King's Seat, Dunkeld, Perth and Kinross:
Archaeological Evaluation Phase 2
Data Structure Report

AOC 23917-2

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AOC Archaeology Group

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King's Seat, Dunkeld, Perth and Kinross:

Archaeological Evaluation Phase 2

Data Structure Report

On Behalf of: **Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust**
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ABSTRACT

An archaeological excavation was undertaken by Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust in partnership with Dunkeld and Birnam Historical Society, with local volunteers and AOC Archaeology Group at King's Seat hillfort. The works followed on from vegetation clearance and initial survey and excavation work done 2017. The 2018 works formed the second season of a three year programme of excavations at the hillfort.

The 2018 works comprised four trenches, which investigated structures identified during topographic survey and on the RCHAMS interpretive survey of the site. These trenches aimed to assess the nature and construction of various structures across the hillfort including the series of lower ramparts (Trench 1); an area within the central enclosure (Trench 2); the central enclosure bank (Trench 5); and an area of the interior of the western enclosure (Trench 6).

The system of ramparts investigated in Trench 1 showed several substantial, roughly built banks comprising large boulders, stone and earth. The inner upper rampart had several postholes c.1m to the interior, likely representing an inner revetment or timber component to the bank. The middle rampart was of similar construction with smaller stones which had slumped down the steep natural slope over the top of a collapsed stone facing. The lowest terrace was disturbed and heavily modified or even created in the Victorian period to create a kerbed terraced track up the hill.

In Trench 4 at the top end the deposits overlying the natural bedrock were thin and material was representative of disturbed hillwash, heavily impacted by rhododendron roots. This layer deepened across the trench where material had accumulated on a flatter terrace. Finds from this layer included glass beads, ceramic fragments, iron objects, spindle whorls, stone moulds, clay moulds and crucible fragments for metal working. Underlying this mixed deposit was a small roughly built stone revetted platform against the sloping face of quarried bedrock. Underlying this was an *in situ* compact layer and on this same horizon a stone kerbed hearth setting was identified several metres downslope from the platform. This setting was filled with animal

bone and ashy layers and will be further investigated in 2019.

The central enclosure rampart wall, identified in Trench 5 low lying and hard to identify in some places around the edge of the summit. Excavation proved it was clearly once more substantial and would have been c. 2m wide minimum. On the ground it appeared quite denuded as a result of slumping off the steep hillside. This structure was represented by a >2m wide spread of stone and earth with an inner kerb of larger stone. No outer face was identified within the trench due to the trench extent being limited by the steep slope.

The deposits which had built up in the western enclosure interior were investigated in Trench 6. The deposits here were rich in material culture with the upper layer containing metal-working waste, a glass bead, E-ware ceramics and crucible fragments. This trench is to be continued in 2019.

The 2018 evidence helped to clarify the structures at King's Seat, as well as to start to add new information to understand the use, longevity and possible occupation of the hillfort complex. We have various finds suggesting activity and craft processes occurring on site in the early historic period. The material culture includes evidence of a metalworking industry producing high status objects, wide trade links delivering E-ware vessels, Anglo-Saxon glass beads and glass vessels. Spindle whorls indicate textile production and the quantity of animal bone in the hearth setting indicates processing of animals occurring on site. This activity is evidenced in both the upper and middle terraces of the site. This information provides a good basis for further investigation in 2019. Excavation in Trench 4 and 6 will be recommenced in the next season as the deposits were not fully excavated. Further investigation of the lowest terrace with proposed Trench 7 will also be undertaken.

1 INTRODUCTION

A community archaeology project, comprising the excavation of four trenches, was carried out at King's Seat, Dunkeld, Perth and Kinross. The project was undertaken on behalf of Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust (PKHT) in partnership with Dunkeld and Birnam Historical Society, with AOC Archaeology Group. The project followed on from a phase of vegetation clearance and initial survey work. This initial phase aimed to: investigate the nature and date of the ramparts, to assess potential internal structures and deposits. The works were conducted according to the terms of an updated *Project Design* (Strachan and MacIver 2018). The project was undertaken with the kind permission of the landowner, Mr. Arnold Schnegg, Dunkeld House Hotel, to whom thanks are due. PKHT and AOC Archaeology Group would like to thank all of the volunteers who made the excavation a success.

2 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

King's Seat Hillfort (NGR: NO 0093 4303; NMRS: NO04SW19; PKHER: MPK5444; Scheduled Monument: 1598), also known as 'The Fort of the Caledonians', is located on the summit of King's Seat, a key geographical feature in the landscape, located on a bend on the north size of the River Tay (Figure 1). The forts defences are comprised of a central citadel or enclosure occupying the summit of the hill and a series of ramparts taking in lower terraces. The enclosed summit measures about 35m by 22m within what are probably the remains of a thick wall. The entrance is located to the north and there appears to have been a trackway dropping down to a lower terrace on the west. This trackway and the terrace are edged by a rampart reduced to a stony bank up to 4m in thickness by 0.4m in height, its south end resting on the lip of a precipitous cliff. Below this terrace, on the west, the approach to the fort is partially blocked by three rampart-like features, which form a flight of terraces levelled into the slope. King's Seat Hillfort sits on exposed bedrock of the Ben Ledi Grit Formation, being Metasandstone, with the drift geology of the surrounding area consisting of alluvium and river terrace deposits of clay, sand and gravel (British Geological Survey 1:50000 digital data).

All of the currently identified earthworks relating to the site are included in the scheduled area. The Scheduled Monument designation documentation from October 2011 includes the following summary:

Scheduled as 'King's Seat, fort' the substantial upstanding remains of a later prehistoric or early historic fort. This defended settlement survives as a series of up to four concentric ramparts and terraces, enclosing a central walled citadel on the summit of a craggy hill known as King's Seat. The fort occupies a commanding position overlooking the River Tay at approximately 150m above sea level, with excellent views to the north, south and west.

Similar later prehistoric and early historic defended settlement sites are widely distributed across mainland eastern Scotland, especially south of the Firth of Forth, while isolated examples such as King's Seat occur elsewhere. King's Seat is not a particularly large example of its class. The comparatively low density of forts in this area, at least when viewed against the backdrop of their general distribution further south, suggests that sites such as this might have had increased significance as the strongholds of an elite element in the local population.

Dunkeld emerged as the centre of Atholl in the early historic period, probably because of its prime geographical location at the foot of the Highland Edge, dominating the lines of communication northwards and westwards by way of the valley of the Tay, and marking the transition between fertile lowlands and more marginal upland. It has been suggested that the fort at King's Seat may have been the seat of royal power in Atholl during the early historic period. Its location just above the Roman legionary fortress and other Roman works at Inchtuthil may also be significant in this respect.'

King's Seat is mentioned in the New Statistical Accounts of 1834-45 (vol.10 p.959), with the author noting that:

"Prior to the fifth century, the Caldones or Caledonians has a stronghold situated, it is supposed, upon a knoll called the King's Seat, at the entrance of the vale of Atholl, near the city of Dunkeld. The stronghold, from its position, had the effective commend of the passes leading into Atholl. It appears to have been at the time an important feature in the county, for Hollingshed, in speaking of the sanguinary battle of Monteith, between the Scots and Picts, adds, for geographical direction, that the field of engagement, although near to the county of Stirling, was "not farre from Calidon Castell, otherwise called Dunkeld".

Previous archaeological work

RCAHMS made a visit in 1957, with Feachem producing a plane-table survey of the hillfort at a scale of 1mm to 1ft. Feachem (1966) draws comparison between King's Seat and other hillforts in Strathtay, many of which also have multivallate works, incorporating natural rock faces, and the innermost defences taking the form of a walled enclosure. He describes King's Seat as being of particular interest in Strathtay due to its location "in the jaws of Upper Strathtay just above the legionary fortress and other Roman works at Inchtuthil". He goes on to describe the hillfort:

"*Here the walled inner enclosure, now choked with impenetrable rhododendrons, crowns a rocky bluff; it measures axially only 115 feet by 70 feet. It is very strongly defended by natural hazards and four ramparts".*

The site appears annotated as 'Kings Seat (site of Castle)' on the OS 1st edition 6" map 1867 but there is no detail depicted other than general woodland. In the surrounding area 'St Colme's Well' and 'Duncan Ogg's Hole' are also depicted. These continue to be annotated on the OS 2nd Edition 6" map of 1900.

The site was visited by Ordnance Survey in 1971 and a visit from RCAHMS in1989 produced a survey based largely on the plan by Feachem.

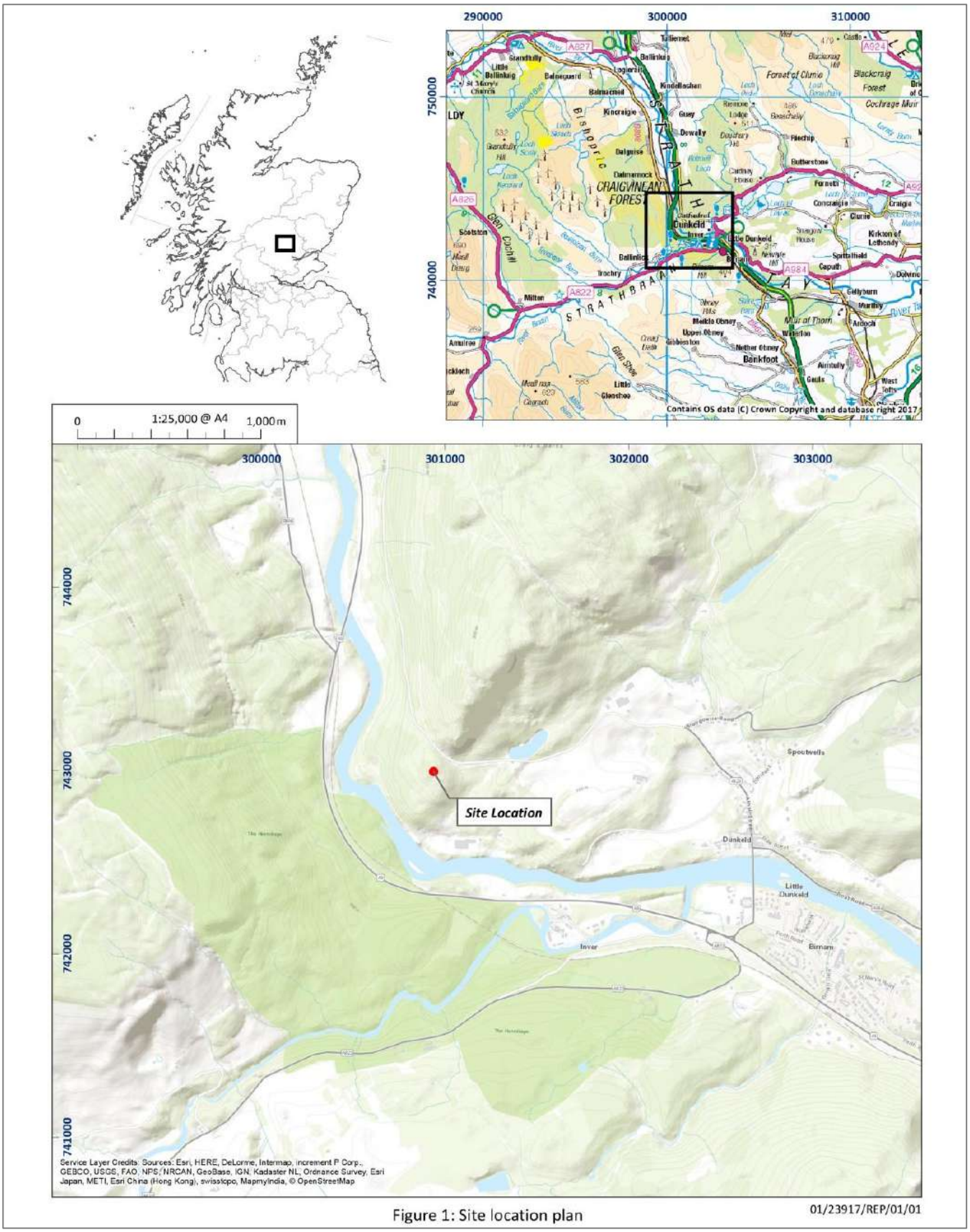

Figure 1: Site location plan

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3 OBJECTIVES

The overarching objective of the excavation was to 'establish a chronology for the development of this site'. The specific targets through which to achieve this objective were the series of ramparts on the lower slopes of the hill, the central summit enclosure (citadel) and interior of both the central summit enclosure and the middle western terrace (Strachan and MacIver 2018). Results from 2017 prompted a review of the project design and further proposed work (Strachan and MacIver 2018) and a new Scheduled Monument Consent application was granted in August 2018 for extension of Trench 4 and new Trench 6-7.

To this end, the four trenches excavated in September 2018 (Figure 2) aimed to:

• Trench 1: Outer ramparts (Eastern upper section complete)

A c.20x3m trench was located across the two lower defensive ramparts, consisting of two rampart-like features, which formed a flight of terraces levelled into the slope. It has been suggested by RCAHMS that these terraces are no more than landscaping features, added when the policies of Dunkeld House were laid out. This trench aims to develop a chronology for the construction of these earthworks.

• Trench 4: Central enclosure

This trench was opened to aid in answering two research questions regarding the impact of rhododendron growth on archaeological deposits and the chronology and architectural composition of the hillfort. A c.2x5m trench was located across the SE of the summit rampart and into the interior in 2017. Due to significant metal working evidence being located here this was extended to a more open excavation of 6m by 12m in 2018. This was excavated to the first significant archaeological horizon, recorded and features excavated and will be continued in 2019.

• Trench 5: Central enclosure rampart

This 2m x 5m trench across the SW wall of the central enclosure was included in the original SMC, but as a 'reserve trench' to be excavated only if other research questions could not be answered in other trenches. The research aims relate to the impact of rhododendron growth on archaeological deposits and the chronology and development of the forts architecture. This was excavated as the central fort wall was not found in Trench 4 and was largely damaged by tree and rhododendron roots in Trench 3. It was important to establish if this is the case across the site, and in order to establish the nature of this feature.

• Trench 6: Western enclosure interior

A c.3x10m trench was proposed, located within the interior of the western enclosure. The aim of this trench is to assess: the impact of rhododendron growth on archaeological depositsand contrast with elsewhere on the site. It will also evaluate an area of enclosure interior and assess the potential for archaeological deposits or structures. This will aid indevelopinga chronology for the construction of the hillfortand an understanding of its function and the activities taking place on the site. This was excavated to the first significant horizon to understand the depth of topsoil and will be continued in 2019.

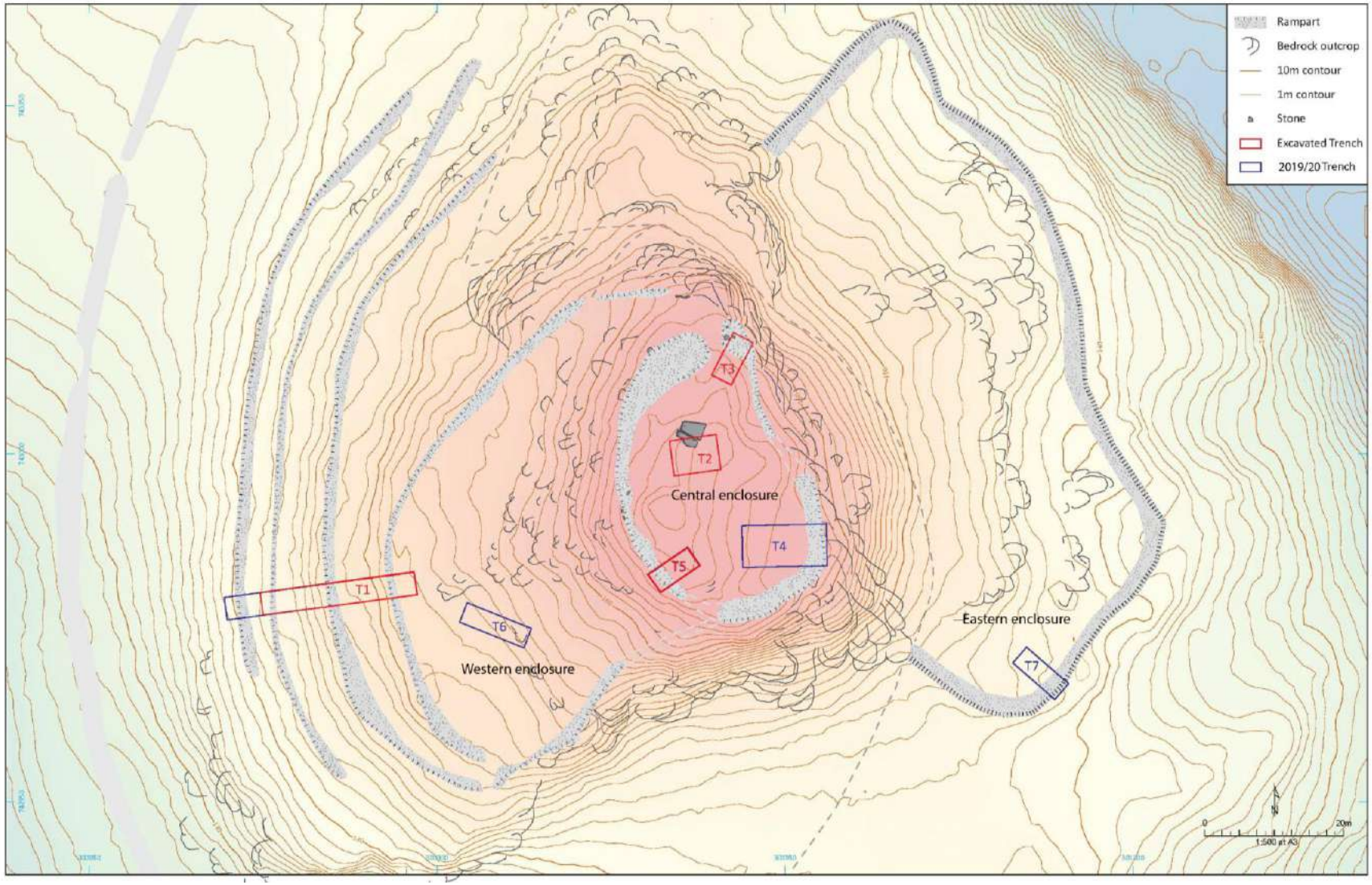

Figure 2 Site Trench Plan

4 METHODOLOGY

The archaeological evaluation comprised the hand excavation of seven trenches in locations agreed in advance with Historic Environment Scotland, as a condition of the Scheduled Monument Consent (SMC). These trenches were placed to assess potential features identified in the RCAHMS survey.

The trenches were excavated by hand and all features and structures revealed were cleaned by hand before being recorded by digital photography, drawn to an appropriate scale and a written record produced using AOC *pro forma* context sheets. The archaeological works were undertaken in agreement with the project design (Strachan and MacIver 2018).

5 RESULTS

The excavations were carried out from the 4th-15th of September 2018. Weather conditions were variable but generally clear and dry through the course of the excavations and archaeological visibility remained good. The following presents a summary of the excavation results and full details can be found in the appendices.

5.1 Trench 1

Trench 1 aimed to investigate the lower series of three ramparts on the west of the hill (Figure 3-4). These features enclosed a mid level western terrace below the central enclosure or citadel. The steep sloping ground to the west contrasted with the other aspects of the site which was composed of vertical cliffs and rock faces, negating the possibility for ramparts. Deposits on the steep ground were relatively shallow and bedrock was the lowest layer encountered. Overlying the bedrock in some places at the top of the trench where there was a build up of deposits was sterile orange sand (016) which formed natural subsoil overlying the bedrock. Elsewhere on steeper sections of the slope archaeological deposits were immediately on bedrock.

Upper rampart structure [003]

The upper rampart curved round the edge of the middle western terrace, enclosing the area below the citadel, an area of flat ground c. 30m by 15m. The rampart at the top of the slope was built onto (010), a mixed, redeposited sand. It consisted of a rough external face of large boulders and sub-angular stones [007]. Behind this face was a deposit comprising mixed stone, ranging approximately 0.1 by 0.03m to 0.72 by 0.23m which formed the body of the c.2.5m wide rampart. A spread of stone downslope (008) represented slumping of this feature downslope as the revetment failed over time. At the back of the rampart about 1m to the east of the larger boulders several pits were identified cut into the natural subsoil (016). Pit [017] was oval, measured c. 0.6m by 0.3m by 0.2m deep and filled with (019), dark grey orange sand with some charcoal flecks. To the west was pit [020] which was sub-circular and measured c. 0.7m by 0.5m by 0.2m deep. It was filled with (021), a black silty sand. These features could represent truncated postholes related to a structure holding back material from the bank or represent internal activity on the site.

Overlying these cut features was a deposit of black silty sand (015), similar to the fill (021), a deposit of light yellow grey silt (014) which extended outwith the trench and an orange brown silt (006) a material that was present across the whole trench. These were under a layer of topsoil (002) and loam (001).

Later disturbance of the feature was evident and could be related to Victorian remodelling of the landscape that occurred in various places across the site. A line of stones [012] formed a kerb along the edge of the terrace and a spread of stony cobbling material (013) adjacent to this kerb represented where a track had

been roughly made, disturbing and reusing material from the earlier hillfort rampart. This later disturbance made the identification of an inner face or kerb to the earlier bank impossible.

Mid rampart structure [004]

The rampart in the middle [004] was situated on a small sloping terrace about 4m downslope of the upper rampart [003]. It ran below the upper rampart from its furthest southern extent for about and then continued along the steeper slope to the north. Partially excavated in 2017, the rampart was fully excavated in 2018.

The rampart was constructed in a flat, perhaps quarried out hollow, and comprised an outer stone face ([033] and [023]) and a central earth core of red sandy gravel (024), built on to the natural bedrock (022) and grey gravel (034). Measuring 2.80 m in width by up to 1.2 0 m in height, the bank had been severely eroded by both tree coverage and animal burrows and also modern landscaping by the estate. In addition, the rampart had clearly failed in antiquity, perhaps due to the steepness of the slope, and the bank had collapsed forward down the slope (Plate 1). No internal wooden superstructure was identified and unlike Rampart [002], no wooden palisade was found to support the back area. Therefore the rampart comprised a stone kerb/front with an earthen core built behind it.

Very few diagnostic material was found from the rampart, although burnt animal bone, a quartz core and a possible coarse stone toll were recovered from the rampart. In season 1 artefacts recovered from Trench 1 came mainly from the topsoil layer (002) and included a couple of possible coarse stone tools, a quartz point, animal bone and a stone ingot mould.

Lower rampart [005]

The lowest rampart [005] was about 5m below the mid rampart and mirrored its line running roughly north to south along the steep slope on the west of the hill. This feature was deturfed but not excavated in the 2017 season. The feature had clearly been remodelled and reused as a track with a boulder defined kerb (Plate 2). The structure was constructed on a flat natural bedrock terrace (030). A redeposited mix of angular and sub-angular stone (032) with a matrix of orange silty sand (031) formed a basal layer of redeposited natural. Over this was a layer of large stones or boulders [027] ranging from 0.15m to 1m in size. These were aligned roughly north to south and positioned in a line at the edge of the flat terrace around 1.5-2m from the natural slope of the hill. Downslope from this some stones had slumped out of position ((029). This feature once excavated was clearly constructed more as a relatively modern trackway and therefore not likely to be a part of an earlier feature constructed in antiquity.

Plate 6 View west across middle rampart [004] with slumped outer facing visible

Plate 2 Kerbed trackway [005] built onto redeposited natural on bedrock terrace

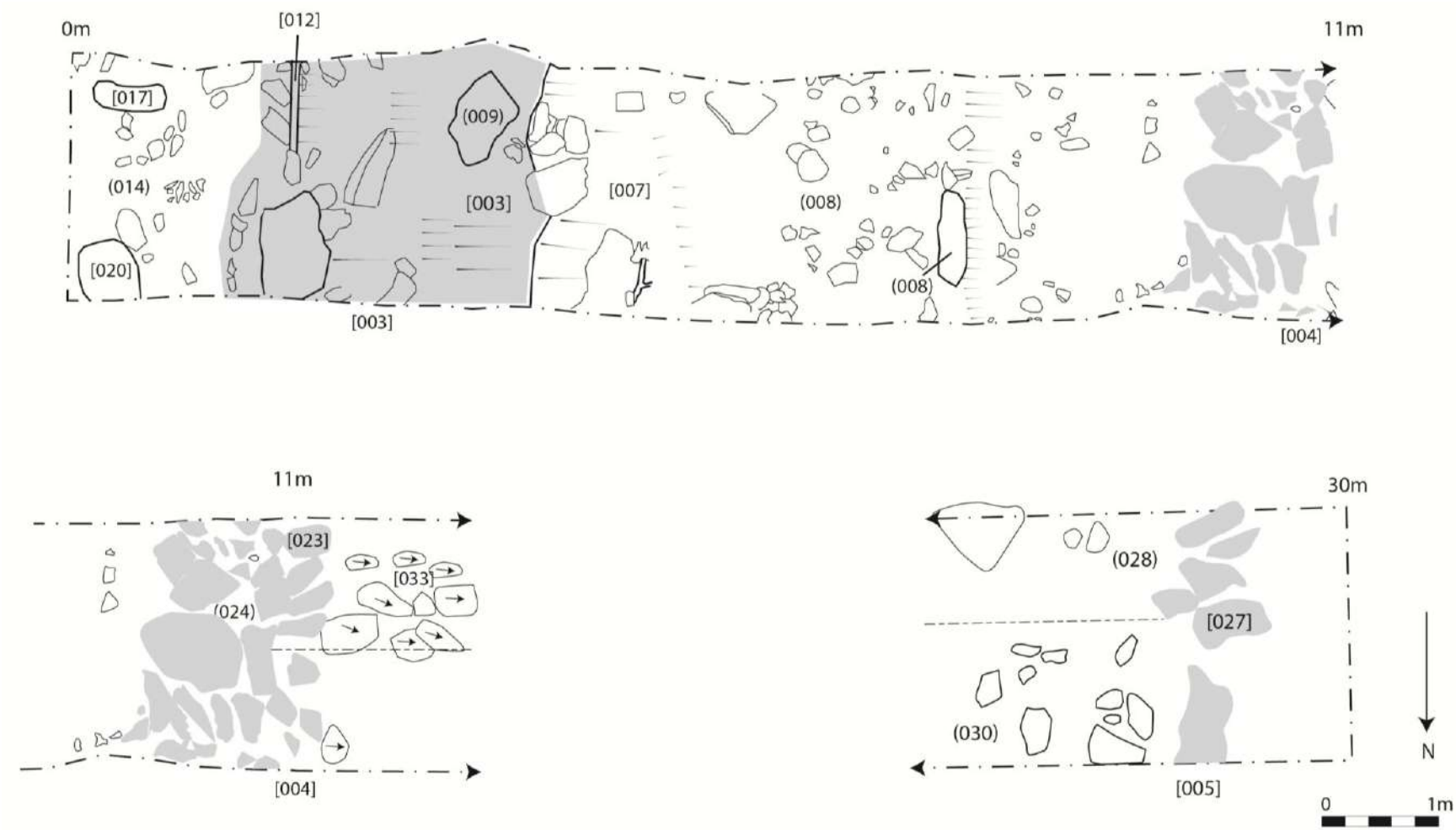

Figure 3 Post-excavation plan of Trench 1

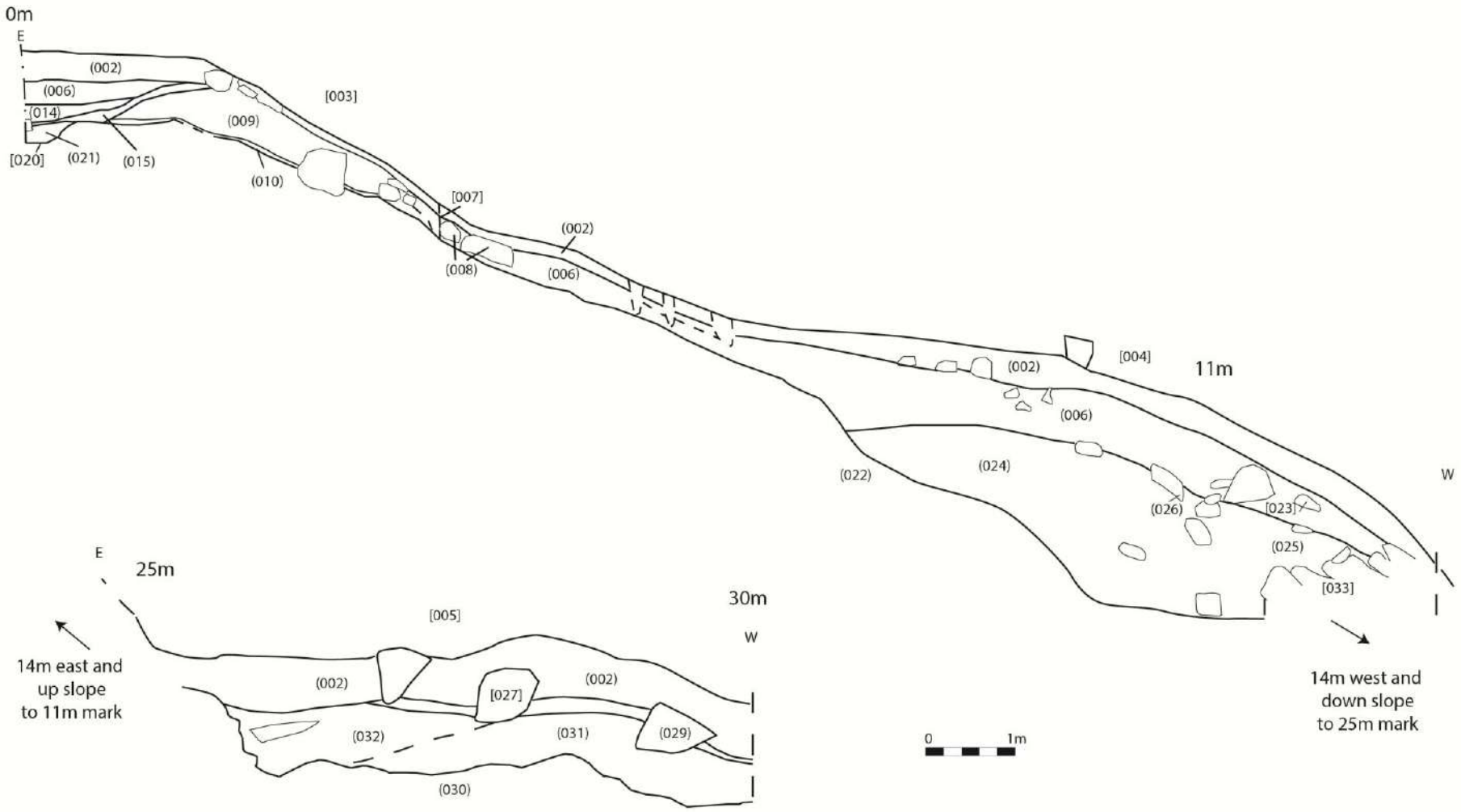

Figure 4 North facing section of Trench 1

5.2 Trench 4

2017 results

Trench 4 was deturfed in 2017 as it became clear that the preservation and stratigraphy in Trench 2 was not complex (Figure 5-6). Trench 4's location to the east of Trench 2 on the lower terrace at the base of the steep slope from the upper terrace provided an opportunity to explore the depth and preservation of deposits elsewhere on the site and contrast them with results from Trench 2 where deposits were shallow and heavily disturbed by rhododendrons. In 2017 excavation halted at the base of the topsoil layer (Plate 8) having ascertained that a deeper topsoil deposit had formed in this area of the site and archaeologically significant deposits were exposed underneath, indicating preservation was likely to be better in this area. In the east of the trench the upper stonework of the central enclosure rampart was visible. It consisted of coarse, large angular stone work (402) and was concentrated on the east side of the trench. At this level it had no clear arrangement. Overlying this across the trench was the topsoil, below a layer of vegetation mulch. The topsoil (401) was a mid grey brown silt layer with flecks of charcoal and burnt bone. It contained lots of animal bone, teeth, claws and horns, metal-working waste, crucible fragments and a spindle whorl. There was a significant amount of root disturbance in this area but it was not as heavily impacted by rhododendron roots as Trench 2. The excavation of this trench, although unfinished, implied that there was potential for informative archaeological deposits underlying the topsoil and that this area is richer in material culture than elsewhere on the site. Therefore a revised SMC application (Strachan and MacIver 2018) was submitted to gain consent to excavate a larger area 4m by 12m around the original Trench 4 extent. In 2018 the trench was extended to better understand this area of metalworking activity and any structural components in a larger open area excavation.

Old ground surface (406)

Within the larger Trench 4 in 2018 a compact ground surface was identified across most of the trench in 2018. It consisted of compact yellow brown silt with grey brown mottling and charcoal flecks throughout. More of this will be exposed in 2019 to understand if other features are cut into it and what it overlies.

Kerbed hearth setting [410]

On or within this compact surface was a stone kerbed hearth setting [410] which comprised a rectangular setting of upright stones, partially exposed in the trench (Plate 5). It measured c.1.5m by 0.75m with 0.4m deep deposits of ash within it. A small section of this was excavated to better understand the deposits and use of the hearth. Underlying the interior of the hearth setting was bright orange silty heat affected silt (415) (similar to (406). Over this was the basal fill of the hearth (414) composed of white ashy fill with frequent burnt bone about 0.15m thick. The middle fill of the hearth (413) was a 0.15m thick layer of dark black brown ash with very frequent fragments of animal bone. Over this was the upper ashy fill of the hearth (412) composed of a 0.1m thick layer of orange-black white ash with frequent burnt bone fragments. This was evident flush with the top of the kerbed setting. Overlying the setting was a more mixed amorphous spread of silt with frequent small rough flat angular stones and patches of ash (409) (Plate 6). This could represent a closing layer over the top of the hearth setting or even a rough final use of the hearth using new base stones to set the fire on.

Stone revetted platform [405]

Upslope from the hearth setting, in the southwest corner of the trench a possible pit or hollow with dark charcoal rich soil filled with animal bone was identified (416). This was under a small stone revetted platform measuring 1m by 2m across the top surface. It was placed up against the vertical bedrock face and at the front edge had a small stone revetment wall [405] 2-3 courses high, composed of rough angular stones and

small boulders (Plate 3). Below this was a rough kerb [408] comprised of five rough angular boulders c. 0.4m by .3m reveting (411), mixed grey-yellow brown silt (411) with frequent stone and animal bone. To the east of this edge a tumbled spread of angular stone (404) 0.25m by 0.15m demonstrated where some stones from this structure had collapsed down the slope. On the surface of the platform a thin layer of ashy charcoal rich silt with patches of bright orange demonstrated that burning had taken place on the platform (Plate 4). Overlying this structure was a thin 0.05m thick layer of topsoil (401).

Hillwash/Root disturbed overburden (403)

Overlying the rest of the trench and abutting the central fort enclosure wall was a 0.3m thick layer of hillwash or a heavily root disturbed 'overburden'. This material was composed primarily of loose yellow brown silt similar in composition to the topsoil (401). It was heavily burrowed and root affected and hard to differentiate any stratigraphy within it. The depth and quantity of this material is notable considering the thin or non-existent nature of the topsoil elsewhere on the site. This material has either been deposited here by material eroding off the hill or is in fact more 'in situ' just heavily root disturbed. The quantity of material and the finds coming from it could indicate it represents very mixed remains of a structure with a turf component in this approximate location but it has completely degraded and been subject to significant bioturbation. To assess this AOC will provide a soil specialist in the 2019 season to investigate and sample to better characterize and understand the formation and origins of this layer. Within the layer a significant quantity of finds were noted including crucible fragments, stone moulds, clay moulds, glass beads, iron objects including blades and shears, stone tools including whetstones and much more. The presence of a small stone revetted platform up against the bedrock could indicate a place where craft activities took place. The kerbed hearth setting packed with ash and animal bone also indicates the likely presence of a structure here. The 2019 season will concentrate work in this area to identify any associated post-settings, better understand If any of the burning areas relate to metal working and understand any underlying deposits in this area.

Plate 7 Small revetted platform [405] up against bedrock with kerb [408] below

Plate 8 Platform [405] with heat affected layer (407) on the surface

Plate 9 Stone kerbed hearth [410] with stony, ashy deposit (409) over and around it

Plate 10 Hearth setting [410] with ashy layers within and heat affected ground surface around

Plate 7 Volunteers getting a site tour of Trench 4

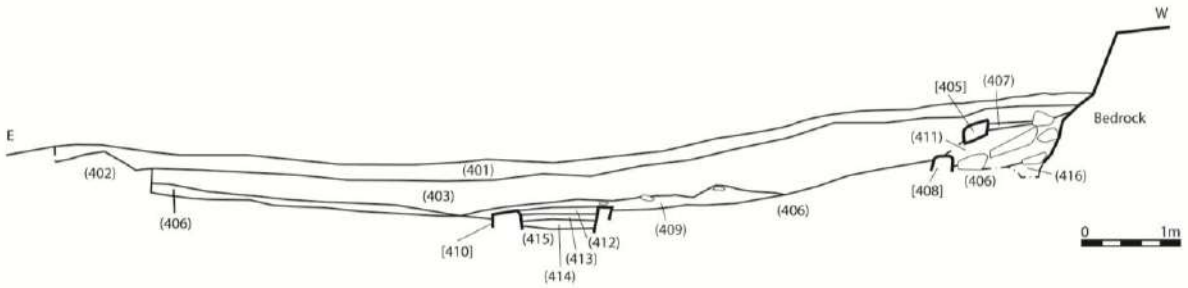

Figure 5 South facing section of Trench 4

Plate 8 View of 2017 Trench 4 after topsoil removed with central bank (402) in foreground

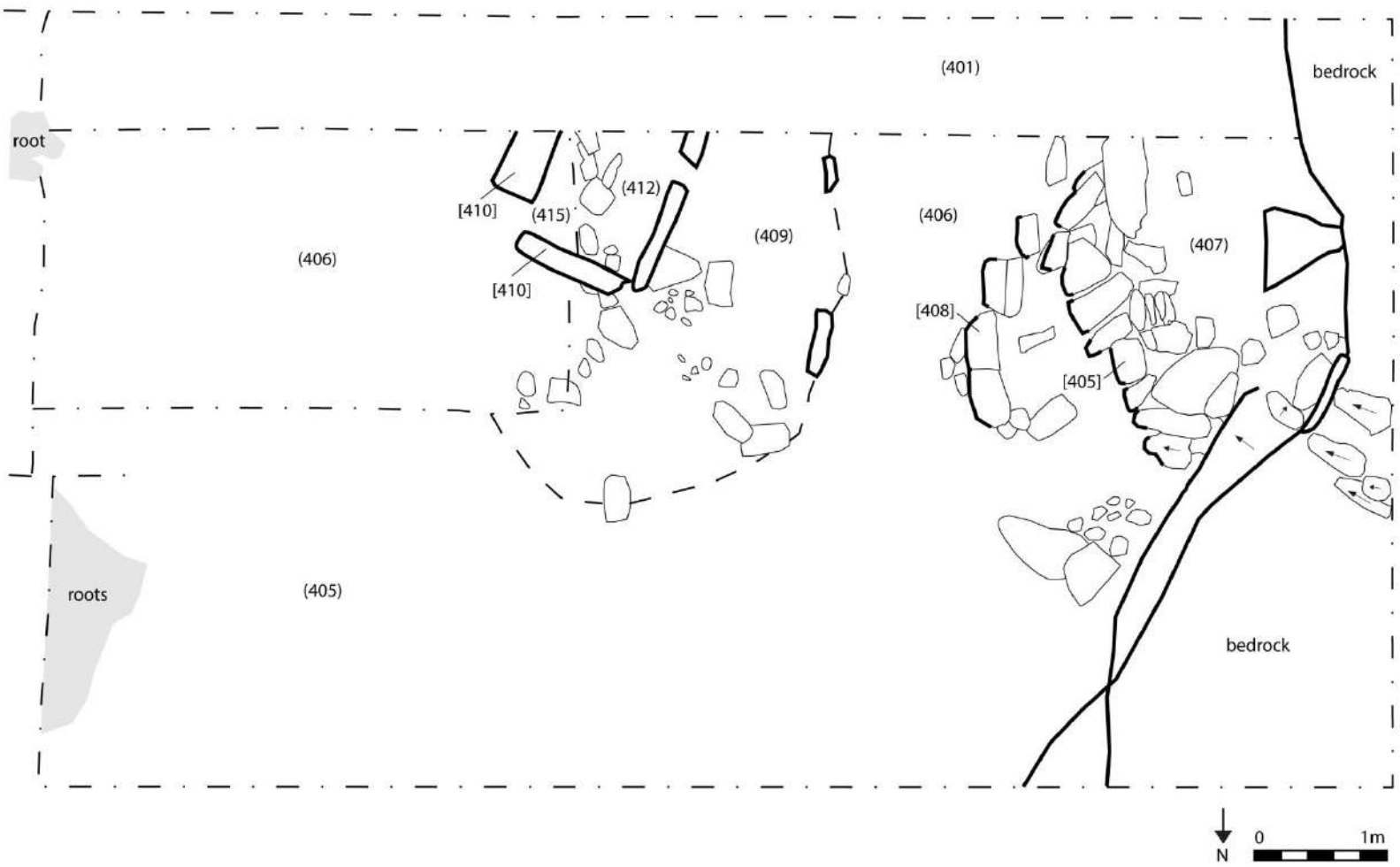

Figure 6 Post-excavation plan of Trench 4

5.3 Trench 5

Trench 5 (Figure 7-8) was investigated to understand the central enclosure bank and was situated on the southwest edge of the summit. At the northern end of the trench a flat terrace of bedrock (503) was exposed 0.02m below a forest loam, with a vertical drop of c. 0.3m to another sloping bedrock terrace which sloped sharply off the edge of the hill to the south. Overlying this lower terrace was the central enclosure wall.

Structural wall/bank [504]

In this part of the site the central enclosure was barely visible above the ground. The central enclosure wall consisted of a compact light yellow sandy silt (502) with frequent angular stones within it. This was bounded to the north by a one course high stone kerb [504] (Plate 9). The kerb consisted of a single course of angular stone 0.6m by 0.12m by 0.25m running northwest to southeast through the trench. This was constructed directly onto the bedrock (Plate 10). An outer face was not located within the 3m of trench extending to the south, probably due to the outer face having collapsed off the steep hillside. No timber or turf component was identified in this structure but it possible that this low wall could have had a palisade or turf cap incorporated into the upper layers which are now eroded off the hill, making it a more functional boundary.

Abutting the wall between the kerb and the bedrock face was a 0.15m build up of a mid brown sandy clay with occasional stone. This was overlain by topsoil (501).

Finds from the trench included a perforated stone weight found up against the kerb of the wall and a whetstone, a saddle quern fragment and a green glass bead in the topsoil. These finds came from layer (301), therefore post-dating the construction of the bank. It is possible they were deposited here during later use of the site or eroded out of the bank itself as it decayed.

Plate 9 Post-excavation view of wall [504] at the edge of slope and bedrock face

Plate 10 Post-excavation of central enclosure wall [504] on bedrock terrace at edge of slope

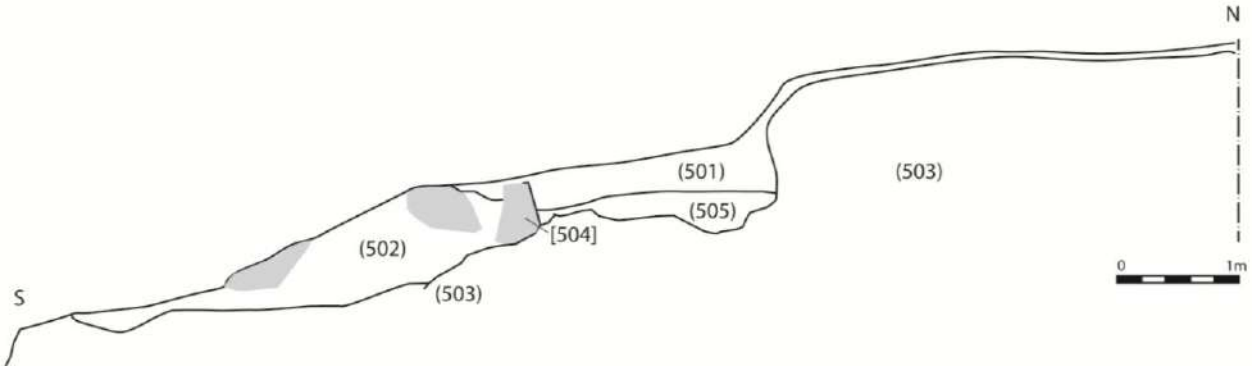

Figure 7 East facing section of central enclosure wall in Trench 5

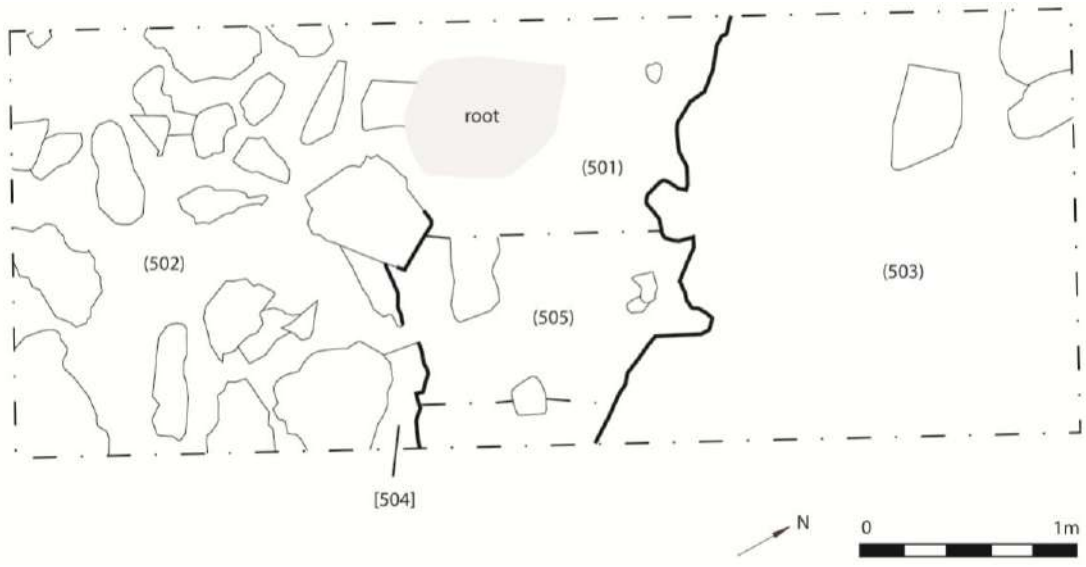

Figure 8 Post-excavation plan of central enclosure wall in Trench 5

5.4 Trench 6

Trench 6 was deturfed part-way through the excavation and was located on the interior of the middle terrace in the western enclosure. Work here an opportunity to explore the depth and preservation of deposits elsewhere on the site and contrast them with results from Trench 2 where deposits were shallow and heavily disturbed by rhododendrons and Trench 4 where the deposits had accumulated and were rich in material culture.

Trench 6 was laid out northwest to southeast measuring 10m by 3m. The whole trench was cleared of forest loam and vegetation and then excavation was targeted in 3 0.55m sondages at the west end (Sondage 1), the middle (Sondage 2) and at the east end (Sondage 3). Excavation halted in these at the base of the topsoil layer (Figure 9) having ascertained that a deeper topsoil deposit had formed in this area of the site and archaeologically significant deposits were exposed underneath, indicating preservation was likely to be reasonable in this area.

Topsoil across the site was a loose medium brown sandy silt with burnt bone and charcoal flecks. Like Trench 4 it was rich in material culture including flint flakes, ceramics, crucible fragments, a stone ingot mould and a glass bead. Slag indicated more metalworking activity areas in the vicinity.

In Sondage 1 under the 0.35m thick topsoil (601) a layer of large slab like stones with a compact clay matrix (602) was identified (Plate 11). In this area a cluster of small upright stones could indicate the location of a possible post setting. In Sondage 2 similar compact clay with orange mottling (603) and charcoal was identified at 0.3m deep. In Sondage 3 natural bedrock (604) was identified under topsoil at a max depth of 0.8m (Figure 10).

The excavation of this trench, although unfinished, implied that there was potential for informative archaeological deposits underlying the topsoil and that this area is richer in material culture than elsewhere on the site.

Plate 11 General view of Trench 6 topsoil removal (Sondage 1 in foreground)

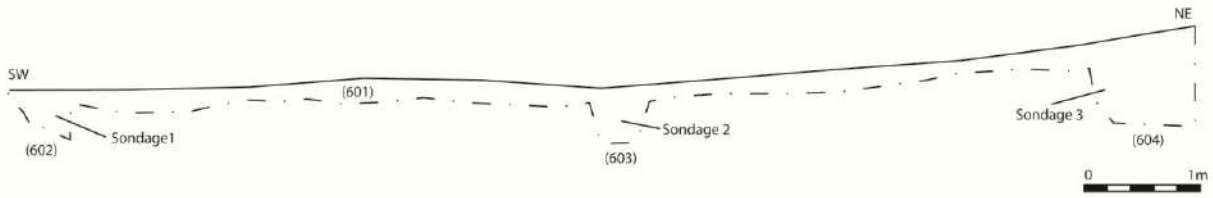

Figure 9 Southeast facing section of Trench 6 demonstrating depth of topsoil removal

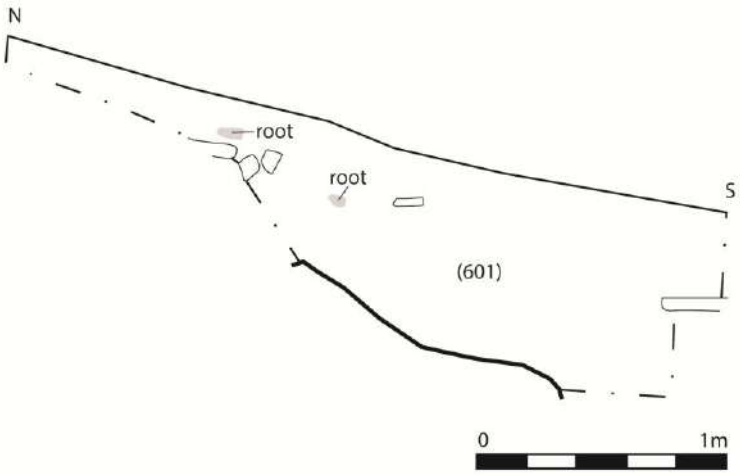

Figure 10 West facing section of Sondage 3 showing depth of bedrock

5.5 Public Archaeology

In addition to the excavation, the 2018 season included a living history fair in Stanley Park, Dunkeld, by way of community outreach. **Picts in the Park** was a celebration of Dunkeld's early historic heritage, the town's namesake hillfort and the community project that is revealing so much about Dunkeld's Pictish origins. From 11:00 until 15:00 Stanley Park echoed with the clash of shields and the sounds of Pictish industry as re-enactors from Regia Anglorum took attendees back in time to the early historic period with technology and weapons demonstrations. From the energy of the combat arena to the tranquillity of the storytelling tent, there was much to be enjoyed for all ages as visitors got to grips with traditional skills such as metal casting and smithing, leatherworking, timber construction and stone carving, all inspired by the remarkable archaeological discoveries being made on the hillfort. For those keen to see the site itself there were minibus tours. Illustrated talks by project archaeologists from Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust and AOC Archaeology Group were offered in the Duchess Anne Hall, and placename expert Dr Peter McNiven was on hand in the Dunkeld Community Archives to explain the fascinating meanings behind many local place names revealed through the project's commissioned Placename Survey; many of the tales behind which were brought to life for all ages by captivating storyteller Owen Pilgrim. The event was opened by Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust patron Dougie MacLean with the mixed weather doing little to discourage over 600 people from attending throughout the day.

Plate 12 Dave holding up the decorated spindle whorl from Trench 4 (SF4060)

Plate 13 Robbie holding the ingot mould from Trench 6 (SF617)

Plate 14 Fragments of E-ware representing bowl and jar vessels

Plate 15 Detail of the decorated spindle whorl (SF4060)

Plate 16 Iron angle backed knife blade (SF4099)

Plate 17 Clay mould, perhaps for a brooch or ring shaped object (SF4123)

Plate 18 Two fragments of a mirror shaped mould with knife sharpening grooves (SF312, SF313)

Plate 19 Second mirror shaped mould (SF207)

Plate 20 Possible stone crucible stand from Trench 4 (SF4039)

Plate 21 Small crucible fragment, possibly representing silver working (SF4110)

Plate 22 Blue glass bead fragment (SF4116)

Plate 23 Fragment of vessel glass from a Kempston style conical beaker/drinking vessel (SF4135)

Plate 24 Whetstone (SF4070)

6 ASSESSMENT OF THE 2018 FINDS ASSEMBLAGE

The finds have been catalogued and stabilised. The assessment of the finds assemblage is ongoing; Dr Dawn McLaren and Dr Andy Heald are working in collaboration with Dr Ewan Campbell (University of Glasgow). The initial findings are presented here. Further analysis and work will be required.

Initial examination of King's Seat Artefacts, 2018

Bone

The bone assemblage consists of several bulk finds and eight small finds of animal bone, encompassing fragments of burnt bone, unburnt bone and animal teeth and horn. These need to be examined by a faunal bone specialist (Jack Robertson) who will be able to identify this material further, where possible. Majority of teeth appear to be those of sheep/goat.

Vitrified material

Seven finds (encompassing 13 individual pieces) of vitrified material were retrieved from Trench 4 and Trench 6. The fragments include possible plano-convex cake fragments, unclassified iron slag and low-density glassy slag (possibly vitrified ceramic). These will need to be studied further after washing to establish if these can be more closely identified. Initial examination does not indicate a particular stage in the ironworking process (e.g. smelting or smithing) but is conclusively evidence of ironworking. Any bulk samples are to be processed and scanned with a magnet for micro-debris (e.g. hammerscale). Sampling strategy will need to be refined prior to next years excavation to ensure that any *in situ* evidence of metalworking (in particular in conjunction with the hearth feature exposed in Trench 4) is detected (suggest sampling the soil within, around and under the hearth).

Lithics

Sixteen small finds (28 individual pieces) of chipped stone were recovered from Trench 1, 4 and 6. The material includes grey and honey-coloured Buchan flint, chert, agate, ?carnelian, and quartz, and a single fragment of rock crystal. The majority of the fragments are chunks and flakes but a small number of worked lithics are present: a possible core, a possible scraper and at least 1 flake. These will need to be examined in more detail, catalogued and reported on by Rob Engl but the diagnostic fragments are undoubtedly early prehistoric.

Coarse stone

There are 45 items of stone which include a surprising number of bar-shaped whetstones and possible whetstones used for maintaining and sharpening metal blades, including two joining fragments (SF 4063 & 4048): SF 503, SF 4048 & 4063, SF 4070 (Plate 24); SF 4143 x 3; SF 4151. Most of these whetstones have been produced from elongated ovoid water-rounded cobbles, presumably fairly locally sourced. With the exception of one bar-shaped stone (SF 4151) which has been carefully shaped and smoothed prior to use, the cobbles were not modified prior to their use as whetstones. The quantity of whetstones from Trench 4 is worthy of note, not just because there are so many but because this area seems to be the focus for metalworking activities. The presence of so many whetstones bolsters this interpretation. In this context, the possible hammerstone/anvil (SF 4080) and the crucible stand (SF 4032) (Plate 20) are also worthy of mention. The former is a robust elongated bar-shaped cobble with concentrations of peckmarks, pits and gouges over a couple of the surfaces and fractured ends, probably used as both a hammerstone and a working surface. The latter, is a flat ?whinstone block with a central smoothed, round-based hollow in its interior (Plate 20). The smoothness of the interior of the hollow and its round base suggests two possibilities for function: a pivot stone or a crucible stand. Its interpretation as the latter is based on the heat-affected appearance and traces of residues in the interior that are worth analysing for metallurgical residues; a similar item is known from Dunadd. Both were almost certainly used in conjunction with metalworking or the associated crafts going on in Trench 4. This is confirmed by the discovery two ingot moulds (SF 4157 and SF 617), consistent with those found in 2017. One (SF 4157) has been made on a rough slab of the outcropping schist native to the site and is unfinished and unused; the other (SF 617) (Plate 13) has a short bar-shaped matrix and has broken across a second matrix adjacent to this. It's unlikely there will get any positive results from the XRF analysis of these ingot moulds.

Also present are a number of spindle whorls suggesting textile production: 2 fragments of disc-shaped whorls (SF 4074 & 601) and 1 complete disc-shaped whorl (SF 401). They all appear to be made of sandstone which may not be local to the immediate area. (see also ?ceramic biconical whorl below). The complete disc-shaped whorl has interesting scratch marks around the central perforation, perhaps marking out lines for the placement of the whorl.

Possible gaming pieces are represented by small oval water-rounded pebbles, plano-convex in shape and polished from rubbing on one face: SF 4153, 4096 (x2) and 607. Also, consistent with finds from 2017.

The other finds are more generic and not chronologically distinct. These are a pounder (SF 1025), a disc-shaped weight (SF 505), a disc-shaped stone which has possibly seen use (SF 4149), a smoother for hide processing (SF 4105), a saddle quern or grinding stone (e.g. not necessarily for grinding grain but something else, SF 504), a fragment of a perforated stone (SF 4059) and a possible quern (not convinced; SF 4085).

Stones SF 604, 4065, 4159, 1027, 1022, 4147, 1019, 203, 4082, 502, 4052, 1024, 1025 appear natural to but will need to be examined after they have been washed.

Ceramics

Eware

A total of ten sherds of E-ware from multiple vessels were recognised (Plate 14). All but one of the sherds are from Trench 4, the other is from Trench 6. Dr Ewan Campbell has confirmed that these are indeed imported E-ware and has recommended that the sherds should be washed prior to further analysis and the profiles of each of the identified vessels will be illustrated to accompany publication, where possible.

Crucible fragments

Thirty crucible fragments (24 small find numbers) are present. None are intact but it is likely that re-fitting sherds will be identified during analysis. Various forms and sizes of crucible are recognised: large, tall, bag-shaped crucibles (e.g. SF 4138) suggest from the volume that they would have contained the casting of larger copper alloy objects; spouts from possible triangular and hemispherical fine walled crucibles (e.g. SF 4088), small, short hemispherical crucibles (e.g. SF 4140); and small bag-shaped, fine-walled crucibles (e.g. 4110) including one with a substantially intact profile and globules of adhering residues that could indicate the casting of silver (Plate 21). A programme of surface XRF analysis of the crucible sherds will be required to confirm the composition of the alloys being worked but the possibility of both bronze and silver working is indicated. This re-enforces the impression of the site as one of high status, comparable with the assemblages at Dunadd, for example.

These crucible fragments should not be washed prior to xrf analysis; a selection should be illustrated to accompany publication.

Mould fragments

Seventy-four fragments of possible ceramic moulds were recovered, most from Trench 4. The majority of the pieces are amorphous weather-rounded heat affected clay; further analysis may identify surface features which will help to identify the objects being cast and the methods of production. The colour and fabric of the clay is consistent throughout the assemblage suggesting that these are mould fragments rather than pieces of daub but, again, further analysis is required to confirm this. Five fragments have clear impressions: one (SF 4100) has a triangular keying mark; one (SF 4123) is potentially from a penannular brooch (Plate 17), similar to examples from Dunadd, Mote of Mark and Portmahomack, inter alia; two (SF 4114 & SF 4160) are matrices for pin shanks; and SF 4078 preserves the edge of a matrix for casting a ring-shaped brooch frame or simple ring.

XRF analysis of mould fragments has not been proven to be particularly successful in identifying the alloy being cast (Heald 2010) but those with recognisable matrix surfaces surviving should be analysed for any surviving residues. The fabric(s) used should be examined and classified and the categories of objects being cast should be analysed and illustrated to accompany publication.

Other

A biconical spindle whorl (Plates 12, 15), intact, but currently coated in soil came from Trench 4 (SF 4060). The surfaces have been decorated by a repeating geometric design and is consistent with an early medieval date. Like the stone example, it demonstrates the processing of wool and possible textile production on site.

Glass

Early medieval glass objects are present in the form of three glass beads and a translucent mustard yellow beaker sherd. Two possible glass gaming pieces, one almost certainly of Roman origin, are also recognised. Examination of the glass beads by Ewan Campbell confirms that all four are consistent with Anglo-Saxon bead forms: biconical blue bead (SF 4116) (Plate 22); Yellow/red cylindrical bead fragment (SF 603) and an opaque green glass bead (SF 501). All three have been produced by winding strips of molten glass around a circular-sectioned iron wire and then re-heating to smooth and form. Traces of the iron rod the glass was formed around survives on the internal surface of the perforation. The vessel glass (SF 4135) is from a blown glass beaker of Anglo-Saxon form (Plate 23). The glass gaming pieces are simple oval droplets, plano-convex in section. One is made from a translucent blue glass and is either Roman in date or has been made using recycled Roman glass; the other (SF 4077) is much smaller and made of opaque white glass.

A combination of XRF analysis and SEM analysis of a sample of the glass would have the potential to closer identify the composition of the glass used and allow direct comparison with contemporary examples from across Britain.

All the glass should be illustrated (hand drawn and photographed) for publication. The biconical glass bead would benefit from conservation to rejoin but this would be better undertaken after sampling, should XRF/SEM work be pursued. Cleaning of the surfaces of beaker should also be undertaken by a conservator.

Metal

Iron

There are 30 iron objects (recorded under 25 SF numbers) including five probable knife blades (SF 4056, SF 4099, SF 4121, SF 4132, SF 4139). One is substantially intact and shows a clear angle-backed form typical of early medieval knives (Plate 16).

All of the iron objects will need to be x-rayed prior to further analysis and a selection may benefit from conservation to clear and stabilise, as well as illustration to accompany publication. Items that stand out even in their current condition include: a possible socketed tool or spearhead (SF 4144) that appears to be substantially intact; an intact conical ferrule (SF 4125); a slide key for opening a padlock (SF 4087); a robust handle or fitting with nail in situ (SF 4062); the arm of a small set of shears or snips which could have been used to cut hair, textile, hides or even sheet metal (SF 4097); and a robust tapering bar that is probably a chisel or similar tool (SF 4127). The metal assemblage collected from the 2017 and 2018 excavations at Kings Seat are comparable to assemblages from Dunadd, Mote of Mark, Dundurn and Buiston.

All of the metal recovered on site looks ancient apart from the copper alloy button (see below) and a drawn-wire (SF 4141) that appears to be modern fence.

Copper alloy

A single copper alloy object is recognised amongst the assemblage in the form of a plain disc-shaped brass button with looped attachment on the reverse face (SF 609). It is 19th/early 20th century in date. No further work on this item is recommended.

7 DISCUSSION

The initial excavations at the hillfort of King's Seat have produced a good basis for understanding the use, construction and occupation of the site, in addition to later remodelling of some of the features. This work will be essential to guiding further excavation work on the site and informing the post-excavation programme.

The excavation revealed the character and differing construction of several of the enclosing walls and banks on the west and central of the site. The upper two of three ramparts on the west of the hill were substantial earth and stone banks with rough large boulders forming major elements of the construction material. The upper rampart had a timber component at the back, demonstrated by two substantial postholes. The mid rampart had slumped off the hill obscuring an outer stone wall face which had collapsed beneath it. Later construction or modifications to the lowest bank or terrace on the west of the hill was noted, it is possible this structure was built primarily as a kerbed trackway to access the site in the Victorian period. The central enclosure was a much lower less substantial structure with a more defined stone face on the inner edge, forming a more coherent formal wall. This differing construction could suggest a level of phasing in the construction of the site.

The excavations within the central enclosure in 2017 highlighted the shallow nature of the deposits on the upper terrace and the significant impact that the rhododendron growth has had on these areas at the summit of the hill. The lack of stratigraphy on the site around the upper terrace and the rock cut features in the bedrock could indicate that at one time this upper area of the hillfort had exposed bedrock and the thin deposits there in the modern day are more recently formed. The rock cut features, quarrying and stone setting at the base of the slope all indicate activity on the site. Additionally, metal working waste, crucible fragments and stone moulds, including ingot moulds, indicate both iron and precious metal working was taking place on the site. The location of several of the fragments in upper deposits near and abutting the central enclosure wall could imply this process is happening at a later stage in the use of the site. Two of the stone moulds (Plate 18-19), with a mirror shape, bear similarities in form to stone moulds found at sites such as Portmahomack, Tarbat (Carver 2016 275) and Garranes, Ireland, (O'Riordain 1942) amongst other locations. These could indicate early historic activity on the site. Several of the stone mould fragments were discarded and reused as bank material in the central enclosure, indicating a level of reworking of the banks occurred during or after this metalworking activity took place.

Further work in 2018 at Trench 4 on the interior of the central enclosure revealed structural evidence on a small flat terrace on the east of the hill. The features identified included a kerbed hearth setting packed with animal bone and multiple ash rich burning events and a small revetted platform with a burning event on it. These features likely form components of larger structures present on this part of the site perhaps related to metalworking and prove that an open area excavation strategy on the interior is important. Further work on the interior of the site will enable the identification of activities taking place within the fort and perhaps identify later activity reusing the enclosures, covering several of the main objectives in hillfort studies identified by SCARF (2015 HES).

The quantity of material culture from this area also highlights the concentration of a range of activities involving precious metal working, iron working: particularly production of blades, textile processing and possible animal butchery. Animal bones and horns indicate animals were being processed on the site, whether this was for domestic purposes, feasting or related to craft activities taking place remains to be seen and further investigation of the wider context in and around Trench 4 on the lower summit terrace and post-excavation analysis will address this. Evidence of prestige items such as E-ware table ware including jar and bowl vessels, several Anglo-Saxon glass beads and a fragment of an Anglo-Saxon drinking vessel could demonstrate broken fragments or casual losses from a community with wide ranging trade links to east, west

and south. The E-ware, particularly the bowl form, indicates a high status site and pushes the distribution of E-ware in Scotland further northeast than previously recognised. A significant number of sherds have been identified from both Trench 4 and 6 and so with continuing excavation of these areas in 2019 the final numbers of sherd will be higher than 11, more than many sites in Scotland. The quantity and type of this continental import also prompts a reconsideration of the trade of this material, perhaps indicating trading further afield than previously thought from the sources in the western seaboard or even identifying 'new' trade routes coming up from the south/east by land or sea. The Anglo- Saxon material including a fragment of Kempston glass drinking beaker combined with this high status table ware indicates consumption on the site, either related to important people settled on the site or transitory activities including feasting. Identification and a better characterisation of the structural evidence or lack thereof on the site will aid in better understanding the nature of this activity or settlement. The glass items on the site indicate both trade and contact with the Anglo-Saxon kingdoms to the south in the form of the unusual beads and also a reuse or recycling of perhaps locally available materials such as Roman glass items being converted into gaming pieces.

Considered together, the material culture recovered from site, is hugely important and clearly indicates *in situ* high status early historic activity on site. While it seems obvious to the modern archaeologist that some sort of elite would have controlled if not occupied hillfort sites, it is still rare for such sites to produce such a wealth of evidence (Heald 2010). That evidence for ferrous and non-ferrous metal working was identified in every trench across the site in 2017-18 certainly suggests that the site was hugely important in the production of prestige metalwork, and similarly to sites such as Dunadd, may have been a centre of production. The metal working assemblage from the site so far has strong parallels in other significant Scottish Early Historic sites such as nearby Dundurn and Clatchard Craig. Clatchard Craig in Fife is a site with similarities to King's Seatin both structural and material culture terms. It is a multi-vallate prehistoric fort with later early historic reworking and reuse involving precious metalworking. Clay moulds and crucible fragments from this Clatchard Craig, as well as a silver ingot, could indicate similarities with metal-working activities at King's Seat. Further afield sites such as Buiston crannog, Dunadd and Mote of Mark, among others, have strong parallels in terms of finds assemblages, in particular those demonstrating metalworking and production. It is worth bearing in mind that at present metal working debris has been recovered from across the site in an upper 'topsoil' layer. The likelihood is that this originates from a central place or places of production on the site and the recovery of material from across the site is a product of the substantial disturbance of tree and rhododendron roots encouraging and creating erosion and mixing of deposits. Excavation in 2019 will aim to identify if possible the centralised location of metalworking on each terrace and further assess the levels of disturbance to the site.

Early historic occupation or activity is a definite possibility on this site and would fit with the site's reputation as the King's Seat or the site of the 'Fort of the Caledonians' (ie Dun-keld). This is supported by both the material culture recovered from the site, but also the type of hilltop used. Very generally, Early Historic forts appear to favour such limited outcrops, where occupation and activity is difficult. This is apparent at known dated examples such as Dunadd (Lane and Campbell 2000) and Dundurn (Alcock et al 1989). Comparisons can also be drawn with the feature on Dundurn known as St Fillan's Chair, where a wide ledge has been sculpted from an outcrop. Alcock describes the "effect is that of a rock seat" and "given that the eminence is widely visible from the valley floor, it is not fanciful to suggest that we have here an inauguration seat for the rulers of Strathearn (Alcock 1989, 198)." This feature could be mirrored in the glacial erratic with holes drilled into it at the summit of King's Seat. Dundurn, Dunadd and King's Seat all share similar characteristics including topographic location, hilltop morphology, working and utilisation of exposed bedrock outcrops. An early historic use of the site can therefore be suggested and dating will aim to further substantiate this. However that does not preclude an earlier origin for the site in the prehistoric period. While Early Historic forts do contain multi-vallate banks, this is more common to Iron Age forts. The King's Seat is similar in that respect to

Moredun, where the majority of dates fall between 4th to 3rd centuries BC (Cook at el 2017), and represent a site type perhaps more typical of this period (Halliday pers comm). Dating material from the base of the banks would allow a more refined chronology to be created to better understanding the phasing and use of the site over time. Dating will be pursued to date both upper and middle banks on the western side of the hill using charcoal sampled from secure deposits under the banks. Dating of burnt bone/material from under the platform and hearth in the upper central enclosure will also be valuable to understand the phasing of this activity in relation to the construction of the enclosures themselves.

SCARF highlights that the lack of evidence for activities within enclosed sites, due to limited work in enclosure interiors, is a severe constraint in hillfort studies, as are the difficulties in connecting interior activity to enclosure sequences. At Kings Seat there is a valuable opportunity to better understand the interior activities using Trench 4 to explore the upper central enclosure and Trench 6 to explore the mid-terrace enclosure interior. Excavation of deposits in these areas and characterisation of structural components and material culture will clarify both activities and hopefully chronology of activities taking place at King's Seat. SCARF also highlights that there is no overall picture regarding the role of 'hillforts', whether as tribal capitals, (seasonal) meeting places, elite residences, or other functions and it is likely that their role varied across time and space. At King's Seat the work undertaken between 2017-2019 will elucidate the role of King's Seat hillfort through exploring both the sequence of the structural enclosures and characterisation of activities taking place in different zones and at different times within the hillfort. This information will feed into regionally based models and aim to confirm whether proto-historic people are re-using this hillfort for defense or legitimising and are 'making reference' to earlier loyalties.

The site has clearly been impacted in more modern times during a phase of Victorian remodelling. The evidence for this includes some potential modification of ramparts, construction of a kerbed trackway up the west of the hill and the iron tools found in the upper layers of the central enclosure wall. The site has been heavily impacted by the introduction of rhododendrons and planted woodland which is now very mature. Previous attempts to clear or manage the site have been made. There was also evidence for several small campfires visible on the ground. More recent vegetation clearance by volunteers was limited to removal of rhododendron above the ground and careful excavation around roots to understand any surviving deposits. Deposits underneath the King's Seat glacial erratic consisted of thin hillwash directly over bedrock with no *in situ* deposits.

It is clear that although a better understanding of the nature of the site has been gained in 2017-18 that further work is required to better understand the site and the interplay between different features. Continuing and completing excavation of Trench 4 will provide a better understanding of an area of the interior which appears less heavily impacted than the area in Trench 2 and exploring a wider area in Trench 4 has already aided in understanding the activity here. Work in 2019 will confirm the components and characteristics of a structure in this location. To assess the deep overburden of soil on this terrace AOC will provide a soil specialist (Dr Ciara Clarke) in the 2019 season to investigate and sample this layer. It is important to characterise and understand the formation and origins of this layer to understand if it relates to degraded and root affected turf structures situated within the central enclosure. It will also be beneficial to investigate other areas of the site such as the mid terraces on the interior of the southern ramparts (Trench 6) and the potentially later eastern enclosure, or annexe, at the base of the east of the hill (Trench 7). Continuing this work and investigating new areas of the site will aid in a more comprehensive understanding of how the site works as a whole, elucidate any phasing and clarify the variation in the impact that the vegetation and later Victorian remodelling has had on the site. Most of the material culture from this site demonstrates a significant high status site, used in the early historic period so further investigation has great potential.

This DSR report is both preliminary and provisional, with many issues raised by the excavation data still to be addressed. In ascertaining a fuller knowledge of the excavation results, a post-excavation research design will be produced that will describe all necessary and appropriate assessment processes and consequent post-excavation analyses together with publication proposals for the final report. This report will integrate the stratigraphic, contextual and descriptive data from the excavation with specialist post-excavation analyses covering dating, palaeo-environmental and economic issues. The results of this excavation and the post-excavation programme will be used to inform the work taking place over the coming season.

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Volunteers

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Picts in the Park

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King's Seat, Dunkeld, Perth and Kinross:

Archaeological Evaluation

Data Structure Report

Section 2: Appendices

AOC Archaeology Group

APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT REGISTER

Trench 1

Context No.	Area	Description and Interpretation
001	1	**Forest loam overlying topsoil**
002	1	**Brown soil across whole trench over [003]/[004]/[005]** **Topsoil**
003	1	General context for upper wall. Comprises: external face [007] and fill (009). 3m in width **Upper wall**
004	1	Middle wall of fort on western side. Measuring 2.4m wide by 1m in height. Composed of kerb [025], core (024), basal layer of collapsed facing (026). **Middle rampart wall**
005	1	Lower terrace on western side of fort. Aligned N-S, comprising large boulders [027] and abutted by (029). **Lower terrace**
006	1	**Orange soil under (002), abutting/over [003]/[004]/[005]**
007	1	Substantial boulders and large sub-angular stones composing a rough face to the wall. Ranging from 0.5m to 1m. **External face of wall [003]**
008	1	Spread of angular stone downslope from face of upper rampart wall. **Tumble in front of [007]**
009	1	Wall fill of [003]. Comprises mixed stone, ranging approx. 0.1 x 0.03m to 0.72 x 0.23m. enclosed by (007) **Upper stone fill of [003]**
010	1	**Orange sand under [007]/(008)**
011	1	**Orange sand- bank [003], adjacent to [012]**
012	1	**Possible kerb- 19thC landscaping of path – VOID**
013	1	**Cobble layer/internal fill of 18th century bank [012] – VOID**
014	1	**Orange deposit over (015) – VOID**
015	1	Deposit of black silt- directly overlying natural (016) **Black layer over natural (016)- OGS?**
016	1	**Natural orange layer**
017	1	**Cut of pit/ posthole below [003]**
018	1	**Cut of [017]**
019	1	**Fill of [017]**
020	1	**Bowl-shaped ct measuring c.** **Cut of posthole west to [017]**
021	1	Black silt **Fill of [020]- same as (015)?**
022	1	Bedrock adjacent to [004]. Under (002), (006) and (004). East side of trench. **Bedrock**
023	1	Tumble in front of wall [004] on the west side of Trench 1. 0.3m by 0.2m. Across an area 2.4m to the front of the wall. Within (006). Under (002). Over (022) and (024). **Tumble/collapse**
024	1	Orange silty sand earthen core of wall [004] with animal bone, charcoal and quartz inclusions. 2.7m wide and c. 0.5m thick. Under (006). Over (022). **Earthen core of wall [004]**

Context No.	Area	Description and Interpretation
025	1	Front face or kerb of wall [004] Aligned N-S. West of (004) and core (024). Up to 1m in height. **Rough face of wall [004]**
026	1	Basal layer of tightly packed stones under layers of bank wall [004]. Under (002). Over (024). Stones were 0.3m by 0.25m. **Collapsed and buried face of wall [004]**
027	1	Large stones or boulders ranging from 0.15m to 1m in size. Aligned roughly N-S at the edge of a relatively flat terrace measuring 1.5-2m wide out from the natural slope of the hill. **Kerb of track**
028	1	**VOID**
029	1	Tumbled stones c. 0.4m by 0.5m in front of [027]. Over (031). **Tumble**
030	1	Natural bedrock under [005]. **Bedrock (same as 022)**
031	1	Orange sandy silt under [027] which gradually changes to a dark red-brown silt with organic matter. **Redeposited natural subsoil**
032	1	Angular and sub-angular stone basal layer under (031) with a sandy orange matrix. **Basal deposit**

Trench 4

Context No.	Area	Description and Interpretation
401	4	Topsoil deposit below vegetation mulch layer. A mid grey brown silt layer with flecks of charcoal and burnt bone. Lots of finds. Lots of root disturbance. C. 0.15m deep to 0.45m deep towards base of slope. **Topsoil**
402	4	Upper stonework of possible rampart in SE end of trench. Coarse, large angular stone work. Concentrated on the E side of the trench. A mixed spread of angular stone, no clear arrangement c. 1.2m wide. Abutted by (401), (403), (406). **Spread of bank material**
403	4	A loose yellow brown silt similar in composition to (401), heavily burrowed and root affected. Extends across trench. C. 0.25m thick. Under (401). Over (406). **Hill wash**
404	4	Tumbled spread of angular stone 0.25m by 0.15m tipping down the slope to the east of [405]. **Collapsed structure**
405	4	A rough stone edged revetted platform 2-3 courses high. Comprises: ((407 burnt layer on top, [408] kerb, (411) redeposited base of platform, (404) collapsed stone from structure) Situated up against a vertical bedrock face to the west creating a space of c. 1m by 2m. Composed of medium angular stone and a mix of silty material. Heat affected on top. Over (406). Under (407) and (401). **Rough Stone platform**
406	4	Compact yellow brown silt with grey brown mottling and charcoal fleck. Some animal burrows. (Under 403). **Old ground surface?**
407	4	Thin layer of ashy charcoal rich silt on platform, heat affected and in places a very bright orange. Over [405]. Under (401). **Burnt horizon**
408	4	A rough kerb of a small platform [405] comprised of five rough angular boulders c. 0.4m by .3m reveting (411). **Stone kerb of platform**
409	4	A layer of angular flat stones covering over hearth setting. Could be rough remains of a later hearth or a deliberate deposit to fill or close over hearth setting. **Final deposit in hearth**
410	4	Kerbed hearth setting comprising: [410] kerb, (409) final deposit of small angular stones, (412) (413) and (414) ashy fills of hearth. Hearth is a rectangular kerbed setting 1.5m by 0.75m. 0.4m deep with multiple layers of ash and animal bone within. Hearth is cut into or on (406). **Hearth setting**
411	4	Grey yellow brown silt with frequent stone and animal bone under platform [405]. At the upper

Context No.	Area	Description and Interpretation
		extent of this material is a possible pit or hollow with dark charcoal rich soil filled with animal bone (416). **Redeposited material, part of platform**
412	4	Upper fill of hearth composed of orange black white ash with burnt bone. Depth of c. 0.1m. Under (409). Over (413). **Hearth ash**
413	4	Mid fill of hearth composed of dark black brown ash with very frequent animal bone. Depth of c. 0.15m. Under (412). Over (414). **Hearth ash**
414	4	Lower fill of hearth composed of white ashy fill with burnt bone. Depth of c. 0.15m. Under (413). Over (415). **Hearth ash**
415	4	A bright orange silty heat affected soil underlying the hearth ash rich fills. **Heat affected layer under hearth**
416	4	In the SW corner of the trench under the platform is a possible pit or hollow with dark charcoal rich soil filled with animal bone. **Fill of possible pit**

Trench 5

Context No.	Area	Description and Interpretation
501	5	Loose medium brown sandy silt with some small angular stone. Heavy root disturbance. Max depth 0.05m at upper end to 0.15m at lower end. Over (502) and (503). **Topsoil**
502	5	Compact light yellow sandy silt with some angular stones measuring c. 0.3m by0.2m, within wall. Under (501). Over (503). Abuts kerb [504]. **Wall**
503	5	A large outcrop of flat bedrock below the topsoil and archaeological layers. Quite close to the surface in places. A vertical edge where the bedrock dives slightly at the edge of the hillside runs parallel with the inner kerb of the central enclosure wall. **Natural Bedrock**
504	5	A kerbed section of the low wall that surrounds the summit. Running NE-SW through the trench. It measured c. 3m wide minimum and a single course of angular stone 0.6m by 0.12m by 0.25m defined an inner kerb. Similar to a kerb identified in Trench 3. Under (501) Over (503). **Wall kerb**
505	5	A mid brown sandy clay deposit built up between kerb [504] and bedrock face (503). **Collapse of wall inwards**

Trench 6

Context No.	Area	Description and Interpretation
601	6	Loose medium brown sandy silt with burnt bone and charcoal flecks as well as numerous out of situ finds. Some tree root and animal burrow disturbance. Max depth 0.4m at west end. 0.8m at east end. **Topsoil**
602	6	Deposit of angular large stone slabs 0.3m by 0.15m. Compact grey clay matrix in Sondage 1. Possible posthole identified in Sondage 1. Circular – 0.23m by 0.15m. **Possible in situ layer**
603	6	Compact clay with charcoal and mottled orange patches and frequent angular stone inclusions in Sondage 2. **Could be same as (602)**
604	6	Exposed in Sondage 3. At 0.6m-0.8m deep, sloping downhill. **Natural Bedrock**

APPENDIX 2: PHOTOGRAPHIC REGISTER

Digital Photographs

Frame	Area	Description	From	Date
707-708	4	Trench 4 Stone Crucible stand	E	4/9/18
709-710	4	Gordon with stone crucible stand	E	4/9/18
711-725	1	Detail of wall [005]	S	5/9/18
726-733	5	Detail of upper bank (502)	-	5/9/18
734-737	1	Detail of wall [004]	-	5/9/18
738-739	4	Mid-excavation of Trench 4 (401), (403), (402) bank	W	6/9/18
740	1	Detail of bank [004], earth against wall and earth fill (024) (025)	S	6/9/18
741	1	Trench 1 – wall [004] and earth (024) (025)	W	6/9/18
742-743	1	Trench 1 – wall [004] and earth (024) (025)	W	6/9/18
744-745	1	Trench 1 – wall [004] and earth (024) (025)	E	6/9/18
1859	1	Wall [004] Detail of (025), (024)	N	7/9/18
1860	1	Wall [004] Detail of (025), (024)	E	7/9/18
1861-1862	1	Wall [005] Detail of (027) - (029)	N	7/9/18
1863-1864	1	Wall [005] Detail of bedrock (030)	W	7/9/18
1865-1866	1	Wall [005] Detail of bedrock (030)	S	7/9/18
1867-1868	1	Wall [005] Detail of bedrock (030)	SW	7/9/18
1869-1870	1	Working shot of trench	W	7/9/18
1871-1874	5	Pre-excavation of cleaned bank in Trench 5	W	7/9/18
1875-1880	4	Pre-excavation of stone structure in Trench 4 [404]	E	7/9/18
1881-1882	4	General view of trench 4 and [405]	E	7/9/18
1883-1886	4	Clay pot – wheelthrown, modern?	-	8/9/18
1887-1889	5	Bank cleaned off in Trench 5	N	8/9/18
1890-1906	4	Structure [405], (404) and (406) in Trench 4	-	11/9/18
1907-1964	4	Photogrammetry model of Trench 4	-	11/9/18
1965-1966	1	Detail of (032), (027)	E	11/9/18
1967	1	Detail of (032), (027)	E	11/9/18
1968-69	1	Detail of (032)	N	11/9/18
1970-1975	1	General of section by wall [004]	E	11/9/18

Frame	Area	Description	From	Date
1976-1977	1	Detail of section by wall [004]	W	11/9/18
1978-1979	1	Detail of collapse (033)	W	12/9/18
1980-1983	1	Detail of W facing section by wall [004] (024)	N	12/9/18
1984	1	Detail of bedrock (022)	N	12/9/18
1985	1	General shot down section	W	12/9/18
1986-2007	1	General shots of wall [004]	-	12/9/18
2008	1	General shot of section	-	12/9/18
2009-2020	1	General shot of collapse (033)	-	12/9/18
2021-2026	4	Detailed view of (407) [408] hearth setting	-	13/9/18
2027-2029	6	General shots of Slot 1 in Trench 6	SW	13/9/18
2030-2031	6	General view of wall [005]	NE	13/9/18
2032-2034	6	General view of wall [005] western end	NW	13/9/18
2035-2036	1	General view of [004]	S	13/9/18
2037-2038	1	Detail of S facing section [005]	S	13/9/18
2039-2041	1	Detail of S facing section [005] western end	S	13/9/18
2042-2053	1	General shots of [004]	S	13/9/18
2054-2061	4	Detail of [410] hearth setting	-	13/9/18
2062-2063	6	Post-excavation shot of sondage 2, Trench 6	SW	13/9/18
2064-2065	6	Post-excavation shot of sondage 2, Trench 6	NE	13/9/18
2066-2070	6	Trench 6 sondages	-	13/9/18
2071-2077	5	Post-excavation of Trench 5 wall	-	13/9/18
2078-2087	4	Mid-excavation of (406) visible across Trench 4	-	13/9/18
2088-2101	4	T4 [410] hearth setting	-	14/9/18
2102-2112	4	N-facing section of Trench 4 (left to right)	-	14/9/18
2113-2122		Post-excavation reinstatement of T4, T5, T1, T6	-	14/9/18

APPENDIX 3: DRAWING REGISTER

Drawing No.	Area	Details	Scale
2017-4	1	Section of trench 1 (to be joined to S facing section drawing #5)	1:20
2017-5	1	South facing section of east end of Trench 1 (to join to S facing section drawing #4)	1:10
2017-6	1	North facing section of feature [017]	1:10
2017-7	1	Plan of Trench 1	1:20
2017-8	1	Plan of Trench 1 Post- Excavation	1:20
2017-9	1	Plan (post-ex) overlay of dr#8 east end of Trench 1, showing pits	1:20
10	1	Overlays for Trench 1 plan	1:20
11	1	Section of middle bank	1:10
12	1	Section of lower bank/track	1:10
401	4	Plan of Trench 4	1:20
402	4	Overlay of plan #401 – platform	1:20
403	4	Overlay of plan #401 - hearth	1:20
404	4	N-facing section of Trench 4	1:20
501	5	Post-excavation plan of Trench 5	1:20
502	5	East facing section of Trench 5	1:10
601	6	Plan of Sondage 1 in Trench 6	1:20
602	6	Profile of West facing section and Sondage 3	1:20
603	6	South facing section of Trench 6	1:20

APPENDIX 4: FINDS REGISTER

Trench 1

Finds No.	Trench	Context No.	Description
1001	1	002	Pointed quartz (worked)
1002	1	002	Possible polishing stone
1003	1	002	Collection of quartz
1004	1	002	Animal Bone
1005	1	002	Bone (burnt, fragments) and clay fragments
1006	1	010	Bone/charcoal
1007	1	002	Bone
1008	1	002	Possible pot
1009	1	002	Possible coarse stone tool/quern
1010	1	002	Bone
1011	1	002/004	Ingot Mould
1012	1	002	Coarse stone tool
1013	1	010	Animal Bone
1014	1	002	Possible worked stone/hammerstone
1015	1	002	Iron Nail?
1016	1	015	Bone
1017	1	002	Possible design on stone- natural?
1018	1	002	Burnt bone
1019	1	010	Possible grinding stone
1020	1	010	Possible worked quartz core
1021	1	010	Possible coarse stone tool
1022	1	024	Rounded pebble
1023	1	024	Burnt bone
1024	1	024	Possible coarse stone tool
1025	1	024	Possible coarse stone tool
1026	1	024	Possible coarse stone tool
1027	1	031	Possible coarse stone tool

Trench 4

Finds	Trench	Context No.	Description
401	4	401	Spindle whorl
402	4	401	Possible worked stone- heavily worn
403	4	401	Slag pieces (x7)
404	4	401	Polished bone? Multiple pieces
405	4	401	Jaw and teeth & teeth
406	4	401	Ceramic
407	4	401	Possible slag/crucible x2 fragments
408	4	401	Quartz scraper
409	4	401	Quartz debitage
410	4	401	Pb bead
411	4	401	Slag
412	4	401	Bone, possible claw/tusk/horn
413	4	401	Worked? Stone
414	4	401	Stone- metal working accretion?
415	4	401	Large red deer antler
416	4	401	3 large bags of bone, assorted
417	4	401	Fish vertebrae
418	4	401	Crucible (?) fragment
419	4	401	Polished red stone
420	4	401	Bone? – claw/tusk/horn
421	4	401	Crucible fragment
422	4	401	Vitrified stone
423	4	401	Metal? Nail

Finds	Trench	Context No.	Description
424	4	401	Stone- metal working, vitrification, crucible?
425	4	401	Teeth
426	4	401	Gaming piece?
427	4	401	Iron fragment?
428	4	401	Worked quartz fragment
429	4	401	4 large bags of assorted animal bone
430	4	401	Slag
431	4	401	Iron working slag?
432	4	401	Miscellaneous items- bone- from sieve
433	4	401	Misc bone
434	4	401	Slag
435	4	401	Polished stone
436	4	401	Tooth
437	4	401	1 large bag of animal bone
438	4	401	Burnt clay?
4039	4	401	Crucible stand - circular round based hollow on one face
4040	4	401	Crucible sherd
4042	4	401	Probable Nail (unusual corrosion: looks like a handle but think
4043		401	Mould fragment
4044	4	401	E-ware sherd
4045	4	401	Iron object; unidentified
4046	4	401	Leather strip
4047	4	401	Low-density glassy slag (?heavily vit ceramic)
4048	4	401	Poss whestone frag; rejoins with SF 4063
4049	4	401	Intact nails ?modern
4050	4	401	Crucible sherd, glassy residue on exterior
4051	4	401	Flint blade
4052	4	401	Mould fragment?
4053	4	401	Schist pebble; geo id
4054	4	401	Unusual but natural stone
4055	4		Animal teeth
4056	4	401	Knife blade fragment
4057	4	401	3 x Plano-convex cake frag; 1 x ore
4058	4	401	Natural water-rounded quartzite pebble, very smoothed and
4059	4	401	Worked schist; edge of perforation
4060	4	401	Decorated bi-conical spindle whorl
4061	4	401	Nails
4062	4	401	Handle? Or Fitting? With rivet in situ
4063	4	401	Possible whetstone
4064	4		Burnt bone
4065	4	402	Natural: stone collected as whetstone but looks natural
4066	4	402	Mould fragment
4067	4	402	Agate
4068	4	402	Quartz
4069	4	402	Small bag-shaped crucible fragment, full profile. ?silver
4070	4	402	Probable whetstone
4071	4	402	Unclassified iron slag
4072	4		Animal tooth
4073	4	402	Flint
4074	4	402	Half disc-shaped spindle whorl
4075	4	402	Flint
4076	4	403	Base sherd and rim sherd (non joining); 2 crucibles
4077	4	403	White opaque glass gaming piece or inset (plano-convex in
4078	4	403	Mould fragment - brooch/ring
4079	4	403	Crucible base
4080	4	403	Hammerstone/anvil
4081	4	403	Amorphous mould fragment
4082	4	403	Natural? Collected as whetstone but looks natural
4083	4	403	Nail
4084	4444	403	Quartz

Finds	Trench	Context No.	Description
4085	4	403	Possible quern fragment
4086	4	403	Mould fragment?
4087	4	403	Slide key in two fragments
4088	4	403	Crucible sherds, including spout (not ness. From same crucible)
4089	4	403	Mould fragment?
4091	4	403	Rim of large crucible, spall of second
4091	4	403	Mould fragments?
4092	4	403	Chert, bit of core
4093	4	403	Mould fragments?
4094	4	403	Flint chips and flakes
4095	4		Burnt bone and teeth
4096	4	403	Small oval pebbles; probable gaming pieces
4097	4	403	Small shear blade arm
4098	4	401	Quartz
4099	4	403	Knife blade, substantially intact
4100	4	403	Mould fragment - key mark?
4101	4	403	Mould fragments?
4102	4	403	Unclassified iron slag
4104	4	401	Crucible spout, residues
4105	4	403	Smoother
4106	4	403	Heavily corroded iron object; unidentified
4107	4	402	Crucible/mould fragments
4108	4	403	E-ware sherd
4109	4	403	Mould fragments?
4110	4	403	Small baggy crucible base, globules adhering ?silver
4111	4	401	Mould fragments?
4112	4	401	E-ware sherd
4113	4	403	Fine crucible fragment
4114	4	403	Mould fragment - pin
4115	4		Animal tooth
4116	4	403	2 Fragments bi-conical blue glass bead; anglo-saxon
4117	4	403	Mould fragments?
4118	4	403	Flint scraper fragment
4119	4	403	Crucible rim sherd
4120	4	403	Probable nails
4121	4	403	Knife tip
4122	4	403	Large, tall, crucible sherd, glassy residue on exterior
4123	4	404	Mould fragment - brooch?
4124	4	403	Crucible sherd
4125	4	403	Intact conical ferrule
4126	4	403	Fe fragment, broken. Unidentified
4127	4	406	Robust tapering iron bar, Chisel?
4128	4	403	Rim sherds (not joining) of crucible
4128	4	403	E-ware sherd
4129	4	403	Fine tapering iron strip, soldered on to pointed tip of second strip
4130	4	406	Flint
4131	4	403	Crucible spout, black/red residues
4132	4	403	Knife blade fragment
4133	4	403	Mould fragments?
4135	4	403	Mustard yellow beaker glass sherd; anglo-saxon
4136	4	403	Possible E-ware rim sherd & amorphous ?mould fragment
4137a	4	403	Unclassified iron slag
4137B	4	403	Fe object
4138	4	403	Large baggy crucible sherd, full profile, residues on exterior
4139	4	403	Knife blade fragment
4140	4	403	Tiny hemispherical crucible, substantial proportion surviving
4141	4	401	Modern drawn wire fence fragment
4142	4	403	Flint
4143	4	409	Possible whetstones
4144	4	411	Possible socketed tool or spearhead

Finds	Trench	Context No.	Description
4145	4	409	Crucible sherd
4146	4	409	Mould fragment?
4147a	4	409	L-shaped bracket/hook
4147b	4	409	Natural water-rounded pebble
4148	4	411	E-ware sherds
4149	4	411	Disc-shaped stone, ?worked
4151	4	411	Bar whetstone
4152	4	403	Mould fragments?
4153	4	403	Stone pebble, probable gaming piece.
4154	4	406	E-ware sherd; residues
4156	4		Burnt bone and teeth
4157	4	Unstratified	Ingot mould; unfinished
4159	4	407	Natural; collected as quern
4160	4	406 burrow)	Mould fragment - pin

Trench 5

Finds No.	Trench	Context No.	Description
501	5	501	Glass bead
502	5	501	Smoothed stone
503	5	502	Unusual stone
504	5	502	Saddle quern fragment?
505	5	501	Stone weight

Trench 6

Finds No.	Trench	Context No.	Description
601	6	601	Ceramic fragment – possible E-ware
602	6	601	Chert flake
603	6	601	Glass – gaming piece or insert?
604	6	601	Stone – possible gaming pieces x2
605	6	601	Burnt clay fragment
606	6	601	Slag
607	6	601	Small smooth quartz pebble
608	6	601	Ceramic fragment – crucible
609	6	601	Metal button
610	6	601	Metal object – pin?
611	6	601	Flint flake
612	6	601	Ceramic fragment
613	6	601	Metal object
614	6	601	Stone spindlewhorl fragment
615	6	601	Ceramic fragment
616	6	601	Ceramic fragment – crucible?
617	6	601	Possible stone ingot mould
618	6	601	Slag
619	6	601	Possible ceramic crucible fragment
620	6	601	Decorated glass bead fragment

APPENDIX 5: SAMPLES REGISTER

Context No.	Area	Quantity (litres)
(2017) 015	1	1 X 10L
(2017) 018	1	1 X 10L
(2017) 019	1	1 X 10L
025	1	1 X 10L
407	1	1 X 10L
409	1	1 X 10L
411	1	1 X 10L
411	1	1X 10L
411	1	1X 10L
413	1	1 X 10L
412	1	1 X 10L
414	1	1 X 10L

APPENDIX 6: Updated FINDS REGISTER

Updated Finds List after initial examination (by material)

SF	Context	Material	Quantity	Short description	Notes (1)	Notes (2)
4064		Bo		Burnt bone	Needs washed	
4055		Bo		Animal teeth	Needs washed	
4072		Bo		Animal tooth	Needs washed	
1023		Bo		Burnt bone	Needs washed	
4115		Bo		Animal tooth	Needs washed	
1018		Bo		Burnt bone	Needs washed	
4095		Bo		Burnt bone and teeth	Needs washed	
4156		Bo		Burnt bone and teeth	Needs washed	
618	601	Vit Mat	2	Unclassified iron slag	Needs washed	
4057	401	Vit Mat	4	3 x Plano-convex cake frag; 1 x ore	Needs washed	
4047	401	Vit Mat	1	Low-density glassy slag (?heavily vit ceramic)	Needs washed	
606	601	Vit Mat	1	Unclassified iron slag	Needs washed	
4102	403	Vit Mat	2	Unclassified iron slag	Needs washed	
4137a	403	Vit Mat	1	Unclassified iron slag	Needs washed	
4071	402	Vit Mat	2	Unclassified iron slag	Needs washed	
4068	402	Li	1	Quartz	Needs washed	
4130	406	Li	2	Flint	Needs washed	
4073	402	Li	1	Flint	Needs washed	
4054	401	St	1	Unusual but natural stone	Needs washed	
4067	402	Li	1	Agate	Needs washed	
4051	401	Li	1	Flint blade	Needs washed	
4094	403	Li	9	Flint chips and flakes	Needs washed	
611	601	Li	1	Flint worked	Needs washed	
602	601	Li	1	Flint	Needs washed	
4118	403	Li	1	Flint scraper fragment	Needs washed	
4084	403	Li	1	Quartz	Needs washed	
4075	402	Li	4	Flint	Needs washed	
4142	403	Li	1	Flint	Needs washed	
1020	10	Li	1	Rock crystal; worked?	Needs washed	
4092	403	Li	1	Chert, bit of core	Needs washed	
4098	401	Li	1	Quartz	Needs washed	
4060	401	CE	1	Decorated bi-conical spindle whorl	Needs washed	Illustration
4069	402	Ce	1	Small bag-shaped crucible fragment, full profile. ?silver	Don't wash: XRF	Illustration
4107	402	Ce	2	Crucible/mould fragments	Don't wash	
4113	403	Ce	1	Fine crucible fragment	Don't wash: XRF	?illustration
612	601	Ce	1	Crucible rim	Don't wash: XRF	?illustration
619	601	Ce	1	Crucible spall; red residue on ext.	Don't wash: XRF	

SF	Context	Material	Quantity	Short description	Notes (1)	Notes (2)
615	601	Ce	1	Small crucible sherd	Don't wash: XRF	
4050	401	Ce	1	Crucible sherd, glassy residue on exterior	Don't wash: XRF	
4122	403	Ce	1	Large, tall, crucible sherd, glassy residue on exterior	Don't wash: XRF	Illustration
4119	403	Ce	1	Crucible rim sherd	Don't wash: XRF	Illustration
4088	403	Ce	3	Crucible sherds, including spout (not ness. From same crucible)	Don't wash: XRF	Illustration
4124	403	Ce	1	Crucible sherd	Don't wash: XRF	
4040	401	Ce	1	Crucible sherd	Don't wash: XRF	
4079	403	Ce	1	Crucible base	Don't wash: XRF	
4145	409	Ce	1	Crucible sherd	Don't wash: XRF	
4138	403	Ce	1	Large baggy crucible sherd, full profile, residues on exterior	Don't wash: XRF	Illustration
4131	403	Ce	1	Crucible spout, black/red residues	Don't wash: XRF	
4110	403	Ce	1	Small baggy crucible base, globules adhering ?silver	Don't wash: XRF	Illustration
4104	401	Ce	1	Crucible spout, residues	Don't wash: XRF	Illustration
4140	403	Ce	1	Tiny hemispherical crucible, substantial proportion surviving	Don't wash: XRF	Illustration
4091	403	Ce	2	Rim of large crucible, spall of second	Don't wash: XRF	Illustration
616	601	Ce	1	Rim of fine crucible	Don't wash: XRF	Illustration
608	601	Ce	1	Fine rim of crucible	Don't wash: XRF	
4128	403	Ce	2	Rim sherds (not joining) of crucible	Don't wash: XRF	
4076	403	Ce	2	Base sherd and rim sherd (non joining); 2 crucibles	Don't wash: XRF	
609	601	CuA	1	19th/early 20th C disc-shaped button		
610	601	Fe	1	Fine circular-sectioned shank, hooked at one end. Pin?	X-ray required	?illustration
4083	403	Fe	1	Nail	X-ray required	
4042	401	Fe	1	Probable Nail (unusual corrosion: looks like a handle but think this is just corrosion)	X-ray required	
613	601	Fe	2	Hooked terminal of fine fitting & nail shank	X-ray required	Illustration
4137B	403	Fe	1	Fe object	X-ray required	
4121	403	Fe	1	Knife tip	X-ray required	?illustration
4144	411	Fe	1	Possible socketed tool or spearhead	X-ray required; conservation recommended	Illustration
4147	409	Fe	1	L-shaped bracket/hook	X-ray required	?illustration
4125	403	Fe	1	Intact conical ferrule	X-ray required	Illustration
4132	403	Fe	1	Knife blade fragment	X-ray required	Illustration
4056	401	Fe	1	Knife blade fragment	X-ray required	
4139	403	Fe	1	Knife blade fragment	X-ray required	Illustration
4087	403	Fe	2	Slide key in two fragments	X-ray required; conservation recommended	Illustration
4120	403	Fe	2	Probable nails	X-ray required	
4062	401	Fe	1	Handle? Or Fitting? With rivet in	X-ray required;	Illustration

SF	Context	Material	Quantity	Short description	Notes (1)	Notes (2)
				situ	conservation recommended	
4045	401	Fe	1	Iron object; unidentified	X-ray required	
4141	401	Fe	1	Modern drawn wire fence fragment		
4049	401	Fe	2	Intact nails ?modern	X-ray required	
4126	403	Fe	1	Fe fragment, broken. Unidentified	X-ray required	
4129	403	Fe	1	Fine tapering iron strip, soldered on to pointed tip of second strip	X-ray required	?illustration
4106	403	Fe	1	Heavily corroded iron object; unidentified	X-ray required	
4061	401	Fe	2	Nails	X-ray required	
4099	403	Fe	1	Knife blade, substantially intact	X-ray required; ?conservation	Illustration
4097	403	Fe	1	Small shear blade arm	X-ray required; conservation recommended	Illustration
4127	406	Fe	1	Robust tapering iron bar, Chisel?	X-ray required; conservation recommended	Illustration
4059	401	St	1	Worked schist; edge of perforation		
4153	403	ST	1	Stone pebble, probable gaming piece.		
614	601	St	1	Half disc-shaped spindle whorl		
4074	402	St	1	Half disc-shaped spindle whorl		
401	401	St	1	Disc-shaped spindle whorl; marking out lines noted		Illustration
607	601	St	2	Small spherical pebbles. ??gaming pieces		
4058	401	St	1	Natural water-rounded quartzite pebble, very smoothed and polished in patches		
604	601	St	2	Natural smooth pebbles; collected as gaming pieces but think they are natural		
4096	403	St	2	Small oval pebbles; probable gaming pieces		
4151	411	St	1	Bar whetstone	Needs washed	Illustration
4065	402	St	1	Natural: stone collected as whetstone but looks natural	Needs washed	
1025	1024	St	1	Possible pounder	Needs washed	
505	501	St	1	Perforated weight; intact	Needs washed	Illustration
4063	401	St	1	Possible whetstone	Needs washed	
4149	411	St	1	Disc-shaped stone, ?worked	Needs washed	?illustration
4080	403	St	1	Hammerstone/anvil	Needs washed	Illustration
1022	24	St	1	Natural pebble	Needs washed	
4070	402	St	1	Probable whetstone	Needs washed	
4082	403	St	1	Natural? Collected as whetstone but looks natural	Needs washed	
502	501	St	1	Natural. Pebble	Needs washed	
4039	4	St	1	Crucible stand - circular round based hollow on one face	Don't wash: XRF	Illustration
1024	24	St	1	Natural. Pebble	Needs washed	

SF	Context	Material	Quantity	Short description	Notes (1)	Notes (2)
1025	24	St	1	Fractured stone. Looks natural	Needs washed	
4053	401	St	1	Schist pebble; geo id	Geo id	
1021	10	St	1	Possibly worked	Needs washed	
503	502	St	3	Whetstone; 2 fractured stones	Needs washed	
1027	31	St	2	Natural	Needs washed	
4147	409	St	1	Natural water-rounded pebble	Needs washed	
4048	401	St	1	Poss whestone frag; rejoins with SF 4063	Needs washed	
4105	403	St	1	Smoother	Don't wash	
4143	409	St	3	Possible whetstones	Needs washed	?illustration
1019	10	St	1	Natural cobble	Needs washed	
617	601	St	1	Ingot mould (schist - same as outcrop); broken across mould matrix	Don't wash: XRF	Illustration
4157	u/s	St	1	Ingot mould; unfinished	Don't wash: XRF	Illustration
504	502	St	1	Saddle quern/grinding stone	Needs washed	Illustration
4159	407	St	1	Natural; collected as quern	Needs washed	
4085	403	St	1	Possible quern fragment	Needs washed	
601	601	Ce	1	E-ware rim sherd	Needs washed	Illustration
4148	411	Ce	2	E-ware sherds	Needs washed	?illustration
4128	403	Ce	1	E-ware sherd	Needs washed	?illustration
4044	401	Ce	1	E-ware sherd	Needs washed	
4108	403	Ce	1	E-ware sherd	Needs washed	
4112	401	Ce	1	E-ware sherd	Needs washed	
4136	403	Ce	1	Possible E-ware rim sherd & amorphous ?mould fragment	Needs washed	Illustration
4154	406	Ce	1	E-ware sherd; residues	Conservation to clean?	Illustration
4116	403	Vi	1	2 Fragments bi-conical blue glass bead; anglo-saxon	Conservation	Illustration
4077	403	Vi	1	White opaque glass gaming piece or inset (plano-convex in section)	EC	Illustration
620	601	Vi	1	Yellow/red glass cylindrical bead fragment; anglo-saxon	Conservation to clean?	Illustration
603	601	Vi	1	Roman gaming piece fragment	Conservation to clean?	Illustration
4135	403	Vi	1	Mustard yellow beaker glass sherd; anglo-saxon	Conservation to clean?	Illustration
501	501	Vi	1	Opaque green glass bead fragment; anglo-saxon		Illustration
4046	401	Org	1	Leather strip	Conservation to clean?; C14?	?illustration
6	4041	Org	3	Leather strips	Conservation to clean?; C14?	?illustration
4081	403	Ce	1	Amorphous mould fragment	Don't wash	
605	601	Ce	1	Mould fragment?	Don't wash	
4052	401	Ce	1	Mould fragment?	Don't wash	
4146	409	Ce	1	Mould fragment?	Don't wash	
4091	403	Ce	3	Mould fragments?	Don't wash	
4089	403	Ce	1	Mould fragment?	Don't wash	

SF	Context	Material	Quantity	Short description	Notes (1)	Notes (2)
4111	401	Ce	2	Mould fragments?	Don't wash	
4109	403	Ce	2	Mould fragments?	Don't wash	
4093	403	Ce	7	Mould fragments?	Don't wash	
4133	403	Ce	4	Mould fragments?	Don't wash	
4086	403	Ce	1	Mould fragment?	Don't wash	
4117	403	Ce	13	Mould fragments?	Don't wash	
4152	403	Ce	10	Mould fragments?	Don't wash	
4101	403	Ce	20	Mould fragments?	Don't wash	
4100	403	Ce	1	Mould fragment - key mark?	Don't wash	Illustration
4123	404	Ce	1	Mould fragment - brooch?	Don't wash; xrf	Illustration
?	406 (in burrow)	Ce	1	Mould fragment - pin	Don't wash; xrf	Illustration
4043	401	Ce	1	Mould fragment	Don't wash	
4114	403	Ce	1	Mould fragment - pin	Don't wash; xrf	Illustration
4066	402	Ce	1	Mould fragment		
4078	403	Ce	1	Mould fragment - brooch/ring	Don't wash; xrf	Illustration

APPENDIX 7: *'DISCOVERY AND EXCAVATION IN SCOTLAND'* REPORT

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	Perth and Kinross
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Kings Seat Community Archaeology Project
PROJECT CODE:	23917-2
PARISH:	Dunkeld and Dowally
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:	Martin Cook, Andy Heald, Cathy MacIver, David Strachan, Yvonne Robertson, Gavin Lindsay
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	AOC Archaeology, Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust, Dunkeld and Birnam Historical Society
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Excavation
NMRS NO(S):	NO04SW 19
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	Fort
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	Stone moulds; clay moulds; glass beads; E-ware pottery; crucible fragments; iron objects; iron blade; iron shear arm; iron slide key; spindle whorls.
NGR (2 letters, 8 or 10 figures)	NO 0093 4303
START DATE (this season)	4th September 2018
END DATE (this season)	15th September 2018
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. *DES* ref.)	DES 2017. Volume 18. Page 156.
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	King's Seat Hillfort (NGR: NO 0093 4303; NMRS: NO04SW19; PKHER: MPK5444; Scheduled Monument: 1598), also known as 'The Fort of the Caledonians', is located on the summit of King's Seat, a key geographical feature in the landscape, located on a bend on the north side of the River Tay. The forts defences are comprised of a central citadel occupying the summit of the hill and a series of ramparts enclosing lower terraces. The citadel measures about 35m by 22m within what are probably the remains of a thick wall. The entrance is located to the north and there appears to have been a track dropping down to a lower terrace on the west. This track and the terrace are edged by a rampart reduced to a stony bank up to 4m in thickness by 0.4m in height, its south end resting on the lip of a precipitous cliff. Below this terrace, on the west, the approach to the fort is partially blocked by three rampart-like features, which form a flight of terraces levelled into the slope. King's Seat Hillfort sits on exposed bedrock of the Ben Ledi Grit Formation, Metasandstone. Vegetation clearance of the thick rhododendron growth on the hill was carried out by a team of local volunteers followed by initial excavation work in 2017. From 4th September for two weeks a team of archaeologists from AOC Archaeology and Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust excavated three trenches on the site with a team of local volunteers. Scheduled monument consent has been granted in principle for three seasons of excavation and seven trenches on the site, three of which were excavated in 2017. Trench 2-3 were completed in 2017. Trench 1 and 5 were completed in 2018. Trench 4 was continued from 2017. One further season of excavation is planned to complete the

	excavation of Trench 4 and undertake 6 and 7. From September 4th to 15th, 2018, three trenches were opened at Kings Seat. Trench 1 was 20m by 3m and investigated the lower two ramparts enclosing the lower terraces on the west of the site. The upper rampart was fully excavated in 2017 and consisted of a bank of large boulders creating a rough outer face and several postholes set back from the inner face. In 2018 the second rampart was of similar construction but more slumped on the steeper slope and overlay remains of stone wall facing, no timber component was evident. The third lower rampart was excavated and had clearly been reworked and perhaps even created in more modern times as part of track construction and landscaping on the site in the Victorian period. Stones had been disturbed and placed along the outside edge of the lower terrace, acting as a kerb for a Victorian track running round and up the hill. Trench 4 was extended to 6m by 11m. A smaller section of this had been opened and the topsoil removed in 2017. Within this mixed layer were large quantities of animal bone, fragments of teeth, claws and horns in addition to crucible fragments and other evidence of metal working. In 2018 this upper thick deposit of undifferentiated topsoil was removed across the trench and 100% sieved. It was found to contain many more crucible fragments, stone ingot moulds, a glass bead, vessel glass and substantial deposits of animal bone, horn and teeth. A small stone platform was identified which measured c. 3m by 1.5m and had in situ burning remains on its surface. A stone kerbed hearth setting was also identified within the concentration of ash and animal bone and could relate to a larger structure in this area. Excavation here will continue in 2019 to reveal the layer that the hearth sits on and will aim to identify any other structural components of this feature. Trench 5 was 2m by 5m and placed to investigate the summit enclosure wall on the south of the site. The section here revealed that a low bank visible above the ground consisted of large stones and earth with a rough kerb on the inner edge. The outer edge was not identified and appears to have collapsed down the steep slope of the hill. A stone weight with a hole bored through the middle was identified in this trench, incorporated into the wall core. Trench 6 was opened and the topsoil removed. Within this mixed layer were fragments of E-ware ceramic, glass beads and glass gaming pieces or inserts. Excavation was halted at the interface to the next layer c. 0.35m deep; a stony spread. This trench will be reopened and completed in 2019. The artefacts recovered imply that a period of activity in the early historic period can ve identified on this site. Spindle whorls, glass beads, vessel glass, crucible fragments, clay and stone moulds and iron objects including blades all imply craft activities were taking place on this site. Many of the objects in the finds assemblage would not be out of place on other high status enclosed sites dating to the early historic period. A programme of further excavation and post-excavation analysis, including radiocarbon dating will help define the chronology, phasing and activity at the site.
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	One more season of excavation in 2019 to revisit and investigate other elements of the site, post-excavation programme and research.
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	1: Glass beads from Kings Seat 2: Stone kerbed hearth setting in the upper citadel
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	Heritage Lottery Fund, The Gannochy Trust, and the Griffin and Calliachar Community Fund

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