The Galloway Picts Project: Excavation and Survey of Trusty's Hill, Gatehouse of Fleet

Data Structure Report

Project 3309

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Excavation and Survey of Trusty's Hill, Gatehouse of Fleet

Data Structure Report

On behalf of: The Dumfriesshire and Galloway Natural History and Antiquarian Society

NGR: NX 5889 5601

Project Number: 3309

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Date: 08/03/2013

Dumfriesshire and Galloway Natural History and Antiquarian Society (founded 1862)
Supported by The National Lottery® through the Heritage Lottery Fund
heritage lottery fund
Society of Antiquaries of Scotland
Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland
GUARD ARCHAEOLOGY
The Mouswald Trust | The Hunter Archaeological Trust | The Strathmartine Trust Sandeman Award | Gatehouse Development Initiative | John Younger Trust

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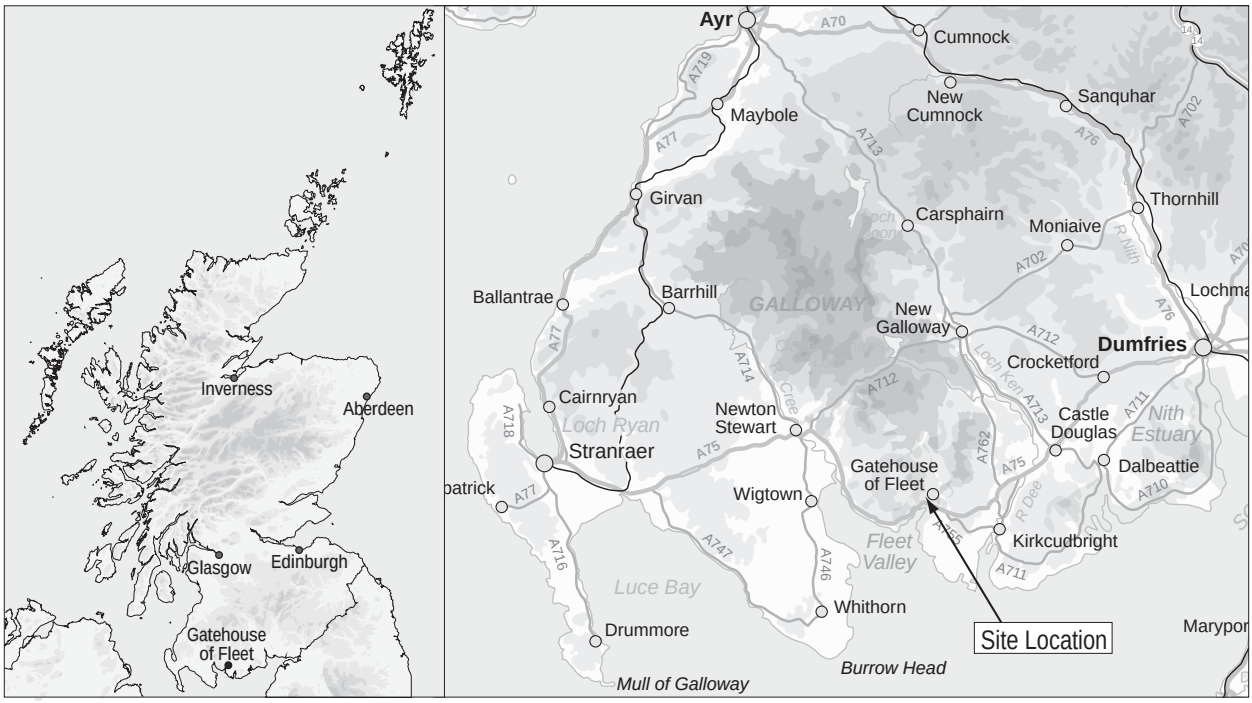

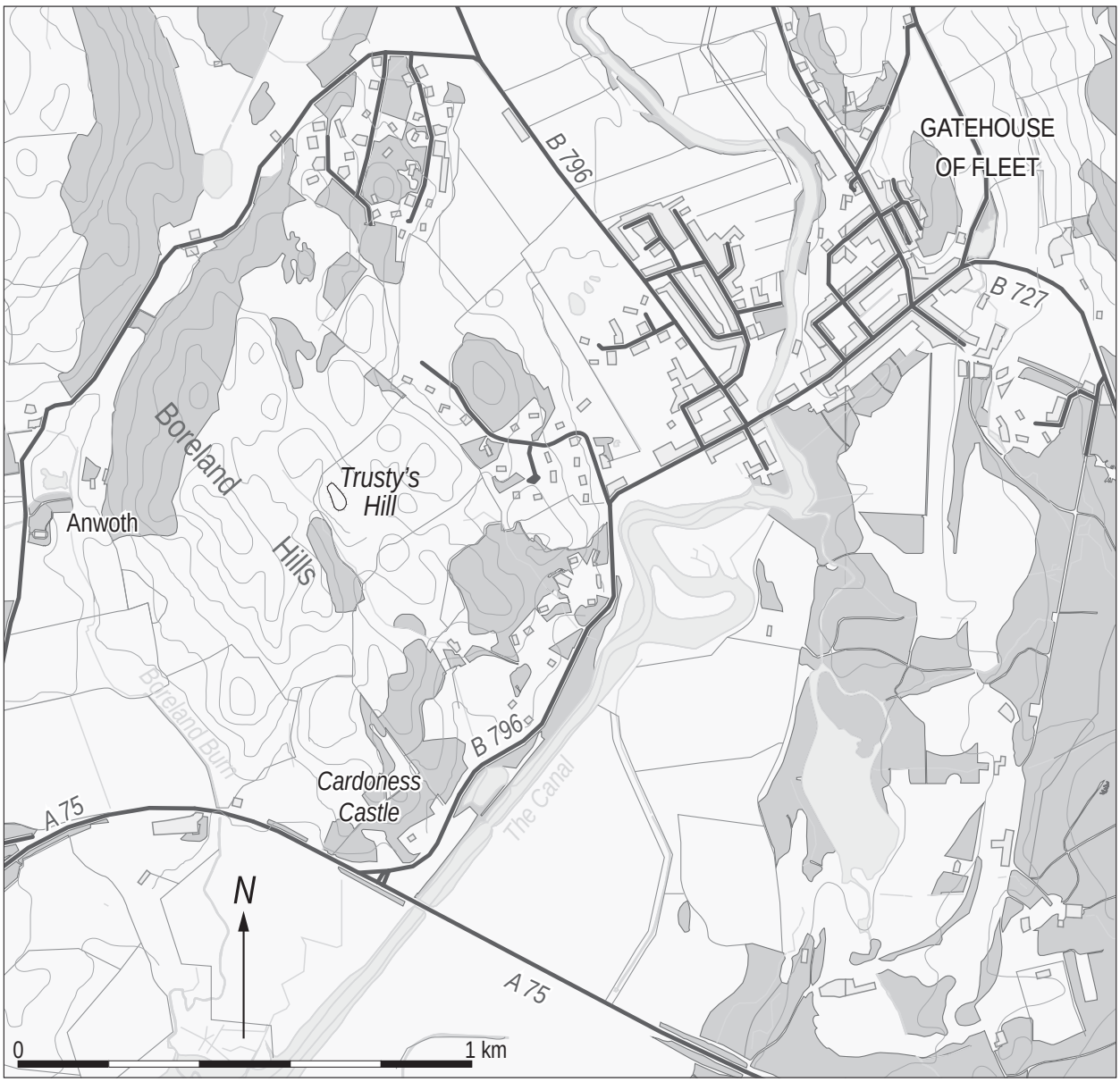

Illus 1: Site Location.

Executive Summary

1.1 Trusty's Hill is conspicuous amongst the hillforts of Galloway in that it contains a Pictish inscribed stone. The stone may date from a period in the first millennium AD when south-west Scotland was inhabited by people perceived to be Britons; not Picts. The presence of the symbol stone is unique in the south-west and potentially represents crucial evidence for the early cross cultural exchanges that forged early medieval Scotland.

1.2 A previous excavation of the site was undertaken by Charles Thomas in 1960, following an invitation from the Dumfriesshire and Galloway Natural History and Antiquarian Society. However, while a vitrified rampart around the summit was confirmed and occupation evidence, notably animal bones, charcoal and the lower half of a rotary quern was recorded, no evidence was encountered that could date the occupation of the fort; to demonstrate the status of its inhabitants; or to explicitly link the occupation of the fort with the carvings.

1.3 As part of the 150th anniversary of the founding of the Dumfriesshire and Galloway Natural History and Antiquarian Society, the Society launched a programme of excavation and survey of Trusty's Hill Fort in 2012 in order to recover, for modern analysis, the environmental and dating evidence not recovered in the previous excavation and so enhance understanding of the archaeological context of the inscribed stone at Trusty's Hill and the significance of this archaeological site within the context of Early Medieval Scotland.

1.4 The archaeological fieldwork comprised a topographic GPS survey to establish a modern plan and 3D model of the entirety of Trusty's Hill; the re-excavation of previous excavation trenches and limited sample excavation in order to recover and record environmental and artefactual evidence from secure archaeological contexts and a detailed laser scan survey of the Pictish inscribed stone. The archaeological excavation was undertaken by 65 volunteers in collaboration with GUARD Archaeology Ltd, the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland and the Centre for Digital Documentation and Visualisation LLP.

1.5 Four of Thomas' seven trenches were re-excavated. Trench 2 revealed a deep rock-cut basin on one side of the entrance to the hillfort, opposite the Pictish Inscribed Stone. This feature contained waterlogged deposits from which wood and other organic material was recovered for archaeobotanical analysis. Trench 4, on the east side of the interior summit of the site, encountered part of the vitrified rampart and associated 'dark soil' deposits across an area of the interior. Excavation of these deposits recovered numerous animal bones, charcoal, worked stones and lithics, metalwork, metalworking debris and a rim sherd of 6th/7th century E-Ware. Trench 5 on the west side of the interior summit of Trusty's Hill, also encountered part of the vitrified rampart along with associated 'dark soil' deposits also containing numerous animal bones, charcoal, worked stone and lithics, metalwork, metalworking debris, an Iron Age glass bead fragment and a rim sherd of 1st/2nd century Samian Ware. Trench 6 revealed the sterile fill of the rock-cut ditch on the north side of the site. Radiocarbon dates taken from a variety of contexts across Trenches 2, 4 and 5 appear to demonstrate residual Iron Age occupation of the hill c. 400 BC followed by a hiatus before the site was re-occupied perhaps starting in the fifth century AD, and flourishing in the sixth century AD before occupation of this hillfort ceased before the middle of the seventh century AD.

1.6 The programme of post-excavation analyses, comprising specialist analysis of the artefacts and environmental evidence, is currently ongoing and will result in a new publication that will hopefully significantly enhance understanding of early medieval politics, power, economy and contacts in northern Britain during the early medieval period.

Introduction

2.1 This report sets out the fieldwork results of an archaeological excavation and survey of Trusty's Hill Fort carried out between April and June 2012. The work was undertaken as a community research project, supported by the Heritage Lottery Fund, the Dumfriesshire and Galloway Natural History and Antiquarian Society (DGNHAS), the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, the

Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland (RCAHMS), GUARD Archaeology Ltd, the Mouswald Trust, the Hunter Archaeological Trust, the Strathmartine Trust Sandeman Award, the Gatehouse Development Initiative and the John Younger Trust.

2.2 It should be noted that this data structure report is an interim report for the Galloway Picts Project. It details the results of the archaeological fieldwork undertaken and initial finds assessments but it does not include the full specialist analysis of the artefacts and environmental remains recovered from the excavation, which have yet to be completed. The presentation of fieldwork results in this report is essential for the specialist analysis of finds as this allows specialists to understand the archaeological context of each find.

Site Location, Topography and Geology

3.1 Trusty's Hill Fort is a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM 1100; NMRS NX55NE 2 & NX55NE 2.2). Its central enclosure area covers *c* 0.035 ha and it is located to the south-west of Gatehouse of Fleet, in the parish of Anwoth, in the Stewartry district of Dumfries and Galloway (NGR NX 5889 5601; Illus 1). The summit of Trusty's Hill is at a height of 72 m OD and the hill is bounded on all sides by the Boreland Hills, an area of small hillocks, scrub and rough grazing for cattle and sheep.

3.2 The site is defined by a vitrified rampart around its summit, an outer bank and rock-cut ditch on its northern side and a series of lesser outer ramparts on its southern side. It is particularly notable for the Pictish symbols, comprising a double disc and Z-rod, a 'fish monster' and 'sword', carved on an exposed face of bedrock at the entrance to the fort.

3.3 The underlying drift geology consists of Quaternary Period silt, sand and gravel alluvium comprising normally soft to firm consolidated, compressible silty clay, but which can contain layers of silt, sand, peat and basal gravel. The solid geology consists of Cairnharrow Formation Wacke sedimentary bedrock comprising thin- to medium-bedded greywacke with variable proportion of interbedded silty mudstone including pockets of distinctive thick-bedded parallel laminated greywacke with abundant concretions (British Geological Survey, Geology of Britain Viewer, http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home/html (accessed on 20th June 2012).

Archaeological Background

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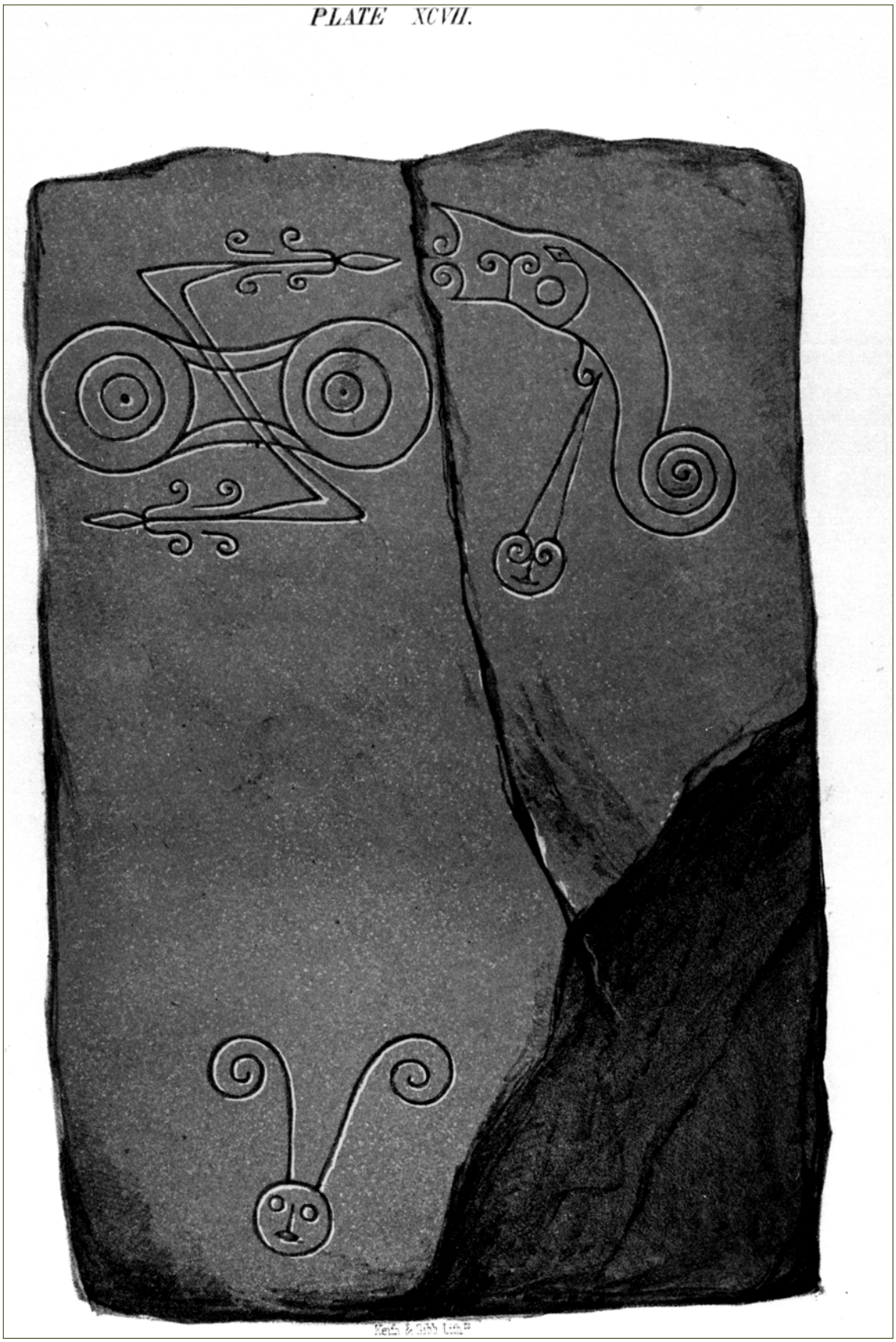
4.1 The site is mentioned in the Anwoth parish account of the Statistical Account of Scotland as 'one of those vitrified forts which have lately excited the curiosity of modern antiquaries', which further notes that 'on the south side of this fort there is a broad flat stone, inscribed with several waving and spiral lines, which exhibit however no regular figure' and 'near it likewise were lately found several silver coins; one of King Edward VI; the rest of Queen Elizabeth' (Gordon 1794, 351). It is again noted in the New Statistical Account of Scotland, but with no further information (Johnstone 1845, 378).

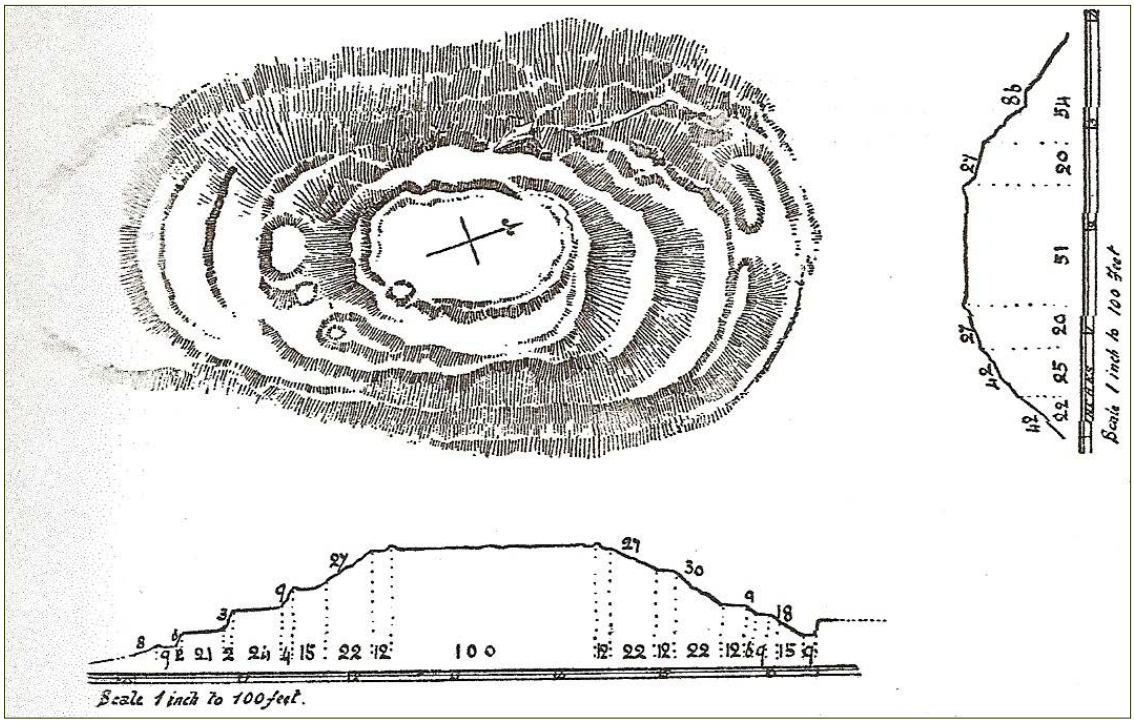
4.2 The carved symbols were first drawn by John Stuart (Illus 2), who also first recorded that the hill went by the name of Trusty's Hill (1856, 31). Stuart doubted whether the horned figure at the bottom was nothing but a more recent addition to the other carvings (Ibid).

4.3 The first survey of the site was undertaken about 1850 by the Ordnance Survey for the First Edition 6-inch (1:10560 scale) map. However, while the basic shape of the fort is recognisably correct, much of the finer detail is missing. The subsequent 1:2500 plan of the site by the Ordnance Survey in the 1890s is even less detailed, the surveyors appearing to have abandoned the premise of a small hilltop citadel in favour of a larger oval enclosure, the depiction of which ignores many of the topographical and archaeological features present. The first detailed plan of the site (Illus 3) was in fact made around the same time in the 1890s by Frederick Coles, who recorded un-mortared stonework around the summit but noted that according to 'accurate observers' the walls were regular and compact, and exhibited vitrification 40 or 50 years

previously (1893, 173-4). The style of Coles' depiction contrasts with that used by the Ordnance Survey but it reflects the archaeological features and the craggy, broken topography of the site better.



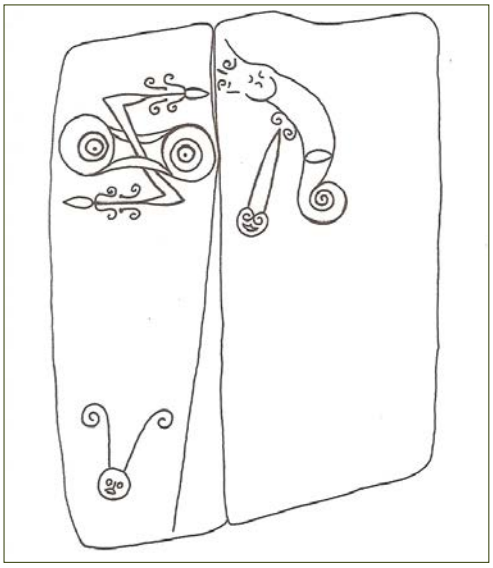
Illus 2: Stuart's 1856 depiction of the Pictish Symbols at Trusty's Hill. Derived from information compiled by and copyright of RCAHMS.



Illus 3: Coles' 1893 Plan of Trusty's Hill. We are grateful to the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland for permission to reproduce this illustration.

4.4 Of most interest to Coles were the 'Dolphin' and 'Sceptre and Spectacle Ornament' carvings; he concurred with Stuart in dismissing the lowest figure as of recent origin (Coles 1893, 174). Coles made another couple of notes; that he could not find cup and ring marks said to be near this sculpturing; and that the antiquity of the name, Trusty's Hill, could be dismissed as the invention of a certain Allan Kowen, who fifty years before had rented a small croft near the foot of the hill and founded the legend about 'Trusty' (Ibid).

4.5 The Pictish symbols at Trusty's Hill are included in John Romilly Allen and Joseph Anderson's survey of Early Christian Monuments in Scotland (1903, 477-478), who classify the z-rod and double disc symbol and dolphin symbol as Class I (1903, 92). They apparently illustrate the z-rod and double disc symbol incorrectly as interweaving (compare Illus 4 with Illus 9 and 26) and are the first to note the protective cage of iron bars over the carvings (Allen & Anderson 1903, 478). The first RCAHMS survey largely repeats this information (1914, 15).

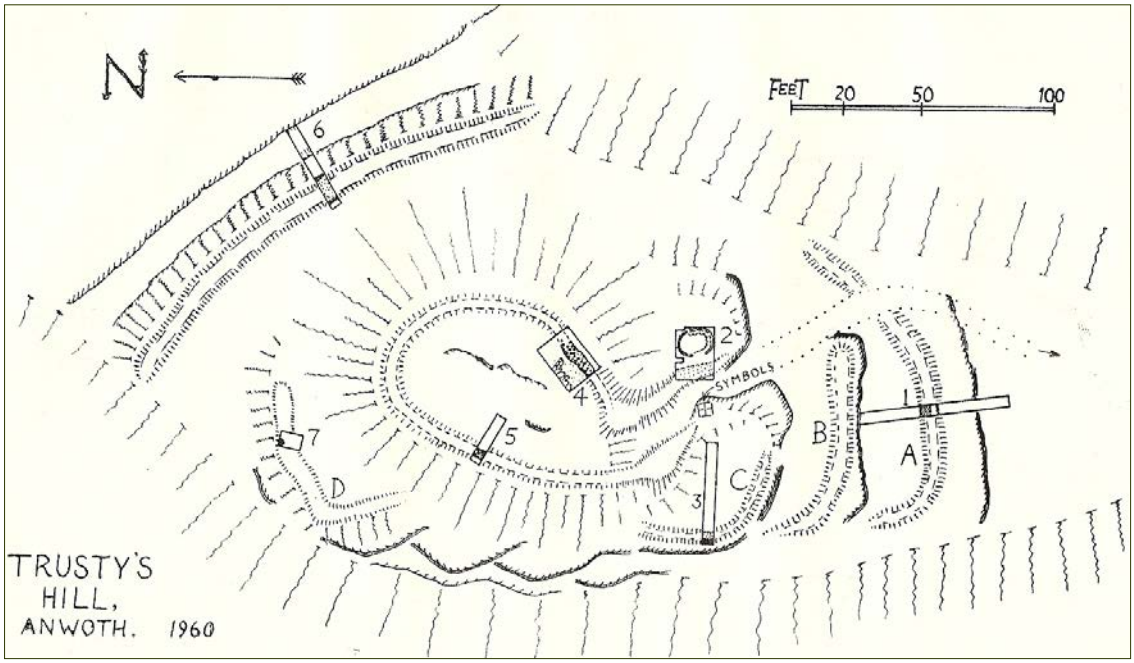


Illus 4: Allen and Anderson's 1903 depiction of the Pictish Symbols at Trusty's Hill. We are grateful to the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland for permission to reproduce this illustration.

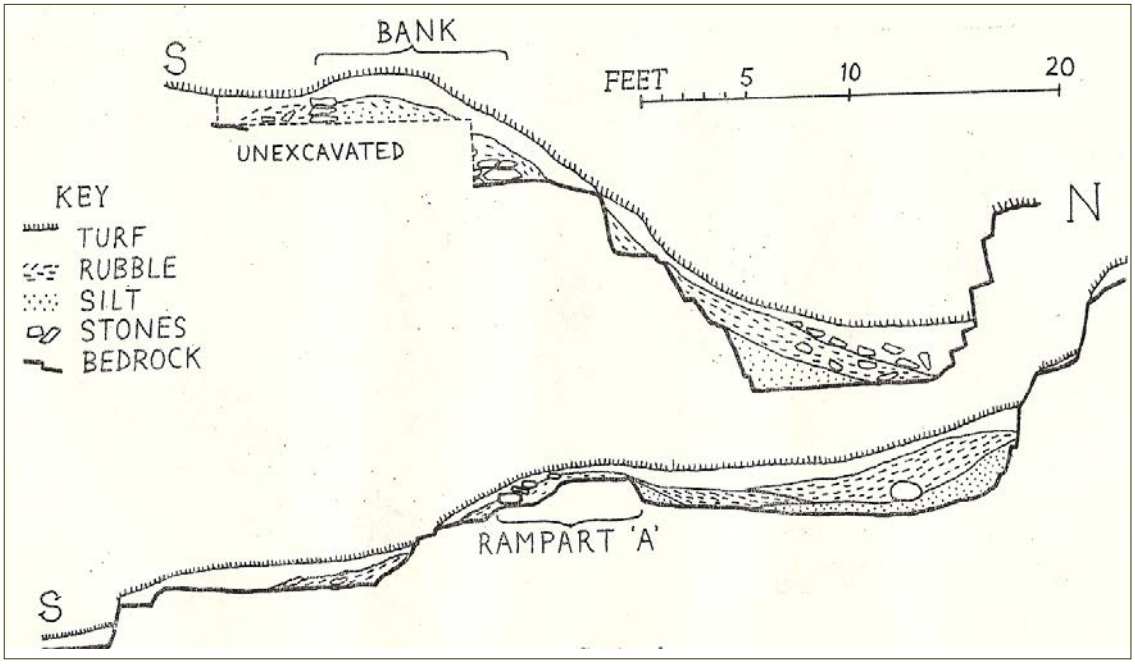
4.6 Although Coles had identified the legendary association of the site with King Drust to be a 19th century invention, local writers appear to have continued to accept the legend as legitimate tradition (Maxwell 1930, 262).

4.7 CA Raleigh Radford considered the horned head to have been retouched in modern times but thought the form to be old (1953, 237). He pointed out the similar relationship of the Pictish symbols at Trusty's Hill to two other non-Pictish forts, Dunadd and Edinburgh Castle Rock, which either contain or lie in proximity to Pictish symbols. Based on the reference in the medieval life of St Kentigern to a stone erected to mark the spot where King Leudon fell, Raleigh Radford postulated that these carvings commemorated Pictish leaders who had fallen in attacks on these fortresses (1953, 238). Radford classed the symbols as Class II, and considered them late 7th or early 8th century by analogy with likely Pictish raids in southern Scotland in the decades following the battle of Nechtansmere (1953, 239).

4.8 Trial excavations were directed by Charles Thomas in 1960, following encouragement from RC Reid (Thomas pers comm). RC Reid, then one of the editors of the Transactions of the DGNHAS, had long advocated the excavation of Trusty's Hill (1952, 163-164). Charles Thomas' excavation in 1960 was the only known season of excavation undertaken at Trusty's Hill and produced a new plan of the site and selected sections of the outermost archaeological features (Thomas 1961, 58-70; Illus 5 & 6). Seven trenches were opened up, including two within the summit interior of the site. The easternmost of these trenches, Trench 4, yielded a substantial amount of animal bones, from cattle, sheep and pigs, and charcoal, from a dark, cloggy occupation layer 3 to 6 inches deep (Thomas 1961, 63). A rotary quern was found buried face down bedded in this occupation layer, which overlay a thin dark skin of an old turf that itself covered bedrock that lay on average 18 inches below the present ground surface (Ibid). Sizeable blocks of flattish stone were also recorded across the western side of Trench 4, towards the interior of the summit and while none of these appeared to be in situ, the occupation layer appeared to respect their eastern edge, which was also sealed by the rubble of the rampart along the eastern side of the site which had collapsed inwards and outwards (Thomas 1961, 63-64). Vitrification of the internal core of the rampart was revealed, particularly along its western interior side and a considerable amount of modern disturbance to the rampart was noted here, where the rampart had been truncated and overlain by a small collapsed structure constructed from stone robbed from the rampart (Thomas 1961, 64; Illus 7). Trench 5 on the opposite western side of the summit, revealed the basal course of a stone wall, about four feet in width, that had collapsed outwards and down the western flank of the hill (Thomas 1961, 63). A small cutting, Trench 7, was opened across a small platform on the north-western flank of the hill but revealed only a narrow collapsed wall and a thin layer of turf overlying bedrock (Thomas 1963, 64). Very little else of the interior was exposed as unrecorded sondages revealed only bedrock (Ibid).

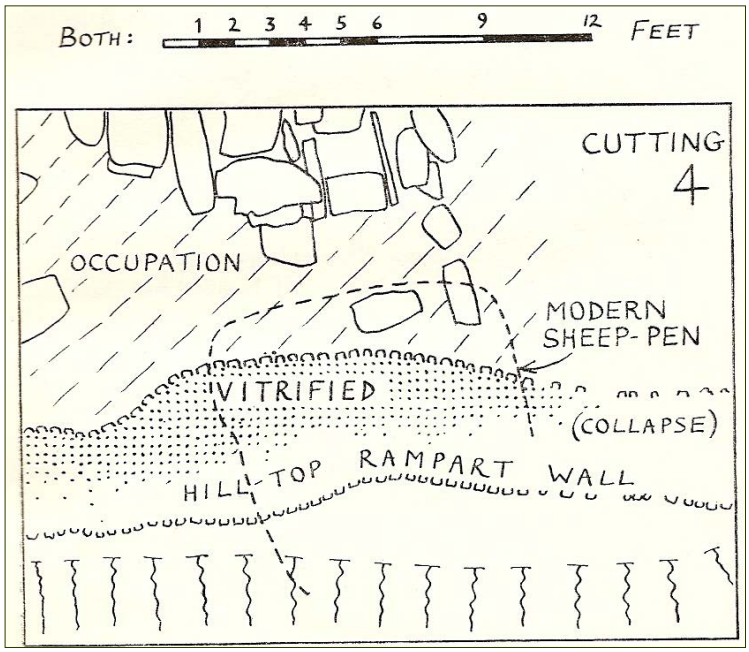


Illus 5: Thomas' 1960 Plan of Trusty's Hill. Copyright of the Dumfriesshire and Galloway Natural History and Antiquarian Society.

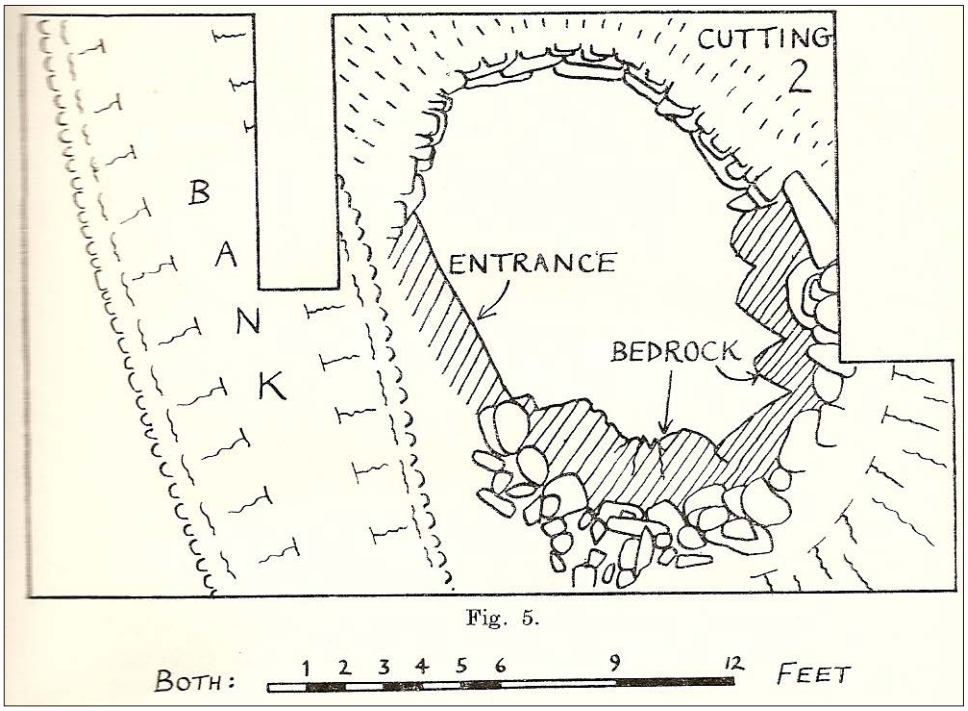


Illus 6: Thomas' Sections of the north-eastern rock-cut ditch and southernmost outer rampart. Copyright of the Dumfriesshire and Galloway Natural History and Antiquarian Society

4.9 A waterlogged 'guard-hut', composed of a circular rock basin lined with drystone masonry, was exposed, in Trench 2, to the east of the entranceway, outwith the summit rampart and opposite the Pictish symbols (Thomas 1961, 65-66; Illus 8). Rubble and vitrified stone collapse from the summit rampart above was excavated to a depth of three feet before water seeped in rapidly confirming that this natural rock basin was a focus of surface drainage (Ibid). An arrangement of large granite boulders was exposed on a bedrock ledge on the south side of this basin and a further three feet was cleared, nearly to bedrock (Thomas 1961, 66). The remains of a small oval hut, measuring nine feet by eleven feet, was apparently revealed, its southern and eastern walls based upon a foundation course of granite boulders wedged on to natural shelves of bedrock approximately one foot above the original floor level (Ibid). The western side of this oval space was deemed to be the doorway but this could not be clearly defined, and a bank of stones emanating from the entrance as an out-turned stub bank blocked this entirely (Ibid). The northern side of the rock basin comprised flat stones arranged to form a semi-circular inner face almost four feet high (Ibid). Due to rapid water ingress, the floor of this oval space was reduced to a soupy mud and while charcoal was noted, no artefacts were recovered (Ibid).



Illus 7: Thomas' Plan of Trench 4. Copyright of the Dumfriesshire and Galloway Natural History and Antiquarian Society.



Illus 8: Thomas' Plan of Trench 2. Copyright of the Dumfriesshire and Galloway Natural History and Antiquarian Society.

4.10 Another cutting, Trench 3, was opened across the platform to the west of the entranceway, but could not penetrate the mass of rubble and vitrified stone that had collapsed from the rampart above (Thomas 1961, 65). However, this trench did confirm that the bank that defined the western and southern edge of this platform comprised a mass of rubble and earth piled behind an outer revetment of drystone but no inner revetting face (Ibid). Trench 1 examined the lowest lying of the enclosed areas on the southern side of the hill, revealing the outermost of the ramparts to be a stone revetment utilising a natural rock shelf some two feet high and four feet across as its inner core as well as a considerable amount of broken rock (Thomas 1961, 61). The area enclosed by this bank had been stripped of topsoil when the rampart was constructed and yielded only charcoal fragments, no artefacts or structural remains, and was overlain by the collapsed rubble from the rampart defining the rock shelf to the immediate north (Thomas 1961, 62; Illus 6). Over on the opposite north-eastern side of the hill, Trench 6 exposed a section across a rock-cut ditch eight feet deep and ten feet across (Ibid). Above the inner face of this rock cut ditch, was a substantial rubble and earth bank, nearly ten feet wide, with inner and outer stone revetted faces. The primary fill of the rock-cut ditch comprised a large wedge on the inner side sealed by a secondary fill of stony rubble collapse from the inner rampart (Thomas 1961, 62-63; Illus 6). No artefacts were recovered from either of these ditch fills.

4.11 The trenches were subsequently backfilled, other than the 'guard hut', which was rebuilt against the north side to a height of six feet; half-pennies being bonded in at the junction of the old and new walling (Thomas 1961, 70).

4.12 Thomas' excavations did not recover any precise dating evidence; the only artefacts recorded being the lower half of a rotary quern and some flint flakes and beach pebbles from the interior, which would be consistent with occupation at any time between the second century BC and the early medieval period. None of the animal bones or charcoal was apparently collected for further analysis. Despite the absence of deep stratigraphic deposits in any of the trenches, or largely any evidence of stratigraphic relationships between the features examined, Thomas interpreted two widely separate phases of occupation to the site. The first phase, in Thomas's scheme, was attributed to the arrival of an 'Iron Age B culture' in the first century AD. This phase comprised the construction of the rampart around the summit, the 'guard-hut' and the rock-cut ditch to the north (Thomas 1961, 66-67). In the second phase, the outer ramparts on the southern flank of the hill (Illus 5) were built along with an extension of the entrance. Thomas ascribed this phase to the post-Roman period and drew analogies with nuclear or nucleated forts such as Dunadd and Dalmahoy (1961, 67-68). The final phase apparently ended with the

burning of lean-to buildings and the consequential vitrification of the already partially ruined stone rampart around the summit (Thomas 1961, 67-69). Thomas concurred with Raleigh Radford in attributing the carvings as commemorating a fallen Pictish leader responsible for the fort's fiery demise (1961, 60). However, he considered the Pictish symbols to be Class I, late 6th or early 7th century, based on the apparent improbability of Pictish raiders coming so far south post-Nechtansmere (ie after 685 AD). Thomas also postulated that the excessive floriation of the z-rod and the insertion of its central portion between the bars of the double disc's 'waist' was closer to 600 AD than 500 AD (1961, 68-69).

4.13 Isabel Henderson, on the other hand, in dismissing early Pictish occupation of Galloway, considered the Pictish symbols at Trusty's Hill to be a late Class II 'perversion' (1960, 50) based on stylistic analysis of Pictish symbols. Henderson elaborated upon the principle of the 'declining symbol', which recognized a 'correct' form for each symbol and that this form was in the main represented by the earliest examples, and any decline from it by later examples (1967, 112-114). As the symbols at Trusty's Hill were considered, according to this principle, to be late and therefore at an otherwise unspecified period 'when we know there was no Pictish settlement in Galloway' (Henderson 1967, 114), these particular carvings could be 'safely dismissed as an outlier' (Ibid).

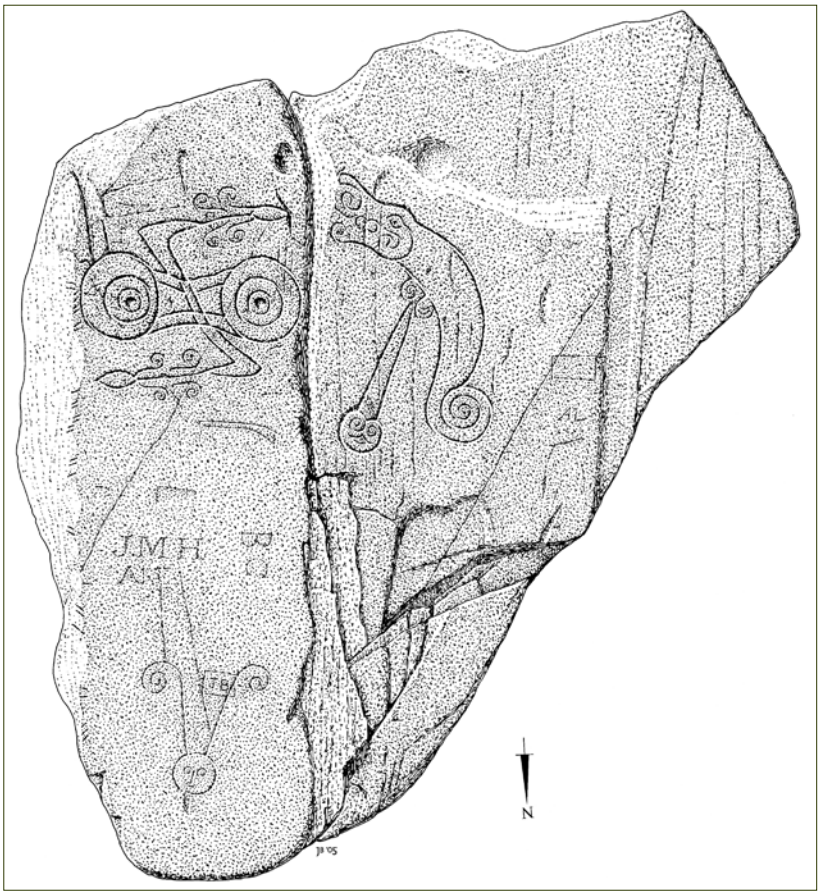
4.14 Wainwright also considered the Pictish symbols at Trusty's Hill, like those at Edinburgh, to be strays outwith the main distribution of Pictish Stones in his arguments against Pictland stretching south of the Forth-Clyde (1980, 36-44). Anthony Jackson went even further, dismissing the carvings at Trusty's Hill, as well as at many other sites, as dubious owing to their uncommon symbols (1984, 37). Richard Oram, in his argument against Pictish settlement in Galloway, accepted that the Pictish authenticity of the carvings was open to question and refused to discount the possibility that they are relatively modern forgeries (1993, 15). He noted that Thomas' excavations at Trusty's Hill, and indeed any other excavations in Galloway, had failed to produce evidence for a Pictish population (1993, 16-17); though given that symbol-bearing artefacts and painted white quartzite pebbles are the only distinctively Pictish objects in the archaeological record (Wainwright 1980, 36; Ritchie 1995, 25) it is difficult to define what archaeological evidence could demonstrate a Pictish population in the region.

4.15 Lloyd Laing observed that, since the symbols appear to have been cut at the same time, if the Pictish symbols at Trusty's Hill were a forgery, as postulated by Oram and Jackson, they must pre-date Stuart's drawing in the mid-nineteenth century by some duration for him to consider them genuine (2000, 10). Laing commented that this would project any forgery to a period when interest in Pictish symbols was virtually non-existent, but accepted that though the carvings should be seen as ancient, whether they were Pictish or not, was another matter (Ibid). He accepted the argument that Pictish symbols must be found in pairs to be true and that the double disc and z-rod at Trusty's Hill were one symbol, not a pair. He pointed out that the Trusty's Hill 'beast' is similar to a 'hippocamp' on a Class II stone at Brodie in Elgin and that hippocamps do not belong to the Pictish repertoire (Ibid). Ultimately, Laing rejected the sword and symbols at Trusty's Hill as being genuinely Pictish (Ibid). Laing considered the style of the z-rod, as it was woven through the double disc instead of crossing it as is the case on Class I stones, to be Class II (Ibid). Laing argued that, apart from the horned head and sword which might be Iron Age, the other symbols at Trusty's Hill were *inspired* by relief carvings on a Class II monument; that they were executed by someone who had seen Class II Pictish Stones but had not remembered them correctly (2000, 11). As he considered it unlikely that Class II stones pre-date the mid-eighth century, and that the majority are ninth century, Laing therefore rejected the explanation of a Pictish raiding party for the carvings at Trusty's Hill, preferring instead that the symbols commemorated a marriage between a Pict and a Galloway, perhaps Anglian, noble (Ibid).

4.16 While Craig Cessford admitted that the raiding party theory for the carving of Pictish symbols outwith Pictland had attained the status of a 'factoid', and considered a variety of other explanations, he concluded that this theory was still the most likely (1994, 81-86). However, given the evidence for cross cultural exchange that Cessford sought to highlight, such as the use of Pictish symbols at the royal Scottish stronghold of Dunadd and the adoption of Pictish symbols in the British silver chain from Whitecleuch in South Lanarkshire, it is eminently possible that cross cultural exchange may have happened at Trusty's Hill as well (1994, 82-83).

4.17 The most recent non-digital Ordnance Survey plan of the fort was 1:2500 version produced in 1970, which accurately reflected the archaeology, albeit at a mapping scale. Perhaps most importantly, the Ordnance Survey were the first to recognise that the east end of the rock--cut ditch at the north side of the site had been truncated by quarrying.

4.18 More recently, the discovery of previously unnoticed ogham by a laser scan survey (Illus 9) provided for the RCAHMS mirrors the combination of Gaelic ogham and Pictish symbols at sites within north-east Scotland, such as Kirriemuir and St Vigeans (Fraser 2008, 7 & 64-65) and the Brodie Stone in Elgin (Laing 2000, 10), which as noted above already contains similarities to one of the symbols at Trusty's Hill. Another intriguing parallel may be the Pictish carvings and associated ogham at Dunadd (Campbell & Lane 2000, 19). While the laser scan led to the discovery of ogham, the resolution of the scan, hampered in part by the iron 'cage' that protects the stone, meant that the inscription could not be translated (John Boreland pers comm; Katherine Forsyth pers comm).



Illus 9: Recent RCAHMS Sponsored Survey of Inscribed Symbols at Trusty's Hill. Derived from information compiled by and copyright of RCAHMS.

Research Issues

5.1 On the face of it, comparison of Trusty's Hill with Dunadd and Castle Rock in Edinburgh, both of which were historically attested royal centres of the first millennium AD, seems inapt. There is no surviving evidence, whether archaeological or historical, for comparable status of occupation at Trusty's Hill. However, none of the interpretations previously proposed for Trusty's Hill is entirely satisfactory, either in terms of the date, function and authenticity of the Pictish symbols in particular, or the date, nature, status and closure of the settlement as a whole. This is due to a paucity of facts that can be securely established about the occupation of Trusty's Hill.

5.2 Thomas' previous excavation of the site was limited to the isolated examination of most of the features, but with no trenches placed to examine the stratigraphic relationships between features. No drawings of the central vitrified rampart sections were included in the published

report. None of the vitrified materials or environmental evidence, in the form of the charcoal and animal bones recovered from Thomas' Trench 4 or the waterlogged soil deposits from the 'guard-hut' in Trench 2, were recovered for analysis. Indeed, the excavation of the 'guard-hut' appears to have rendered the floor of this latter feature soupy mud (Thomas 1961, 66). The recovery of environmental remains, however, could provide valuable evidence for a variety of aspects of the occupation of Trusty's Hill. Most significantly, and as others have pointed out (Cessford 1994, 82), no dating evidence has yet been recovered to link the occupation of the fort with the symbols. Additionally, without dating evidence Thomas' sequence of two widely separate phases of occupation of the site is questionable, especially given that his published section drawing of the north-eastern rock-cut ditch (Illus 6) shows very little depth of primary ditch fill. This might suggest, by analogy with ditch sections examined during earthwork experiments at Wareham (Evans & Limbrey 1974, 178) and Overton Down (Bell *et al* 1996, 234-235), and similar results from the excavation of a later prehistoric settlement ditch elsewhere in Galloway (Fouracre 2007, 294-296), that the rock-cut ditch was open for no more than a year or two before the rampart and wall had partially collapsed into the ditch, with no sign of later recutting, which is more consistent with one phase of occupation than two.

5.3 Yet Thomas' excavations did yield tantalising fragments of potentially significant archaeology related to cultural practices. For instance, the rotary quern found buried face down and bedded in an occupation layer near the summit, on one hand, could simply represent the discarding of a redundant artefact or even the re-use of the stone as a post-pad. However, this deposition may also reflect the deliberate action of physically and visually ending the usefulness of the object, perhaps a building, or the site as a whole. Similar acts have been demonstrated by the similar placing of saddle querns within Bronze Age roundhouses at Kintore in Aberdeenshire (Engl 2008, 225). Another question arises from the waterlogged 'guard-hut' exposed near the entrance of Trusty's Hill. From Thomas's publication, this appears to have been, in essence, a rock-cut basin that acted as focus for surface drainage (Thomas 1961, 66). If it, as may be more likely, was created for this purpose, it is reminiscent of the rock-cut well at Burghead, Aberdeenshire which was also on the periphery of the fort and associated with Pictish inscribed symbols. Thomas's confirmation of the vitrification of the core of the inner rampart surrounding the interior is also potentially significant, especially in comparison with the Mote of Mark, the rampart of which was also vitrified in a deliberate act of demolition which abruptly curtailed the occupation of the site (Laing & Longley 2006, 10 & 22-23). The vitrification of ramparts, which unequivocally demonstrates the spectacular and systematic, symbolic and practical destruction of settlement defences after capture by assailants, is one of the most compelling forms of evidence for warfare during the later prehistoric and early historic periods in Scotland (Toolis 2007, 309). The scale of destruction at many such sites, including several probable early historic forts in south-west Scotland, demonstrates the magnitude of resources required to achieve vitrification, resources that could only have been marshalled at an intercommunity or interregional level. The recovery of a closely comparative date for the vitrification of the rampart at Trusty's Hill with the Mote of Mark, for instance, might provide evidence of conflict extending across the entire region of Galloway at the same time, instead of discrete episodes of localised conflict at specific sites.

5.4 In the absence of firm archaeological evidence, however, the Pictish symbols at Trusty's Hill have largely been discussed only in terms of historical and stylistic analogy. Because these discussions have also sought to dismiss any Pictish association with Galloway, the archaeological authenticity of the symbols has often been questioned and the grasp of supportive archaeological evidence has at times been weak (Oram 1993, 16-17). The recent discovery of an apparent ogham inscription on the carved rock at Trusty's Hill potentially provides evidence that runs counter to arguments questioning the authenticity of the Pictish symbols. While the laser scan survey of this ogham inscription was not sufficiently detailed to render it translatable (Forsyth pers comm) this recently acknowledged attribute is nonetheless shared by a number of carved stones within unarguably Pictish regions of Scotland and beyond. Furthermore, while the Pictish carvings at Trusty's Hill, along with the other 'strays' south and west of the Forth (Wainwright 1980, 30) are well outside Pictland this does not negate any archaeological significance to these symbols. Indeed, as the only known potential Ogham and Pictish inscriptions in Dumfries and Galloway, they are all the more puzzling and perhaps highly significant to our understanding of cross-cultural interaction in early medieval Scotland. The recent perception that Pictish symbol stones, Ogham inscribed and British inscribed stones all belong to the same insular epigraphic

pattern; that these are monuments, not documents, which must be understood in their context; and that these monuments represent statements of cultural aspiration (Forsyth 2010), highlights the need to better understand the archaeological context of the Pictish symbols at Trusty's Hill. This research also accords with a key research theme emerging from Scottish Archaeological Research Framework panel discussions; that of the legacy of how the initial steps that led to the kingdom of Scotland came to be taken (Sanders 2011, 9). Within this broader story, personal and group identity and how this manifested itself in material culture, is recognised as an important research topic. The research will also contribute to the wider study of insular inscribed stones across Western and Northern Britain (Forsyth 2010), and may complement ongoing research into the archaeological evidence for the Early Historic Kingdom of Rheged (McCarthy 2002; McCarthy 2004; McCarthy 2008) and the proposed archaeomagnetic dating of vitrified forts across Scotland (Batt pers comm).

Aims

6.1 The aims of this programme of archaeological research of Trusty's Hill therefore comprised:

- a topographic GPS survey to establish a modern plan and 3D model of the entirety of this site and enable accurate targeting of Thomas' previous trenches;
- a detailed laser scan survey of the Pictish/Ogham inscribed stone to enable specialists to translate the Ogham inscription and assess the comparative inscribing methods;
- the re-excavation of the previous excavation trenches and limited sample excavation of the trench bases and sections in order to recover and record environmental and artefactual evidence from secure contexts to enable radiocarbon dating and archaeomagnetic dating and characterisation of specific archaeological features within the site, such as the vitrified rampart, the outer rock-cut ditch, the rock cut basin, the summit interior, and the outer ramparts;
- removal of gorse bushes that affect the archaeological integrity of parts of the site;
- specialist analysis of the recovered evidence and publication of the results in an appropriate archaeological journal.

Objectives

7.1 The objectives of this programme of archaeological research comprised gathering the archaeological evidence to answering the following questions:

- Are the Pictish carvings genuine?
- Is the Ogham inscription genuine?
- Were both inscriptions made using the same method?
- What is the translation of the Ogham Inscription?
- How does this translation relate to Ogham inscriptions elsewhere in the British Isles?
- When did occupation of Trusty's Hill begin and end?
- Is there evidence to support Thomas' sequence of a multi-phased settlement?
- Is there any evidence, and if so, what is the nature and form of that evidence, to support contemporary occupation of Trusty's Hill to the presumed date of the Pictish symbols and Ogham inscription (ie fifth-seventh centuries AD)?

- Is there any specific evidence for cultural activity by the occupants of Trusty's Hill and what is the form and nature of that evidence?

- Is there any uncontaminated environmental evidence from the rock-cut basin relevant to the occupation of the site? If so, what does this evidence demonstrate about the economic and environmental resources of the occupants?

- How does the form of the occupation evidence relate to later prehistoric/early historic settlements in south-west Scotland, specifically the duration of occupation, the material culture of occupation and the nature of abandonment?

- How does the evidence from Trusty's Hill compare with specific local contemporary high status settlements (assuming mid First Millennium AD) such as the Mote of Mark? Were both sites occupied at the same time? Is there any evidence of comparable access to high status goods and if not is there any evidence for why not? Were the ramparts vitrified at closely comparable dates?

- How does the evidence from Trusty's Hill compare and contrast with contemporary high status sites (assuming mid First Millennium AD) further away, such as Dunadd and Edinburgh Castle Rock, in terms of form and structure of settlement, material culture, date and duration of occupation, and nature of abandonment? Can comparable and contrasting patterns of settlement be identified?

Methodology

8.1 A detailed Research Design (Appendix J) outlining the methodology for the excavation was agreed in advance with Historic Scotland. Adherence to the agreed research design was required as a condition of Scheduled Ancient Monument Consent.

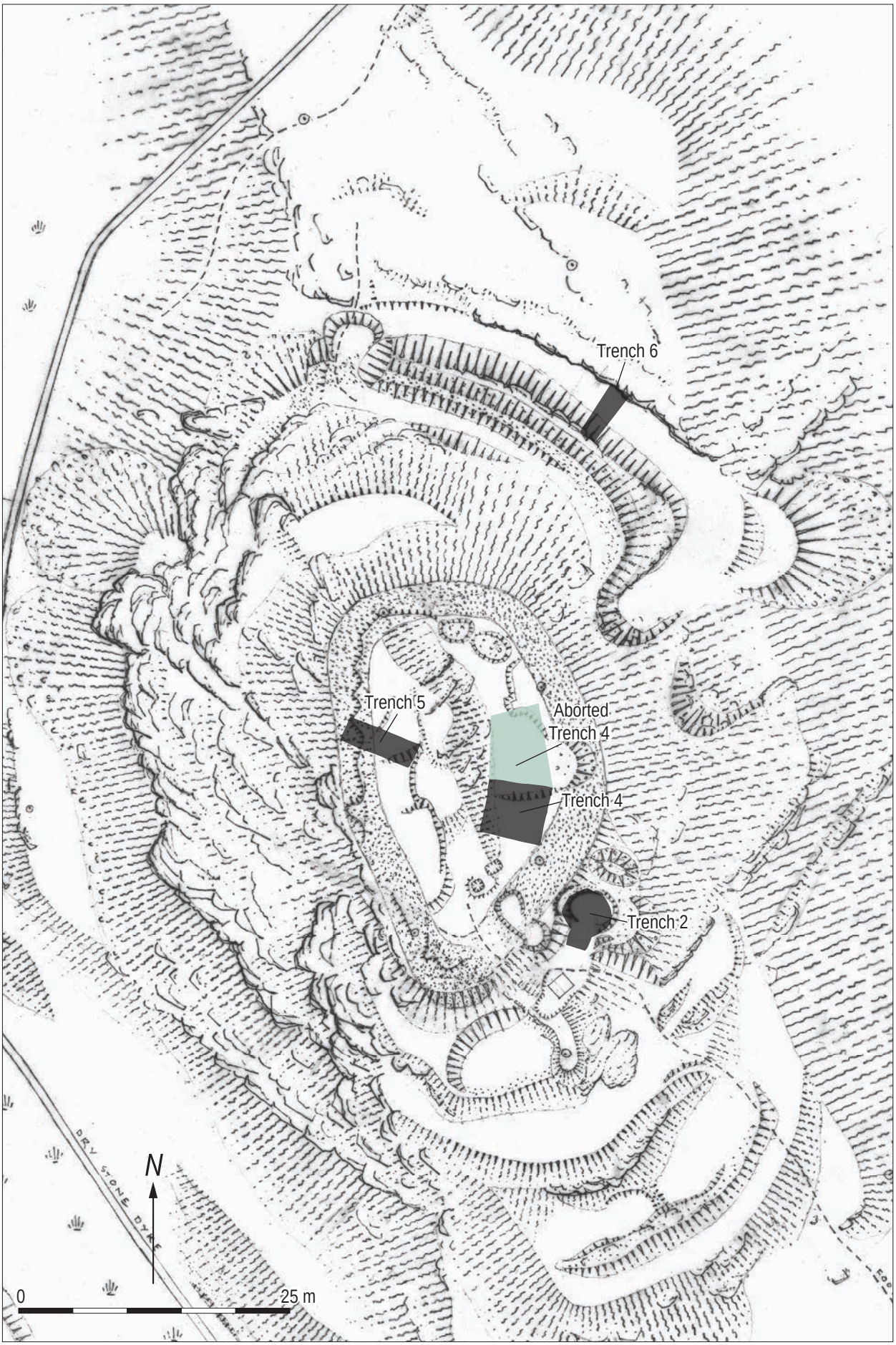
8.2 Prior to the commencement of fieldwork, a project website (www.gallowaypicts.com) was designed and launched, together with publicity posters and press releases distributed to local and national organisations, in order to promote public interest and participation. Participation in the project was also promoted directly by DGNHAS through their own website, direct contacts and other local organisations.

8.3 The fieldwork commenced with a topographic Global Positioning Survey (GPS) survey of the entire site, undertaken by RCAHMS. A topographic site plan was first created using a plane-table and a self-reducing alidade. Once the plane-table and alidade were set up, archaeological features were plotted onto polyester film and translated into depictions of ramparts, ditches, etc by the surveyor. The 3D model was created in specialised software by using thousands of height values across the hill that were recorded using GPS equipment. A scan of the scale drawing was then draped over the model, allowing it to be viewed from different angles and distances, a process that has the advantage of enabling the user to see the interpretation provided by the scale drawing combined with the actual topography of the site.

8.4 This survey was followed by the re-excavation by hand of four of Thomas' trenches (Illus 10) by a team comprising the authors, local volunteers and professional field archaeologists from GUARD Archaeology Ltd.

8.5 Photographs were taken of each trench area prior to the commencement of the excavation. The excavation of each trench commenced with deturfing by hand. The turfs were stacked appropriately face down on the grass of the adjacent ground and regularly checked and watered to ensure recovery upon returfing at the completion of the excavation. The backfill soil was stored separately on terram sheets laid out across the adjacent ground, after being dry-sieved.

8.6 The topographic plan was used to aid the identification of the exact location of Thomas' trenches. However, difficulties reconciling the 1960 site plan (Illus 5) with the new topographic plan (Illus 10) led to an initial area being identified as Thomas' Trench 4 and marked by a seemingly tell-



Illus 10: Topographic plan of Trusty's Hill overlaid with 2012 excavation trenches. Copyright of RCAHMS and the Dumfriesshire and Galloway Natural History and Antiquarian Society.

tale profusion of nettles across a sunken rectangular 36.10 m² area of ground, being stripped of topsoil. However, when the turf was moved from this area, notwithstanding the whetstone and fragments of vitrified stone recovered immediately below the turf, difficulties reconciling the 1960 site plan (Illus 5) with the new topographic plan (Illus 10) led to the extension of Trench 4 to the south, which revealed part of the vitrified rampart, evidently truncated at its north side by stone-robbing. This accorded with the 1960 plan and the excavation of Trench 4 continued in this correct location. No further excavation of the initial area was undertaken, the turf instead being restored immediately after inspection by Historic Scotland personnel.

8.7 The backfill soil at each trench location was removed in spits to the first undisturbed archaeological horizon or, where none was found, to the natural subsoil. Any archaeological features encountered within the trench sections or bases were cleaned by hand and sample excavated (no more than 0.10 m into each feature encountered in a trench section or 25-50% of each feature encountered in a trench base) in order to extract sufficient evidence to determine their date, form and nature. All on-site recording, whether written, drawn and photographic, was to Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) standards, as ensured by the archaeologists from GUARD Archaeology, which is an IfA *Registered Organisation*. A full record of excavated features was made using a single context planning system using pro forma sheets, drawings and photographs in order to determine their character, extent and stratigraphic relationship with other archaeological contexts. The full depth of sections of each trench were recorded by written, drawn and photographic recording and an understanding of stratigraphic relationships between different archaeological contexts established. All archaeological features were photographed and recorded at an appropriate scale. Sections were drawn at 1:10, and plans at 1:20. All levels were tied into Ordnance Datum and the trenches accurately located with the National Grid.

8.8 All archaeological finds were dealt with by the on-site Archaeologists. Finds and animal bone were collected as bulk samples by context. Significant small finds were 3D located prior to collection. All finds were processed to MAP2 type standards and subject to specialist assessment. Conservation of finds was appraised to allow for specialist study.

8.9 Environmental samples, targeting charcoal for radiocarbon dating, vitrified stone for archaeomagnetic dating, charred macroplants for environmental assessment and soil micromorphology for soil development and the formation of the ditch fill and occupation deposits, were taken where appropriate from secure stratigraphic contexts in trench sections and bases. Each bulk sample taken from archaeological features and horizons evident in the trench sections and bases was wet-sieved, sorted, examined and assessed for artefactual and palaeo-environmental evidence. Samples of *in situ* vitrified stone from the rampart were extracted by an archaeomagnetic dating specialist from the University of Bradford, and taken for archaeomagnetic dating. Other than the sampling of archaeological features excavated in the trenches and exposed in the trench sections and bases, no further excavation of archaeological features was pursued. All re-excavated backfill and excavated occupation deposits were dry-sieved on-site and all finds encountered during this process were recovered for post-excavation analysis.

8.10 When significant archaeological remains were encountered, requiring more than the limited sampling outlined above, the remains were left in situ pending the agreement of Historic Scotland to an appropriate excavation project design, which comprised the entire excavation of the collapsed rubble from the vitrified rampart in Trench 4, allowing the excavation of 25-50% of the underlying archaeological deposits.

8.11 On completion of the recording of the excavation trenches, and the laying of terram across the base of the trenches, the backfilling of trenches was undertaken by hand, under the supervision of GUARD archaeologists. Backfill soil was backfilled first and then the turf laid back over the surface.

8.12 The excavation was followed by a detailed laser scan survey of the inscribed stone undertaken by the Centre for Digital Documentation and Visualisation LLP (CDDV).

Archaeological Results

9.1 The excavation of Trusty's Hill, undertaken between 20 May and 2 June 2012 in dry sunny conditions for all but one of the days, comprised four separate trenches. The identification number attributed to each trench adhered to Thomas' system. Therefore Trench 2 was excavated to examine the circular depression at the entranceway, Trenches 4 and 5 to examine the eastern and western sides of the central summit enclosure respectively and Trench 6 to examine the rock-cut ditch at the northern side of the site (Illus 10). The total area exposed, excluding the abortive Trench 4, measured 74.6 m², which represents 2.6 % of the entire hillfort. The results are set out below, which can be read in conjunction with Illus 11-28, Plates 1-8 and the concordances in Appendices B-H. The underlying natural subsoil comprised loose orange brown silty sand and greywacke bedrock.

Topographic Survey

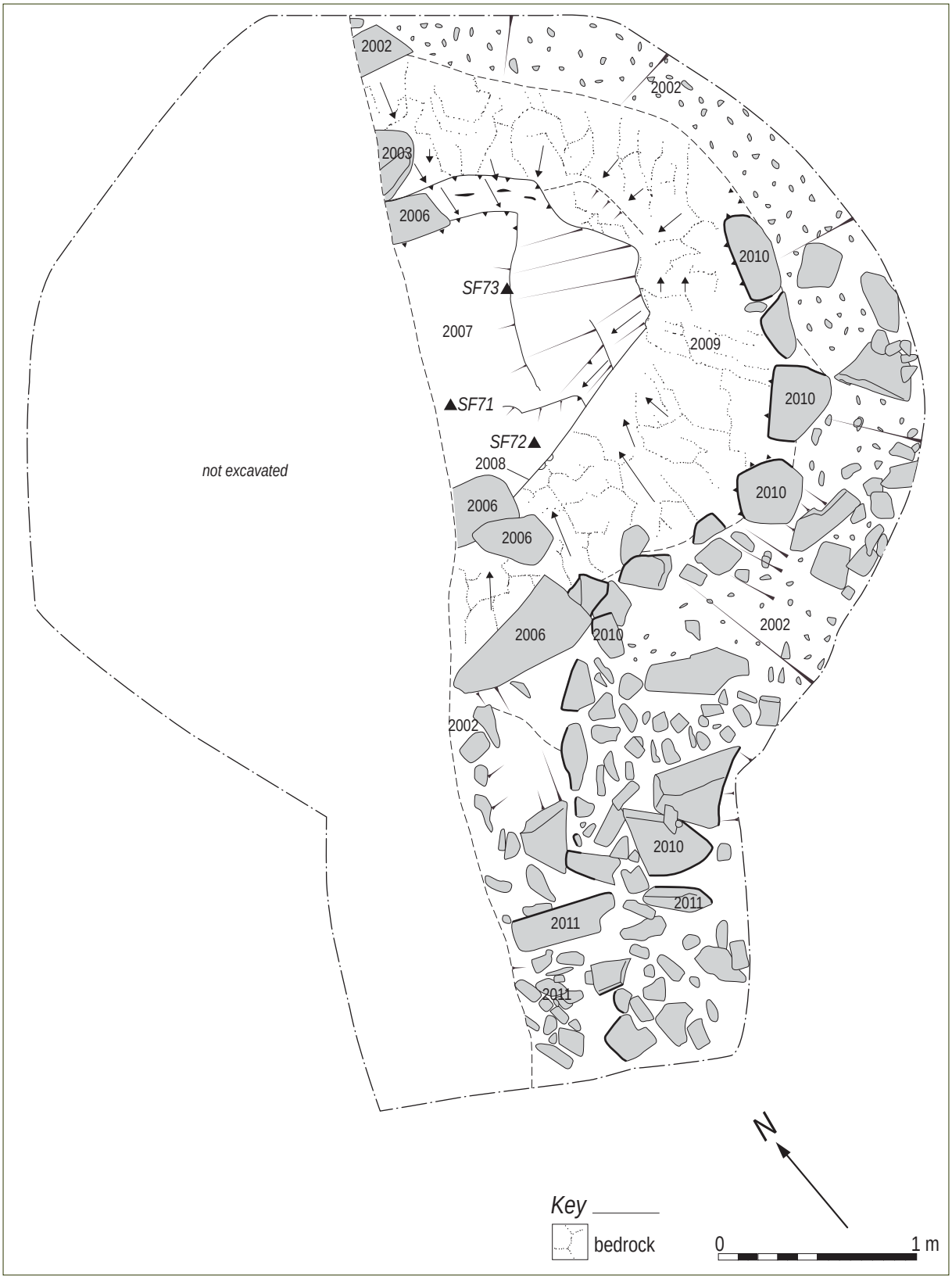
9.2 The topographic survey undertaken by RCAHMS demonstrates that the fort on Trusty's Hill comprises a central summit enclosure with outworks to the north-east and south-east, in total covering an area measuring 2,874 m². Both the eastern and western flanks of the hill are devoid of outer ramparts, owing to the natural steep incline of the hill on these sides.

9.3 The central oval enclosure measures 31 m north-north-west/south-south-east by 17 m transversely, defined by a stone rubble rampart largely reduced to a grass-grown scarp. Several pieces of vitrified stone are nevertheless visible along the course of the rampart, where the ground surface has been broken and worn away by stock. The stone rubble evidently extends down the slope on all sides of the summit. The summit area itself is divided in two by a north-north-west/ south-south-east aligned ridge of outcrop separating a 25 m long and 7.5 m wide upper area of relatively level ground with minor scarps along the western edge of the summit from a lower area, also largely level and measuring 23 m long and 6.5 m wide, along the eastern edge of the summit.

9.4 The entrance was evidently at the south-south-east side of the summit enclosure but the course and configuration of the rampart here is uncertain. On the west side of the entrance the rampart extends beyond the rampart terminal on the east side, and there are traces of low banks dropping down on either side of the entrance-way, which drops down to the south-south-east between two large rock outcrops with traces of hornworks running along their crests and petering out on the east and west slopes of the hill respectively. Between the hornwork and the summit rampart on the east side of the entrance lies a circular hollow, its upper sides defined by curvilinear drystone revetments. On the opposite western side of the entranceway, lies a smooth face of rock outcrop upon which the Pictish symbols, comprising a double-disc and Z-rod and a sea beast and conical spike, have been inscribed, along with a considerable amount of graffiti.

9.5 To the south of the summit enclosure and immediately west of the western hornwork of the entranceway, behind the Pictish carvings, is a level oval shaped terrace measuring 8.5 m west-south-west/east-south-east by 5 m north-north-west/south-south-east. Traces of a second rampart cut across the southern and western edges of this terrace, along the crest of a rock outcrop about 1.5 m in height. About 5 m beyond the foot of this outcrop is a third rampart, again incorporating a rock outcrop with a drop of around 1.5 m and defining the southern and western edges of a curvilinear level terrace area around the southern flank of the hill. This terrace appears open-sided on its eastern edge where it meets the course of the entranceway to the south-east. Below this lies another level terrace area also around 5 m broad, defined on its south-eastern edge by a fourth rampart, which also opens out to the course of the entranceway that runs along the south-eastern flank of the hill. Beyond this rampart lies a narrow terrace, roughly 2 m broad, that extends all the way across to the southeastern flank of the hill, above a natural break of slope.

9.6 To the north-north-west of the summit enclosure, midway down the natural slope, is a level terrace 15 m long and up to 5 m broad. Further to the north-east, beyond the foot of the slope from the summit, there are traces of a fifth rampart along the interior edge of an external rock-cut ditch 4 m wide and from 1.5 m to 3 m deep.



Illus 11: Trench 2 - Plan of rock-cut basin. Copyright of the Dumfriesshire and Galloway Natural History and Antiquarian Society.

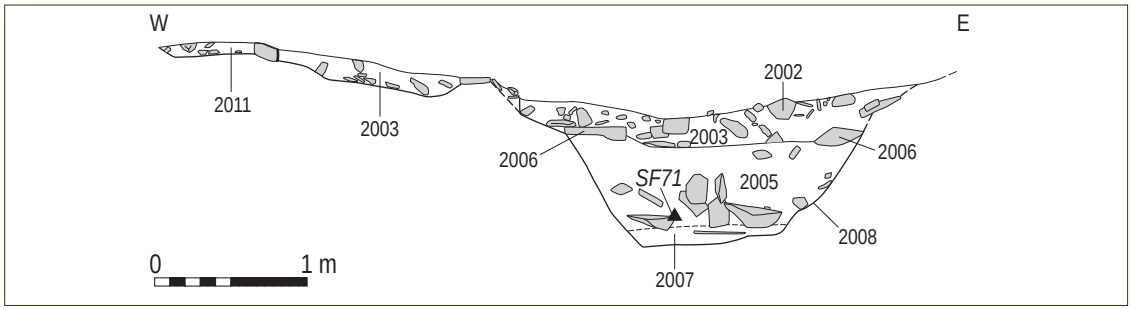
Trench 2

9.7 Trench 2 measured 18.91 m² and was located at the north-east side of the entranceway opposite the Pictish Inscribed Stone (Illus 10).

9.8 The earliest stratigraphic feature cutting the natural greywacke bedrock (2009) within Trench 2 was a rock-cut basin (2008). This was irregularly curvilinear in shape and measured 1.8 m wide east/west across its top and 0.8 m deep. Only the eastern half of this feature was excavated and exposed (Illus 11). While the break of slope across the top was gradual the sides, which were all smoothly cut, were near vertical to the north-east and south-west and less so to the east, which had a gradient of 1.5 m in 0.8 m (Plate 1). There was a sharp break of slope at the base, which was flat and measured 1.35 m wide east/west. The primary fill deposit (2007) within this rock-cut basin (Illus 12) comprised a heavily waterlogged, very soft, dark brown organic silt, 0.2 m deep, with frequent inclusions of wood (SF 71, 72, 73, 116, 119, 121 & 177), unburnt and cremated animal bones (SF 118, 120, 157, 158 & 275), charcoal (SF 154), vitrified stone (SF 117) and rounded pebbles and cobbles (SF 156).

Plate 1: Rock-cut basin 2008, Trench 2.

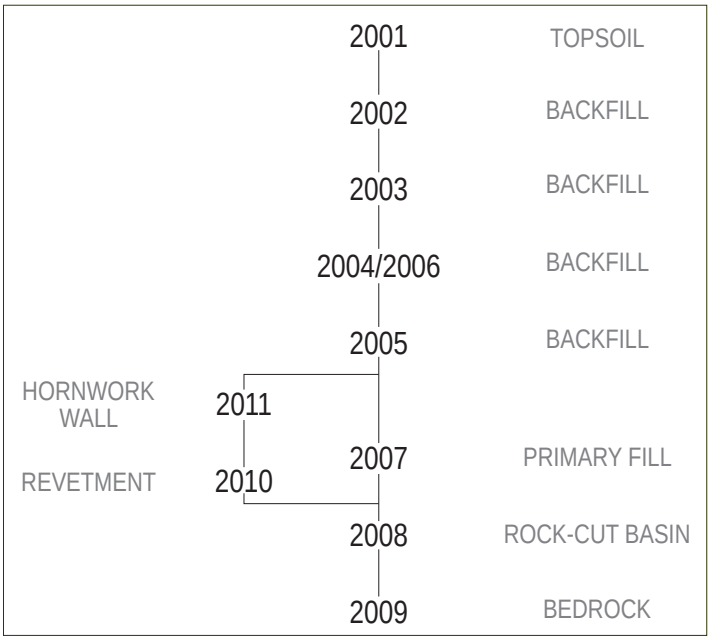
9.9 Arranged along the break of slope curving along the top of the southern perimeter of the rock-cut basin were large rounded granite boulders and angular greywacke stones (2010). The 0.27 m high faced edge of this arrangement of stones appeared to continue west, outwith the break of slope of the rock-cut basin, where it formed a straight east/west aligned edge, towards the entranceway to the central summit of Trusty's Hill (Illus 11). The westernmost extent of this east/west aligned stone revetment (2010) appeared to be overlain by a north-north-west/south-south-east aligned revetment of large angular flat greywacke stones (2011), 130 mm - 150 mm wide and 50 mm - 40 mm high, associated with a spread of rubble core to the immediate west. This rubble spread (2011) was one course, measuring 0.08 m, in height and was over 0.48 m wide, extending beyond the western edge of Trench 2, towards the entranceway to the central summit of Trusty's Hill.



Illus 12: Trench 2 - South-east facing Section of Well. Copyright of the Dumfriesshire and Galloway Natural History and Antiquarian Society.

9.10 The primary fill (2007) of the rock-cut basin (2008), and by stratigraphic extension the stone revetment (2011), was overlain by a 0.5 m deep layer of backfill soil (2005) from Thomas' excavations (Illus 12), comprising compact mid grey clayey silt with frequent inclusions of angular stones of various sizes, including vitrified stones, a quartz pebble (SF 51), rounded pebbles (SF 68 & 155), unburnt and cremated animal bones (SF 67 & 153) and charcoal (SF 152). This layer of backfill soil was capped by a spread of large flat angular greywacke stones (2004/2006) including some vitrified stones (SF 151) measuring 0.1 m deep placed around the edge of the rock-cut basin (Illus 11 & 12). This layer was sealed by a 0.15 m deep layer of loose

dark brown organic silt (2003) with frequent small roots and a substantial amount of modern glass, which was itself overlain by a 0.02 m deep layer of compact light brown silty sand and angular greywacke stones of various sizes (2002), with several fragments of worked stone (SF 43 & 190), charcoal (SF 42) and modern glass and paper. A 0.05 m deep layer of turf (2001), comprising loose dark brown sandy silt with occasional inclusions of small stones, formed the last stratigraphic layer in Trench 2 (Illus 13).



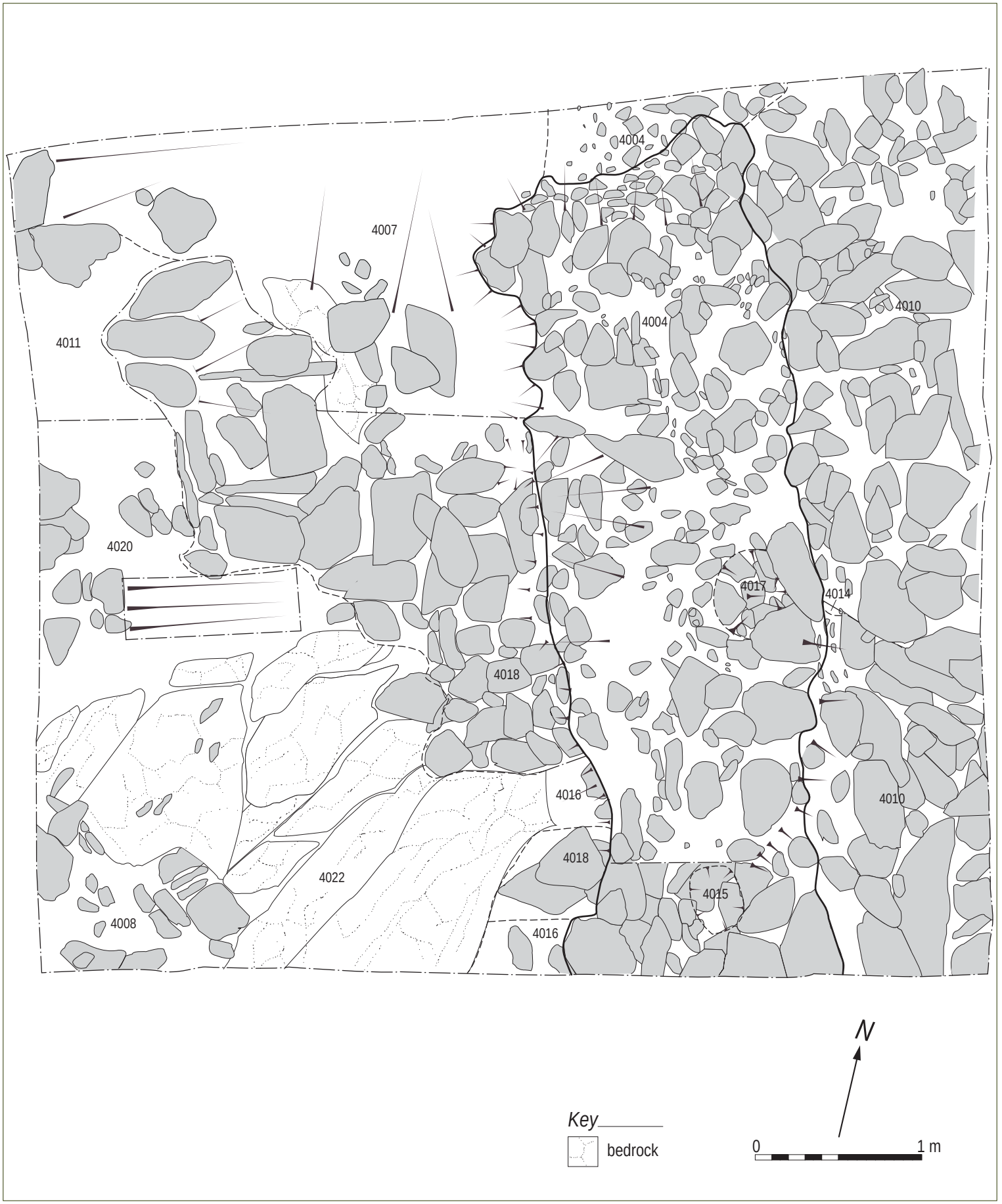
Illus 13: Harris Matrix for Trench 2.

Trench 4

9.11 Trench 4 was the largest of the excavation trenches measuring 30.31 m² and was sited at the east side of the central summit interior of Trusty's Hill (Illus 10).

9.12 The earliest stratigraphic feature cutting the natural subsoil (4019) and greywacke bedrock (4022) within Trench 4 was an irregular rock-cut linear trench or shelf [4021] partially exposed within the centre of the trench. This north/south aligned feature, measuring over 0.8 m deep, was defined by a sharp break of slope at the top with varying smooth sides and irregularly stepped sides in the natural fissures of the underlying bedrock (Illus 14 & 15). This feature was overlain by a 0.17 m deep deposit (4016) of loose dark greyish brown silty sand containing inclusions of grit and small stone fragments, along with animal bones (SF 170 & 259), garnet (SF 193), slag (SF 171 & 238), hammerscale (SF 217), charcoal, charred seeds and charred nutshells.

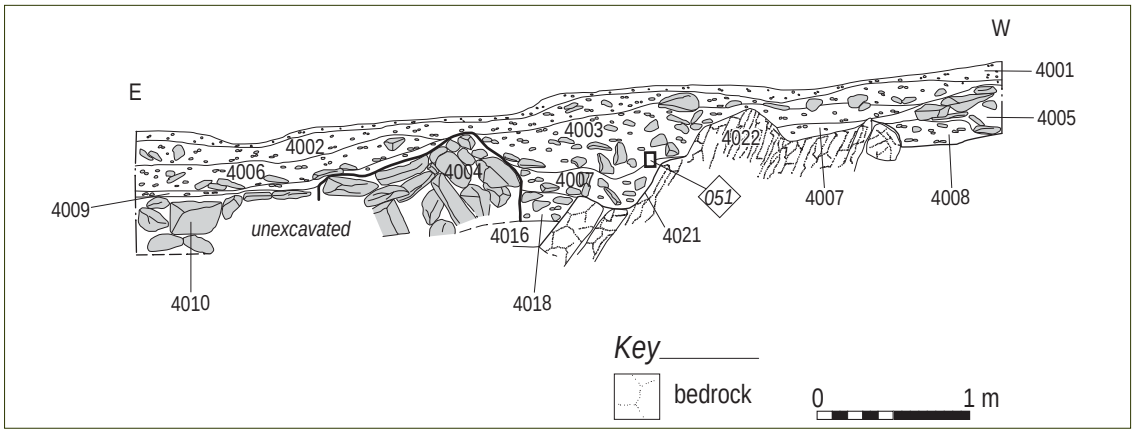
9.13 While not fully excavated, this deposit (4016) was almost certainly cut by two post-holes [4015 & 4017] identified as dips within the overlying rubble centre of the vitrified rampart (4004) surrounded by concentrations of vitrified stone (Illus 14). The southernmost post-hole [4015] measured 0.3 m square and over 0.5 m deep and was defined by near vertical sides of vitrified stone. This post-hole was 1.6 m distant from the other post-hole [4017], which was sub-rounded in shape, measured 0.2 m wide and over 0.5 m deep and was also defined by near vertical sides of vitrified stone. Both post-holes were filled with loose rubble from the surrounding rampart core (4004). The rampart core (4004) comprised drystone greywacke angular stones, measuring between 200 mm x 100 mm x 50 mm and 300 mm x 270 mm x 100 mm in size. Many of these stones were fire-reddened and vitrified (SF 130). The matrix of the stones comprised loose dark brown clayey silt with frequent inclusions of small stones and grit, along with unburnt and cremated animal bones (SF 127 & 246), charcoal (SF 126), burnt flint (SF 129), metal slag fragments (SF 227). A north/south aligned length of 5.40 m of the rampart was exposed in Trench 4, running parallel to the alignment of the rock-cut shelf [4021]. The 5.40 m length of rampart exposed in Trench 4 measured 1.6 m wide and 0.69 m high. The rampart was not fully excavated. Instead excavation was limited to the removal of a sufficient depth of overlying stone to define the exterior and interior faces, and a narrow sondage along the southern edge of Trench 4 to expose the full width of the rampart (Illus 14).



Illus 14: Trench 4 - Plan of Trench 4. Copyright of the Dumfriesshire and Galloway Natural History and Antiquarian Society.

9.14 Within the area to the west of the rampart core (4004), the earliest stratigraphic features comprised two discrete deposits of soil overlying the natural subsoil (4019) located along the western edge of Trench 4 (Illus 14). At the southwestern corner of Trench 4, was a loose, mid-brown sandy silt (4008), 0.25 m deep, with frequent inclusions of small angular pebbles and stones, animal bone fragments (SF 54, 172, 181 & 250) and charcoal fragments (SF 182). Just to the north of this, along the western edge of Trench 4 but separated by an outcrop of bedrock (4022), was another deposit of loose, mid-brown sandy silt (4020), 0.10 m deep, with frequent inclusions of small angular stones and fragments of metal slag (SF 230), animal bones (SF 260) and glass (SF 194).

9.15 Overlying the eastern edge of this deposit (4020) and abutting the interior edge of the rampart (4004) was a rough uneven spread of rectangular, angular slabs of greywacke stone (4018), each measuring between 350 mm x 250 mm x 50 mm and 350 mm x 350 mm x 50 mm. This drystone layer (4018) measured 0.25 m deep and 1.4 m - 3.6 m wide from the interior edge of the rampart (Illus 14). The matrix of soil between these stones was identical to the overlying layer (4007), which comprised loose, dark greyish brown silty sand 0.25 m - 0.45 m deep and extending 2.7 m - 5.5 m west from the interior edge of the rampart (Illus 15 & 16). There were numerous inclusions of animal bones (SF 62, 79, 88, 90 & 93), charcoal (SF 63, 89, 91 & 94), lithics (SF 53, 64, 92, 95, 140, 187, 188 & 189), crucible fragments (SF 87, 106, 162, 164 & 185), furnace lining fragments (SF 111, 131), a heating tray fragment (SF 175), a crucible stand fragment (SF 278), clay mould fragments (SF 174, 192 & 279), metal slag fragments (SF 96, 107, 108, 109, 128, 137, 160, 178, 232, 234 & 240), hammerscale (SF 207, 213 & 214), fire-cracked granite (SF 132), vitrified stone (SF 199), an iron pin (SF 113), another iron fragment (SF 115), a fragment of garnet (SF 195) and a rim sherd of E1c pottery (SF 114) within this layer of rich organic soil (4007). Deposit 4007 also contained rounded pebbles and cobbles (SF 110, 112 & 123), several large greywacke slabs, each measuring around 400 mm x 200 mm x 50 mm) and fragments of vitrified stone (SF 122). A soil sample (Sample 51) taken with a kubiena tin was extracted from the interface between this deposit (4007) and the layer of rubble (4003) that sealed this.



Illus 15: Trench 4 - North facing Section of Trench 4. Copyright of the Dumfriesshire and Galloway Natural History and Antiquarian Society.

9.16 West of the western extent of deposit 4007 and overlying the easternmost extent of the rubble spread (4018) was a layer of moderately compact dark brown sandy silt (4011), 0.05-0.10 m deep, with frequent inclusions of small angular pebbles and stones, an iron fragment (SF 115), a lead fragment (SF 186), a crucible fragment (SF 169), metal slag fragments (SF 143, 161, 176, 179 & 233), fire-cracked granite (SF 168), a lithic (SF 180), a worked stone (SF 183), rounded pebbles and cobbles (SF 149), numerous burnt and unburnt animal bone fragments (SF 141, 173 & 243) and charcoal flakes (SF 146 & 167). Contained within the central part of the exposed extent of this layer (4011) were two concentrated lenses of charcoal rich soil (Illus 16). The more southerly of these was a circular spread of compact very dark brown silty charcoal (4012), 0.12 m in diameter and 0.08 m deep, containing occasional pebbles and some animal bone fragments (SF 272). The other spread, which lay 1.5 m to the north, also comprised compact very dark brown silty charcoal (4013), measuring 0.24 m in diameter and 0.07 m deep, and containing occasional small angular stone inclusions, hammerscale fragments (SF 211 & 220), metal slag (SF 239) and fragments of burnt and unburnt animal bones (SF 252 & 270).

Illus 16: Trench 4 - Plan of Trench 4. Copyright of the Dumfriesshire and Galloway Natural History and Antiquarian Society.

9.17 Overlying layer 4011 and its lenses (4012 & 4013) was an irregular linear spread of large angular greywacke drystone slabs (4005), each measuring between 720 mm x 480 mm x 170 mm and 520 mm x 280 mm x 60 mm in size. The matrix of this layer of slabs comprised a mid brown sandy silt with frequent inclusions of pebbles and roots, animal bone fragments (SF 99 & 124), vitrified stone (SF 100) and charcoal (SF 101 & 125). The matrix soil was similar in its upper level to the layer (4002), which physically overlay it, but darker and more similar in its lower level to the underlying deposit (4011). This 0.40 m deep spread of slabs (4005) extended across the western part of Trench 4 in a south-west/north-east alignment (Illus 16), sloping down towards the east as far as the western extent of deposit 4007, with which it was mixed.

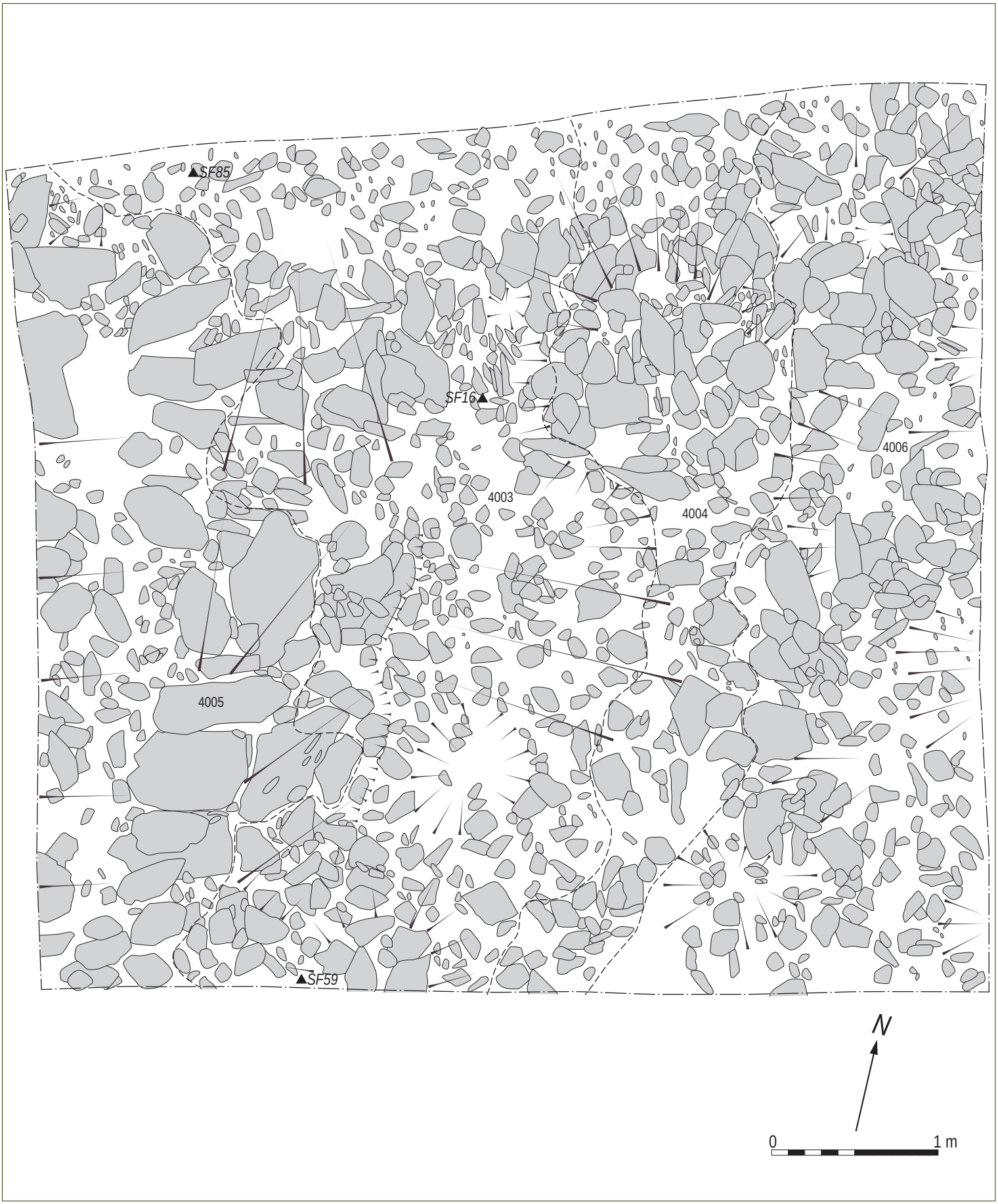
9.18 Overlying the spread of stone slabs (4005) was a 0.18 m deep layer of split and angular sandstone, shale and greywacke stones (4003), each on average measuring 200 mm x 150 mm x 50 mm and predominantly heat-reddened. This layer of stones extended 2.20 m - 3.40 m west from the rampart (4004) into the interior of the site and sloped down towards the west in marked contrast to the eastern direction of the spread of stone slabs (4005) that underlay its westernmost extent (Plate 2). Contained within this rubble (4003) were frequent inclusions of vitrified stone fragments (SF 70) and two concentrations of rounded pebbles and cobbles, one at the south side of Trench 4 (SF 59) and another (SF 85) closer to the north-west corner of Trench 4 (Illus 17). The matrix of this stone rubble (4003) comprised loose dark greyish brown silt containing an iron object (SF 16), vitrified stone (SF 70), numerous animal bone fragments (SF 52, 65, 81 & 86), charcoal (SF 66 & 80), a fragment of snail shell (SF 84) and a fragment of tinfoil (SF 60).

9.19 Along the entire eastern edge of Trench 4, extending over 0.9 m out from the exterior side of the rampart (4004) was a 0.40 - 0.65 m deep spread of large greywacke stones (4010), comprised of rectangular and angular faced drystone blocks ranging between 900 mm x 300 mm x 200 mm and 300 mm x 200 mm x 100 mm in size (Illus 16). These large grey stones were markedly distinct from the reddened and vitrified rubble core of the rampart (4004), contained many voids particularly close against the external side of the rampart, and sloped down the hillside beyond the eastern limit of Trench 4 (Plate 3). The matrix of this stone spread comprised loose dark brown clayey silt with inclusions of grit and small stones, burnt and unburnt animal bones (SF 104, 134, 142 & 249), crucible fragments (SF 201), metal slag fragments (SF 102, 148 & 235), charcoal (SF 103, 133 & 144) and the odd small piece of vitrified stone (SF 135). Contained within this spread of stones (4010) was a 0.46 m wide and 0.04 m deep irregular lens (4014) of moderately compact dark brown/black silty charcoal containing numerous and large fragments of burnt and unburnt animal bone (SF 257 & 273) and some fragments of metal slag (SF 276).

Plate 2: Rubble spread 4003 overlying stone slabs 4005, Trench 4.

Plate 3: Exterior rubble collapse 4010 of vitrified rampart, Trench 4.

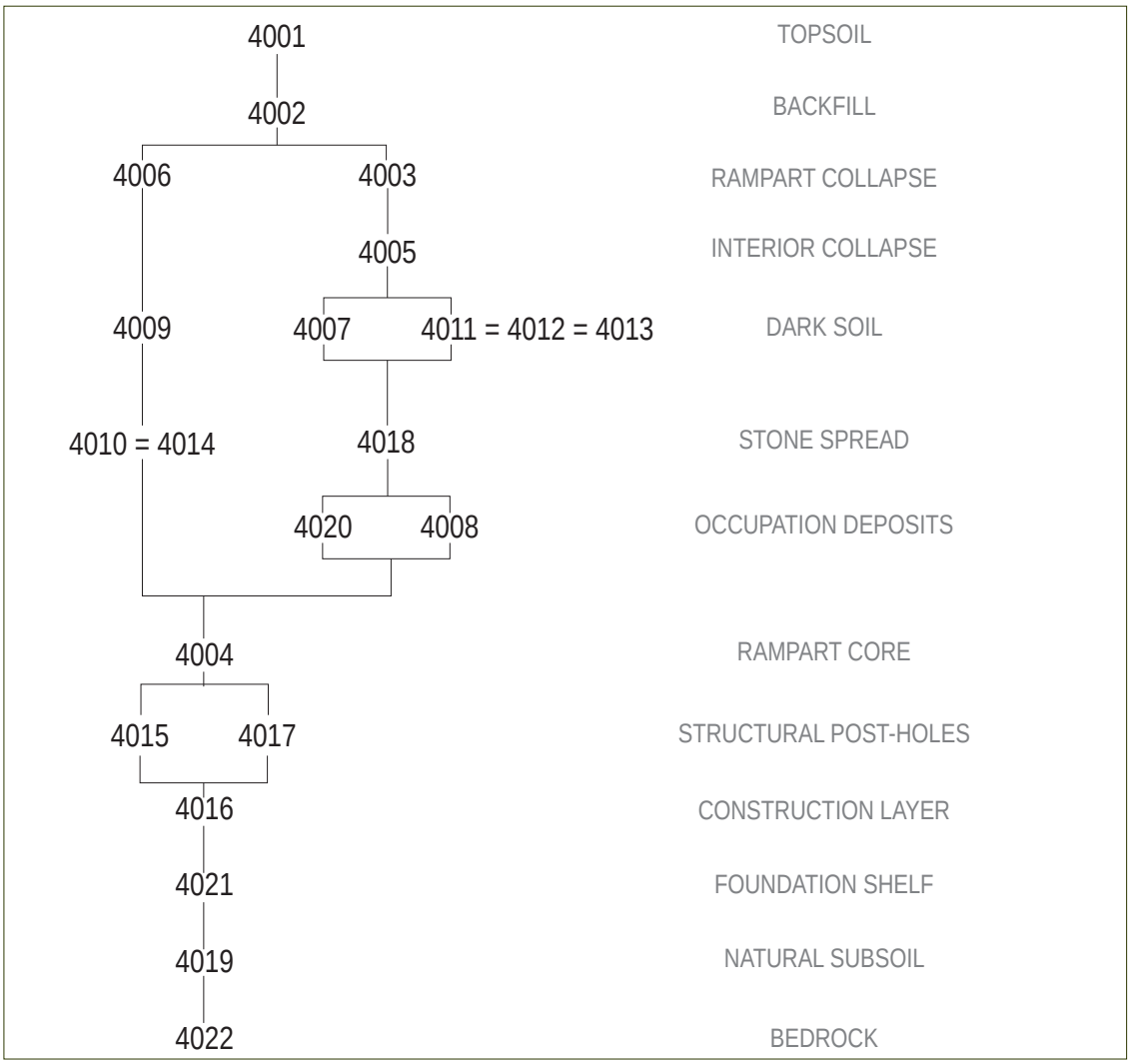
9.20 Overlying the spread of stones (4010) at the south-east corner of Trench 4 was a 0.04 m deep layer of moderately compact mid-brown silt (4009) with frequent pebble and small angular stone inclusions, burnt and unburnt animal bones (SF 74, 82 & 258), metal hammerscale and slag fragments (SF 215 & 236) and charcoal (SF 75 & 83). This thin layer was itself sealed by a 0.30 m deep layer of split and angular greywacke stones (4006), each measuring between 200 mm x 120 mm x 70 mm to 600 mm x 200 mm x 150 mm in size and predominantly heat-reddened. This layer of stones extended east from the rampart (4004), over 1.10 m out and



Illus 17: Trench 4 - Plan of Trench 4. Copyright of the Dumfriesshire and Galloway Natural History and Antiquarian Society.

down across the exterior slope (Illus 17). Contained within the full depth this rubble (4006) were frequent inclusions of vitrified stone fragments. The matrix of this stone rubble (4006) comprised loose dark brown silty sand containing numerous animal bone fragments (SF 34, 58, 78 & 159) and charcoal (SF 61 & 77).

9.21 Both exterior and interior layers of rubble (4003 & 4006), as well as the rampart (4004) itself, were truncated to the north of Trench 4 by stone robbing. Sealing both the exterior and interior layers of collapsed rubble (4003 & 4006) was a 0.15 m - 0.20 m deep layer of moderately compact dark greyish brown silty sand (4002) containing frequent root bioturbation, pebbles, small and large rounded and angular stones particularly concentrated in some areas and including vitrified stone fragments (SF 5). Numerous animal bone fragments (SF 4, 10, 11, 12, 21, 30, 76, 138, 139, 248 & 267), charcoal (SF 14 & 27), fire-cracked granite (SF 136), hammerscale (SF 209 & 212), metal slag (SF 229 & 237), a crucible fragment (SF 37), undiagnostic vitrified material (SF 200), a copper alloy roundel (SF 23), an iron pin (SF 36), a stone tool (SF 24) and a chert lithic (SF 39) were recovered from this backfill soil deposit (4002). This backfill deposit was itself sealed by a thin turf and topsoil layer (4001) comprising loose dark brown silty sand, up to 0.2 m deep in places but through which the highest surviving point of the rampart was visible in other places. Occasional vitrified stone fragments (SF 2, 3 & 6), modern glass shards (SF 38) and a whetstone (SF 1) were recovered from this layer, which represented the latest stratigraphic layer in Trench 4 (Illus 15 & 18).

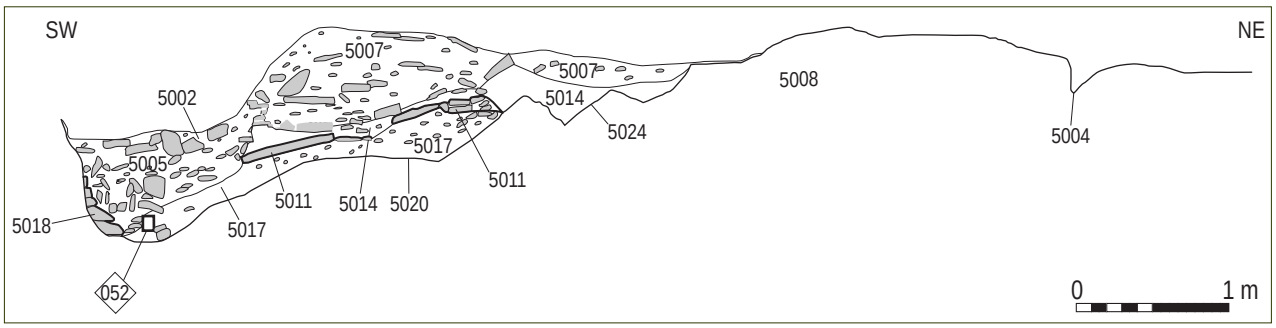


Illus 18: Harris Matrix for Trench 4.

Trench 5

9.22 Trench 5 measured 15.25 m² and was sited at the west side of the central summit interior of Trusty's Hill (Illus 10).

9.23 The earliest stratigraphic feature within Trench 5, cut into the loose orange brown silty sand subsoil (5020) and natural greywacke (5008) outcropping at the summit of Trusty's Hill, was an irregular rock-cut linear trench or shelf [5024] partially exposed by a sondage along the southern side of the trench (Illus 19 & 20). This north-north-west/south-south-east aligned feature [5024] was defined by a sharp break of slope at the top with varying smooth and irregularly stepped steep sides in the natural fissures of the underlying bedrock to create a series of three conjoined roughly faced quarried cuts. It measured 1.15 m deep from the break of slope at its eastern edge to the base at the western edge of Trench 5 (Illus 19).



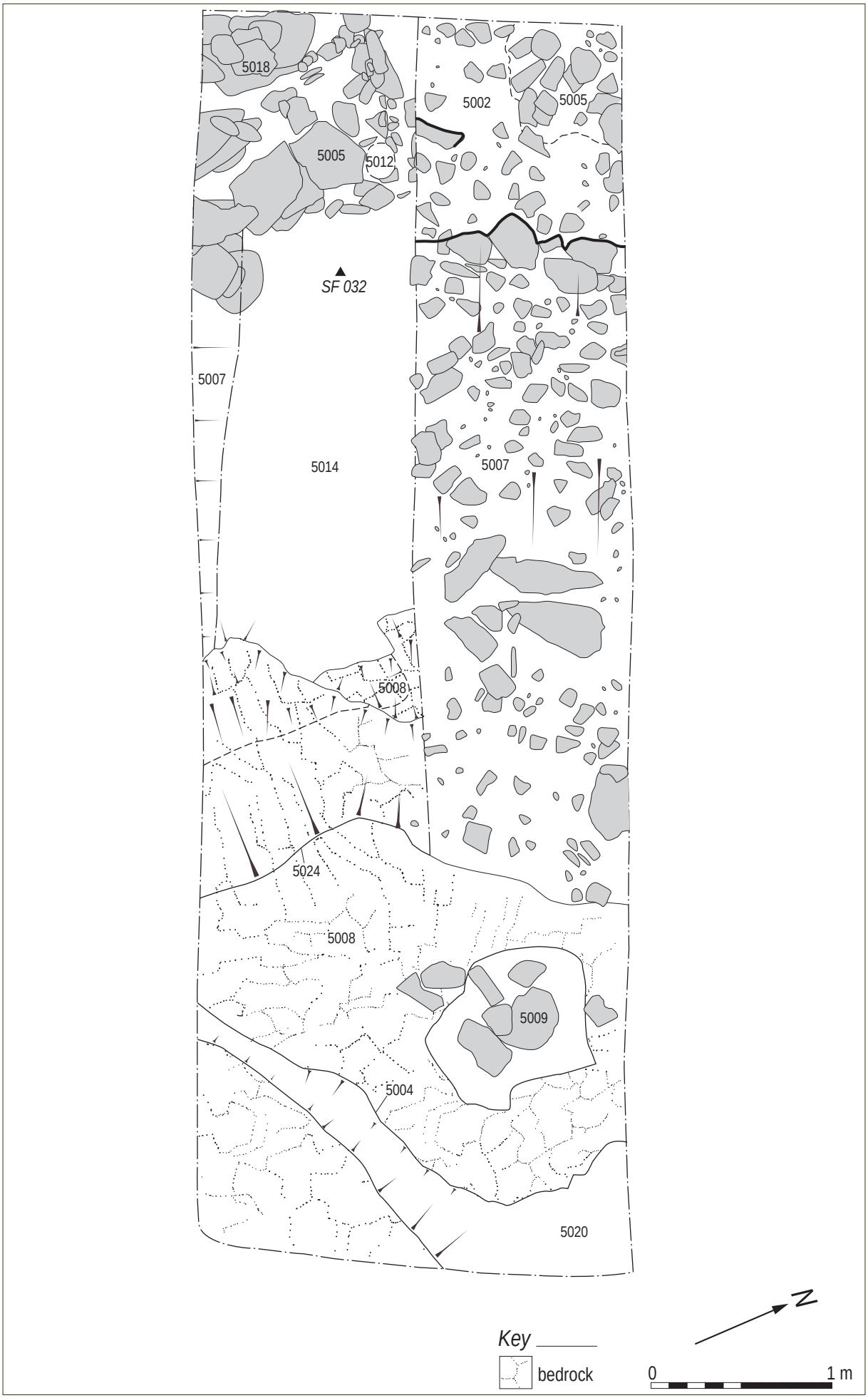
Illus 19: Trench 5 - South facing Section of Trench 5 Sondage. Copyright of the Dumfriesshire and Galloway Natural History and Antiquarian Society.

9.24 The interface of this rock cut feature [5024] was overlain by a moderately compact dark brown sandy silt (5017) containing inclusions of grit and small stone fragments particularly throughout the upper part of this deposit (Illus 19). This deposit extended for 2.9 m from beyond the western edge of Trench 5 towards the quarried rock face near the centre of Trench 5 (Illus 21). The depth of this deposit ranged between 0.10 and 0.35 m. A soil sample (Sample 52) taken with a kubiena tin was extracted from this deposit (Illus 19). There were also inclusions of burnt and unburnt animal bones (SF 50, 145, 247, 266, 268 & 277), charcoal (SF 49 & 147), an incomplete circular glass bead (SF 197), probable crystal (SF 196), five crucible sherds (SF 203), slag (SF 226, 231 & 274) and hammerscale (SF 204, 208 & 218). This layer of material was cut by the base of a sub-circular post-hole [5021], 0.30 m in diameter and which was apparent for a depth of at least 0.05 - 0.10 m with an undulating gently sloping flat base oriented east/west (Illus 21). This was filled by a loose to moderately compact dark brown sandy silt (5022) with occasional small stones and inclusions of burnt and unburnt animal bones (SF 150, 165 & 271). There was also a small amount of charcoal (SF 166) within this. The lower fill may have been disturbed at an unknown period by a burrowing animal, as a likely burrow truncated [5021] and extended to the west under the westernmost section of Trench 5. The burrow was not excavated, though the void was confirmed by probing. The upper fill however appeared undisturbed and partially overlay several probable packing stones along the north-eastern, southern and western edges of the post-hole.

9.25 The upper parts of post-hole [5021] and its fill (5022) were largely lost in the overlying rubble and matrix of the rampart (5005), which extended east for up to 1.17 m from the western edge of Trench 5 and right across between the northern and southern trench edges on a north-north-west to south-south-east alignment (Illus 19, 21 & 22). The rubble core deposit of the rampart (5005) contained numerous long and angular greywacke stones, many of which were vitrified, measuring between 200 mm x 100 mm x 50 mm and 350 mm x 250 mm x 100 mm in size. Its matrix comprised dark brown silty sand with inclusions of burnt and unburnt animal bones (SF 163 & 256), hammerscale (SF 219) and slag (SF 222). Of particular note within the rampart core (5005) was a concentration of vitrified and accreted greywacke stones associated with dark brown silty sand (5018) in the south-west corner of Trench 5 immediately to the west of post-hole [5021] (Illus 19 & 22). This lens contained burnt and unburnt animal bone (SF 69, 98 & 254), crucible sherds (SF 97 & 202), hammerscale (SF 216) and slag (SF 221). Further higher within the matrix of the rubble core (5005) as a circular concentration of charcoal-rich dark brown clayey sand (5012) measuring 0.05 m in diameter and 0.01 m deep (Illus 22). This was completely sampled and included animal bones (SF 262) and slag (SF 228). The top lens of rubble core (5005) comprised a layer of large greywacke stones (5002) up to 700 mm x 250 mm x 200 mm in size (Illus 19 & 23). Many of these stones were discoloured orange-brown through heating, and there were numerous vitrified stones (SF 7). The matrix between the

Illus 20: Trench 5 - Plan of Trench 5. Copyright of the Dumfriesshire and Galloway Natural History and Antiquarian Society.

Illus 21: Trench 5 - Plan of Trench 5. Copyright of the Dumfriesshire and Galloway Natural History and Antiquarian Society.



Illus 22: Trench 5 - Plan of Trench 5. Copyright of the Dumfriesshire and Galloway Natural History and Antiquarian Society.

Illus 23: Trench 5 - Plan of Trench 5 Sondage. Copyright of the Dumfriesshire and Galloway Natural History and Antiquarian Society.

stones ranged between a dark brown silty sand, likely through bioturbation from the top-soil, through to a reddish brown sandy gravel containing animal bones (SF 8, 48 & 243), charcoal (SF 44), an iron nail shank (SF 22), hammerscale (SF 210) and lithic fragments (SF 242). The rubble rampart (5005) and its constituent lenses (5018/5012/5002) survived up to 0.50 m high in all.

9.26 To the east of the easternmost exposed extent of the rock-cut shelf [5024] and the rampart (5005/5018/5012/5002), cut into the loose orange brown silty sand subsoil (5020) and natural greywacke (5008) outcropping at the interior summit of Trusty's Hill, was an irregular sub-circular cut feature [5023], measuring 0.80 m long, 0.80 m wide and 0.40 m deep (Illus 21 & 22). It had a sharp break of slope at the top, gradual sloping irregular sides gradually forming a rough-hewn V-shaped base. The sides of this rock-cut feature [5023] exhibited signs of heating through slight orange-brown discolouration and it was filled with a sterile loose grey-brown clayey silt with gravel and pebble inclusions and large packing stones (5009). To the east of this rock-cut feature was another rock-cut feature [5004] comprising a narrow curvilinear trench that extended for 1.95 m from near the northern corner of Trench 5 through beyond the southern edge of Trench 5 on a north-north-east/south alignment (Illus 19 & 22). This was a V cut to a depth of 0.25 m, with a sharp break of slope on the western side and a more gradual slope on the eastern side. The eastern side of the cut was discoloured orange brown suggesting heating.

9.27 Between these features [5023 & 5004] and the rubble rampart (5005) and overlying the deposit (5017) was a 0.07 m deep layer of medium to large sized flat greywacke stones within a dark brown silty sand matrix (5010/5011). This extended east from the interior edge of the rampart (5005) for up to 2.1 m as far as the rock cut face [5024] (Illus 19 & 22). There were numerous inclusions of burnt and unburnt bone (SF 41, 55, 57, 255 & 263), charcoal (SF 40 & 56) and slag (SF 241) within the matrix of this stone spread (5010/5011).

9.28 Overlying stone spread (5010/5011) was a moderately compact dark brown organic sandy silt deposit (5014) with moderate inclusions of small stones throughout and extended for over 3 m from the eastern edge of the rampart (5005) as far as the rock cut face [5024] and varied between 0.02 m and 0.27 m in depth (Illus 19 & 22). From the western part of this layer (5014), near the eastern edge of rampart (5005), was recovered a rim sherd of samian ware (SF 32). There were frequent inclusions of other finds from this deposit including charcoal (SF 31 & 47), burnt and unburnt animal bones (SF 33, 46 & 251), a spindle whorl (SF 35), a fired clay lump (SF 191) and slag (SF 224).

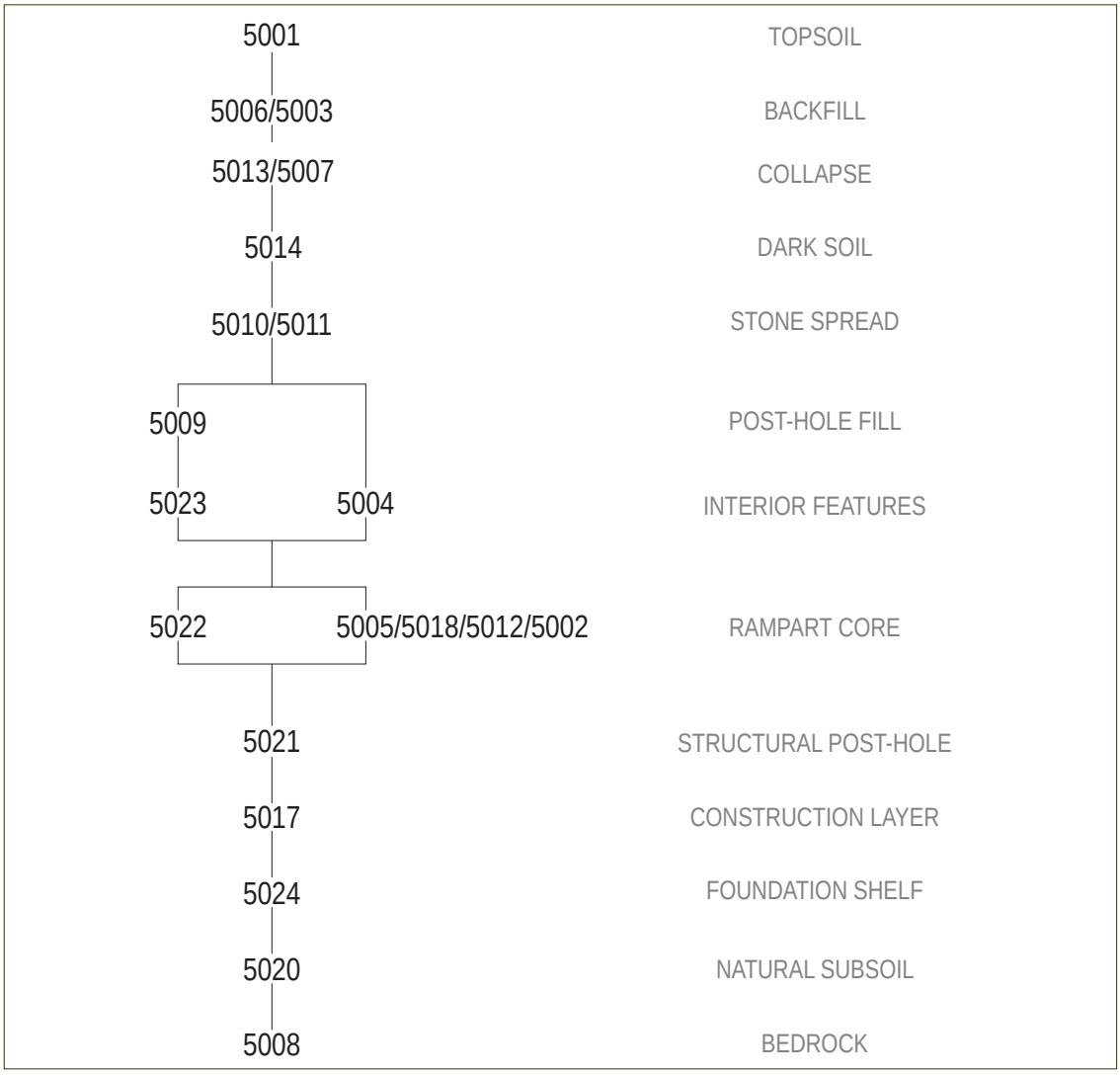
Plate 4: Sub-square faced block within rubble collapse 5007, Trench 5.

Plate 5: Large stone with two distinctive rounded recesses within rubble collapse 5007, Trench 5.

9.29 The charcoal rich layer (5014) was sealed by a deposit of split and angular greywacke stones (5007/5013), each measuring between 200 mm x 120 mm x 70 mm to 600 mm x 200 mm x 150 mm in size and predominantly heat-reddened with frequent inclusions of vitrified greywacke stone and a matrix of moderately compact reddish brown silty sand and gravel. This deposit (5007) had a bell-shaped profile in section, with the highest point to the west where it began to slope gently towards the east (Illus 19). The deposit ranged between 0.11 m and 0.55 m in depth and extended across the entire width of Trench 5 (Illus 23). Emerging from the north-easternmost extent of this were two unheated worked stones, one an unexcavated sub-square block faced on two sides located near the north-eastern side of the trench (Plate 4), and a large

stone with two distinctive rounded recesses (5013; SF 29; Plate 5). A socketed iron tool (SF 26), charcoal (SF 28), slag (SF 225) and numerous unburnt animal bones (SF 25 & 264) were recovered from this deposit.

9.30 This spread of rubble (5007) was overlain by a loose layer of dark orange-brown silty clay (5003/5006) with occasional small stone inclusions, up to 0.40 m deep in places and extending across the entirety of Trench 5. Numerous burnt and unburnt animal bone fragments (SF 9, 48 & 244), charcoal (SF 15 & 45), hammerscale (SF 206), a crucible fragment (SF 20), a whetstone (SF 18), a decorated pebble (SF 19) and lithics (SF 13 & 17) were recovered from this backfill soil deposit (5003). This backfill deposit was itself sealed by a thin turf and topsoil layer (5001) comprising loose dark brown silty sand, up to 0.2 m deep in places, and which represented the latest stratigraphic layer in Trench 5 (Illus 24).



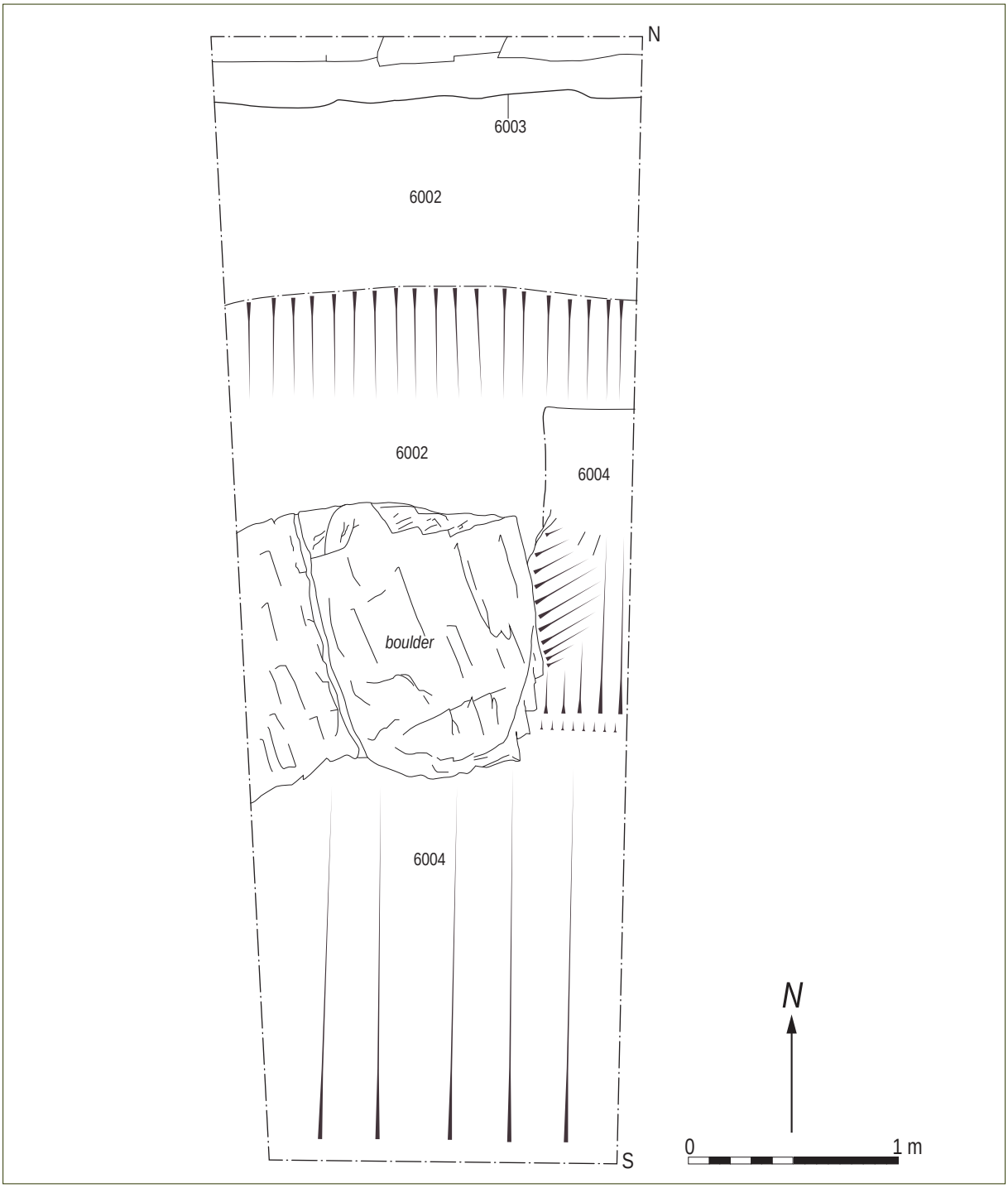
Illus 24: Harris Matrix for Trench 5.

Trench 6

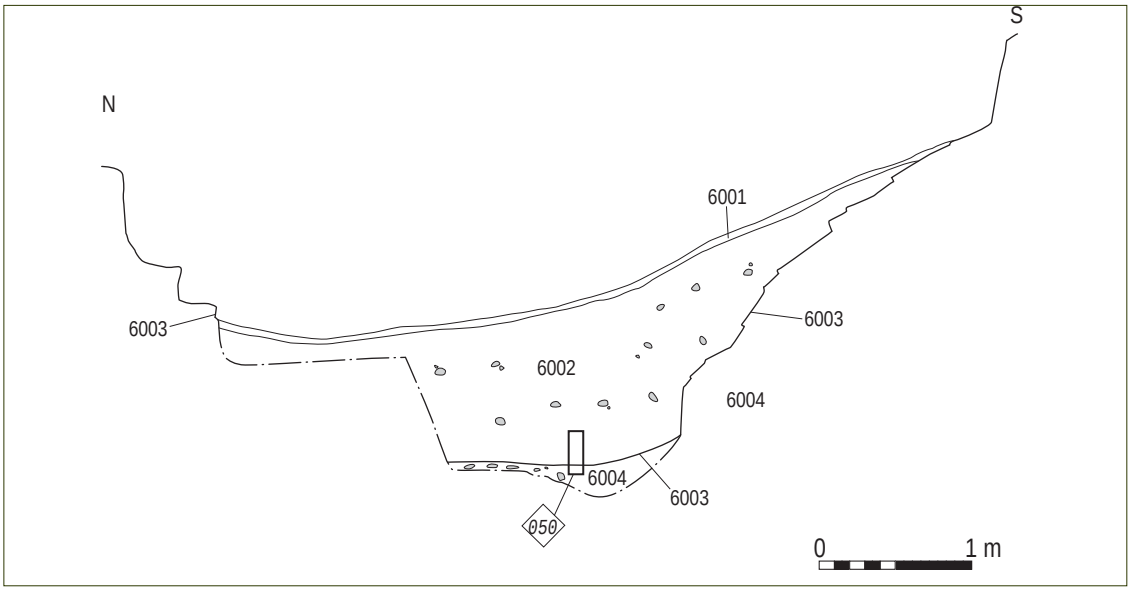
9.31 Trench 6 measured 10.13 m² and was located at the north-north-east side of Trusty's Hill (Illus 10). The earliest demonstrable stratigraphic feature cutting the natural greywacke bedrock (6004) within Trench 6 was the rock-cut ditch [6003]. This east-south-east/west-north-west oriented linear ditch measured 5.8 m wide at the top, c. 3.2 m wide at its base and was up to 2.8 m deep (Illus 25 & 26). From a sharp break of slope at the top, the angle of the slope along the northern outer edge of the ditch was approximately 30 degrees in a series of vertically cut shelves. The break of slope at the top along the southern inner edge of the ditch was also sharp, but with a slightly shallower angle of slope, of approximately 45 degrees, cut in a series of vertical shelves. The break of slope at the base was also sharp. The base of the ditch was

partially exposed and comprised a flat surface of weakly cemented weathered bedrock, which was slightly over-excavated. A rock slip, comprising a single large boulder of greywacke rock, was also exposed, where it had broken off the southern side of the ditch.

9.32 The ditch was filled with loose orange-brown silty sand (6002), containing many small angular stones, which resembled shattered bedrock rather than collapsed rubble (Plate 6). The depth varied across the trench, but was 1.2 m at its deepest. This deposit was uniformly similar throughout its depth with no signs of stratified layers or artefacts. A soil sample (Sample 50) taken with a monolith tin was extracted from the interface between the ditch fill (6002) and the underlying bedrock (6004). This deposit (6002) lay directly below the topsoil (6001), which comprised of loose, light brown silty sand 0.10 m deep and represented the latest stratigraphic layer in Trench 6 (Illus 27).



Illus 25: Trench 6 - Plan of Trench 6. Copyright of the Dumfriesshire and Galloway Natural History and Antiquarian Society.



Illus 26: Trench 6 - West Facing Section of Trench 6. Copyright of the Dumfriesshire and Galloway Natural History and Antiquarian Society.

Plate 6: Ditch fill 6002 of rock-cut ditch 6003, Trench 6.

6001	TOPSOIL
6002	DITCH FILL
6003	ROCK-CUT DITCH
6004	BEDROCK

Illus 27: Harris Matrix for Trench 6.

Laser Scan Survey of Pictish Inscription

9.33 Specialist analysis of the Pictish Inscription is currently ongoing but in advance of the results of this analysis, several observations can be made following the cleaning of the inscribed stone (Plates 7-8) and the laser scan survey by CDDV (Illus 28). First and foremost, no ogham was apparent along the southern edge of the inscribed stone. Nor was the cup-mark above the 'sea-beast' apparent. This must cast doubt upon the credibility of the previous laser scan survey (Fraser 2008, 7 & 64-65). However, it should be noted that the 2012 laser scan confirms that the z-rod and double disc symbol do not interweave as incorrectly depicted by John Romilly Allen and Joseph Anderson (1903, 477-478), but intercut each other across the lower bar of the double disc (compare Illus 4 with Illus 9 and 28). Furthermore, the horned head clearly cuts one of the inscribed signatures, demonstrating that the horned head is not ancient, but rather another element of the nineteenth century graffiti only too evident across the carved stone.

Plate 7: Pictish Inscribed Stone prior to cleaning.

Plate 8: Pictish Inscribed Stone after cleaning.

Illus 28: 2012 Laser Scan Survey of Inscribed Symbols at Trusty's Hill. Copyright of the Dumfriesshire and Galloway Natural History and Antiquarian Society.

Assessment of Small Finds

Ewan Campbell

Pottery

10.1 There were two fragments of pottery recovered during the excavation, both imported to Britain. Recovered from deposit 5014, SF 32 is a rim of a Roman samian vessel of form Dr 37, of Gaulish manufacture and late 1st or 2nd second century AD date. Recovered from deposit 4007, SF 114 is the rim of a small E ware jar, imported from western France in the late 6th or 7th centuries AD, and used to import luxuries such as spices, exotic foods and dyestuffs. Both are significant finds and require full specialist analysis. The samian has been rubbed down on one edge, a common practice on native sites, and sometimes associated with metalworking (Campbell 2011) often at periods later than the Roman period. Both pottery sherds might repay lipid analysis. The E ware sherd had sooting deposits surviving under the rim on the exterior which could perhaps provide enough material for a radiocarbon date (of the vessel independently of the context). Sixth/seventh century dates have been obtained from similar deposits on the E ware from Loch Glashan (Crone & Campbell 2005) and are the only direct dates from this type of pottery.

10.2 E ware is associated with high status, often royal, sites in Atlantic Britain such as Dunadd, Dumbarton Rock and Whithorn (Campbell 2007, 132-35). Coastal fortified sites such as Trusty's Hill often acted as importation centres for E ware and other luxury goods, which were then distributed to client sites in the region.

Metalworking debris

10.3 A variety of evidence for fine metalworking was recovered from the excavation, including moulds, crucibles, heating trays, furnace lining and a possible crucible stand. In addition there was evidence of iron working in the form of hearth bottoms. The crucibles show a wide range of sizes, but all appear to be of unlidded types similar to those from the Mote of Mark. One has thick red enamel deposits which may have resulted from glass melting, though this could also be from copper. Other deposits may indicate silver working. All these require XRF analysis to determine the metals being processed. The presence of gold and silver in metalworking is characteristic of royal sites in the Atlantic West (Campbell & Heald 2007). This material needs full specialist analysis as it is key to understanding the status of the site and the activities of the inhabitants. Two of the mould fragments (SF 192 & 279), both recovered from deposit 4007, seem to be from radiating groups of pins similar to those from Mote of Mark (Laing & Longley 2006, Fig. 25), Dunadd and the Brough of Birsay. The third mould fragment (SF 174), also from deposit 4007, is of a complex item which cannot yet be identified. The range of evidence from only a small excavation suggests that Trusty's Hill was an important metalworking site with access to significant resources and craftworkers.

Artefacts

10.4 The copper alloy and iron roundel (SF 23) from deposit 4002, has a central setting and concentric decoration with possible interlace on the outer border. It has some similarities to material being produced at the Mote of Mark under Anglo-Saxon influence (Laing & Longley 2006, Fig 56). The iron tool (SF 26) from deposit 5007 is a 'slotted and pointed object' characteristic of early medieval sites and probably associated with leather working. The spindle whorl (SF 35) from deposit 5014 is made of quartzite. The glass bead (SF 197) from deposit 5017 is probably Iron Age (Guido Class 8) as post-Roman opaque yellow beads are more globular.

Other

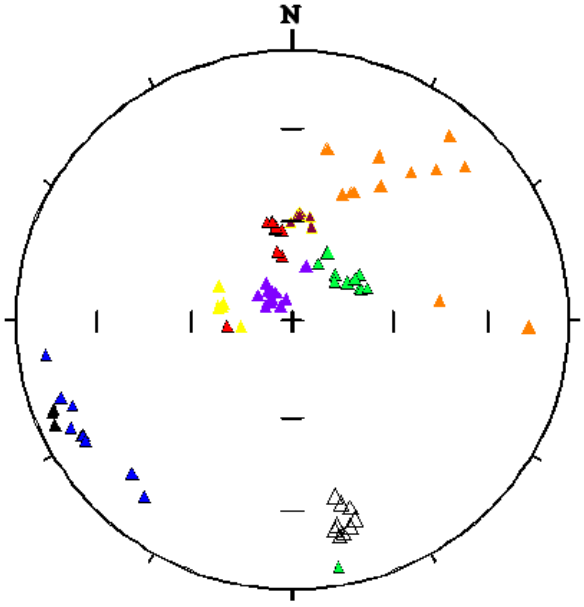
10.5 The pebble (SF 19) from deposit 5003 is a natural flint pebble with no decoration (spalls). The two tiny fragments (SF 193 & 195), from deposits 4016 and 4007 respectively, thought to be of enamel, are natural garnet grains. The tiny cube (SF 196) from deposit 5017 bears a resemblance to a piece of a millefiore setting, but close examination shows it to a natural crystal.

Preliminary Archaeomagnetic Dating Results

Sam Harris & Cathy Batt

11.1 Nine apparently heated blocks were oriented on site and sub-sampled in the laboratory. The stereographic plot below shows measurements of the natural remanent magnetisation of the sub-samples, with each block represented by a different colour. Declination is plotted as an angle from north and inclination as a distance from the perimeter to the centre. For a successful date to be obtained the material must have been heated at the same time and not have been disturbed since heating. If this were the case, all the sample directions should group closely. Whilst the individual blocks generally have well-grouped directions, the directions vary greatly from block to block. Alternating field demagnetisation of a number of pilot samples shows that the magnetic directions are stable.

11.2 The preliminary data indicates that the material sampled has been heated but is no longer in the position in which it was last heated. This may indicate that the material was heated elsewhere and then moved for incorporation into the feature or that it has slumped significantly since heating. If either of these scenarios are the case, the feature cannot be dated by archaeomagnetic studies as the material is no longer in the position in which it was fired. Measurements of the intensity of magnetisation of the samples may allow them to be dated in future but, at present, this method is not sufficiently developed in the UK.



Radiocarbon Dating Results

12.1 AMS radiocarbon dates were obtained from eight separate pieces of charcoal and one single fragment of waterlogged wood from a variety of secure contexts from Trusty's Hill (Table 1). A further sample of sooting from under the rim on the exterior of the E ware sherd (SF 114) was also submitted for radiocarbon dating, to provide a date for the E ware vessel independently of the context, but the sample taken, which represented the entirety of sooting from under the exterior of the rim of the E ware sherd, failed to provide sufficient carbon for an AMS measurement.

Lab code	Context	Feature	Species	Years BP	$d^{13}C$ (‰)	Calibrated 1 sigma	Calibrated 2 sigma
SUERC-41590 (GU28020)	2007	Primary fill of rock-cut basin	Corylus (Waterlogged wood)	1300 ± 30	-29.4‰	AD 668-767	AD 661 -773
SUERC-41591 (GU28021)	4002	Backfill deposit	Corylus (Charcoal)	1465 ± 30	-25.7‰	AD 574-632	AD 551-646

Lab code	Context	Feature	Species	Years BP	d^{13}C (‰)	Calibrated 1 sigma	Calibrated 2 sigma
SUERC-41592 (GU28022)	4007	Dark soil deposit	Corylus (Charcoal)	1485 ± 30	-25.1‰	AD 551-610	AD 536-646
SUERC-41596 (GU28023)	4008	Occupation deposit	Corylus (Charcoal)	1590 ± 30	-25.4‰	AD 426-533	AD 411-543
SUERC-41597 (GU28024)	4016	Construction deposit	Corylus (Charcoal)	1510 ± 30	-27.2‰	AD 539-600	AD 529-623
SUERC-41598 (GU28025)	5014	Dark soil deposit	Corylus (Charcoal)	1495 ± 30	-27.0‰	AD 547-602	AD 533-643
SUERC-41599 (GU28026)	5017	Construction deposit	Corylus (Charcoal)	2345 ± 30	-26.2‰	415-383 BC	513-378 BC
SUERC-41600 (GU28027)	5018	Rampart	Corylus (Charcoal)	1485 ± 30	-27.6‰	AD 551-610	AD 536-646
SUERC-41601 (GU28028)	5022	Post-hole fill	Alnus (Charcoal)	2350 ± 30	-26.6‰	416-386 BC	515-381 BC

Table 1: Radiocarbon Dates

12.2 A calibrated radiocarbon date of AD 536-646 was recovered from the dark soil deposit (4007) in Trench 4 that abutted the vitrified rampart along the east side of the summit of the fort, which was matched by a date of AD 533-643 from dark soil deposit (5014) in Trench 5 that abutted the rampart on the western side of the fort summit. Calibrated dates from construction layers (4016 & 5017) beneath the summit rampart included AD 529-623 from the east side and 513-378 BC from the west side. Another Iron Age date of 515-381 BC was recovered from the base of a structural post-hole (5022) within the rampart at the west side though a lens of material (5018) from the core of the rampart above this yielded a date of AD 536-646. One of the earliest stratigraphic occupation deposits (4008) in the corner of Trench 4 provided a radiocarbon date of AD 411-543, while the backfill soil (4002) from Charles Thomas' excavation of Trench 4 yielded a date of AD 551-646. A piece of wood taken from the waterlogged primary fill of the rock-cut basin at the opposite side of the entranceway to the Pictish carvings was radiocarbon dated to AD 661-773.

12.3 The radiocarbon dating indicates initial occupation of Trusty's Hill around 400 BC. However, it is unlikely that the summit rampart originates to this time, as an early sixth-early seventh century AD date was obtained from the construction layer beneath the rampart on the east side and another early sixth - mid seventh century AD date was taken from the vitrified rampart itself on the west side. Rather, it is more likely that the Iron Age material, such as the radiocarbon dated charcoal and glass bead fragment found within the foundation trench of the vitrified rampart on the west side, is residual, probably having been swept up from the interior of the site and laid out as a bed of material for the timber frame and stone core of the rampart. The Iron Age occupation of Trusty's Hill appears to have been followed by a hiatus before the hill was re-occupied in the early fifth to early sixth century AD and fortified with a timber-laced rampart around its summit between the early sixth and mid seventh century AD. This rampart was destroyed probably around the end of this period in the early-mid seventh century AD. Furthermore, the date of AD 661-773 taken from the primary fill of the rock-cut basin opposite the Pictish Carvings demonstrates that the basin derives from at least the last phase of occupation and that use of this feature may have continued after the destruction of the fort.

Publicity and Community Outreach Results

13.1 Public participation was an integral element of the research project and a mixture of experienced and inexperienced volunteers were sought by DGNHAS through local and national publicity, advertising and consultation with other local bodies and heritage societies. The fieldwork was directed by Ronan Toolis and Christopher Bowles, both professional archaeologists and members of DGNHAS, who undertook the excavations as volunteers themselves. An initial training seminar for local participants was led by these two individuals, as means of an introduction to Trusty's Hill and archaeological techniques and finds. Qualified and experienced GUARD Archaeology field archaeologists supported the Project Directors in the close supervision of volunteers (at a ratio

of c. one professional archaeologist to every three volunteers) during the excavation. In total, 73 individuals volunteered to take part in the project fieldwork. Of these 65 people actually participated and comprised a wide range of ages, including schoolchildren, students, adults and senior adults, the vast majority for whom this was their first experience of archaeological fieldwork.

13.2 The project was publicized, not only for the purpose of recruiting voluntary participation in the excavation as outlined above, but to encourage public interest in the excavation, Trusty's Hill and the wider later prehistoric and early medieval archaeology of south-west Scotland. The support of the relevant grant giving bodies was acknowledged in all press releases and publicity articles. Press releases were sent to local and national media before, during and after the excavation, and short articles were prepared for a variety of archaeology, history and local interest magazines after the excavation. Between May 2012 and March 2013, there was coverage of the Galloway Picts Project in:

- BBC Reporting Scotland
- BBC Radio Scotland News
- BBC Radio Scotland local news bulletins
- Galloway News
- Galloway Gazette
- Gatehouse News
- Daily Mail
- Scotsman.com
- International news websites
- Scottish Group of the Institute for Archaeologists Newsletter
- Past Horizons Magazine
- British Archaeology Magazine
- Current Archaeology Magazine
- History Scotland Blog
- History Scotland Magazine
- Society of Antiquaries of Scotland Newsletter
- The Southern Reporter
- Dumfries Courier
- Archaeology Scotland Magazine
- Love Archaeology online Magazine
- Peeblesshire News

13.3 A project web site, www.gallowaypicts.com, was set up prior to the excavation and linked to the web sites of DGNHAS, GUARD Archaeology and other organisations and continued to be updated through the course of the project.

13.4 A daily guided tour was promoted through posters distributed across the region and further afield. A total of 184 visitors were given guided tours during the excavation. A further 14 visitors made their way to the site during the subsequent laser scan survey. The artefacts from the excavation were presented and explained to 11 Fellows of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland who visited GUARD Archaeology Ltd's Finds Laboratory on Saturday 9 June, the weekend immediately after the completion of the excavation. The interim results of the excavation were presented at the DGNHAS 150th Anniversary Conference in Dumfries on Saturday 8 September, which was attended by 105 people. The artefacts from the excavation were further presented and explained to 9 members of the public, of all ages, who attended the GUARD Archaeology

Office Open Day on Saturday 15 September, a Scottish Archaeology Month Event. A further presentation of the results of the excavation was given to over 120 Fellows of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland at its Anniversary Meeting (AGM) in Edinburgh on Friday 30 November.

Discussion

14.1 The topographic survey updates the measured sketch plan that Thomas produced during the previous excavation, providing a modern accurate plan of the site that demonstrates that Trusty's Hill comprises a fortified citadel around the 31.5 m long and 17 m wide summit of a craggy hill with a number of lesser enclosures looping out from the summit along lower lying terraces and crags of the hill (Illus 29). It therefore recognisably conforms to the definition of a nucleated fort (Stevenson 1949, 190-191; Alcock et al 1989, 206), one of a number of 'courtyard' forts in Galloway (Truckell 1963, 95).

14.2 While specialist analysis of the artefacts recovered from the excavation has still to be undertaken, it is clear that the material assemblage from the 2012 excavation has considerably enhanced the archaeological context of the Pictish Carvings at Trusty's Hill. As well as evidence of domestic occupation, such as the animal bones, spindle whorl and socketed iron tool, there was also evidence of high status metalworking, in the form of moulds, crucibles, heating trays, furnace lining, hearth bottoms and a possible crucible stand, as well as high status metalwork itself. Together with the E ware sherd, which indicates that Trusty's Hill was perhaps another node in the network of importation and redistribution sites in Atlantic Britain for luxury goods during the sixth - early seventh centuries AD, the range of metalworking evidence suggests that Trusty's Hill was an important metalworking site with access to significant resources and craftworkers (see Campbell above). The quality of the material assemblage appears to be comparable with other high status sites in south-west Scotland, such as the Mote of Mark (Laing & Longley 2006), Tynron Doon (Williams 1971), Castlehaven (Barbour 1907; Cessford 1994a), Whithorn (Hill 1997) and Buiston Crannog (Crone 2000), and royal sites in Northern Britain such as Dunadd (Campbell & Lane 2000), Dumbarton Rock (Alcock & Alcock 1988) and Edinburgh Castle Rock (Driscoll & Yeoman 1997). The quantity of material may be significantly less than recovered from many of these sites, but it should be noted that only 2.6% of Trusty's Hill was exposed during the 2012 excavations.

14.3 The overwhelming majority of the artefacts were recovered from Trenches 4 and 5, on the east and west sides of the central summit respectively (Illus 10). The stratigraphy of contexts within both these excavation trenches was remarkably consistent. In both cases, the collapsed remains of the ramparts sealed dark soil layers that abutted the rampart and sealed an underlying construction layer. These represent securely stratified archaeological contexts for the artefactual assemblage, spanning the period from the construction of the timber-laced ramparts to the destruction of those same ramparts.

14.4 The partial excavation of the ramparts on the east and west sides of the summit also revealed consistent evidence for the timber sub-structure of the rampart in the form of large upright post-holes. It was observed that the distance of 1.6 m between the two upright post-holes in the rampart on the east side was similar to the distance between small scoops evident in the rampart surveyed along the north-west side of the summit (Illus 10), indicating that the timber structure exposed in Trenches 4 and 5 can be applied to the remainder of the unexcavated rampart.

14.5 The evidence of in-situ vitrified stone from the core of the rampart on both sides of the summit, along with the observation of vitrified stone in an exposed scarp on the north side and the spread of collapsed vitrified stone across the rock-cut basin on the south-east side of Trusty's Hill, indicates vitrification of the ramparts along the entirety of the summit rampart. The unheated outer and inner stone faces of the rampart on the east side had collapsed separately prior to the burning of the rubble core, probably as an attempt to deliberately boost draughts to the burning of the timber sub-structure of the rampart. The only apparent remains of material employed to burn the ramparts comprised the charcoal rich dark soil deposits (4007 & 5014) abutting the interior face of the ramparts on both the east and west sides of the summit, which probably

Illus 29: Nucleated Fort layout of Trusty's Hill. Copyright of RCAHMS and the Dumfriesshire and Galloway Natural History and Antiquarian Society.

represent the accumulation of occupation detritus during the destruction of the ramparts. The scale and method of setting the ramparts alight at Trusty's Hill unequivocally demonstrates the spectacular and systematic, symbolic and practical, destruction of the defences after capture by assailants; the magnitude of resources required to achieve such destruction could only have been marshalled at an intercommunity or interregional level (Toolis 2007, 309).

14.6 The radiocarbon dating corresponds quite closely with the bulk of the artefacts, such as the E-Ware pottery sherd, the metalwork and crucible sherds which are predominantly early medieval, but with some residual Iron Age artefacts, such as the glass bead fragment present. Interestingly, this broadly accords with Charles Thomas' interpretation of two phases of occupation; that of an original Iron Age site re-occupied in the fifth - early seventh centuries AD. The likely date of the destruction of the ramparts at Trusty's Hill, in the early-mid seventh century AD, may possibly correspond with the likely date for the destruction of the Mote of Mark further to the east (Laing & Longley 2006, 179) and raises the possibility that the destruction of these two sites was the result of a single campaign of warfare across the entire region, instead of discrete episodes of localised conflict.

14.7 The 2012 excavations reached a greater depth than the 1960 excavations, demonstrating that the occupation deposits encountered in Trench 4 in 1960 overlay the collapsed rampart and may perhaps be better characterised as post-destruction deposits, while the stone rampart encountered in Trench 5 in 1960 was in fact the interior rubble collapse of the rampart rather than the rampart itself. The recovery of a significant number and quality of artefacts from the backfill of Trench 4, notably the disc brooch, also demonstrated that the 1960 excavation had not recovered the full artefactual assemblage contained within the deposits it encountered. However, this was almost certainly due to the scarce resources and torrential rain that the 1960 excavation endured throughout its duration. On the one day during the 2012 excavation during which it rained, it was noted that it was exceedingly difficult to observe artefacts in the now sticky dark soil deposits, even when sieving. Fortunately, the 2012 excavation was overwhelmingly conducted in ideal sunny dry conditions, which, together with greater volunteer and professional supervisory resources and the employment of a large dry sieving table for almost the entirety of the excavated soil deposits, maximised the recovery of artefacts. Other than topsoil, the only excavated soil deposits not sieved on site during the excavation, were those deposits taken for palaeo-environmental assessment. The subsequent process of wet-sieving, sorting and assessment recovered several important artefacts, including clay mould fragments and the glass bead, again maximising the recovery of artefacts from the 2012 excavation.

14.8 The excavation of Trench 6, however, did not recover any new evidence. Indeed, it was difficult to reconcile the single uniform deposit encountered within the rock-cut ditch with the stratified deposits exposed during the 1960 excavation. Nor was it possible, owing to stone inclusions, to extract a kubiena tin from this uniform ditch fill deposit for soil micromorphology analysis. Due to the difficulty in reconciling the 2012 survey plan (Illus 10) of Trusty's Hill with the 1960 plan (Illus 5), which also resulted in an aborted Trench 4 to the north of the correct location (Illus 10), it was difficult to confidently locate Trench 6 and it may be that the re-excavation of Trench 6 did not extend beyond the sections of the original trench.

14.9 The results of the laser scan survey of the inscribed stone still requires detailed specialist examination, but ogham is clearly not apparent along the southern edge of the inscribed stone (Illus 28). While this is in some ways disappointing, it nonetheless offers a correct and comprehensive depiction of the inscribed stone at Trusty's Hill for the first time and corrects several more discrepancies from previous depictions.

14.10 The excavation of Trench 2, on the other hand, did encounter deposits consistent with the previous work. Furthermore, excavation of the primary waterlogged deposit was undertaken and several soil samples and fragments of wood were recovered. The radiocarbon date taken from one of these fragments of wood indicates that this feature was contemporary with the occupation of the fort and still open and presumably used in the later seventh - eighth centuries AD, after the fort had been destroyed. It was not apparent, however, that this was a guard-hut as Thomas proposed (1960, 66). Instead, it would be more correct to describe it as a rock-cut basin that collected surface water, as Thomas himself noted (1960, 65-66). Its form and

location in relation to the remainder of the settlement, outside the central summit enclosure, at the entranceway opposite the Pictish carvings, indicates that its purpose, however, was not simply functional. It is perhaps more likely that it served a votive purpose, as part of a ritualised entranceway. The radiocarbon date from the primary fill of the rock-cut basin suggests that it was of sufficient importance to merit continued use long after occupation of the hillfort had ended. The record of several silver coins of Edward VI and Elizabeth I being found nearby to the Pictish Carvings (Gordon 1794, 351) might suggest continued use of this votive well until as late as the sixteenth century.

14.11 Furthermore, comparisons can be drawn with the only two other Pictish Carvings known outside Pictland. While one of these, found in Princes Street Gardens, was self-evidently not in situ, its location was at the foot of Edinburgh Castle Rock, from which it almost certainly derived. The summit of Edinburgh Castle Rock has been confirmed by archaeological excavation to have been a high status site during the fifth - seventh centuries AD (Driscoll & Yeoman 1997, 29 & 43-45), corroborating the historical evidence that this was Din Eidyn, the royal stronghold of the Gododdin, the kingdom of the Britons of south-east Scotland (Driscoll & Yeoman 1997, 227-228). The other Pictish Carving known outside Pictland is located at Dunadd, the royal stronghold of the early Scots Kingdom of Dalriada (Campbell & Lane 2000, 263). The nucleated fort layout of Trusty's Hill, with an upper citadel and lower precincts, is similar to Dunadd. The material assemblage recovered from the 2012 excavation of Trusty's Hill is closely comparable with Dunadd (see Campbell above). Furthermore, the association of the rock-cut basin and the Pictish Carving with the entranceway to the summit is suggestive of a ritualised area as the immediate archaeological context for the Pictish Carvings at Trusty's Hill. This is remarkably similar to the surrounding context of the Pictish Carving at Dunadd, where the inauguration stone, upon which the Pictish Inscription is carved, is associated with a small rock-cut basin and located at the entranceway to the summit enclosure (Campbell & Lane 2000, 13). If this is what marks out Dunadd as of royal predominance over other forts in Argyll, this may also mark out Trusty's Hill in the same way over other forts in Dumfries and Galloway. Certainly, comparison of Trusty's Hill with other archaeologically attested high status sites of the sixth - seventh centuries AD, such as Dunadd, Edinburgh Castle Rock, Dumbarton Rock, Bamburgh, Mote of Mark and Whithorn, is now more credible than prior to the 2012 excavation.

Conclusions

15.1 The conspicuousness of the Pictish Carvings at Trusty's Hill is now not only genuine but represents recognisably significant evidence for the initial cross cultural exchanges that forged early medieval Scotland. The excavation has revealed the archaeological context for the Pictish Carvings, that of a site datable to the fifth - seventh centuries AD with a layout and material culture comparable to other early medieval high status sites in Scotland, notably Dunadd (Campbell & Lane 2000, 250-255). It is therefore expected that the ongoing programme of specialist analyses of the artefacts and palaeo-environmental evidence recovered from the 2012 excavation will result in the publication of important new evidence for politics, power, economy and contacts in northern Britain during the early medieval period.

15.2 This interim report for the Galloway Picts Project merely details the results of the archaeological fieldwork undertaken and initial finds assessments but it does not include the full specialist analysis of the artefacts and environmental remains recovered from the excavation, which have yet to be completed. The presentation of fieldwork results in this report is essential for the specialist analysis of finds as this will allow specialists to understand the archaeological context of each find. In the meantime, however, hard and digital copies of this Data Structure Report, will be produced and copies lodged with each relevant specialist, the landowner, Historic Scotland, the Dumfries and Galloway Council Archaeology Service and the National Monuments Record for Scotland.

15.3 A summary of the results of the excavation will be submitted to *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*. A copy of this summary report is included in Appendix I.

15.4 The online OASIS form at http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/ (OASIS Reference: guardarc1-134833) will be completed within three months. Once the Data Structure Report has

become a public document by submission or incorporation into the local Sites and Monuments Record, the Dumfries and Galloway Council Archaeology Service will validate the OASIS form thus placing the information into the public domain on the OASIS website.

15.5 This Data Structure Report is accompanied by a Post-Excavation Research Design appropriate to the totality of remains encountered during fieldwork, which will detail the specialist analyses to be undertaken and the form of the publication report. The resulting report will be submitted for publication by the Dumfriesshire and Galloway Natural History and Antiquarian Society. Shorter summary reports will also be submitted to magazines such as *History Scotland* and *Current Archaeology*.

15.6 The site archive will be deposited with the National Monuments Records for Scotland within six months of the completion of all post-excavation analyses and publication. Any small finds recovered will be declared to the Crown Agent in accordance with Scots Law, and if claimed, will be transferred to the appointed museum.

Acknowledgements

16.1 Access to the site and permission to excavate was kindly provided by Alexander McCulloch. Financial support for the Galloway Picts Project was kindly provided by the Heritage Lottery Fund, the Dumfriesshire and Galloway Natural History and Antiquarian Society, the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, the Mouswald Trust, the Hunter Archaeological Trust, the Strathmartine Trust Sandeman Award, Gatehouse Development Initiative, John Younger Trust, the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland and GUARD Archaeology Ltd. The archaeological fieldwork was undertaken by Alistair Livingston, Ron Forster, Kenny and Pat Wilson, Margaret and Andrew Shankland, David and Alison Steel, Alison Clark, John and Heather Clark, Brian Jones, Ronald Copeland, Rachel Yorke, Beverley Vaux, Grace Macpherson, Karen Campbell, Nigel Joslin, Glenis Vowles, Tony Brotherton, Heather Barrington, Francis and Eileen Toolis, Keith Hamblin, Henry and Laura Gough-Cooper, Sheila Honey, Gayle Reedman, Robert Gordon, Jeremy Brock, David Hannay, Cara Gillespie, Deirdre Carlisle, Vicki Dowdell, Elizabeth Ormerod, Mary Cousins, Douglas Snell, Sheree Buchanan, James Steel, Adia Bey, Vanda Tomeszova, Lukas Krejei, Margaret Lister, Cecilia Franklin, Aubrey Chatham, Ciorsten Campbell, Alistair Livingston (Snr), Macroy Spenser, Rhys Coffey, Barry Dale, and Laurie Johnston and the Advanced Higher History pupils of Douglas Ewart High School. The excavation of Trench 2 was supervised by Iraia Arabaolaza and Maureen Kilpatrick, Trench 4 by Beth Spence and Ronan Toolis, Trench 5 by Chris Bowles and Maureen Kilpatrick and Trench 6 and sieving by Scott Wilson. The GPS topographic survey was undertaken by John Sherriff, Ian Parker, Adam Welfare and George Geddes of RCAHMS. Laser scanning was undertaken by Colin Muir and Alan Simpson of CDDV. The removal and reinstatement of the iron cage protecting the Pictish Carvings was undertaken by James Boam. The post-excavation wet sieving and sorting of samples was undertaken by Scott Wilson, Beth Spence and Aileen Maule of GUARD Archaeology. Technical and logistical support was provided by Aileen Maule, Bob Will, John Kiely, Jen Cochrane and Joan O'Donnell of GUARD Archaeology. Advice and support for the project was received from Charles Thomas, John Atkinson, Pauline Macshannon, Robin Turner, Lyn Wilson, Ewan Campbell, Ian Ralston, Francis Toolis, David Steel, John Williams, Michael Cook, Ken Smyth, David Devereux, John Pickin, Jane Brann, Andrew Nicholson, John Malcolm, Alistair Robertson, Pauline Megson and Noel Fojut. The excavation was directed by Ronan Toolis and Chris Bowles.

The Galloway Picts Project: Excavation and Survey of Trusty's Hill, Gatehouse of Fleet

Data Structure Report

Section 2: Appendices

www.gallowaypicts.com

Appendices

Appendix A: References

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Appendix B: Trench Details

Tr No	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Topsoil/Overburden	Subsoil	Details
2	5.48	4.52	1.5	Loose dark brown sandy silt with occasional inclusions of small stones	Natural greywacke bedrock	Rock-cut basin
4	5.39	5.61	1	Loose dark brown silty sand	loose orange brown silty sand	Vitrified rampart and associated occupation deposits
5	6.84	2.39	1.52	Loose dark brown silty sand	loose orange brown silty sand	Vitrified rampart and associated occupation deposits
6	5.32	2.03	3.09	Loose light brown silty sand	natural greywacke bedrock	Rock-cut ditch

Appendix C: Contexts

Context No.	Area	Description	Interpretation
2001	Trench 2	Loose dark brown sandy silt	Topsoil
2002	Trench 2	Hard light brown silty sand with frequent stones	Backfill of rock-cut basin
2003	Trench 2	Loose dark brown organic silt with frequent roots	Backfill of rock-cut basin
2004	Trench 2	Same as 2006	Backfill of rock-cut basin
2005	Trench 2	Hard medium grey clayish silt with frequent stones	Backfill of rock-cut basin
2006	Trench 2	Large flat angular greywacke stones	Backfill of rock-cut basin
2007	Trench 2	Loose dark brown organic silt with frequent wood	Primary fill of rock-cut basin 2008
2008	Trench 2	Oval cut through bedrock	Rock-cut basin
2009	Trench 2	Greywacke bedrock	Natural bedrock
2010	Trench 2	Granite rounded boulders & angular greywacke stones	Stone revetment around rock-cut basin 2008
2011	Trench 2	Greywacke rubble spread	Stone bank
4001	Trench 4	Loose dark brown silty sand	Topsoil
4002	Trench 4	Compact dark greyish brown silty sand	Backfill
4003	Trench 4	Split and angular heat reddened sandstone, shale and greywacke stones with matrix of loose dark greyish brown silt	Interior rampart collapse
4004	Trench 4	Large greywacke stones, many vitrified with matrix of loose dark brown clayey silt	Vitrified rampart
4005	Trench 4	Large greywacke slabs	Interior structure collapse
4006	Trench 4	Angular heat reddened greywacke stones with matrix of loose dark brown silty sand	Exterior rampart collapse
4007	Trench 4	Loose dark greyish brown silty sand	Occupation layer
4008	Trench 4	Loose mid brown sandy silt	Occupation layer
4009	Trench 4	Compact mid brown silt	Demolition layer
4010	Trench 4	Large greywacke faced drystone blocks with matrix of loose dark brown clayey silt	Collapsed exterior wall face
4011	Trench 4	Compact dark brown sandy silt	Occupation layer
4012	Trench 4	Compact dark brown/black silty charcoal	Lens of occupation layer
4013	Trench 4	Compact very dark brown silty charcoal	Lens of occupation layer

Context No.	Area	Description	Interpretation
4014	Trench 4	Compact dark brown/black silty charcoal	Lens of demolition within exterior wall collapse
4015	Trench 4	Square void	Structural post-hole
4016	Trench 4	Loose dark greyish brown silty sand	Construction layer
4017	Trench 4	Sub-rounded void	Structural post-hole
4018	Trench 4	Rectangular/angular greywacke slabs with matrix of dark greyish brown silty sand	Stone surface
4019	Trench 4	Loose orange brown silty sand	Natural subsoil
4020	Trench 4	Loose mid brown sandy silt	Occupation layer
4021	Trench 4	Linear rock-cut shelf	Foundation trench for rampart
4022	Trench 4	Greywacke bedrock	Natural bedrock
5001	Trench 5	Loose dark brown silty sand	Topsoil
5002	Trench 5	Layer of large greywacke stones including vitrified stones with matrix of dark brown sandy silt & reddish brown sandy gravel	Vitrified rampart
5003	Trench 5	Loose dark orange brown silty clay	Backfill
5004	Trench 5	Curvilinear rock-cut trench	Interior feature
5005	Trench 5	Large greywacke stones, many vitrified with matrix of loose dark brown silty sand	Vitrified rampart
5006	Trench 5	Same as 5003	Same as 5003
5007	Trench 5	Split and angular heat-reddened greywacke stones with matrix of moderately compact reddish brown silty sand and gravel	Interior rampart collapse
5008	Trench 5	Greywacke bedrock	Natural bedrock
5009	Trench 5	Loose grey-brown clayey silt with gravel and pebble inclusions and large packing stones	Fill of post-hole 5023
5010	Trench 5	Same as 5011	Same as 5011
5011	Trench 5	Medium to large sized flat greywacke stones within a dark brown silty sand matrix	Stone surface
5012	Trench 5	Concentration of charcoal-rich dark brown clayey sand	Lens of vitrified rampart matrix
5013	Trench 5	Same as 5007	Same as 5007
5014	Trench 5	Compact dark brown organic sandy silt	Occupation layer
5015	Trench 5	N/A	N/A
5016	Trench 5	Same as 5011	Same as 5011
5017	Trench 5	Compact dark brown sandy silt	Construction layer
5018	Trench 5	Concentration of vitrified and accreted greywacke stones associated with dark brown silty sand	Lens of vitrified rampart matrix
5019	Trench 5	N/A	N /A
5020	Trench 5	Loose orange brown silty sand	Natural subsoil
5021	Trench 5	Sub-circular cut	Base of structural post-hole
5022	Trench 5	Loose to moderately compact dark brown sandy silt	Fill of post-hole 5021
5023	Trench 5	Irregular sub-circular cut	Interior post-hole
5024	Trench 5	Irregular linear rock-cut shelf	Foundation trench for rampart
6001	Trench 6	Loose light brown silty sand	Topsoil
6002	Trench 6	Loose orange-brown silty sand	Fill of rock-cut ditch 6003
6003	Trench 6	Linear rock-cut ditch	Rock-cut ditch
6004	Trench 6	Greywacke bedrock	Natural bedrock

Appendix D: Finds

Find No.	Sample No.	Area	Context No.	No. of Pieces	Material	Description
1	-	T4	4001	1	Stone	Possible whetstone – rounded with wear on one end, found under turf
2	-	T4	4001	1	Stone	Vitrified stone

Find No.	Sample No.	Area	Context No.	No. of Pieces	Material	Description
3	-	T4	4001	1	Stone	Vitrified stone
4	-	T4	4002	many	Bone	Frags recovered from sieving
5	-	T4	4002	1	Stone	Frag of vitrified stone
6	-	T4	4001	many	Stone	Vitrified
7	-	T5	5002	1	Stone	Vitrified
8	-	T5	5002	many	Bone	fragments from sieving
9	-	T5	5003	many	Bone	fragments from sieving
10	-	T4	4002	4	Bone	3x frags and tooth (possibly cattle)
11	-	T4	4002	1	Bone	small bone frag
12	-	T4	4002	many	Bone	bone frags
13	-	T5	5003	1	Stone	Flint debitage
14	-	T4	4002	many	CV	Frags
15	-	T5	5003	many	CV	Frags
16	-	T4	4003	1	Fe	Frag – possible rivet/ nail head
17	-	T5	5003	1	Stone	Chert core
18	-	T5	5003	1	Stone	Whetstone – long with rounded edges
19	-	T5	5003	1	Stone	Bead/decorated pebble? - Smooth dark stone decorated with drilled/pecked spots
20	-	T5	5003	1	Ceramic	flat frag with glaze on one side - crucible?
21	-	T4	4002	many	Bone	Frags from backfill
22	-	T5	5002	1	Fe	Square nail shank – from within matrix
23	-	T4	4002	1	Fe/ Cu	Copper alloy and iron roundel with a central setting and concentric decoration with possible interlace on the outer border. Disc Brooch?
24	-	T4	4002	1	Stone	Stone rubber – square stone with flat surface on one side
25	-	T5	5007	many	Bone	Animal teeth and bone
26	-	T5	5007	1	Fe	Socketed iron tool
27	-	T4	4002	many	CV	charcoal frags
28	-	T5	5007	many	CV	charcoal frags
29	-	T5	5013	1	Stone	Masonry – two pecked cup marks
30	-	T4	4002	many	Bone	Frags
31	-	T5	5014	many	CV	charcoal frags
32	-	T5	5014	1	Ceramic	Samian Ware: Rim sherd of samian bowl Dr. 37
33	-	T5	5014	many	Bone	frags
34	-	T4	4006	1	Bone	Animal teeth
35	-	T5	5014	1	Stone	Spindle whorl – flat with grooved hole
36	-	T4	4002	1	Metal – Fe	Point/nail/pin
37	-	T4	4002	1	Ceramic	Small crucible sherd with thick deep red enamel int. deposit
38	-	T4	4001	3	Glass	Modern glass frags
39	-	T4	4002	1	Stone	Chert – possible core
40	-	T5	5010	3	CV	Charcoal
41	-	T5	5010	1	Bone	Burnt bone
42	-	T2	2002	1	CV	Charcoal – one flake
43	-	T2	2002	2	Stone	Worked – two long flat with a flat edge
44	-	T5	5002	many	CV	Charcoal flakes
45	-	T5	5003	many	CV	Charcoal flakes
46	-	T5	5014	many	Bone	Animal – cremated bone frags
47	-	T5	5014	many	CV	Charcoal flakes
48	-	T5	5002	21	Bone	Animal- cremated bone frags
49	-	T5	5017	2	CV	Charcoal flakes
50	-	T5	5017	1	Bone	Animal frag
51	-	T2	2005	1	Stone	Quartz pebble
52	-	T4	4003	many	Bone	Animal – frags

Find No.	Sample No.	Area	Context No.	No. of Pieces	Material	Description
53	-	T4	4007	1	Lithic	Flint – possibly worked
54	-	T4	4008	1	Bone	Animal – frag
55	-	T5	5011	many	Bone	Animal – frags – sondage 1
56	-	T5	5011	many	CV	Charcoal frags – sondage 1
57	-	T5	5011	1	Bone	Long bone frag
58	-	T4	4006	many	Bone	Long bones and burnt bones – animal
59	-	T4	4003	many	Stones	Slingshot? - rounded pebbles from south side of trench 4
60	-	T4	4003	1	Tinfoil	modern tinfoil?
61	-	T4	4006	many	CV	Charcoal flakes
62	-	T4	4007	many	Bone	Animal – bone and teeth frags
63	-	T4	4007	many	CV	Charcoal frags
64	-	T4	4007	3	Lithic	Flint flakes – worked?
65	-	T4	4003	many	Bone	Animal – frags
66	-	T4	4003	many	CV	Charcoal frags
67	-	T2	2005	2	Bone	Animal – frags
68	-	T2	2005	3	Stone	Sling shot? - rounded pebbles
69	-	T5	5018	many	Bone	Animal – partially cremated
70	-	T4	4003	1	stone	vitrified stone
71	-	T2	2007	-	Organic	Wood – unknown stick?
72	-	T2	2007	-	Organic	Wood – unknown stick?
73	-	T2	2007	-	Organic	Wood – unknown stick?
74	-	T4	4009	many	Bone	Animal – frags
75	-	T4	4009	many	CV	Charcoal- frags
76	-	T4	4002	1	Bone	Animal – frag, burnt
77	-	T4	4006	2	CV	Charcoal – frags
78	-	T4	4006	many	Bone	Animal – frags and teeth
79	-	T4	4007	many	Bone	Animal – frags
80	-	T4	4003	many	CV	Charcoal – frags
81	-	T4	4003	many	Bone	Animal – frags and teeth
82	-	T4	4009	many	Bone	Animal – frags and teeth
83	-	T4	4009	many	CV	Charcoal frags
84	-	T4	4003	1	Shell	White snail shell
85	-	T4	4003	many	Stone	Pebbles – possible sling stones from NW corner of T4
86	-	T4	4003	many	Bone	Animal- frags
87	-	T4	4007N	1	Ceramic	Rim of small crucible with int. red enamel
88	-	T4	4007A	many	Bone	Animal – frags
89	-	T4	4007A	many	CV	Charcoal – frags
90	-	T4	4007N	many	Bone	Animal – frags
91	-	T4	4007N	many	CV	Charcoal – frags
92	-	T4	4007N	1	Stone	Chert – debitage
93	-	T4	4007K	many	Bone	Animal – frags
94	-	T4	4007K	many	CV	Charcoal – frags
95	-	T4	4007K	1	Lithic	Flint – debitage
96	-	T4	4007K	1	Fe	undiagnostic vitrified material - could be metalworking or other processes
97	-	T5	5018	2	Ceramic	Medium-sized crucible two joining frags. Height 42mm. Ext vitrified, int white deposits
98	-	T5	5018	many	Bone	Animal – from base of 5018
99	-	T4	4005	6	Bone	Animal – from matrix of 4005
100	-	T4	4005	1	Stone	Vitrified – from matrix of 4005
101	-	T4	4005	many	CV	Charcoal – from matrix of 4005
102	-	T4	4010	1	Fe	undiagnostic vitrified material - could be metalworking or other processes
103	-	T4	4010	many	CV	Charcoal – frags
104	-	T4	4010	many	Bone	Animal – frags and teeth

Find No.	Sample No.	Area	Context No.	No. of Pieces	Material	Description
105	-	T4	4006	1	stone	natural stone
106	-	T4	4007A	1	Ceramic	Base of crucible, int. White deposit, ext vitrified
107	-	T4	4007A	3	Metal	undiagnostic vitrified material - could be metalworking or other processes
108	-	T4	4007K	3	Metal	undiagnostic vitrified material - could be metalworking or other processes
109	-	T4	4007A	4	Fe	Frags
110	-	T4	4007A	2	Stones	Sling stones – rounded pebbles
111	-	T4	4007N	1	Ceramic	Furnace lining, int vitrification
112	-	T4	4007N	2	Stones	Sling stones – rounded pebbles
113	-	T4	4007A	1	Fe	Pin (decorated?)
114	-	T4	4007K	1	Ceramic	E-Ware: Rim of small E1c jar. RD 13cm
115	-	T4	4011	1	Fe	Spiral/curl – possible brooch piece
116	-	T2	2007	1	Organic	Wood -stick?
117	-	T2	2007	1	Stone	Vitrified – frag
118	-	T2	2007	1	Bone	Cremated – animal frag?
119	-	T2	2007	3	Organic	Wood frags – worked?
120	-	T2	2007	1	Bone	Animal tooth
121	-	T2	2007	3	Organic	Wood frags
122	-	T4	4007	1	Stone	Vitrified – sealed within 4007
123	-	T4	4007K	many	Stone	Slingshots – rounded pebbles
124	-	T4	4005	2	Bone	Animal – frags
125	-	T4	4005	3	CV	Charcoal frags
126	-	T4	4004	3	CV	Charcoal flakes
127	-	T4	4004	many	Bone	Unburnt and cremated – animal bone frags
128	-	T4	4007K	8	Metal	undiagnostic vitrified material - could be metalworking or other processes
129	-	T4	4004	1	Lithic	Possible flint – burnt
130	-	T4	4004	7	Stone	Vitrified frags
131	-	T4	4007K	1	Ceramic	Furnace lining, int vitrification
132	-	T4	4007K	3	Stone	Granite (fire-cracked) with golden mica
133	-	T4	4010	many	CV	Charcoal flakes
134	-	T4	4010	7	Bone	Cremated and non-cremated frags
135	-	T4	4010	3	Stone	Vitrified frags
136	-	T4	4002	1	Stone	Granite (fire-cracked) with golden mica
137	-	T4	4007A	3	Metal	undiagnostic vitrified material - could be metalworking or other processes
138	-	T4	4002	4	Bone	Animal
139	-	T2	4002	3	Stone	Vitrified frags
140	-	T4	4007A	1	Lithic	Flint – debitage
141	-	T4	4011	many	Bone	Unburnt and cremated – frags
142	-	T4	4010	many	Bone	Animal
143	-	T4	4011	3	Metal	undiagnostic vitrified material - could be metalworking or other processes
144	-	T4	4010	1	CV	Flake
145	-	T5	5017	many	Bone	Animal – frags
146	-	T4	4011	many	CV	Flakes
147	-	T5	5017	many	CV	Flakes
148	-	T4	4010	3	Metal	undiagnostic vitrified material - could be metalworking or other processes
149	-	T4	4011	5	Stones	Possible sling stones- rounded pebbles
150	-	T5	5022	many	Bone	Animal – frags
151	-	T2	2004	1	Stone	Vitrified? - frags
152	-	T2	2005	many	CV	Charcoal – frags
153	-	T2	2005	3	Bone	Animal- cremated frags
154	-	T2	2007	1	CV	Charcoal – frag

Find No.	Sample No.	Area	Context No.	No. of Pieces	Material	Description
155	-	T2	2005	many	Stone	Pebbles – possible slingshot
156	-	T2	2007	4	Stone	Pebbles – possible slingshot
157	-	T2	2007	1	Bone	Animal- cremated
158	-	T2	2007	1	Bone	Animal – cremated
159	-	T4	4006	1	Bone	Animal – joint frag
160	-	T4	4007A	1	Slag	Iron slag, Hearth bottom 290g
161	-	T4	4011	1	Slag	Iron slag, Hearth bottom 350g
162	-	T4	4007A	1	Ceramic	Rim of small crucible, red vitrification int and ext
163	-	T5	5005	1	Bone	Tooth – from matrix of bank edge
164	-	T4	4007K	1	Ceramic	Large crucible with vitrification over breaks
165	-	T5	5022	many	Bone	Animal – frags
166	-	T5	5022	many	CV	Charcoal – frags
167	-	T4	4011	many	CV	Charcoal – frags
168	-	T4	4011	1	Stone	Granite (fire-cracked) with golden mica
169	-	T4	4011	1	Ceramic	Rim of small crucible, ext vitrification, some int
170	-	T4	4016	3	Bone	Animal frags
171	-	T4	4016	2	Slag	undiagnostic vitrified material - could be metalworking or other processes
172	-	T4	4008	4	Bone	Animal – frags
173	-	T4	4011	1	Bone	Animal tooth
174	-	T4	4007A	1	Ceramic	Fragment of lower valve of a mould with impression of cross or grid pattern on upper surface
175	-	T4	4007A	1	Ceramic	Base of thick dog-bowl heating tray. No vitrification
176	-	T4	4011	1	Slag	undiagnostic vitrified material - could be metalworking or other processes
177	-	T2	2007	1	Organic	Wood – frag, possible broken piece from S area within stone (last day)
178	-	T4	4007N	1	Fe	undiagnostic vitrified material - could be metalworking or other processes
179	-	T4	4011	Many	Slag	undiagnostic vitrified material - could be metalworking or other processes
180	-	T4	4011	1	Lithic	Flint lithic
181	-	T4	4008	3	Bone	Animal – frags
182	-	T4	4008	5	CV	Charcoal – frags
183	-	T4	4011	1	Stone	worked stone frag
184	-	T5	5020	4	CV	Charcoal – frags
185	-	T4	4007A	1	Ceramic	Large crucible sherd, ext vitrified, int. not
186	-	T4	4011	1	Pb	Lead fragment
187	-	T4	4007K	1	Lithic	Possibly worked Flint
188	-	T4	4007	1	Lithic	Possibly worked Flint
189	-	T4	4007	1	Lithic	Possibly worked Flint
190	-	T2	2002	1	Stone	Possible worked stone – long, flat edged
191	008	T5	5014	1	ceramic	Fired clay lump
192	035	T4	4007	1	ceramic	Fragment of upper valve of a mould with edge and impression of four radiating round-sectioned channels. One positive triangular key mark. Fabric fine, cream to buff
193	045	T4	4016	1	glass	Tiny grain of red garnet, with broken surfaces, natural?
194	047	T4	4020	1	glass	Flake of colourless glass, modern?
195	027	T4	4007	1	glass	Tiny grain of red garnet, with broken surfaces, natural?
196	029	T5	5017	1	glass	Tiny cube of red-orange material, with bevelled edges and excrescences on two faces. Possibly enamel, probably natural crystal
197	029	T5	5017	1	glass	Half of an annular wound bead of opaque yellow glass. D 7mm, hole D 4.5mm, H 3mm
198	014	T5	5012	1	stone	Natural rootlet concretion
199	027	T4	4007	1	stone	vitrified stone

Find No.	Sample No.	Area	Context No.	No. of Pieces	Material	Description
200	005	T4	4002	1	ceramic?	undiagnostic vitrified material - could be metalworking or other processes
201	025	T4	4010	2	ceramic	crucible sherds
202	021	T5	5018	11	ceramic	crucible sherds
203	026	T5	5017	5	ceramic	Five fragments of a medium-sized triangular crucible with pouring lip. Vitrification inside and out. Height c 40mm T 2-4mm
204	012	T5	5017	-	Ind Waste	?hammerscale
205	046	T4	4019	-	Ind Waste	?hammerscale
206	003	T5	5003	-	Ind Waste	?hammerscale
207	027	T4	4007	-	Ind Waste	?hammerscale
208	029	T5	5017	1	Ind Waste	?hammerscale
209	001	T4	4002	2	Ind Waste	?hammerscale
210	002	T5	5002	-	Ind Waste	?hammerscale
211	042	T4	4013	-	Ind Waste	?hammerscale
212	005	T4	4002	-	Ind Waste	?hammerscale
213	035	T4	4007	-	Ind Waste	?hammerscale
214	041	T4	4007	-	Ind Waste	?hammerscale
215	024	T4	4009	-	Ind Waste	?hammerscale
216	015	T5	5018	-	Ind Waste	?hammerscale
217	045	T4	4016	2	Ind Waste	?hammerscale
218	026	T5	5017	-	Ind Waste	?hammerscale
219	044	T5	5005	-	Ind Waste	?hammerscale
220	034	T4	4013	-	Ind Waste	?hammerscale
221	021	T5	5018	1	Ind Waste	?slag
222	044	T5	5005	-	Ind Waste	?slag
223	049	T5	5008	3	Ind Waste	?slag
224	008	T5	5014	-	Ind Waste	?slag
225	007	T5	5007	-	Ind Waste	?slag
226	016	T5	5017	-	Ind Waste	?slag
227	039	T4	4004	-	Ind Waste	?slag
228	014	T5	5012	-	Ind Waste	?slag
229	001	T4	4002	-	Ind Waste	?slag
230	047	T4	4020	1	Ind Waste	?slag
231	029	T5	5017	-	Ind Waste	?slag
232	041	T4	4007	-	Ind Waste	?slag
233	037	T4	4011	-	Ind Waste	?slag
234	035	T4	4007	-	Ind Waste	?slag
235	025	T4	4010	-	Ind Waste	?slag
236	024	T4	4009	-	Ind Waste	?slag
237	005	T4	4002	-	Ind Waste	?slag
238	045	T4	4016	-	Ind Waste	?slag
239	042	T4	4013	-	Ind Waste	?slag
240	027	T4	4007	-	Ind Waste	?slag
241	017	T5	5011	-	Ind Waste	?slag
242	002	T5	5002	2	Lithic	flint debitage
243	002	T5	5002	-	Bone	Animal bone fragments
244	003	T5	5003	-	Bone	Fragments of burnt/unburnt animal bone
245	037	T4	4011	-	Bone	Animal bone fragments
246	039	T4	4004	-	Bone	Animal bone fragments
247	029	T5	5017	-	Bone	Animal bone fragments
248	005	T4	4002	-	Bone	Fragments of burnt/unburnt animal bone
249	025	T4	4010	-	Bone	Fragments of burnt/unburnt animal bone
250	040	T4	4008	-	Bone	Animal bone fragments
251	008	T5	5014	-	Bone	Animal bone fragments

Find No.	Sample No.	Area	Context No.	No. of Pieces	Material	Description
252	034	T4	4013	-	Bone	Fragments of burnt/unburnt animal bone
253	041	T4	4007	-	Bone	Animal bone fragments
254	021	T5	5018	-	Bone	Fragments of burnt/unburnt animal bone
255	017	T5	5011	-	Bone	Animal bone fragments
256	044	T5	5005	-	Bone	Fragments of burnt/unburnt animal bone
257	032	T4	4014	-	Bone	Fragments of burnt/unburnt animal bone
258	024	T4	4009	-	Bone	Fragments of burnt/unburnt animal bone
259	045	T4	4016	-	Bone	Animal bone fragments
260	047	T4	4020	-	Bone	Animal bone fragments
261	027	T4	4007	-	Bone	Fragments of burnt/unburnt animal bone
262	014	T5	5012	-	Bone	Animal bone fragments
263	006	T5	5010	-	Bone	Fragments of burnt animal bone
264	007	T5	5007	-	Bone	Animal bone fragments
265	046	T4	4019	-	Bone	Fragments of burnt/unburnt animal bone
266	012	T5	5017	-	Bone	Fragments of burnt/unburnt animal bone
267	001	T4	4002	-	Bone	Fragments of burnt/unburnt animal bone
268	026	T5	5017	-	Bone	Fragments of burnt/unburnt animal bone
269	035	T4	4007	-	Bone	Animal bone fragments
270	042	T4	4013	-	Bone	Fragments of burnt/unburnt animal bone
271	043	T5	5022	-	Bone	Fragments of cremated animal bone
272	033	T4	4012	-	Bone	Animal bone fragments
273	038	T4	4014	-	Bone	Fragments of burnt animal bone
274	026	T5	5017	-	Ind Waste	?slag
275	036	T2	2007	-	Bone	Animal bone fragments
276	032	T4	4014	-	Ind Waste	?slag
277	16	T5	5017	-	Bone	Animal bone fragments
278	-	T4	4007K	1	Ceramic	Crucible stand? Section of cylindrical ceramic with vitrification on all surfaces
279	035	T4	4007	1	Ceramic	Fragment of lower valve of a mould with edge and impression of two rectangular-sectioned channels 3mm wide. One negative keying mark. Fabric cream to grey
280	-	T4	4007K	1	CV	Soot from under the rim of the exterior of E Ware Pottery sherd SF114

Appendix E: Bulk Samples

Sample No.	Area	Context No.	Size	Reason for Sampling				Application/Comments
				Pot	Lithics	Bone	Botanics	
1	T4	4002	L	Y	Y	Y	Y	T4 Backfill – control – initial abortive trench
2	T5	5002	L		Y	Y		T5 – 5002 – control
3	T5	5003	M					T5 – 5003 – control
4	T5	5009	M		Y	Y	Y	T5 – deposit below 5003 – in eastern end
5	T4	4002	L	Y	Y	Y	Y	T4 backfill – control
6	T5	5010	M			Y	Y	T5 – deposit below 5002
7	T5	5007	M			Y		T5 – Rubble core of W rampart
8	T5	5014	L	Y	Y	Y	Y	T5 deposit – midden/occupation
9	T2	2003	L	Y	Y	Y	Y	T2 soil/mud
10	T2	2003	L	Y	Y	Y	Y	Mud from bottom of depression
11	T2	2005	L	Y	Y	Y	Y	T2 – silt beneath 2004
12	T5	5017	L	Y	Y	Y	Y	Deposit of dark organic underneath 5016 and overlaying bedrock
13	T2	2005	M	Y	Y	Y	Y	Silt beneath 2004
14	T5	5012	M				Y	Sealed beneath 5010
15	T5	5018	M				Y	T5 – lens of CV in stones of 5018
16	T5	5017	L			Y	Y	T5 – sealed occupation layer below 5016
17	T5	5011	M			Y	Y	(CV) – T5 – matrix of 5011

Sample No.	Area	Context No.	Size	Reason for Sampling				Application/Comments
				Pot	Lithics	Bone	Botanics	
18	T2	2005	L	Y	Y	Y	Y	Sample from soil next to stones – south of well
19	T2	2005	L	Y	Y	Y	Y	Sample from section of well – centre area
20	T2	2005	L	Y	Y	Y	Y	Sample approx 0.2m from sample019 – taken from centre
21	T5	5018	M			Y		Cremated/unburnt bone – approx 0.20m below upper stones within matrix
22	T2	2007	L				Y	Approx 0.5m from straight cut of bedrock of well
23	T2	2007	L				Y	Next to sf 73 – SE of well – 0.5m from 2006
24	T4	4009	L	Y	Y	Y	Y	Exterior wall collapse
25	T4	4010	L	Y	Y	Y	Y	Lower exterior wall collapse (matrix)
26	T5	5017	L	Y	Y	Y	Y	Bone and crucible frags from sf096 from interface with 5018
27	T4	4007	L	Y	Y	Y	Y	Dark organic interior fill – possibly destruction/occupation – upper sample
28	T5	5017					Y	(CV) – Possible post base/hole below 5005
29	T5	5017				Y	Y	(CV/burnt bone) – Base of 5017 at interface with natural 5008
30	T2	2004	L		Y		Y	Possible backfill after (2006) stones were lifted, taken from SE side
31	T2	2007	L				Y	(Possible nutshell/wood) – Sample taken in area around sf116 and sf117
32	T4	4014	L	Y	Y	Y	Y	(CV) – Charcoal concentrated deposit – possible timber
33	T4	4012	M	Y	Y	Y	Y	Charcoal concentrated deposit – possible post hole
34	T4	4013	M	Y	Y	Y	Y	(CV) – Charcoal concentrated deposit – possible possible post-hole
36	T2	2007	L			Y	Y	(Possible wood/nutshells) – Sample taken from between sf 72, 71, 117 and 119
37	T4	4011	L	Y	Y	Y	Y	(CV) – Mid brown silt underlying slabs 4005
38	T4	4014	M	Y	Y	Y	Y	(CV) – further charcoal deposit – same as sample 032
39	T4	4004	L	Y	Y	Y	Y	(CV) – matrix of stones 4004
40	T4	4008	L	Y	Y	Y	Y	(CV) – Mid brown silt deposit S of flat slabs
41	T4	4007	L	Y	Y	Y	Y	(CV) – interior dark organic deposit – lower sample – same as samples 27/35
42	T4	4013	L	Y	Y	Y	Y	(CV) – Fill of possible post-hole/pit feature – same as
43	T5	5022	M				Y	(CV) – Fill of post-hole 5021
44	T5	5005	L			Y	Y	(CV) – Base of rampart core at interface with 5021/5022
45	T4	4016	L	Y	Y	Y	Y	(CV) – Lower dark deposit below collapse 4018
46	T4	4019	L	Y	Y	Y	Y	(CV) – T4 natural subsoil – below 4016
47	T4	4020	L	Y	Y	Y	Y	(CV) – mid brown silt deposit – W of trench
48	T2	2007	L			Y	Y	(Wood/nutshell) – Sample taken from SW corner after lifting stone from section
49	T5	5008	L				Y	Control sample – natural subsoil
50	T6	6002/6004	monolith					Soil micro-morphology sample
51	T4	4007/4003	kubiena					Soil micro-morphology sample
52	T5	5017	kubiena					Soil micro-morphology sample

Appendix F: Botanic Retent Samples

Site	Sample no.	Area	Context No.	No. of Pieces	Material	Type	Description	Notes
3309	001	T4	4002	-	Botanics	carb.veg.	frags.	0.5g (*p/s)
3309	001	T4	4002	-	Botanics	nutshell	frags.	0.1g
3309	005	T4	4002	-	Botanics	carb.veg.	frags	1.7g (*p/s)
3309	005	T4	4002	1	Botanics	seed	seed	<0.1g
3309	005	T4	4002	3	Botanics	nutshell	frags	0.1g
3309	039	T4	4004	-	Botanics	carb.veg.	frags	1.8g
3309	027	T4	4007	-	Botanics	carb.veg.	frags	0.7g
3309	027	T4	4007	-	Botanics	nutshell	frags	0.1g
3309	035	T4	4007	-	Botanics	carb.veg.	frags	3.8g
3309	035	T4	4007	-	Botanics	seed	seed	<0.1g
3309	035	T4	4007	2	Botanics	nutshell	frags	0.1g
3309	041	T4	4007	-	Botanics	carb.veg.	frags	-
3309	041	T4	4007	-	Botanics	seed	seed	<0.1g
3309	041	T4	4007	-	Botanics	nutshell	frags	<0.1g
3309	040	T4	4008	-	Botanics	carb.veg.	frags	1.9g
3309	040	T4	4008	-	Botanics	seed	seed	<0.1g
3309	024	T4	4009	-	Botanics	carb.veg.	frags	2.6g
3309	024	T4	4009	-	Botanics	nutshell	small frag	0.1g
3309	025	T4	4010	-	Botanics	carb.veg.	frags	5.2g
3309	025	T4	4010	-	Botanics	nutshell	frag	<0.1g
3309	037	T4	4011	-	Botanics	carb.veg.	frags	11.2g
3309	037	T4	4011	-	Botanics	seed	seed	<0.1g
3309	037	T4	4011	-	Botanics	nutshell	frags	0.2g
3309	033	T4	4012	-	Botanics	carb.veg.	small frags	0.6g
3309	034	T4	4013	-	Botanics	carb.veg.	frags	6.7g
3309	034	T4	4013	-	Botanics	nutshell	frags	<0.1g
3309	038	T4	4014	-	Botanics	carb.veg.	frags	4.6g
3309	042	T4	4013	-	Botanics	carb.veg.	frags	8.3g (*p/s)
3309	042	T4	4013	-	Botanics	seed	seed	<0.1g
3309	042	T4	4013	-	Botanics	nutshell	burnt frags	0.1g
3309	032	T4	4014	-	Botanics	carb.veg.	frags	5.3g (*p/s)
3309	032	T4	4014	-	Botanics	nutshell	frags	0.1g
3309	045	T4	4016	-	Botanics	carb.veg.	frags	2.2g (*p/s)
3309	045	T4	4016	2	Botanics	seed	seeds	<0.1g
3309	045	T4	4016	2	Botanics	nutshell	frags	<0.1g
3309	046	T4	4019	-	Botanics	carb.veg.	frags	0.8g
3309	046	T4	4019	-	Botanics	nutshell	frag	<0.1g
3309	047	T4	4020	-	Botanics	carb.veg.	frags	1g
3309	002	T5	5002	-	Botanics	carb.veg.	frags	<0.1g
3309	003	T5	5003	-	Botanics	carb.veg.	frag	0.5g
3309	044	T5	5005	-	Botanics	carb.veg.	frags	2g
3309	044	T5	5005	-	Botanics	nutshell	frags	<0.1g
3309	007	T5	5007	-	Botanics	carb.veg.	frag	0.7g
3309	049	T5	5008	-	Botanics	carb.veg.	frags	0.2g
3309	004	T5	5009	-	Botanics	carb.veg.	frags	0.1g
3309	004	T5	5009	1	Botanics	seed	frag	<0.1g
3309	006	T5	5010	-	Botanics	carb.veg.	frags	0.2g
3309	017	T5	5011	-	Botanics	carb.veg.	frags	1.4g
3309	014	T5	5012	-	Botanics	carb.veg.	frag	11g
3309	008	T5	5014	-	Botanics	carb.veg.	frags	3.9g
3309	012	T5	5017	-	Botanics	carb.veg.	frags	5.2g (*p/s)
3309	016	T5	5017	-	Botanics	carb.veg.	frag	3.8g
3309	026	T5	5017	-	Botanics	carb.veg.	frags	1.3g

Site	Sample no.	Area	Context No.	No. of Pieces	Material	Type	Description	Notes
3309	026	T5	5017	-	Botanics	nutshell	frags	0.1g
3309	028	T5	5017	-	Botanics	carb.veg.	frag	2.7g
3309	029	T5	5017	-	Botanics	carb.veg.	frags	3g
3309	029	T5	5017	2	Botanics	nutshell	frags	<0.1g
3309	015	T5	5018	-	Botanics	carb.veg.	frag	1g
3309	021	T5	5018	-	Botanics	carb.veg.	frags	1g
3309	021	T5	5018	-	Botanics	nutshell	frags	0.1g
3309	043	T5	5022	-	Botanics	carb.veg.	frag	0.3g
3309	043	T5	5022	-	Botanics	nutshell	frags	0.1g

Appendix G: Drawings

Drawing No.	Area	Sheet No.	Subject	Scale
1	T5	1	Mid-excavation plan of Trench 5	1:20
2	T5	2	Mid-excavation plan of sondage through Trench 5	1:20
3	T4	3	Mid-excavation plan of Trench 4	1:20
4	T4	4	Mid-excavation plan of Trench 4	1:20
5	T5	5	Mid-excavation plan of sondage through Trench 5	1:20
6	T5	6	Post-excavation plan of sondage through Trench 5	1:20
7	T2	7	Mid-excavation plan of Trench 2	1:20
8	T5	8	Plan of post-hole 5021/5022	1:10
9	T5	9	Section of post-hole 5021/5022	1:10
10	T2	10	South-east facing section of Trench 2	1:10
11	T2	11	Post-excavation plan of Trench 2	1:20
12	T4	12	Post-excavation plan of Trench 4	1:20
13	T6	13	West facing section of Trench 6	1:20
14	T6	13	Post-excavation plan of Trench 6	1:20
15	T5	14	South facing section of sondage through Trench 5	1:20
16	T4	15	North facing section of Trench 4	1:10

Appendix H: Photographs

Digital

Frame	Area	Context No.	Subject	Taken From
1	Tr 4	-	Pre-excavation shot	NW
2	Tr 4	-	Pre-excavation shot	SW
3		-	Film 1 - I.D. shot	-
4	Tr 5	-	Pre-excavation shot	SE
5	Tr 5	-	Pre-excavation shot	NE
6	Pict Carving	-	General shot of Pictish carvings	NE
7	Pict Carving	-	Pictish carvings showing the round horned head	NE
8	-	-	General working shot showing the dry sieving	S
9	Tr 5	5002/5003	Post-deturfing	E
10	Tr 5	5002/5003	Post-deturfing	NW
11	Tr 4	4001/4002	Mid-excavation of de-turfing	NW
12	Tr4	4001/4002	Mid-excavation of de-turfing	SW
13	Tr 5	5004	Detail of possible beam slot	SW
14	Tr 5	5004	Detail of possible beam slot	NE
15	Tr 5	5002/5005/ 5007	Mid-excavation shot of the west end	W
16	Tr 5	-	General working shot	W
17	Tr 5	5011	Close up of worked stone with chisel marks	SE
18	Tr 5	5011	Close up of worked stone with chisel marks	SE

Frame	Area	Context No.	Subject	Taken From
19	Tr 5	5008	Mid-excavation shot showing bedrock, eastern end	NE
20	Tr 5	5008	Mid-excavation shot showing bedrock, eastern end	NE
21	Tr 5	-	Mid-excavation shot, eastern end	NE
22	Tr 5	-	Mid-excavation shot, central area	NE
23	Tr 5	5011	Shot of worked, 'cup-marked' stone SF 029 in situ	SE
24	Tr 5	5011	Shot of worked, 'cup-marked' stone SF 029 in situ	SE
25	Tr 5	-	Close up of chisel marked stone	NE
26	Tr 4	4002	General shot of stone wall collapse	W
27	Tr 4	4002	General shot of stone wall collapse	NW
28	Tr 4	4002	Detail of SF 016	SW
29	Tr 2	-	Pre-excavation shot	SE
30	Tr 2	-	Pre-excavation shot	NE
31	Tr 2	-	General working shot of Margaret and Andrew	E
32	Tr 5	5007	Mid-excavation shot of collapsed rubble core	W
33	Tr 5	5007/5011	Mid-excavation shot of collapsed rubble core and alignment of inner revetment collapse	S
34	Tr 5	5014	Detail of SF 038	E
35	-	-	Film 2 I.D. Shot	-
36	Tr 4	4002/4003	Detail of void in rampart stones	NE
37	Tr 4	4002/4003	Detail of void in rampart stones	N
38	Tr 4	4002	Detail of vitrified stone in situ and possible post-hole	E
39	Tr 4	4002	Detail of vitrified stone in situ and possible post-hole	S
40	Tr 4	4002	Detail of SF's 16, 23,24	N
41	Tr 4	4002	Section of rampart stones and collapse	N
42	Tr 4	4002	Detail of rampart collapse over large wall stones	N
43	Tr 4	4002	General shot showing rampart and flat stones	W
44	Tr 4	4002	General shot	SW
45	Tr 4	4002	General shot	NW
46	Tr 2	-	General working shot	SE
47	Tr 2	-	Initial shot after vegetation removal and prior to stone removal	NW
48	Tr 5	5002/5005	South facing section of trench	S
49	Tr 5	5017	Pre-excavation shot of occupation deposit	E
50	Tr 2	-	General working shot	W
51	Tr 2	-	General working shot	W
52	Tr 4	-	General working shot of level taking	W
53	Tr 4	-	General working shot of level taking	N
54	Tr 4	-	General working shot of level taking	W
55	Tr 2	-	General working shot of pumping water	W
56	Tr 5	5012	Pre-excavation shot	W
57	Tr 4	4004	Working shot of archaeomagnetic sampling	N
58	Tr 4	4004	Working shot of archaeomagnetic sampling	N
59	Tr 5	5010	Archaeomagnetic samples 6 & 11 from rampart	S
60	Tr 5	5010	Archaeomagnetic samples 6 & 11 from rampart	S
61	Tr 2	-	South-east facing section of well	SE
62	Tr 2	-	South-east facing section of well	SE
63	Tr 2	2007	Detail of SF 054 in south facing section	S
64	-	-	General shot of group next to Pictish carvings	-
65	-	-	General shot of group next to Pictish carvings	-
66	Tr 2	-	General working shot, mid-excavation	N
67	Tr 2	-	General working shot, mid-excavation	N
68	Tr 2	-	General working shot, mid-excavation	E
69	Tr 2	-	Mid-excavation shot of well	E
70	Tr 2	-	Mid-excavation shot of well	E
71	Tr 2	-	Mid-excavation shot of well	E
72	Tr 2	-	Mid-excavation shot of well	E
73	Tr 2	-	Mid-excavation shot of well	SE

Frame	Area	Context No.	Subject	Taken From
74	Tr 2	-	Mid-excavation shot of well	SW
75	Tr 2	-	Mid-excavation shot of well	NW
76	Tr 2	-	Mid-excavation shot of well	NW
77	-	-	Film 3 I.D. Shot	-
78	Tr 4	4006/4004	Section of wall showing collapse	N
79	Tr 4	4007/4005	Detail of possible destruction layer and flat slabs	NE
80	Tr 4	4004/4005/ 4006/4007	General shot of trench	NW
81	Tr 4	4006/4010	Detail of exterior wall collapse	N
82	Tr 4	4010/4004	Detail of exterior collapsed stones	E
83	Tr 4	4010/4004	General shot of wall and exterior collapse	S
84	Tr 4	4008	Detail of occupation deposit	S
85	Tr 6	-	Mid-excavation shot of trench	S
86	Tr 6	-	Mid-excavation shot of trench	N
87	Tr 5	5007/5020/ 5011/5018	Post-excavation of sondage	SW
88	Tr 5	5007/5020/ 5011/5018	Post-excavation of sondage	E
89	Tr 5	5007/5020/ 5011/5018	Post-excavation of sondage	NW
90	Tr 5	5021	Post-excavation of possible quarry scoop or post-hole	N
91	Tr 5	5008	Post-excavation of rock cut quarry	W
92	Tr 5	5017	Close up of possible post-hole	W
93	-	-	Film 4 I.D. Shot	
94	Tr 5	5017	Detail of possible post-hole	W
95	Tr 4	4010	Detail of possible burnt timber	SE
96	Tr 4	4007	Detail showing interior rubble	NE
97	Tr 4	4007	Detail showing interior rubble	NW
98	Tr 4	4010	Section of exterior wall collapse showing possible timber	S
99	Tr 4	4011	General shot of feature	N
100	Tr 4	4011	Detail of charcoal concentrations	E
101	Tr 4	4011/4012/ 4013	Detail of possible post holes	E
102	Tr 4	4005/4007	Detail showing rubble and bedrock	NE
103	Tr 4	4005/4007	Detail showing rubble and bedrock	NE
104	Tr 5	5005/5021/ 5022	Mid-excavation shot of rampart core base	W
105	Tr 4	4010/4014	Detail of charcoal concentration	S
106	Tr 4	4011/4005	Detail of interior collapse overlying charcoal concentration	W
107	Tr 5	5021/5022	Pre-excavation shot of post hole	W
108	Tr 4	4004/4015	Detail of possible post hole within rampart	E
109	Tr 4	4004/4015	Detail of possible post hole within rampart	E
110	Tr 2	-	Post-excavation shot of well	E
112	Tr 2	-	Detail of well showing base	SE
113	Hut Platform	-	General shot of natural or man-made cup marks on berock outcropping east end of platform	W
114	Hut Platform	-	Detail showing natural or man-made cup marks on berock outcropping south end	W
115	Hut Platform	-	Detail showing natural or man-made cup marks on berock outcropping north end	W
116	Tr 4	4010	Detail of exterior wall collapse slabs	S
117	Tr 4	4007	Detail of occupation layer over interior collapse stones	N
118	Tr 4	4011	Detail of SF 161 in situ	NE
119	Tr 4	4007	Detail of SF 162 against wall rubble	NW
120	Tr 4	4011/4012/ 4013	Pre-Excavation of possible post holes	N
121	-	-	Film 5 I.D. Shot	-

Frame	Area	Context No.	Subject	Taken From
122	Tr 4	4013	Section of possible post hole or pit	N
123	Tr 4	4011	Detail of SF 178 within occupation material	SW
124	Tr 5	5021	Post-excavation of post hole	W
125	Tr 5	5005/5021	Showing post hole in section of bank core	W
126	Tr 4	4017	Detail of possible post hole	NW
127	Tr 4	4011/4020	Section of slot	N
128	Tr 4	4008/4003/ 4007	North facing section of trench from interior side of vitrified rampart	N
129	Tr 4	4004/4009/ 4010	North facing section of trench showing vitrified rampart exterior	N
130	Tr 4	4004/4017/ 4018	General shot of trench	S
131	Tr 4	4004/4010/ 4018	General shot of trench	N
132	Tr 5	5001/5008	Section through trench	S
133	Tr 5	5001/5008	Section through trench	SE
134	Tr 5	-	General shot of trench	SW
135	Tr 2	2007	Detail of SF 71 in situ within well	SE
136	Tr 2	2007	General shot of well showing SF 71	SE
137	Tr 2	2007	General working shot showing the base of the well	E
138	Tr 2	2007	General working shot in the well	E
139	Tr 2	2007	Detail of SF 177 in situ	E
140	Tr 6	6001/6002/ 6003	West facing section of trench	W
141	Tr 6	6001/6002/ 6003	General shot of trench	NW
142	-	-	General working shot of site showing guided tour	-
143	-	-	Film 6 I.D. Shot	-
144	Tr 4	-	General shot post-backfilling	W
145	Tr 6	-	General shot post-backfilling	W
146	Tr 5	-	General shot post-backfilling	S
147	Tr 2	-	General shot post-backfilling	NW
148	-	-	Film 6 I.D. Shot	-
149	Tr 4	-	General shot post-backfilling	W

Black & White

Frame	Area	Context No.	Subject	Taken From
1	Tr 4	-	Pre-excavation shot	NW
2	Tr 4	-	Pre-excavation shot	SW
3	-	-	Film 1 I.D. shot	-
4	Tr 5	-	Pre-excavation shot	SE
5	Tr 5	-	Pre-excavation shot	NE
6	Pict Carving	-	General shot of Pictish carvings	NE
7	Pict Carving	-	Pictish carvings showing the round horned head	NE
8	-	-	General working shot showing the dry sieving	S
9	Tr 5	5002/5003	Post-deturfing	E
10	Tr 5	5002/5003	Post-deturfing	NW
11	Tr 4	4001/4002	Mid-excavation of de-turfing	NW
12	Tr4	4001/4002	Mid-excavation of de-turfing	SW
13	Tr 5	5004`	Detail of possible beam slot	SW
14	Tr 5	5004	Detail of possible beam slot	NE
15	Tr 5	5002/5005/ 5007	Mid-excavation shot of the west end	W
16	Tr 5	-	General working shot	W

Frame	Area	Context No.	Subject	Taken From
17	Tr 5	5011	Close up of worked stone with chisel marks	SE
18	Tr 5	5011	Close up of worked stone with chisel marks	SE
19	Tr 5	5008	Mid-excavation shot showing bedrock, eastern end	NE
20	Tr 5	5008	Mid-excavation shot showing bedrock, eastern end	NE
21	Tr 5	-	Mid-excavation shot, eastern end	NE
22	Tr 5	-	Mid-excavation shot, central area	NE
23	Tr 5	5011	Shot of worked, 'cup-marked' stone SF 029 in situ	SE
24	Tr 5	5011	Shot of worked, 'cup-marked' stone SF 029 in situ	SE
25	Tr 5	-	Close up of chisel marked stone	NE
26	Tr 4	4002	General shot of stone wall collapse	W
27	Tr 4	4002	General shot of stone wall collapse	NW
28	Tr 4	4002	Detail of SF 016	SW
29	Tr 2	-	Pre-excavation shot	SE
30	Tr 2	-	Pre-excavation shot	NE
31	Tr 2	-	General working shot of Margaret and Andrew	E
32	Tr 5	5007	Mid-excavation shot of collapsed rubble core	W
33	Tr 5	5007/5011	Mid-excavation shot of collapsed rubble core and alignment of inner revetment collapse	S
34	Tr 5	5014	Detail of SF 038	E
1	-	-	Film 2 I.D. Shot	-
2	Tr 4	4002/4003	Detail of void in rampart stones	NE
3	Tr 4	4002/4003	Detail of void in rampart stones	N
4	Tr 4	4002	Detail of vitrified stone in situ and possible post-hole	E
5	Tr 4	4002	Detail of vitrified stone in situ and possible post-hole	S
6	Tr 4	4002	Detail of SF's 16, 23,24	N
7	Tr 4	4002	Section of rampart stones and collapse	N
8	Tr 4	4002	Detail of rampart collapse over large wall stones	N
9	Tr 4	4002	General shot showing rampart and flat stones	W
10	Tr 4	4002	General shot	SW
11	Tr 4	4002	General shot	NW
12	Tr 2	-	General working shot	SE
13	Tr 2	-	Initial shot after vegetation removal and prior to stone removal	NW
14	Tr 5	5002/5005	South facing section of trench	S
15	Tr 5	5016/5017	Pre-excavation shot of occupation deposit	E
16	Tr 2	-	General working shot	W
17	Tr 2	-	General working shot	W
18	Tr 4	-	General working shot of level taking	W
19	Tr 4	-	General working shot of level taking	N
20	Tr 4	-	General working shot of level taking	W
21	Tr 2	-	General working shot of pumping water	W
22	Tr 5	5012	Pre-excavation shot	W
23	Tr 4	4004	Working shot of archaeomagnetic sampling	N
24	Tr 4	4004	Working shot of archaeomagnetic sampling	N
25	Tr 5	5010	Archaeomagnetic samples 6 & 11 from rampart	S
26	Tr 5	5010	Archaeomagnetic samples 6 & 11 from rampart	S
27	Tr 2	-	South-east facing section of well	SE
28	Tr 2	-	South-east facing section of well	SE
29	Tr 2	2007	Detail of SF 054 in south facing section	S
30	-	-	General shot of group next to Pictish carvings	-
31	-	-	General shot of group next to Pictish carvings	-
32	Tr 2	-	General working shot, mid-excavation	N
33	Tr 2	-	General working shot, mid-excavation	N
34	Tr 2	-	General working shot, mid-excavation	E
35	Tr 2	-	Mid-excavation shot of well	E
1	Tr 2	-	Mid-excavation shot of well	SE

Frame	Area	Context No.	Subject	Taken From
2	Tr 2	-	Mid-excavation shot of well	SW
3	Tr 2	-	Mid-excavation shot of well	NW
4	Tr 2	-	Mid-excavation shot of well	NW
5	-	-	Film 3 I.D. Shot	-
6	Tr 4	4006/4004	Section of wall showing collapse	N
7	Tr 4	4007/4005	Detail of possible destruction layer and flat slabs	NE
8	Tr 4	4004/4005/ 4006/4007	General shot of trench	NW
9	Tr 4	4006/4010	Detail of exterior wall collapse	N
10	Tr 4	4010/4004	Detail of exterior collapsed stones	E
11	Tr 4	4010/4004	General shot of wall and exterior collapse	S
12	Tr 4	4008	Detail of occupation deposit	S
13	Tr 6	-	Mid-excavation shot of trench	S
14	Tr 6	-	Mid-excavation shot of trench	N
15	Tr 5	5007/5020/ 5011/5018	Post-excavation of sondage	SW
16	Tr 5	5007/5020/ 5011/5018	Post-excavation of sondage	E
17	Tr 5	5007/5020/ 5011/5018	Post-excavation of sondage	NW
18	Tr 5	5021	Post-excavation of possible quarry scoop or post-hole	N
19	Tr 5	5008	Post-excavation of rock cut quarry	W
20	Tr 5	5017	Close up of possible post-hole	W
1	-	-	Film 4 I.D. Shot	
2	Tr 4	4010	Detail of possible burnt timber	SE
3	Tr 4	4007	Detail showing interior rubble	NE
4	Tr 4	4007	Detail showing interior rubble	NW
5	Tr 4	4010	Section of exterior wall collapse showing possible timber	S
6	Tr 4	4011	General shot of feature	N
7	Tr 4	4011	Detail of charcoal concentrations	E
8	Tr 4	4011/4012/ 4013	Detail of possible post holes	E
9	Tr 4	4005/4007	Detail showing rubble and bedrock	NE
10	Tr 4	4005/4007	Detail showing rubble and bedrock	NE
11	Tr 5	5005/5021/ 5022	Mid-excavation shot of rampart core base	W
12	Tr 4	4010/4014	Detail of charcoal concentration	S
13	Tr 4	4011/4005	Detail of interior collapse overlying charcoal concentration	W
14	Tr 5	5021/5022	Pre-excavation shot of post hole	W
15	Tr 4	4004/4015	Detail of possible post hole within rampart	E
16	Tr 4	4004/4015	Detail of possible post hole within rampart	E
17	Tr 2	-	Post-excavation shot of well	E
18	Tr 2	-	Detail of well showing base	SE
19	Hut Platform	-	General shot of natural or man-made cup marks on berock outcropping east end of platform	W
20	Hut Platform	-	Detail showing natural or man-made cup marks on berock outcropping south end	W
21	Hut Platform	-	Detail showing natural or man-made cup marks on berock outcropping north end	W
22	Tr 4	4010	Detail of exterior wall collapse slabs	S
23	Tr 4	4007	Detail of occupation layer over interior collapse stones	N
24	Tr 4	4011	Detail of SF 161 in situ	NE
25	Tr 4	4007	Detail of SF 162 against wall rubble	NW
1	Tr 4	4011/4012/ 4013	Pre-Excavation of possible post holes	N
2	-	-	Film 5 I.D. Shot	-
3	Tr 4	4013	Section of possible post hole or pit	N

Frame	Area	Context No.	Subject	Taken From
4	Tr 4	4011	Detail of SF 178 within occupation material	SW
5	Tr 5	5021	Post-excavation of post hole	W
6	Tr 5	5005/5021	Showing post hole in section of bank core	W
7	Tr 4	4017	Detail of possible post hole	NW
8	Tr 4	4011/4020	Section of slot	N
9	Tr 4	4008/4003/ 4007	North facing section of trench from interior side of vitrified rampart	N
10	Tr 4	4004/4009/ 4010	North facing section of trench showing vitrified rampart exterior	N
11	Tr 4	4004/4017/ 4018	General shot of trench	S
12	Tr 4	4004/4010/ 4018	General shot of trench	N
13	Tr 5	5001/5008	Section through trench	S
14	Tr 5	5001/5008	Section through trench	SE
15	Tr 5	-	General shot of trench	SW
16	Tr 2	2007	General working shot showing the base of the well	E
17	Tr 2	2007	General working shot in the well	E
18	Tr 2	2007	Detail of SF 177 in situ	E
19	Tr 6	6001/6002/ 6003	West facing section of trench	W
20	Tr 6	6001/6002/ 6003	General shot of trench	NW
21	-	-	General working shot of site showing guided tour	-
1	-	-	Film 6 I.D. Shot	-
2	Tr 4	-	General shot post-backfilling	W
3	Tr 6	-	General shot post-backfilling	W
4	Tr 5	-	General shot post-backfilling	S
5	Tr 2	-	General shot post-backfilling	NW

Appendix I: Discovery and Excavation in Scotland Report

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	Dumfries & Galloway
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	The Galloway Picts Project: Excavation and Survey of Trusty's Hill
PROJECT CODE:	GUARD 3309
PARISH:	Anwoth
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR(S):	Ronan Toolis & Christopher Bowles
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	Dumfriesshire & Galloway Natural History & Antiquarian Society
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Excavation and Survey
NMRS NO(S):	NX55NE 2; NX55NE 2.2
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	Hill Fort, Pictish Symbol Rock Carvings
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	E-Ware Sherd, Samian Sherd, Copper Alloy Disc Brooch, Iron Socketed Tool, Iron Pins, Clay Mould Fragments, Crucible Fragments, Glass Bead, Animal Bones, Waterlogged Wood, Worked Stone, Lithics, Palaeo-environmental Remains
NGR (2 letters, 6 figures)	NX 5889 5601
START DATE (this season)	12th April 2012
END DATE (this season)	15th June 2012
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. *DES* ref.)	Thomas, C 1961 'Excavations at Trusty's Hill, Anwoth, Kirkcudbrightshire, 1960', in *Trans Dumfriesshire Galloway Natur Hist Antiq Soc* 38, 58-70.
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	As part of the 150th anniversary of the founding of the Dumfriesshire and Galloway Natural History and Antiquarian Society, the Society launched a programme of excavation and survey of Trusty's Hill Fort in 2012 in order to recover, for modern analysis, the environmental and dating evidence not recovered during the only previous excavation of Trusty's Hill, undertaken by Charles Thomas in 1960. The purpose of the project was to enhance understanding of the archaeological context of the inscribed stone at Trusty's Hill and the significance of this archaeological site within the context of Early Medieval Scotland. The archaeological fieldwork first comprised a topographic GPS survey by RCAHMS to establish a modern plan and 3D model of the entirety of Trusty's Hill. The re-excavation of previous excavation trenches and limited sample excavation was then undertaken by 65 volunteers in collaboration with GUARD Archaeology Ltd, in order to recover and record environmental and artefactual evidence from secure archaeological contexts. A detailed laser scan survey of the Pictish inscribed stone was then undertaken by the Centre for Digital Documentation and Visualisation LLP. The topographic survey updates the measured sketch plan that Thomas produced during the previous excavation, providing a modern accurate plan of the site that demonstrates that Trusty's Hill comprises a fortified citadel around the summit of a craggy hill with a number of lesser enclosures looping out from the summit along lower lying terraces and crags of the hill. It therefore recognisably conforms to the definition of a nucleated fort. Four of Charles Thomas' seven trenches were re-excavated. Trench 2 revealed a deep rock-cut basin on one side of the entrance to the hillfort, opposite the Pictish Inscribed Stone. This feature contained waterlogged deposits from which wood and other organic material was recovered for archaeobotanical analysis. Trench 4, on the east side of the interior summit of the site, encountered part of the vitrified rampart and associated 'dark soil' occupation deposits across an area of the interior. Excavation of these deposits recovered numerous animal bones, charcoal, worked stones and lithics, metalwork, metalworking debris and a rim sherd of 6th/7th century AD E-Ware. Trench 5 on the west side of the interior summit of Trusty's Hill, also encountered part of the vitrified rampart along with associated occupation deposits also containing numerous animal bones, charcoal, worked stone and lithics, metalwork, metalworking debris, an Iron Age glass bead fragment and a rim sherd of 1st/2nd century AD Samian Ware. Trench 6 revealed the sterile fill of the rock-cut ditch on the north side of the site. Radiocarbon dates taken from a variety of contexts across Trenches 2, 4 and 5 appear to demonstrate residual Iron Age occupation of the hill c. 400 BC followed by a hiatus before the site was re-occupied perhaps starting in the fifth century AD, and flourishing in the sixth century AD before occupation of this hillfort ceased before the middle of the seventh century AD. The rock-cut basin opposite the Pictish Carvings, however, appeared to have continued in use beyond the late seventh - late eighth centuries AD. The laser scan survey of the Pictish inscribed stone demonstrated that there is no ogham along the southern edge of the inscribed stone, nor is there a cup-mark above the 'sea-beast', apparent on a previous laser scan survey. The 2012 laser scan also confirms that the z-rod and double disc symbol do not interweave as depicted previously, but intercut each other across the lower bar of the double disc. Furthermore, the horned head at the bottom of the inscribed stone clearly cuts one of the inscribed signatures, demonstrating that the horned head is not ancient, but rather another element of the nineteenth century graffiti only too evident across the rest of the inscribed stone.

PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	Post-excavation analyses and publication
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	Heritage Lottery Fund, Dumfriesshire & Galloway Natural History & Antiquarian Society, Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland, GUARD Archaeology Ltd, Mouswald Trust, Hunter Archaeological Trust, Strathmartine Trust Sandeman Award, Gatehouse Development Initiative and the John Younger Trust
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	Volunteers excavating the vitrified rampart and associated occupation deposits at Trusty's Hill
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	c/o Secretary DGNHAS, Merkland, Kirkmahoe, Dumfries DG1 1SY
EMAIL ADDRESS:	bob.will@guard-archaeology.co.uk
ARCHIVE LOCATION	Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS

Appendix J: Research Design

BRITISH, PICTISH AND SCOTTISH CULTURAL ASPIRATIONS IN GALLOWAY DURING THE FIRST MILLENNIUM AD

RESEARCH DESIGN PROPOSAL

Dumfriesshire and Galloway Natural History and Antiquarian Society (founded 1862)

Contents

BRITISH, PICTISH AND SCOTTISH CULTURAL ASPIRATIONS IN GALLOWAY DURING THE FIRST MILLENNIUM AD

RESEARCH DESIGN PROPOSAL

by

Ronan Toolis
and
Christopher Bowles

Prepared by GUARD ARCHAEOLOGY

On behalf of *Dumfriesshire and Galloway Natural History and Antiquarian Society (founded 1862)*

Research Proposal Summary

1.1 Trusty's Hill is conspicuous amongst the hillforts of Galloway in that it contains a Pictish and Ogham inscribed stone. The stone may date from a period in the first millennium AD when south-west Scotland was inhabited by people perceived to be Britons; not Picts or Scots. The presence of the symbol stone is unique in the south-west and potentially represents crucial evidence for the early cross cultural exchanges that forged early medieval Scotland.

1.2 A previous excavation of the site was undertaken by Charles Thomas in 1960, following an invitation from RC Reid of the Dumfriesshire and Galloway Natural History and Antiquarian Society (Thomas pers comm). However, no evidence was encountered that could date the occupation or fiery destruction of the fort; to demonstrate the status of its inhabitants; or to explicitly link the occupation of the fort with the carvings. The result is that Trusty's Hill is all but ignored in wider discussions of Pictish inscriptions. This is unfortunate as it is now perceived that such epigraphic inscriptions may represent statements of cultural aspiration, affiliation or even acculturation in the mid-late first millennium AD. Understanding the Trusty's Hill symbol stone in the context of the surrounding settlement is therefore important for our understanding of why the stone was inscribed and by whom, why it was included in the cultural assemblage of a south-west British hillfort and, above all, what this means for our understanding of cross-cultural interactions in the Early Historic period.

1.3 It is possible that re-excavation of the previous excavation trenches may recover, for modern analysis, the environmental and dating evidence not recovered in the 1960s. Such analysis will enhance the understanding of the archaeological context of the inscribed stone at Trusty's Hill and the significance of this archaeological site within the context of Early Historic Western Britain. It may furthermore draw the inscription, along with other outliers at Dunadd and Edinburgh, into the wider discussion of Pictish symbols in Scotland.

1.4 In preparation of the 150th anniversary (2012) of the founding of the Dumfriesshire and Galloway Natural History and Antiquarian Society, the Society, as lead agency for this project, are therefore seeking to facilitate fieldwork and a subsequent phase of post-excavation analyses comprising:

- a detailed laser scan survey of the Pictish/Ogham inscribed stone to enable specialists to translate the Ogham inscription and assess the comparative inscribing methods;
- a topographic GPS survey to establish a modern plan and 3D model of the entirety of Trusty's Hill and enable accurate targeting of Thomas' previous trenches;
- the re-excavation of the previous excavation trenches and limited sample excavation of the trench bases and sections in order to recover and record environmental and artefactual evidence from secure contexts to enable radiocarbon dating and archaeomagnetic dating and characterisation of specific archaeological features within the site;
- removal of gorse bushes that affect the archaeological integrity of parts of the site;
- specialist analysis of the recovered evidence and publication of the results in an appropriate archaeological journal.

Introduction

2.1 This document sets out a Project Design proposal for a programme of archaeological works examining the apparent evidence for British, Pictish and Scottish cross cultural exchange at Trusty's Hill Fort (NGR NX 5889 5601). This Project Design outlines the broad programme of archaeological works to pursue the aims of the project. This research project will be led by the Dumfriesshire and Galloway Natural History and Antiquarian Society, with the assistance of Ronan Toolis (GUARD) and Chris Bowles (Scottish Borders Council Archaeology Officer) as excavation directors, in collaboration with a variety of specialists including Katherine Forsyth (Glasgow University), John Sherriff and Ian Parker (RCAHMS), Historic Scotland and local volunteers from the Dumfriesshire and Galloway Natural History and Antiquarian Society and other local heritage groups.

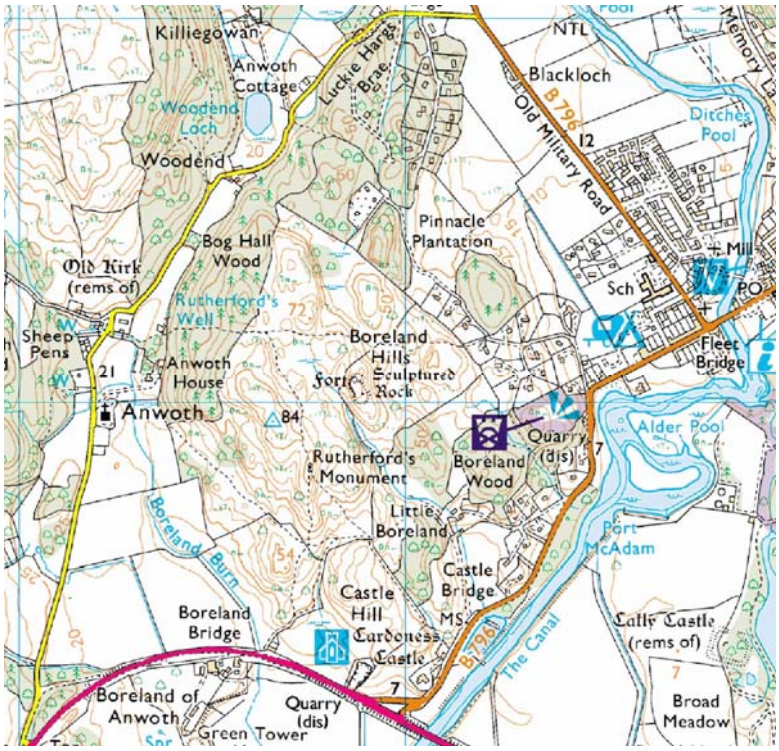

Figure 1: Ordnance Survey Map of Site Location.

Archaeological Background

3.1 Trusty's Hill Fort is a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM 1100; NMRS NX55NE 2 & NX55NE 2.2). Its central enclosure area covers *c* 0.035 ha and is located to the south-west of Gatehouse of Fleet, in the parish of Anwoth, in the Stewartry district of Dumfries and Galloway (Figure 1). The site is bounded on all sides by the Boreland Hills, an area of small hillocks, scrub and rough grazing for cattle and sheep.

3.2 The site is defined by a vitrified rampart around it summit, an outer bank and rock-cut ditch on its northern side and a series of lesser outer ramparts on its southern side. It is particularly notable for the Pictish symbols, comprising a double disc and Z-rod, a 'fish monster' and 'sword', carved on an exposed face of bedrock at the entrance to the fort. A recent RCAHMS survey has also revealed an apparent ogham inscription on the left edge of this rock face (Fraser 2008, 64-65; Figure 2).

3.3 The site is mentioned in the Anwoth parish account of the Statistical Account of Scotland as 'one of those vitrified forts which have lately excited the curiosity of modern antiquaries', which further notes that 'on the south side of this fort there is a broad flat stone, inscribed with several waving and spiral lines, which exhibit however no regular figure' and 'near it likewise were lately found several silver coins; one of King Edward VI; the rest of Queen Elizabeth' (Gordon 1791-99, 351). It is again noted in the New Statistical Account of Scotland, but with no further information (Johnstone 1844, 378).

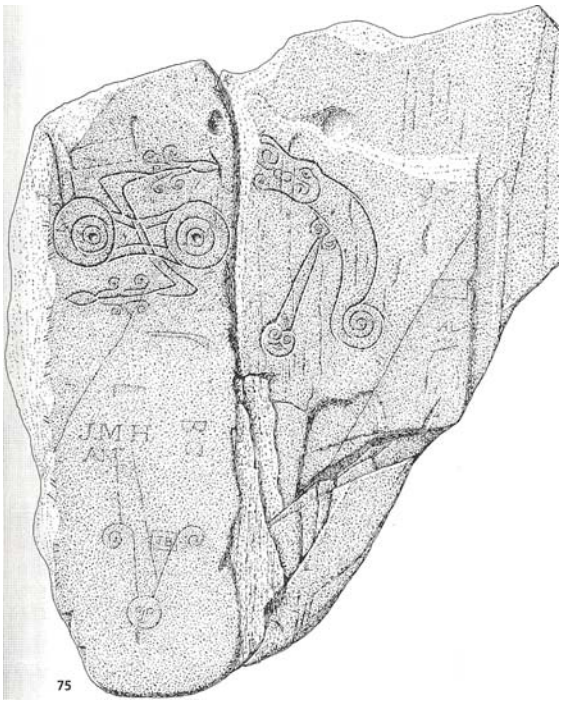

Figure 2: Recent RCAHMS Sponsored Survey of Inscribed Symbols at Trusty's Hill.

3.4 The carved symbols were first drawn by Stuart (1856, 97), who also first recorded that the hill went by the name of Trusty's Hill (1856, 31). Stuart doubted whether the horned figure at the bottom was nothing but a more recent addition to the other carvings (1856, 31).

3.5 A plan of the site was first made towards the end of the nineteenth century (Coles 1893, 173; Figure 3). Coles recorded un-mortared stonework around the summit but noted that according to 'accurate observers' the walls were regular and compact, and exhibited vitrification 40 or 50 years previously (Coles 1893, 173-4).

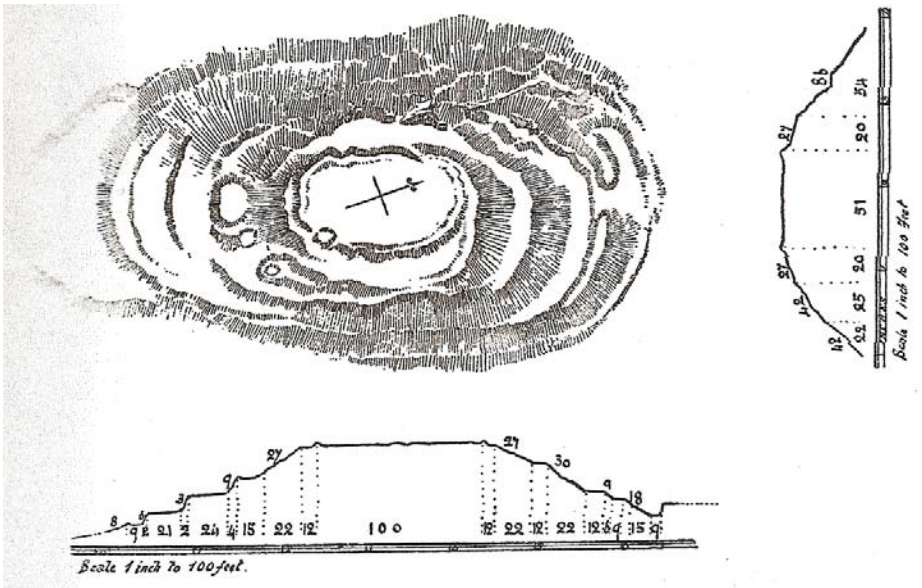

Figure 3: Coles' Plan of Trusty's Hill.

3.6 Of most interest to Coles were the 'Dolphin' and 'Sceptre and Spectacle Ornament' carvings; he concurred with Stuart in dismissing the lowest figure as of recent origin (Coles 1893, 174). Coles made another couple of notes; that he could not find cup and ring marks said to be near this sculpturing; and that the antiquity of the name, Trusty's Hill, could be dismissed as the invention of a

certain Allan Kowen, who fifty years before had rented a small croft near the foot of the hill and founded the legend about 'Trusty' (Ibid).

3.7 The Pictish symbols at Trusty's Hill are included in Allen and Anderson's survey of Early Christian Monuments in Scotland (1903b, 477-478), who classify the z-rod and double disc symbol and dolphin symbol as Class I (1903a, 92). They apparently illustrate the z-rod and double disc symbol incorrectly as interlocking (compare Figure 4 with Figure 2) and are the first to note the protective cage of iron bars over the carvings (Allen & Anderson 1903b, 478). The first RCAHMS survey largely repeats this information (1914, 15).

3.8 Although Coles had identified the legendary association of the site with King Drust to be a 19th century invention, local writers appear to have continued to accept the legend as legitimate tradition (Maxwell 1930, 262).

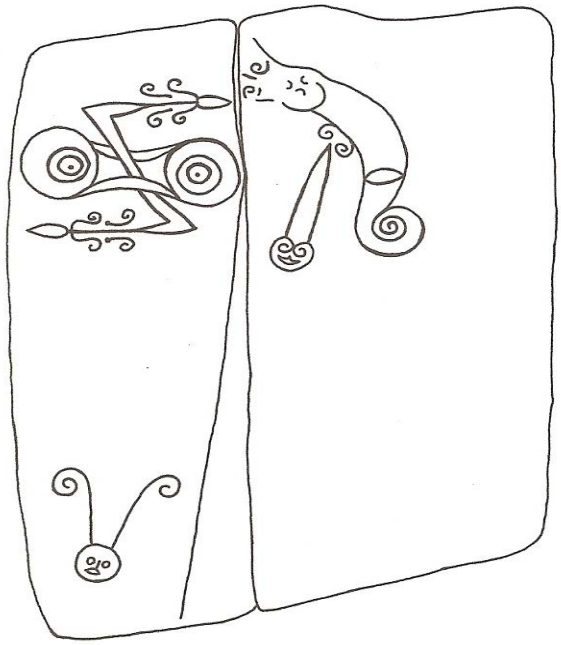

Figure 4: Allen and Anderson's survey of Pictish Symbols at Trusty's Hill

3.9 CA Raleigh Radford considered the horned head to have been retouched in modern times but thought the form to be old (1953, 237). He pointed out the similar relationship of the Pictish symbols at Trusty's Hill to two other non-Pictish forts, Dunadd and Edinburgh Castle Rock, which either contain or lie in proximity to Pictish symbols. Based on the reference in the medieval life of St Kentigern to a stone erected to mark the spot where King Leudon fell, Raleigh Radford postulated that these carvings commemorated Pictish leaders who had fallen in attacks on these fortresses (1953, 238). Radford classed the symbols as Class II, and considered them late 7th or early 8th century by analogy with likely Pictish raids in southern Scotland in the decades following the battle of Nechtansmere (1953, 239).

3.10 Trial excavations were directed by Charles Thomas in 1960, the only known season of excavation undertaken at Trusty's Hill, which produced a new plan of the site (1961, 58-70 & Figure 5). These excavations did not recover any precise dating evidence; the only artefacts recorded being the lower half of a rotary quern and some flint flakes and beach pebbles from the interior. These objects would be consistent with occupation at any time between the second century BC and the early medieval period. A 'substantial amount' of bones, from cattle, sheep and pigs, were also found, as was charcoal, but none of this was apparently analysed (1961, 63). The rotary quern was found buried face down bedded in an occupation layer near the summit. A waterlogged 'guard-hut', composed of a circular rock basin lined with drystone masonry, was exposed near the entrance opposite the symbols (Figure 5). Overall, very little of the interior was exposed, apparently because unrecorded sondages revealed only bedrock (Ibid). Vitrification of the internal core of the inner rampart was, however, revealed by Thomas' excavations (1961, 64), though again, samples from this were not kept for analysis. The trenches were subsequently backfilled, other than the 'guard hut', which was rebuilt against the north side to a height of six feet; half-pennies being bonded in at the junction of the old and new walling (Thomas 1961, 70).

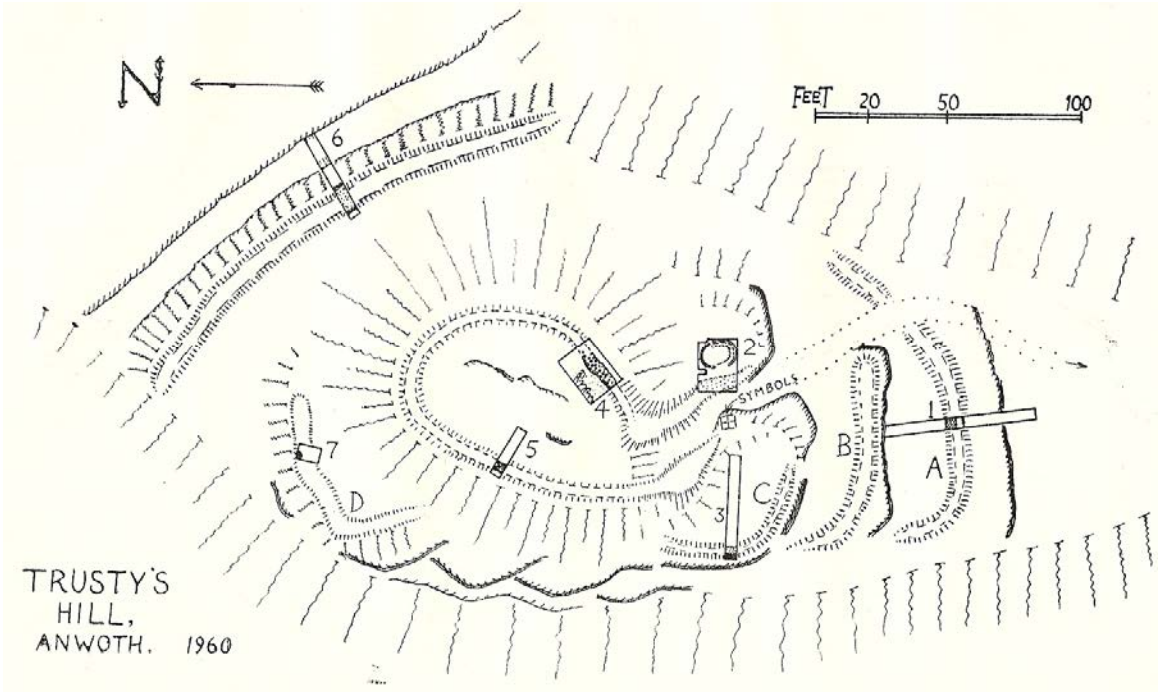

Figure 5: Thomas' Plan of Trusty's Hill.

3.11 Despite the absence of deep stratigraphic deposits in any of the trenches, or indeed largely any evidence of stratigraphic relationships between the features examined, Thomas interpreted two widely separate phases of occupation to the site. The first phase, in Thomas's scheme, was attributed to the arrival of an 'Iron Age B culture' in the first century AD. This phase comprised the construction of the rampart around the summit, the 'guard-hut' and the rock-cut ditch to the north (1961, 66-67). In the second phase, the outer ramparts A, B and C (Figure 5) were built along with an extension of the entrance. Thomas ascribed this phase to the post-Roman period. The final phase apparently ended with the burning of lean-to buildings and the consequential vitrification of the already partially ruined stone rampart around the summit (1961, 67-69). Thomas concurred with Raleigh Radford in attributing the carvings as commemorating a fallen Pictish leader responsible for the fort's fiery demise (1961, 60). However, he considered the Pictish symbols to be Class I, late 6th or early 7th century, based on the apparent improbability of Pictish raiders coming so far south post-Nechtansmere (ie after 685 AD). Thomas also postulated that the excessive floriation of the z-rod and the insertion of its central portion between the bars of the double disc's 'waist' was closer to 600 AD than 500 AD (Thomas 1961, 68-69).

3.12 Isabel Henderson, on the other hand, in dismissing early Pictish occupation of Galloway, considered the Pictish symbols at Trusty's Hill to be a late Class II 'perversion' (1960, 50) based on stylistic analysis of Pictish symbols. Henderson elaborated upon the principle of the 'declining symbol', which recognized the existence of a 'correct' form for each symbol and that this form was in the main represented by the earliest examples, and any decline from it by later examples (1967, 112-114). As the symbols at Trusty's Hill were considered, according to this principle, to be late and therefore at an otherwise unspecified period 'when we know there was no Pictish settlement in Galloway' (Henderson 1967, 114), these particular carvings could be 'safely dismissed as an outlier' (Ibid).

3.13 FT Wainwright also considered the Pictish symbols at Trusty's Hill, like those at Edinburgh, to be strays out with the main distribution of Pictish Stones in his arguments against Pictland stretching south of the Forth-Clyde (1980, 36-44). Anthony Jackson went even further, dismissing the carvings at Trusty's Hill, as well as at many other sites, as dubious owing to their uncommon symbols (1984, 37). Richard Oram, in his argument against Pictish settlement in Galloway, accepted that the Pictish authenticity of the carvings was open to question and refused to discount the possibility that they are relatively modern forgeries (1993, 15). He noted that Thomas' excavations at Trusty's Hill, and indeed any other excavations in Galloway, had failed to produce evidence for a Pictish population (1993, 16-17); though given that symbol-bearing artefacts and painted white quartzite pebbles are the only distinctively Pictish objects in the archaeological record (Wainwright 1980, 36; Ritchie 1995,

25) it is difficult to define what archaeological evidence could demonstrate a Pictish population in the region.

3.14 Lloyd Laing observed that, since the symbols appear to have been cut at the same time, if the Pictish symbols at Trusty's Hill were a forgery, as postulated by Oram and Jackson, they must pre-date Stuart's drawing in the mid-nineteenth century by some duration for him to consider them genuine (2000, 10). Laing commented that this would project any forgery to a period when interest in Pictish symbols was virtually non-existent, but accepted that though the carvings should be seen as ancient, whether they were Pictish or not, was another matter (Ibid). He accepted the argument that Pictish symbols must be found in pairs to be true and that the double disc and z-rod at Trusty's Hill were one symbol, not a pair. He pointed out that the Trusty's Hill 'beast' is similar to a 'hippocamp' on a Class II stone at Brodie in Elgin and that hippocamps do not belong to the Pictish repertoire (Ibid). Ultimately, Laing rejected the sword and symbols at Trusty's Hill as being genuinely Pictish (Ibid). Laing considered the style of the z-rod, as it was woven through the double disc instead of crossing it as is the case on Class I stones, to be Class II (Ibid). Laing argued that, apart from the horned head and sword which might be Iron Age, the other symbols at Trusty's Hill were *inspired* by relief carvings on a Class II monument; that they were executed by someone who had seen Class II Pictish Stones but had not remembered them correctly (2000, 11). As he considered it unlikely that Class II stones pre-date the mid-eighth century, and that the majority are ninth century, Laing therefore rejected the explanation of a Pictish raiding party for the carvings at Trusty's Hill, preferring instead that the symbols commemorated a marriage between a Pict and a Galloway, perhaps Anglian, noble (Ibid).

3.15 While Craig Cessford admitted that the raiding party theory for the carving of Pictish symbols outwith Pictland had attained the status of a 'factoid', and considered a variety of other explanations, he concluded that this theory was still the most likely (1994, 81-86). However, given the evidence for cross cultural exchange that Cessford sought to highlight, such as the use of Pictish symbols at the royal Scottish stronghold of Dunadd and the adoption of Pictish symbols in the British silver chain from Whitecleuch in South Lanarkshire, it is eminently possible that cross cultural exchange may have happened at Trusty's Hill as well (1994, 82-83).

3.16 Most recently, the discovery of previously unnoticed ogham by an RCAHMS sponsored laser scan survey mirrors the combination of Gaelic ogham and Pictish symbols at sites within north-east Scotland, such as Kirriemuir and St Vigeans (Fraser 2008, 7 & 64-65) and the Brodie Stone in Elgin (Laing 2000, 10), which as noted above already contains similarities to one of the symbols at Trusty's Hill. Another intriguing parallel may be the Pictish carvings and associated ogham at Dunadd (Campbell & Lane 2000). While the laser scan led to the discovery of ogham, the resolution of the scan, hampered in part by the iron 'cage' that protects the stone, meant that the inscription cannot be read at present (John Boreland pers comm; Katherine Forsyth pers comm).

Research Issues

4.1 On the face of it, comparison of Trusty's Hill with Dunadd and Castle Rock in Edinburgh, both of which were historically attested royal centres of the mid-first millennium AD, seems inapt. There is no surviving evidence, whether archaeological or historical, for comparable status of occupation at Trusty's Hill. However, none of the interpretations previously proposed for Trusty's Hill is entirely satisfactory, either in terms of the date, function and authenticity of the Pictish symbols in particular, or the date, nature, status and closure of the settlement as a whole. This is due to a paucity of facts that can be securely established about the occupation of Trusty's Hill.

4.2 Thomas' previous excavation of the site was limited to the isolated examination of most of the features, but with no trenches placed to examine the stratigraphic relationships between features. No drawings of the central vitrified rampart sections were included in the published report. None of the vitrified materials or environmental evidence, in the form of the charcoal and animal bones recovered from Thomas' Trench 4 or the waterlogged soil deposits from the 'guard-hut' in Trench 2, were recovered for analysis. Indeed, the excavation of the 'guard-hut' appears to have rendered the floor of this latter feature soupy mud (Thomas 1961, 66). The recovery of environmental remains, however, could provide valuable evidence for a variety of aspects of the occupation of Trusty's Hill. Most significantly, and as others have pointed out (Cessford 1994, 82), no dating evidence has yet been recovered to link the occupation of the fort with the symbols. Additionally, without dating evidence Thomas' sequence of two widely separate phases of occupation of the site is questionable, especially given that his published section drawing of the north-eastern rock-cut ditch (Figure 6)

shows very little depth of primary ditch fill. This might suggest, by analogy with ditch sections examined during earthwork experiments at Wareham (Evans & Limbrey 1974, 178) and Overton Down (Bell *et al* 1996, 234-235), and similar results from the excavation of a later prehistoric settlement ditch elsewhere in Galloway (Fouracre 2007, 294-296), that the rock-cut ditch was open for no more than a year or two before the rampart and wall had partially collapsed into the ditch, with no sign of later recutting, which is more consistent with one phase of occupation than two, contrary to Thomas.

4.3 Yet Thomas' excavations did yield tantalising fragments of potentially significant archaeology related to cultural practices. For instance, the rotary quern found buried face down and bedded in an occupation layer near the summit, on one hand, could simply represent the re-use of the stone as a post-pad. However, this deposition may also reflect the deliberate action of physically and visually ending the usefulness of the object, perhaps a building, or the site as a whole. Similar acts have been demonstrated by the similar placing of saddle querns within Bronze Age roundhouses at Kintore in Aberdeenshire (Engl 2008, 225). Another question arises from the waterlogged 'guard-hut' exposed near the entrance of Trusty's Hill. From Thomas's publication, this appears to have been, in essence, a rock-cut basin that acted as focus for surface drainage (Thomas 1961, 66). If it, as may be more likely, was created for this purpose, it is reminiscent of the rock-cut well at Burghead, Aberdeenshire which was also on the periphery of the fort and associated with Pictish inscribed symbols. Thomas's confirmation of the vitrification of the core of the inner rampart surrounding the interior is also potentially significant, especially in comparison with the Mote of Mark, the rampart of which was also vitrified in a deliberate act of demolition which abruptly curtailed the occupation of the site (Laing & Longley 2006, 10 & 22-23). The vitrification of ramparts, which unequivocally demonstrates the spectacular and systematic, symbolic and practical destruction of settlement defences after capture by assailants, is one of the most compelling forms of evidence for warfare during the later prehistoric and early historic period in Scotland (Toolis 2007, 309). The scale of destruction at many such sites, including several probable early historic forts in south-west Scotland, demonstrates the magnitude of resources required to achieve vitrification, resources that could only have been marshalled at an intercommunity or interregional level. The recovery of a closely comparative date for the vitrification of the rampart at Trusty's Hill with the Mote of Mark, for instance, might provide evidence of conflict extending across the entire region of Galloway at the same time, instead of discrete episodes of localised conflict at specific sites.

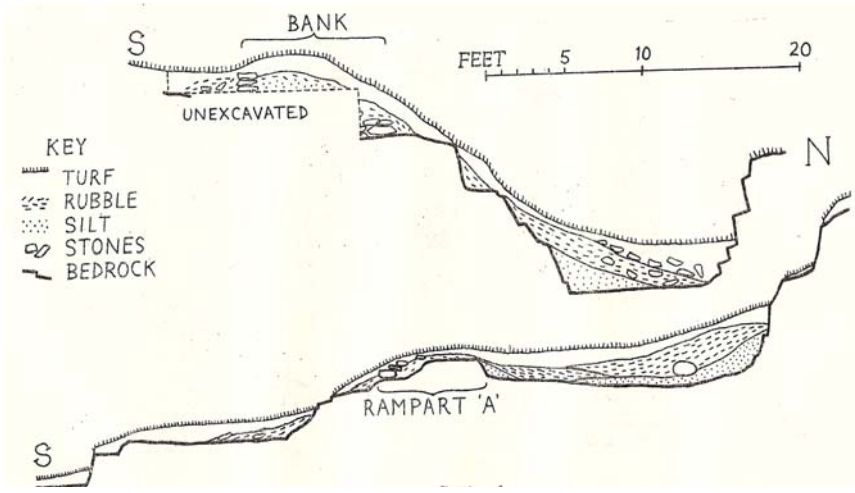

Figure 6: Thomas' section of the northeastern rock-cut ditch and southernmost outer rampart.

4.4 In the absence of firm archaeological evidence, however, the Pictish symbols at Trusty's Hill have largely been discussed only in terms of historical and stylistic analogy. Because these discussions have also sought to dismiss any Pictish association with Galloway, the archaeological authenticity of the symbols has often been questioned and the grasp of supportive archaeological evidence has at times been weak (eg Oram 1993, 16-17). The recent discovery of an apparent ogham inscription on the carved rock at Trusty's Hill potentially provides evidence that runs counter to arguments questioning the authenticity of the Pictish symbols. While the laser scan survey of this ogham inscription was not sufficiently detailed to render it translatable (Forsyth pers comm) this recently acknowledged attribute is nonetheless shared by a number of carved stones within unarguably

Pictish regions of Scotland and beyond (eg Dunadd). Furthermore, while the Pictish carvings at Trusty's Hill, along with the other 'strays' south and west of the Forth (Wainwright 1980, 30) are well outside Pictland this does not negate any archaeological significance to these symbols. Indeed, as the only known Ogham and Pictish inscriptions in Dumfries and Galloway, they are all the more puzzling and of perhaps great significance to our understanding of cross-cultural interaction in Early Historic Scotland. The recent perception that Pictish symbol stones, Ogham inscribed and British inscribed stones all belong to the same insular epigraphic pattern; that these are monuments, not documents, which must be understood in their context; and that these monuments represent statements of cultural aspiration (Forsyth 2010), highlights the need to better understand the archaeological context of the Pictish symbols at Trusty's Hill.

4.5 A programme of works that examines the archaeological context of the Pictish symbols at Trusty's Hill will enhance our understanding of the cross-cultural significance of this monument. Such research will correspond with the Arts & Humanities Research Council *Translating Cultures* theme, a core research issue of which is cultural exchange and transmission in a variety of circumstances and periods. This includes the translation of ideas from one culture to another and the translation of the past into the present. The research also accords with a key research theme emerging from Scottish Archaeological Research Framework (ScARF) panel discussions; that of the legacy of how the initial steps that led to the kingdom of Scotland came to be taken (Sanders 2011, 9). Within this broader story, personal and group identity and how this manifested itself in material culture, is recognised as an important research topic. The research will also contribute to the wider study of insular inscribed stones across Western and Northern Britain (Forsyth 2010), and may complement ongoing research into the archaeological evidence for the Early Historic Kingdom of Rheged (McCarthy 2002; McCarthy 2004; McCarthy 2008) and the proposed archaeomagnetic dating of vitrified forts across Scotland (Batt pers comm). The work also follows recent research of later prehistoric enclosed settlements in Galloway (Toolis 2003; Toolis 2007). Furthermore, it is intended that management of gorse during the project at this Scheduled Ancient Monument will enhance the conservation of the site.

Aims

5.1 The aims of the proposed programme of archaeological research of Trusty's Hill therefore comprise:

- a detailed laser scan survey of the Pictish/Ogham inscribed stone to enable specialists to translate the Ogham inscription and assess the comparative inscribing methods;
- a topographic GPS survey to establish a modern plan and 3D model of the entirety of this site and enable accurate targeting of Thomas' previous trenches;
- the re-excavation of the previous excavation trenches and limited sample excavation of the trench bases and sections in order to recover and record environmental and artefactual evidence from secure contexts to enable radiocarbon dating and archaeomagnetic dating and characterisation of specific archaeological features within the site, such as the vitrified rampart, the outer rock-cut ditch, the rock cut basin, the summit interior, and the outer ramparts;
- removal of gorse bushes that affect the archaeological integrity of parts of the site;
- specialist analysis of the recovered evidence and publication of the results in an appropriate archaeological journal.

Objectives

6.1 The objectives of this programme of archaeological research will be to establish the date, form and nature of occupation of Trusty's Hill. This will allow for assessment of this site in relation to later prehistoric/early historic settlement in south-west Scotland, the apparent evidence for the cross-cultural exchanges of British, Pictish and Scottish influence and the cultural aspirations of the inhabitants. The objectives will therefore seek to answer the following questions:

- Are the Pictish carvings genuine?
- Is the Ogham inscription genuine?
- Were both inscriptions made using the same methodology?
- What is the translation of the Ogham Inscription?

- How does this translation relate to Ogham inscriptions elsewhere in the British Isles?
- When did occupation of Trusty's Hill begin and end?
- Is there evidence to support Thomas's sequence of a multi-phased settlement?
- Is there any evidence, and if so, what is the nature and form of that evidence, to support contemporary occupation of Trusty's Hill to the presumed date of the Pictish symbols and Ogham inscription (ie 5th-7th centuries AD)?
- Is there any specific evidence for cultural activity by the occupants of Trusty's Hill and what is the form and nature of that evidence?
- Is there any uncontaminated environmental evidence from the rock-cut basin relevant to the occupation of the site? If so, what does this evidence demonstrate about the economic and environmental resources of the occupants?
- How does the form of the occupation evidence relate to later prehistoric/early historic settlements in south-west Scotland, specifically the duration of occupation, the material culture of occupation and the nature of abandonment?
- How does the evidence from Trusty's Hill compare with specific local contemporary high status settlements (assuming mid 1st Mill AD) such as the Mote of Mark? Were both sites occupied at the same time? Is there any evidence of comparable access to high status goods and if not is there any evidence for why not? Were the ramparts vitrified at closely comparable dates?
- How does the evidence from Trusty's Hill compare and contrast with contemporary high status sites (assuming mid 1st Mill AD) further away, such as Dunadd and Edinburgh Castle, in terms of form and structure of settlement, material culture, date and duration of occupation, and nature of abandonment? Can comparable and contrasting patterns of settlement be identified?

6.2 It is proposed that the programme of archaeological works will comprise one phase of fieldwork and one phase of post-excavation analysis undertaken over two consecutive years. However, a second phase of fieldwork will be considered in consultation with Historic Scotland after the results of the first phase have been assessed in order to evaluate the value of excavating new trenches, perhaps to better define the stratigraphic relationships between the specific features that comprise the site and to examine the immediate archaeological context of the Pictish/Ogham inscribed stone.

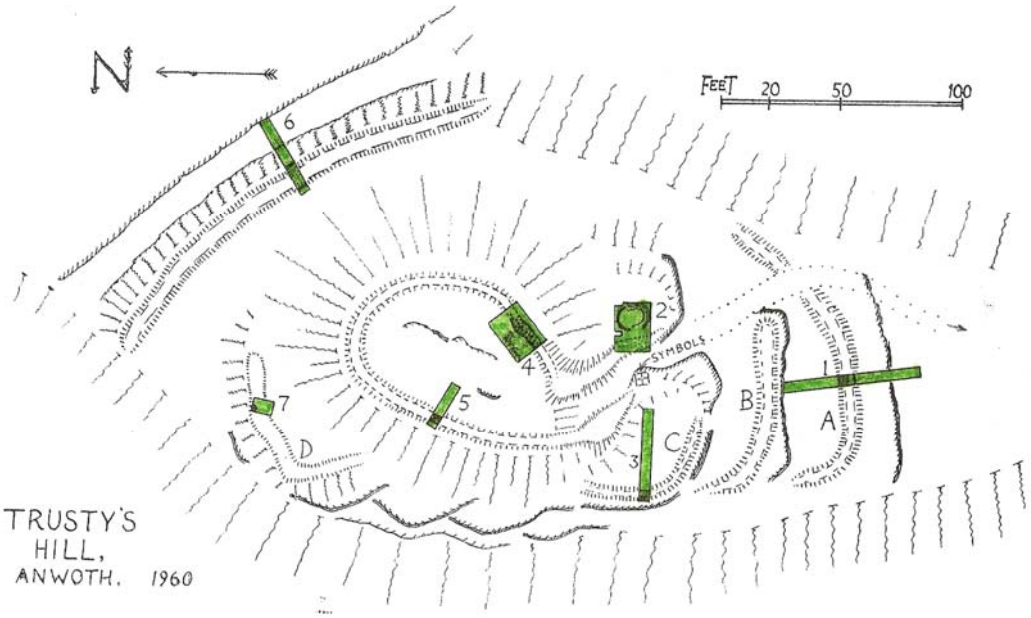

Figure 7: Proposed re-excavation trenches

Methodology

7.1 The first phase of fieldwork will commence with a topographic GPS survey of the entire site, undertaken by RCAHMS. The resulting topographic plan and 3D model will be used to identify the exact location of Thomas' trenches.

7.2 The topographic GPS survey of the site will be followed by a detailed laser scan survey of the inscribed stone undertaken by Historic Scotland. The results will be processed and the appropriate resulting illustration prepared by Historic Scotland, before being submitted for detailed examination by Katherine Forsyth of the University of Glasgow in order to translate the Ogham inscription and identify the method of inscription.

7.3 These surveys will then be followed by the re-excavation by hand of Thomas's trenches by a team comprising the Directors, professional archaeologists from GUARD Archaeology Ltd and volunteers. The re-excavation of Thomas' trenches will be undertaken down to the base of the previous excavation of each trench (Figure 7). All on-site recording, whether written, drawn and photographic, will be to Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) standards, as ensured by the archaeologists from GUARD Archaeology, which is an IfA *Registered Organisation*.

7.4 Photographs will be taken of each trench area prior to the commencement of the excavation. The excavation of each trench will commence with deturfing by hand. The turfs will be stacked appropriately face down on the grass of the adjacent ground and regularly checked and watered if necessary to ensure that they recover upon returfing at the completion go the excavation. The backfill soil will be stored separately on terram sheets laid out across the adjacent ground, after being dry-sieved.

7.5 The backfill soil at each trench location will be removed in spits to the first undisturbed archaeological horizon or, where none is found, to the natural subsoil. Any archaeological features encountered within the trench sections or bases will be cleaned by hand and sample excavated (no more than 0.10 m into each feature encountered in a trench section or 25-50% of each feature encountered in a trench base) in order to extract sufficient evidence to determine their date, form and nature. A full record of excavated features will be made using a single context planning system using pro forma sheets, drawings and photographs in order to determine their character, extent and stratigraphic relationship with other archaeological contexts. The full depth of sections of each trench will be recorded by written, drawn and photographic recording and an understanding of stratigraphic relationships between different archaeological contexts established. All archaeological features will be photographed and recorded at an appropriate scale. Sections will be drawn at 1:10, and plans at 1:20. All levels will be tied into Ordnance Datum and the trenches accurately located with the National Grid.

7.6 All archaeological finds will be dealt with by the on-site Archaeologists. Finds and animal bone will be collected as bulk samples by context. Significant small finds will be three dimensionally located prior to collection. All finds will be processed to MAP2 type standards and subject to specialist assessment. Conservation of finds will be appraised to allow for specialist study.

7.7 Environmental samples, targeting charcoal for radiocarbon dating, vitrified stone for archaeomagnetic dating, charred macroplants for environmental assessment and soil micromorphology for soil development and the formation of the ditch fill deposits, will be taken where appropriate from secure stratigraphic contexts in trench sections and bases. Each bulk sample taken from archaeological features and horizons evident in the trench sections and bases will be assessed for palaeo-environmental evidence. Samples of *in situ* vitrified stone from the rampart will be extracted by archaeomagnetic dating specialists from the University of Bradford, and taken for archaeomagnetic dating. Other than the sampling of archaeological features exposed in the trench sections and bases, no further excavation of archaeological features will be pursued. All re-excavated backfill will be dry-sieved on-site and all finds encountered during this process will be recovered.

7.8 Should significant archaeological remains be encountered, requiring more than the limited sampling outlined above, the remains will be left in situ pending the agreement of Historic Scotland to an appropriate excavation project design.

7.9 Should human remains be revealed by the excavation, the local police and Historic Scotland will be informed immediately. Any human remains will be left in situ, pending the agreement of the Police and Historic Scotland on an appropriate excavation strategy.

7.10 On completion of the recording of the excavation trenches, and the laying of terram across the base of the trenches, the backfilling of trenches will be undertaken by hand, under the supervision of GUARD archaeologists. Backfill soil will be backfilled first and then the turf laid back over the surface.

7.11 Specialist assessment of environmental and artefactual remains recovered during this phase of fieldwork will be undertaken and presented, along with the fieldwork results, in an illustrated data structure report prepared by the Project Directors and submitted to all relevant parties for approval three months after the completion of fieldwork. Hard and digital copies of the Data Structure Reports will be produced and copies lodged, as a minimum, with the landowner, Historic Scotland, the Dumfries and Galloway Council Archaeology Service and the National Monuments Record for Scotland.

7.12 The Data Structure Report will include a Post-Excavation Research Design appropriate to the totality of remains encountered during fieldwork, which will detail the specialist analyses to be undertaken and the form of the publication report. This final phase of the research programme will comprise appropriate post-excavation analysis, reporting and publication of the results. This will include specialist analysis of artefacts, plant remains, soil micromorphology samples, radiocarbon dating, archaeomagnetic dating, Pictish/Ogham translation and inscription methodology and a discussion of the results with specific regard to the objectives outlined in section 6.1 above. It is proposed that the results of the excavation will be submitted for publication in the *Transactions of the Dumfriesshire and Galloway Natural History and Antiquarian Society*. Shorter summary reports will also be submitted to magazines such as *History Scotland* and will be published online on GUARD's website.

7.13 GUARD will also implement the standards and requirements of the Archaeological Standard Protocol for the Integrated Reporting of Events (ASPIRE), Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) and *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland.*

Archive, Small Finds and Human Remains

8.1 The resultant site archive will be deposited with the National Monuments Records for Scotland within six months of the completion of all work. Any small finds recovered will be declared to the Crown Agent in accordance with Scots Law, and if claimed, will be transferred to the appointed museum. In the, albeit unlikely, event that human remains are encountered during the fieldwork, the local police, the landowner and Historic Scotland will be notified immediately and no further work will take place until agreement on how to proceed has been reached with all parties.

Timetable and Staffing

9.1 The precise dates for the work will be agreed between the landowner, Historic Scotland and the Dumfriesshire and Galloway Natural History and Antiquarian Society and notified to the Dumfries and Galloway Council's Archaeologist prior to work beginning on site.

9.2 Public participation is an integral element of the research project and a mixture of experienced and inexperienced volunteers will be sought by the Dumfriesshire and Galloway Natural History and Antiquarian Society through local and national publicity, advertising and consultation with other local bodies and heritage societies. The fieldwork will be directed by Ronan Toolis and Christopher Bowles. Qualified and experienced GUARD field archaeologists will support the Project Directors in the close supervision of volunteers (at a ratio of at least one professional archaeologist to every three volunteers).

Publicity and Community Outreach

10.1 The project will be publicized, not only for the purpose of recruiting voluntary participation in the excavation as outlined above, but to encourage public interest in the excavation, Trusty's Hill and the wider later prehistoric and early historic archaeology of south-west Scotland. Press releases will be sent to local and national media before, during and after the excavation, and short articles will be prepared for a variety of archaeology, history and local interest magazines. A project web page will be set up within GUARD Archaeology Ltd's web page (www.guard-archaeology.co.uk) and linked to the web sites of the Dumfriesshire and Galloway Natural History and Antiquarian Society and other participating organisations and updated through the course of the research project. The support of

the relevant grant giving bodies will be included and acknowledged in all press releases and publicity articles.

Health & Safety and Insurance

11.1 On behalf of the Dumfriesshire and Galloway Natural History and Antiquarian Society, GUARD will supervise the archaeological works in accordance with Health and Safety legislation and with the guidelines and standards governing archaeological fieldwork set down in the IfA approved Health and Safety in Archaeological Fieldwork document prepared by SCAUM. Prior to fieldwork commencing a risk assessment of the project will be undertaken. GUARD also possess all necessary insurance cover, including employer's and public liability insurance cover, proofs of which can be supplied upon request.

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