 bag

FINDS REGISTER - ANIMAL BONE - Trench 19

No:	Date:	Location:	Context:	Description:	Container:
F19.160	20.12.10	Trench 19	C19.09	Animal Bone + Teeth	1 bag
F19.161	20.12.10	Trench 19	C19.10	Animal Bone	1 bag

FINDS REGISTER - ANIMAL BONE - Trench 21

No:	Date:	Location:	Context:	Description:	Container:
F21.01	20.12.10	Trench 21	C21.04	Animal Bone	1 bag
F21.02	20.12.10	Trench 21	C21.07	Animal Bone + Teeth	1 bag
F21.03	20.12.10	Trench 21	C21.10	Animal Bone + Teeth	1 bag

FINDS REGISTER - SMALL FINDS - Trench 21

No:	Date:	Location:	Context:	Description:	Container:
F21.01	09.06.10	F2.23	C21.04	Pumice	1 bag
F21.02	17.06.10	CG 775 705	C21.09/01	Socketed Iron Spear	1 bag
F21.03	17.06.10	CG 775 705	C21.09/01	Iron Concretion	1 bag
F21.04	06.07.10	Wet Sieve Find	C21.09/2	Possible Human Bone	1 bag
F21.05	06.07.10	Wet Sieve Find	C21.09/2	Pottery Sherds x 3	1 bag
F21.06	12.07.10	CG 935 622	C21.09/3	Quern Rubber Fragment (Built into W wall of F2.23)	1 bag
F21.07	20.07.10	F2.23	C21.09/4	Possible Human Bone (In packing of W wall of F2.23)	1 bag
F21.08	20.07.10	F2.23	C21.09/4	Possible Human Bone (In packing of W wall of F2.23)	1 bag
F21.09	22.07.10	CG 765 655	C21.09/4	Quern Fragment - Burnt (Refits with F2.413)	1 bag
F21.10	22.07.10	CG 922 655	C21.09/4	Bronze Double-Link Chain	1 bag
F21.11	06.08.10	F2.23	C21.10	Stalactite (In packing of W wall of F2.23)	1 bag

FINDS REGISTER - BURNT BONE - All Test Trenches

No:	Date:	Location:	Context:	Description:	Container:
TP6.10	20.12.10	Test Pit 6	C6.03	Burnt Bone	1 bag
TP6.11	20.12.10	Test Pit 6	C6.04	Burnt Bone	1 bag
TP6.12	20.12.10	Test Pit 6	C6.07	Burnt Bone	1 bag

FINDS REGISTER - ANIMAL BONE - Uamh an T-Sill

No:	Date:	Location:	Context:	Description:	Container:
F1.007	20.12.10	Trench 1	C1.007	Degraded Animal Bone	1 bag

APPENDIX 6 SAMPLES REGISTER BY TRENCH

HIGH PASTURE CAVE & ENVIRONS PROJECT – SKYE

HIGH PASTURE CAVE 2010

SAMPLES REGISTER - TRENCH 2

No:	Date:	Location:	Context:	Description:	Container:
S2.186	22.07.10	F15.46	C2.15c	Grab sample from surface	1 bag
S2.187	06.08.10	Trench 2	C2.15c	Damp, organic residue	1 bag
S2.188	10.08.10	Trench 2	C2.15c	Possible red ochre deposit	1 bag
S2.189	10.08.10	Trench 2	C2.15c	Carbonised organic matt (fibres)	1 bag
S2.190	10.08.10	Trench 2	C2.65	Carbonised organic matt (fibres)	1 bag
S2.191	10.08.10	Trench 2	C2.65	Organic residues within fill	2 bags
S2.192	19.08.10	F2.33	C2.65	Charcoal from below steps	1 bag
S2.193	11.10.10	Trench 2	C2.70	Charcoal from organic-rich deposit over paved access to cave	1 bag
S2.194	05.11.10	F2.39	C2.72	Charcoal sample from below paving in stairwell	1 bag
S2.195	05.11.10	Trench 2	C2.61	Flot Sample - Unsorted	1 bag
S2.196	05.11.10	Trench 2	C2.15a	Flot Sample - Unsorted	1 bag
S2.197	05.11.10	Trench 2	C2.15c	Flot Sample - Unsorted	1 bag
S2.198	05.11.10	Trench 2	C2.15b	Burnt Residues	1 bag
S2.199	05.11.10	Trench 2	C2.66	Flot Sample - Unsorted	1 bag
S2.200	20.12.10	Trench 2	C2.15a	Charcoal Sample - ID	1 bag
S2.201	20.12.10	Trench 2	C2.15b	Burnt Residues	1 bag
S2.202	20.12.10	Trench 2	C2.15a	Charcoal Sample - ID	1 bag
S2.203	20.12.10	Trench 2	C2.15b	Flot Sample - Unsorted	1 bag
S2.204	20.12.10	Trench 2	C2.15c	Flot Sample - Unsorted	1 bag
S2.205	20.12.10	Trench 2	C2.15c	Concretion/Iron Pan Residue	1 bag
S2.206	20.12.10	Trench 2	C2.15c	Flot Sample - Unsorted	1 bag
S2.207	20.12.10	Trench 2	C2.15c	Flot Sample - Unsorted	1 bag
S2.208	20.12.10	Trench 2	C2.03	Charcoal Sample - ID + C14	1 bag
S2.209	20.12.10	Trench 2	C2.70	Flot Sample - Unsorted	1 bag
S2.210	20.12.10	Trench 2	C2.71a	Flot Sample - Unsorted	1 bag
S2.211	20.12.10	Trench 2	C2.15c	Flot Sample - Unsorted	1 bag
S2.212	20.12.10	Trench 2	C2.15b	Charcoal Sample - ID	1 bag
S2.213	20.12.10	Trench 2	C2.62	Charcoal Sample - ID	1 bag
S2.214	20.12.10	Trench 2	C2.71a	Charcoal Sample - ID	1 bag
S2.215	20.12.10	Trench 2	C2.65	Charcoal Sample - ID	1 bag
S2.216	20.12.10	Trench 2	C2.15b	Charcoal Sample - ID	1 bag
S2.217	20.12.10	Trench 2	C2.70	Charcoal Sample - ID	1 bag
S2.218	20.12.10	Trench 2	C2.15c	Charcoal Sample - ID	1 bag
S2.219	20.12.10	Trench 2	C2.15c	Charcoal Sample - ID	1 bag
S2.220	20.12.10	Trench 2	C2.66	Charcoal Sample - ID	1 bag
S2.221	20.12.10	Trench 2	C2.15b	Charcoal Sample - ID	1 bag
S2.222	20.12.10	Trench 2	C2.15a	Charcoal Sample - ID	1 bag
S2.223	20.12.10	Trench 2	C2.15b	Charcoal Sample - ID	1 bag
S2.224	20.12.10	Trench 2	C2.61	Charcoal Sample - ID	1 bag
S2.225	20.12.10	Trench 2	C2.61	Charcoal Sample - ID	1 bag
S2.226	20.12.10	Trench 2	C2.15c	Charcoal Sample - ID	1 bag
S2.227	20.12.10	Trench 2	C2.60	Charcoal Sample - ID	1 bag
S2.228	20.12.10	Trench 2	C2.18	Chacoal Sample - ID	1 bag
S2.229	20.12.10	Trench 2	C2.15b	Charcoal Sample - ID	1 bag
S2.230	20.12.10	Trench 2	C2.15a	Charcoal Sample - ID	1 bag
S2.231	20.12.10	Trench 2	C2.64	Charcoal Sample - ID	1 bag
S2.232	20.12.10	Trench 2	C2.63	Charcoal Sample - ID	1 bag
S2.233	20.12.10	Trench 2	C2.15c	Charcoal Sample - ID	1 bag

SAMPLES REGISTER - TRENCH 15

No:	Date:	Location:	Context:	Description:	Container:
S15.97	01.09.10	F15.35	C15.84	Ash deposit above hearth slab	1 bag
S15.98	09.09.10	F15.34	C15.71	Charcoal from below surface	1 bag
S15.99	06.10.10	Trench 15	C15.83	Charcoal sample	1 bag
S15.100	06.11.10	Trench 15	C15.64	Charcoal sample	1 bag
S15.101	20.12.10	Trench 15	C15.08b	Flot Sample - Unsorted	1 bag
S15.102	20.12.10	Trench 15	C15.28	Charcoal Sample - ID	1 bag
S15.103	20.12.10	Trench 15	C15.65	Flot Sample - Unsorted	1 bag
S15.104	20.12.10	Trench 15	C15.38	Flot Sample - Unsorted	1 bag
S15.105	20.12.10	Trench 15	C15.08a	Flot Sample - Unsorted	1 bag
S15.106	20.12.10	Trench 15	C15.25	Burnt Residue	1 bag
S15.107	20.12.10	Trench 15	C15.32	Flot Sample - Unsorted	1 bag
S15.108	20.12.10	Trench 15	C15.48	Flot Sample - Unsorted	1 bag
S15.109	20.12.10	Trench 15	C15.32	Flot Sample - Unsorted	1 bag
S15.110	20.12.10	Trench 15	C15.25	Flot Sample - Unsorted	1 bag
S15.111	20.12.10	Trench 15	C15.18	Flot Sample - Unsorted	1 bag
S15.112	20.12.10	Trench 15	C15.25	Charcoal Sample - ID	1 bag
S15.113	20.12.10	Trench 15	C15.56	Flot Sample - Unsorted	1 bag
S15.114	20.12.10	Trench 15	C15.38	Charcoal Sample - ID	1 bag
S15.115	20.12.10	Trench 15	C15.82	Charcoal Sample - ID	1 bag
S15.116	20.12.10	Trench 15	C15.32	Charcoal Sample - ID	1 bag
S15.117	20.12.10	Trench 15	C15.18	Charcoal Sample - ID	1 bag
S15.118	20.12.10	Trench 15	C15.08a	Charcoal Sample - ID	1 bag
S15.119	20.12.10	Trench 15	C15.08a	Charcoal Sample - ID	1 bag
S15.120	20.12.10	Trench 15	C15.07	Charcoal Sample - ID	1 bag
S15.121	20.12.10	Trench 15	C15.56	Charcoal Sample - ID + C14	1 bag
S15.122	20.12.10	Trench 15	C15.49	Charcoal Sample - ID + C14	1 bag
S15.123	20.12.10	Trench 15	C15.06	Charcoal Sample - ID	1 bag
S15.124	20.12.10	Trench 15	C15.48	Charcoal Sample - ID	1 bag

SAMPLES REGISTER - TRENCH 19

No:	Date:	Location:	Context:	Description:	Container:
S19.067	26.05.10	Trench 19	C19.05	Charcoal sample - general	1 bag
S19.068	07.06.10	Trench 19	C19.42	Mid-brown sediment with charcoal flecks - bulk sample	1 bag
S19.069	11.06.10	Trench 19	C19.42	Mid to dark brown silt with charcoal flecks - grab sample	1 bag
S19.070	14.06.10	F19.28	C19.43	Charcoal sample from post-pipe fill (C14 + ID)	1 bag
S19.071	28.07.10	F19.29	C19.44	Organic sediment sample from below F19.29	1 bag
S19.072	28.07.10	F19.29	C19.44	Charcoal sample from below stone - F19.29 (C14 + ID)	1 bag
S19.073	20.12.10	Trench 19	C19.44	Charcoal/Burnt Hazelnut Shell	1 bag
S19.074	20.12.10	Trench 19	C19.05	Charcoal Sample - ID	1 bag
S19.075	20.12.10	Trench 19	C19.05	Flot Sample - Unsorted	1 bag
S19.076	20.12.10	Trench 19	C19.42	Charcoal Sample - ID + C14	1 bag
S19.077	20.12.10	Trench 19	C19.41	Charcoal Sample - ID + C14	1 bag

SAMPLES REGISTER - TRENCH 19

No:	Date:	Location:	Context:	Description:	Container:
S19.078	20.12.10	Trench 19	C19.10	Charcoal Sample - ID	1 bag
S19.079	20.12.10	Trench 19	C19.09	Charcoal Sample - ID + C14	1 bag
S19.080	20.12.10	Trench 19	C19.02	Charcoal Sample - ID + C14	1 bag

SAMPLES REGISTER - TRENCH 21

No:	Date:	Location:	Context:	Description:	Container:
S21.01	15.06.10	Trench 21	C21.09	Dark, organic-rich sediment with charcoal	1 bag
S21.02	01.09.10	F21.01	C21.05	Charcoal sample from below wall footings - F21.01 (C14 + ID)	1 bag
S21.03	20.12.10	Trench 21	C21.09/1	Charcoal Sample - ID	1 bag
S21.04	20.12.10	Trench 21	C21.09/2	Charcoal Sample - ID + C14	1 bag
S21.05	20.12.10	Trench 21	C21.07	Charcoal Sample - ID + C14	1 bag
S21.06	20.12.10	Trench 21	C21.09/4	Charcoal Sample - ID + C14	1 bag
S21.07	20.12.10	Trench 21	C21.10	Charcoal Sample - ID + C14	1 bag
S21.08	20.12.10	Trench 21	C21.04	Charcoal Sample - ID	1 bag
S21.09	20.12.10	Trench 21	C21.02	Charcoal Sample - ID + C14	1 bag

SAMPLES REGISTER - Test Pit Trenches

No:	Date:	Location:	Context:	Description:	Container:
TP6.06	20.12.10	Test Pit 6	C6.03	Charcoal Sample - ID + C14	1 bag
TP6.07	20.12.10	Test Pit 6	C6.04	Charcoal Sample - ID + C14	1 bag
TP6.08	20.12.10	Test Pit 6	C6.07	Charcoal Sample - ID + C14	1 bag
TP11.01	14.07.10	Test Pit 11	C11.05	Grab sample from pit feature TP11.01	1 bag
TP12.01	29.07.10	Test Pit 12	C12.04	Grab sample from feature TP12.01	1 bag

SAMPLES REGISTER - Uamh an T-Sill

No:	Date:	Location:	Context:	Description:	Container:
S1.005	15.07.10	Trench 1	C1.007	Charcoal-rich lens (grab sample)	1 bag

APPENDIX 7 Recording sheet used during the walkover survey

Survey Name. HPC Landscape Survey Site No. Date

Type of Site GPS location NG

Condition (circle) Well preserved Ruinous Degraded Very degraded

Location (description)é ..
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Surveyorôs
Nameé .

Sketch Plan (on reverse) Yes / No Photo. Yes / No Number
(North to top)

HPC: MW07

APPENDIX 8 LANDSCAPE SURVEY/TEST PIT EVALUATIONS

Context, Feature, Find, Sample, Drawing and Photo registers by site and test pit

In all cases, except sites LS10, LS20, LS43 & LS115 Test Pit 1 was in the centre of the site and Test Pit 2 over the best section of wall. On the afore-mentioned sites, due to the relative proximity of the test pits, they were joined together and called Test Pit 1. At sites LS06, LS66, LS88 and LS121 a third test pit was dug to examine related features.

Site LS01 Interpretation: Pen or small enclosure

Test Pit 1.

Contexts

Context 1.1	A grey to black peaty topsoil supporting turf.
Context 1.2	A grey clay-like soil containing very small charcoal flecks.
Context 1.3	A well-defined layer of iron pan circa 2mm thick
Context 1.4	Orange Karstic clay (local natural).

Features

No features in test pit

Finds

Find 1.1	Context 1.1	2 very small ?pottery sherds

Samples

			Reason
Sample 1.1	Context 1.2	Charcoals	C.14
Sample 1.2	Context 1.2	Soil sample	Environmental

Test Pit 2.

Contexts

Context 2.1	A grey to black peaty topsoil supporting turf
Context 2.2	An orange sandy soil (very clean)
Context 2.3	A grey clay-like soil containing very small charcoal flecks.
Context 2.4	Orange Karstic clay (local natural).

Features

Feature 2.1	Outer ring of stones set end to end
Feature 2.2	Partial inner ring of stones
Feature 2.3	Four flat sandstone slabs set like steps at SE end of test pit within Ctx 2.2
Feature 2.4	Hollow cut into Ctx 2.4 230mm L. by 160mm W. by 98mm D. Filled with Ctx 1.3

Finds

No Finds

Samples

			Reason
Sample 2.1	Context 2.3	Charcoals	C.14

Field drawings

No.	Sheet	Scale	Section/Plan	Description
01.1	1	1:100	Plan	Site plan
01.2	2	1:10	Plan	Test Pit 2 completed
01.3	2	1:10	Section	East face of Test Pit 2
01.4	2	1:10	Section	Test Pit 1
01.5	2	1:10	Section	Test Pit 3

Digital photographs

Unless stated all scales are a 50cm rod in 10cm divisions or a 2 meter ranging pole in 50cm divisions

Photo	Description	Comments
01.1	Eastern arc of site wall from south	Sunny
01.2	Eastern arc of site wall from north	sunny
01.3	Test pit 2 from SW end	Sunny
01.4	Test pit 1 from the west showing surface of Ctx 1.3	Sunny
01.5	Test pit 2 from SE showing NW section	Sunny
01.6	Test pit 1 from west showing surface of Ctx 1.4 & E section	Overcast
01.7	Test pit 2 from NW showing SE section	Sunny

Site LS06 Interpretation: Round house with associated burnt mound

Test Pit 1

Contexts

Context 1.1	A fibrous black loam supporting turf
Context 1.2	A heat affected (reduced to gravel in places) granite slab hearth.
Context 1.3	A greasy black ashy soil containing 30% small stone
Context 1.4	Yellow/orange Karstic clay (local natural).

Features

Features 1.1	A well-made slab hearth (part) lies under Ctx 1.1 and seals Feature 1.2
Feature 1.2	A stone lined pit or tank (part) containing Ctx 1.3. Lies under Feature 1.1

Finds

Find 1.1	Context 1.1	Fragment of Pot Boiler
Find 1.2	Context 1.1	Fragment of Pot Boiler
Find 1.3	Context 1.1	Fragment of Pot Boiler
Find 1.4	Context 1.1	Fragment of Pot Boiler
Find 1.5	Context 1.1	Fragments of Pot Boiler
Find 1.6	Context 1.2	Fragment of Pot Boiler
Find 1.7	Context 1.3	Fragment of Pot Boiler

Samples

				Reason	Date @ 95.4%
Sample 1.1	Context 1.1	Charcoals		C.14	
Sample 1.2	Context 1.1	Burnt bone		Identification	
Sample 1.3	Context 1.2	Charcoals		C.14	
Sample 1.4	Context 1.2	Charcoals (Sealed under F. 1.1)			
Sample 1.5	Context 1.2	Burnt bone		Identification	
Sample 1.6	Context 1.3	Charcoals		C.14	370 ï 170BC
Sample 1.7	Context 1.3	Burnt bone		Identification	

Test Pit 2

Contexts

Context 2.1	A fibrous black loam supporting turf.
Context 2.2	A loose orange clay-like soil lying amongst circa 80% stone.
Context 2.3	A loose orange clay-like soil lying amongst circa 80% stone.
Context 2.4	A loose clay-like soil lying within the remains of the structures wall
Context 2.5	A brown compacted soil containing red and black flecks small charcoals and very small stones. Occupation horizon.
Context 2.6	A compacted black/brown loam containing pot-boiler fragments and smudgy char flecks plus 1 sherd of pottery. Only found under the structure wall - old ground surface?
Context 2.7	Fill of feature 2.2 a black and orange ashy soil with 5% stone content and fragments of burnt antler. Underlies Ctx 2.5
Context 2.8	Orange Karstic clay (local natural).

Features

Feature 2.1	Post hole. Roughly circular cut into natural 240mm diameter and 200mm deep. Packing stones to north, south and east sides at base

Finds

Find 2.1	Context 2.2	Fragment of Pot Boiler
Find 2.2	Context 2.6	Sherd of pottery
Find 2.3	Context 2.7	Multiple small fragments of burnt antler

Samples

			Reason
Sample 2.1	Context 2.3	Charcoals	C.14
Sample 2.2	Context 2.5	Charcoals	C.14
Sample 2.3	Context 2.6	Bulk soil	Environmental
Sample 2.4	Context 2.7	Burnt bone	Identification

Test Pit 3
(Placed outside and to the east of the site to test an obvious stony mound)

Contexts

Context 3.1	A fibrous black loam supporting turf.
Context 3.2	A black, greasy midden like soil containing 75% burnt stone fragments and heat cracked pebbles + charcoals. ?Burnt mound
Context 3.3	Yellow/orange Karstic clay (local natural).

Features

No features in test pit

Finds

Find 3.1	Context 3.2	Flint core

Samples

			Reason
Sample 3.1	Context 3.1	?Carbonised seed	Identification
Sample 3.2	Context 3.1	Charcoals	C.14
Sample 3.3	Context 3.2	Charcoals	C.14

Field Drawings

No.	Sheet	Scale	Section/Plan	Description
06.1	1	1:100	Plan	Site plan
06.2	2	1:20	Plan	Test pit 2 after removal of Ctx. 2.1
06.3	2	1:20	Plan	Test pit 1 after removal of Ctx. 1.1
06.4	2	1:20	Plan	Location of section (drawing 06.5)
06.5	2	1:20	Section	Section A-B Test pit 3
06.6	2	1:20	Section	Test pit 1 section A - B
06.7	2	1:20	Plan	Test pit 2. wall faces and Feature 2.2
06.8	2	1:20	Section	Section west side of trench Test pit 2

Digital photographs

Unless stated all scales are a 50cm rod in 10cm divisions or a 2 meter ranging pole in 50cm divisions

Photo	Description	Comments
06.1	General view of site from the south	Sunny
06.2	General view of site from the south east	Sunny
06.3	General view of the site from the west	Sunny
06.4	Test pit 2 after removal of Ctx. 2.1	Sunny

06.5	North end of Test pit 2 (inner) from the east side	Sunny
06.6	As 06.5 but from the west side	Sunny
06.7	Sue planning Test Pit 1	Sunny
06.8	Sue planning Test Pit 1	Sunny
06.9	Test pit 1 after removal of Ctx 1.1 (Feature 1.1)	Sunny
06.10	As 06.9 but from the south	Sunny
06.11	TP.1 from the N after removal of F. 1.1 revealing F.1.2 (pit)	Overcast
06.12	Tp.3 after removal of burnt mound deposits (Ctx. 3.2)	Overcast
06.13	Test pit 3 east section	Overcast
06.14	TP.1 from N. showing part of Feature1.2 (pit) Through grid	Overcast
06.15	As 06.14 but without grid	Overcast
06.16	As 06.14 but with scale in centre	Overcast
06.17	Test pit 1. east section of Features 1.1 & 1.2	Overcast
06.18	North section of Test pit 1	Overcast
06.19	Test pit 2. West section of hut wall	Sunny
06.20	Test pit 2. West section ï detail of hut wall	Sunny
06.21	Test pit 2. West section ï detail of Ctx 2.2 (collapsed wall)	Sunny

Site LS 07 Interpretation: Two phase shieling

Test Pit 1

Contexts

Context 1.1	A black friable soil supporting turf and overlying Feature 1.1 a paved surface.
Context 1.2	A very sticky black soil with 20% small stones. Underlies Feature 1.1 the paved surface.
Context 1.3	A black/brown greasy and very compacted mix of black and orange ash with many lumps and small flecks of charcoal. Removed in 5 80mm spits.
Context 1.4	A solid, orange, clay like and very gritty substrata. Local natural.

Features

Feature 1.1	Context 1.2	Slab surface (part) within Ctx 1.2
Feature 1.2	Context 1.3	Slab hearth (part) within spit 3 of Ctx 1.3

Finds

Find 1.1	Context 1.1	15 shards of green bottle glass (19th century)
Find 1.2	Context 1.2	Fragment of pot boiler
Find 1.3	Context 1.3	Fragment of pot boiler
Find 1.4	Context 1.3	Fragments of pot boiler

Samples

			Reason
Sample 1.1	Context 1.2	Charcoals	C.14
Sample 1.2	Context 1.3	(spit 1) Charcoals	C.14
Sample 1.3	Context 1.3	(spit 2) Charcoals	C.14
Sample 1.4	Context 1.3	(spit 3) Charcoals	C.14
Sample 1.5	Context 1.3	(spit 4) Charcoals	C.14
Sample 1.6	Context 1.3	(spit 5) Charcoals	C.14

Test Pit 2

Contexts

Context 2.1	A friable black loam supporting turf and overlying walls of structure.
Context 2.2	A very sticky black soil with no stones. Lies between boulders of structure wall.
Context 2.3	A solid, orange, clay like and very gritty substrata. Local natural.

Features

No features in test pit

Finds

No Finds

Samples

No Samples taken

Field Drawings

No.	Sheet	Scale	Section/Plan	Description
07.1	1	1:100	Plan	Site plan
07.2	1	1:20	Plan	Test pit 1 after removal of Ctx 1.1
07.3	1	1:20	Plan	Test pit 2 after removal of Ctx 2.1
07.4	1	1:20	Section	West face of test pit 2
07.5	1	1:20	Plan	TP.1 surface of spit 4 Ctx 3 showing hearth
07.6	1	1:20	Section	West face of Test pit 1

Digital photographs

Unless stated all scales are a 50cm rod in 10cm divisions or a 2 meter ranging pole in 50cm divisions

Photo	Description	Comments
07.1	Site from the South east	Overcast
07.2	Test pit 2 from the NW after removal of the turf	Overcast
07.3	As 07.2 but from the north east	Overcast
07.4	Test pit 1 from the south after removal of the turf	Overcast
07.5	As 07.4 but from the north	Overcast
07.6	Test pit 1 from the south showing the surface of Ctx 1.2	Overcast
07.7	Test pit 1 from above. Surface of spit 2 Ctx 1.3. S. to top	Sunny

07.8	NW section of test pit 2 from the NE	Sunny
07.9	As 07.8 better photo	Sunny
07.10	Test pit 1. Slab hearth on surface of spit 4 Ctx 1.3	Sunny

Site LS 08

Interpretation: Occupied site, possibly a smithy

Test Pit 1

Contexts

Context 1.1	A black friable organic soil supporting turf
Context 1.2	A well laid and tightly packed cobble floor with charcoal lumps lying between summits of cobbles
Context 1.3	A black ashy soil containing many large lumps of bog iron plus some small fragments of burnt bone
Context 1.4	Slightly reddened Karstic clay. Local natural

Features

No features in test pit

Finds

Find 1.1	Context 1.1	Iron runnel
Find 1.2	Context 1.1	Small piece of pumice
Find 1.3	Context 1.2	An iron concretion
Find 1.4	Context 1.3	Fragments of burnt bone

Samples

			Reason	Date @ 74.9%
Sample 1.1	Context 1.1	Charcoals	C.14	
Sample 1.2	Context 1.2	Charcoals	C.14	760 -890AD
Sample 1.3	Context 1.3	Charcoals	Environmental	
Sample 1.4	Context 1.3	Bulk soil	Environmental	
Sample 1.5	Context 1.3	10kg of iron ?slag	Analysis	

Test Pit 2

Contexts

Context 2.1	A black friable loam supporting the turf
Context 2.2	A greasy buff to orange clay which butts up to inside face of structure wall and overlies a part paved surface.
Context 2.3	A part paved ?occupation surface with a brown earth between slabs
Context 2.4	A compacted brown soil which underlies context 2.3 and runs under the structure wall. Possibly an old ground surface
Context 2.5	A yellow to orange Karstic clay. Local natural

Features

No features in test pit

Finds

No Finds

Samples

			Reason
Sample 2.1	Context 2.2	General collection of Charcoals	C.14
Sample 2.2	Context 2.3	Bulk soil	Environmental

Field drawings

No.	Sheet	Scale	Section/Plan	Description
08.1	1	1:100	Plan	Site Plan
08.2	1	1:20	Plan	Test pit 2 after removal of Ctx 2.1
08.3	1	1:20	Plan	Test pit 2 Surface of Ctx 2.3 + floor slabs
08.4	1	1:20	Plan	Test pit 1. Surface of Ctx 1.2
08.5	1	1:20	Section	Test pit 2. Section A-B through house wall
08.6	1	1:20	Section	Test pit 1.Sectio A-B Ctxôs 1.1 ï 1.3

Digital photographs

Unless stated all scales are a 50cm rod in 10cm divisions or a 2 meter ranging pole in 50cm divisions

Photo	Description	Comments
08.1	Test pit 2 from SW after removal of Ctx 2.1	Sunny
08.2	As 08.1 but from SE	Sunny
08.3	Test pit 1 and NE end of site. Steph. deturfing	Sunny
08.4	A random boulder in the heather 100 meters to east of site	Sunny
08.5	TP. 2 north end (inside structure) after removal of Ctx 2.2	Sunny
08.6	As 08.5 but different angle of shot	Sunny
08.7	Test pit 1 from south. Surface of Ctx 1.2	Overcast
08.8	Test pit 2 western section	Overcast
08.9	Test pit 1From the north. ½ of 1st spit of Ctx 1.3 removed	Overcast
08.10	As 08.9 but closer detail	Overcast
08.11	As 08.9 but from above +my feet	Overcast
08.12	Pile of hearth bases and iron slag from Ctx 1.3	Overcast

Site LS10 Interpretation: Round house

Test Pit 1

Contexts

Context 1.1	A black/brown friable soil supporting turf
Context 1.2	A buff brown compacted soil with 10% small stone content. Context contains charcoals, burnt bone, pottery, flint flakes and iron concretions. Context underlies slumping of turf wall of structure.
Context 1.3	Loose orange clay containing 25-30% small stone. Slumped wall.
Context 1.4	Very compact orange clay. Local natural
Context 1.5	A mixed ashy soil derived from wood and peat burning. Context lies in a shallow hollow in surface of Ctx 1.4. Context contains burnt bone, pottery and charcoal.

Features

Feature 1.1	A shallow cut into Ctx 1.4 which contains Ctx 1.5. ¼ of feature in test pit. Circa 100 ï 120 mm deep.
Feature 1.2	A small stake hole visible in Ctx 1.4 50mm diameter & 50mm deep. Underlies Ctx 1.2
Feature 1.3	A small stake hole visible in Ctx 1.4. 50mm diameter & 40mm deep. Underlies Ctx 1.5

Finds

Find 1.1	Context 1.1	Small flint flake
Find 1.2	Context 1.2	Small flint flake
Find 1.3	Context 1.3	Small flint flake
Find 1.4	Context 1.2	2 sherds of pottery
Find 1.5	Context 1.2	Small flint flake
Find 1.6	Context 1.2	Sherd of pottery
Find 1.7	Context 1.2	Sherd of pottery
Find 1.8	Context 1.2	Sherd of pottery
Find 1.9	Context 1.2	Small ferrous concretion
Find 1.10	Context 1.5	Fragments of burnt bone
Find 1.11	Context 1.5	Sherd of pottery
Find 1.12	Context 1.2	Small flint flake

Samples

				Reason Date @ 82.7%
Sample 1.1	Context 1.1	Charcoals	C.14	
Sample 1.2	Context 1.2	Charcoals	C.14	
Sample 1.3	Context 1.4	Charcoals	C.14	
Sample 1.4	Context 1.5	Charcoals	C.14	410 ï 350 BC

Field drawings

No.	Sheet	Scale	Section/Plan	Description
10.1	1	1:100	Plan	Site plan
10.2	1	1:20	Plan	TP.1 Surface of Ctxôs 1.2, 1.4 & 1.5
10.3	1	1:20	Section	TP.1 East face of test pit all contexts.

Digital photographs

Unless stated all scales are a 50cm rod in 10cm divisions or a 2 meter ranging pole in 50cm divisions

Photo	Description	Comments
10.1	General view of site cleared of bracken. From south	Sunny
10.2	General view of site with Steph as scale	Sunny
10.3	TP.1 from the east after removal of the turf	Overcast
10.4	TP.1 west end - turf wall of structure	Overcast
10.5	View north from the site	V. sunny
10.6	Relationship of turf wall to floor surface	Overcast
10.7	Section (NW) through turf wall of structure	Overcast
10.8	TP.1 from SW end	Overcast
10.9	TP.1, East end, Features 2 & 3 (Stake holes)	Overcast
10.10	Context 5 viewed from NW	Overcast
10.11	East end of TP.1 showing ash and char of Ctx. 1.5	Overcast
10.12	As 10.11	Overcast
10.13	Detail of Features 2 & 3 (Stake holes)	Overcast
10.14	AS 10.13 but stake holes empty	Overcast
10.15	Site viewed from the S after backfilling	Overcast
10.16	Site viewed from SW after backfilling	Overcast

Site LS11 Interpretation: Round house

Test Pit 1

Contexts

Context 1.1	Black fibrous soil containing 30% small stone. Supports turf
Context 1.2	Dark brown gritty soil containing charcoal lumps and flecks, lithics, burnt hazelnut shells and pot-boilers. Context lies over and around Feature 1.1
Context 1.3	Compacted orange brown ashy soil containing charcoal lumps, burnt bone and pot-boilers
Context 1.4	Buff yellow Karstic clay which is slightly reddened around Feature 1.2. Local natural
Context 1.5	Black and orange mix of wood ash and peat ash. Fill of Feature 1.2

Features

Feature 1.1	Granite slab hearth which underlies Ctx 1.1 and overlies Ctx 1.3
Feature 1.2	A shallow pit cut into Ctx 1.4 which has been lined with granite slabs and used as a fire pit.

Finds

Find 1.1	Context 1.1	Two small pieces of bog iron
Find 1.2	Context 1.1	Small flint flake
Find 1.3	Context 1.1	Small flint flake
Find 1.4	Context 1.1	Small flint flake
Find 1.5	Context 1.1	????
Find 1.6	Context 1.1	Pot-boiler fragment
Find 1.7	Context 1.2	Small flint flake
Find 1.8	Context 1.2	Small piece of bog iron
Find 1.9	Context 1.2	Small piece of burnt bone
Find 1.10	Context 1.2	Small flint flake
Find 1.11	Context 1.2	Small flint chunk
Find 1.12	Context 1.2	Small flint flake
Find 1.13	Context 1.2	Three small flint flakes
Find 1.14	Context 1.2	Fragments of bog iron
Find 1.15	Context 1.3	Four fragments of burnt bone
Find 1.16	Context 1.5	Six fragments of pot-boiler
Find 1.17	Context 1.5	Two pieces of bog iron

Samples

			Reason	Date @ 95.4%
Sample 1.1	Context 1.1	Charcoals	Environmental	
Sample 1.2	Context 1.1	Charcoals	Environmental	
Sample 1.3	Context 1.1	Hazelnut shells	C.14	
Sample 1.4	Context 1.2	Charcoals	C.14	
Sample 1.5	Context 1.2	Hazelnut shells	C.14	
Sample 1.6	Context 1.3	Charcoals	C.14	80AD -240AD
Sample 1.7	Context 1.5	Charcoals	C.14	
Sample 1.8	Context 1.5	Bulk soil	Environmental	

Test Pit 2

Contexts

Context 2.1	Black leafy loam supporting turf
Context 2.2	A semi-compacted orange brown soil (very clean)
Context 2.3	A loose brown earth used as the fill of the structures wall
Context 2.4	Very hard orange Karstic clay with 10% small stone inclusions. Local natural
Context 2.5	A compacted brown earth found only within feature 2.2 (post hole)

Features

Feature 2.1	A low earth bank sitting directly on the natural Karstic clay, faced in and out with granite stones. Wall of structure.
Feature 2.2	A post hole cut 182mm into the natural and filled with a brown earth. Post hole contains in situ packing stones set around a distinct post pipe 100mm in diameter.

Finds

Find 2.1	Context 2.2	Sherd of very coarse pottery

Samples

No samples taken

Field drawings

No.	Sheet	Scale	Section/Plan	Description
11.1	1	1:100	Plan	Site plan
11.2	1	1:10	Plan	TP.1 Feature 1.1 and surface of Ctx.1.3
11.3	1	1:20	Plan	TP.2 after removal of Ctx. 2.1
11.4	1	1:20	Plan	TP.2 after removal of Ctx. 2.2
11.5	1	1:20	Plan	TP.1 after removal of Ctx. 1.5
11.6	1	1:20	Section A - B	TP.1 north section all contexts
11.7	1	1:20	Section C - A	TP.1 west section all contexts
11.8	1	1:20	Section A - B	TP.2 south east section, all contexts
11.9	1	1:20	Section C - D	TP.2 Feature 2.1 (Post hole)

Digital photographs

Unless stated all scales are a 50cm rod in 10cm divisions or a 2 meter ranging pole in 50cm divisions

Photo	Description	Comments
11.1	Looking across the site from the south + Steph and Tom	Sunny
11.2	TP.1 from the south with Steph and Tom	Sunny
11.3	TP.1 from the SE after removal of Ctxôs 1.1 & 1.2	Sunny
11.4	As 11.3	Sunny
11.5	TP.2 from the NE (outside) after removal of Ctx. 2.1	Sunny
11.6	As 11.5	Sunny
11.7	Steph and Tom working on site	Sunny
11.8	As 11.5	Sunny
11.9	As 11.5	Overcast
11.10	TP.2 Feature 2.2 in the surface of Ctx. 2.3	Overcast
11.11	TP.2 inner face of structure wall	Overcast
11.12	TP.2 South end of SE section + Feature 2.2	Overcast
11.13	TP.2 As 11.12 but different exposure	Overcast
11.14	TP.1 from the south after removal of Ctx. 1.3	Overcast
11.15	TP. 1 north section	Overcast
11.16	TP.2 Section of Feature 2.2	Overcast

Site LS14 Interpretation: Round house

Test Pit 1

Contexts

Context 1.1	A black to brown fibrous peaty soil supporting turf
Context 1.2	A compacted buff/brown peaty soil containing charcoal lumps and flecks. Charcoal more obvious in western half of trench.
Context 1.3	A mottled grey/brown area of compressed ash containing charcoal flecks. Lies to the west side of Feature 1.1 a kerb of small stones set on edge.
Context 1.4	A grey to brown compacted clay with 50% very small stone. Local natural.

Features

Feature 1.1	Linear setting of stones set on edge running across the test pit from SW ï NE. Underlies Ctx 1.2. Lies on Ctx 1.4

Finds

No finds

Samples

			Reason
Sample 1.1	Context 1.2	Charcoal lumps	C.14
Sample 1.2	Context 1.2	Charcoal lumps	C.14
Sample 1.3	Context 1.2	General collection of charcoals	Environmental
Sample 1.4	Context 1.3	Bulk sample of context	Environmental
Sample 1.5	Context 1.3	Charcoals	C.14

Test pit 2

Contexts

Context 2.1	A fibrous peaty soil supporting turf and lying over structure wall.
Context 2.2	A grey gritty granite derived gravel derived from weathering of wall stones
Context 2.3	Mix of rock debris and grey soil used as fill of structure wall.
Context 2.4	Brown/black compacted soil. Underlies boundary wall abutting wall of site. Buried ground surface associated with circular structure.
Context 2.5	A grey to brown compacted clay with 50% gritty inclusions (Local natural).

Features

Feature 2.1	Wall of structure. Outer face large granite boulders. Inner face robbed away. Core is Context 2.3
Feature 2.2	Linear tumble of granite boulders aligned N ï S which overruns the west side of the circular structure. Circular structure appears to have been robbed to build this wall.

Finds

Find 2.1	Context 2.3	Fragment of pot boiler

Samples

			Reason
Sample 2.1	Context 2.3	Charcoals	C.14
Sample 2.2	Context 2.4	Bulk soil sample	Environmental
Sample 2.3	Context 2.4	Charcoals	C.14

Field drawings

No.	Sheet	Scale	Section/Plan	Description
14.1	1	1:100	Plan	Site plan
14.2	1	1:20	Plan	TP.2 Features 2.1 & 2.2 with Ctxôs 2.2 & 2.3
14.3	1	1:10	Plan	TP.1 Feature 1.1 (cobbled surface)
14.4	1	1:20	Plan	TP.2 As 14.2 but showing relationship of Feature 2.1 (structure wall) to Feature 2.2 (enclosure wall)
14.5	1	1:20	Section A-B	TP.2 See drawing 14.4 for location
14.6	1	1:10	Section A-B	TP.1 See drawing 14.3 for location

Digital photographs

Unless stated all scales are a 50cm rod in 10cm divisions or a 2 meter ranging pole in 50cm divisions

Photo	Description	Comments
14.1	TP.2 Junction of field wall to round house wall	Overcast
14.2	TP.2 As 14.1 but with field wall to right	Overcast
14.3	TP.2 As 14.1 but from E end of TP. (see drawing 14.2)	Overcast
14.4	TP.1 after a nights rain (nice reflection)	Overcast
14.5	Field wall running up to Structure from the south	Overcast
14.6	TP.1 after removal of Ctxôs 1.1 & 1.2	Overcast
14.7	As 14.6 but from the east	Overcast
14.8	Junction of field wall and structure wall showing Ctx 2.2	Overcast
14.9	As 14.8 but from above	Overcast
14.10	As 14.8 but standing on field wall	Overcast
14.11	Tom drawing cobble surface in TP.1	Overcast
14.12	TP.1 cobbled surface after removal of Ctx. 1.3	Sunny
14.13	TP.2 Relationship of field wall to structure wall.	Sunny
14.14	TP.2 Structure wall showing outer face and rubble core	Overcast
14.15	TP.2 Round house section	Overcast
14.16	TP.1 and site with Steph and Tom. Taken from the east	Overcast
14.17	As 14.16	Overcast

Site LS 20 Interpretation Structured clearance cairn

Test Pit 1

Contexts

Context 1.1	A brown and very loose fibrous soil containing bracken mulch
Context 1.2	A buff orange clay-like soil containing many bracken roots
Context 1.3	An orange Karstic clay, no bracken roots (local natural)

Features

No features in test pit

Finds

No Finds

Samples

No samples taken

Field drawings

No.	Sheet	Scale	Section/Plan	Description
20.1	1	1:100	Plan	Site Plan
20.2	1	1:20	Plan	Ctx 1.2 & 1.3 Surface
20.3	1	1:20	Section	West face of TP. 1

Digital Photographs

Unless stated all scales are a 50cm rod in 10cm divisions or a 2 meter ranging pole in 50cm divisions

Photo	Description	Comments
20.1	General view of site from the north (Scale = Steph)	Sunny
20.2	TP.1 from S. end after removal of Ctx 1.1	Sunny
20.3	As 20.2 but closer	Sunny
20.4	TP.1 from south end after removal of Ctx 1.2	Sunny
20.5	TP.1 from north end after completion.	Overcast, very cold and wet with occasional snow showers

Site LS 25

Interpretation: Revetted platform with evidence for occupation before and after construction.

Test Pit 1

Contexts

Context 1.1	A friable black soil supporting the turf
Context 1.2	A compacted buff-brown soil containing rounded stones and pottery,
Context 1.3	A buff-brown soil lying between packed stones. (80% 0f Ctx stones)
Context 1.4	A black greasy occupation horizon surrounding a slab hearth
Context 1.5	An orange gritty clay (Local natural)

Features

Feature 1.1	A well set slab hearth which extends beyond the trench to N. & NW

Finds

Find 1.1	Context 1.2	Pottery sherd
Find 1.2	Context 1.2	Pottery sherd
Find 1.3	Context 1.2	Pottery sherd
Find 1.4	Context 1.2	Pottery sherd
Find 1.5	Context 1.2	Pottery sherd
Find 1.6	Context 1.2	Pottery sherd
Find 1.7	Context 1.2	Pottery sherd
Find 1.8	Context 1.2	Pottery sherd
Find 1.9	Context 1.4	4 fragments of pot-boiler
Find 1.10	Context 1.4	Small fragments of burnt bone
Find 1.11	Context 1.4	Pot-boiler fragments

Samples

			Reason	Date
Sample 1.1	Context 1.1	Charcoals	C.14	
Sample 1.2	Context 1.2	Charcoals	C.14	
Sample 1.3	Context 1.4	Bulk soil	Environmental	
Sample 1.4	Context	Charcoals	C.14	

Test Pit 2

Contexts

Context 2.1	A friable black soil supporting the turf
Context 2.2	A greasy mix of buff-brown soil, pot-boiler fragments and pottery sherds with much small charcoal mixed in. (?midden)
Context 2.3	A mix of small and large stones with a brown soil between. Context runs under the boulder revetment of the platform.
Context 2.4	Context is a compacted buff and brown soil lying on a well laid surface of closely set stones.
Context 2.5	A very solid grey clay lying amongst rounded glacial stones (natural)

Context 2.6	A loose brown soil lying between tightly packed stones (90% stones)
Context 2.7	A mix of black and orange ashy soil with little stone present (5%)
Context 2.8	Context is a friable brown soil lying within/fill of Feature 2.2 (Post hole
Context 2.9	A compact gritty orange clay (local natural)

Features

Feature 2.1	A well set wedge of stone support the front of the boulder revetment
Feature 2.2	A slab lined pit or post hole lying part in the test pit within Ctx 2.7

Finds

Find 2.1	Context 2.2	3 sherds of pottery
Find 2.2	Context 2.2	Fragment of pot-boiler
Find 2.3	Context 2.2	5 pot-boiler fragments
Find 2.4	Context 2.2	3 pot-boiler fragments
Find 2.5	Context 2.3	Flake of fine grained stone (knife)
Find 2.6	Context 2.3	Small sherd of pottery
Find 2.7	Context 2.4	Small sherd of pottery
Find 2.8	Context 2.4	Sherd of pottery
Find 2.9	Context 2.4	3 sherds of pottery
Find 2.10	Context 2.4	7 small sherds of pottery
Find 2.11	Context 2.7	Pebble tool (hammer and grinder)
Find 2.12	Context 2.8	Retouched lithic on bloodstone

Samples

			Reason	Date @ 95.4%
Sample 2.1	Context 2.1	Charcoals	C.14	
Sample 2.2	Context 2.2	Charcoals	C.14	
Sample 2.3	Context 2.3	Bulk soil	Environmental	
Sample 2.4	Context 2.3	Charcoals	C.14	
Sample 2.5	Context 2.5	Charcoals	C.14	
Sample 2.6	Context 2.4	Charcoals	C.14	
Sample 2.7	Context 2.6	Charcoals	C.14	
Sample 2.8	Context 2.7	Charcoals	C.14	
Sample 2.9	Context 2.7	Charcoals	C.14	1000 ï 840BC
Sample 2.10	Context 2.7	Bulk soil	Environmental	

Field drawings

No.	Sheet	Scale	Section/Plan	Description
25.1	1	1:100	Plan	Site plan
25.2	1	1:20	Plan	TP.1 Surface of Context 1.3
25.3	1	1:20	Plan	TP.2 Surface of contexts 2.2 and 2.4
25.4	1	1:20	Plan	TP.2 Surface of context 2.7
25.5	1	1:20	Plan	TP.1 Surface of context 1.4
25.6	1	1:20	Section A-B	TP.1 North face of test pit
25.7	1	1:20	Section A-B	TP.2 North face of test pit
25.8	1	1:20	Plan	TP.2 feature 2.2 within Ctx. 2.7

Digital photographs

Unless stated all scales are a 50cm rod in 10cm divisions or a 2 meter ranging pole in 50cm divisions

Photo	Description	Comments
25.1	General view of the site from the NW (Scale is Steph)	Overcast
25.2	SE end of TP.2 showing surface of Ctx 2.2	Overcast
25.3	As 25.2 but closer to subject	Overcast
25.4	SE end of TP.2 showing Feature 2.1	Sunny
25.5	NW end of TP.2 showing surface of Ctx 2.4	Sunny
25.6	General view of TP.2 at Photo 25.5 stage	Sunny
25.7	NW end of TP.2 showing surface of Ctx. 2.6	Overcast
25.8	NW end of TP.2 showing surface of Ctx. 2.7	Overcast
25.9	As 25.8 but better shot	Flash
25.10	As 25.8 but closer to subject	Flash
25.11	As 25.8 but taken from the SE	Overcast
25.12	TP.1 surface of Ctx. 1.3 from above	Overcast
25.13	As 25.12	Overcast
25.14	TP.1 Showing surface of Ctx. 1.4 from above	Overcast
25.15	NW end of TP.2 after partial removal of Ctx 2.7 revealing Feature 2.2	Sunny
25.16	As 25.15	Sunny
25.17	As 25.15 but close to subject	Sunny
25.18	As 25.15 but from the SW	Sunny
25.19	As 25.15 but from the NE	Sunny
25.20	TP.1 down to natural	Sunny
25.21	As 25.20 but from the south	Sunny
25.22	NW end of TP.2 as 25.15 through 1 meter grid	Overcast

Site LS 28

Interpretation: Site not occupied - some other function

Test Pit 1

Contexts

Context 1.1	A brown to yellow fibrous and loose peat (very wet)
Context 1.2	A grey/blue glutinous clay with small stone inclusions (Glacial natural)
Context 1.3	Compacted fine angular gravel, dark brown in colour. (Glacial natural)

Features

No features in test pit

Finds

Find 1.1	Context 1.2	2 fragments of pot boiler

Samples

No samples taken

Test Pit 2

Contexts

Context 2.1	A dark brown friable earth supporting turf
Context 2.2	An fine gritty orange brown soil containing irregular unweathered fragments of sandy limestone
Context 2.3	A brown soil lying between boulders of structure wall
Context 2.4	A very wet brown soil inside structure wall
Context 2.5	A layer of compacted cobbles with fine orange brown silt between.
Context 2.6	A layer of compacted cobbles with fine orange brown silty clay between.
Context 2.7	An orange and blue clay (local natural)

Features

No features in test pit

Finds

Find 2.1	Context 2.1	4 fragments of possible pot boiler
Find 2.2	Context 2.6	4 fragments of possible pot boiler
Find 2.3	Context 2.5	1 fragment of pot boiler

Samples

			Reason
Sample 2.1	Context 2.2	Charcoals	C.14
Sample 2.2	Context 2.4	Charcoals	C.14

Field drawings

No.	Sheet	Scale	Section/Plan	Description
28.1	1	1:100	Plan	Site plan
28.2	1	1:20	Plan	TP.1 Location of section
28.3	1	1:20	Plan	TP.2 after removal of Ctx. 2.1
28.4	1	1:20	Section	East face of TP.2
28.5	1	1:20	Section	NE face of TP.1

Digital photographs

Unless stated all scales are a 50cm rod in 10cm divisions or a 2 meter ranging pole in 50cm divisions

Photo	Description	Comments
28.1	North east section of TP.1	Very sunny
28.2	South end of TP.2. Outer face of structure wall	Overcast
28.3	TP.2 East section through structure wall	Overcast
28.4	TP.2 Ctxôs 2.3, 2.6 & 2.7 (section). No scale	Overcast
28.5	General view of the site from the west	Overcast

28.6	General view of TP.2 from NW before backfilling	Overcast

Site LS 32 Interpretation: Round house

Test Pit 1

Contexts

Context 1.1	A very wet, brown fibrous peat supporting heather
Context 1.2	A dark brown fibrous loam (?buried old ground surface)
Context 1.3	An accumulation of buff to orange fine clay-like silts
Context 1.4	A whitish grey fine ash lying in a depression in the SE corner of TP.
Context 1.5	A compacted, orange Karstic clay (local natural)

Features

Feature 1.1	A shallow depression in the SE corner of the test pit. Underlies Ctx 1.3 and cuts Ctx 1.5. Filled by Ctx 1.4

Finds

No finds

Samples

			Reason
Sample 1.1	Context 1.1	Charcoals	C.14
Sample 1.2	Context 1.4	Bulk ash sample	Analysis
Sample 1.3	Context 1.5	Charcoal from surface of context	C.14

Test Pit 2

Contexts

Context 2.1	Black friable loam supporting the turf
Context 2.2	Orange/red clay. Re-deposited natural used to fill core of wall.
Context 2.3	Red to orange compacted clay. (local natural)

Features

Feature 2.1	Wall of structure

Finds

No finds

Samples

No samples taken

Field drawings

No.	Sheet	Scale	Section/Plan	Description
32.1	1	1:100	Plan	Site plan
32.2	1	1:20	Section A-B	TP.1 (see drawing 32.3 for location of section
32.3	1	1:20	Plan	TP.1 surface of Ctx. 1.5 + Feature 1.1
32.4	1	1.20	Plan	TP.2 after removal of Ctx. 2.1
32.5	1	1:20	Section A-B	TP.2 section through wall of structure
32.6	1	1:20	Section C-D	TP.1 south east section of TP.

Digital photographs

Unless stated all scales are a 50cm rod in 10cm divisions or a 2 meter ranging pole in 50cm divisions

Photo		
32.1	Kath excavating TP.1 No scale	Overcast
32.2	TP.1 Feature 1.1 seen in surface of Ctx 1.5	Overcast
32.3	TP.2 viewed from the W (inside) looking over structure wall	Overcast
32.4	TP.2 remains of structure wall viewed from the south	Overcast
32.5	TP.1 SE section viewed from the NW	Overcast

Site LS33 Interpretation: Possible early (Neolithic) structure

Test Pit 1

Contexts

Context 1.1	Waterlogged living sphagnum moss
Context 1.2	Compressed dead sphagnum moss
Context 1.3	A red to brown greasy ashy soil containing lumps of charcoal
Context 1.4	Very compact orange Karstic clay (Local natural)

Features

No features in test pit

Finds

No Finds

Samples

			Reason
Sample 1.1	Context 1.2	Bulk soil from old ground surface	Environmental
Sample 1.2	Context 1.2	Charcoals	C.14

Test Pit 2

Contexts

Context 2.1	Waterlogged living sphagnum moss
Context 2.2	Compressed dead sphagnum moss
Context 2.3	Red to brown greasy ashy soil containing flint flakes and charcoals
Context 2.4	Compressed dead sphagnum moss
Context 2.5	A waterlogged compressed black/brown soil lying outside structure
Context 2.6	Very compact orange Karstic clay (Local natural).

Features

Feature 2.1	Wall of structure

Finds

Find 2.1	Context 2.2	Fragment of pot boiler
Find 2.2	Context 2.3	Small flint flake
Find 2.3	Context 2.3	Small flint flake
Find 2.4	Context 2.3	Fragment of pot boiler

Samples

			Reason
Sample 2.1	Context 2.2	Charcoals	C.14
Sample 2.2	Context 2.3	Bulk soil	Environmental
Sample 2.3	Context 2.3	Charcoals	C.14

Field drawings

No.	Sheet	Scale	Section/Plan	Description
33.1	1	1:100	Plan	Site plan
33.2	1	1:20	Plan	TP.2 surface of Ctx. 2.3
33.3	1	1:20	Section	TP.1 NW section
33.4	1	1:20	Section	TP.2 NW section
No	plan	of	TP.1 because	totally empty test pit

Digital photographs

Unless stated all scales are a 50cm rod in 10cm divisions or a 2 meter ranging pole in 50cm divisions

Photo	Description	Comments
33.1	TP.2 from the S end showing Ctx. 2.3 & remains of structure wall	Overcast
33.2	TP.2 Detail of surface of Ctx. 2.3	Overcast
33.3	TP.2 As 33.2 but drier surface = less reflection	Overcast
33.4	TP.2 Part of NW section of TP	Overcast
33.5	TP.2 General view after overnight rain	Overcast
33.6	TP.1 NW section of TP. (Very wet indeed)	Overcast
33.7	Steph, Jen, Sue & Maxine recording TP.1 No scale	Overcast
33.8	TP.2 general view of NW section	Overcast

Site LS34 Interpretation: Possible early (Neolithic) structure

Test Pit 1

Contexts

Context 1.1	Pale brown fibrous peat with no stone at all, (Standing in water)
Context 1.2	Black brown fibrous peat, compressed, no stone at all. Very wet.
Context 1.3	A very fine silty clay, fawn to yellow in colour, occasional stones.
Context 1.4	A very solid orange clay with small to medium stones.(local natural)

Features

No features in test pit

Finds

No Finds

Samples

No Samples taken

Test Pit 2

Contexts

Context 2.1	A black to brown fibrous peat matt
Context 2.2	Orange to brown compacted rubble 80% stone 20% fine orange clay
Context 2.3	Orange to brown compacted rubble 80% stone 20% fine orange clay
Context 2.4	A fine orange and black ash containing charcoal lumps. Fill of F. 2.1
Context 2.5	A fine orange and black ash containing charcoal lumps. Fill of F. 2.2
Context 2.6	A very solid orange clay with small to medium stones.(local natural)

Features

Feature 2.1	A shallow scoop cut in surface of Ctx 2.6. Contains Ctx 2.4
Feature 2.2	A shallow scoop cut in surface of Ctx 2.6. Contains Ctx 2.5

Finds

Find 2.1	Context 2.2	A fragment of polished stone axe head

Samples

			Reason	Date @ 95.4%
Sample 2.1	Context 2.2	Charcoals	C.14	
Sample 2.2	Context 2.5	Charcoals	C.14	1010 -840BC

Field drawings

No.	Sheet	Scale	Section/Plan	Description
34.1	1	1:100	Plan	Site plan
34.2	1	1:20	Plan	TP.2 relationship of structure wall to Features 2.1 & 2.2
34.3	1	1:20	Section A-B	Southern section. TP.2
34.4	1	1:20	Section C-D	Eastern section. TP.2
34.5	1	1:20	Plan	TP.1 surface of Cxt.1.4 + random stones from Ctx 1.3
34.6	1	1:20	Section	North east section. TP.1
34.7	1	1:100	Profile	East to west across the site showing current water table

Digital photographs

Unless stated all scales are a 50cm rod in 10cm divisions or a 2 meter ranging pole in 50cm divisions

Photo	Description	Comments
34.1	TP.2 Feature 2.1 visible in surface of Ctx. 2.6 Scale = ½ of	2 m pole
34.2	TP.2 Feature 2.2 visible in surface of Ctx. 2.6	Overcast
34.3	South section. TP.2 from the north	Overcast
34.4	TP.2 detail of structure wall in Southern section	Overcast
34.5	TP.2 Detail of east end of TP showing feature 2.2	Overcast
34.6	TP.1 Surface of Ctx 1.4 with random stones from Ctx 1.3	Overcast
34.7	TP.1 north eastern section. (Drawing 34.6	Overcast
34.8	As 34.7 but better photo	Overcast

Site LS36 Interpretation: Artificial platform

Test Pit 1

Contexts

Context 1.1	A mix of local natural and a brown loamy soil containing charcoals
Context 1.2	A very solid orange clay with small to medium stones.(local natural)

Features

No features in test pit

Finds

Find 1.1	Context 1.1	Small flint flake
Find 1.2	Context 1.1	Pebble rubber

Samples

			Reason
Sample 1.1	Context 1.1	Charcoals	C.14

Test Pit 2

Contexts

Context 2.1	A mix of local natural and a brown loamy soil containing charcoals.
Context 2.2	A friable brown loam with 30% stone content lying on natural
Context 2.3	An loose orange clayey soil with 60% stone (re-deposited natural)
Context 2.4	Very compact orange clay with 50% stone content. (Local natural)

Features

No features in test pit

Finds

Find 2.1	Context 2.1	Small flint flake
Find 2.2	Context 2.2	Quartz flake
Find 2.3	Context 2.2	Small flint flake

Samples

No samples taken

Field drawings

No.	Sheet	Scale	Section/Plan	Description
36.1	1	1:100	Plan	Site plan
36.2	1	1:10	Section A-B	South side of TP.1
36.3	1	1:20	Plan	TP.2 surface of Ctxôs 2.2 & 2.3
36.4	1	1:10	Section A-B	South west side of TP.2

Digital photographs

Unless stated all scales are a 50cm rod in 10cm divisions or a 2 meter ranging pole in 50cm divisions

Photo	Description	Comments
36.1	TP.1 after removal of Ctx 1.1 showing natural + sounding	Very sunny
36.2	TP.2 from NW end after removal of Ctxôs 2.1, 2.2 & 2.3	Very sunny
36.3	As 36.2 but from NE	Very sunny
36.4	As 36.2 but from SE	Very sunny
36.5	TP.2 NE section (drawing 36.4)	Overcast
36.6	As 36.5	Overcast

Site LS 41 Interpretation: Round house with earlier features present.

Test Pit 1

Contexts

Context 1.1	A very wet claggy loam with 30% stone content. Supports turf.
Context 1.2	A mass of compact cobbles with a dark brown silty soil between.
Context 1.3	A compacted greasy black/brown ash containing charcoal lumps & small broken stones (80%)
Context 1.4	A compacted grey clay like soil containing charcoal flecks
Context 1.5	A mix of wood ash and charcoal with some orange peat ash present plus burnt stones
Context 1.6	Very compact orange clay with 5% stone content. (Local natural)

Features

No features in test pit

Finds

Find 1.1	Context 1.2	Fragment of pot boiler

Samples

			Reason
Sample 1.1	Context 1.3	Charcoals	C.14
Sample 1.2	Context 1.4	?Burnt bone	Identification
Sample 1.3	Context 1.5	Charcoals	C.14

Test Pit 2

Contexts

Context 2.1	A black friable loam supporting turf
Context 2.2	Brown crumbly clay like soil with75% stone content. Body of wall.
Context 2.3	A black greasy ash, very compacted, containing many smears of charcoal and pieces of burnt stone.
Context 2.4	A dark brown compacted soil. Old ground surface below wall
Context 2.5	A black and orange greasy ash with charcoal flecks and burnt bone. Many fragments of burnt stone present.
Context 2.6	Very compact orange clay with 5% stone content. (Local natural) upper 10mm stained dark by Ctx 2.5

Features

Feature 2.1	A setting of thin stone slabs in a dished hollow. Abuts the inner face of the Structure wall. Lies over Feature 2.2 (?hearth)
Feature 2.2	A level setting of limestone slabs. Feature pre-dates the house wall

Finds

No finds

Samples

			Reason
Sample 2.1	Context 2.3	Bulk soil	Environmental
Sample 2.2	Context 2.4	Bulk soil	Environmental
Sample 2.3	Context 2.4	Charcoals	C.14
Sample 2.4	Context 2.5	Bulk soil	Environmental
Sample 2.5	Context 2.5	Charcoals	C.14

Field drawings

No.	Sheet	Scale	Section/Plan	Description
41.1	1	1:100	Plan	Site plan
41.2	1	1:20	Plan	TP.1 Surface of Ctx. 1.2
41.3	1	1:20	Plan	TP.2 Surface of Ctx. 2.2
41.4	1	1:20	Plan	TP.1 Surface of Ctx. 1.3
41.5	1	1:20	Section	TP.2 North west face
41.6	1	1:20	Plan	TP.2 Surface of Ctx 2.5 and Feature 2.2
41.7	1	1:20	Section	TP.1 South west face
41.8	1	1:20	Plan	TP.2 Paving slabs in/under Ctx. 2.5

Digital Photographs

Unless stated all scales are a 50cm rod in 10cm divisions or a 2 meter ranging pole in 50cm divisions

Photo	Description	Comments
41.1	Site from the east	Sunny
41.2	TP.1 after removal of Ctx. 1.1 from the east	Hazy sun
41.3	TP.2 NE end, after removal of Ctx. 2.1 revealing Feature 2.1	Hazy sun
41.4	TP.2 SW end, taken from the NW showing structure wall after removal of Ctx. 2.1	Overcast
41.5	As 41.4 but NE end taken from NW	Overcast
41.6	TP.2 taken from outside structure (SW)	Sunny
41.7	TP.2 NE end taken from NW showing Feature 2.1	Sunny
41.8	TP.1 from NW showing surface of Ctx 1.3	Sunny
41.9	As 41.8 but from above	Sunny
41.10	TP.2 detail of Feature 2.1 against structure wall	Sunny
41.11	TP.2 Detail of Feature 2.2 (under Feature 2.1)	Overcast
41.12	TP.2 Slot cut through structure wall for section	Very sunny
41.13	TP.1 SW section (Drawing 41.7)	Very sunny
41.14	TP.1 As 41.13 but better shot	Very sunny
41.15	TP.2 Slot cut through structure wall showing ash surface (Ctx.2.5) running under wall	Sunny
41.16	TP.2 NW section through structure wall	Sunny

Site 43 Interpretation: Shieling

Test pit 1

Contexts

Context 1.1	A black to brown friable soil supporting the turf
Context 1.2	A buff/brown creamy soil containing char flecks and bottle glass
Context 1.3	A dark brown sticky loam containing 10% small stones
Context 1.4	A mix of orange natural and brown soil with 20% stone
Context 1.5	Compacted orange clay with small gritty stone content (20%)

Features

No features in test pit

Finds

Find 1.1	Context 1.1	Shard of green bottle glass
Find 1.2	Context 1.2	Shard of green bottle glass

Samples

Sample 1.1	Context 1.1	General collection of charcoals	C.14
Sample 1.2	Context 1.2	General collection of charcoals	C.14

Field drawings

No.	Sheet	Scale	Section/Plan	Description
43.1	1	1:100	Plan	Site plan
43.2	1	1:20	Plan	Surface of Ctx. 1.5
43.3	1	1:20	Section	NW face of the Test pit

Digital photographs

Unless stated all scales are a 50cm rod in 10cm divisions or a 2 meter ranging pole in 50cm divisions

Photo	Description	Comment
43.1	General view of the site from the NE	V. sunny
43.2	As 43.1 but closer to subject	V. sunny
43.3	TP.1 Surface of Ctx 1.5	Overcast
43.4	As 43.3 but taken from the SW end	Weak sun
43.5	TP.1 NW section of the Test pit	Overcast

Site LS 64 Interpretation: Round house

Test Pit 1

Contexts

Context 1.1	Black organic soil supporting the turf
Context 1.2	A yellow brown slightly clayey soil
Context 1.3	A dark brown fine silty soil containing charcoals and pot boiler frags
Context 1.4	A black, gritty char rich soil. Fill of feature 1.1
Context 1.5	A grey to buff gritty clay lying amongst limestone bedrock (natural)

Features

Feature 1.1	A shallow scoop cut into Ctx 1.5 with stone slab lining. Evidence of intense heat. (?Hearth)

Finds

Find 1.1	Context 1.1	Sherd of decorated 19th C. cream stoneware
Find 1.2	Context 1.1	Fragment of pot boiler
Find 1.3	Context 1.1	Two small sherds coarse ware pottery
Find 1.4	Context 1.1	Sherd of white under-glaze 19th C. pottery
Find 1.5	Context 1.1	Small iron concretion
Find 1.6	Context 1.1	Small sherd of black coarse ware pottery
Find 1.7	Context 1.1	Sherd of black coarse ware pottery
Find 1.8	Context 1.1	Small piece of pumice
Find 1.9	Context 1.2	Fragment of pebble pot boiler
Find 1.10	Context 1.4	Fragment of ?clay pipe stem18mm long (?bead)

Samples

			Reason
Sample 1.1	Context 1.1	Charcoals	C.14
Sample 1.2	Context 1.2	Burnt hazelnut shell	C.14
Sample 1.3	Context 1.3	Burnt bone	Identification
Sample 1.4	Context 1.3	Bulk soil	Environmental
Sample 1.5	Context 1.3	Stone chips	Identification
Sample 1.6	Context 1.4	Bulk soil	Environmental

Test Pit 2

Contexts

Context 2.1	Black organic soil supporting the turf
Context 2.2	Cobbled ?floor sitting on Ctx 2.6 with a brown gritty soil between
Context 2.3	An orange/brown gritty clay-like soil. Collapsed core of house wall
Context 2.4	An orange brown gritty clay-like soil. Core of house wall.
Context 2.5	A compacted brown soil sealed under hut wall. Old ground surface.
Context 2.6	A compact yellow to orange clay. Local natural.

Features

No features in test pit

Finds

No finds

Samples

Sample 2.1	Context 2.5	Bulk soil	Environmental

Field drawings

No.	Sheet	Scale	Section/Plan	Description
64.1	1	1:100	Plan	Site plan
64.2	2	1:10	Plan	TP.2 Surface of Ctxôs 2, 3 and 4
64.3	2	1:10	Section	SE side of TP.2
64.4	2	1:10	Plan	TP.2 position of founds of round house wall
64.5	3	1:10	Plan	TP.1 Showing surface of context 1.4
64.6	3	1:10	Plan	TP.1 After removal of Ctx. 4 revealing Feature 1.1
64.7	3	1:10	Section	TP.1 North section

Digital photographs

Unless stated all scales are a 50cm rod in 10cm divisions or a 2 meter ranging pole in 50cm divisions

Photo	Description	Comments
64.1	General view of the site from the NE + Billy	Overcast
64.2	TP.2 after removal of Ctx. 2.1	Sunny
64.3	TP.2 from the NW with round house wall sectioned	Sunny
64.4	As 64.3 but taken from above with my shadow in shot	Sunny
64.5	As 64.4	Sunny
64.6	TP.1 showing the surface of Ctxôs 1.4 & 1.5	Sunny
64.7	TP.1 after the removal of Ctx. 1.4	Hazy sun
64.8	TP.1 N section	Sunny
64.9	TP.2 from the SW	Overcast
64.10	As 64.9	Hazy sun

Site LS 66 Interpretation: Round house

Test pit 1

Contexts

Context 1.1	A black friable soil supporting the turf. No stone
Context 1.2	A loose brown soil containing 50% large stones.
Context 1.3	A very compact layer of small angular stones (80%) with a compacted brown soil between stones
Context 1.4	A very solid orange clay with gritty gravel inclusions (Local natural)

Features

Feature 1.1	A small circular deposit of wood and peat ash in W. corner of TP.
Feature 1.2	A small circular deposit of char and wood ash in E. corner of TP.

Finds

Find 1.1	Context 1.2	Small sherd of pottery
Find 1.2	Context 1.3	Small fragments of burnt bone

Samples

Sample 1.1	Context 1.2	Charcoals	C.14
Sample 1.2	Context 1.2	Carbonised hazelnut shell	C.14
Sample 1.3	Context 1.3	Charcoals	C.14

Test pit 2

Contexts

Context 2.1	A black friable soil supporting the turf. No stone
Context 2.2	A compacted dark brown soil containing 50% large stones
Context 2.3	A loose brown soil lying between stones filling the core of the round house wall. 80% stones
Context 2.4	A semi-compacted orange-brown soil lying outside the RH wall
Context 2.5	A very compact layer of angular stones with a brown soil between
Context 2.6	A black gritty soil sealed under Ctx. 2.5 (Fill of Feature 2.1)
Context 2.7	A very compact layer of small stones and broken pebbles (90%)
Context 2.8	A very solid orange clay with small stones and gravel inclusions

Features

Feature 2.1	A well cut post hole cut through Ctx. 2.7 into Ctx. 2.8 Measures 250mm in diameter by 230mm deep. Contains packing stones

Finds

Find 2.1	Context 2.2	Fragment of pot-boiler
Find 2.2	Context 2.4	Quern fragment (?rotary)

Samples

			Reason
Sample 2.1	Context 2.2	Charcoals	C.14
Sample 2.2	Context 2.3	Charcoals	C.14

Test pit 3 To test the relationship of the 18/19th C. house to the round house

Contexts

Context 3.1	A friable black soil supporting the turf
Context 3.2	A loose brown soil containing many stones (60%) 18th/19th C. house wall sites on this context
Context 3.3	A thin layer of small stones and broken pebble with a black/brown soil between. Char flecks on surface of context
Context 3.4	A compacted brown soil with some large stones present. No char.
Context 3.5	Very solid orange clay. (Local natural)

Features

No features in test pit

Finds

No finds

Samples

No samples taken

Field drawings

No.	Sheet	Scale	Section/Plan	Description
66.1	1	1:100	Plan	Site plan
66.2	1	1:20	Plan	TP.2 Surface of Ctxôs 2.3, 2.4 & 2.5
66.3	1	1:20	Plan	TP.1 Surface of Ctx. 1.3 & Features 1.1 & 1.2
66.4	1	1:20	Plan	TP.2 Ctx 2.7 and Feature 2.1
66.5	1	1:20	Section A-B	NW side of TP.2
66.6	1	1:10	Section C-D	Feature 2.1
66.7	1	1:20	Section A-B	SW side of TP.1
66.8	1	1:20	Section Elev.	Face and founds of wall of 18th/19th C. house

Digital photographs

Unless stated all scales are a 50cm rod in 10cm divisions or a 2 meter ranging pole in 50cm divisions

Photo	Description	Comments
66.1	General view of the site from the SE with Steph	Overcast
66.2	As 66.1 but closer to subject	Overcast
66.3	TP.2 Surface of Ctx. 2.3	Overcast
66.4	As 66.3 but taken from the NW	Sunny
66.5	As 66.3 but taken from above	Sunny
66.6	TP.1 Surface of Ctx. 1.2	Weak sun
66.7	TP.2 showing surface of Ctx. 2.5	Overcast
66.8	TP.2 as 66.7 but more detail;	Overcast
66.9	TP.1 Showing surface of Ctx. 1.3 with Features 1.1 & 1.2	Overcast
66.10	TP.1 as 66.9	Flash

66.11	TP.2 first sight of Feature 2.1 in Ctx. 2.7	Weak sun
66.12	TP.2 Feature 2.1 (post hole) excavated	Weak sun
66.13	As 66.12 but from NW	Weak sun
66.14	As 66.13	Flash
66.15	As 66.13	Weak sun
66.16	TP.2 NW section of test pit	Weak sun
66.17	TP.1 Surface of Ctx. 1.4	Weak sun
66.18	TP.3 Inner face of 18/19th C. house wall	Weak sun
66.19	As 66.18 but closer to subject	Overcast

Site LS 81

Interpretation**:** Natural feature used as stone dump

Test Pit 1

Contexts

Context 1.1	Black organic soil supporting the turf
Context 1.2	Grey/black soil
Context 1.3	A yellow to orange gritty clay. Local natural

Features

Feature 1.1	Shallow depression in surface of Ctx 1.3. (?natural)

Finds

Find 1.1	Context 1.1	Honey coloured flint flake

Samples

No samples taken

Test Pit 2

Contexts

Context 2.1	Black organic soil supporting turf
Context 2.2	Black friable soil.
Context 2.3	Orange/brown silty clay-like soil with 40% stone content
Context 2.4	Heap of stones with orange/brown soil between. (Clearance cairn)

Features

No features in test pit

Finds

No finds

Samples

No samples taken

Field drawings

No.	Sheet	Scale	Section/Plan	Description
81.1	1	1:100	Plan	Site plan
81.2	1	1:10	Plan	Test pit 1 after removal of Ctx.1.1
81.3	1	1:20	Plan	Test pit 2 after removal of Ctx. 2.1
81.4	1	1:10	Section A-B	Test pit 1, S. section
81.5	1	1:20	Section A-B	Test pit 2, NW section

Digital photographs

Unless stated all scales are a 50cm rod in 10cm divisions or a 2 meter ranging pole in 50cm divisions

Photo	Description	Comments
81.1	TP.2 N. end taken from the west after removal of Ctx 2.1	Sunny
81.2	As 81.1 but taken from the north	Sunny
81.3	As 81.1 but taken from the south	Sunny
81.4	TP.1 After removal of Ctx. 1.1	Sunny
81.5	TP.1 south section A-B	Sunny
81.6	TP.2 Round house wall is natural outcrop!	Sunny
81.7	TP.1 down to natural	Sunny

Site LS88 Interpretation: Round house

Test Pit 1

Contexts

Context 1.1	A black crumbly soil with no stone supporting turf
Context 1.2	A compacted layer of burnt stone and fragments of pot boiler with a black gritty char rich soil between. Surrounds a paved hearth
Context 1.3	Yellow to fawn gritty clay with 40% stone content. Local natural

Features

Feature 1.1	A well-made granite slab hearth surrounded by Ctx 1.2. On Ctx 1.3

Finds

Find 1.1	Context 1.1	Small flint flake
Find 1.2	Context 1.1	Small flint flake
Find 1.3	Context 1.1	3 x burnt flint flakes
Find 1.4	Context 1.2	Unusual stone chip
Find 1.5	Context 1.2	2 x flint chips (Debitage)

Samples

			Reason	Date @ 93%
Sample 1.1	Context 1.1	Charcoals	C.14	
Sample 1.2	Context 1.1	Burnt hazelnut shells	C.14	
Sample 1.3	Context 1.2	Burnt hazelnut shells	C.14	1205 ï 1280AD
Sample 1.4	Context 1.2	Burnt bone fragment	What is it?	

Test Pit 2

Contexts

Context 2.1	A black crumbly soil with no stone supporting turf
Context 2.2	A compacted layer of burnt stone and fragments of pot boiler with a black gritty char rich soil between.
Context 2.3	A red to brown Clay-like soil with no stone content. Fill of round house wall
Context 2.4	Crumbly orange soil lying under turf out-with round house wall
Context 2.5	A brown and orange mix of local natural and char rich soil of Ctx 2.2
Context 2.6	Yellow to fawn gritty clay with 40% stone content. Local natural

Features

No features in test pit

Finds

Find 2.1	Context 2.1	Fragment of pebble pot-boiler
Find 2.2	Context 2.1	Fragment of pebble pot-boiler
Find 2.3	Context 2.1/2	Small sherd of pottery found at boundary of contexts
Find 2.4	Context 2.4	Unusual stone flake

Samples

No samples taken

Test Pit 3 To investigate a very obvious depression just outside the round house.

Contexts

Context 3.1	A brown crumbly loam supporting the turf
Context 3.2	Compacted charcoals lying in a pit cut into Ctx 3.3
Context 3.3	Red to orange undisturbed Karstic clay. Local natural

Features

Feature 3.1	A well-defined pit cut into Ctx 3.3 measuring 800mm diameter by 100mm deep. Sides and base of pit heat reddened. Contains Ctx 3.2

Finds

No finds

Samples

			Reason
Sample 3.1	Context 3.2	Bulk charcoals	C.14 and environmental

Field drawings

No.	Sheet	Scale	Section/Plan	Description
88.1	1	1:10	Plan	TP 1 Hearth slabs and surface of Ctx. 1.2
88.2	1	1:10	Section	TP.1 West section of Test pit
88.3	1	1:10	Section	TP.2 SE section of Test pit
88.4	1	1:10	Plan	TP.3 surface of contexts 3.2 & 3.3
88.5	1	1:10	Section A-B	TP.3 NW face of test pit
88.6	1	1:10	Section C-D	TP.3 NE face of Ctxôs 3.1 & 3.2
88.7	2	1;100	Plan	Site plan (surveyed 1989)

Digital photographs

Unless stated all scales are a 50cm rod in 10cm divisions or a 2 meter ranging pole in 50cm divisions

Photo	Description	Comments
88.1	General view of the site from the NW	Steph + pole
88.2	TP.1. Hearth slabs and surface of Ctx. 1.2	Sunny
88.3	TP.1 As 88.2 but taken from the south	Sunny
88.4	TP.2 Round house wall and surface of Ctx. 2.5 from NW	Sunny
88.5	TP.2 As 88.4 but taken from the SE	Overcast
88.6	TP.2 As 88.3 but taken from the SE	Overcast
88.7	TP.3 Surface of Ctx. 3.2 from the SE	Overcast
88.8	TP.3 As 88.7	Overcast
88.9	TP.3 Section C-D from SW	50p coin
88.10	TP.3 As 88.9 but closer & more detail	50p coin
88.11	TP.3 Plan view of section C-D	50p coin
88.12	TP.1 from the east. Hearth slabs and surface of Ctx. 1.3	Overcast

Site LS 89 Interpretation: Round house

Test Pit 1

Contexts

Context 1.1	Friable black soil supporting the turf
Context 1.2	A fine compacted silty buff orange soil containing charcoal flecks. Surrounds fine slab hearth Feature 1.1 and rest on bedrock
Context 1.3	Local limestone bedrock

Features

Feature 1,1	Large stone slabs set level on bedrock with a pitched stone border to north side.

Finds

No finds

Samples

			Reason
Sample 1.1	Context 1.1	Charcoals	C.14

Test Pit 2

Contexts

Context 2.1	A black/brown friable soil supporting turf
Context 2.2	Stone core of round house wall. 95% stone with orange silty soil between. Rest directly on bedrock
Context 2.3	A fine compacted silty buff orange soil containing charcoal flecks. Same as Ctx 1.1 Context abuts inner face of round house wall.
Context 2.4	A friable black/brown soil with patches of orange clay mixed in. Lies out-with round house wall
Context 2.5	Compacted orange clay. Local natural

Features

Feature 2.1	Collapsed round house wall

Finds

Find 2.1	Context 2.1	Fragment of saddle quern
Find 2.2	Context 2.2	Pebble grinder
Find 2.3	Context 2.2	Collection of pot-boilers

Samples

No sample taken

Field drawings

No.	Sheet	Scale	Section/Plan	Description
89.1	1	1:100	Plan	Site plan
89.2	2	1:20	Plan	TP.2 surface of Ctx. 2.2
89.3	2	1:10	Plan	TP.1 Hearth slabs and Ctx. 1.2
89.4	2	1:10	Section A-B	TP.1 South section
89.5	2	1:20	Section A-B	TP.2 Mid test pit section

Digital photographs

Unless stated all scales are a 50cm rod in 10cm divisions or a 2 meter ranging pole in 50cm divisions

Photo	Description	Comments
89.1	General view of the site from the South + Steph	Sunny
89.2	General view of the site from the West + Steph	Sunny
89.3	TP.1 from the east showing Hearth slabs (Feature 1.1)	Sunny
89.4	As 89.3 but taken from the North	Sunny
89.5	TP.2 Round house wall after removal of Ctx. 2.1 From E.	Sunny
89.6	As 89.5 but taken from the North	Sunny
89.7	As 89.5 but taken from the South	Overcast
89.8	TP.2 Section A-B through the RH wall from the east	overcast
89.9	TP.2 As 89.8	Overcast

Site LS 113 Interpretation: Round House

Test Pit 1

Contexts

Context 1.1	A dark brown clayey soil with no stone content
Context 1.2	A mix of small rubble (50%) and orange brown gritty clay like soil containing charcoal flecks.
Context 1.3	A light brown gritty soil containing charcoals and fragments of pot boiler. Lies within Feature 1.1
Context 1.4	A compacted orange to yellow gritty clay. Local natural

Features

Feature1.1	A shallow scoop cut into Ctx 1.4 containing Ctx 1. Measures 500mm diameter by 260mm deep

Finds

Find 1.1	Context 1.3	Fragment of pebble pot boiler
Find 1.2	Context 1.3	Fragment of pebble pot boiler
Find 1.3	Context 1.3	3 x Fragments of pebble pot boiler
Find 1.4	Context 1.3	Fragment of pebble pot boiler
Find 1.5	Context 1.3	Fragment of pebble pot boiler
Find 1.6	Context 1.3	Fragment of pebble pot boiler

Samples

			Reason
Sample 1.1	Context 1.1	Charcoals	C.14
Sample 1.2	Context 1.2	Charcoals	C.14
Sample 1.3	Context 1.3	Charcoals	C.14

Test Pit 2

Contexts

Context 2.1	A dark brown crumbly soil supporting turf
Context 2.2	A clay-like gritty soil with small angular inclusions. In-fill of RH wall.
Context 2.3	A buff to yellow silty soil butting up to inner face of RH wall
Context 2.4	A compacted orange to yellow gritty clay. Local natural

Features

No features in test pit

Finds

Find 2.1	Context 2.2	Fragment of pebble pot boiler

Samples

No samples taken

Field Drawings

No.	Sheet	Scale	Section/Plan	Description
113.1	1	1:100	Plan	Site plan
113.2	1	1:10	Plan	TP.2 after removal of the turf
113.3	1	1:10	Plan	TP.1 after removal of the turf
113.4	2	1:10	Section A-B	TP.2 east face of test pit
113.5	2	1:10	Plan	TP.1 showing extension to west 0.4m after removal of the turf.
113.6	2	1:10	Plan	TP.1 after removal of pit fills (Features 1,2 &3
113.7	2	1:10	Section A-B	TP.1 west section of test pit

Digital photographs

Unless stated all scales are a 50cm rod in 10cm divisions or a 2 meter ranging pole in 50cm divisions

Photo	Description	Comments
113.1	General view of the site from the south	Sunny
113.2	As 113.1 bur taken from the north	Sunny
113.3	Looking over the site from the SW	Sunny
113.4	TP.2 Outer face of the round house wall from the south	Sunny
113.5	As 113.4 but a closer view	Sunny
113.6	TP.1 from the south showing surface of Ctxôs 1.2 & 1.3	Overcast
113.7	TP.2 from the west showing section through RH wall	Overcast
113.8	TP.1 from west. Showing fill of Feature 1.1	Overcast
113.9	TP.1 from north. showing features 1.1, 1.2 & 1.3 in Ctx 1.4	Sunny
113.10	TP.1 As 113.9 but taken from the west	Sunny

Site LS114 Interpretation: 19th Century structure

Test Pit 1

Contexts

Context 1.1	Black humic soil with no stones present. Supports turf
Context 1.2	Patches of beach gravel filling hollows in natural bedrock

Features

No features in test pit

Finds

Find 1.1	Context 1.2	Small sherd of white under glaze 19th C. pottery
Find 1.2	Context 1.2	Small sherd of brown and white stripped 19th C. pot

Samples

No samples taken

Test Pit 2

Contexts

Context 2.1	Black humic soil with no stones present. Supports turf
Context 2.2	Orange gritty clay-like soil within core of structure wall. Lies on bedrock

Features

No features in test pit

Finds

No finds

Samples

No samples taken

Field drawings

No.	Sheet	Scale	Section/Plan	Description
114.1	1	1:10	Plan	Site plan (surveyed 1990 by MW)
114.2	1	1:10	Section A-B	TP.2 NE side of test pit
114.3	1	1:10	Plan	TP.1 Surface of Ctx. 1.2
114.4	1	1:10	Section	TP. 1 west side of test pit

Digital photographs

Unless stated all scales are a 50cm rod in 10cm divisions or a 2 meter ranging pole in 50cm divisions

Photo	Description	Comments
114.1	General view of the site from the SW Scale is Andy	Overcast
114.2	TP.2 from the SW across the ?round house wall	Sunny
114.3	TP.2 from the NW showing inner face of the RH wall	Sunny
114.4	TP.1 from the N. showing surface of Ctx. 1.2	Sunny
114.5	TP.1 from the E. after removal of Ctx. 1.2 showing bedrock	Sunny

Site LS115 Interpretation: Round house

Test Pit 1

Contexts

Context 1.1	A black crumbly soil supporting the turf. Overlies all contexts
Context 1.2	A yellow/brown gritty soil disturbed by dense bracken rhizomes, contains 40% stones
Context 1.3	A clean, sorted brown soil with 20% small stone at base.
Context 1.4	A mix of stone (80%) and an orange brown soil derived from collapse of RH wall.
Context 1.5	A black gritty soil containing charcoals, pot boiler fragments and single quartz flake.
Context 1.6	A layer of compacted stone (80%) and an orange brown clay soil (round house wall)
Context 1.7	A compacted brown soil only found under round house wall. ?old land surface
Context 1.8	Yellow orange compacted clay. (Local natural)

Features

Feature 1.1	Shallow pit cut into Ctx 1.8 containing hearth slabs of Feature 1.2 and Ctx 1.5.
Feature 1.2	Flat limestone slabs showing heat discolouration on upper surface. Set on the bottom of Feature 1.1 and buried under Ctx 1.5

Finds

Find 1.1	Context 1.2	Small flint flake
Find 1.2	Context 1.2	Small quartz flake
Find 1.3	Context 1.2	Small white quartz pebble
Find 1.4	Context 1.2	Pebble pot boiler fragment
Find 1.5	Context 1.2	2 x Pebble pot boiler fragments
Find 1.6	Context 1.2	Pebble pot boiler fragment
Find 1.7	Context 1.2	Small white quartz pebble
Find 1.8	Context 1.6	Small pottery sherd
Find 1.9	Context 1.5	2 x pebble pot boiler fragments
Find 1.10	Context 1.5	Small quartz flake

Find 1.11	Context 1.6	3 x pot pebble pot boiler fragments
Find 1.12	Context 1.5	Pebble pot boiler fragment

Samples

			Reason	Date @ 94.3%
Sample 1.1	Context 1.2	Charcoals	C.14	
Sample 1.2	Context 1.5	Charcoals	C.14	50BC ï 90AD
Sample 1.3	Context 1.5	Burnt bone	Is it?	
Sample 1.4	Context 1.7	Bulk soil	Environmental	

Field drawings

No.	Sheet	Scale	Section/Plan	Description
115.1	1	1:20	Plan	TP.1 showing Ctxôs 1.2, 1.3, 1.4 & 1.6
115.2	1	1:20	Plan	TP.1 showing Ctxôs 1.5, 1.6 & 1.8
115.3	1	1.20	Section A-B	TP.1 north east side of test pit
115.4	2	1:100	Plan	Site plan

Digital photographs

Unless stated all scales are a 50cm rod in 10cm divisions or a 2 meter ranging pole in 50cm divisions

Photo	Description	Comments
115.1	General view of the site from the south Scale is Steph	Overcast
115.2	Location of TP.1 from the NW	Overcast
115.3	TP.1 showing surface of Ctxôs 1.2, 1.3, 1.4 & 1.6 from NW	Overcast
115.4	TP.1 as above from the N.	Overcast
115.5	TP.1 RH wall after removal of Ctx. 1.1 taken from the NE	Overcast
115.6	TP.1 AS 115.5 but taken from the West	Overcast
115.7	TP.1 after removal of the wall collapse (Ctx. 1.4)	Overcast
115.8	TP.1 As 115.7 but from the NW	Overcast
115.9	TP.1 from the NW end showing remains of F.1.2 (hearth)	Sunny
115.10	TP.1 As 115.9 but close up of detail	Sunny
115.11	TP.1 from SE end showing outer face of RH wall	Sunny
115.12	TP.1 As 115.11	Sunny
115.13	TP.1 from SW showing NE section of RH wall	Sunny
115.14	TP.1 from SW showing NE section (inner face) of RH wall	Sunny
115.15	General view of TP.1 from west	Sunny

Site LS 116 Interpretation: Round house

Test Pit 1

Contexts

Context 1.1	Black/brown friable top-soil supporting the turf
Context 1.2	Orange/brown silty and gritty soil containing charcoals. Lies around Feature 1.1 (hearth slabs)
Context 1.3	Compacted layer of small cobbles (80% of context) with an orange brown gritty silt between. Pre-dates Feature 1.1
Context 1.4	Orange clay - very compacted. (Local natural)

Features

Feature 1.1	Well-made stone slab hearth. Lies on Ctx 1.3

Finds

No finds

Samples

				Reason Date @ 95.4%
Sample 1.1	Context 1.2	Charcoals	C.14	
Sample 1.2	Context 1.3	Charcoals	C.14	1170 ï 1275AD
Sample 1.3	Context 1.3	Bulk soil		Environmental

Test Pit 2

Contexts

Context 2.1	Black/brown friable top-soil supporting the turf
Context 2.2	An orange clay like soil in wall core
Context 2.3	Orange/brown silty and gritty soil containing charcoals. Some stones present (30% of context)
Context 2.4	A loose brown soil lying amongst stones of feature 2.1
Context 2.5	A compressed brown soil found only under round house wall
Context 2.6	Orange clay associated with the local bedrock. (Local natural)

Features

Feature 2.1	A low bench or buttress built against the wall face within the SE quadrant of the round house

Finds

No finds

Samples

Sample 2.1	Context 2.5	Bulk soil	Environmental

Field drawings

No.	Sheet	Scale	Section/Plan	Description
116.1a	1	1:100	Plan	Site plan (also plan of relationship to 117)
116.1b	2	1:100	Plan	Site Plan
116.2	2	1:10	Plan	TP.1 Surface of Ctx 1.3
116.3	2	1:10	Section A-B	TP.1 NW face of test pit
116.4	2	1:20	Plan	TP.2 After removal of Ctx. 2.1
116.5	2	1:20	Section A-B	TP.2 NE face of test pit

Digital photographs

Unless stated all scales are a 50cm rod in 10cm divisions or a 2 meter ranging pole in 50cm divisions

Photo	Description	Comments
116.1	General view of the site from the NE + a bucket	No scale
116.2	As 116.1 but taken from the SE over the spring	No scale
116.3	TP.1 from the SE showing the hearth slabs and surface of Ctx. 1.2	Overcast
116.4	TP.1 As 116.3 but taken from the NW	Overcast
116.5	TP.2 from the N. Showing inner face of the RH wall	Overcast
116 6	TP.2 From the NE RH wall after removal of Ctx. 2.1	Overcast
116.7	TP.2 As 116.6	Overcast
116.8	TP.2 from the S. showing outer face of the RH wall	Overcast
116.9	TP.2 From the W. After removal of half of Ctx. 2.4	Overcast
116.10	TP.2 From the SW showing section A-B of RH wall	Overcast

Site LS 117 Interpretation: Round house

Test Pit 1

Contexts

Context 1.1	A black to brown organic soil supporting turf. Full of bracken rhizomes
Context 1.2	An orange/brown silty clay-like soil with a 40% small stone content. Lies around Feature 1.1
Context 1.3	Layer of very rough cobbling with a fine silty clay (orange to brown) like soil between pre-dates feature 1.1
Context 1.4	Orange clay associated with the local bedrock. Local natural

Features

Feature 1.1	A fine, level slab-built heart set on the surface of Ctx 1.3

Finds

Find 1.1	Context 1.2	Rim sherd of coarse ware pot

Samples

No samples taken

Test Pit 2

Contexts

Context 2.1	A black to brown organic soil supporting turf. Full of bracken rhizomes
Context 2.2	An orange/brown clay-like soil with a 30% small stone content. ?Derived from collapse of round house wall
Context 2.3	An orange gravely clay with 70% stone content. Core-fill of round house wall. Re-deposited natural.
Context 2.4	Orange clay associated with the local bedrock. Local natural

Features

No features in test pit

Finds

No finds

Samples

No samples taken

Field Drawings

No.	Sheet	Scale	Section/Plan	Description
117.1	1	1:100	Plan	Site Plan (also on same sheet as 116)
117.2	1	1:10	Plan	TP.1 Showing hearth & surface of Ctx. 1.2
117.3	1	1:10	Section A-B	TP.1 SE face of test pit.
117.4	1	1:20	Plan	TP.2 Showing surface of Ctxôs 2.2 & 2.3
117.5	1	1:20	Section	TP.2 NE face of test pit

Digital photographs

Unless stated all scales are a 50cm rod in 10cm divisions or a 2 meter ranging pole in 50cm divisions

Photo	Description	Comments
117.1	General view of site taken from the NE + a bucket	Overcast
117.2	TP.1 from the SE, Hearth slab and surface of Ctx. 1.2	Overcast
117.3	TP.1 As 117.2 but taken from the NW	Overcast
117.4	TP.1 from the NW , Test pit down to natural (Ctx. 1.4)	Sunny
117.5	TP.1 As 117.4	Sunny

117.6	TP.2 from the SW over the round house wall + Kath	Sunny
117.7	TP.2 As 117.6 but taken from the NE	Sunny
117.8	TP.2 from the SW showing Section A-B of RH wall	Overcast

Site LS118 Interpretation: Artificial platform

Test Pit 1

Contexts

Context 1.1	Buff brown fibrous peat. Very wet.
Context 1.2	Black fibrous peat. Overlies Ctx 1.1 in places. Collapse of turf wall
Context 1.3	A layer of packed limestone rocks with voids and some orange to brown silty clay between. Body of platform
Context 1.4	Orange Karstic clay. Very solid. Local natural

Features

No features in test pit

Finds

Find 1.1	Context 1.3	Rim sherd of coarse ware pot. Fits to Find 1.2
Find 1.2	Context 1.3	Rim sherd of coarse ware pot. Fits to Find 1.1

Samples

No samples taken

Test Pit 2

Contexts

Context 2.1	Black fibrous peat packed between stone faces of a wall around edge of the platform.
Context 2.2	Black fibrous peat. Less compacted than Ctx 2.1. Lies out-with facing of wall. ?Collapse of wall outward
Context 2.3	Black fibrous peat. Less compacted than Ctx 2.1. Lies inside facing of wall. ?Collapse of wall inward
Context 2.4	A layer of packed limestone rocks with voids and some orange to brown silty clay between. Body of platform
Context 2.5	Grey brown fibrous peat. Natural peat growth outside boulder revetment to platform
Context 2.6	Orange Karstic clay. Very solid. Local natural

Features

Feature 2.1	Boulder footings/facings to enclosure wall

Finds

No finds

Samples

No samples taken

Field drawings

No.	Sheet	Scale	Section/Plan	Description
118.1	1	1:100	Plan	Site Plan
118.2	1	1:10	Plan	TP.1 showing surface if Ctx. 1.2
118.3	1	1:20	Plan	TP.2 Showing surface of Ctx. 2.4
118.4	1	1:20	Section A-B	TP.1 west face of test pit
118.5	1	1:20	Section A-B	TP.2 south west face of test pit

Digital photographs

Unless stated all scales are a 50cm rod in 10cm divisions or a 2 meter ranging pole in 50cm divisions

Photo	Description	Comments
118.1	TP.2 from the north end, after removal of Ctxôs 2.1, 2.2, 2.3	Overcast
118.2	TP.2 As 118.1 but taken from the east	Overcast
118.3	General view of the site from the east	Overcast, wet
118.4	TP.1 after removal of all contexts down to natural	Overcast, wet
118.5	TP.2 From the east. Section A-B west face of the test pit	Overcast, wet

Site 120 Revetted platform with evidence for occupation with later Shielings overlying platform

Test Pit 1

Contexts

Context 1.1	A black friable soil supporting the turf
Context 1.2	A black to brown compacted soil containing 30% stone at base
Context 1.3	A very solid orange clay (Local natural)

Features

No features in test pit

Finds

No finds

Samples

No samples taken

Test Pit 2

Contexts

Context 2.1	A black friable soil supporting the turf (on platform)
Context 2.2	A black friable soil supporting the turf (outwith revetment of platform
Context 2.3	A deposit of buff coloured beach sand and gravel with some pebble
Context 2.4	A brown, very compacted soil containing charcoals and a single sherd of pottery.
Context 2.5	A black/brown compacted soil with 30% stone content.
Context 2.6	A black compacted loam containing 40% small stone at base. Some charcoal flecks and pebbles present.
Context 2.7	A very solid orange clay (Local natural)

Features

Feature 2.1	Massive granite boulder revetment supporting the platform

Finds

Find 2.1	Context 2.4	A single sherd of plain black burnished pottery

Samples

			Reason
Sample 2.1	Context 2.4	Charcoals	C.14
Sample 2.2	Context 2.6	Charcoals	C.14
Sample 2.3	Context 2.6	Bulk soil	Environmental

Field drawing

No.	Sheet	Scale	Section/plan	Description
1	1	1:10	Section	Test Pit 1: contexts 1-3
2	1	1:20	Plan	TP.2 Surface of Ctxôs 2.6 & 2.7
3	1	1:20	Section	TP.2 Se section A-B
4	1	1:20	Plan	TP.1 Location of Section 120.1
5	1	1:100	Plan	Site LS120

Photographs

Unless stated all scales are 50cm rod in 10cm divisions or a 2 meter ranging pole in 50cm divisions

Photo	Description	Comments
120.1	TP.1 from the SE after partial removal of Ctxôs 1.1&1.2	Overcast
120.2	As 120.1 but closer to subject	Overcast
120.3	TP.2 from SW (below) of revetment wall	Overcast
120.4	TP.2 from the NW, section outside the revetment wall	Overcast
120.5	TP.2 From the SE after removal of Ctxôs 2.1-4	Overcast
120.6	TP.2 from the NW after removal of Ctxôs 2.1-4	Overcast
120.7	TP.2 from the NW, section on platform	Overcast
120.8	Site 120 viewed from the North (no scale)	Overcast
120.9	As 120.8 but closer to subject (Scale is Stephanie)	Overcast
120.10	TP.1 viewed from the s. after completion of excavation	Overcast

120.11	TP.2 From above (east end) after completion of excavation	Overcast
120.12	As 120.11 better photo	Overcast
120.13	TP.2 (east end) south section	Overcast
120.14	TP.2 (west end) south section	Overcast
120.15	TP.2 general view of west end	Overcast
120 16	TP2 view of site from S. Steph. & Sue doing offset survey	Sunny

Site LS121 Interpretation: Revetted platform with occupation (Neo)

Test Pit 1

Contexts

Context 1.1	A sorted, light brown crumbly soil with less than 5% stone content
Context 1.2	A light brown compacted soil with pot boiler fragments and 40% stone content.
Context 1.3	A black ashy soil lying between granite boulders of Feature 1.1
Context 1.4	A very solid yellow to orange clay (Local natural)

Features

Feature 1.1	A 2.5 meter by 1.5 meter heap of boulders aligned N - S in the centre of the platform

Finds

Find 1.1	Context 1.2	47 sherds of fine black-burnished pottery. 3 rim types
Find 1.2	Context 1.2	Fragment of pot boiler
Find 1.3	Context 1.2	Single sherd of fine black-burnished pottery
Find 1.4	Context 1.2	Fragment of pot-boiler
Find 1.5	Context 1.2	Piece of fired clay with finger prints
Find 1.6	Context 1.2	2 sherds of fine black-burnished pottery
Find 1.7	Context 1.2	Fragment of a quern rubber

Samples

			Reason	Date @ 95.4%
Sample 1.1	Context 1.2	Charcoals	C.14	
Sample 1.2	Context 1.2	Charcoals	C.14	1410 ï 1210 BC
Sample 1.3	Context 1.3	Small bulk soil	Environmental	
Sample 1.4	Context 1.3	Charcoals	C.14	

Test Pit 2

Contexts

Context 2.1	A compacted light brown crumbly soil with 40% stone content
Context 2.2	Dark brown soil within the core of the revetment wall
Context 2.3	A compacted dark brown soil with 20% stone content. Outwith revetment, supports turf

Context 2.4	A very solid yellow/orange clay (local natural)

Features

Feature 2.1	A double skinned boulder revetment supporting the platform

Finds

Find 2.1	Context 2.1	Single sherd of fine black-burnished pottery
Find 2.2	Context 2.2	11 sherds of fine black-burnished pottery
Find 2.3	Context 2.1	Small piece of pumice
Find 2.4	Context 2.4	2 sherds of fine black-burnished pottery
Find 2.5	Context 2.1	Fragment of pebble pot-boiler

Samples

			Reason
Sample 2.1	Context 2.1	Charcoals	C.14
Sample 2.2	Context 2.2	Charcoals	C.14
Sample 2.3	Context 2.3	Charcoals	C.14
Sample 2.4	Context 2.2	Charcoals	C.14

Test Pit 3 To test the natural stratigraphy outside the revetted platform

Contexts

Context 3.1	Dark brown crumbly soil supporting the turf
Context 3.2	An orange brown compacted soil with 10% stone content
Context 3.3	A very solid yellow/orange clay (local natural)

Finds

Find 3.1	Context 3.1	A small flint chip (debitage)
Find 3.2	Context 3.1	A fine end scraper made on a mudstone flake

Features

No features in test pit

Samples

			Reason
Sample 3.1	Context 3.1	Charcoals	C.14

Field drawings

No.	Sheet	Scale	Section/Plan	Description
1	1	1:100	Plan	Site LS121
2	2	1:20	Plan	TP.11 Feature 1.1& surface of Ctx 1.2
3	2	1:20	Section	A ï B Tp.1 SW section
4	2	1:20	Plan	TP.2 Feature 2.1 and natural
5	2	1:20	Section	A-B TP.2 NW section

6	2	1:10	Section	TP.3 E to W section

Photographs

Unless stated all scales are 50cm rod in 10cm divisions or a 2 meter ranging pole on 50cm divisions

No.	Description	Comments
121.1	TP.1 from SE. Jen. Steph. And Maxine	Overcast
121.2	Site viewed from the SE. Cuillins behind	Overcast
121.3	Site viewed from the SE but closer	Overcast
121.4	TP.1 From the NW after removal of Ctxôs 1 & 2	Overcast
121.5	TP.1 From above SE end after removal of Ctxôs 1 & 2	Overcast
121.6	A cleared section of boulder boundary to N of site	Overcast
121.7	TP.3 completed to natural	Overcast
121.8	TP.1 completed to natural	Overcast
121.9	TP.1 detail of S. section	Overcast
121.10	TP.2 from SW end over revetment wall	Overcast
121.11	General view of TP.2 from SE	Overcast
121.12	TP.2 looking at revetment wall from SE end	Overcast
121.13	Cleaned section of enclosure wall 30 meters to SE of site	Overcast
121.14	As 121.13	Overcast

APPENDIX 9 CATALOGUE SPREADSHEET OF POTTERY

High Pasture Cave Pottery

Ves	Tr	Cont	Find	NR	NBy	NBs	NF	R	By	Bs	Th	Dia	Wt	L1	L2	T	S	D	C	Fab	ES	IS	A	D	Notes
V353	2	2.60	2.481	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	37	75	58	1	1	0	6	2F	0	2	1	0	
V354	2	2.61	2.463	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	6	25	24	0	1	0	2	1A	0	0	1	0	possible shoulder
V355	2	2.62	2.520	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	8	0	4	21	23	0	0	0	6	2F	0	0	2	0	
V356	2	2.63	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	15	38	40	0	0	0	6	1A	0	1	2	0	
V357	2	2.63	2.480	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	7	100	18	55	38	0	1	0	6	1A	1	0	1	0	
V358	2	2.65	2.498	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	10	38	29	0	1	0	1	2G	1	1	2	0	slight neck
V358	2	2.65	2.498	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	5	32	19	0	1	0	1	2G	1	1	2	0	
V359	2	2.65	2.496	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	9	140	121	75	101	1	0	0	6	2G	1	1	2	0	
V360	2	2.65	2.502	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	56	48	81	1	1	0	6	2G	0	2	1	0	broken in two
V361	2	2.65	2.502	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	22	54	39	0	1	0	6	2G	1	1	1	0	
V362	2	2.65	2.510	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	4	20	22	0	0	0	6	2F	0	1	1	0	
V363	2	2.66	2.516A	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	8	0	20	55	44	0	6	0	6	2	1	2	1	0	
V364	2	2.66	2.516B	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	7	0	8	31	25	0	0	0	6	1	0	0	1	0	
V365	2	2.66	2.508A	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	9	0	29	46	64	0	1	0	6	1	1	1	1	0	
V365	2	2.66	2.508A	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	9	0	20	27	43	0	1	0	6	1	1	1	1	0	
V365	2	2.66	2.508A	0	4	0	0	0	0	2	9	0	21	40	49	0	1	0	6	1	1	2	1	0	
V365	2	2.66	2.508A	0	4	0	0	0	0	2	9	0	10	33	31	0	1	0	6	1	0	1	1	0	
V365	2	2.66	2.508A	0	4	0	0	0	0	2	9	0	4	17	22	0	1	0	6	1	0	0	1	0	
V366	2	2.66	2.508B	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	10	0	16	22	38	1	5	0	6	2F	0	2	1	0	
V366	2	2.66	2.508B	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	14	32	41	0	5	0	6	2F	0	2	1	0	
V367	2	2.66	2.508C	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	2	14	17	0	1	0	6	1	0	0	1	0	
V368	15	15.08A	A	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	6	27	28	0	0	0	6	1F	0	1	1	0	
V369	15	15.08B	B	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	2	19	15	0	0	0	6	1F	1	0	2	0	
V370	15	15.08A	15.328A	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	7	0	10	29	35	0	0	0	6	2F	1	1	1	0	
V371	15	15.08A	15.328B	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	4	21	26	0	0	0	6	1A	0	0	2	0	
V372	15	15.08A	15.314	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	8	26	41	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	1	0	broken in two
V372	15	15.08A	15.314	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	3	23	17	0	0	0	6	1	0	0	1	0	
V372	15	15.08A	15.314	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	6	36	22	0	1	2	6	1	0	0	1	0	broken in two
V373	15	15.08A	15.315A	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	10	0	26	25	57	0	0	0	6	2F	0	0	1	0	
V373	15	15.08A	15.315A	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	8	32	29	0	0	0	6	2F	0	0	1	0	
V373	15	15.08A	15.315A	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	5	27	22	0	0	0	6	2F	0	0	1	0	

Ves	Tr	Cont	Find	NR	NBy	NBs	NF	R	By	Bs	Th	Dia	Wt	L1	L2	T	S	D	C	Fab	ES	IS	A	D	Notes
V373	15	15.08A	15.315A	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	5	23	21	0	0	0	6	2F	0	0	1	0	
V373	15	15.08A	15.315A	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	3	23	18	0	0	0	6	2F	0	0	1	0	
V374	15	15.08A	15.315B	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	2	17	12	0	0	0	6	2F	1	1	1	0	
V374	15	15.08A	15.315B	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	1	15	12	0	0	0	6	2F	1	1	1	0	
V375	15	15.08	15.315C	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	20	15	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	3	0	possibly clay not pottery
V375	15	15.08	15.315C	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	<1	18	10	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	3	0	possibly clay not pottery
V376	15	15.08	15.315D	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	12	33	40	1	0	0	6	2F	0	1	2	0	
V377	15	15.08	15.315E	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	5	31	21	1	0	0	6	2A	0	0	2	0	
V378	15	15.08	15.315F	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	3	23	16	0	1	0	6	2A	0	0	2	0	
V379	15	15.28	15.343	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	6	0	4	21	28	1	0	0	6	1	0	0	1	0	
V380	19	19.42	19.157A	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	9	0	4	23	19	0	0	0	1	2A	0	0	1	0	
V381	19	19.42	19.157B	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	19	18	0	0	0	2	2A	0	0	3	0	
V382	19	19.42	19.156	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	23	17	0	0	0	1	2A	0	0	3	0	
V383	19	19.42	19.158	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	12	42	32	0	1	2	6	2A	0	0	2	0	
V384	21	21.09	21.050	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	19	56	46	0	1	3	6	2A	0	0	2	0	

Landscape Survey/Trial Trench Pottery

Site	Context	Find	NR	NBY	NBs	NF	R	By	Bs	Th	Dia	Wt	T	S	D	C	Fab	ES	IS	A	
120	2.4	2.1	stone																		
121	1.1	1.6	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	3	0	1	0	6	3A	1	1	1	
121	2.1	2.1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	2	0	1	0	2	2	1	1	2	from neck of vessel
121	1.2	1.3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	1	0	1	0	2	2	1	0	1	start of perforation5mm dia – poss. shaping into a bead
121	2.4	2.4	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	4	0	1	0	2	2	1	1	1	
121	2.2	2.02	2	9	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	21	0	1	0	2	2	1	1	1	
121	1.2	1.1	4	42	0	0	2	0	0	5	0	80	0	1	0	2	2	1	1	1	body sherds from more than one vessel
121	1.1	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	>18	0	45	0	0	0	1	3K	0	0	3	steatite temper
11	2.2	11.16	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	12	0	0	0	0	2C	1	1	2	
88	2.1	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	3	
1	1.2	1.01	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	2	0	1	0	2	3K	1	1	1	steatite temper
64	1.1	1.1	modern																		

Site	Context	Find	NR	NBY	NBs	NF	R	By	Bs	Th	Dia	Wt	T	S	D	C	Fab	ES	IS	A	
64	1	1.4	modern																		
64	1.1	1.7	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	4	0	1	0	6	2	1	0	2	
64	1.1	1.6	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	2	0	5	0	2	3F	1	1	2	
64	1.1	1.3A	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	3	0	0	0	6	2F	0	0	3	
64	1.1	1.3B	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	2	0	0	0	1	3F	1	0	2	
115	6	1.08	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	7	0	0	0	1	3K	1	0	3	steatite temper
6	2.5	2.02	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	2	0	0	0	1	3F	0	0	3	
117	1.2	1.1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	3	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	2	
60	1.2	1.1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	6	2	0	0	3	different vessels
25	2.4	2.8	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	3	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	1	
25	2.4	2.7	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	3	1	0	0	6	2	0	0	0	same vessel as 2.9
25	2.4	2.9	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	5	1	0	0	6	2	0	0	0	same vessel as 2.7
25	2.4	2.10	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	14	1	0	0	6	2	0	0	0	some are same vessel as 2.7 and 2.9
25	2.3	2.6	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	26	1	0	0	6	2	0	0	0	two are same vessel as 2.7 and 2.9
25	1.2	1.6	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	2	0	0	0	1	3H	0	0	3	tiny fragments of limestone
25	1.2	1.5	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	7	0	0	0	1	3	1	0	3	
25	1.2	1.2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	2	0	0	0	6	2	0	1	2	
25	1.2	1.1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	6	2	0	1	0	
25	1.2	1.7	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	3	1	0	0	6	1	0	0	2	
25	1.2	1.3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	9	1	0	0	6	2H	1	0	2	tiny fragments of limestone
25	1.2	1.4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	4	5	0	0	6	2H	1	0	2	tiny fragments of limestone
25	1.2	1.8	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	7	0	0	0	1	1A	1	0	2	
25	2.2	2.1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	8	0	0	0	6	2	1	0	2	
10	1.2	1.4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	8	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	2	two sherds join
10	1.2	1.6	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	5	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	
10	1.2	1.7	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	>1	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	3	
10	1.2	1.8	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	5	0	0	0	6	3A	0	1	2	
10	1.5	1.11	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	2	
118	1.3	1.1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	6	0	9	0	1	3	1	2	0	0	2	
118	1.3	1.2	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	6	0	9	0	1	3	1	2	0	0	2	

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