



# FAS HERITAGE

## CASTLE ROY

### NETHY BRIDGE



## ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION



## REPORT

## MARCH 2013

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

CASTLE ROY  
NETHY BRIDGE

SITE CODE: NCR 13  
REPORT CODE: FAS2013 534 NCR500  
NGR: NJ 0065 2192

**REPORT**

March 2013

# FAS HERITAGE

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## Summary

This document presents the results of an archaeological evaluation undertaken at Castle Roy, Nethy Bridge, Inverness-shire. The investigation was carried out by FAS Heritage on behalf of Addison Conservation and Design for The Castle Roy Trust. Fieldwork was undertaken between the 9th December 2012 and the 25th January 2013.

The archaeological evaluation was undertaken as part of an ongoing programme of conservation works to Castle Roy. Previous work has comprised a pre-intervention photographic and measured survey of the castle, monitoring of geotechnical sondages and foundation consolidation were monitored by archaeological watching brief and a single evaluation trench excavated at the western corner.

The evaluation consisted of two trenches positioned inside the castle walls to the southwest and northeast. Structural remains were exposed within both trenches enhancing understanding of the position and form of buildings within the walls along with artefactual and ecofactual remains providing evidence for lifestyle and buildings.

## Acknowledgements

FAS Heritage would like to thank Krystyna Pytasz, Addison Conservation and Design for her guidance and support and Richard and Patricia Eccles for their hospitality.

## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

This document presents the results of an archaeological evaluation undertaken at Castle Roy, Nethy Bridge, Inverness-shire. The investigation was carried out by FAS Heritage on behalf of Addison Conservation and Design for The Castle Roy Trust. Fieldwork was undertaken between the 9th December 2012 and the 25th January 2013.

### 1.1 LOCATION AND LAND USE

Castle Roy is situated beside the B970 on the northern outskirts of the village of Nethy Bridge, approximately 5 miles southwest of Grantown on Spey in the Highlands of Scotland (NGR: NJ 0065 2192). The castle ruin occupies a small hill or mound overlooking the Spey valley (Figure 1; Plate 1). Castle Roy is a Scheduled Monument (952 NJ 006219).

### 1.2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The aim of the archaeological evaluation was to characterise and assess the presence of archaeological remains relating to the occupation of Castle Roy from the 12th century. The results will allow appropriate management and mitigation schemes to be formulated towards the ongoing preservation of the monument.

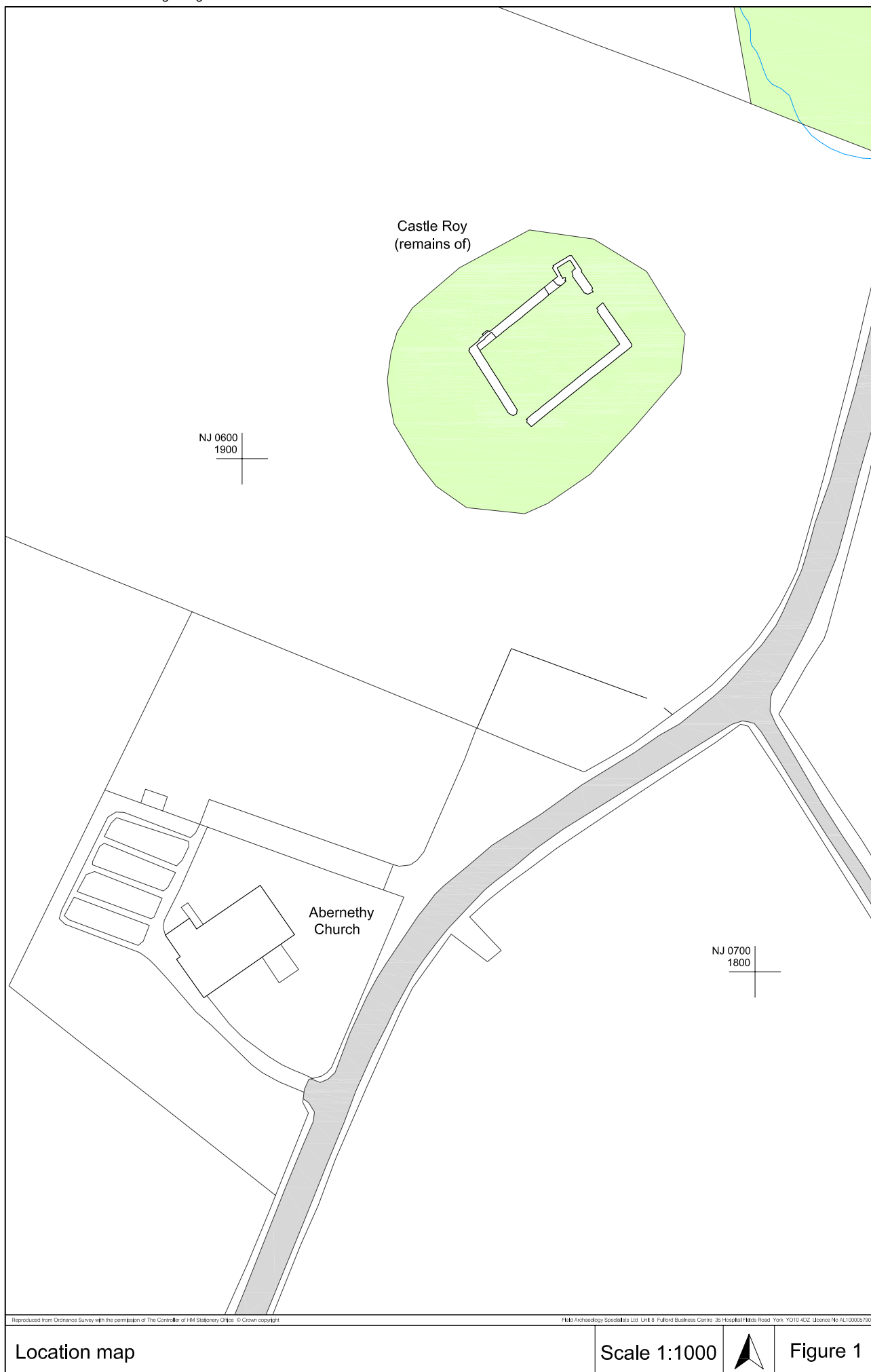


**Plate 1** Castle Roy looking north during evaluation

### 1.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Castle Roy is a simple late 12th- to 13th-century fortress consisting of a thick enclosing wall, with an entrance at the northern end and a small two-storey square tower at the northwest corner. A mural chamber in the western corner of the castle appears to be associated with a garderobe chute and possibly a window opening at first-floor level. The curtain walls are likely to have supported timber buildings, and the courtyard is thought to have contained a below-ground vaulted structure, now buried.

The castle is thought to have been a residence of the Comwyns, the ruling family of Abernethy in the 13th century. John Comwyn gave up Abernethy to King Robert at Montrose in 1381. Castle Roy was named in the Charter of the Earldom of Moray in 1548 and may therefore have still been occupied. The site was part of the Revack Estate until 1998 when it was taken over by The Castle Roy Trust.



Location map

Scale 1:1000



Figure 1

## 2.0 FIELDWORK PROCEDURE

The programme of archaeological investigation and resultant records is organised by a series of recorded interventions in order to create a structured archive (Figure 2; Table 1). The archaeological evaluation was guided by a Project Design approved by Dr Allan Rutherford, Historic Scotland which forms part of the project archive (Appendix A).

Table 1 Summary of interventions

| Int. | Description                                       | Date     |
|------|---------------------------------------------------|----------|
| 1    | Pre-intervention photographic and measured survey | 10-11/11 |
| 2    | Watching brief - geotechnical sondage             | 10-11/11 |
| 3    | Watching brief - geotechnical sondage             | 10-11/11 |
| 4    | Evaluation trench                                 | 03/12    |
| 5    | Watching brief - foundation consolidation         | 03/12    |
| 6    | Watching brief - foundation consolidation         | 10/12    |
| 7    | Evaluation trench                                 | 01/13    |
| 8    | Evaluation trench                                 | 01/13    |

### 2.1 EXCAVATION PROCEDURE

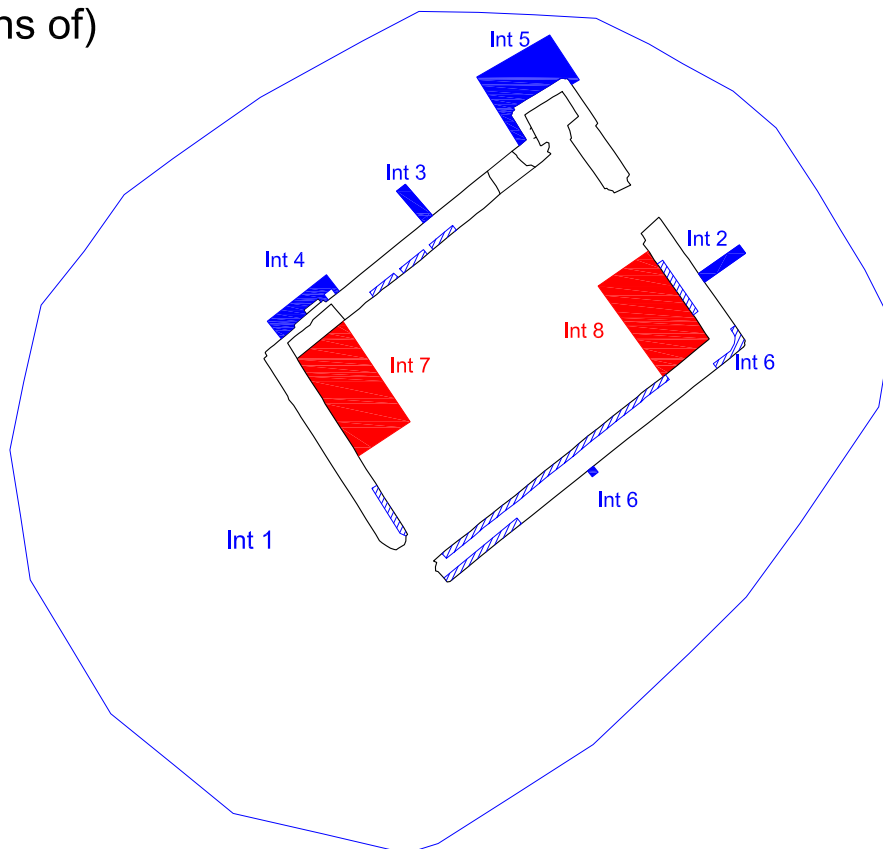
The evaluation trenches measured c.8.0m x 4.0m and c.7.0m x 4.0m respectively and were set out and opened by hand; all excavation was undertaken by hand. On completion of excavation and recording, a layer of protective membrane was laid in each intervention prior to backfilling and reinstatement using a small tracked mini-digger.

### 2.2 RECORDING PROCEDURE

A site grid based on the Ordnance Survey National Grid and Ordnance Survey Datum was established prior to the outset of intervention. Survey stations were set out around the site using a total station theodolite (TST) to facilitate archaeological recording. The position of the watching brief areas, evaluation trench, drawn sections and archaeological features were located using a TST.

Plans and section drawings, as well as full photographic recording, were made of the strata and structural features encountered within the trenches. The excavation and recording system employed during fieldwork is based on a set of principles known as *Field Research Procedure* (Carver 1999). Separate indices were maintained for contexts and features.

## Castle Roy (remains of)



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Location of interventions

Scale 1:500



Figure 2

### 3.0 FIELDWORK RESULTS

#### 3.1 INTERVENTION 7

Intervention 7 was located in the southwestern corner of the castle and measured 8.0m x 4.0m (see Figure 2). Excavation commenced with the removal of shallow turf and topsoil (C1000) which revealed a layer of overburden assigned C1011. C1011 consisted of a dark greyish-brown friable clayey silt which abutted the internal elevation and foundation make-up of the south and west walls of the castle. A small quantity of animal bone was recovered from C1011 including parts of the vertebral column of a sheep or goat, a cockle shell and domestic fowl (Appendix B). The assemblage is broadly indicative of a high-status diet which included domestic animals, game and shell fish.

The northwestern end of C1011 was notably flecked with lime mortar and removal against the southwest corner revealed a small area of hard lime mortar surface assigned C1012 (Figure 3). A small post-socket was identified within C1012 and assigned F6 (Plate 2). Excavation of F6 identified a small sub-square depression within the surface of C1012. The sides and base of the depression were smooth and did not penetrate below the lime mortar indicating the post was set into C1012 while still wet. The full extent of C1012 had not survived and may have been lost to disturbance or robbing. The flecks of lime mortar within C1011, confined to the northwestern end of Intervention 7, might indicate the original extent of C1012 and the footprint of a building adjacent to structural features within the adjacent curtain wall.



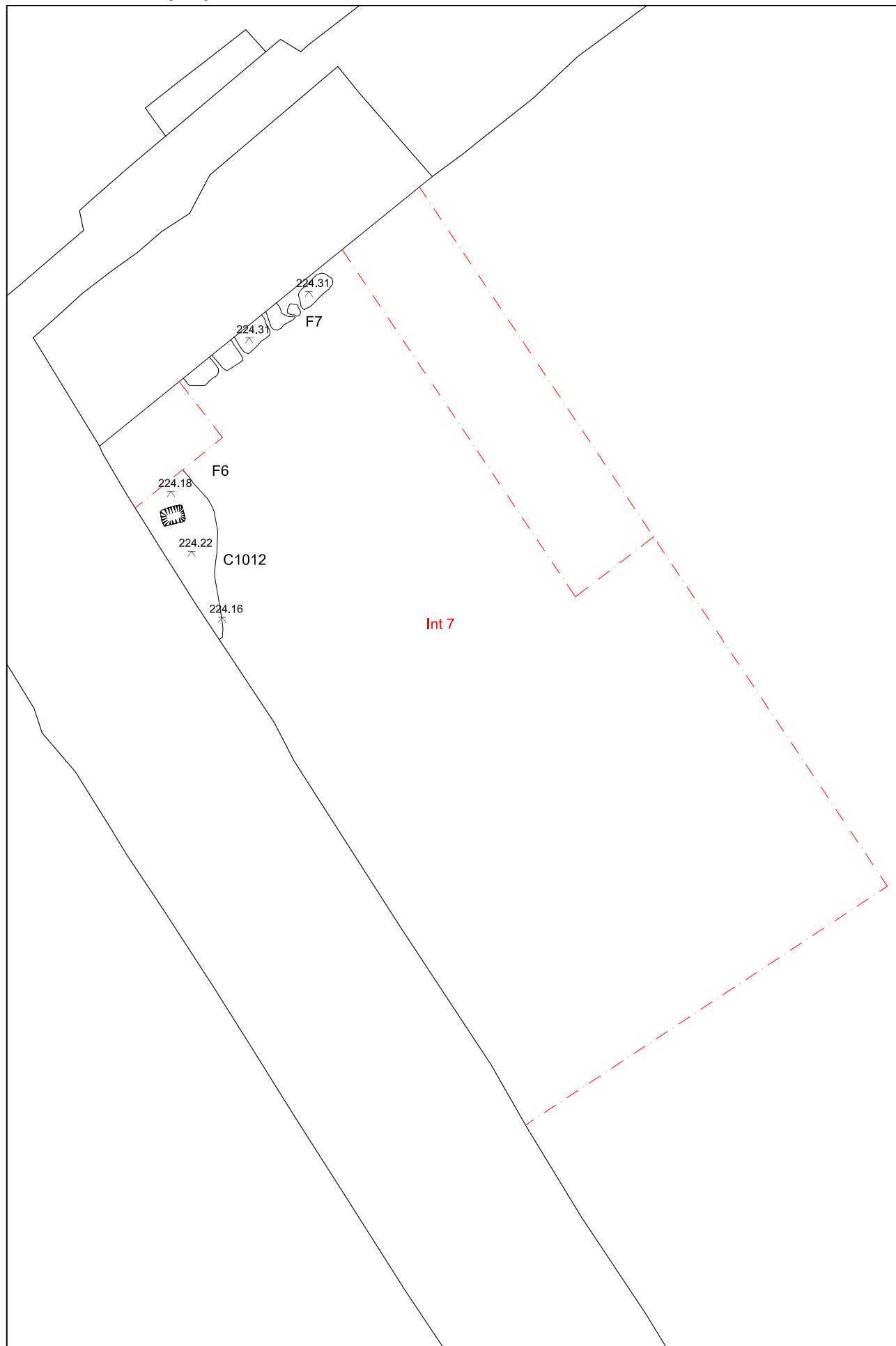
**Plate 2** C1012 showing F6 pre-excavation (scale 0.30m)

Further structural evidence was identified within the northwest wall of the castle and took the form of a small stepped plinth above the wall foundation (Plate 3). The feature was assigned F7 and consisted of a single course of stone rubble projecting from the main elevation by c.0.22m forming a small plinth which was visible for 1.7m and could be seen to continue beyond a small baulk which supported adjacent scaffolding (C1014). The feature may have provided support for timber framing for a building in this position.



**Plate 3** F7 C1014 (scale 1.0m)

The removal of C1011 across the whole of Intervention 7 revealed a layer of rounded cobbles set in an orangish-brown sandy silt interpreted as the upper interface of the glacial mound on which the castle was built (C1005). C1005 was tested by hand within a sondage measuring 4.0m x 1.0m located



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Intervention 7 - plan of features

Scale 1:50



Figure 3

in the northeastern corner of Intervention 7 where it was proved to 0.40m BGL and was found to be firmly compacted and sterile (Plate 4).

### 3.2 INTERVENTION 8

Intervention 8 measured 7.4m x 4.0m and was positioned in the northeast corner of the interior of the castle (see Figure 2). Excavation commenced with the removal of the shallow cover of rough turf and topsoil which revealed the overburden layer C1011. Within Intervention 8 a quantity of animal bone was recovered and included limb bones from a horse as well as a variety of animal bones likely to have been exploited for meat. Two iron nails were also recovered from C1011, one with a clenched end indicating its use within a timber structure and the other is a possible horseshoe nail.

C1011 abutted the internal walls of the castle and its removal revealed three features (Figure 4). Two were integral with the northeast wall of the castle and represent two lengths of projecting stonework. That to the west was assigned F10 and consisted of a short length of stone plinth measuring 1.0m formed by three level stones projecting from the main elevation (C1017)(Plate 5). A distance of 4.0m to the southeast a further similar feature was identified and assigned F9. F9 consisted of a group of five level stones projecting from the main northeast elevation and coursing through beneath the southeast wall of the castle (C1016)(Plate 6). Together these features represent further evidence for the location of buildings adjacent to the southeast corner of the castle interior. They are likely to have functioned in the same way as F7 within Intervention 7 and may represent seatings for timber-framed structures in this position.

A further feature was identified at the southwestern limit of Intervention 8 and consisted of a small group of rounded cobbles (C1015) set at an approximate right angle and continuing beyond the limit of intervention assigned F8. The feature may represent a small stone stance or the position of a fireplace but was not fully defined within the evaluation area precluding detailed interpretation (Plate 7).



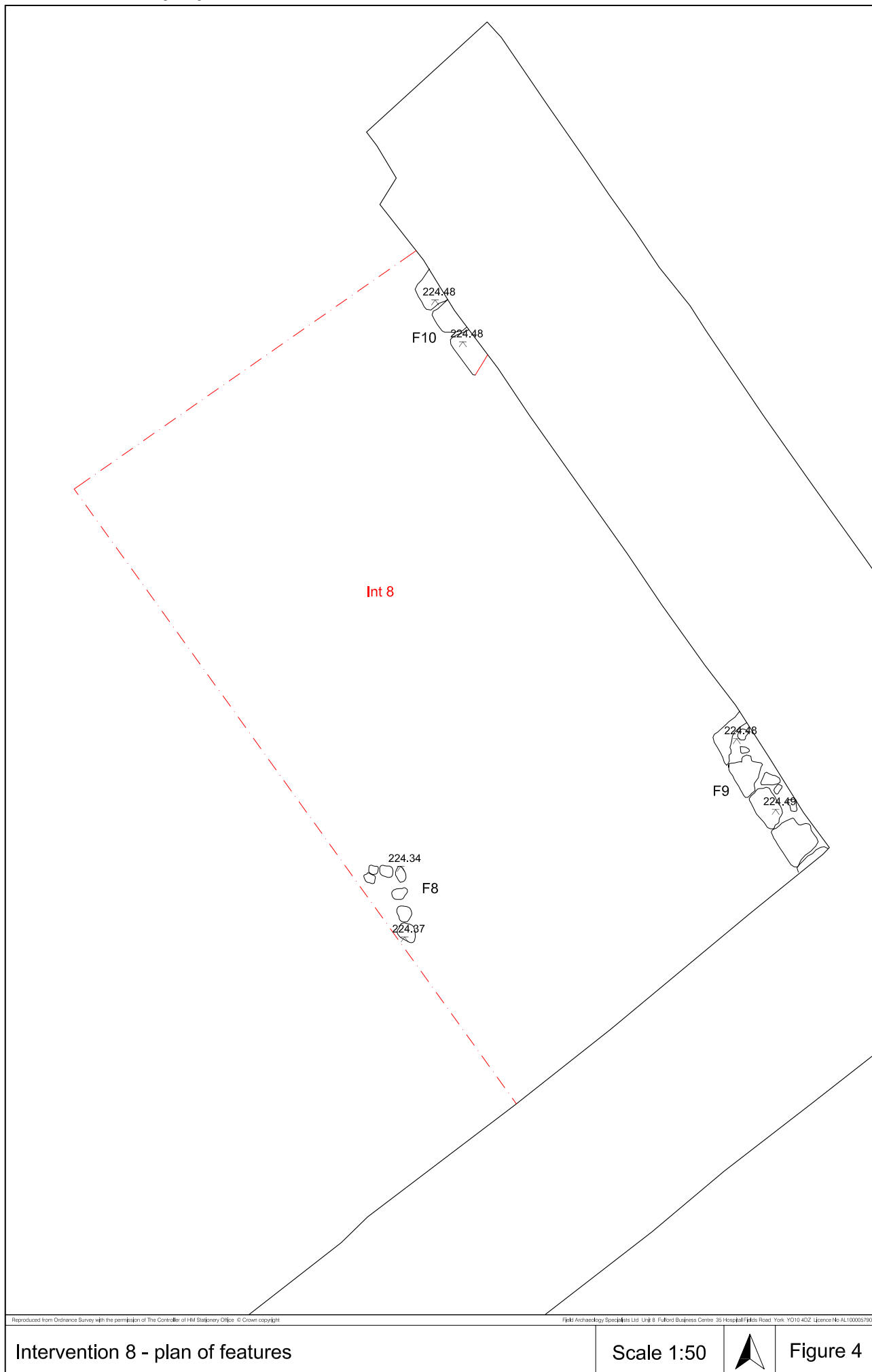
**Plate 4** Intervention 7 looking northwest (scale 2.0m)



**Plate 5** F10 C1017 (scale 1.0m)



**Plate 6** F9 C1016 (scale 1.0m)



Intervention 8 - plan of features

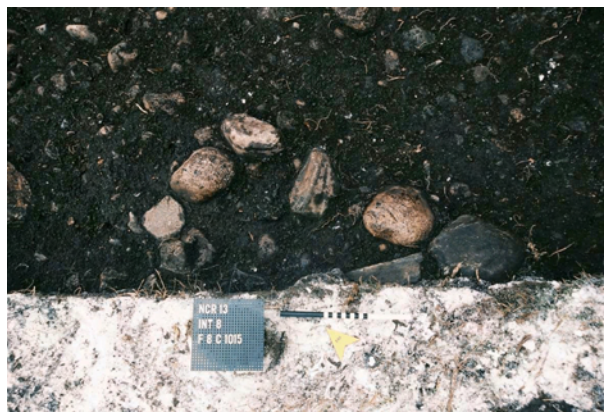
Scale 1:50



Figure 4

## 4.0 DISCUSSION

The results of the evaluation demonstrate the presence of structural activity at shallow depth within the castle interior covered by rough turf and shallow topsoil. Accumulatively, the ongoing programme of works has provided evidence for the position and form of castle buildings. The results provide evidence for building stances in both evaluation trenches and broadly support the proposed layout of ranges of timber-framed buildings arranged around the interior of the castle.



**Plate 7** F8 C1015 (scale 1.0m)

### 4.1 INTERVENTION 7

Structural evidence within Intervention 7 consisted of evidence for a timber building which may have been furnished with a solid lime mortar floor surface which survived as a small remnant close to the southwest corner of the castle interior (C1012). The laying down of C1012 was contemporaneous with the positioning of the squared post represented by F6 and as C1012 overlay subsoil both features may belong to the early occupation of the castle. As well as F6 the stone plinth F7 forms further evidence for the presence of a timer-framed building in this position and the mortar flecking observed wihtin C1011 may represent the stance of a building aligned NE-SW along the northwestern interior of the castle.

The results from Intervention 7 can also be interpreted in the light of evidence from the adjacent evaluation trench Intervention 4 and the mural chamber which support the presence of a range at this position. To the immediate northwest of Intervention 7 against the exterior of the castle evidence for a small projecting tower housing garderobe chutes was identified providing evidence for a likely residential function for this end of the range. In addition, the presence of a first-floor level in this corner of the castle is evidenced by the remains of a window opening.

Accompanying material consisted of an assemblage of animal bone, which while only small, represented a diverse range of species of domesticated and wild animals providing a glimpse of a high-status lifestyle enjoyed by the inhabitants of the castle.

### 4.2 INTERVENTION 8

Intervention 8 provided further evidence for a building in the northeast corner of the castle interior perhaps extending along the south east wall. Little of the form and function of the building can be gleaned although evidence for the positioning of a timber-frame is provided by F9 and F10, and is corroborated by the recovery of structural ironwork. While the form and function of F8 could not be easily surmised within the evaluation area the feature may relate to the occupation of the castle and is further evidence for the presence of features buried at shallow depth.

These features are joined by evidence in the extant fabric for the presence of a range of buildings along the southeast wall which incorporates a substantial horizontal recess set at a fairly high level. This recess has been interpreted as a wall plate recess which would indicate the presence of a fairly high first-floor level within an internal building running the full length of the curtain wall. The lack of window openings and garderobe features suggests that this building may have been a service range and/or stables with storage above.

## 5.0 ASSESSMENT

The structural remains encountered during evaluation at the site are buried at shallow depth beneath rough turf and topsoil which should be a material consideration in the formulation of ongoing maintenance and management at the site. The recent successful exclusion of rabbits from the Scheduled Area is noteworthy as evidence for burrowing and the recovery of rabbit bones indicated that these animals had been disturbing archaeological deposits at the site.

The evaluation demonstrated that evidence for the internal castle layout is preserved in parts of the site adjacent to the castle walls and that the overburden above subsoil contains artefactual and ecofactual remains which have the potential to contribute further information on lifestyle. Should there be further opportunities to explore the interior of the castle over a wider area then it is likely that more information about the form, layout and function of the interior would be won.

## 6.0 ARCHIVE

A paper and electronic copy of this report will be sent to Krystyna Pytasz, Addison Conservation and Design, Richard Eccles, The Castle Roy Trust, Dr Allan Rutherford, Historic Scotland and the Highland Historic Environment Record. A note on the results of the archaeological programme will be prepared and submitted to *Medieval Archaeology* and *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*.

The assemblage will be declared to the Treasure Trove Advisory Panel.

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## **References**

### *Secondary sources*

Carver, M.O.H. 1999. 'Field Archaeology', in G. Barker (ed) *Companion Encyclopaedia of Archaeology* (Routledge, London and New York):128-181

## APPENDIX A PROJECT DESIGN

### 1.0 INTRODUCTION

This document presents a Project Design (PD) for an archaeological evaluation and watching brief at Castle Roy and has been prepared by FAS Heritage on behalf of Addison Conservation and Design. An archaeological watching brief will be maintained during groundworks associated with the repair of the foundations of the curtain wall. An evaluation of the interior of the castle is being undertaken in order to inform future conservation and management of the structural remains.

#### 1.1 LOCATION AND USE

Castle Roy is situated beside the B970 on the northern outskirts of the village of Nethy Bridge, approximately 5 miles to the southwest of Grantown on Spey in the Highlands of Scotland (NGR: NJ 0065 2192; Plate 1). The castle ruin occupies a small hill or mound overlooking the Spey river valley. Castle Roy is a Scheduled Monument and a Listed Building.



**Plate 1** Castle Roy looking north

#### 1.2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The foundations of the curtain wall are clearly in poor condition having been undermined and eroded during ongoing natural deterioration of the monument. The foundations are to be repaired using limecrete-filled sandbags and the exposed make-up re-grouted. Superficial excavation of turf and topsoil at the base of the exterior of the curtain wall is required to enable these repairs. The aim of the archaeological watching brief is to supervise these excavations in order to minimise below ground intervention, and in the event that archaeological strata are contacted, to preserve them by record.

A schedule of repairs to the extant fabric is also planned to stabilise the remains. The design and scope of this programme will be informed by archaeological evaluation of the interior of the castle. Two evaluation trenches will be excavated within the area defined by the curtain wall in order to characterise the nature, preservation, form and date of below-ground remains. Specifically, at the west corner the presence of two garderobe chutes and a first-floor window opening may indicate the position of a two-storey solar; an evaluation trench adjacent to these features is designed to assess this hypothesis. At the east corner the presence of a service range occupying the south side of the enclosure accessed *via* a corridor courtyard will be tested by the second evaluation trench.

#### 1.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Castle Roy is a simple late 12th- to 13th-century fortress consisting of a thick enclosing wall, with a doorway at the northern end and a square tower at the northwest corner. The enclosing walls are likely to have supported timber buildings, and the courtyard apparently contained a vaulted structure which was later buried.

The castle is thought to have been a residence of the Comwyns, the ruling family of Abernethy in the 13th century. John Comwyn gave up Abernethy to King Robert at Montrose in 1381. Castle Roy was named in the Charter of the Earldom of Moray in 1548 and may therefore have still been occupied. The site was part of the Revack Estate until 1998 when it was taken over by The Castle Roy Trust.

An archaeological investigation was carried out in advance of a car parking development adjacent to Castle Roy in 1995. No evidence for settlement or a defensive ditch was identified on the southern side of the castle.

More recent archaeological work at the site necessitated by the ongoing programme of emergency repairs has consisted of a pre-intervention photographic survey along with topographic survey of the site and the mound and measured survey of the extant fabric. In addition the archaeological monitoring of two test pits to investigate the stability of the castle mound and buried foundations of the surviving fabric was undertaken. This phase of work determined that the mound is a natural geological feature. Subsequently, underpinning of the northwest tower was undertaken under archaeological supervision (Plate 2). An evaluation trench was also excavated in order to explore the original form of a garderobe turret to inform repair solutions; the trench achieved the plan and arrangement of the turret (Plate 3).

## 2.0 METHODOLOGY

### 2.1 FIELDWORK PROCEDURE

#### 2.1.1 Evaluation excavation

The excavation of two evaluation trenches measuring 8m x 4m will be undertaken by hand (see Figure 2). The excavation will comprise the stripping of turf, topsoil and any overburden over these areas to provide a meaningful sample of the plan of structural remains, followed by the definition and recording of remains revealed within each trench with limited targeted sample excavation sufficient to characterise the form, preservation and date of strata and structural remains. This approach should provide a thorough evaluation of the interior of the castle while minimising the destruction of significant archaeological deposits. Any significant primary archaeological deposits will be sampled for dating and assessment; structural remains will be recorded and left *in situ*.

#### 2.1.2 Watching brief

The excavation of turf and topsoil forming superficial cover to the shallow buried foundations of the curtain wall on the exterior of the castle will be undertaken by hand by John Munro Joinery and Building Services. Excavation will be undertaken under archaeological supervision and guidance. The position of intervention and any archaeological remains encountered will be recorded.

### 2.2 RECORDING PROCEDURE

The existing site grid will be used to facilitate archaeological recording. The position of the evaluation trenches and underpinning works to the curtain wall will be located using a TST.



**Plate 2** Foundations of northwest tower following consolidation (scale 1.0m)



**Plate 3** Evaluation trench showing the remains of foundations of garderobe turret (scale 1.0m)

A full written, drawn and photographic record will be made of all deposits encountered during the course of the watching brief. Archaeological deposits, features and structures will be recorded using a standard system of context and feature record forms; indices of contexts and features initiated during previous phases of work will be continued. The planning of features and sections will be undertaken at scales of 1:10 or 1:20 as appropriate. The photographic record will consist of 35mm colour and monochrome photography. Monochrome photography will be undertaken using silver-based film to ensure archival stability.

### 2.3 ENVIRONMENTAL EVALUATION STRATEGY

The principal aim of the Environmental Evaluation Strategy will be to assess the value, range, quality and potential of any archaeological environmental evidence present at the site. The Environmental Evaluation Strategy will be implemented in accordance with *Environmental Archaeology and Archaeological Evaluations: Recommendations concerning the environmental archaeology component of archaeological evaluations in England* (Association of Environmental Archaeology 1995).

A systematic environmental sampling method will be employed. Deposits which are clearly of a mixed/secondary origin such as make-up layers or deposits, which display a high degree of residual/intrusive artefactual material would not be the subject of environmental sampling unless a specific question relating to function or social status can be addressed. Where deposits are thought to be of primary origin and have potential to contain biological remains, an appropriate sampling regime will be implemented.

### 2.4 FINDS RECOVERY AND TREATMENT

All finds identified during fieldwork will be hand-collected and processed. Residues recovered as part of the Environmental Evaluation Strategy will be routinely sorted for cultural material and scanned with a magnet for small ferrous objects and hammerscale.

Finds treatment will be undertaken in accordance with guidelines set down in *First Aid for Finds* (Watkinson and Neal 1998). Archive preparation will be undertaken in accordance with *Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long-term storage* (Walker 1990). In accordance with guidelines laid down in MAP2, all metalwork and a sample of metallurgical residues will be submitted for X-radiography prior to assessment.

All wet-preserved artefacts will be treated in accordance with *First Aid for Finds* (Watkinson and Neal 1998), *Guidelines for the care of waterlogged archaeological leather* (1995) or *Waterlogged wood, guidelines on the recording, sampling, conservation and curation of structural wood* (1990).

### 2.5 ARCHIVE PREPARATION

On completion of the field investigation all records and material will be indexed, ordered, quantified and checked for consistency. The drawn record will be digitised in an appropriate format that will permit the output of standard AutoCAD files.

### 2.6 POST-EXCAVATION AND REPORTING PROCEDURES

A report will be prepared and will include archaeological background, fieldwork procedure, the results of the watching brief and evaluation, a summary of dating evidence, illustrations (photographs, plans and sections) and assessment, conclusions and recommendations. Any recommended significant further assessment or analysis of finds or environmental samples will be undertaken during subsequent phases of archaeological site

investigation works. All finds will be notified for Treasure Trove in accordance with Scottish Treasure Trove laws.

A paper and digital copy of the report will be sent to Historic Scotland. A digital copy of the report will be sent to Highland Council for inclusion in the Highland Historic Environment Record. The report will also be made available *via* OASIS. A short note on the results of the fieldwork will be prepared and submitted to *Discovery and Excavation*.

### **3.0 MONITORING**

The work will be monitored by Historic Scotland, who will be afforded adequate notice prior to the commencement of groundworks.

### **4.0 HEALTH & SAFETY**

Health and safety will take priority over archaeological matters. Archaeologists undertaking fieldwork will comply with Health and Safety Legislation.

23/09/2012

## **APPENDIX B ANIMAL BONE**

Matilda Holmes

### **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

A very small assemblage of 48 animal bones was recovered from the overburden layer (C1011), from Interventions 7 and 8. It is considered broadly medieval in date, contemporary with the use of the castle.

### **2.0 METHODOLOGY**

Bones were identified using the author's reference collection. Due to anatomical similarities between sheep and goat, bones of this type were assigned to the category 'sheep/goat', unless a definite identification (Prummel and Frisch, 1986; Payne, 1985) could be made. Bones that could not be identified to species were, where possible, categorised according to the relative size of the animal represented (small – rodent/rabbit sized; medium – sheep / pig / dog size; or large – cattle / horse size). Ribs were not identified to species, vertebrae were recorded when the vertebral body was present, and maxilla, zygomatic arch and occipital areas of the skull were identified from skull fragments.

Tooth wear and eruption were recorded using guidelines from Grant (1982) and Silver (1969), as were bone fusion (Silver, 1969), metrical data (von den Driesch, 1976), anatomy, side, zone (Serjeantson 1996) and any evidence of pathological changes, butchery (Lauwerier, 1988) and working. The condition of bones was noted on a scale of 1-5, where 1 is fresh bone and 5, the bone is so badly degraded to be almost unrecognisable (Lyman 1994: 355). Other taphonomic factors were also recorded, including the incidence of burning, gnawing, recent breakage and refitted fragments. All fragments were recorded, although articulated or associated fragments were entered as a count of 1, so they did not bias the relative frequency of species present. Details of associated bone groups were recorded in a separate table.

No sieved samples were made available, which may lead to a negative bias in the number and variety of small mammals, fish and bird bones recorded in the assemblage.

### **3.0 TAPHONOMY AND CONDITION**

The bones were in good condition, although a high proportion (40%) were recorded with fresh breaks, suggesting they were friable upon excavation. 5% had been gnawed, implying that they were not buried immediately, but left for dogs to chew. Butchery marks were noted on a sheep/goat humerus and red deer tibia, consistent with the disarticulation of the carcass into joints for cooking.

### **4.0 THE ASSEMBLAGE**

Despite the small sample, a wide variety of species were present (Table 1). Cattle, sheep/ goat, horse and rabbit dominated the assemblage, but single finds of pig, dog, red deer, domestic fowl and a cockle shell were also recorded. A diverse variety of species is a trait of high-status assemblages, reflecting the wealth of those consuming them as well as their ability to procure some of the more luxury foods such as rabbit and red deer in the 12th-16th centuries.

Bones were present from all parts of the carcass (Table 2) and this, combined with the species present suggests that the deposit resulted from a mixing of waste from a number of processes, such as butchery waste (e.g. vertebrae, metapodials and phalanges), table waste (major limb bones), and the discard of animals that were

unlikely to have formed part of the diet (horse and dog).

With the exception of one rabbit tibia all bones were fused, and tooth wear data for sheep and cattle was consistent with the presence of aged individuals. This suggests that such animals were of importance for milk, wool or traction, rather than the supply of more tender meat from younger animals. However, the use of long, slow cooking techniques can render even the most tough meat into an appealing dish, and attitudes towards meat quality in the past can only be speculated.

**Table 1** Species represented (NISP)

| Species        | n  |
|----------------|----|
| Cattle         | 6  |
| Sheep/goat     | 7  |
| Pig            | 1  |
| Horse          | 6  |
| Dog            | 1  |
| Rabbit         | 5  |
| ed deer        | 1  |
| Domestic fowl  | 1  |
| Large Mammal   | 6  |
| Medieum Mammal | 13 |
| Cockle         | 1  |
| Total          | 48 |

**Table 2** Carcass parts (NISP)

| Anatomy          | Cattle | Sheep/Goat | Pig | Horse | Dog | Rabbit | Red deer | Domestic fowl |
|------------------|--------|------------|-----|-------|-----|--------|----------|---------------|
| Partial skeleton |        | 1*         |     |       |     |        |          |               |
| Mandible         | 1      | 1          |     |       |     |        |          |               |
| Loose teeth      | 2      |            |     | 1     |     |        |          |               |
| Axis             |        |            |     | 1     |     |        |          |               |
| Humerus          | 1      | 1          | 1   |       | 1   |        |          |               |
| Radius           |        | 1          |     | 2     |     |        |          |               |
| Pelvis           |        |            |     |       |     | 1      |          |               |
| Femur            | 1      |            |     |       |     | 1      |          |               |
| Tibia            |        | 1          |     |       |     | 3      | 1        |               |
| Calcaneus        |        |            |     | 1     |     |        |          |               |
| Tarsal           |        | 1          |     |       |     |        |          |               |
| Metacarpal       |        |            |     |       |     |        |          | 1             |
| Metatarsal       |        |            |     | 1     |     |        |          |               |
| 1st phalange     | 1      | 1          |     |       |     |        |          |               |
| Total            | 6      | 7          | 1   | 6     | 1   | 5      | 1        | 1             |

\* vertebral column including atlas, 4x cervical, 4x thoracic, 7x lumbar (none with transverse processes intact) and sacrum

## 5.0 SUMMARY

This small assemblage may result from the mixing of deposits of several processes, but is nonetheless indicative of a high-status diet.

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