

Galloway Glens Landscape Partnership

Can You Dig It?

Community Archaeology Project

Data Structure Report

Rock Art Test Pitting



by Laura Anderson

issued 3rd October 2022

Quality Assurance

This report covers works which have been undertaken in keeping with the issued brief as modified by the agreed programme of works. The report has been prepared in keeping with the guidance of Rathmell Archaeology Limited on the preparation of reports. All works reported on within this document have been undertaken in keeping with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Standards and Policy Statements and Code of Conduct.

Signed Laura Anderson

Date3rd October 2022.....

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

Checked Claire Williamson

Date3rd October 2022.....

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Quality Assurance Data

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Introduction

1. This Data Structure Report describes works undertaken for the sub-project near Torrs Cottage, Kirkcudbright carried out as part of the Galloway Glens Landscape Partnership (GGLP) community archaeology project *Can You Dig It*. This report presents the results from test pitting works undertaken surrounding two areas of known prehistoric rock art (Canmore ID: 63902, 295618; HER: MDG3500, MDG23108) in the area near Torrs Cottage.
2. The works were carried out by volunteers supported by Rathmell Archaeology. The structure of the works was drawn from advice and guidance from officers of GGLP, Dumfries and Galloway Council, former volunteers of the Scottish Rock Art Project and members of local heritage societies.

Historical & Archaeological Background

3. The area surrounding Torrs Cottage is rich in prehistoric rock art. A large number of the archaeological sites in the area are prehistoric in nature and the rocky terrain is perfect for rock art. Multiple areas of rock art are noted within the wider landscape, with their naming corresponding to the closest farms: Torrs, Balmae and Knockshinnie. There has been no previous archaeological test pit investigation of any of the rock art within the immediate area, with the test pits conducted by Can You Dig It detailed in this report being the first.
4. Within the wider area, the earliest archaeological features are to the north-east: Drummole Castle Fort at Castle Hill (Canmore ID: 63925, HES ID: SM1069) which informs us of prehistoric occupation within the area as well as ritual aspects visible in a Neolithic to Bronze Age stone circle at Drummole Farm (Canmore ID: 63926, HES ID: SM1020). There has been no formal excavation at either of these structures to confirm their exact date, however, their presence in the area is indicative of a vast prehistoric presence in the landscape.
5. Prehistoric rock art remains an enigma within the archaeological record and the reason for its creation is still greatly debated. The rock art within the area of Torrs Cottage is predominately cup marks and cup and ring marks; these two types of rock art are plentiful across Scotland. The rock art was created by repeatedly hitting the rock surface with a stone tool and could have taken a great deal of time sitting in one location for large panels. The artwork's reason for creation has many interpretations, however, their true function may truly never be known and the artwork "may never have had a single, fixed meaning" (Scottish Rock Art Project).
6. While the area of Torrs holds numerous examples of rock art, the two specific examples selected for test pit investigation were that of Torrs 3 (Canmore ID: 63902) and Torrs 10 (Canmore ID: 295618). The two rock art areas are located within one enclosed field to the south of Torrs Cottage, lying adjacent to a popular path towards Torrs Point. Torrs 3 is a distinctive panel of well-preserved cup marks as well as cup and ring marks (Morris, 1979), whereas Torrs 10 has two single cup marks with a large natural basin that appears to have been deliberately extended.
7. The area has been subjected to several archaeological investigations, in particular that of a volunteer group from the Scottish Rock Art Project (ScRAP) who investigated and recorded the area throughout 2017-2021. The group recorded Torrs 3 as a panel with numerous motifs split into three sections by two natural fissures (ScRAP, Torrs 3). Each of the sections contain tight groups of cup marks and numerous cup and ring motifs. The group recorded Torrs 10 as two cup marks with a large basin that had a "smooth finish and looks as if it may have been worked at some time" (Kerr, 2007, 63).
8. The surrounding area of Torrs 3 and Torrs 10 is pasture for upland grazing with large areas of rocky outcrops that limit the use of the area for agricultural cultivation. Torrs Bottom Plantation can be found to the north-west of Torrs 3 and Torrs 10, Lady Katherine's Plantation lies in the south-east. The 1st edition Ordnance Survey map (1854) gives no indication of the landscape being used specifically for agriculture but rather it

was used for more industrial purposes such as quarrying, plantations and mills.

9. The area itself is made up of Ross Formation – Wacke, sedimentary bedrock formed during the Silurian period. This would explain the intense quarrying in the landscape perhaps used for the construction of roads, towns, and even the addition of mills in the area.
10. Prior to on-site works starting, a field visit was undertaken on the 4th of May 2022 by Claire Williamson, Thomas Rees and Jennifer Roberts. The two areas of rock art were identified as well as possible further areas of rock art for investigation during the test pitting exercises. The rock art is currently surrounded by an infant forestry plantation with cleared areas for pathways.

Project Works

11. The archaeological works focused on ground surrounding two areas of known prehistoric rock art (Figure 1). The works were location within fields to the south of Torres Cottage and encompassed a cup and ring marked rock (Torrs 3) to the north-northeast (Canmore ID: 63902; HER: MDG3500) and a cup-marked rock (Torrs 10) at the southern end (Canmore ID: 295618; HER: MDG23108). These have been named respectively Areas A and B within this report.
12. The on-site works took place on the 23rd of June and then again on the 30th of June 2022 and consisted of a series of hand-excavated test pits located within the area. A total of 17 test pits were excavated with all soil sieved for artefacts (Figure 2 and 3).
13. All works were carried out using Rathmell Archaeology Ltd standard methods as outlined in the Risk Assessment Method Statement (RAMS) (Anderson 2022). The fieldwork was undertaken in dry and sunny weather. In terms of structure, the core field team of Rathmell Archaeology staff and volunteers were on-site from 9am to 4pm.

Findings – Test Pits

14. Fieldwork conducted over the two days was split into two areas (Areas A and B) (Figure 1). Test pits were excavated within Areas A and B, with excavation and recording completed by both volunteers and Rathmell Archaeology staff.

Area A

15. Within Area A, five test pits (Test Pits 1 – 5) were excavated (Figure 2). The test pits were plotted around a known piece of rock art (Torrs 3), three to the north, one to the southeast and one to the southwest. The five test pits measured 0.5m by 0.5m with a depth range of between 130mm to 310mm.
16. The topsoil within Area A was identified as (001): a firmly compacted light yellowish brown sandy silt with frequent small to medium sized angular and sub-angular stones and frequent rootlet inclusions. The deposit measured a thickness of between 120mm and 230mm (Figure 4a).
17. Two different B horizon deposits, (002) and (004), were identified within Area A underlying topsoil (001). (002) comprised firmly compacted light brown-orange silty sand with frequent small gravel inclusions. The deposit measured a thickness of between 70mm and 180mm and was identified in Test Pits 1, 2 and 4.
18. The second B horizon deposit identified, (004), was similar in composition to (002). The deposit comprised a very firmly compacted light red brown silty sand with frequent gravel inclusions (Figure 4b). The deposit measured a thickness of 100mm and was only identified within Test Pit 3.
19. The natural bedrock within Area A comprised greyish brown sedimentary rock (003) with orange inclusions. The bedrock very easily fractured under pressure. The bedrock was identified at a varying depth of between 130mm to 300mm and was identified underlying (001) in Test Pit 5 and underlying (002) in Test Pits 1, 2 and 5.
20. A number of artefacts were recovered from Test Pits 2, 3, 4 and 5, which are discussed in

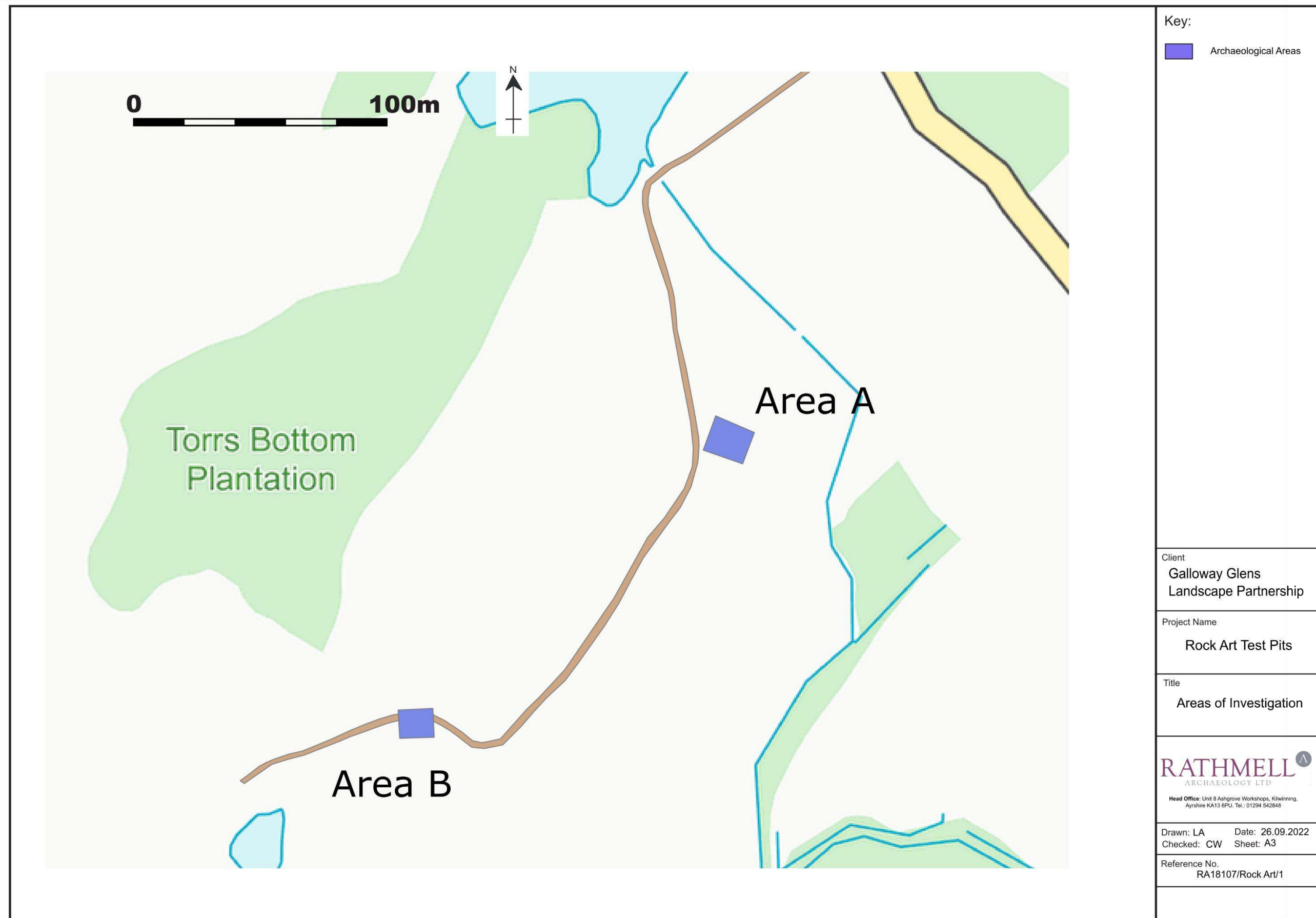


Figure 1: Plan showing the areas of excavation.

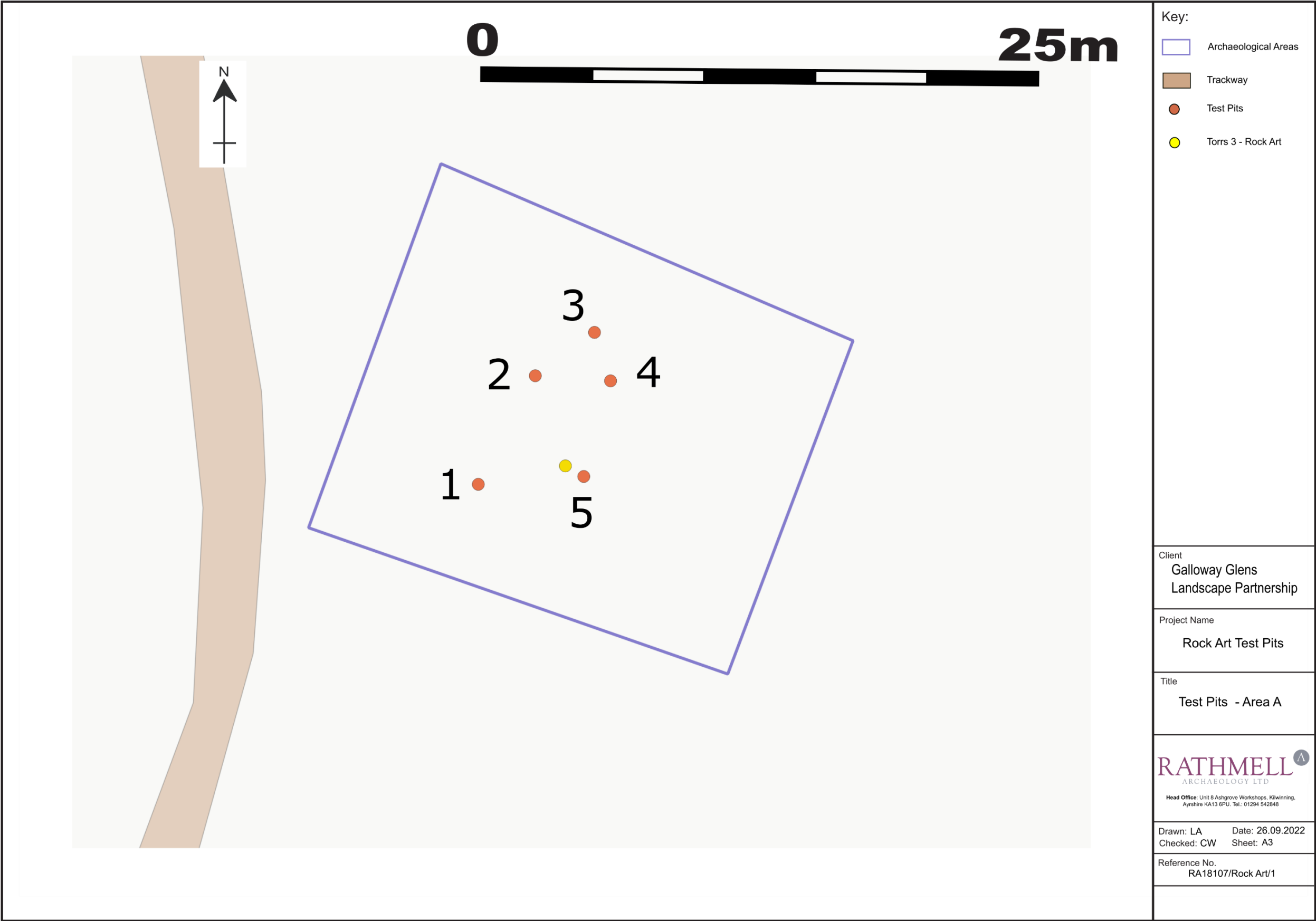


Figure 2: Plan showing Test Pits within Area A.

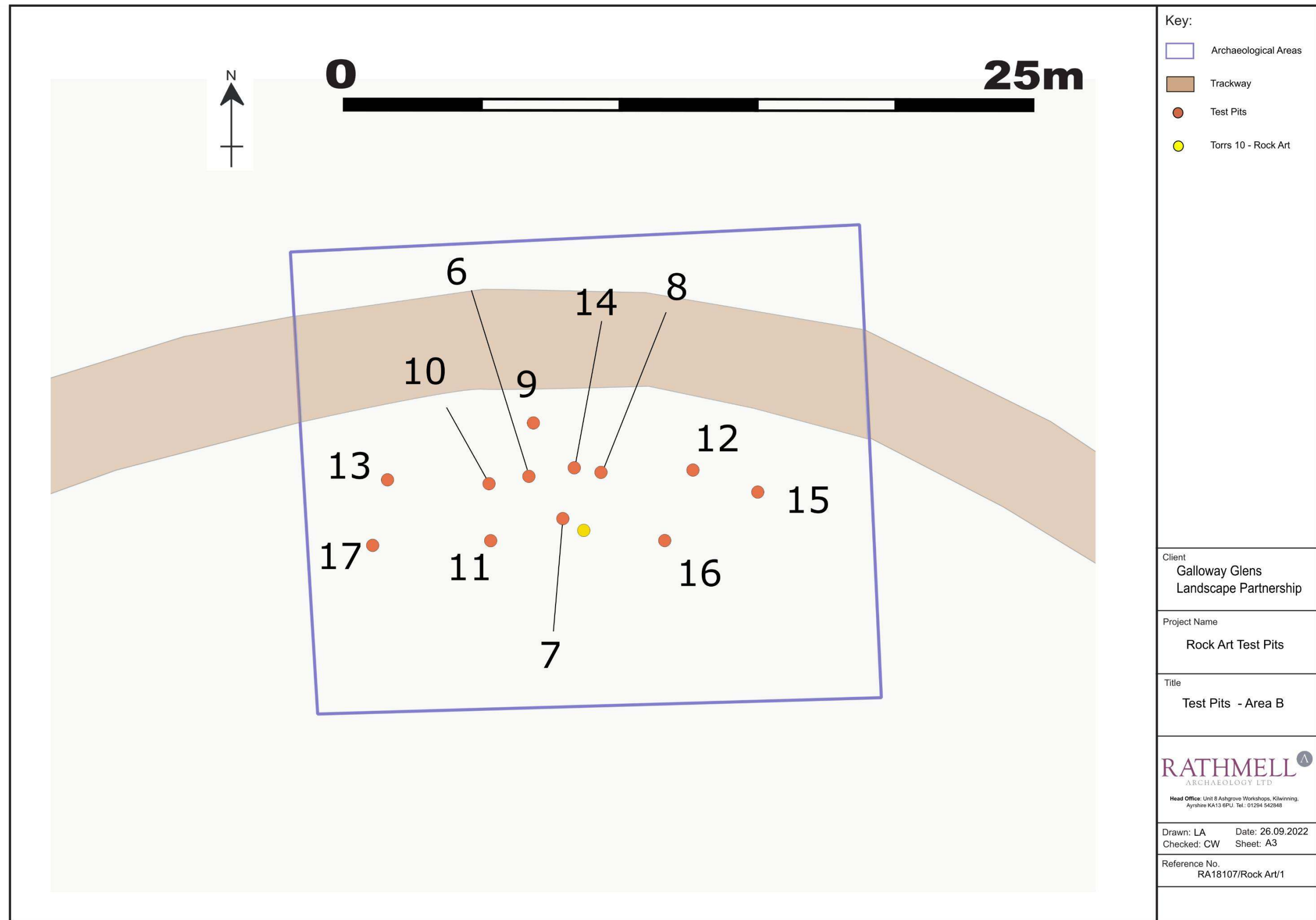


Figure 3: Plan showing Test Pits within Area B.



Figure 4a: Post-excavation shot of Test Pit 2 showing topsoil (001), B horizon (002) and the natural bedrock (003) within Area A.



Figure 4b: Section shot of Test Pit 3 showing topsoil (001) and B horizon (004) within Area A.



Figure 5a: Post-excavation shot of Test Pit 11 showing topsoil (005), B horizon (007) and natural bedrock (006) within Area B.



Figure 5b: Post-excavation shot of Test Pit 12 showing stratigraphy of (005), (007), (008) and (006).

more detail below (<001> to <011>). No significant archaeological features were identified within the test pits in Area A.

Area B

21. Within Area B, 12 test pits (Test Pit 6 – 17) were excavated (Figure 3). The test pits were plotted around a known piece of rock art (Torrs 10), in ground to the west, north and east of its location. The 12 test pits measured between 0.5m and 0.6m square with a depth range of between 80mm and 370mm.
22. The topsoil within Area B comprised firmly compacted mid-brown-grey silty sand (005) with frequent sub-angular small stones and frequent rootlet inclusions. The deposit measured a thickness of between 50mm and 250mm (Figure 5a).
23. Underlying (001), two different B horizon deposits, (007) and (008), were identified. The first comprised firmly compacted mid-brown-orange silty sand (007) with frequent small sub-angular stones. The deposit varied in thickness between 60mm and 230mm. It appeared in the majority of the test pits (10-15 and 17).
24. The other B horizon deposit, (008), was only identified within Test Pit 12 (Figure 5b). The deposit consisted of firmly compacted mid-orange-brown silty clay with occasional small sub-angular stones. The deposit varied in thickness between 100mm and 180mm.
25. The natural bedrock within the area, greywacke, was identified as natural greyish brown sedimentary rock (006) with orange-coloured inclusions. The bedrock very easily fractured under pressure. It was identified at a varying depth of between 100mm and 460mm, variously underlying (005), (007) and (008) within Test Pits 6 to 17.
26. A number of artefacts were recovered from Test Pits 7, 13, 14 and 15 within Area B, which are discussed in more detail below (<012> to <017>). No significant archaeological features were identified within the test pits in Area B.

Findings - Artefacts

By Thomas Rees

Introduction

1. A total of 15 items were recovered from the test pitting exercises, with the majority being stone. Quartz was the predominant material recovered (<001>, <004>, <009>, <011>, <014>, <016> and <017>), which appears naturally forming in the area within the subsoils identified. The natural bedrock within the area is greywacke which does have lenses and inclusions of quartz. None of the quartz recovered showed evidence of being worked.
2. The two possible flakes of flint (<003>) were investigated and instead revealed to be small flakes of stone. A possible stone tool (<002>) showed some pecking damage; however, it was not consistent enough to be classified as a prehistoric stone tool. The two metal items (<012> and <008>) are indicative of corroded agricultural refuse. Agricultural refuse is also the explanation for the small fragment of glass (<006>) that was identified within Test Pit 3. This small fragment potentially comes from agricultural machinery waste.
3. The most intriguing find was <015>, which was identified as a stone with two deliberate scores running along with one of its faces and recovered from Test Pit 13. The stone appears to have been scored vertically by a blade and could have potentially been used to sharpen it or fix knicks in its surface. The score seems unlikely to be that of a plough strike and appears intentional and deliberate. However, due to the lack of other prehistoric evidence identified with the stone, it cannot be definitively stated as a prehistoric-altered stone, as it could just as likely have occurred in the modern period.

Discussion

27. Over the course of two days, volunteers opened 17 test pits within two areas in the fields to the south of Torrs Cottage, sieving all of the excavated spoil to aid artefact recovery.

The aim was to investigate the surrounding area for artefactual evidence related to potential land use surrounding areas of known prehistoric rock art sites.

28. No archaeological features were exposed within the test pits, which revealed a simple stratigraphy across the area of topsoil directly overlying natural B horizon deposits and bedrock.
29. The current land use in the area includes a public coastal path, as well as areas of forestry plantation. The presence of glass and corroded iron objects suggests a recent agricultural use of the area. The planting of crops in the area is dubious due to the density of rocky outcrops and the limited soil sitting over natural bedrock, so it seems more likely that it was used as pasture.
30. On the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map (1854) the area was sectioned off by boundary lines, with a cluster of unnamed forestry to the east-northeast and Lady Katherine's Plantation to the west-southwest. The monument of King Williams' Battery is depicted to the south-west whereas an unnamed body of water is depicted on the southern boundary line. There are two quarries identified within the area alongside a well that is depicted on the north-northeastern boundary. The majority of the area is depicted as 'rough or heathy pasture' on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map.
31. The area has not changed within the 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey map (1910). The plantation to the east-northeast is now named as Torrs Bottom Plantation. The two quarries in the area are not depicted, which suggests that the quarries have gone out of use between the 1st and 2nd Editions. The area is depicted as furze, also known as gorse, which is not dissimilar to the current state of the area.
32. The rock art is part of a larger collection of similar sites in the area named under Torrs, Balmae or Knockshinnie. The rock art was surveyed and investigated by the ScRAP between 2017 and 2021. Both Torrs 3 and 10 were identified and recorded and identified as being from the Neolithic/Bronze Age period. The rock art was noted as part of an area of rough grazing near a designated route way that leads to Torrs Point. Cattle were identified near Torrs 3 whereas sheep were identified near Torrs 10.
33. Ultimately, while the test pitting was not able to identify any archaeological features or artefacts relating to further prehistoric activity within the immediate area of these rock art locations, the presence of such sites continues to be important to our understanding of prehistoric Galloway. With so much to still understand about these sites and their positioning within the landscape, there is still a great deal of value and much to be learned through further investigation.
34. Today, the area is part of the lands owned by Mr Picken and is used for livestock grazing. The track that cuts through the area and passes both Torrs 3 and Torrs 10 creates a pleasant walk. The area is to form part of a new forestry plantation within; however, much care has been taken to keep the rock art free from tree planting.

Conclusion

35. The test pitting undertaken in the area surrounding Torrs 3 and 10 revealed a number of artefacts which contribute to our understanding of the use of the area. The majority of the finds are modern and are predominately either natural or agricultural in origin. The stone with two deliberate score marks cannot be definitively identified as a prehistoric item.
36. No archaeological features were identified within the test pits, but the extent of the natural bedrock gives an indication of what the previous surrounding landscape of these rock art sites would have looked like. The works also allowed volunteers to further their knowledge of the history of these important sites, and gain experience in the different techniques involved during an archaeological investigation.

Acknowledgements

37. This project is part of a wider Community Archaeology project, 'Can You Dig It', run by

the Galloway Glens Landscape Partnership Scheme from February 2019 to September 2022. See www.gallowayglens.org.uk/Resources for their published outputs. The community archaeology project was offered free to volunteers thanks to funding from the National Lottery Heritage Fund and Historic Environment Scotland.

38. The land is owned by Mr James Picken who kindly allowed us access and gave support for the works. Guidance was also given by Dumfries and Galloway Council Archaeology Service and members of local heritage societies.
39. The author would like to thank all the hardworking volunteers who took part in the excavation: Jerry Slater, Jennifer Roberts, Rodger Smith, John Allison, Helen Bell-Palmer, Jan Hogarth, Pete Machell, Cath Monk, Joan Sutherland, Lydia Bonaventura, Alasdair Phillips, Geoffrey Monk and Lorraine Clay.
40. The support and guidance provided by Rathmell Archaeology staff member Claire Williamson on site was much appreciated by everyone involved. Further thanks should go to Thomas Rees for his guidance throughout the initial organisation of the project and I am also grateful to him for editing this report. Thanks also go to Thomas Rees for their work on the artefact analysis.

References

Documentary

Anderson, L. 2022 *Galloway Glens Landscape Partnership, Can You Dig It? Community Archaeology Project (Phase 2), Risk Assessment Method Statement, Test Pitting at Rock Art*, unpublished commercial report by Rathmell Archaeology Ltd

Kerr, B. 2007, 'Torrs 10, Dumfries and Galloway (Kirkcudbright parish) survey', *Discovery Excavation Scotland*, Vol 8

Morris, R. W. B. 1979, *Prehistoric Rock Art of Galloway & The Isle of Man*

Scotland's Rock Art Project (ScRAP), *Rock art and Meaning* [online] available at: <https://www.rockart.scot/about-rock-art/rock-art-of-scotland/> [accessed 28th September 2022]

Cartographic

1752-55	Roy, W.	<i>Military Survey of Scotland</i>
1854	Ordnance Survey	<i>Six-inch 1st edition, Kirkcudbrightshire Sheet 54</i>
1910	Ordnance Survey	<i>Six-inch 2nd and Later Editions, Kirkcudbrightshire Sheet LVII.NW</i>

Appendix 1: Discovery & Excavation in Scotland

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	Dumfries & Galloway
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Rock Art Test Pitting
PROJECT CODE:	RA18107
PARISH:	Kirkcudbright
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:	Laura Anderson
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	Rathmell Archaeology Limited
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Test Pitting
NMRS NO(S):	NX64NE 114 (Canmore ID: 295618), NX64NE 23 (Canmore ID: 63902)
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	Cup Marked Rock (Neolithic) – (Bronze Age), Cup and Ring Marked Rock (Neolithic) – (Bronze Age)
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	None
NGR (2 letters, 8 or 10 figures)	NX 67844 45117
START DATE (this season)	22 nd June 2022
END DATE (this season)	30 th June 2022
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)	None
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (may include information from other fields)	The test pitting undertaken in the area surrounding Torrs 3 and 10 revealed a number of artefacts which contribute to our understanding of the use of the area. The majority of the finds are modern and are predominately either natural or agricultural in origin. The stone with two deliberate score marks cannot be definitively identified as a prehistoric item. No archaeological features were identified within the test pits, but the extent of the natural bedrock gives an indication of what the previous surrounding landscape of these rock art sites would have looked like. The works also allowed volunteers to further their knowledge of the history of these important sites, and gain experience in the different techniques involved during an archaeological investigation.
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	None
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	None
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	The Galloway Glens Landscape Partnership Scheme (part of Dumfries & Galloway Council), externally funded by Historic Environment Scotland and the National Lottery Heritage Fund
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	Unit 8 Ashgrove Workshops, Kilwinning, Ayrshire KA13 6PU
EMAIL:	contact@rathmell-arch.co.uk
ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)	Report to Dumfries & Galloway Archaeology Service and archive to National Record of the Historic Environment.

Appendix 2: Test Pit Details

Within this appendix a standardised set of data pertaining to the test pits is presented.

Test Pit Summary

Test Pit	NGR	Area	Size	Stratigraphic sequence (depth of uppermost surface from ground level)	Features	Artefacts
1	NX 67925 45222	A	0.5m x 0.5m	(001) – 230mm (002) – 70mm (003) Base	None	None
2	NX 67929 45229	A	0.5m x 0.5m	(001) – 120mm (002) – 180mm (003) Base	None	Quartz, Shaped Stone, Possible Stone Object
3	NX 67932 45231	A	0.5m x 0.5m	(001) – 200mm (004) – 110mm – Base	None	Quartz
4	NX 67933 45228	A	0.5m x 0.5m	(001) – 170mm (002) – 130mm – Base	None	Lithic fragments, glass, stone objects, Iron stone, quartz, possible slag?
5	NX 67932 45223	A	0.5m x 0.5m	(001) – 130mm to 280mm (003) Base	None	Quartz
6	NX 67733 45049	B	1m x 0.53m	(005) – 50mm to 150mm (006) Base	None	None
7	NX 67735 45047	B	0.50m x 0.52m	(005) – 100mm (006) Base	None	Metal
8	NX 67736 45049	B	0.50m x 0.55m	(005) – 120mm to 250mm (006) Base	None	None
9	NX 67734 45051	B	0.60m x 0.55m	(005) – 50mm to 70mm	None	None

				(006) Base		
10	NX 67732 45048	B	0.50m x 0.53m	(005) – 70mm (007) – 140mm (006) Base	None	None
11	NX 67732 45046	B	0.50m x 0.50m	(005) – 60mm to 80mm (007) – 210mm to 230mm (006) Base	None	None
12	NX 67740 45049	B	0.52m x 0.55m	(005) – 70mm to 80mm (007) – 140mm to 200mm (008) – 100mm to 180mm (006) Base	None	None
13	NX 67728 45048	B	0.52m x 0.54m	(005) – 100mm (007) – 220mm (006) Base	None	Quartz, Stone, Possible Stone object
14	NX 67735 45049	B	0.54m x 0.45m	(005) – 100mm (007) – 220mm (006) Base	None	Quartz
15	NX 67742 45048	B	0.55m x 0.50m	(005) – 70mm (007) – 160mm (006) Base	None	Quartz
16	NX 67739 45046	B	0.52m x 0.54m	(005) – 80mm – 100mm (006) Base	None	None
17	NX 67727 45046	B	0.50m x 0.54m	(005) – 50mm (007) – 60mm (006) Base	None	None

Appendix 3: Registers

Appendix 3, which contains all registers pertaining to the works on site during the excavation.

Context Register

Context No.	Area	Test Pit	Type	Description	Interpretation
001	A	1-5	Deposit	Firmly compacted light yellowish brown sandy silt with frequent angular and sub-angular stones (small-medium sized) and frequent rootlet inclusions. The deposit measured a thickness of between 120mm to 280mm and was identified overlying (002), (003) and (004).	Topsoil
002	A	1,2,4	Deposit	Firmly compacted light brown-orange silty sand with frequent small gravel inclusions. The deposit measured a thickness of between 70mm and 180mm and was identified underlying (001) and overlying (003).	B horizon.
003	A	1,2,5	Deposit	Natural greyish brown sedimentary rock with orange inclusions, the bedrock very easily fractured under pressure. The bedrock was identified at a varying depth of between 130mm to 300mm and was identified underlying (001) and (002).	Natural bedrock, greywacke.
004	A	3	Deposit	Very firmly compacted light red-brown silty sand with frequent gravel inclusions. The deposit was similar to (002). The deposit measured a thickness of 100mm and was identified underlying (001). The deposit was only identified within Test Pit 3 and was not fully excavated. .	B horizon.
005	B	6-17	Deposit	Firmly compacted mid-brown-grey silty sand with frequent sub-angular small stones and frequent rootlet inclusions. The deposit measured a thickness of between 50mm to 250mm. The deposit overlay (006) and (007).	Topsoil
006	B	6-17	Deposit	Natural greyish brown sedimentary rock with orange inclusions, the bedrock very easily fractured under pressure. The bedrock was identified at a varying depth of between 100mm to 460mm. The deposit was identified underlying (005), (007) and (008).	Natural bedrock. Greywacke.
007	B	10-15, 17	Deposit	Firmly compacted mid-brown-orange silty sand with frequent small sub-angular stones. The deposit measured a varying thickness of between 60mm to 230mm. The deposit was identified underlying	B horizon.

				(005) and overlying (006) and (008).	
008	B	12	Deposit	Firmly compacted mid-orange-brown silty clay with occasional small subangular stones. The deposit measured a varying thickness of between 100mm to 180mm. The deposit was identified underlying (006) and (007).	Natural subsoil.

Photographic Register

Image	Digital	Description	From	Date
1	4916	Post-excavation shot of Test Pit 1.	NW	23/06/2022
2	4917	Post-excavation shot of Test Pit 1.	NE	23/06/2022
3	4918	Post-excavation shot of Test Pit 1.	N	23/06/2022
4	4919	Working shot.	-	23/06/2022
5	4920	Post-excavation shot of Test Pit 2.	NE	23/06/2022
6	4921	Post-excavation shot of Test Pit 2.	SE	23/06/2022
7	4922	Section shot of Test Pit 2.	SSW	23/06/2022
8	4923	Section shot of Test Pit 2.	SSW	23/06/2022
9	4924	Post-excavation shot of Test Pit 3.	NNW	23/06/2022
10	4925	Post-excavation shot of Test Pit 3.	WNW	23/06/2022
11	4926	Section shot of Test Pit 3.	SW	23/06/2022
12	4927	Section shot of Test Pit 3.	SW	23/06/2022
13	4928	Post-excavation shot of Test Pit 4.	SE	23/06/2022
14	4929	Section shot of Test Pit 4.	SSE	23/06/2022
15	4930	Post-excavation shot of Test Pit 4.	E	23/06/2022
16	4931	Section shot of Test Pit 4.	SSE	23/06/2022
17	4932	Post-excavation shot of Test Pit 5.	NNW	23/06/2022
18	4933	Section shot of Test Pit 5.	SSE	23/06/2022

Image	Digital	Description	From	Date
19	4934	Section shot of Test Pit 5.	SSE	23/06/2022
20	4935	Post-excavation shot of Test Pit 5.	ESE	23/06/2022
21	4936	Post-excavation shot of Test Pit 5.	ESE	23/06/2022
22	4937	Post-excavation shot of Test Pit 9.	ESE	30/06/2022
23	4938	Post-excavation shot of Test Pit 9.	NE	30/06/2022
24	4939	General shot.	NE	30/06/2022
25	4940	General shot.	NE	30/06/2022
26	4941	Post-excavation shot of Test Pit 6.	SE	30/06/2022
27	4942	Post-excavation shot of Test Pit 6.	SW	30/06/2022
28	4943	Post-excavation shot of Test Pit 6.	SE	30/06/2022
29	4944	Post-excavation shot of Test Pit 7.	NW	30/06/2022
30	4945	Post-excavation shot of Test Pit 7.	NE	30/06/2022
31	4946	Post-excavation shot of Test Pit 7.	NE	30/06/2022
32	4947	General shot.	ESE	30/06/2022
33	4948	Post-excavation shot of Test Pit 8.	N	30/06/2022
34	4949	Post-excavation shot of Test Pit 8.	N	30/06/2022
35	4950	Post-excavation shot of Test Pit 8.	NE	30/06/2022
36	4951	General shot.	NE	30/06/2022
37	4952	Post-excavation shot of Test Pit 10.	S	30/06/2022
38	4953	Post-excavation shot of Test Pit 10.	S	30/06/2022
39	4954	Post-excavation shot of Test Pit 10.	SW	30/06/2022
40	4955	Post-excavation shot of Test Pit 11.	SE	30/06/2022
41	4956	Post-excavation shot of Test Pit 11.	SE	30/06/2022
42	4957	Post-excavation shot of Test Pit 11.	SSE	30/06/2022

Image	Digital	Description	From	Date
43	4958	Post-excavation shot of Test Pit 14.	NE	30/06/2022
44	4959	Post-excavation shot of Test Pit 14.	SE	30/06/2022
45	4960	Post-excavation shot of Test Pit 14.	NE	30/06/2022
46	4961	Post-excavation shot of Test Pit 14.	NE	30/06/2022
47	4962	Shot of Rock Art.	NE	30/06/2022
48	4963	General shot.	NE	30/06/2022
49	4964	General shot.	NE	30/06/2022
50	4965	Post-excavation shot of Test Pit 13.	N	30/06/2022
51	4966	Post-excavation shot of Test Pit 13.	N	30/06/2022
52	4967	Post-excavation shot of Test Pit 13.	N	30/06/2022
53	4968	Post-excavation shot of Test Pit 12.	S	30/06/2022
54	4969	Post-excavation shot of Test Pit 12.	S	30/06/2022
55	4970	Post-excavation shot of Test Pit 12.	SSE	30/06/2022
56	4971	Post-excavation shot of Test Pit 15.	S	30/06/2022
57	4972	Post-excavation shot of Test Pit 15.	S	30/06/2022
58	4973	Post-excavation shot of Test Pit 15.	SW	30/06/2022
59	4974	Post-excavation shot of Test Pit 16.	SE	30/06/2022
60	4975	Post-excavation shot of Test Pit 16.	SE	30/06/2022
61	4976	Post-excavation shot of Test Pit 16.	SE	30/06/2022
62	4977	Post-excavation shot of Test Pit 17.	E	30/06/2022
63	4978	Post-excavation shot of Test Pit 17.	E	30/06/2022
64	4979	Post-excavation shot of Test Pit 17.	SE	30/06/2022

Finds Register

Find No.	Test Pit	Context	Material Type	Description	Excavator	Date
1	TP2	001	Stone	5 x Quartz Fragments	JR	23/06/2022
2	TP2	001	Stone	1 x Possible Stone Tool	JR	23/06/2022
3	TP2	001	Stone	1 x Possible shaped stone	JR	23/06/2022
4	TP3	001	Stone	2 x Quartz Fragments	RS	23/06/2022
5	TP4	001	Stone	2 x Possible Lithic Fragments	HBP & JS	23/06/2022
6	TP4	001	Glass	1 x Glass Fragment	HBP & JS	23/06/2022
7	TP4	001	Stone	4 x Possible Stone Objects	HBP & JS	23/06/2022
8	TP4	001	Stone	1 x Possible Iron Stone	HBP & JS	23/06/2022
9	TP4	001	Stone	3 x Quartz Fragments	HBP & JS	23/06/2022
10	TP4	001	Stone	1 x Possible slag?	HBP & JS	23/06/2022
11	TP5	001	Stone	1 x Quartz Fragment	JA	23/06/2022
12	TP7	005	Metal	1 x Metal Nail	JR	30/06/2022
13	TP13	005	Stone	1 x Stone object	AP & JS	30/06/2022
14	TP13	005	Stone	6 x Quartz Fragments	AP & JS	30/06/2022
15	TP13	005	Stone	1 x Stone Fragment	AP & JS	30/06/2022
16	TP14	005	Stone	2 x Quartz Fragments	CM	30/06/2022
17	TP15	005	Stone	2 x Quartz Fragments	JR	30/06/2022

Contact Details

Rathmell Archaeology can be contacted at our Registered Office or through the web:

Rathmell Archaeology Ltd
Unit 8 Ashgrove Workshops
Kilwinning
Ayrshire
KA13 6PU

www.rathmell-arch.co.uk

t.: 01294 542848

f.: 01294 542849

e.: contact@rathmell-arch.co.uk

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