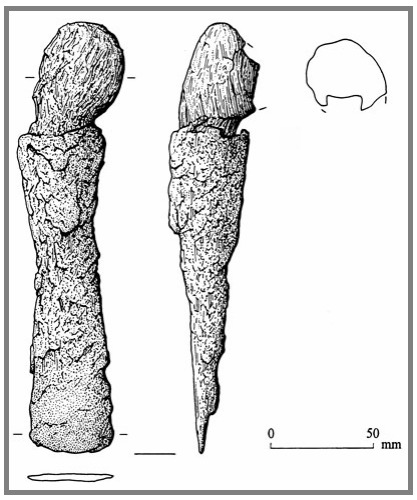

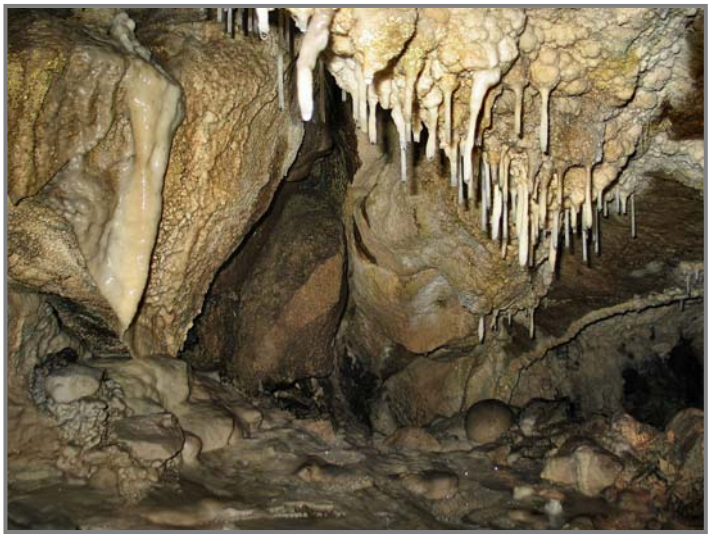

Uamh an Ard Achadh (High Pasture Cave) & Environs Project, Strath, Isle of Skye 2008 (NGR NG 5943 1971)

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

Data Structure Report - HPC005

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

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July 2009

Grant aided by: *Historic Scotland*
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Highland Council
Highland 2007 Fund
Western Isles, Skye & Lochalsh LEADER+

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Data Structure Report - HPC005

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1. SUMMARY

1.1 Background

1.1.1 This report presents the results of field survey, excavation and preliminary analysis undertaken at Uamh an Ard Achadh (High Pasture Cave), in the Parish of Strath, Isle of Skye (NGR NG 5943 1971), carried out between April 2008 and May 2009 by West Coast Archaeological Services and Archaeological & Ancient Landscape Survey.

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

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

1.1.4 Additional fieldwork carried out at the site between 2005 and 2007 revealed a complex sequence of archaeological deposits containing large quantities of ecofactual material and a well preserved faunal assemblage (Birch *et al*, 2007). A wide range of small finds was also recovered from the excavation including stone, iron and bone tools, ceramics and evidence of metal and antler working. Excavations at the surface, which focused on the investigation of a former blocked entrance to the cave, uncovered a deep sequence of archaeological deposits containing significant quantities of artefacts and ecofacts.

1.1.5 In Trench 2 these well stratified deposits exceed 3 metres in depth and were found to contain lenses of organic-rich sediments interspersed with peat and wood ash layers, associated with a succession of massive hearths. With depth the finds from the trench became more numerous, while organic material displayed enhanced preservation due to the deep stratigraphy and high ph values from the adjacent limestone bedrock. Stone tools including hammers, grinders and saddle querns dominate the small finds assemblage from this area. Investigation of stonework within the trench was found to be associated with a formalised entrance, which proceeded via a stone stairwell down into the cave (Bone Passage). This feature comprises a narrow stone-built passage, complete with a collapsed corbelled roof. The passage had been deliberately blocked with boulders and midden-rich sediments, into the top of which had been deposited human remains comprising elements from three individuals, along with skeletal elements from a foetal pig.

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

1.1.7 The fieldwork carried out to date has revealed a site of later prehistoric date, focused on areas located both outside and within a natural cave. The discovery of a formalised entrance to the natural cave, connected with the underlying cave system, provides direct access to an underground stream that flows through over 320 metres of subterranean passages. The

activities at the site display distinct ritual aspects including the burial of whole animal carcasses after butchery, the deposition of artefacts utilised in everyday life, human inhumations including infant and foetal burials combined with the bones of a foetal pig, and evidence of feasting.

1.2 **Objectives**

1.2.1 The aim of the fieldwork undertaken during 2008 was to further evaluate the extent and preservation of the remaining archaeological deposits in the cave passages (Trench 17), while excavations at the surface focused on the ancillary structures and complex deposits identified at the surface around the cave and stairwell entrance. In addition to fieldwork carried out within the core area of the site, a detailed survey of the archaeological landscape of Strath Suardal was continued and this work will be completed through the 2009 fieldwork season (see Section **4.1**).

1.2.2 Excavation of additional trenches at the surface was based on the results of fieldwork carried out in 2006 and 2007 (Birch *et al*, 2007; Birch *et al* 2008), and geophysical surveys undertaken at the site in December 2004 (Carpenter, 2004) and April/May 2006 (Hodgson & Moore, 2006). Trenches 14, 16, 19 and 20 were set out to investigate the extensive burnt mound deposits that arc around the stairwell and cave entrance. These deposits form a major component of the archaeological features that survive at the surface above the cave passages, while earlier excavations within these areas of the site have revealed ephemeral stone-built structures within the burnt mound including revetment walls, areas of paving and hearth settings.

1.2.3 Trench 14 was initially started in 2006 to investigate two cellular stone-built structures in the southeast sector of the site. However, further burnt mound deposits were identified immediately below the structures, along with additional prehistoric features. Work will continue in this trench during the 2009 fieldwork season.

1.2.4 The excavation of Trench 15 was initiated to further investigate the deep archaeological deposits within the 'forecourt' area to the southwest, and adjacent to, the stairwell entrance leading down into the cave. Excavations in Trenches 2 and 3 during 2005 (see Birch *et al*, 2006) had shown the complex nature of the archaeology in this part of the site, deposits that included a succession of large superimposed hearth settings and paving possibly relating to the earlier access arrangements into the cave prior to the construction of the stairwell. Therefore, Trench 15 became our major focus of interest at the site during the 2008 fieldwork season.

1.2.5 In addition to the trenches described above, we also excavated an extension to Trench 7, running in a north-westerly direction, to define the extent of the archaeological deposits in this sector of the site. Details relating to the results of these excavations can be found in Section **4** in this report.

1.2.6 Archaeological material recovered from the cave and surface trenches was submitted to specialists for post-excavation analysis, for which preliminary results have been included in this report where available (see Sections **5**, **6** and **7**).

1.3 **Results**

1.3.1 The initial desk-based and walkover surveys of Strath Suardal have revealed a rich and diverse archaeological landscape including sites and monuments relating to both the prehistoric and historic periods (see Section **4.2**). The prehistoric landscape surveyed so far includes numerous funerary monuments and roundhouses, the latter class of monuments including well preserved field systems, some of which may be contemporary with the use of the High Pasture Cave site.

1.3.2 Excavations investigating the extensive burnt mound at the site (Trenches 14, 16, 19 and 20) continue to reveal complex archaeological deposits comprising fire-cracked stone and pebbles, charcoal and other burnt residues. Additional features have also been identified within, and pre-dating, the burnt mound including post-holes, pits, revetment walls and hearth settings. Distribution of small finds from these deposits vary greatly, but include ceramics, iron tools, crucible fragments, iron slag and hearth bases, stone tools, quern fragments, lithics, and shale manufacturing waste.

1.3.3 Excavations within Bone Passage (Trench 17) were completed during the 2008 fieldwork season. All archaeological deposits have now been removed from the cave passage, removing the threat of damage to this material by the activities of cavers visiting the site. The work in Trench 17 produced a varied assemblage of small finds and ecofacts, including a diverse assemblage of ceramics from the area beyond the narrowing in the passage and adjacent to the ramp exit leading into the active stream-way. The analysis and dating of these deposits will be undertaken in 2009. It is possible that they may relate to earlier prehistoric activity within the cave, or in the natural hollow outside the cave entrance.

1.3.4 With the archaeological deposits removed from Bone Passage down to the natural bedrock floor, we commissioned a laser scanning survey of the passage by AOC Archaeology Group. The survey, undertaken in October 2008 by Dr. Graeme Cavers, has allowed detailed elevations, plans and sections to be produced of this complex area of the site (see Section **??**). Fly-through animations have also been produced for inclusion on the High Pasture Cave website, which can be found at www.high-pasture-cave.org.

1.3.5 The focus of excavations at the High Pasture Cave site during 2008 was in Trench 15, which was located to investigate the deep archaeological deposits immediately outside the stairwell entrance leading down into the cave (Bone Passage). Excavations undertaken in Trenches 2 and 3 in 2005 (Birch *et al*, 2006) had previously revealed the deep and complex stratigraphy in this part of the site and the potential for investigating earlier access to the cave prior to the construction of the stone-built stairwell. Work in Trench 15 provided the opportunity to look at these features in more detail.

1.3.6 Extending from the southwest baulk of Trench 2 to a position adjacent to the ‘cavers entrance’, the excavations have revealed a number of stone-built features including small cellular structures, revetment walls, areas of paving, hearth settings, and a number of pits and post-holes. These features are embedded within the deep layers of fire-cracked pebbles, ash and charcoal – residues from the hearth settings uncovered in this part of the site. The trench has produced a varied assemblage of small finds including ceramics, stone tools, iron concretions, fragments of cannel coal or shale and lithics. Finally, at the end of the 2008 fieldwork season, a partially paved walkway was uncovered leading towards the natural cave entrance. This feature pre-dates the construction of the multiple hearth settings and the stone-built stairwell. The walkway and underlying deposits will be excavated and investigated further in 2009.

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

1.3.8 The fieldwork and preliminary analysis undertaken during 2008/09 has demonstrated the potential importance of the High Pastures site with regards to understanding domestic and ritual life, and death during the later prehistoric period in the west of Scotland, at a time when significant environmental change was taking place on a national scale.

1.4 **Further Work**

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

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 General

2.1.1 This report presents the results of survey, excavation and preliminary analysis undertaken at Uamh an Ard Achadh (High Pasture Cave) in the Parish of Strath, Isle of Skye (see Fig.**1**). The work was carried out between April 2008 and May 2009.

2.2 Background

2.2.1 In July 2008, a Data Structure Report was published covering fieldwork and post-excavation analysis completed in relation to the High Pasture Cave and Environs excavations in 2007 (Birch *et al*, 2008). The information presented in the DSR built on previous archaeological evaluations carried out at the site between 2004 and 2006 (Birch *et al*, 2004, 2005, 2006 & 2007). The 2007 Data Structure Report provided a detailed background to the cave and its environs including the identification of stone-built structures and other features in close proximity to the cave entrance. Initial interpretations based on the discovery of these structures and material recovered from within the high-level passages of the cave suggested occupation and use of the site during the Late Bronze Age and Iron Age periods. A radiocarbon determination taken on a juvenile pig lower mandible, representing the final phase of use of the cave, provided a date of 390-160BC (SUERC-2435: GU-11874 at 95.4% probability, while dates obtained on human bone comprising burials utilised as closing deposits in the backfilled stairwell provided dates ranging between 50BC – 230AD (SUERC-14945: GU-15529 and SUERC-14946: GU-15530).

2.2.2 Analysis of the archaeological material recovered from the High Pasture Cave site between 2002 and 2007 indicated a typically domestic assemblage including stone, iron and bone tools, ceramics, and metalworking residues. The latter included hearth bases, slag deposits, hammer scale and iron sphericules, while stone and ceramic crucible fragments and small deposits of melted copper-alloy were also found. A well preserved faunal assemblage including animal and fish bone was also recovered, along with shellfish and charred plant remains.

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

2.2.4 However, more ‘usual’ domestic forms of bone deposition have also been inferred in the report, suggesting that midden material was deposited in Bone Passage within the time frame in which it was utilised. Unlike the ‘special’ pig deposits mentioned above, the bone comprising the two cows and the more general midden material had been intensively processed, including splintering of bone elements to extract marrow. The balance of species present also changed significantly during the time the site was utilised (Birch *et al*, 2007: 90-91). The high incidence of pig bones in the assemblage recovered from the deposits in

the cave also contrasts considerably with other excavated archaeological sites in Scotland and within the wider context of the United Kingdom (Smith, 2000; Drew, 2005).

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

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

2.2.7 Finally, the report discussed the continuing threat to the archaeological deposits within the cave and the need for further fieldwork at the site, to enable informed recommendations to be made regarding its future management. In this report recent developments carried out during the 2008 fieldwork season are discussed in detail.

2.2.8 A total of 51 radiocarbon dates have so far been processed on wood charcoal, burnt plant remains and bone samples recovered from key contexts and features at the High Pastures site. With the exception of two early dates relating to activity at the site during the 2nd Millennium BC, the dates form a coherent group spanning the Early to Middle Iron Age (Birch *et al*, 2008: 106-115).

2.3 **Objectives**

2.3.1 The High Pasture Cave Project was initially instigated as a survey and rescue excavation, to remove archaeological deposits at risk from the use of the underground cave passages by visiting cavers. The cave is the most popular in the region and is easily accessed. However, the fieldwork conducted between 2003 and 2008 has revealed a complex sequence of archaeological deposits in the cave including the excellent preservation of organic materials; material often absent on prehistoric sites in Skye and the Scottish west coast due to the acidity of the soils. Therefore, it was decided that the investigation of deposits in Bone Passage should be carried forward in parallel with survey and trial excavation of the stone-built structures and features identified at the surface. Such a course of fieldwork, guided by research criteria, would allow more informed interpretations to be made regarding the function of the site and to enable recommendations to be made regarding its future management.

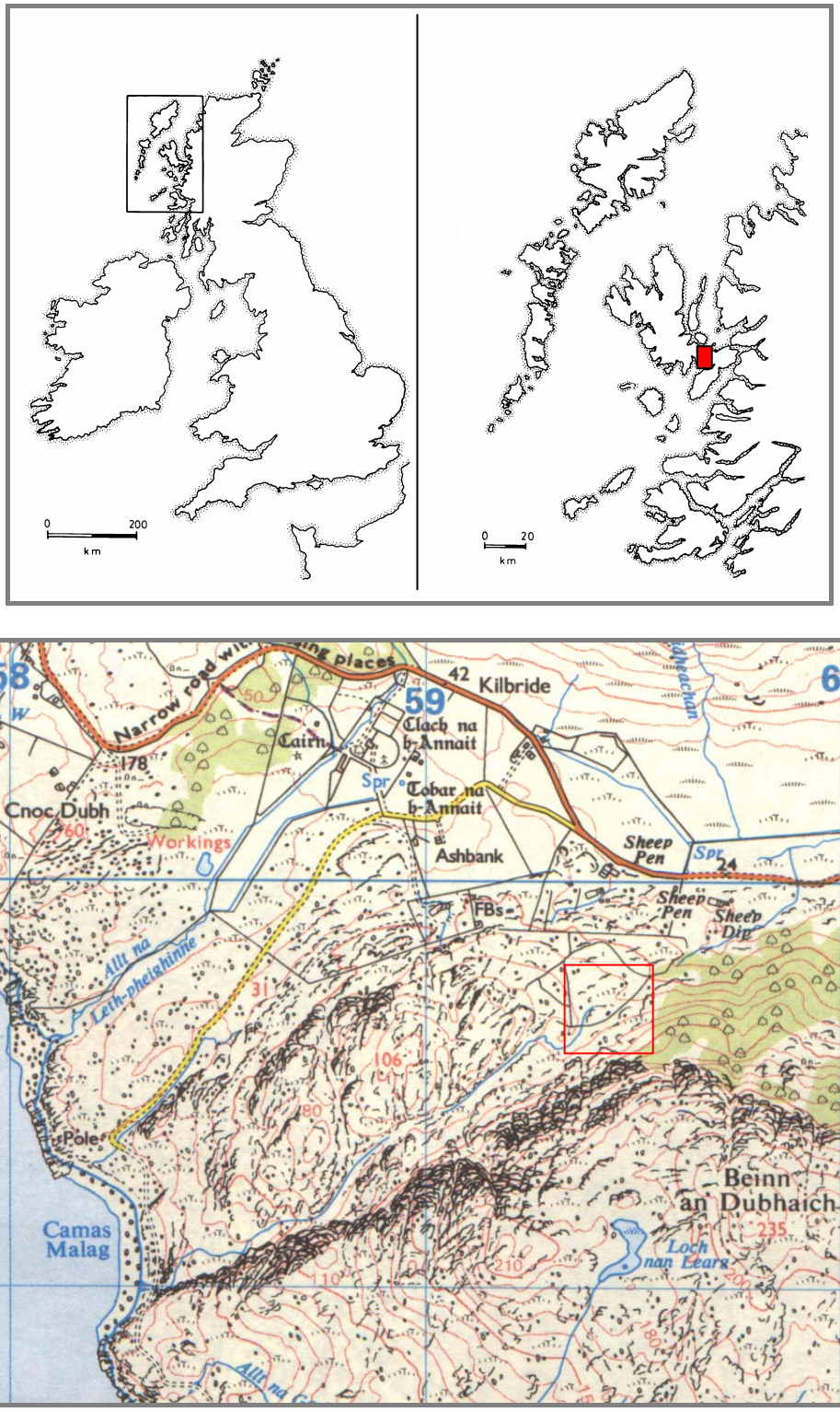

Figure **1** – Location maps for High Pasture Cave. The highlighted area within the red box shows the position where the surface stream sinks on the granite/limestone contact (Maps reproduced under License No. AL 100035903 from OS originals by permission of Her Majesty's Stationary Office. Crown Copyright. All rights reserved).

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

2.3.3 The Project's aims are set out below:

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

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

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

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

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

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

2.3.3.7 Provide a showcase project for wider public consumption, both at the level of the local community and at the level of national and international interest. Opportunities also exist for integrating aspects of the project with related non-archaeological research, especially with the location of the site within a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI).

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

2.4 **Layout of this Report**

2.4.1 This report is the Data Structure Report. It summarises the fieldwork undertaken, the interim results achieved and the interim conclusions drawn from these results. Location maps and illustrations are included to support the textual descriptions. Recommendations for further work are presented in Section **10**. Provisional stratigraphic relationships, lists of finds,

drawings, samples and photographs are supplied as appendices. These appendices provide full lists of artefacts and samples recovered during the 2008 fieldwork season.

2.5 Discovery and Excavation in Scotland

2.5.1 A summary of the archaeological results of the 2008 fieldwork has been submitted for publication in Discovery and Excavation in Scotland 2008.

2.6 Wider Publication

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

2.6.2 During the 2008 fieldwork season, a total of five successful Open Days were held at High Pasture Cave. Included were guided tours of the archaeological site and surrounding landscape, the processing of archaeological deposits and a small display of finds. Display boards and a Power Point presentation provided additional information regarding the archaeological fieldwork undertaken at the site, while CCTV camera equipment and lighting in Bone Passage allowed the visiting public to view archaeological work in progress underground. We have also provided demonstrations of prehistoric craft skills, courtesy of Mark Keighley and Orlene McIlfatrick. Mark demonstrated the smelting of bronze as it might have been carried out during the Bronze Age, while Orlene used local clays to produce Iron Age style pottery. The Open Days included visits from local primary schools and these have formed a high priority in our outreach programme.

2.6.3 However, visits by the public to the site are not confined to the organised open days. Throughout the fieldwork season in 2008, we had visits from at least 1,600 people to the site, all of whom received a guided tour and full explanation of the archaeology. The installation of on-site interpretation panels and publication of a dedicated site information leaflet have enhanced the visitor experience at the site.

2.6.3 Public reports have been submitted to a variety of local newspapers and journals, while a feature was also reported in the autumn 2004 edition of *Historic Scotland*, the magazine for the Friends of Historic Scotland. A series of lectures have been delivered during 2007 and 2008 reporting on the High Pasture Cave Project including presentations to the First Millennia Studies Group in Edinburgh, the Highland Archaeology Fortnight Seminar in Inverness, and to communities in the north of Scotland through the Aberdeen University Evening Lecture Programme.

2.6.4 A content-managed website covering work at the site was launched in March 2005 and can be found at www.high-pasture-cave.org. The website, funded by Skye & Lochalsh Enterprise Leader+ and Highland Council, will provide details of the ongoing fieldwork and analysis at the site, disseminating information to a wide audience. The site has now received over 480,000 hits.

Plate **1** – Bronze casting demonstration by Mark Keighley at High Pasture Cave

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

2.7 Archiving and Finds Disposal

2.7.1 A full archive of publications and digital images relating to work at the High Pasture Cave site between 2002 and 2008 have been deposited with the National Monuments Record of Scotland, at the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland. Copies of the reproducible elements will be deposited with the Highland Council Sites and Monuments Record. Finds disposal will be conducted according to Historic Scotland Policy.

2.8 Acknowledgements

2.8.1 The directors of the Project would like to thank the following organisations and people for their assistance during 2008. We are particularly indebted to Fraser Hunter, Dawn McLaren and Alan Saville of the National Museums of Scotland; Peter Rowley-Conwy, Carrie Drew, Emma Horton and Amanda Jay of the University of Durham; Ruby Ceron-Carrasco, Anthony Newton, Laura Sinfield, Sandra Pratt, Julia Gerken, Kath McSweeney and Sheena Fraser of the University of Edinburgh; Janet Montgomery and Gerry McDonnell of the University of Bradford; Jane Evans of the Isotope Geosciences Laboratory; David Mattey of the Royal Holloway University of London; Noel Fojut and Rod McCullagh of Historic Scotland; Claire Pannell of the University of Glasgow; Chris Gleed-Owen of the Herpeotological Conservation Trust; Ann MacSween (ceramics analysis); Tim Lawson and Ivan Young (cave morphology survey); Mike Cressey of CFA Archaeology Ltd (charcoal analysis); Fiona McGibbon (geological samples); Dave Hodgson and Susan Moore (geophysical survey); Ian Simpson and Jo McKenzie of the University of Stirling; Marion O'Neil and Alison McLaggan (illustrations of artefacts); Antonia Craster of AOC Archaeology Conservation Department, Graeme Cavers of AOC Archaeology Group for the laser scanning survey, Kirsty Cameron and Andrew Puls of the Highland Council Archaeology Unit in Inverness; Steven Varwell of Scottish Natural Heritage; and the landowners Scottish Executive Environment and Rural Affairs Department. Ruby Ceron-Carrasco would like to acknowledge Historic Scotland for support of the MaRES Database Project.

2.8.2 We would like to acknowledge the assistance of our sponsors Historic Scotland, the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, Highland Council, Western Isles, Skye and Lochalsh LEADER+, *Highland 2007 Fund* and Dualchas (Skye & Lochalsh Museums Service). Our sincere thanks also go out to the site volunteers who have assisted with all aspects of fieldwork during 2008. Finally, we wish to thank Norman and Biddy Stoddart of Kilbride House for allowing us to undertake the project on the land that they farm, and for their support throughout the project.

Plate **2** – Skye Primary Schools visit to High Pasture Cave

Plate **3** – John Purser playing a replica Late Bronze Age horn during Open Days at the High Pasture Cave site

3. METHODS

3.1 General

3.1.1 The objectives of the project were achieved using a variety of both invasive and non-invasive archaeological methods. All work was conducted with regard to the IFA Standards.

3.2 Assessment of Desk-Based Sources

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

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

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

3.3 **Field Survey**

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

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

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

- Resistivity Survey
- Magnetometer Survey
- Ground Penetrating Radar Survey

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

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

3.3.5 A cave morphology survey was initiated during May 2004 to investigate the development of High Pasture Cave through time, and to analyse the formation and structure of sediments that have been deposited within the complex of passages. This aspect of fieldwork at the site is crucial in providing a framework for the deposition of sediments into the cave, including those containing archaeological material. The survey will also investigate the geomorphology of the landscape in which the High Pastures site is set. The survey will be completed during 2009.

3.3.6 During the 2006 fieldwork season, an intensive 'walkover' survey of Strath Suardal was initiated. The survey took in the tract of land enclosed by mountains of the Red and Black Cuillin massifs to the northwest and lower hills to the southeast, and bounded by the shores of Loch Slapin to the southwest of the High Pasture Site and Broadford Bay some 6.5km to the northeast (see Fig.**2**). The survey aims to identify and record all visible archaeological sites and associated enclosures and boundaries surviving in the landscape surrounding High

Pasture Cave, allowing us to locate the site within its wider landscape setting (see Sections **4.1** and **4.2** below).

3.3.7 In October 2008, laser scanning was undertaken at the site by AOC Archaeology Group to provide a detailed survey of the stairwell, bone passage and the ramp leading into the active stream passages. Results from the survey are presented in Section **4.5** of this report.

3.4 Excavation and Sample Processing

3.4.1 Trial and open area excavation was conducted at the High Pasture Cave site during 2008, focusing on archaeological features and targets identified through field and geophysical survey on the surface. All excavation proceeded according to standard stratigraphic principles, all artefactual material was collected, and appropriate samples of ecofacts and soils taken. Recording on site followed standard archaeological methods and included record taking, drawing and photography. All work was conducted with regard to the Code of Conduct and Standards established by the Institute of Field Archaeologists.

3.4.2 The excavations were undertaken by hand and the context record for the trench was created using the standard context recording method. Individual features were photographed both prior to, and following, excavation and recording included a series of overall plans and section drawings. In addition to the photography and illustration, the principal site records consisted of context sheets augmented by separate registers of finds and samples. Trenches were backfilled where possible after recording. The open trenches were covered with a framework of galvanised scaffold poles and heavy gauge tarpaulin sheets at the end of fieldwork, to protect them from the winter weather.

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

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

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

3.4.6 Soil micromorphology and sediment analysis was applied to selected deposit groups, representative of the sites pedology, to assist in analysis of site formation processes and

characterisation of taphonomic palaeoenvironments generally. In 2006, this aspect of work included Kubiena Tin sampling of sediments within the deep archaeological deposits associated with the multiple hearth settings outside the cave entrance and within Bone Passage. This work was carried out by Ian Simpson and Jo McKenzie at the University of Stirling. Results relating to this aspect of the fieldwork were published in the 2007 Data Structure Report (Birch *et al*, 2008: 79-106). Additional Kubiena Tin samples have also been collected from key sections at the site in 2008.

3.4.7 To conform to current Health & Safety guidelines, shoring of trenches was undertaken where necessary and the relevant safety measures established. Such measures ran in accordance with valid Risk Assessments, which were modified as the excavations proceeded.

3.5 **Archaeological Data Analysis**

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

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

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

Plate **4** – The remains of the chambered tomb of An Sithean (looking SE from Site 10) dominate the northeast end of Strath Suardal. The monument has provided a focus for later prehistoric activity including a group of at least five roundhouses (see Fig.**2**).

4. FIELDWORK RESULTS

4.1 Strath Suardal Landscape Survey

4.1.1 Field Survey during the 2008 season saw the continuation of an intensive 'walkover' survey of Strath Suardal – the tract of land, enclosed by mountains to the NW and hills to the SE, which lies between Loch Slapin 1.5km to the SW of the High Pasture Site, and Broadford Bay some 6.5km to the NE (see Fig.**2**). The Survey aims to identify and record all visible archaeological sites and associated enclosures and boundaries. The survey will include a full desk-based assessment of all available sources including the National and local Sites and Monuments Record. Aerial photographic archives will also be accessed, as will the Ordnance Survey 1st and 2nd Edition maps of the area. Previous surveys of the area will be reassessed with all recorded sites being revisited and new GPS positions being allocated.

4.1.2 It is hoped that the survey will provide a phased use of the landscape in this part of the island of Skye that will eventually enable us to locate the High Pasture Cave site within a wider prehistoric and historical landscape. Previous archaeological surveys conducted within the area have shown a rich and varied spread of settlement spanning a considerable period of time, but have not recorded the landscape evidence related to the settlement. The archaeological sites already on record include a core of prehistoric sites and monuments that may be contemporary with the activities at High Pasture Cave.

4.1.3 It is anticipated that the landscape survey will continue through 2009 with final results published in 2010.

4.2 Landscape Survey Results - 2008

4.2.1 Field Survey during the 2008 season concentrated chiefly on the western end of Strath Suardal, while a small area at the eastern end was completed after the High Pasture site closed at the end of September. All interested volunteers, when weather conditions allowed, spent part of their stay walking the landscape, with Martin Wildgoose acting as leader and advisor. A total of 43 new archaeological sites were recovered during the season's survey.

4.2.2 Walkover Survey during the 2008 season added a further 8 roundhouses, a crannog, a burnt mound and a stone-built enclosure containing both a spring and a swallow hole, to an already impressive list of Later Prehistoric sites. In addition, circa five thousand meters of related boulder boundaries were also recorded – throwing some light on the complex and highly organised farming community supporting the High Pasture site during the Late Bronze Age and Iron Age periods (see Fig.**2** and Table **1**).

4.2.3 With the survey as yet only part completed a number of tentative conclusions can be drawn:

a) All of the visible prehistoric habitation sites appear to lie below the 150 metres contour, with the vast majority actually lying between the 50 and 100 metres contour. (Habitation and enclosure today lies below the 50 metres contour.)

b) All of the enclosed and therefore presumably farmed land appears to lies below the 100 metres contour.

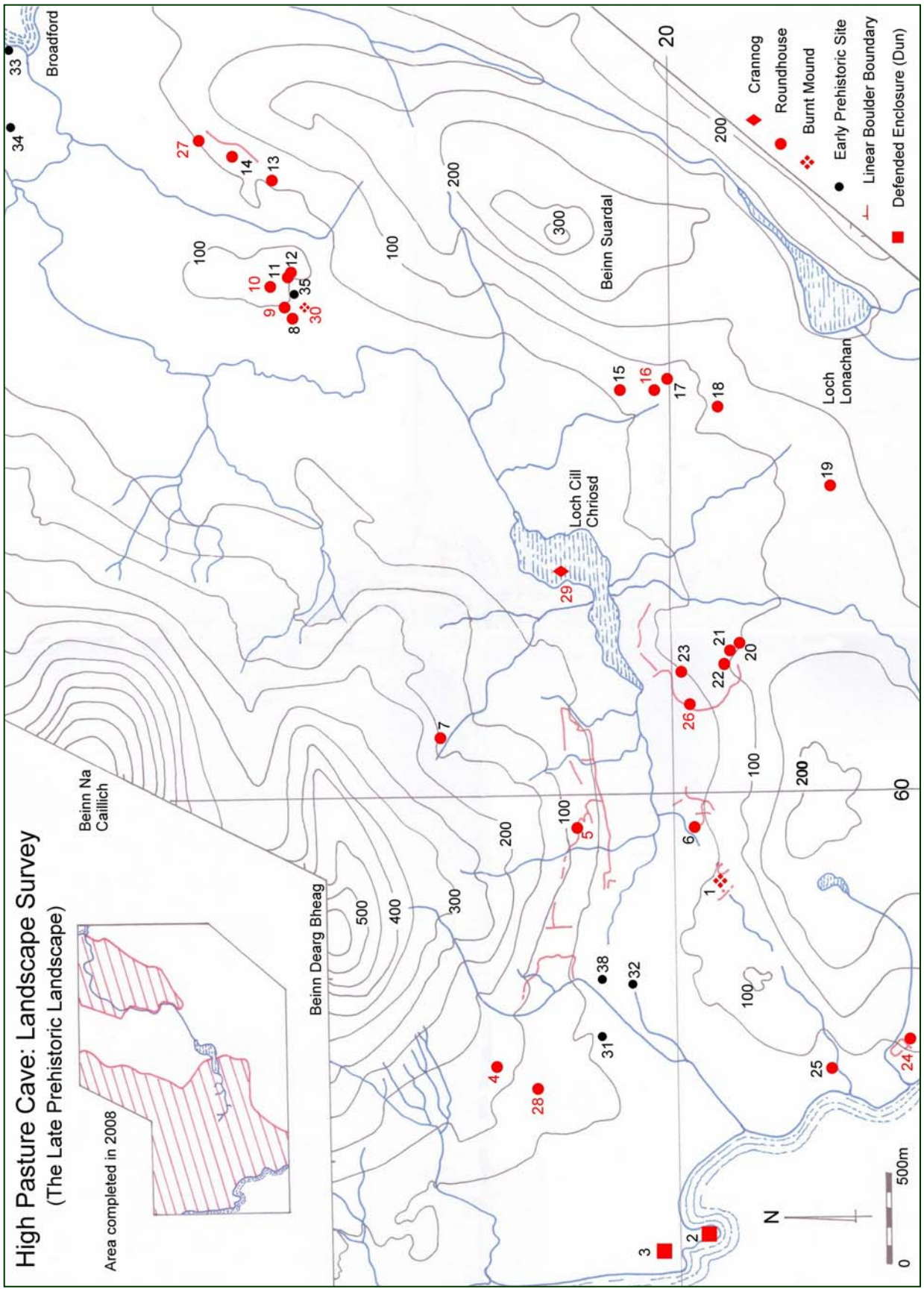

Figure **2** – High Pasture Cave – Prehistoric Landscape Survey Results (Site 1 indicates the location of High Pasture Cave within its wider landscape setting).

c) The location of the enclosed/farmed land shows no bias, as expected, towards the limestone geology (more fertile and well-drained land); with enclosures distributed equally between the wet and poorly-drained granite geology on the north side of the glen and the limestone on the southern side of the glen.

4.2.4 The evidence for enclosure and habitation in the prehistoric period would support either a specialised farming regime, where crops are grown on the limestone based ground, and stock grazed on the granite based hillsides (a potential co-operative or market economy). Alternatively, a farming regime based heavily on a cattle economy where the enclosures contained managed grazing rather than crops, the latter of which may have been grown in small cultivated plots close to house sites. In many ways, the second scenario mirrors the mode of farming practiced during the medieval and later historic periods in the west of Scotland including Skye.

4.3 Landscape Survey - 2009 Fieldwork Season

4.3.1 The walkover survey of Strath Suardal will be completed during the 2009 fieldwork season, while the campaign of test pitting (initially scheduled for the 2008 season) aimed at gathering datable materials from the growing core of roundhouses will also be completed in the 2009 season. With the completion of the landscape survey, we should gain a clearer picture of the settlement patterns within the glen. This will result in a better understanding of the support systems available for a major ritual complex, such as that under investigation at the High Pasture Cave site.

Plate **5** – Prehistoric roundhouse (Site 15) overlooking Strath Suardal and Loch Kilchrist

High Pasture Cave Project: Landscape Survey 2008

Archaeological Sites in the Late Prehistoric Landscape: Black = On record. Red = New

No:	Name:	Type of Site:	Map Ref:
1	High Pasture Cave	Cave, Votive/Ritual site, Burnt Mound.	NG 5943 1971
2	Dun Beag	Fortified Enclosure (Dun)	NG 5751 1984
3	Dun Mhor	Fortified Enclosure (Dun)	NG 5740 2015
4	Vampire Pot	Stone-built roundhouse (12m diam.) & Cave	NG 5851 2104
5	Allt nam Suidheach	Stone-built roundhouse (12m diam.)	NG 5978 2050
6	Coille Gaireallach	Stone-built roundhouse (14m diam.)	NG 5977 1988
7	Allt Coire Forsaidh	Circular Stone Structure (6m diam.)	NG 6030 2121
8	An Sithean	Circular revetted platform (12m diam.	NG 6261 2205
9	An Sithean	Stone-built roundhouse (12m diam.)	NG 6270 2215
10	An Sithean	Stone-built roundhouse (12m diam.)	NG 6278 2215
11	An Sithean	Stone-built roundhouses (10m diam.)	NG 6292 2205
12	An Sithean	Stone-built roundhouses (12m diam.)	NG 6290 2204
13	Bealach a'Ghlinne	Stone-built roundhouse (8m diam.)	NG 6330 2223
14	Bealach a'Ghlinne	Rubble-walled roundhouse (12m diam.)	NG 6350 2240
15	Ben Suardal	Stone-built roundhouse (9m diam.)	NG 6227 2022
16	Ben Suardal	6m diameter enclosure with spring/swallet	NG 6226 2006
17	Ben Suardal	Rubble walled roundhouse (12m diam.)	NG 6237 1994
18	Loch Lonachan	Stone-built roundhouse (10m diam.)	NG 6210 1975
19	Loch Lonachan	Stone-built roundhouse (6m Diam.)	NG 6160 1910
20	Coille Gaireallach	Stone-built roundhouse (10m diam.)	NG 6080 1960
21	Coille Gaireallach	Stone-built roundhouse (7m diam.)	NG 6075 1967
22	Coille Gaireallach	Stone-built roundhouse (10m diam.)	NG 6076 1966
23	Coille Gaireallach	Stone-built roundhouse (14m diam.)	NG 6066 1991
24	Allt na Garbhlain	Circular revetted platform (12m diam.)	NG 5855 1870
25	Camas Malag	Stone-built roundhouse (8 diam.)	NG 5845 1915
26	Coille Gaireallach	Circular stone setting (11m diam.)	NG 6044 1985
27	Bealach a'Ghlinne	Rubble walled roundhouse (6m diam.)	NG 6360 2261
28	Torrin	Stone-walled roundhouse (6m diam.)	NG 5837 2080
29	Loch Cill Chriosd	Crannog, Stone built island 16m diam.)	NG 6120 2060
30	An Sithean	Burnt Mound	NG 6265 2199
31	Kilbride	Stone Circle	NG 5868 2030
32	Clach na H-Annait	Standing Stone	NG 5894 2030
33	Broadford	Chambered Cairn	NG 6416 2378
34	Beinn na Caillich	Cairn – Chambered?	NG 6290 2370
35	An Sithean	Chambered Cairn	NG 6272 2203
36	Broadford	Chambered Cairn	Site Lost
37	Strath Glebe	BA Cist Burial	NG 6170 2040
38	Kilbride	BA Cist Burial	NG 5880 2030

Table **1** – Archaeological sites relating to the prehistoric landscape of Strath Suardal.

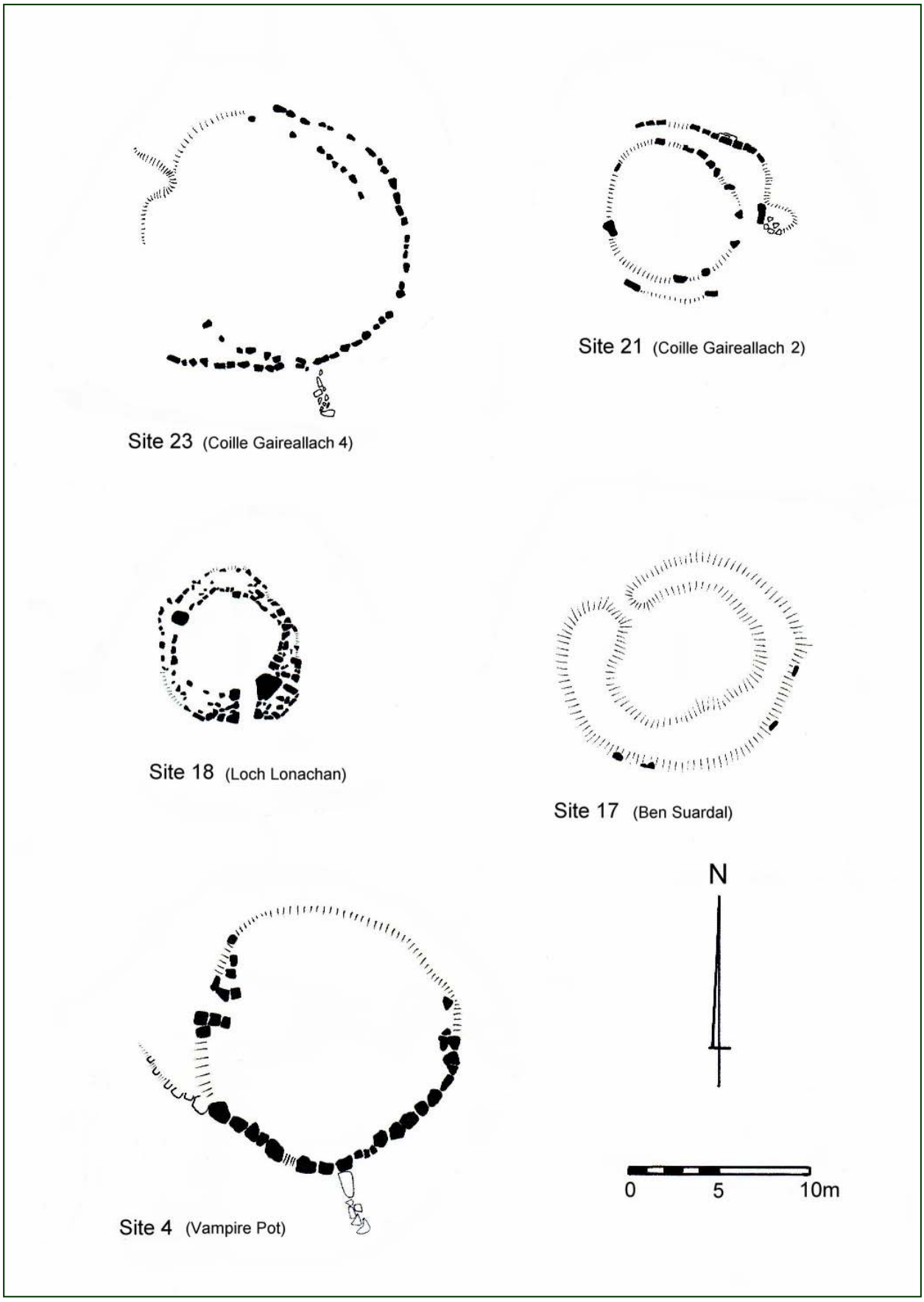

Figure **3** – Plan drawings of a selection of hut circles/enclosures in Strath Suardal, Skye. Site 4 is associated with Vampire Pot, a natural limestone cave containing archaeological deposits (see Section **9** of this report).

4.4 **Excavation Results**

4.4.1 One new trench was opened up at the High Pastures site during the 2008 fieldwork season (Trench 20), while existing trenches were extended (Trenches 7, 14, 16, 17 and 19). The new trench was located to further investigate the burnt mound where a possible entrance accessed the site, while Trenches 7, 14, 16 and 19 continued to evaluate the extent and nature of the burnt mound deposits that form the core of the site at the surface above the cave. Work in Trench 15, to investigate the deep archaeological deposits in the natural hollow outside the stairwell and cave entrance, was also resumed. Trench 17, in Bone Passage, was extended in a northerly direction to include the ramp leading down into the active stream passage. Details pertaining to the trenches excavated on site can be found below under the individual trench headings, while their locations are shown in Figure **4**.

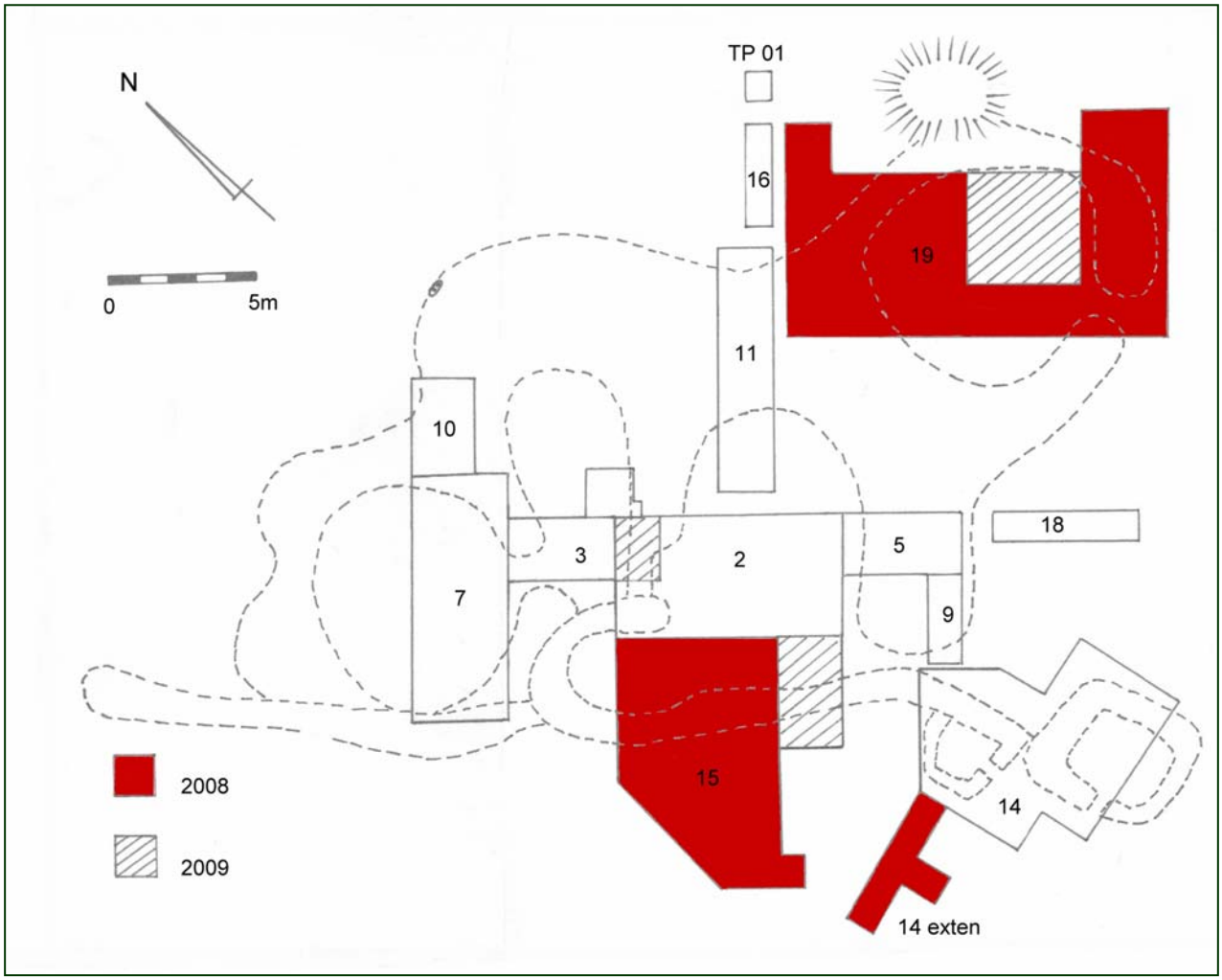

Figure **4** – High Pasture Cave Trench Plan showing active trenches at the surface in 2008.

4.4.2 **Trench 7**

4.4.2.1 Trench 7 comprised a one metre wide slot trench extending in a north-westerly direction for 5 metres from the northwest baulk of the original trench (see Fig.**4**). The trench was excavated to evaluate a low stone and turf bank, visible at the surface as a distinct earthwork, and to find the extent of the archaeological deposits in this sector of the site.

4.4.2.2 Context 7.21 included the turf and topsoil that covered the length of the trench, which contained some bracken roots and fine rootlets. This material directly overlay context C7.22, a mid-brown friable loam containing fine rootlets and up to 5% stone (mainly fire-cracked pebble), but no other finds. The context overlies the natural limestone bedrock and karstic clay C7.17. The context becomes thinner moving up the trench in a north-westerly direction, indicating the full extent of the archaeological deposits in this sector of the site.

4.4.2.3 The low bank visible at the surface proved to be an ephemeral feature comprising some loose small to medium stone clasts (granite) and a few fragments of fire-cracked stone. It is obvious from our excavations in this area of the site that re-working of archaeological deposits has taken place, most likely in the later Historical Period during the shieling settlement phase in the mid-19th century AD.

4.4.3 **Trench 14**

4.4.3.1 A slot trench extension to Trench 14, measuring 1 metre wide, was run off the west baulk of Trench 14 towards the cavers' entrance to High Pasture Cave that was opened in 1972. The trench was laid out to investigate a series of complex archaeological deposits including water-deposited silts in this area of the site, a low stone-built wall surrounding the cave entrance, and the relationship of these deposits and features to the natural cave entrance (see Fig.**4** and Fig.**5**).

4.4.3.2 The excavations in this trench, which failed to reach the natural ground surface below the archaeological deposits during 2008, uncovered a complex sequence of contexts, some of which had been subjected to immersion in water. Deposits to the east of the revetment wall F14.15 (same as feature F15.02 in Trench 15) generally corresponded with the contexts identified in Trench 14 during the 2007 fieldwork season (see Birch *et al* 2008: 25-29). The archaeological deposits in this sector of the trench extension comprised the turf and bracken matt (C14.01), a slope wash deposit containing some fragments of fire-cracked pebbles and stone (C14.09), which overlies the upper surface of the burnt mound/spreads (C14.13). The lower burnt mound in the trench extension (C14.15) has a series of fine silt-derived layers including C14.26 and C14.29, the latter comprising re-deposited karstic clays, a charcoal-rich sediment and layers of iron pan.

4.4.3.3 Archaeological deposits to the west of revetment wall F14.15 proved to be quite different in their make-up. The turf and topsoil C14.31 contained numerous fibrous roots and abuts wall F14.15. Below this, we uncovered a deep layer of homogenous brown silt containing numerous small grit inclusions and the odd fragment of fire-cracked stone (C14.32), and were found to abut contexts C14.09, C14.13, C14.15 and C14.29 (see Section **4.4.3.2** above). It was obvious from the exposed sections in the trench that the deposits relating to the burnt mound/spreads in this area of the site had been truncated in prehistory, possibly associated with the modification of the small sink/entrance to High Pasture Cave that was opened up by the cavers in 1972. These modifications may also have included the construction of revetment wall F14.15 (F15.02), which forms an arc and defines the area taken by this cave entrance.

4.4.3.4 Below the level of the truncated archaeological deposits in the Trench 14 extension mentioned above, the contexts continue to appear different in nature to each side of this dividing line. Deposits to the east of the truncation are associated with a linear revetment wall running on an east-west axis (feature F14.17). Surviving up to four courses high, the boulder-built wall is abutted to the west and northwest by possible re-deposited karstic clay

deposits, while to the south it is abutted by a compacted layer of fire-cracked pebbles and stone (contexts C14.34 and C14.35). The east side of the wall is filled by a complex sequence of deposits (C14.33, C14.36 and C14.37) comprising silts, water-washed gravels and deposits of fire-cracked stone, also containing charcoal flecks and small fragments of burnt bone. These deposits have most likely been subjected to the action of water from episodes of flooding in this part of the site and are covered by an iron pan layer. Excavations will continue in Trench 14 in 2009.

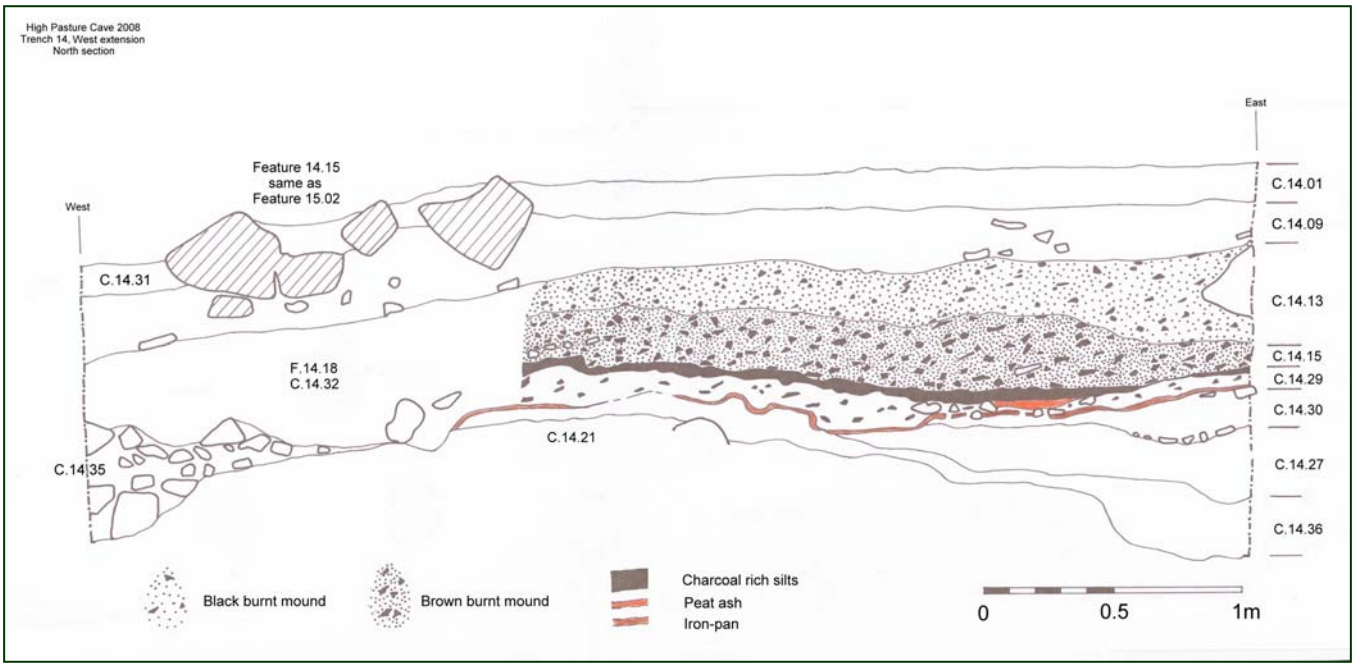

Figure **5** – Trench 14, Western Extension - south-facing section through burnt mound, feature F14.15 and associated deposits.

4.4.3.5 Only an handful of small finds were recovered from Trench 14 during the 2008 fieldwork season including two un-diagnostic flint flakes, two stone tool fragments (a grinder and hammer stone), a single sherd of Iron Age pottery and a fragment of iron slag. Within an amorphous-shaped shallow pit dug into the turf and topsoil of the trench extension (feature F14.16) we recovered a collection of corroded iron nails and fasteners, and an assemblage of glass bottles – some of which have been dated to between 1950 and 1970 AD. It is possible that this material was deposited on site at the time the cavers' entrance was excavated in 1972, or was recovered from the backfill of the cave entrance under excavation. Similar glass bottles have been identified in the surviving deposits within the entrance. However, they may also be associated with the dumping of domestic waste at the High Pasture Cave site as witnessed in the natural collapse feature between the sink for the cave and the cavers' entrance – material that has washed through the active stream passages of the cave system to the present day.

Plate **6** – Revetment wall F14.15 from the west and associated burnt mound/spread deposits. The wall curves around the cavers' entrance to High Pasture Cave.

Plate **7** – Revetment wall F14.15 from above (Scale = 0.5m)

4.4.4 **Trench 15**

4.4.4.1 Trench 15 was initially opened in 2007 and work continued in this trench during the 2008 fieldwork season to evaluate complex and deep archaeological deposits within the natural hollow outside the cave/stairwell entrance (Birch *et al* 2008: 29-35).

4.4.4.2 Excavations in Trench 15 in 2007 reached a layer of grey, silt sediment containing thin lenses of charcoal-rich deposits comprising fuel residues – contexts C15.28, C15.32 and C15.34 (context C2.06 in Trench 2). This material, which varied in thickness over the area in which it had been deposited, contained virtually no small finds or faunal remains, which proved of interest when compared with the archaeological deposits that lay above and below. Several features including a fire-pit had been cut into this layer from above (see Birch *et al*, 2008: 31). The excavations in 2008 continued to remove these distinctive layers, especially those forming context C15.34, which revealed a sequence of complex deposits below including fuel residues and their associated hearth settings. These deposits and features had previously been encountered during excavations in Trench 2 in 2005 (see Birch *et al*, 2006: 25 – 32) and have been interpreted as a suite of super-imposed hearth settings and their associated residues that were constructed and deposited prior to the construction of the stairwell leading into the natural cave entrance. As such, this area had already been identified has one of the most important locations within the site during prehistory, especially the period between the Early and Middle Iron Age (800 – 400BC).

4.4.4.3 The archaeological deposits outlined above were found to be contained by a large stone-built wall F15.14, which arced around the natural cave entrance (see Figs.**6** and **7**). The wall, which had been mirrored by later more ephemeral revetment walls throughout the use of the site, was built to define the area surrounding the cave entrance and to block-off a shallow, natural valley that would have transported water into the cave in the more distant past, especially during major flooding events. However, we know from our investigations that water continued to have a major impact on this sector of the site long after the main stream feeding the cave had found a new sink entrance into the system.

4.4.4.4 Beyond the confines of the wall, excavations during 2007 had uncovered evidence for the spread and re-deposition of burnt mound material, most likely derived from the sequence of hearth settings mentioned in Section **4.4.4.2** above. Working towards the west end of Trench 15, we had also uncovered at least two additional stone-built revetment walls (features F15.02 and F15.08) that arced around and respected the cavers' entrance into High Pasture Cave. From our excavations in 2007 it now appeared likely that this entrance to the cave, which was opened by cavers visiting the site in 1972, was also open during the Iron Age and this raises alternative scenarios for access and use of the cave passages beyond including Bone Passage, which we knew had been backfilled and sealed by the deposition of human and animal remains during the 1st to 2nd centuries AD (Birch *et al*, 2007: 127-28).

4.4.4.5 Excavations beyond the confines of wall F15.14 in Trench 15 had been successful in reaching the natural karstic clay over much of the surface area, although deeper and unknown deposits still existed within the natural gully that runs in a NE – SW direction through the trench. The archaeological deposits also dipped away in a south westerly direction below revetment walls F15.08 and F15.02, into the hollow containing the cavers' entrance. A section was taken through feature F15.08 so that we could continue the northwest-facing baulk of Trench 15 and this revealed a sequence of silts, sediments and fire-cracked stone deposits that were similar in composition and extent to those identified in nearby Trench 14 (see Section **4.4.3** of this report). Covered by these sediments, and located below the line of revetment wall F15.08, we uncovered a third alignment of large granite

boulders that most likely formed an earlier revetment around the cavers' entrance. This feature (F15.21) possibly formed the base of a stone-built wall that may have originally had a turf covering. The remains comprise upright granite slabs, up to three slabs wide, set onto the natural karstic clay (C15.46). What may be the remains of the tumbled front face of the wall was identified within context C15.46. This wall also abuts the rising natural ground surface of the karstic clay to the northwest. The archaeological deposits within the natural gully in the trench could not be excavated until we had removed wall F15.14 (see Section **4.4.4.10** below).

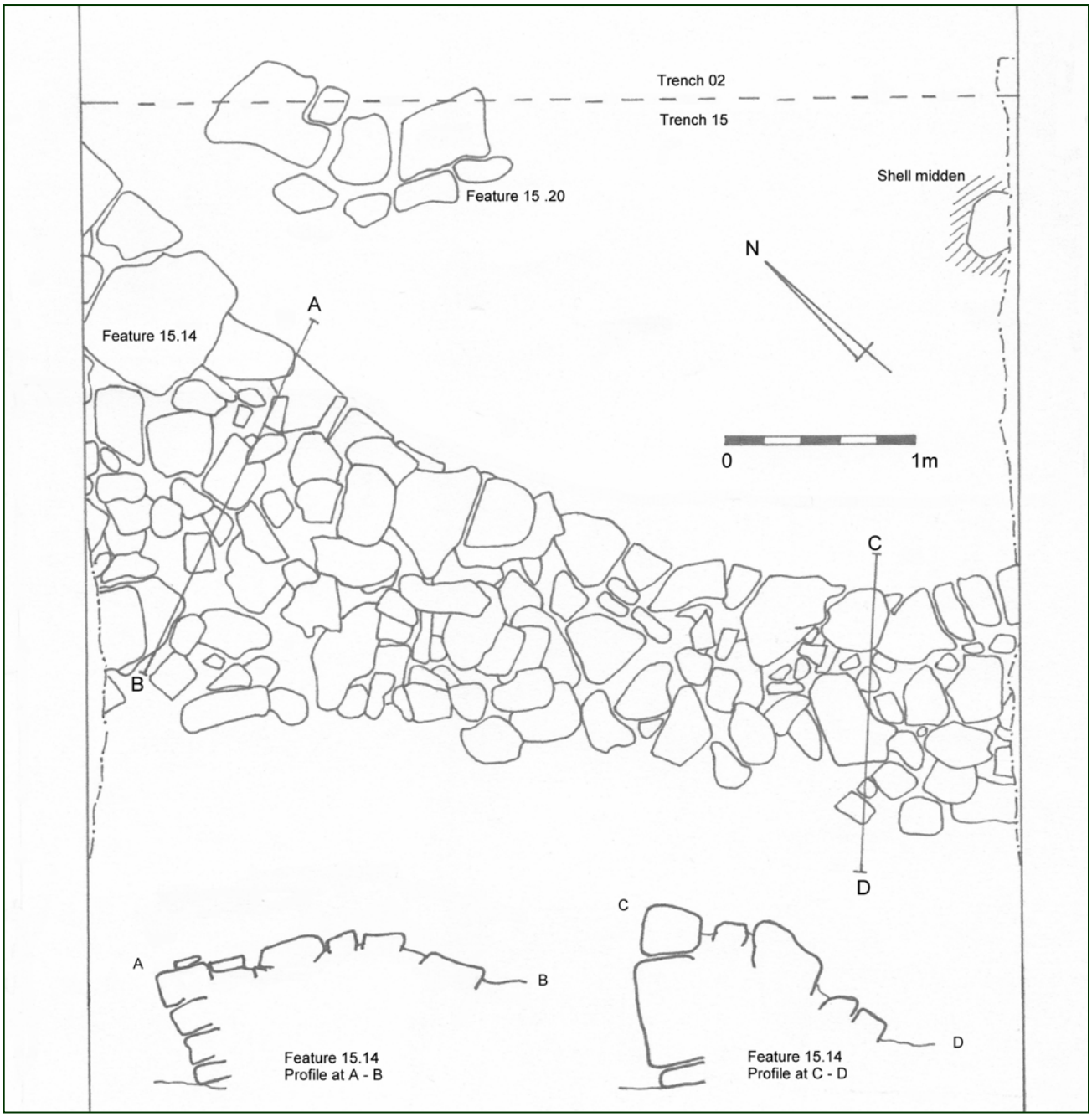

Figure **6** – Plan and sections of wall feature F15.14 and hearth feature F15.20 (Note that hearth F15.20 pre-dates the construction of wall F15.14).

4.4.4.6 The continuation of excavations to the northeast of wall F15.14, adjacent to the stairwell and cave entrance, proved to be a complex and challenging piece of work. Analysis of Kubiena tin samples collected from the southeast-facing section in Trench 2 by Jo McKenzie and Ian Simpson of the University of Stirling, immediately to the northeast of Trench 15, had highlighted the complex nature of the archaeological deposits in this part of the site (Birch *et al*, 2008: 79-106). Removal of the grey clay-like deposits comprising C15.28 and C15.34 revealed deposits rich in fuel residues, but also containing well-preserved faunal remains and a wide variety of small finds. A rich organic layer (C15.32) was also revealed sandwiched between contexts C15.28 and C15.34, all of which abutted wall F15.14. Below C15.34, context C15.38 also abutted the lower course of the large stone-built wall comprising F15.14. However, the deposits immediately below C15.38 including contexts C15.41, C15.42 and C15.43 pre-dated the construction of F15.14. These lower contexts were associated with a large slab-built hearth setting (F15.20) and it is most probable that the fuel residues and deposits of fire-cracked pebbles and stone identified in this area had derived from this feature. Small finds associated with the hearth and surrounding working areas included coarse stone tools, steatite spindle whorls, worked antler, an iron pin fragment and several abraded sherds of pottery.

4.4.4.6 With the removal of the archaeological deposits to the northeast of wall F15.14, it became increasingly obvious that this feature would probably collapse at any moment (during prehistory the wall had suffered severe subsidence due to deformation of the deep archaeological deposits in this sector of the site, especially at the northwest end). This was in stark contrast to the southeast end of the wall, which still stood vertically (see Fig.**6**). Therefore, after fully recording this feature we ran a section through the alignment of the wall and first excavated the northwest half, recording additional information as the wall was dismantled. Some of the granite basal stones used for the foundations of the wall were quite large and these had been under-pinned by smaller granite and limestone cobbles, which had been set on a foundation of earlier archaeological deposits including contexts C15.43 and C15.48 – the latter comprising a deposit that showed signs of weathering in the thin-section analysis by Jo McKenzie and potential signs of an abandonment phase at the site. Wall F15.14 was faced with large granite boulders on the northeast side and was backed by a wedge of medium to large granite boulders and cobbles on the southwest side, forming buttressing support on this side. There was also evidence on the northeast side of the wall for temporary buttressing using upright granite slabs, possibly used to stop the wall leaning and collapsing during the use of the site in the Iron Age. With the wall finally removed across the width of Trench 15, we were able to continue our excavations of the complex underlying deposits. These will not be discussed in full in this report as further analysis is required, but the major features and associated archaeological deposits will be addressed below.

4.4.4.7 The large slab-built hearth F15.20 was removed along with the associated archaeological deposits including fuel residues and dumps of fire-cracked stone. A sub-circular pit-like feature with upright granite slab at the north end (feature F15.19) was most likely contemporary with the hearth and had been dug into a layer of fire-cracked pebbles and stones. The pit was filled by context C15.38 and contained no small finds or other deposits with the exception of the granite slab mentioned above. A semi-circular arc of medium-sized granite stones, just one course high, was also identified to the south of the hearth, the open end of the arc facing northeast and measuring approximately 1.4m wide between the stones forming the mouth of the setting. Small finds associated with these features and their associated contexts included coarse stone tools including hammers, a cleaver, grinders and a fragment from a whetstone, a stone crucible fragment, a stone spindle whorl, worked antler, a bone pin, a worked lump of haematite and a fragment from a shale bracelet.

Plate **8** – Wall F15.14 from the SE and remains of hearth F15.20 to right

Plate **9** – Section through wall F15.14 from NW (Scales = 1m and 0.5m)

Plate **10** – Face of wall F15.14 (SE end of standing wall)

Plate **11** – Face of wall F15.14 (NW end of standing wall)
Scales = 1m and 0.5m

4.4.4.8 The features and contexts outlined in Section **4.4.4.7** above overlay context C15.41, a thin black greasy ash deposit. Immediately below C15.41, context C15.48 comprised a buff greasy deposit, potentially the same material as that identified at the base of context C2.16 in Trench 2 during the 2005 fieldwork season. This material represents a leached horizon indicating a hiatus in the sequence of development at the site and the possible formation of a natural ground surface. The contexts contain thin iron pan lenses and although it lacks significant fuel residues; fungal spores, cell residues and plant decomposition products are fairly well represented (Birch *et al*, 2008:86-7). This would appear to indicate a point at which there was a very definite break in human activity at the site.

4.4.4.9 Below context C15.48 excavations revealed a further sequence of four superimposed hearth settings and their associated deposits. Hearth F15.27, which was sealed by C15.52, was constructed from thin granite slabs and an area of paving (F15.26), contemporary with the hearth, ran from this feature in a southeast direction under the baulk of Trench 15. Also contemporary with these two features was a bowl-shaped depression cut into the surface of context C15.56 to the south of hearth F15.27 containing a layer of black charcoal-rich material (C15.54), a buff to yellow lens of ash (C15.55) and a compacted upper layer of orange peat ash C15.53. A small upright slab was found in the fill in the southwest arc of the feature (F15.28) and it is possible that this may be the remains of a small hearth or bowl furnace. Other features uncovered in this area of the trench included a line of medium to large-size granite boulders (F15.22), just one course high, which may be the remains of a revetment wall that pre-dates F15.14. Set slightly to the southwest of the latter feature, the remains of wall F15.22 run in a NW-SE direction across Trench 15 and may be contemporary with features F15.24 and F15.25. Feature F15.24 is a linear-grouping of small granite boulders lying on an N-S alignment. The alignment abuts feature F15.22 at the northwest end and runs towards the northwest baulk of Trench 15. Feature F15.25 is also a linear arrangement of granite boulders and stones abutting feature F15.22 at the southeast end and runs northeast towards the granite slabs and paving forming feature F15.26. A complete granite saddle quern was recovered from backfill deposits to the southwest of revetment wall F15.22, overlying the gully forming the original stream channel. This, like the other complete saddle quern stones recovered from the High Pasture Cave site, had been deposited with the working face down.

4.4.4.10 Directly below hearth F15.27 we uncovered a partially robbed granite slab hearth (F15.30), the feature lying within and on a orange ash deposit C15.65. A kerb for the hearth survives on the northeast edge of the feature where it abuts paving F15.26. Spreads of fire-cracked pebbles and associated ash deposits lie immediately to the southwest of the hearth (C15.64) and small finds recovered include worked antler, bone points/pins, a bone spindle whorl and a steatite spindle whorl. Slab-built granite hearth F15.35 was uncovered directly under hearth F15.30 and the associated ash deposit C15.65; and this in turn was found to overlie the massive granite slabs forming hearth F15.36 (F2.18 in Trench 2). The latter hearth is constructed on a pedestal of limestone boulders within what appears to be the terminus of the paved and cobbled walkway F15.37 (see Section **4.4.4.11** below), although this requires additional clarification through excavation in 2009. Below the paving mentioned above (F15.26), a linear setting of upright slabs and medium-sized boulders was uncovered (F15.32) that may have formed kerbing for this feature or for an earlier robbed-out walk-way accessing the natural cave entrance to the north. Aligned on an N-S axis, the walkway appears to be heading for the cave entrance providing access into Bone Passage and may have formed a route of access to the cave before the construction of the stairwell (F2.23). Significant quantities of animal bone were recovered from around these hearth settings including pig, cattle, red deer and sheep/goat, and small finds included bone pin fragments, worked antler and a fragment from a saddle quern stone.

Plate **12** – NW end of wall F15.14 after partial dismantling and hearth F15.20

Plate **13** – Foundation course of wall F15.14 (right), edge of paved walkway F15.26 and related features (Scales = 1m and 0.5m)

Plate **14** – Pit feature F15.19 from above (Scale = 0.5m)

Plate **15** – Hearth feature F15.35 from above (from the west)

4.4.4.11 Below the fuel residues and associated hearth features outlined above we uncovered a well-preserved paved walkway comprising granite slabs and compacted limestone deposits, running on a N-S axis (feature F15.37). The sides of the walkway are kerbed with low stone-built walls, surviving up to four courses high, of medium-sized granite and limestone boulders. A well-preserved cobbled surface (F15.34) runs from the top of the kerb on the west side of the walkway and some evidence has also been recovered to suggest a similar type of surface existed on the east side. The walkway measures up to 1.45 metres wide and disappears into the southeast baulk of Trench 15, while hearth feature F15.36 appears to block the continuation of the feature at the north end where it runs towards the cave entrance into Bone Passage (see Fig.**7**). Additional excavations have to be completed in this area of the site during the 2009 fieldwork season to investigate further the relationship of hearth F15.36 and the walk-way.

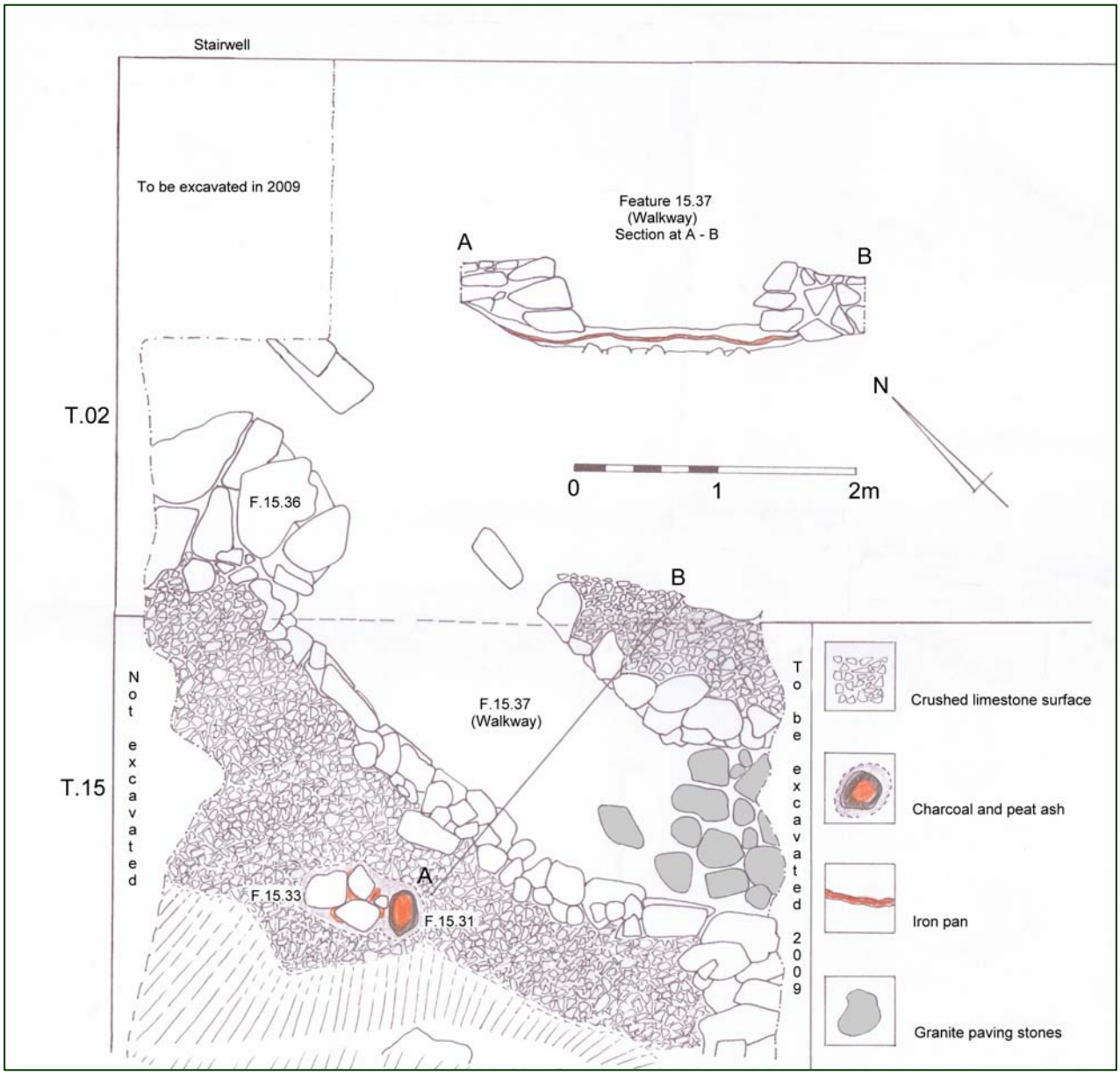

Figure **7** – Plan and section of paved walkway F15.37, associated hearths F15.36 and F15.33, and crushed limestone surface F15.34.

4.4.4.12 The cobbled surface (F15.34) extends for around 1.6 metres to the west of walkway F15.37 and within this a small slab-built hearth setting (F15.33) and associated bowl-shaped depression or pit feature (F15.31) was identified; the latter containing a primary fill of black ash and charcoal deposits (C15.66) and secondary fill of orange peat ash (C15.67). Small finds recovered from around these features included two bone points/awls. A low revetment wall, which is also contemporary with the features mentioned above, was found to the south of the walkway (F15.29). The single line of small boulders (granite and limestone) is set on a NW-SE alignment and mirrors feature F15.22, which lay above. The possible wall footings, which run from the natural karstic clay (C15.21) at the northwest end disappears under the southeast baulk of the trench. Limited excavations were conducted within the base of the walkway to investigate surviving archaeological deposits below and a complex sequence of laminated sediments, possibly representing trampled floor deposits, was uncovered and sampled. This was the limit of excavations in Trench 15 during the 2008 fieldwork season.

4.4.5 **Trench 16**

4.4.5.1 Excavations in Trench 16 commenced during the 2007 fieldwork season to investigate the extent and survival of archaeological deposits in the northeast sector of the site (see Fig.**4**). The trench was covered by context C16.01, a natural build-up of soil that is infested with bracken roots and post-dates the deposition of the burnt mound/spreads. The context comprises a dark brown and gritty loam with up to 30% stone content, most of this being shattered small fragments of fire-cracked pebble. The context also includes the turf matt and overlies the upper surface of the burnt mound/spreads (C16.02).

4.4.5.2 Context C16.02 is a thick layer of burnt mound material comprising compacted fire-cracked pebbles and stones (up to 80% content) with a black, gritty sediment matrix. The context appears to be a continuation of C11.06, identified in the adjacent Trench 11, and underlies C16.01. Below the context we uncovered a rough and haphazard layer of possible paving comprising small to medium-sized granite slabs, feature F16.01.

4.4.5.3 Immediately below the paving (F16.01), context C16.04 is a mid to dark brown layer of gritty sediment containing some charcoal flecks and the occasional fragment of burnt bone. The interface between this context and the natural clay below also contains sporadic lenses of a grey clay-like material that contains the occasional charcoal fleck and fragment of burnt bone. The context directly overlies C16.05, the natural karstic clay and limestone bedrock outcrops. No finds were recovered from this trench during the 2008 fieldwork season.

4.4.5.4 The archaeological deposits within Trench 16 appeared to be thinning towards the northeast, where the ground surface abuts a large and natural volcanic dyke. Therefore, we excavated an additional one metre square test trench to the northeast of Trench 16, with a 0.5 metre baulk separating the two trenches. After removal of the turf and root-infested soil of C16.01 and a very thin lens of shattered fire-cracked stone (C16.02), the natural volcanic dyke bedrock was revealed (C16.05). The dyke feature was identified during the 2006 geophysical survey and is partially visible at the surface defining the northeast boundary of the archaeological site. The investigations in the trench, combined with results from the geophysical surveys, indicate that we have identified the extent of the archaeological deposits in the northeast sector of the site, which are bounded by the natural volcanic dyke that runs in a NNW to SSE direction across the site (see results for Trench 20 below for additional information regarding this natural feature).

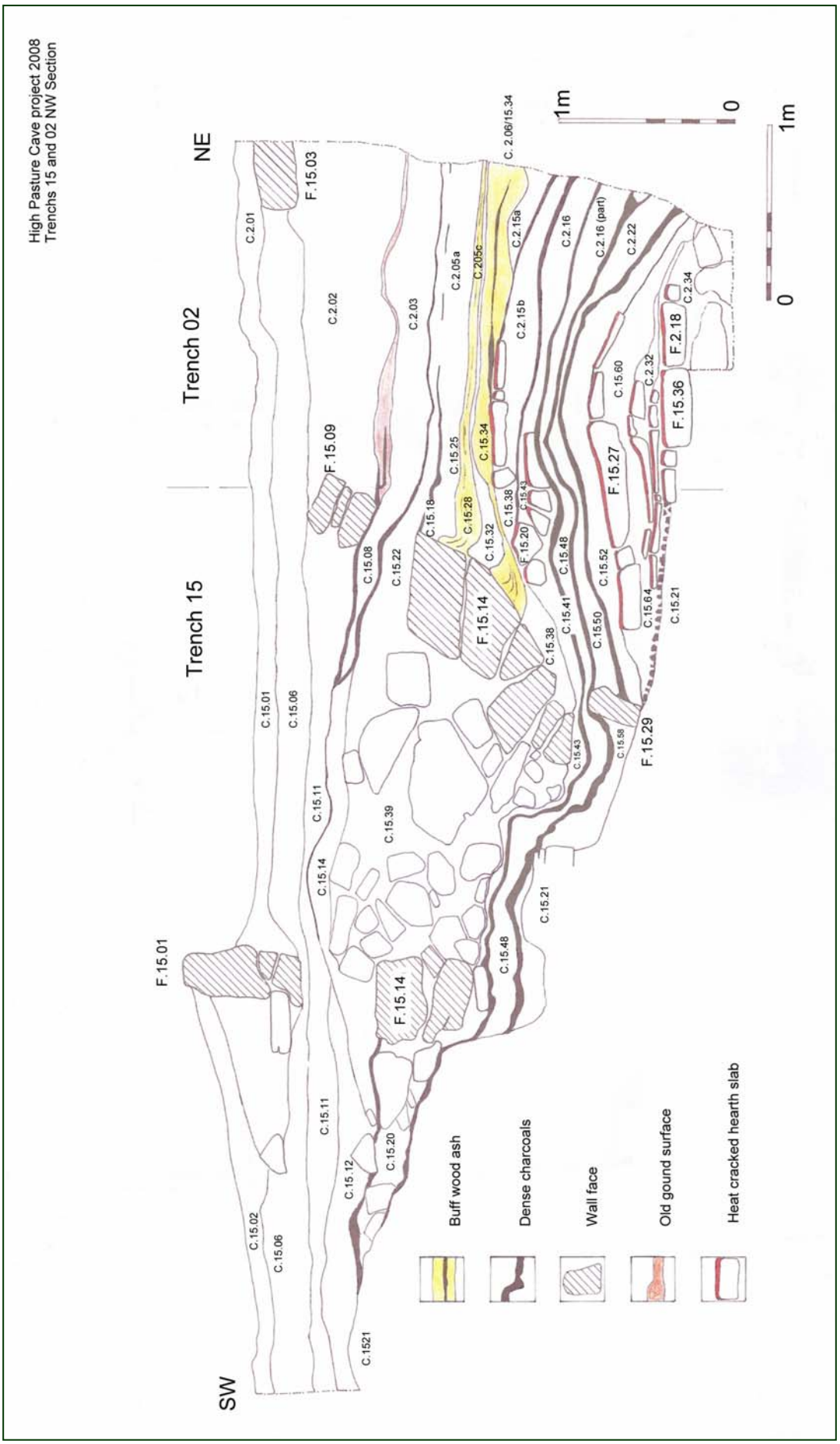

Figure **8** – Trench 15 and 02 – southeast-facing section showing features and related contexts.

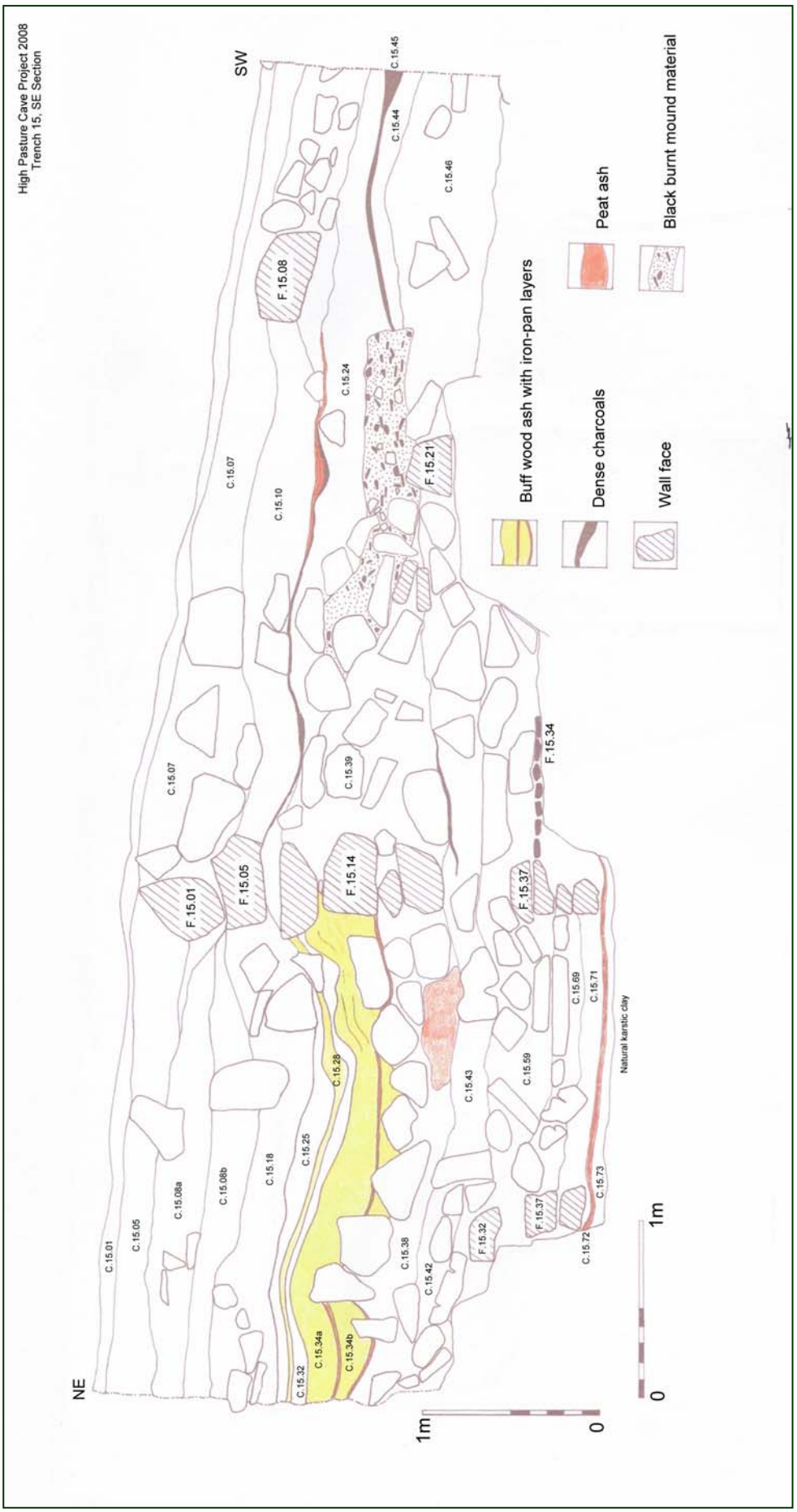

Figure **9** – Trench 15 – northwest-facing section showing features and related contexts.

4.4.6 **Trench 17**

4.4.6.1 Excavations within Bone Passage in the High Pasture Cave system were completed during the 2008 fieldwork season, with all archaeological deposits now removed down to the natural limestone bedrock floor, with the exception of material associated with the stone-built stairwell (feature F2.23) that will be excavated in 2009.

4.4.6.2 Trench 17 was extended during 2008 to include the widening north end of Bone Passage, including the alcove in the north wall that contains significant quantities of animal bone, and the ramp access that leads down into the active stream passage of the cave (see Fig.**10**). Unlike the areas already excavated at the south end of Bone Passage, the surface of the archaeological deposits within the Trench 17 extensions had a covering of calcite flowstone up to 40mm thick, suggesting that this area of the passage had seen no disturbance from the activities of the cavers who opened up the cave system in 1972.

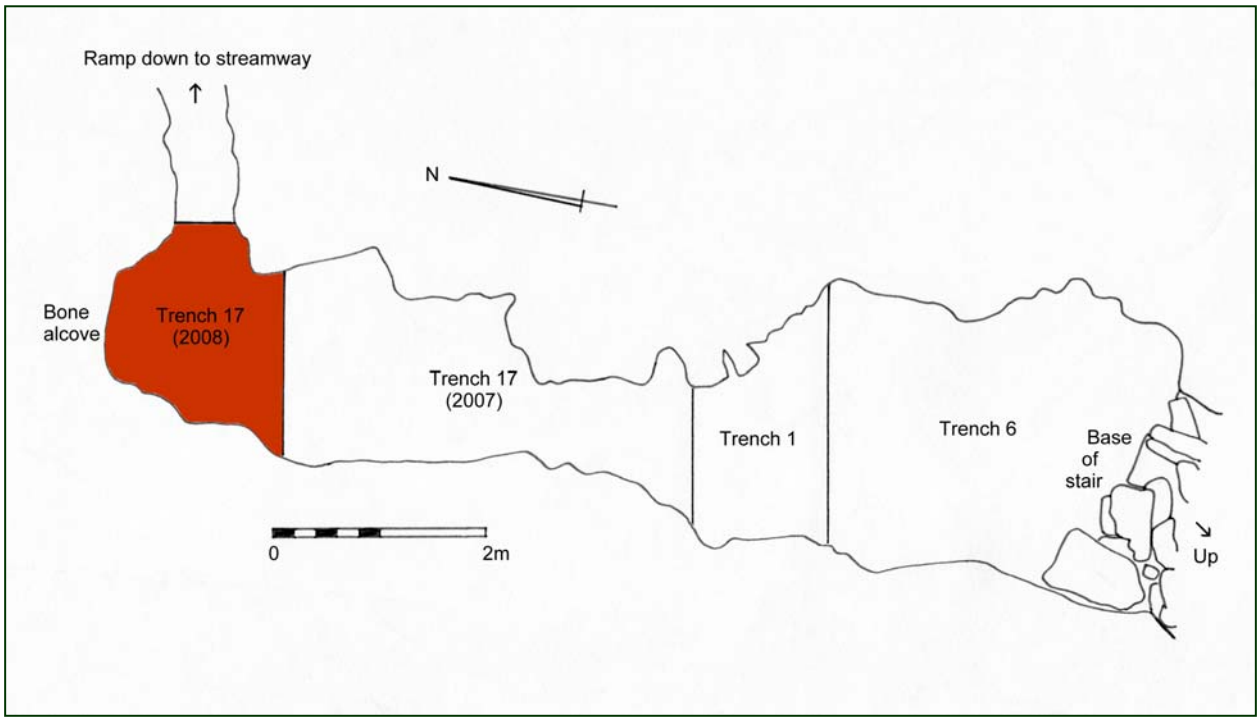

Figure **10** – Bone Passage – Trench plan 2008.

4.4.6.3 The calcite deposits covering the floor were carefully removed using a lump hammer and chisel to reveal a dark brown silty sediment with numerous charcoal fragments, granite and limestone clasts (small to medium in size), and fragments of fire-cracked stone. The context (C17.03) contains up to 50% stone content, but also includes well-preserved animal bone (especially pig), fish bone, burnt plant remains (including significant quantities of charred barley), large quantities of shellfish (mainly periwinkles) and fire-cracked pebbles and stone. These deposits continued through into the ramp entrance into Bone Passage, but became thinner towards the step down and junction with the active stream passage. This rich, organic midden also continued to rise over a scatter of medium to large-sized boulders at the extreme north end of Bone Passage that form the alcove containing the animal bone deposits mentioned in Section **4.4.6.2** above (feature F17.001). The alcove contains a small stalactite grotto and the constant drips from this feature have coated the archaeological deposits in calcite flowstone up to 60mm thick (see Plate **23**).

4.4.6.4 These calcite deposits were also removed using a hammer and chisel to reveal large quantities of well-preserved animal bone comprising the partial remains of a cow, fragments of pig and some large pieces of red deer antler (C17.12). The deposits forming this context merge with context C17.03 to the south, within the upper deposits of the floor of the passage, and most likely derive from the same episodes of deposition. The same deposits also continue down the ramp leading into the main stream passage of the cave. Small finds recovered from these contexts include worked red deer antler, coarse pebble tools, pottery, stone crucible fragments, the remains of an iron pin and iron slag. Context C17.03 directly overlies a compacted layer of fire-cracked pebbles and stone (C17.04), which also contains similar deposits to those identified in C17.03, although the animal bone in this context is stained a dark brown to black colour. The bone within this context is also more fragmented and it is possible that this is due to trampling on this floor horizon.

4.4.6.5 Below context C17.04 we uncovered a dark to mid-brown silt with small grit inclusions and containing up to 80% stone, which forms a compact layer of small to medium sized cobbles including some fire-cracked stone (C17.05). The cobbles may have been laid down to form a rough walkway through this part of Bone Passage (cave). The context contains the occasional fleck of charcoal, but little in the way of bone or other small finds. Charred grain (barley) is also sparse in this context, especially when compared with contexts C17.03 and C17.04 above. Towards the north end of the trench the deposits of fire-cracked stone increase in quantity, along with small clasts of limestone that have been compacted down into the underlying sediments. In this area, we identified an increase in charcoal fragments and a scatter of shellfish remains, primarily periwinkles. We also recovered a few small fragments of bone and burnt bone, and several small finds including a fragment of rotary quern, worked red deer antler, a flint flake, pottery, a small red glass bead and other possible coarse stone tools. This horizon may form a continuation of the more formal paving comprising floor features F17.01, F1.02 and F6.02, which run towards the entrance of Bone Passage to the south (also see C17.06 in Appendix **1**).

4.4.6.6 Below this possible floor horizon excavations revealed a complex sequence of archaeological deposits that appeared to have been affected by water action; possibly episodes of flooding in this part of the cave prior to the construction of the stairwell at the cave entrance. Contexts C17.07 and C17.08 included small to medium-sized stone clasts (limestone and granite) and some fragments of fire-cracked stone. Some of the stone within these deposits had a black mineral coating, which was very similar to stone clasts identified in the active stream passage of the cave. The matrix of the context is a mid-brown to pink gritty sediment containing the odd charcoal fleck, heavily fragmented but well-preserved animal bone and a little burnt bone. No small finds were recovered from these contexts in this section of Bone Passage.

4.4.6.7 Context C17.08 was found to overlie the natural limestone floor of the cave passage (C17.11) to the south, but to the north the natural floor dropped away steeply. Context C17.08 also overlay the natural limestone bedrock of the ramp passage leading down into the active streamway (see Fig.**10**). The natural depression continued to fall away to the north into the alcove containing feature F17.001 and would have formed the main passage of the cave in the distant past, connecting to the present streamway upstream of the current junction where the ramp passage intersects with this feature. This ancient passage had been filled with large boulders and water-washed gravels and silts (contexts C17.09 and C17.10), possibly relating to flash-flooding events during prehistory. We still have to unravel the morphology of the cave system in this area and the deposits we have excavated during the 2008 fieldwork season, but it is possible that this passage was blocked during the prehistoric period at a time when the cave was being utilised by man.

Plate **16** – Excavations in progress at the north end of Bone Passage

4.4.6.8 The water-washed sediments comprising contexts C17.09 and C17.10 included some fragments of fire-cracked stone, fragmented animal bone (mostly stained dark brown to black), burnt bone and charcoal flecks. Small finds included a degraded bone awl and several flint flakes. However, the most important discoveries in these deposits were a large assemblage of ceramics including some large re-fitting sherds, representing some fairly large pots. Most of the sherds were from undecorated but well-fired pots of unknown age, while we also retrieved some smaller decorated sherds that may relate to activities at the cave during the Neolithic and Bronze Age periods. The pottery recovered from these

deposits constitutes our largest assemblage from any single area of the High Pasture Cave site to date. Further analysis of the pottery is eagerly awaited and in particular we will be interested to see how they fit in with the wider chronological dating of the site.

4.4.7 **Trench 19**

4.4.7.1 This large trench (see Fig.**4**) was opened up in 2008 within the northeast sector of the site to investigate a relatively flat area of ground at the northern edge of the u-shaped enclosure. Bounded by a natural volcanic dyke along the northeast side (see Trenches 16 and 20 for additional notes relating to this feature), the area within the limits of the trench also displayed evidence of possible revetment walls, while geophysical anomalies detected during surveys in 2006 provided additional targets for investigation.

4.4.7.2 The turf and dense bracken matt were removed in 2007 to reveal dark brown and gritty sediments (C19.01) that covered the top of compacted burnt mound/spread deposits. Work continued in the trench in 2008, initially to clean off loose deposits to reveal the top of the burnt mound/spreads. Small finds recovered from the trench cleaning included a whetstone, a quartz crystal fragment, iron slag deposits and a plano-convex iron hearth base, a rotary quern stone fragment and quern rubber, a pebble hammer stone, a leaf-shaped arrowhead and a Roman coin of possible Antonine date. A low stone boulder wall (feature F19.01) was uncovered arcing around the northern sector of the trench, a feature that was partially visible at the surface before excavation. The wall lies directly over the top of the upper burnt mound/spread deposits.

4.4.7.3 Within the southeast sector of the trench and adjacent the northwest baulk of Trench 20 (see below), we cleaned away the fragmentary turf and vegetation to reveal a steep bank of rough stone within which we identified a v-shaped boulder setting (feature F19.02). This feature lies adjacent to and faces the potential entrance-way into the site identified in Trench 20. Removal of loose stone, bracken roots, fragments of fire-cracked stone and sediments within the top of the feature (C19.03) revealed dark brown gritty sediments containing fire-cracked stone and pebbles and a few charcoal flecks. This is possibly a thin lens of burnt mound material running down slope (to the southeast) and under the lower courses of the wall of feature F19.02. This context is possibly the same as C20.02 in Trench 20 (see Section **4.4.8.2** below). Below context C19.03 there is a light brown to orange gritty silt containing up to 30% stone (including small fragments of fire-cracked stone) and charcoal flecks. This deposit, which almost looks like natural karstic clay (C19.19), continues under the wall of feature F19.02 and may be the same context as C20.03 in Trench 20. Below this context we uncovered the natural karstic clay (C19.19), which contains some outcrops of natural volcanic dyke bedrock and small rounded stone clasts. The matrix of the context comprises a buff to yellow gritty silt.

4.4.7.4 Elsewhere in Trench 19, excavations uncovered the upper burnt mound/spread deposits (C19.02) that comprises a compacted layer of fire-cracked pebbles and stone containing some larger granite boulders (up to 90% stone content). The matrix between the stones comprises a dark brown to black ashy silt that contains some bracken roots, small flecks of charcoal and fragments of burnt bone. The natural limestone bedrock shows through this context in the northwest corner of the trench and burnt mound material was found to be running up against it. The matrix between the stones does vary in colour and quantity throughout the trench, with some areas more charcoal-rich and almost black in colour, with other areas appearing brown. Degraded stone also appears in context, as it does in other areas of the burnt mound. Small finds recovered during the removal of context C19.02

included a concentration of iron slag deposits, coarse pebble tools, abraded sherds of pottery, a burnt flint flake, a possible whetstone and half of a decorated blue glass bead.

4.4.7.5 Context C19.05, which lies directly below C19.02, also comprises compact burnt mound/spread deposits containing some charcoal flecks, small burnt bone fragments and the occasional fragment of un-burnt bone. The context also contains significant amounts of larger granite cobbles and boulders that have not been affected by heat. The matrix of the context is dark brown to black gritty silt and small finds recovered from the deposit includes coarse stone tools, a quern rubber stone, a pottery sherd and a soapstone spindle whorl (the latter similar to those recovered from excavations in Trenches 6 (Bone Passage) and 15 (the deep natural hollow outside the cave entrance).

4.4.7.6 Immediately below context C19.05 we uncovered what appeared to be the upper surfaces of stone-built walls F19.04 and F19.08, and the outlines of two post-holes complete with packing stones (F19.05 and F19.07), the latter located in the southwest baulk of the trench. Wall F19.04 is aligned on a SW-NE axis and is abutted by organic-rich deposit C19.09 to the SE and burnt mound deposits C19.06 and C19.11 to the northwest and northeast. Context C19.06 comprises a compact layer of fire-cracked pebbles, stone and un-burnt granite boulders (up to 80% stone content in context). The matrix of the context is a mid to dark brown gritty silt that merges with C19.05 above and contains some charcoal flecks and small fragments of burnt bone, most of which comes from the darker areas of the context; especially within the southeast arm of the trench. Some buff mottling occurs within the context, while small finds recovered include the remains of a fire-cracked saddle quern (placed upside down on a small setting of granite boulders – feature F19.09) and a decorated pottery sherd. Context C19.11 is similar to C19.06 in content, but is darker in colour (dark black) and more charcoal-rich. Also contains fragments of burnt stone and pebbles (up to 70%), although no small finds were recovered from this context.

4.4.7.7 Context C19.09 partially covered wall F19.08 and ran up against wall F19.04, but thinned out in a southeast direction within the trench (stopping short of post hole F19.05). The context comprises dark black, charcoal-rich sediments with a clay-like texture and up to 30% stone content (including some fire-cracked pebbles and stone). The deposit also contains large chunks of charcoal, increased fragments of burnt bone, some un-burnt animal bone and teeth (degraded) and thin lenses of orange peat-ash. Sampled and wet-sieved material from the context produced burnt hazelnut shell and may be a re-deposited residue from a hearth (similar to the material excavated from around the hearths in Trench 15 – see Trench 15 above). Small finds recovered from the context include a decorated sherd of pottery, a stone crucible fragment, fragment of a pebble grinder, an iron concretion and a fragment of cannel coal bracelet.

4.4.7.8 Removal of the contexts detailed above showed wall F19.04 surviving to a maximum of three courses high and built using rough granite and limestone boulders, while wall F19.08 comprised a single row of granite boulders just one course high (see Fig.**11**). The walls had been built onto context C19.10, a mottled grey to light brown gritty silt containing up to 15% stone that may be an old degraded ground surface. The deposit is patchy in the northwest sector of the trench and becomes deeper towards the southeast (down slope), while a thin iron pan lens lies at the base of the context, at the interface with C19.13. A fragment of stone crucible was recovered from the context in the southeast side of the trench, while other material recovered from the deposit includes burnt bone, degraded fragments of un-burnt animal bone and teeth, a broken quern rubber fragment, coarse stone tool fragments and a flint flake. During removal of C19.10 a possible stone-filled pit or post-pad (F19.10) was also revealed.

Plate **17** – Trench 19 from the NW showing burnt mound/spreads and un-burnt granite boulders

Plate **18** – Excavations in progress at the SE end of Trench 19 and NW end of Trench 20 including cellular structure F19.02 (Scales – 2m and 1m)

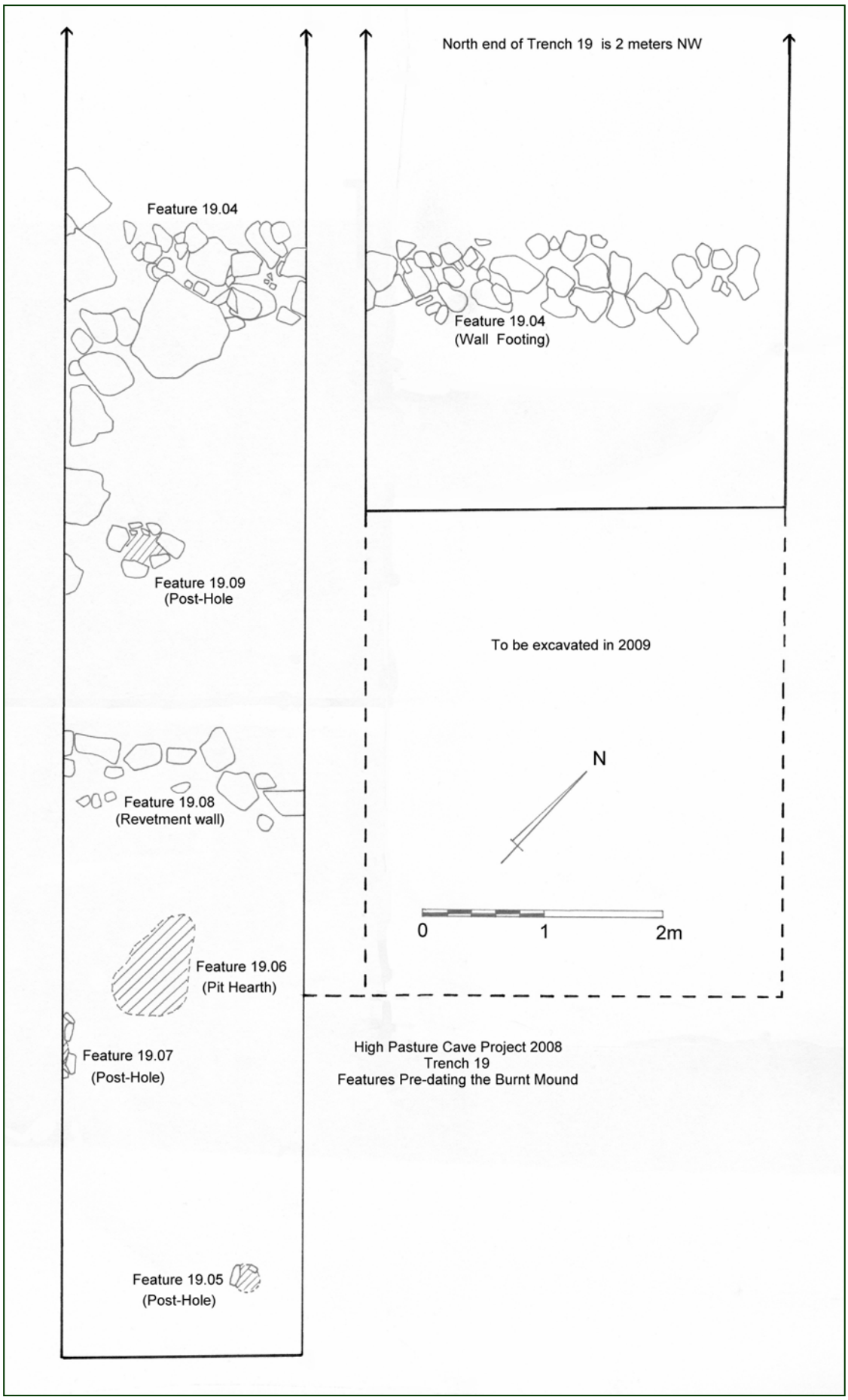

Figure **11** – Trench 19: Plan of features pre-dating the formation of the burnt mound/spreads.

4.4.7.9 Excavation of post-hole F19.05, within the southeast sector of Trench 19, revealed a fairly large feature with steep sides and an undulating base, edged by vertical packing stones/slabs and filled by contexts C19.12 and C19.20. The post-hole appears to be contemporary with wall F19.08 and context C19.10 (the grey/buff sediment which may form an old ground surface) and appears to have been re-cut during its life, the primary and secondary features containing the differing contexts mentioned above. Some small charcoal lumps were recovered from context C19.12, along with fragments of burnt bone and a single worked flint flake. Small charcoal flecks were also recovered from the base of the feature in context C19.20 and these will be submitted for radiocarbon dating.

4.4.7.10 Excavation of Trench 19 will be completed during the 2009 fieldwork season, while additional extensions to the trench will investigate the features uncovered in 2008 including the function and chronology of the walls and post-holes in this sector of the site.

4.4.8 **Trench 20**

4.4.8.1 Trench 20 was located in the east sector of the site where a linear depression was identified running in a NE to SW direction. This potential feature appeared to break through the natural volcanic dyke identified in Trench 16 and during geophysical survey work conducted in 2006, while the remains of the massive stone wall (F8.01) also seemed to respect the feature. Trench 20 was laid out to investigate this possible hollow-way, or entrance into the site.

4.4.8.2 Removal of the turf and topsoil (C20.01), which comprised a dark to mid-brown sediment containing some fine rootlets and thicker bracken roots and fire-cracked pebble fragments, revealed a thin layer of burnt mound/spread material (C20.02). The dark to mid-brown gritty sediment contains some fine rootlets, possible degraded ash and up to 90% fire-cracked stone, which is most dense in the southwest sector of the trench and becoming sparse in the northwest and northeast corners of the trench. Some larger granite boulders were present in the context in the southwest corner of the trench including one flat granite slab.

4.4.8.3 Below the thin lens of burnt mound material we uncovered a light brown to orange-brown gritty silt (C20.03) comprising up to 30% stone (small fragments of fire-cracked stone and degraded fragments of dolerite volcanic dyke rock). With the exception of a few degraded fragments of charcoal and burnt bone, no other finds were recovered from the contexts discussed above. This context lay directly over the natural volcanic dyke C20.05, which has also been identified in Trenches 16 and 19 (see results for these trenches above).

4.4.8.4 However, in the southeast sector of Trench 20 we found a cut in the natural volcanic dyke, forming a ditch or pit feature (F20.01) measuring approximately 1.2 metres wide, with the southeast side of the cut lying directly below the tumbled stone and terminus of the massive wall F8.01. The cut in the volcanic dyke measured a maximum of 0.6 metres deep and was filled with compacted deposits of fire-cracked stone (burnt mound/spreads material) – context C20.04. The deposit of fire-cracked pebbles and stone (up to 90% content in context) has a matrix comprising a mid to dark brown gritty silt with charcoal flecks. The only small finds in Trench 20 were recovered from this context and included iron slag, the remains of an iron pin and a small bronze ring.

4.4.8.5 Further excavation work will be undertaken in this part of the site in 2009, to fully evaluate the feature uncovered in Trench 20 and its relationship to features identified in the adjacent Trench 19 (see results for this trench above).

Plate **19** – Trench 19 from SE showing organic-rich deposits at base of burnt mound/spreads (upper left) and Plate **20** – Features lying below burnt mound/spreads including revetment walls, stone-filled pit and post-holes with packing stones (upper right – scales = 2m and 1m)

Plate **21** – Revetment wall F19.04 from north (left) and Plate **22** – Post hole F19.05 from SE (above). Scales = 1m, 0.2m and 0.1m.

4.5 **Laser Scanning Survey Results**

4.5.5.1 A laser scanning survey was undertaken by AOC Archaeology Group at the High Pasture Cave site in the month of October 2008. The survey focused on recording a detailed digital scan of Bone Passage to the junction of the ramp and main stream passages, and recording of the stone-built stairwell leading to the surface. The scans of the natural cave passages were successful allowing detailed plans, elevations and section drawings to be produced, along with fly-through animation and annotated animation of the entrance area in AVI format. Unfortunately, only limited survey data was collected from the stairwell entrance to Bone Passage due to the restricted nature of this structure and its steepness, and the limited minimum focal range of the laser scanning equipment.

4.5.5.2 Results of the laser scanning survey are included in this report (see Figs.**12**, **13** & **14**), while additional processing of the resulting data from the survey will be undertaken in 2009. This will include 3D modelling of the archaeological deposits and features excavated in Bone Passage and the stairwell entrance, and 3D distribution plots of small finds within this area of the site.

4.6 **Discussion**

4.6.1 Field survey and excavation undertaken at the High Pastures site during the 2008 fieldwork season have achieved the aims and objectives set out in the Research Design and have produced results relating to the composition, complexity and chronological phasing of the archaeological deposits at High Pasture Cave. Results from the ongoing walkover survey are also allowing us to set the site within a wider landscape setting. These results complement the data recovered from the site during the 2004, 2005, 2006 and 2007 fieldwork seasons, and have also produced a wide range of materials to take forward to post-excavation analysis.

4.6.2 **Bone Passage (cave)**

4.6.2.1 With excavations now completed in Bone Passage, with the exception of the archaeological deposits in the entrance to the cave located below the stone-built stairwell (to be excavated in 2009), detailed analysis of the sediment samples, the extensive faunal assemblage, small finds and other organic materials recovered during the past five years will be required before we can attempt a comprehensive interpretation of this complex area of the High Pasture Cave site. However, with the data set we have assembled so far from our excavations in the passage and using the radiocarbon dates and preliminary results from the post-excavation analysis, we can at least attempt to provide an overview of the stratigraphy, associated contexts and features, and how these relate to site formation processes in this sector of the site. Contexts and features assigned individual numbers during excavation of the deposits in the cave have been grouped under new contextual headings. In particular, some of the more extensive contexts were originally excavated by spits and it is now obvious that many of these spits comprise the same deposit and relate to the same depositional event.

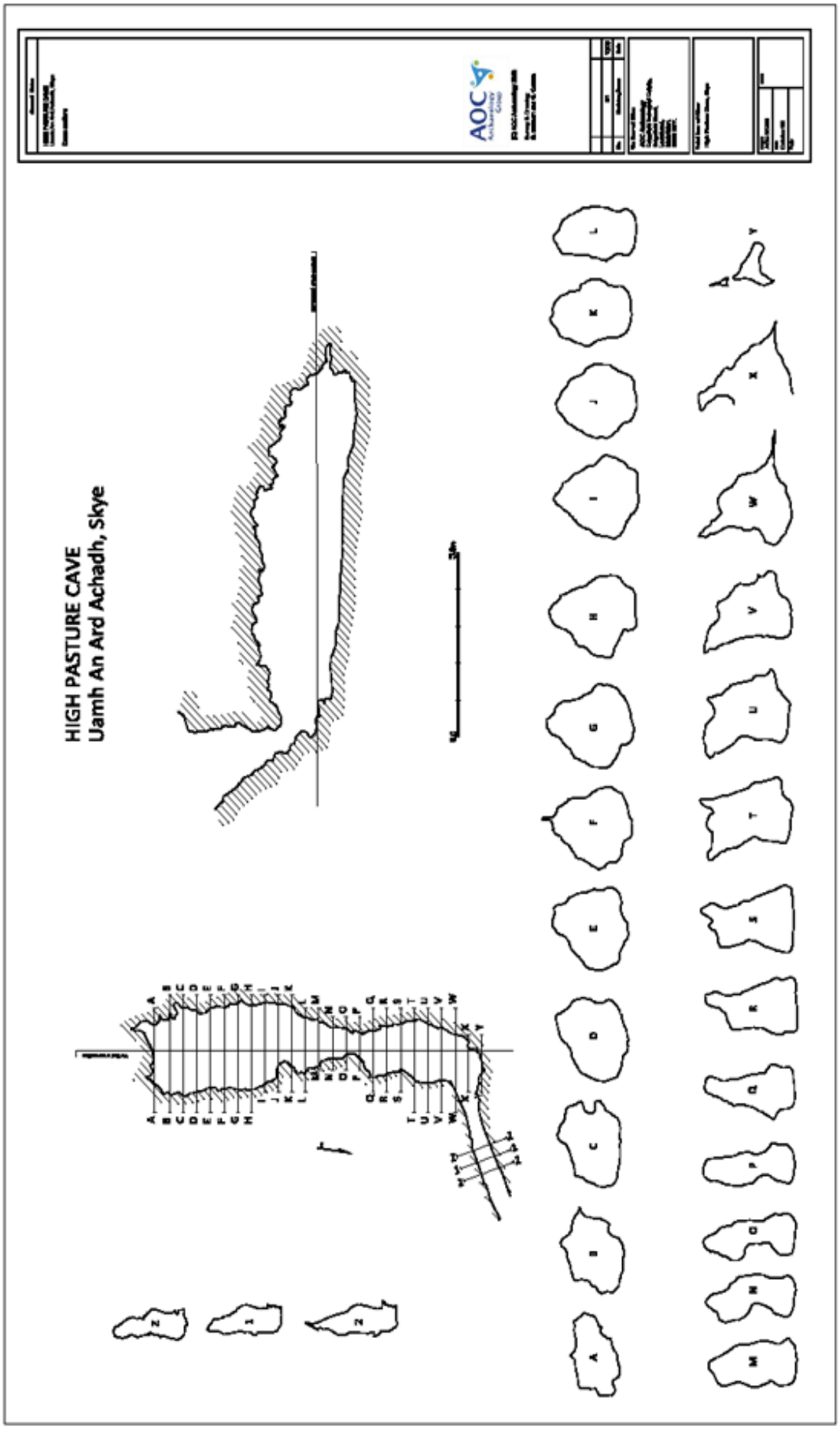

Figure **12** – Bone Passage: Longitudinal section and cross-sections through passage

4.6.2.2 The morphology of the cave in this area is complex and requires further analysis, but it appears that the original outflow for the stream that entered Bone Passage (the Ramp exit) was abandoned, most likely due to down-cutting of the stream and modification of the water-table either before or during the last ice age. During our investigations in 2008 we found the natural limestone floor (**C010** – comprising contexts C1.11, C6.11 and C17.11) dropping away sharply at the north end of the passage, running in an almost straight line towards the main stream passage. The lower deposits in this natural hollow, and within natural fissures further south in Bone Passage, included water-washed gravels and silts (**C009** – including contexts C1.10, C6.10, C17.09 and C17.10). Distinctive markers in this horizon were black water-worn cobbles, which are also found in the active stream passage of the cave. The lower lenses of this material were devoid of archaeological deposits, but we did recover a significant assemblage of well-preserved ceramics and a few fragments of fire-cracked pebble, degraded animal bone and charcoal higher in the sequence. This context comprised a thin layer covering the limestone floor of the cave at the south end of Bone Passage but increased in depth to the north, especially within the natural hollow mentioned above.

4.6.2.3 Preliminary analysis of this material suggested that it may have derived from a flooding event, or events, at the site with material transported into the passage through the cave entrance. Under such circumstances, it is possible that ceramics and other archaeological material were collected from the natural hollow outside the cave entrance and were re-deposited in Bone Passage. However, micromorphology analysis by Jo McKenzie showed a lack of lamination within these sediments, indicating that this sequence of deposits is derived from anthropogenic activity rather than representing water-lain material as originally inferred (Birch *et al*, 2008: 81-2). Towards the base of these deposits a large patch of groundmass coloured iron-rich red was identified, which may indicate water-logging at this point, while small, infrequent organic silt coatings on mineral grains indicate movement of fine material down-profile, indicating some degree of stronger illuviation processes.

4.6.2.4 Above the sediments outlined above, anthropogenic activity becomes more pronounced. This commences has a series of poorly sorted ‘dumped’ deposits, still containing some of the black water-worn cobbles seen in C009 above (**C008** includes contexts C1.08, C1.09, C6.08, C6.09, C17.06b, C17.07 and C17.08). Compacted areas of fire-cracked pebbles are interspersed with silts with no micro-laminations visible, although variations within the visible groundmass are dramatic varying between large rock fragments through to fine sand. Fuel residues are present in varying amounts in this context, although not as concentrated as in C007 and C006 (see below). The quantity of fire-cracked stone and butchered animal bone also increases in C008, along with red deer antler (some of which shows evidence for working). A potential floor horizon was identified during excavation within this context (feature F1.01) and from this surface we recovered a wide range of small finds including bone awls and points, a stone pendant, a whetstone, re-fitting sherds of flat-rimmed pottery, worked flint, an iron concretion and a cache of soapstone spindle whorls. The latter were recovered from around the steps at the entrance to the cave passage, along with some of the bone pins.

4.6.2.5 Although most likely related to the same deposition events identified in C008 above, context **C007** (which includes sub-contexts C1.07, C6.07 and C17.06) comprises larger rock fragments, significant amounts of well-preserved animal bone and worked red deer antler. The context also includes high concentrations of fuel residues. The carbonised material is almost entirely wood charcoal with an additional range of amorphous carbonised fragments that require further analysis. However, evidence for the use of peat as a fuel is also present, comprising inclusions of stringy, fibrous carbonised material. Fragments of lignified tissue,

cell residue, plant tissues and fungal spores are also present within the context and possibly indicate the transportation of these materials into the cave for fuel or as a floor covering. Iron-rich nodules have also been identified at intervals throughout the context indicating water movement and iron precipitation throughout the sequence. Small finds recovered from the context included worked antler and bone, whetstones, a stone pendant, coarse stone tools, ceramics, worked flint, iron concretions, bone pins and points, and soapstone spindle whorls.

6.6.2.6 Context C007 is capped by a paved floor **C006** (includes features F1.02, F6.02 and F17.01), which is most defined at the south end of Bone Passage. Generally, the floor comprises a single course of paving slabs that is flanked by a row of small boulders to each side. Starting around one metre in from the cave entrance the floor extends to the narrow section within the passage, after which it becomes a very compacted layer of medium-sized limestone boulders and fire-cracked pebbles. This extends towards the north end of the passage, but does not continue into the ramp exit to the active stream passage.

4.6.2.7 Context **C005** (which comprises sub-contexts C1.06, C6.06 and C17.05) overlies the paved floor and comprises two distinct horizons. A thin layer of deposits immediately above the paving shows clear internal lamination, with this lower lens having more frequent charcoal and a slightly darker groundmass. This darker groundmass appears due to the presence of occasional discrete, rounded lumps of darker silt material, full of cracks. These are typical of a trampled layer and here probably represent external material trodden into the deposit. Fuel residues within these horizons above the floor are similar to those see in C007 (see **4.6.2.5** above) and along with C007 also display spreads of fine, crystallitic, highly birefringent (having a characteristic, bright, ‘sparkling’ appearance in crossed polarised light) material. This has been identified as wood ash – the calcitic material which remains when wood undergoes complete combustion. Heated minerals have also been identified in the deposits immediately above the floor horizon, along with other burnt residues, suggesting that some of this material is derived from hearths nearby on site. Small amounts of phytoliths seen throughout the sequence indicate the constant transportation of materials from outside the cave.

4.6.2.8 The paved floor (**C006**) and the context above (**C005**) have provided a diverse assemblage of small finds and overwhelming evidence for structured deposition at the site. A cache of eight soapstone spindle whorls was found grouped together at the base of the steps leading onto the paved surface, while two caches of antler pins (ten shaped pins of unknown function) and pegs (a group of seven possible tuning pegs from a musical instrument – a lyre?) were found on the paved walkway at the south end of Bone Passage. Other small finds from these contexts included worked bone and antler, a fragment of stone crucible, worked flint, stone tools, a glass bead, a fragment of saddle quern stone and an iron socketed axe. Generally, the majority of the small finds were recovered from the south end of the passage, with less material deposited at the north end.

4.6.2.9 After this floor eventually went out of use in Bone Passage, a series of depositional events took place with the importation of sediments and boulder clasts, which were spread down the passage to just north of the narrowing (**C004** comprising contexts C1.05 and C6.05). During excavation this material appeared as a chaotic fill, which also included burnt plant remains, fuel residues including fire-cracked pebbles and charcoal, shellfish and fish bone, burnt bone and some well-preserved but heavily processed animal bone. A wide range of small finds were again deposited with these materials, although evidence for structured deposition was less marked. A large granite saddle quern had been placed working-face

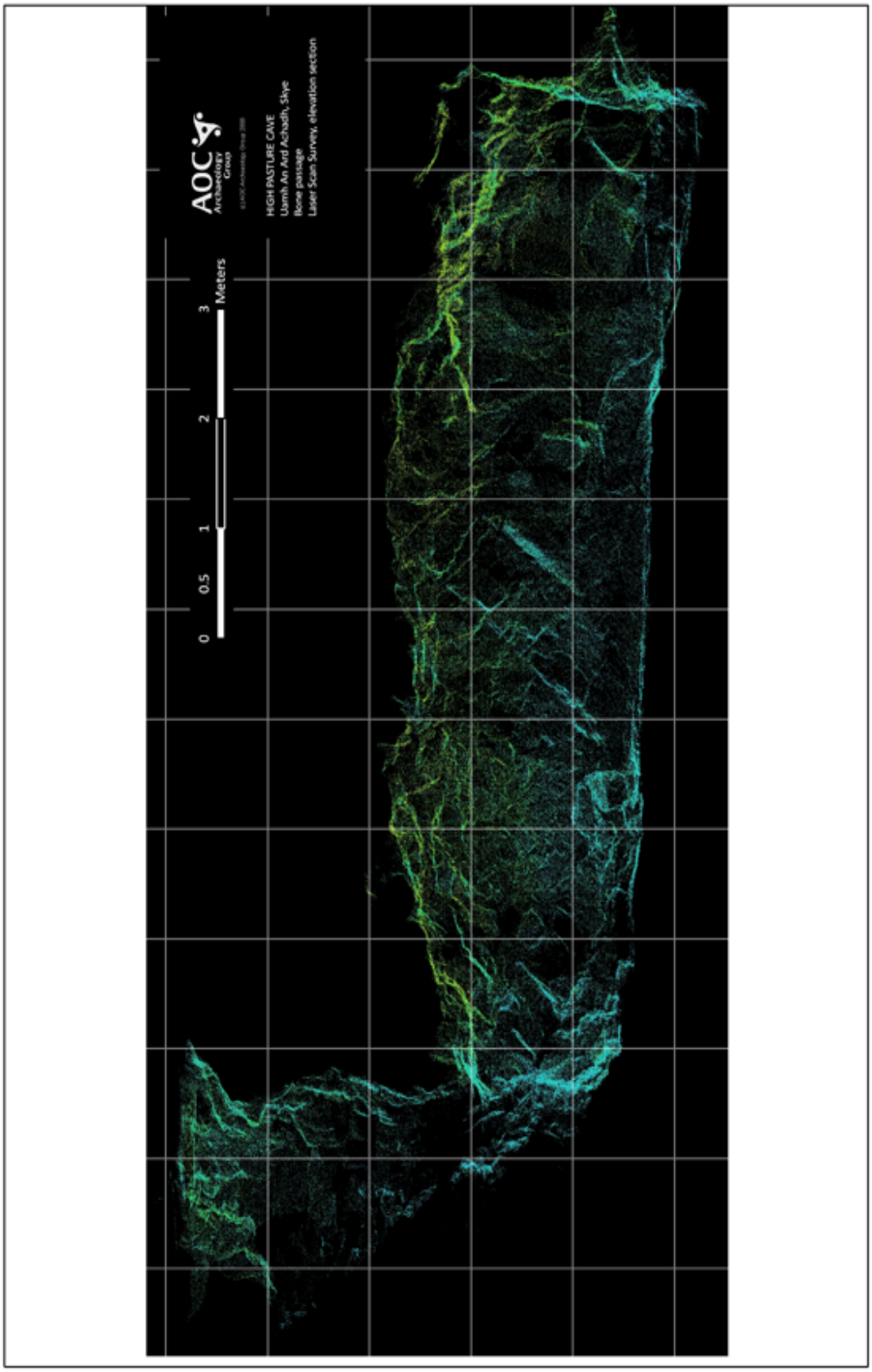

Figure **13** – Laser scan: Section elevation through Bone Passage and stairwell after removal of archaeological deposits.

down to the east of the steps leading into Bone Passage, while we also recovered a significant quantity of bone and antler pins in this area. Other small finds included abraded pottery sherds, worked antler, worked flint, stone tools and worked pumice. In fact, virtually all of our pumice recovered from the site came from this context in the cave.

4.6.2.10 Above context C004, a second floor horizon was identified (**C003** including sub-contexts C1.04, F6.01, C6.04 and C17.04), comprising areas of paving and compacted fire-cracked pebbles at the south end of the passage, with a more general and compacted area of fire-cracked stone at the north end of the passage. The floor deposits contained significant quantities of wood charcoal, some of which appeared to represent the decayed remnants of round-wood burnt logs, shellfish and major concentrations of burnt grain – primarily barley. The shellfish deposits at the south end of the passage comprised several distinct dumps of periwinkle shells, interspersed with limpet, mussel and some scallop shell. Moving towards the north end of Bone Passage the shellfish deposits became more ephemeral, especially within the narrow central section of the passage. However, at the north end of the passage, including where the ramp exit leads down towards the active stream-way, the floor was covered in periwinkle shells. Fragmented animal bone and fish bone was also recovered from the floor deposits, while small finds included worked red deer antler, stone tools, antler and bone tools, fragments of decorated copper-alloy plate, metalworking residues including iron slag, ceramics, worked flint, glass beads and an iron pin.

4.6.2.11 The deep archaeological deposits overlying the floor and associated deposits of C003 comprised dumps of midden, fire-cracked stone and un-burnt stone clasts of granite and limestone (**C002** which includes sub-contexts C1.01, C1.02, C1.03, C6.01, C6.02, C6.03 and C17.03). The matrix within this context varies over the length and width of Bone Passage, and the ramp passage leading down into the stream-way. Burnt plant remains and the well-preserved faunal assemblage also varied within the context, which resulted in our initial interpretations that it comprised several major episodes of dumping in the cave, spread over a protracted length of time. However, with the completion of excavations in Bone Passage and preliminary analysis of the faunal assemblage (see Section **4.6.2.12** below) and small finds, we can now be certain that this large volume of material was deposited in the cave in a very short period of time – possibly in a one-off event. In particular, well-preserved pottery sherds, showing clean and un-abraded breaks, from the base and upper levels of the context refit together to form several almost complete vessels. The small finds recovered from context C002, although numerous and varied, were spread throughout the dumped material and exhibited no evidence for structured deposition. These included stone tools including rotary and saddle quern components, ceramics, worked antler, bone and antler tools, worked flint, metalworking residues, glass beads, worked haematite, vitrified stone and ceramic crucible fragments, bronze pin fragments, and iron pins and tools (concretions). A significant number of the small finds were recovered from the south end of Bone Passage, from the base of the stairwell to the narrowing of the passage, and at the north end of the passage working into the ramp exit to the stream-way.

4.6.2.12 Preliminary analysis of the faunal remains from context C002 in Bone Passage by Carrie Drew at the University of Durham has already highlighted the unusual make-up of this assemblage, especially when compared with contemporary material from across Scotland (Birch *et al*, 2006: 64-101 & 2007: 83-91). Generally, the deposits comprising the main dumped material in context C002 contains well-preserved but fragmented animal bone, indicating processing normally seen in Iron Age archaeological assemblages. However, the upper deposit in context C002, which comprises the last major archaeological deposit to be spread throughout Bone Passage and the ramp passage leading down into the active stream-way, contains at least 80% domesticated pig. The pig remains, which are also well-

preserved, show little evidence for the heavy fracturing and processing seen in the material below, although butchery marks from iron tools are present. Drew has identified this material as possible feasting deposits (Birch *et al*, 2006: 99-101), some of the last material to be placed in the cave before it was closed by backfilling. A similar high concentration of pig bone was also identified in context C005 in Bone Passage (see Section **4.6.2.7** above), which also corresponded with episodes of dumping in the cave above a floor horizon.

4.6.2.13 The final archaeological deposits identified in the cave are those associated with the final closing of Bone Passage (**C001** which includes sub-contexts F.001, C.013, C.014, Zone 5 [main stream passage], F17.001, C17.12, C2.52, C2.51, C2.50, C2.49, C2.48, C2.47, C2.46, C2.45 and C2.44). Prior to backfilling of the stairwell feature F2.23, the remains of butchered cattle were placed in three specific locations in the cave; within a small boulder setting against the east wall of Bone Passage (feature F.001); to the north of the narrowing in the passage; in a small alcove formed by boulders at the north end of Bone Passage (feature F17.001), which was subsequently covered by natural calcite flowstone; and on a ledge above the main stream-way (Zone 5), approximately 12 metres downstream from the junction with the ramp passage. Bone from F.001 has provided a radiocarbon date of 2110±40 BP, while bone from the deposit in Zone 5 has been dated at 2160±40 BP (see Section **8.1.4.8** of this report).

4.6.2.14 A radiocarbon determination on charcoal from a organic-rich lens of material over-running the steps at the base of the stairwell, which also overlies the upper surface of context C002, also appears to be contemporary with the cattle deposits placed in the cave. Dated to 2115±35 BP, this deposit also contained some animal bone and a wide range of small finds including worked bone and antler, ceramics, a vitrified crucible fragment, stone tools, a decorated stone palette, a fragmented bronze pin and a glass bead. Covering this layer of material and also spilling into the cave to cover context C002, was deposits relating to the backfilling of the shaft of the stairwell. Generally, this comprised a significant amount of granite and limestone boulders with a matrix of archaeological sediments including fire-cracked stone, charcoal, fragmentary animal bone and some small finds. The latter included ceramics (abraded), stone tools, metalworking residues, worked antler and a degraded bone point. A radiocarbon determination from context C2.44, taken on charcoal from the fill of the stairwell where the human remains were found and which also forms the top context of the deposits comprising **C001**, provided a date of 2115±40 BP. This indicates that the deposition of the cattle remains in the cave and the backfilling of the stairwell could have been contemporary, or little time elapsed between these two events at the site.

4.6.2.15 The radiocarbon dates available to us so far, which have been utilised to assist us with the chronology of events taking place in the cave and during the backfilling of the stairwell, can be found in Section **8.1** of this report. However, a summary by context is provided here for completeness:

C010 – Natural limestone floor of cave passage

C009 – Base gravels containing ceramics	-	2985±35 BP
C008 – Episodes of midden deposition and floor horizon	-	2550±40 BP
	-	2505±35 BP
	-	2495±35 BP
	-	2490±40 BP
C007 – Deposition of animal bone and plant remains	-	2455±35 BP
C006 – Floor horizon with structured deposition	-	2405±35 BP
	-	2395±35 BP

C005 – Trampled floor deposits and structured deposition

C004 – Major episode of dumped deposits above floor

C003 – Floor horizon

C002 – Episodes of dumping above Floor horizon	-	2310±40 BP
C002 – Pig-rich deposit (possible feasting)	-	2195±40 BP
	-	2195±35 BP
C002 – Cattle deposit placed in cave (stream passage)	-	2160±40 BP
C001 – Cattle deposits placed in cave	-	2110±40 BP
C001 – Organic-rich context at north end of Bone Passage	-	2110±35 BP
C001 – Organic-rich context at base of stairwell	-	2115±35 BP
C001 – Backfill deposit at top of stairwell	-	2115±40 BP

4.6.2.16 We still require radiocarbon dating of key contexts and features within Bone Passage including additional dates for the lower floor horizon (C006), dates relating to the episodes of dumping separating floor horizons C006 and C003 (C004 and C005), the upper floor horizon and associated deposits (C003), and the cattle remains recovered from feature F17.001 in context C001.

Plate **23** – North end of Bone Passage showing small grotto/alcove where the bones of cow, red deer and pig had been deposited around 2200 BP, after which they had been cemented together with calcite. Below this horizon we uncovered deep archaeological deposits containing pottery sherds spanning Neolithic, Beaker and Late Bronze Age styles (deposits containing the latter produced a radiocarbon date of 2985 BP). Scales = 1m and 0.5m)

4.6.3 T**he Natural Hollow outside the Cave and Stairwell Entrance (Trenches 15 and 2)**

4.6.3.1 Excavation of the archaeological deposits and features in Trench 15 during 2008 has once again indicated the complex nature of this area, which along with the cave passages below ground provided the main focus of the site (see Section **4.4.4**). Although radiocarbon dates and additional excavation work is required to fully understand the chronological sequence and phasing in this area, it is possible to discuss some of the major features and contextual relationships. Results from the excavations and post-excavation analyses undertaken so far in the adjacent Trench 2 will also be incorporated into this section of the report.

4.6.3.2 By the close of fieldwork in 2008 we had uncovered the walkway (F15.37) and a range of associated features that relate to the use of the cave before the construction of the stairwell (F2.23). The walkway curves in a gentle arc towards the cave entrance, while to each side we have uncovered a contemporary floor horizon (F15.34). A slab-built hearth (F15.33) and associated pit feature F15.31 has been set into this surface on the southwest side of the walkway. It is possible that the walkway and the associated features, including the remains of a revetment wall to the southwest (F15.29) are contemporary with contexts **C008** and **C009** in Bone Passage (see Section **4.6.2** above).

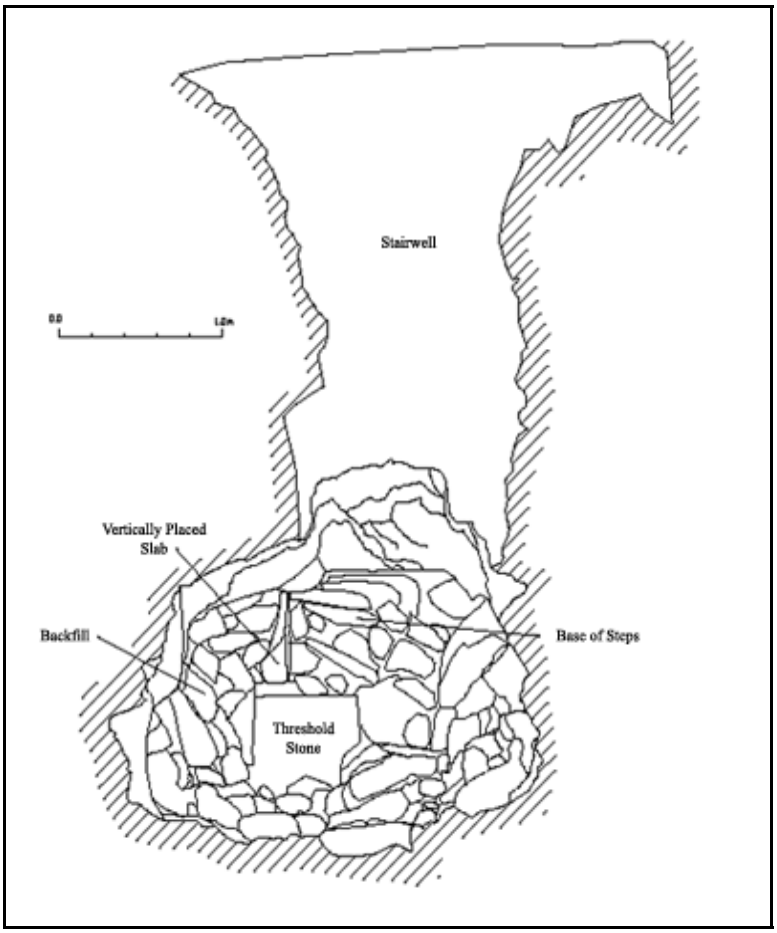

Figure **14** – Entrance elevation: South end of Bone Passage showing base of stairwell.

4.6.3.3 A large granite hearth (F15.36) was uncovered at the north end of the walkway, which appears to block off progress towards the cave, but we will not be able to interpret the relationship between these features fully until excavations have removed the remaining archaeological deposits between the known end of the walkway and the cave entrance to the north. A single radiocarbon assay obtained on charcoal from deposits immediately below the hearth (from C2.34) gave a date of 2425±35 BP. Analysis of the micromorphology in the lower contexts associated with the backfilling of the walkway and construction of hearth F15.36 indicates the presence of dumped material containing some iron accumulations and limited fuel residues. Some fragmented bone is present, but in much smaller volumes to the contexts above. Contexts contemporary with the hearth show increased amounts of fuel residues including wood charcoal and peat, and groundmass heating. This is not unusual considering the proximity of hearth F15.36. Other finds recovered in relation to these

features included shellfish and animal bone, while small finds included bone awls, worked bone and antler, stone tools and a fragment from a saddle quern stone.

Plate **24** – Walkway F15.37, limestone cobbled surface F15.34 and small hearth setting F15.33, within the natural hollow outside the cave entrance to Bone Passage (Scales = 1m and 0.5m)

4.6.3.4 Above feature F15.36, the sequence of hearths including F15.35, F15.30 and F15.27 represent a major phase of activity, with no evidence for hiatus or abandonment of the site during this period. Fuel residues vary considerably within the contexts associated with these hearth features and although wood charcoal is represented in varying amounts, peat residues are more extensive indicating a preference for this fuel type during this phase. Significant amounts of intensively processed animal bone were also recovered during the excavation of these features, with a wide variation of colour represented throughout the sequence. The individual contexts identified during excavation, associated with the hearth features, have subsequently been sub-divided by Jo McKenzie after thin-section analysis. The results of her work showed the stratigraphy to be incredibly complex, with sub-horizons relating to individual events including layer upon layer of organic-rich material and fire-cracked stone (Birch *et al* 2008: 104). Some of these different events show a distinct change in the relative frequency of charcoal to peaty inclusions, representing the waste from very differently composed fires, and their clear boundaries indicating a rapid series of depositions. Radiocarbon assays associated with hearth deposits from F15.27 provided a date of 2505±35 BP, which also suggests that this feature may be contemporary with the lower floor

in Bone Passage (**C008**). A radiocarbon determination obtained from hazel wood charcoal from deposits sealing hearth F15.27 provided a date of 2490±35 BP.

4.6.3.5 During our excavations of the hearth settings and their immediate surroundings, we also recovered a wide range of small finds including stone tools, saddle quern stones, bone and antler pins, points and awls, worked antler and steatite spindle whorls. In particular, a cache of stone tools and concentration of steatite spindle whorls and bone pins was recovered in association with these contexts and features and it is possible that this evidence for structured deposition is contemporary with similar activities observed in contexts **C008**, **C007** and **C006** in Bone Passage (see Section **4.6.2** and **4.6.2.15**). Other features associated with the hearth settings included two possible kerbed and paved walkways (features F15.26 and F15.32), the latter of which had been partially robbed out. The kerb of partially robbed-out walkway F15.32 appears to be contemporary with hearth F15.30, while the paving associated with F15.26 abuts hearth F15.27. Excavations in 2009 will investigate the relationship of these access features to the paved floor identified in Bone Passage (context **C006**).

4.6.3.6 The contexts including organic fuel residues located immediately above the upper hearth in the sequence (F15.27), was overlain by a relatively sterile deposit, contexts C15.48 (the lower deposits comprising context C2.16 in Trench 2 – see Birch *et al*, 2006). This context has been identified as representing a potential hiatus in the development of the site sequence (Birch *et al*, 2008:104-6). Iron nodules and leached iron-pan horizons are present within the context, while it also lacks significant fuel residues. Fungal spores, cell residues and plant decomposition products are also fairly well represented suggesting the formation of a ground surface and a break in human activity at the site. No faunal remains or small finds were found in association with this horizon, with the exception of two abraded pottery sherds in C15.48 and a degraded bone pin in C2.16 (part). Hazel wood charcoal from context C15.48 has been radiocarbon dated to 2475±35 BP.

4.6.3.7 This break in the sequence was of sufficient time to allow the formation of a thin soil horizon and colonisation of some plant species. However, after this hiatus, the evidence for human activity resumes with the construction of a large granite hearth, located above the sequence of similar features highlighted above (above F15.27). Hearth F15.20 produced evidence for a kerb and the deep, organic-rich associated deposits included at least eight separate sub-horizons. These contexts, including C15.43, C2.16 and C2.15, represent one of the most anthropogenically active horizons of the sequence in this area of the site, with large amounts of fuel residue material and two highly heated lenses. Wood was the most frequent fuel used in the fires on this hearth, although peat is represented in some of the individual sub-contexts, while burnt bone is also present in large quantities. Significant quantities of well-preserved animal bone was also recovered from around this feature, along with some shellfish, while small finds included stone tools, the stone slab of an iron-smelting or smithing hearth, worked red deer antler, polished bone pins, steatite and stone spindle whorls, worked flint, worked haematite, worked pumice, ceramics, iron pin fragments, a stone crucible fragment, metalworking residues and a fragment of a cannel coal bracelet.

4.6.3.8 Other features associated with hearth F15.20 included a stone-lined pit (F15.19) and boulder alignments/settings (F15.23). Large dumps of fire-cracked pebbles and stone also surrounded the hearth, from where it was possibly spread periodically forming the burnt mound/spreads surrounding the natural hollow where the hearth was located. The hearth and its associated features are possibly related to contexts **C006**, **C005** and **C004** in Bone Passage, although this requires further clarification. Hazel wood charcoal recovered from deposits immediately above hearth F15.20 produced a radiocarbon date of 2480±35 BP. The

construction of the hearth and the activities that took place around it appear to preclude the construction of the massive granite wall F15.14, which arcs around the entrance to Bone Passage and encloses the area, including hearth F15.20. It is also during this major phase of activity that the stairwell (F2.23) is constructed, possibly in two or more distinct phases. The hearth still appears to be in use after the construction of the wall, as fuel residue deposits abutted the foundation courses of stonework. Excavation of the stairwell sequence and extensions to Trench 15 in 2009 will hopefully clarify these important relationships.

4.6.3.9 After this intense period of activity, a complex sequence of deposits was spread over the earlier archaeological contexts within the natural hollow. Contexts C15.34 (radiocarbon dated to 2465±35 BP) and C15.28 (these related to contexts C2.06, C2.05d and C2.05c in Trench 2) originally appeared to be quite sterile and variable in thickness. The only small finds recovered from this extensive deposit were two stone tools, two small abraded sherds of pottery and a fragment of worked antler, while several fragments of degraded animal bone were also found. It appeared that the clay had been spread over the earlier archaeological deposits within the natural hollow, which had been subjected to severe deformation and subsidence, to level the uneven surface for subsequent activity. These deposits abut the top courses of stonework representing the stairwell F2.23, the upper courses of wall F15.14 and an area of paving outside the stairwell (C2.07). An organic-rich horizon dividing C15.34 and C15.28 (C15.32) has been dated to 2230±35 BP, and it appears likely that these burnt residues relate to hearth F2.07, where Betula wood charcoal was dated to 2265±35 BP. The location of this hearth, to the east of the stairwell entrance to Bone Passage, was a major shift from the stack of super-imposed hearths to the southwest (see above).

4.6.3.10 Thin-section analysis and sub-division of context C15.34 has indicated that it most likely originated from a range of activities on site. The lower horizon represents an episode of dumped material that is quite sterile in nature. However, microscopic analysis of this material indicated the silts comprising this deposit had been heated and included small amounts of fuel residue including wood charcoal and possible peaty fragments. Jo McKenzie suggested that the material could be completely combusted peat with charcoal, while small birefringent areas were derived from calcitic wood ash (Birch *et al*, 2008: 88-9). The heated silt component of the deposit has been interpreted as the mineral remnant of combusted peat/peaty turves. We cannot be sure where this material derived from on site, but above this horizon identification of a laminated series of lenses indicates intense anthropogenic activity including fuel residues (contexts C15.32, C15.28, C2.05d, C2.05c and C2.05b). However, there is a major boundary between C2.05b and the overlying C2.05a, including a visible truncation in these deposits. The sequence appears to represent intensive activity in this area and while additional material is accreting to the south of the stairwell entrance, material is also being removed, possibly for re-distribution elsewhere on site. This activity may be associated with midden-type material dumped in the cave (contexts **C003** and **C002**), or may account for similar types of deposit dumped within the burnt mound/spreads (see Section **4.6.4** below). Deposits within context **C002** including hazel wood charcoal and pig bone have been radiocarbon dated to 2310±40 BP and 2195±40 BP respectively.

4.6.3.11 Although the location of the major hearth settings on site changes during this phase, they are still located within the area defined by the wall (feature F15.14) and the south edge of the stairwell (feature F2.23). Several granite slab hearths including F2.13, F2.08, F2.07 and F2.05, and a possible fire-pit F15.11, have been recorded in this area and may be associated with the accumulation of materials related to the contexts mentioned in Section **4.6.3.10** above. Other features associated with the hearths include areas of paving (including C2.07), pits and post-holes, while small finds included a considerable number of coarse stone tools

including hammers and grinders; fragments of rotary, saddle quern stones and quern rubbers; stone loom weights; ceramics; iron concretions, metalworking residues, a cannel coal bracelet fragment, a cylindrical glass bead, bone pin fragments and worked pumice. Organic remains included some degraded animal bone and teeth, burnt bone, shellfish remains, charcoal fragments, burnt plant remains, worked antler, two distinct deposits of cremated bone including contexts C15.25 (burnt grain from this context dated to 2185±35 BP) and C15.21.1, and a large fragment of carbonised wood with tool marks.

4.6.3.12 With the construction of this hearth sequence and the build-up of associated fuel residues and other dumped deposits, wall F15.14 and the steps (F2.24) leading up to stairwell F2.23 are gradually covered. During this phase and the slow accumulation of these residues, a series of low boulder walls are constructed on a similar alignment to F15.14. Materials excavated to each side of these features, which include F15.09, F15.07 and F15.03, showed a marked difference in composition. To the southwest of these features deposits of fire-cracked stone and light-coloured sediments were uncovered, while to the northeast the deposits were more organic and darker in colour comprising fuel residues and dumped deposits of fire-cracked stone. The range and quantity of small finds also varied considerably, with fewer recovered to the southwest of the revetment wall alignments. The deep accumulations of material to the northeast of the wall features must have been deposited over a relatively short period of time, although radiocarbon dates will be submitted to establish this fact.

4.6.3.13 The major contexts abutting the northeast side of the revetment walls included C15.18 (dated to 2145±35 BP), C15.09, C15.08, C15.06, C15.05, C2.03b and C2.03a. Most of these deposits comprise dumped material including some stone clasts of granite and limestone, fuel residues, and in some instances large quantities of fire-cracked stone. Organic materials such as bone were generally quite degraded from these contexts, while charcoal, burnt bone and other burnt plant remains could be quite well preserved. Small finds were dominated by coarse stone tools including hammers, grinders, quern stone fragments (rotary and saddle types), possible stone loom weights, ceramics, metalworking residues, worked flint and a fragment from a cannel coal bracelet. Just to the southwest of the stairwell entrance to Bone Passage, within context C2.03, a cache of three upper rotary quern stones (all upper stones) were recovered. Stacked vertically, the fragments comprised one half, one quarter and a smaller fragment, from three individual querns. It is probable that this cache was deposited at the time the stairwell was backfilled (c.2115±40 BP), or possibly after the internment of the human and animal remains as a final closing deposit at the head of the backfilled stairwell (see below).

4.6.3.14 Although we know that stairwell F2.23 was backfilled at some stage around 2115±40 BP, smaller scale activities were still taking place within the area defined by the u-shaped enclosure and associated revetment walls. This involved the use of fire in some form and a continuation in the deposition of materials in this area. Eventually, after deposition of the closing deposits at the top of the backfilled stairwell (including the human remains dated to between 1965±40 BP and 1890±40 BP), a chaotic fill of boulders, sediments and midden material was used to landscape and backfill the area above the backfilled stairwell (context C2.03) and the deeper area of the natural hollow. Charcoal from this deposit has been radiocarbon dated to 2280±40 BP, while a quarter fragment of an upper rotary quern stone was also recovered from the fill. The quern re-fits with the quarter fragment recovered from the cache of three found just outside the stairwell, which suggests that their deposition most likely occurred during a relatively short period of time. A third re-fitting fragment of this same quern stone was also recovered from archaeological deposits in the burnt mound, to the south of the stairwell entrance in Trench 14 (see Section **4.6.4** below). It is possible that

the deposits forming context C2.03 originally accumulated within the natural hollow outside the stairwell, after which they were truncated and re-distributed within this area (possibly contemporary with contexts C2.05 and C15.25).

4.6.3.15 Throughout this overview of the major contexts, features and other archaeological deposits associated with Trench 15 (and including Trench 2), we have mentioned the important geoarchaeological analysis undertaken by Jo McKenzie. One other major finding from the thin-section analysis carried out on samples from the deep section in Trench 2 is the identification and presence of phosphates (Birch *et al*, 2008: 87 & 105). In particular, concentrations of phosphates including phosphate mobility down through the sequence is particularly marked, with some of the lower contexts in the sequence producing high saturation values. In her results, Jo suggested that phosphate enhancement in human-modified soils is the result of organic additions, such as bone, flesh, manure and high levels of plant material. In the Trench 2 sequence the recorded phosphate levels are extremely high and while in many of the samples phosphate-rich inclusions such as bone are present, patches and lenses of amorphous phosphate are also present. These most likely represent previously degraded organic materials, which are generally rare in exterior soils subject to through-flow of water. The phosphate-saturated environment identified in Trench 2 (these contexts continue in Trench 15) suggests that much of the extensive deposited bone assemblage has degraded away. However, it is now evident that these residues have enhanced preservation in this area of the site, resulting in the protection and survival of a large proportion of the bone assemblage and other organic materials.

4.6.3.16 Therefore, where does this enormous phosphate enhancement come from within Trench 2? Jo McKenzie has suggested that this area of the site, immediately outside the cave and stairwell entrance to Bone Passage, was a focus for butchery activity including the de-fleshing of animal carcasses, the breaking of bones to extract marrow and other associated processes. These activities, undertaken on the work surfaces associated with the various hearth settings, would have produced waste materials from the butchered animals and the underlying sediments eventually became saturated with these deposits. Discarded bone, flesh and blood, much of which would have decayed through time, added to the unusually high phosphate levels until some form of equilibrium was reached with the surrounding sediments. Further work, including sampling of sediments from the extensive section cutting through Trench 15, Trench 2 and through the stairwell structures into Bone Passage (cave), will be undertaken in 2009/10, to allow us to interpret with more certainty the complex processes that were taking place within this area of the High Pastures site.

4.6.4 **The Burnt Mound (Trenches 5, 7, 10, 14, 15, 16, 19 and 20)**

4.6.4.1 The earliest deposits and features so far uncovered on site relate to negative pit and post-holes that have been cut into the natural karstic clay. The earliest of these features is a small pit feature located to the northwest of the stairwell containing context C10.05, which has been radiocarbon dated to 3330±35 BP. Elsewhere, below the burnt mound/spread deposits, we have identified iron pan deposits over which lie a possible old ground surface. Charcoal samples recovered from this horizon in Trench 19 (context C19.10) have provided a date of 2520±35BP. Post-hole F19.05 in Trench 19 had been cut through this context and Hazel wood charcoal from this feature has provided a date of 2495±35 BP.

4.6.4.2 Extensive areas of the burnt mound/spreads surrounding the cave and stairwell entrance to Bone Passage have now been investigated through excavation (see Fig.**15**). The finer stratigraphy within these deposits is difficult to identify with the naked eye, but generally

they comprise an upper spread of material that includes a black, organic matrix and a lower series of deposits containing a brown, gritty matrix. From our investigations of the burnt mound/spreads on site so far, the earliest formation of these deposits at the surface corresponds with their earliest deposition in Bone Passage (cave). A radiocarbon determination from these lower deposits in Trench 9 (C903-3) provided a date of 2495±35 BP, while in Trench 11 Hazel wood charcoal from context C11.06 provided a date of 2460±35 BP. Therefore, from the dates produced so far, the burnt mound/spreads were first deposited to the north and northeast of the stairwell and cave entrance to Bone Passage, at a similar time to when they were being deposited in the cave. Within the lower deposits of fire-cracked stone in the east sector of Trench 19, we have also revealed a charcoal and peat ash-rich horizon that was found to contain a soapstone spindle whorl, a fragment of cannel-coal bracelet and other small finds (context C19.09), which has been dated to 2450±35 BP.

4.6.4.3 The lower, brown burnt mound/spreads contain few small finds, although flint flakes and debitage have been recovered at the interface between these deposits and the underlying natural ground surface. In the southwest extension to Trench 14, adjacent to the cavers' entrance, the lower burnt mound/spreads appear to have been affected and modified by the activity of water. During our work on site over the past five years, during periods of heavy rain, we have witnessed localised flooding events in this area of the site. The depression surrounding the cave entrance which has been modified during the Iron Age by the construction of revetment wall F15.02 (F14.15 in Trench 14) fills with water, which cascades down the usually dry entrance. Therefore, it appears that the wall may have been built to control and guide the flow of water into the cave entrance, rather than let it flow into the main activity areas outside the stairwell entrance to Bone Passage.

4.6.4.4 The upper burnt mound/spreads in Trench 19 have been dated to 2380±35 BP (C19.02) and Trench 18 to 2300±35 BP (C18.03), while in other areas of the site these deposits have produced later dates (context C14.37 has been dated to 2280±35 BP; context C903-2 has been dated to 2235±35 BP; context C10.03 to 2210±30 BP; C5.06 to 2205±35 BP; C903-1 to 2175±35 BP; C14.11 to 2170±35 BP and context C15.12 to 2165±35 BP. In some areas of the site, in particular during excavations in Trench 19 in 2008 (see Section **4.4.7**), the upper spreads of material included significant amounts of granite boulders – many of which show no evidence of burning. These upper burnt spreads of material also contain the majority of the limited numbers of small finds recovered to date from these deposits including stone tools, quern fragments, some fragments of pottery and iron concretions. However, the excavations in Trench 19 also produced two distinct spreads of material including iron slag, a Roman coin of Antonine date and a decorated glass bead of Guido Class 14, which had been deposited on the upper surface of the burnt mound. It is possible that these finds including the deposition of quern stones relate to the final closure of the site and are contemporary with the landscaping over the top of the backfilled stairwell and the natural hollow containing the major focus of activity at the site.

4.6.4.5 Revetment wall F15.02 is most likely a late feature in the sequence at the site, contemporary with F15.08 and F15.05 – the latter comprising a cellular structure in Trench 15. A well-defined cut has been identified in Trenches 14 and 15, in close proximity to the cavers' entrance and adjacent to F15.02, which has truncated the earlier burnt mound/spread deposits. This may have formed the cut for the construction of feature F15.02.

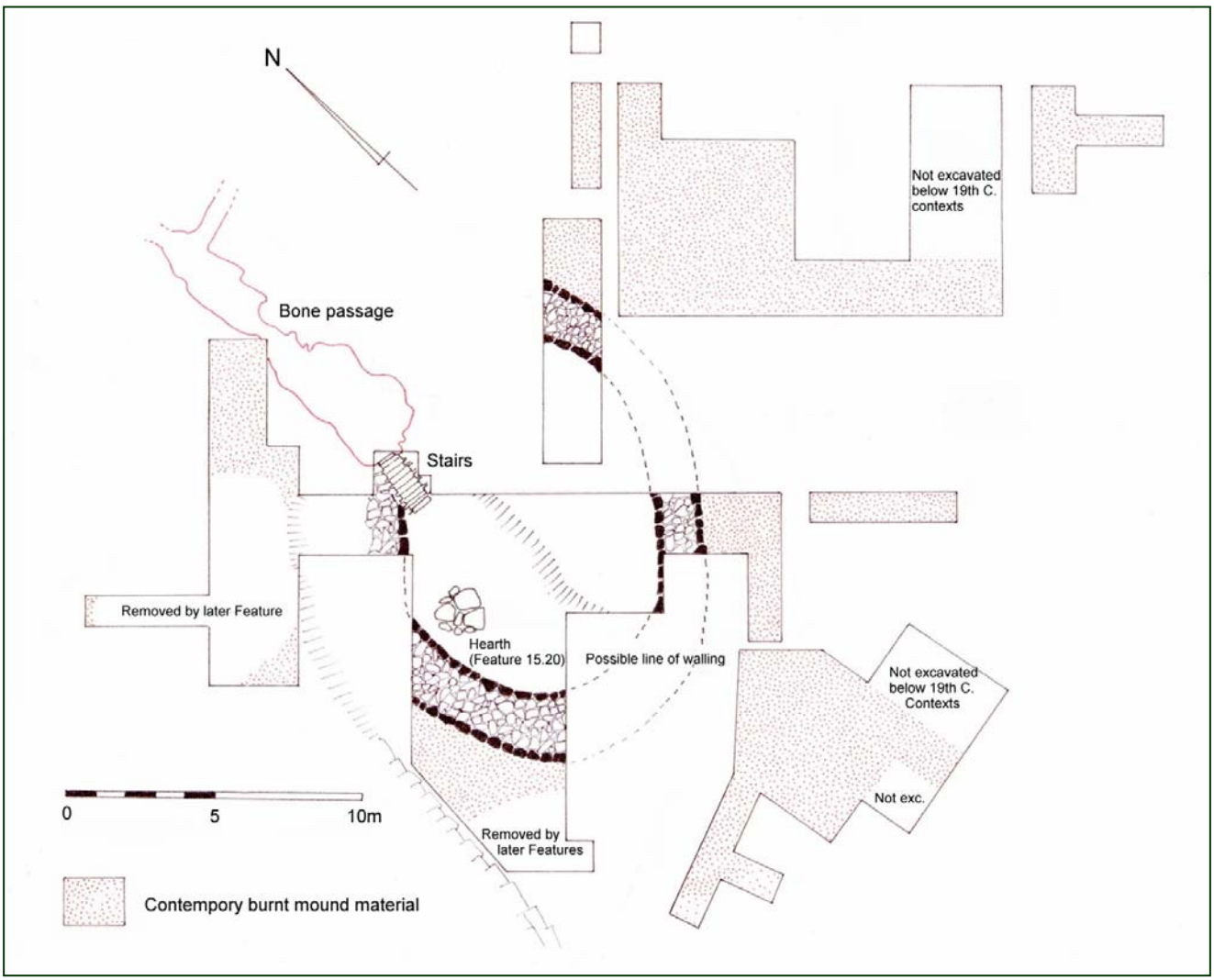

Figure **15** – Plan of core area of High Pasture Cave site showing relationship between stairwell, enclosure wall and areas where burnt mound deposits have been identified in excavated trenches.

4.6.4.6 Outside of the major wall feature (F15.14) excavated during 2008 in Trench 15, we have also identified burnt mound/spread deposits. These abut and have covered earlier structures including F15.05, F15.07 and F15.08, but within the area defined by wall F15.14 we have only uncovered isolated deposits of burnt mound material associated with hearth settings. It therefore appears likely that the burnt mound/spreads and their associated ash and charcoal matrices derive from activities taking place around the multiple hearth settings identified in the natural hollow outside the cave and stairwell entrances to Bone Passage. It is probable that as these deposits accumulated around the hearths and activity areas, they were re-distributed and spread beyond the walls of the enclosure comprising F15.14, F2.09, F11.01 and F3.03 (see Fig.**15**). Deposits and residues from these hearths were also transported into Bone Passage, where they were also spread in readily identifiable contexts (see Section **4.6.2**).

5. SMALL FINDS ASSESSMENT

5.1 General

5.1.1 A wide range of small finds were recovered from the excavations at the High Pastures site during the 2008 fieldwork season (see Section **5.2**). In particular, small finds recovered from Bone Passage (Trench 17), the deep archaeological deposits outside the cave entrance (Trench 15) and the burnt mound (Trenches 11 and 14) continue to represent a variety of craft industries such as the working of bone and antler, leather working, the manufacture of textiles, metalworking and the manufacture of jewellery in shale or lignite. Stone tools, including fragments of saddle and rotary querns, have also been recovered from the site. Several iron objects and concretions, and finds of bronze were also recovered, which are presently receiving conservation treatments through the Historic Scotland contract with AOC Archaeology Group.

5.1.2 An assessment report of the small finds recovered from the site in 2008 is included below, which was undertaken by the National Museums of Scotland. For details of all small finds recovered from the site during the 2008 fieldwork season see the small find lists by trench, which are located in Appendix **5**.

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

(Fraser Hunter & Dawn McLaren – National Museums Scotland)

5.2.1 DESCRIPTION

5.2.1.1 257 objects from excavations at High Pasture Cave were submitted for assessment. The majority of these derive from the 2008 excavations, although a small quantity (c.15 objects) are from previous seasons' work. They comprise objects of worked bone and antler, coarse stone, lithics, iron, copper alloy and vitrified material.

Category	Quantity	Notes
Bone/antler	14	Includes several point and pin fragments, a spindle whorl, an unfinished pin/point and a fragment of working waste
Coarse stone	37 + 6 possible	Mainly cobble tools, many with multifunctional wear. Also complete saddle quern and fragmentary rotary quern, steatite spindle whorls, a damaged Neolithic polished stone axe and fragments of cannel coal bangles.
Pumice	1	Fragmentary nodule, pieces possibly deliberately removed
Ceramics	124	Includes several fragments of decorated early prehistoric pottery (?Beaker/Food Vessel) and many refitting fragments of a ?later prehistoric vessel.
Glass	1	Decorated glass bead fragment (Guido 14)
Lithics	13	Neolithic leaf-shaped arrowhead, flint and quartz flakes
Copper alloy	7	Roman coin, pin fragment, circular fitting and many fragments which are unidentified pending conservation
Iron	11	Mostly nail fragments (some possibly modern) and fragmentary unidentified objects
Vitrified material	43	1 complete plano-convex hearth bottom and several fragments, unclassified iron slag and possible hammerscale

Table 2: summary of assemblage.

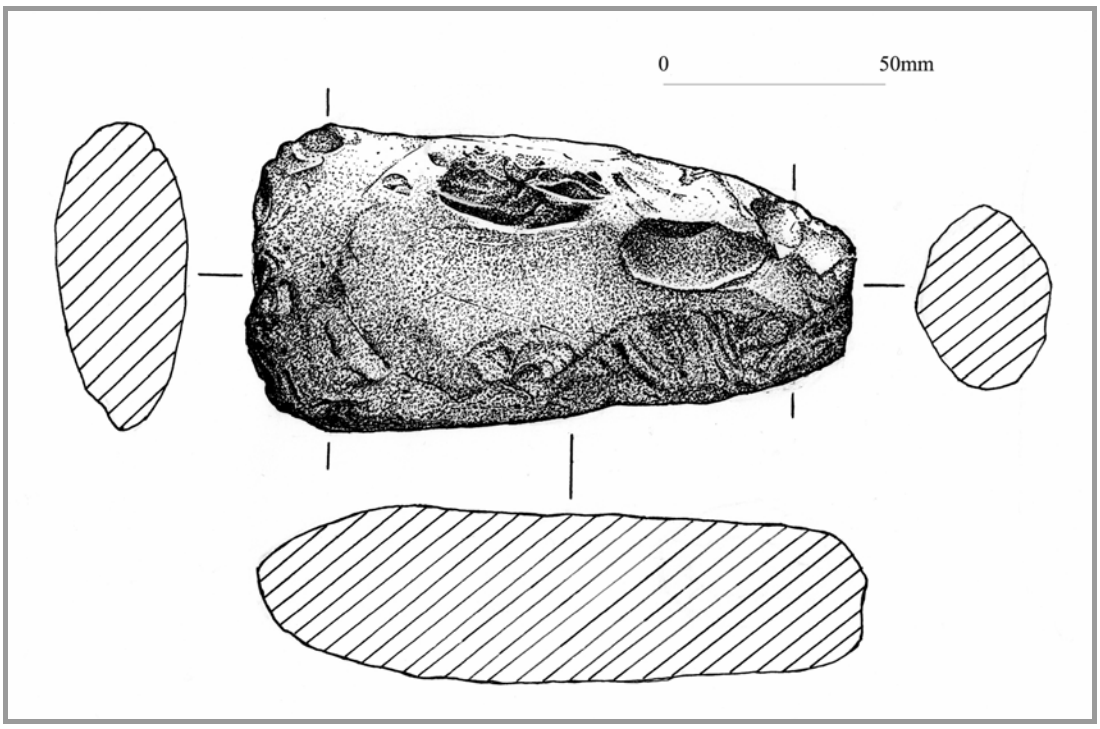

Figure **16** – Broken polished stone axe

5.2.1.2 *Bone/antler*

The 14 bone and antler objects comprise a limited range of tools, personal objects and manufacturing evidence (see Table **3**). The tools include an awl, spindle whorl, possible handles and several points, probably used in leatherworking. A highly polished short pin and further fine pin fragment produced from bird bone are the only personal or ornamental bone objects within the assemblage. In contrast to previous years, the 2008 assemblage includes very little bone/antler manufacturing evidence, with only a single piece of antler working waste and an unfinished bone point.

All the finds are everyday objects typical of Iron Age domestic assemblages, consistent with the material recovered previously from the site.

Function	**Description**	**Quantity**
Tools	Awl	1
	Hollowed antler tine -?handle	2
	Peg?	1
	Point	5
	Spindle whorl	1
Personal/ornamental	Pin fragments	2
Manufacturing evidence	Unfinished point	1
	Working waste	1

Table 3: composition of bone/antler assemblage

5.2.1.3 *Coarse stone*

Of the 49 coarse stone items submitted for assessment, 37 were worked, 6 were possibly worked and 6 are natural, some fire-cracked. The assemblage is consistent with those recovered in previous seasons in its dominance of cobble tools. Most of these were produced from unmodified water-worn cobbles, many with multifunctional wear. Initial examination

indicates use as grinders, pounders, whetstones and rubbing stones. The extent of use is variable, with some tools exhibiting light, possibly even single use, and others showing more extensive wear. The condition of the cobble tools is worthy of note; many are fire-cracked, suggesting use as pot-boilers after their initial function had ceased.

Type		**Function**	**Quantity**
Worked	Cobble tools	Grinder	3
		Whetstone	2
		Pounder	2
		Smoother/polisher	1
		Multifunction tool	10
	Food processing & storage	Pot lid	1
		Rotary quern	1
		Rubbing stone	2
		Saddle quern	1
	Textile production	Spindle whorl	6
	Personal & leisure	Cannel coal bangle fragment	2
	Miscellaneous	Damaged polished stone axe	1
		Haematite (worked)	2
		Palette?	1
		Stone flake -working waste?	1
		Working surface	1
Possibly worked			6
Natural			6

Table 4: summary of the coarse stone assemblage

Six steatite disc-shaped spindle whorls were found, all fairly consistent in size and shape; five were from trench 15, which might indicate a structured deposit, although if so it had been disturbed as they were not found together. Also amongst the assemblage are two abraded haematite nodules, possibly ground down for pigment or to burnish pottery, a fragmentary palette, perhaps used for such grinding tasks, a complete saddle quern, a rotary quern fragment, a damaged polished stone axe and three fragments of cannel coal including two bangle fragments. In addition, one broken pumice nodule was recovered, perhaps broken deliberately to detach smaller fragments for use.

The majority of the coarse stone assemblage appears to be everyday tools typical of Iron Age domestic sites and consistent with the finds from previous seasons. The discoid palette with grinding wear is a new type for the site (although rectangular examples have been found), but it is well attested elsewhere in Atlantic Scotland. Most of the coarse stone items, particularly the cobble tools, seem to have been made from locally-sourced stone, but geological identification is recommended to confirm this. As in previous years, a few objects were produced from more unusual stone types, notably steatite and cannel coal. Although sources of steatite and lignite are known on Skye and Glenelg, they are outwith the immediate locale of the site, while cannel coal is not apparently known locally. The source of the haematite will require further investigation.

5.2.1.4 *Lithics*

The small lithic assemblage comprised 13 fragments of flint and quartz. Most are undiagnostic flakes, with one finely shaped Neolithic leaf-shaped arrowhead. The raw material is unclear, and needs geological study. The assemblage is the chronologically mixed residue from various episodes of prehistoric activity at or near the location.

5.2.1.5 *Metal*

A total of 18 metal fragments were submitted for analysis. The iron objects (11) are highly corroded and will require X-rays prior to further analysis. The majority appear to be fragments of nails and as-yet unidentified objects.

Amongst the copper alloy objects is a corroded Roman coin probably of 2nd century AD date (N Holmes, pers comm), and a bent pin fragment. The majority of the copper alloy from 2008 is small and fragmentary; much is unidentifiable in its current condition. Conservation of all these objects will be required; non-destructive XRF analysis is recommended to establish the alloys used.

5.2.1.6 *Vitrified material*

A small quantity (c.1kg) of vitrified material was recovered in 2008. The majority of pieces are small and fragmentary, making identification difficult, but a small amount of diagnostic ironworking residues is present in the form of a complete plano-convex hearth bottom and a further three possible hearth bottom fragments. Initial examination suggests these are the result of bloom- or black-smithing, based on dimensions and morphology. Several small samples of magnetic flakes require further analysis to confirm whether these include hammerscale and/or slag spheres. Contextual analysis will help to clarify whether this activity is *in situ* or a secondary deposit. Despite the small quantity of vitrified material, the range of types present is consistent with previous seasons.

Type		**Quantity (bags)**
Diagnostic	Plano-convex hearth bottom (complete)	1
	Magnetic residue (possible hammerscale/slag spheres)	14
	Possible hearth bottom fragments	3
	Runned slag	1
Non-diagnostic	Unclassified slag	17
	Vitrified residues (incl. fuel ash slag etc)	5
	Vitrified ceramic	2

Table 5: Range of vitrified materials present

5.2.1.7 *Glass*

A fragment of a decorated, annular dark blue glass bead with fine white circumferential trails was recovered. It falls within Guido's class 14 (1978, 87-9). Such beads are normally dated to the 1st-2nd centuries AD, although they may start slightly earlier. They are a product of north-east Scotland, showing contacts to this area: similar beads are known elsewhere on Skye, from Dun Ardtreck and Dun Iardhard (*ibid*, 88).

5.2.1.8 *Other*

Amongst the assemblage are several possible coprolites or organic samples which will require analysis by an environmental specialist.

5.2.2 RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER WORK

5.2.2.1 The NMS team will undertake the preparation of a full catalogue of the small finds, integrating the results with the rest of the assemblage and producing a discussion of its significance. XRF analysis of the copper alloys will be undertaken. Other aspects of the finds work should be undertaken by other specialists. Conservation of all iron and copper alloy objects is required (Appendix 1). Other work which will augment the finds reports is as follows:

- The bone and antler tools and working debris should be examined by an osteologist to identify species and anatomical element where possible.
- Geological identification of the worked stone assemblage, including the pumice and lithics, is recommended.
- Some of the finds will require illustration (see appendix 2)
- The coprolite finds will need to be studied by an appropriate specialist.

5.2.3 DISCUSSION

5.2.3.1 The 2008 small finds from High Pasture Cave complement the existing rich assemblage from the site. The assemblage is dominated by everyday items such as cobble tools which could have served a range of functions. As with previous seasons, further evidence of craft activities is present, notably ferrous metalworking, bone and antler manufacture and textile production. Items of personal ornament include a glass bead, cannel coal bangles and copper alloy pin fragment.

5.2.3.2 Notable finds from this year's assemblage include a decorated glass bead of Guido class 14, broadening the site's contacts to include north-east Scotland, and a Roman bronze coin. This is the first Roman find from the site; since it seems that activity centred on the cave had ceased by this date (second century AD), it may represent later visits to a place which still held some significance in people's minds. Indeed, the coin could represent an offering – it is likely to have been a valued item in a local context, where Roman coins were rare.

5.2.3.3 Another significant artefact is the damaged polished stone axe. Detailed examination of the object and its context is required to determine the process by which the axe came to be damaged; specifically whether it could have been deliberate damage or whether this was the result of its deposition. Does this represent Neolithic activity (as other scattered finds might suggest), or could it be a "found object", uncovered in later prehistory and seen as an unusual or magical item?

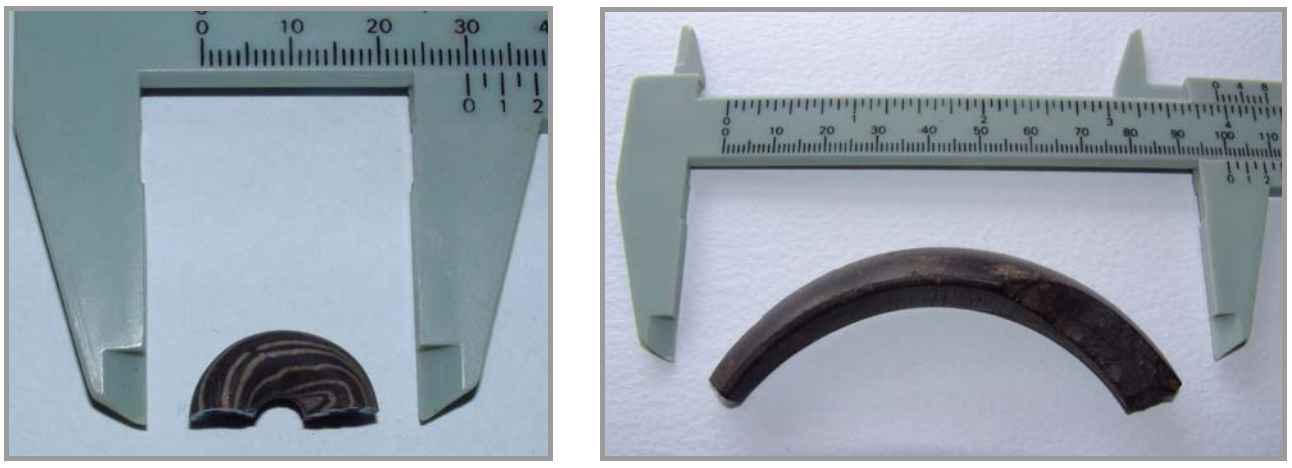

Plate **25** – Glass bead of Guido class 14 (left) and cannel coal bangle fragment (right)

APPENDIX 1
OBJECTS REQUIRING CONSERVATION

Site code	Small find No	Material	Description	Conservation
HPC 08	19.033	Stone	Possible palette (one edge ground) in 5 pieces. Incomplete.	x (rejoin pieces)
HPC 08	No sf no. C.15.38	Shale	Almost completely degraded fragments of shale.	x (stabilise if possible)
HPC 06	1.004	CuA	Rod fragment	x (stabilise)
HPC 07	17.079	CuA	Copper alloy fragments	x (stabilise)
HPC 07	17.078	CuA	Copper alloy fragments	x (stabilise)
HPC 07	15.132	CuA	Copper alloy link fragment?	x (stabilise)
HPC 08	19.003	CuA	Roman coin	x (stabilise & clean)
HPC 08	17.100.	CuA	Copper alloy pin fragment	x (stabilise)
HPC 08	20.04	CuA	Copper alloy washer	x (stabilise)
HPC 06	6.645	Fe	?fe objects	x (x-ray)
HPC 07	17.076	Fe	Tack fragment	x (x-ray)
HPC 08	20.01	Fe	Iron rod/nail fragment	x (x-ray & rejoin if possible)
HPC 08	17.175	Fe	Iron nail/pin fragment	x (x-ray)
HPC 08	15.145	Fe	2 ?nail fragments	x (x-ray)
HPC 08	19.019	Fe	Iron staple	x (x-ray)
HPC 08	No sf no on bag. Context 17.03	Fe	Iron object	x (x-ray)
HPC 08	19.060.	Fe	Iron object/nail fragment	x (x-ray)
HPC 08	15.136	Fe	Iron nail/pin fragment	x (x-ray)
HPC 08	17.017	Fe	1 ?fe nail, 3 fe frags/slag	x (x-ray)
HPC 08	14.29	Fe	Iron nails. Probably modern	x (x-ray)

Plate **26** – Bone awl

APPENDIX 2
RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ILLUSTRATION

Site code	Small find No	Material	Description	Illustration
HPC 08	15.190.	Bone	Unfinished bone point	x
HPC 08	15.189	Bone	Hollowed antler tine with distinct cut marks. Handle? Unfinished?	x
HPC 08	15.143	Bone	Short pin/point/peg. Highly polished	x
HPC 08	17.100.	CuA	copper alloy pin fragment	x
HPC 08	20.04	CuA	Copper alloy washer	x
HPC 08	19.003	CuA	Roman coin	x
HPC 08	19.019	Fe	Iron staple	?
HPC 08	19.022	Glass	Fragment of decorated glass bead (Guido 14)	x
HPC 08	19.009	Lithic	Neolithic leaf shaped arrowhead. ?waterworn	x
HPC 08	15.135	Pumice	Worked pumice	x
HPC 08	15.140.	Shale	Cannel coal bangle fragment	x
HPC 08	19.062	Shale	Cannel coal bangle fragment	x
HPC 08	15.176	Stone	Saddle quern	x
HPC 08	15.181	Stone	3-sided facetted grinder	x
HPC 08	17.105	Stone	Multifunction tool - Grinder/sharpening stone	?
HPC 08	Test pit 5.01	Stone	?damaged polished stone axe	x
HPC 08	15.138	Stone	?unfinished spindle whorl	?
HPC 08	15.123	Stone	Steatite spindle whorl	x
HPC 08	15.126	Stone	2 steatite spindle whorls	x
HPC 08	15.183	Stone	Steatite spindle whorl	x
HPC 08	19.051	Stone	Steatite spindle whorl	x
HPC 08	15.186	Stone	Nodule of haematite. Polished and abraded	x
HPC 08	15.130.	Stone	Pebble of haematite. Polished and abraded	x

N.B. recommendations for ceramic vessel illustrations will be provided separately once examined by specialist.

Plate **27** – Saddle quern stones recovered from the High Pasture Cave site (the quern at right is fire-cracked through exposure to high temperatures)

Plate **28** – A selection of stone and soapstone spindle whorls recovered from the High Pasture Cave site during the 2008 fieldwork season

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

(Ann MacSween)

5.3.1 118 sherds representing an estimated 31 vessels were recovered during the 2008 excavations at High Pasture, from Trenches 14, 15, 16 17 and 19. The sherds are catalogued as a spreadsheet (see Appendix **7**) and the diagnostic sherds are also described in full (see below). The following should be regarded as preliminary comments and will be reviewed when the complete assemblage is considered at the end of the project.

5.3.2 The pottery from trenches 14 and 16 are undiagnostic body sherds. A sherd from Trench 15 (uncontexted) is decorated with impressions, possibly made with a small bone.

5.3.3 The pottery from Trench 17 includes abraded Beaker sherds (V283; contexts 3 and 10) and other decorated sherds as well as sherds from two large vessels, V291 which has a bucket-shaped profile, and V292 which has an inverted profile. Both vessels are heavily tempered with rock fragments including possible steatite fragments. A date of 2985 BP was obtained

from charcoal trapped between stacked sherds of pottery in the cave (context 17.10). This Late Bronze Age date is inconsistent with the Beaker sherds but as these sherds are very abraded they may represent the incorporation of material from earlier deposits, either in the cave, or elsewhere on the site. The decoration on other sherds from trench V272 (impressed comb and stab-and-drag), V283 (incised herringbone) and V271 (impressed comb) are forms of decoration used throughout the Bronze Age.

5.3.4 The pottery from Trench 19 includes a probable beaker sherd from the old plough soil (V267). The only other decorated sherd from the trench is V263, a body sherd with a line of fine impressed dots.

5.3.5 Context summaries

5.3.5.1 *Trench 14*

Context 31
One sherd from a vessel (V274) with a wall of medium thickness and fine sandy clay with less than 10% of rock fragments was recovered from this context.

5.3.5.2 *Trench 15*

Uncontexted
One sherd from a vessel (V275) with a wall of medium thickness and fine sandy clay with less than 10% of rock fragments was recovered from this context. It is decorated on the exterior with impressions made from a small bone.

5.3.5.3 *Trench 16*

Uncontexted
One small fragment of pottery made from fine sandy clay (V273) was recovered from this context.

5.3.5.4 *Trench 17*

Context 3
16 sherds from 8 vessels were recovered from context 3. Four (V276, V277, V279 and V280) are medium walled vessels made of untempered sandy clay. V277 has an inverted profile and a plain lip. One vessel (V278) is thick-walled with 40% of rock fragments. V281 which has a fine sandy fabric with c10% of rock fragments may be from a round-based vessel. V282 is a plain rim from a Beaker, decorated with horizontal lines of comb-impressed decoration 1mm wide and 5mm apart. V283 is decorated with incised lines forming herringbone/chevron-based decoration. The fabric is fine sandy clay with c30% of small rock fragments.

Context 6
A further sherd of V278 was recovered from this context.

Context 9
Three body sherds from one vessel (V290) were recovered from context 9. The sherds are medium-thick with c40% of steatite fragments, possible from a flat vessel. A further sherd of V283 (see context 3) was recovered from this context, as well as a small body sherd made

of fine sandy clay (V274), its edges abraded, and three small fragments with steatite fragments (V275), one decorated with short incised lines.

Context 10
72 sherds from 11 vessels were recovered from context 10. Four of the vessels (V288, V289, V291 and V292) have 30-50% of rock fragments including steatite. They are undecorated but two rims are included, V291 which has a rolled rim with a groove under it, and V292 which is an inverted rim with a flat lip. The other vessels have 10-20% of rock fragments. V270 is a vessel with an interior-bevelled rim, decorated on the exterior with a horizontal band of incised lines with vertical lines beneath. It has c10% of rock fragments and walls of medium thickness. V271 is a body sherd decorated with lines of impressed comb decoration. It is medium to thick with c20% of rock fragments. V272 is a further decorated body sherd, decorated with parallel lines of impressed comb decoration and stab and drag decoration, possibly randomly placed. It also has around 20% of rock fragments. A sherd of beaker V283 (see also context 3) was also found in this context. V286 and V287 are quite badly abraded but have traces of impressed comb decoration.

5.3.5.5 ***Trench 19***

Context 2
11 sherds and fragments from 6 vessels were recovered. They are varying types of clay with 10-20% of rock fragments. One sherd (V263) is decorated with a row of impressed dots.

Context 6
One sherd was recovered from this context. It is badly abraded but appears to be decorated with lines of impressed decoration, possibly arranged in zones. It has 10% of rock fragments.

Context 12
One basal sherd was recovered from context 12, very badly burnt and possibly used in an industrial process.

Context 14
One rim sherd was recovered from Context 14, a flat rim. The fabric is sandy clay with c20% of small rock fragments.

5.4 Fire-cracked stone and preliminary analysis of stone tools

5.4.1 Large quantities of fire-cracked stone and pebbles have been recovered from excavations at the High Pasture Cave site between 2004 and 2008. Samples of these materials are currently undergoing analysis by Fiona McGibbon at the University of Edinburgh, along with the extensive stone tool assemblage. Although granite cobbles and larger boulders have been affected by the use of heat in some form at the site, much of the fire-cracked stone is derived from beach pebble deposits. Comprising sandstone, granite and basaltic water-worn pebbles, preliminary investigations indicate that the stone was transported to the site from the beach at Camas Malag, which is situated around 1.25km to the south. Major research questions resulting from the study of this material will include the choice of stone for use in cooking and other processes at the site, and an examination of the processes utilising stone in its varying forms.

5.4.2 A major aspect of the geological research into stone objects recovered from the site will also focus on steatite and shale/cannel coal. Waste material in the form of flakes and rough-outs, and finished objects such as spindle whorls and bracelet/armlet fragments have been recovered from the High Pasture Cave site. Raw material sources for steatite have been identified in the Glenelg and Auchtertyre areas of Lochalsh, while deposits of shale exist in the north of Skye, and analysis will be undertaken to verify these deposits and compare the raw materials with the finished objects recovered on site.

5.5 **Osteological Analysis of Bone and Antler Artefacts**

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

6. ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS

6.1 **General**

6.1.1 Environmental analysis conducted at the site falls into two main categories and includes preliminary work on the morphology of High Pasture Cave (Birch *et al*, 2004: 20-27) and the surrounding landscape, and the analysis of the environmental data recovered from the excavations at the site. The final report relating to the cave morphology survey will be included in the 2009 Data Structure Report. The reason for the delay in reporting on this aspect of the project is primarily due to the requirements of additional work on site relating to the area around the entrance to Bone Passage, where the stairwell was subsequently constructed. Excavations in 2009 in this area of the site will allow the original ground surface and karst features to be exposed for study and analysis. Analysis of the environmental data builds on the preliminary work undertaken between 2004 and 2007 and includes materials recovered from the site in 2008.

6.2 **Analysis of Ecofacts**

6.2.1 Large samples of ecofacts were recovered from the excavations during 2008, while the overall assemblage also includes material recovered from the site between 2003 and 2007. The earlier material comprises disturbed archaeological deposits from Bone Passage, materials deriving from the excavations in Bone Passage between 2004 and 2008, and materials recovered from the surface excavations between 2005 and 2008. Preliminary results of the analyses are discussed in the following section of this report, although analysis is ongoing and additional post-excavation work is required on some aspects of the assemblage. Data will be presented as it becomes available from the post-excavation specialists assisting with this work.

7. PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT OF THE ECOFACTS
(Animal Bone, Charred Plant Remains, Burnt Bone, Fish and Shellfish, and Charcoal)

7.1 Analysis of the Animal Bone

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

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

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

7.1.3 Faunal material collected during the excavations at the High Pastures site between 2006 and 2008 are currently undergoing analysis by Carrie Drew at the University of Durham, and results from this work will be published in due course.

7.2 Analysis of Charred Plant Remains

(Emma Horton, Peter Rowley-Conwy & Mike Church – University of Durham)

Preliminary Analysis

7.2.1 As well as the animal bones, Durham University has also examined the carbonised seed remains from the site and these have also shown some intriguing patterns. Apart from a very small percentage of oat (presumably wild), the **entire** assemblage, of several thousand seeds, consisted of 6-row hulled barley grains (at around 95%). The grains were carbonised, and contained remarkably low levels of chaff or weed contaminants indicating that the grain was deposited at a very late stage in the grain processing sequence, after it had been hand sorted to remove impurities. While this species would be expected to be common at the site, it would not be expected to be exclusive and cannot really be accounted for by cooking or similar accidents alone.

7.2.2 There are a number of possible explanations for this deposition of grain including storage in pits or similar, deposition of feasting waste and ritual offerings or similar activity. The explanation of deposition of feasting waste would encompass both the grain deposits and the animal bones recovered from the trench and as such, the composition of the deposits recovered may be seen as a further line of evidence for this activity.

7.2.3 One of the main questions that arose though was the charred grain deposits themselves. The animal bones could easily be seen to represent a deposition of feasting 'waste' as they are never themselves eaten by humans. However, in the case of the grain recovered it is less easy to see how the deposits can be defined as 'waste'. Waste products from the use of barley are precisely what are *missing* from these samples; it is only the useful components that are represented. Maybe the barley was accidentally burned during the preparations for a feasting event; however, it is in such large quantities that this seems unlikely. Or maybe the barley was not consumed during the feast, and so was deposited alongside the bones and other feasting debris. This explanation is also unsatisfactory however, as it leaves a question as to why it is *uncooked* and *un-ground* grain that is being deposited – surely uneaten food from the feast would still have been cooked?

7.2.4 The second explanation from a ritual point of view is that the grain represents some kind of offering or votive deposit without consumption alongside the pig bones where consumption of a limited nature has occurred.

7.3 Analysis of Burnt Bone

(Kathleen McSweeney & Sheena Fraser)

7.3.1 Detailed reports on the burnt bone assemblage recovered from the High Pasture Cave site between 2004 and 2007 were published in full in the 2006 and 2007 Data Structure Reports (Birch *et al*, 2007: 93-100 & Birch *et al*, 2008: 58-68).

7.3.2 The results of the report, relating to analysis undertaken by Kathleen McSweeney and Sheena Fraser of the University of Edinburgh, indicated that no human bone was identified within the assemblage and that identified species present included pig, sheep/goat, cattle, red deer and dog (represented by a burnt molar tooth). Unburnt bone fragments and teeth were also identified within the assemblage; the teeth including a molar and incisor from Otter and a canine from a Polecat.

7.3.3 The burnt bone material was found to be very fragmentary with no complete bones identified and the pattern of burning was found to be consistent throughout the contexts examined. The burnt bone identified is most likely the products of cooking, waste disposal, and their use as fuel. At least 68 fragments of bone that could be assigned to skeletal element have modification marks in the form of cuts, scrapes, chops and/or pits.

7.3.4 Burnt bone deposits recovered from the site during the 2007 and 2008 fieldwork seasons will be submitted for analysis in 2009.

7.4 Analysis of Fish and Shellfish

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

7.4.2 Results of the analysis of the fish bone elements showed at least five taxa that were identified to species including herring, saithe, mackerel, tuna and salmon. The marine

mollusc remains are represented by periwinkles, limpet, common mussel, common oyster, king scallop, common whelk and common otter shell.

7.5 Analysis of Charcoal

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

7.5.2 Results of the analysis indicated that wood procured for fuel comprised a range of species that are native to Western Scotland including hazel, birch, alder, willow and pine. The presence of holly in Scottish charcoal assemblages is rare (holly is insect-pollinated and is therefore not represented in pollen diagrams), but it would have been well-suited to the more sheltered valleys on Skye during the prehistoric period. It is anticipated that additional species will be added to this list with further analysis of the extensive charcoal assemblage recovered from the site between 2006 and 2009.

7.5.3 Analysis of the assemblage so far has also recovered evidence of modification of some of the wood prior to burning, in the form of cutting and trimming marks.

8. RADIOCARBON DATING PROGRAMME AND PRELIMINARY SITE PHASING

8.1 Radiocarbon Dating Programme and Results

8.1.1 A total of 51 radiocarbon dates have been processed on charcoal, burnt plant remains and bone samples recovered from key contexts and features at the High Pastures site. The samples were submitted to the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre (SUERC) at East Kilbride, Scotland.

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

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

8.1.4 Results

8.1.4.1 The results listed below are grouped by trench number and are also identified by context number and feature number where applicable. The sample material and identification is also shown.

8.1.4.2 Trench 1 – Bone Passage (cave)

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

8.1.4.3 Trench 6 – Bone Passage (cave)

Laboratory Code:	Context:	Feature:	Material:	Radiocarbon Age BP:	Calibrated Age at (95.4% probability)
SUERC-12276 GU-14658	C604	-	Charcoal – Corylus	2405±35	750BC – 390BC
SUERC-23624 GU-18575	C606	-	Burnt Grain – Hordeum	2505±35	800BC – 510BC
SUERC-12277 GU-14659	C608	-	Charcoal – Corylus	2195±35	380BC – 170BC
SUERC-23625 GU-18576	C608	-	Burnt Grain – Hordeum	2495±35	790BC – 500BC

8.1.4.4 Trench 17 – Bone Passage (cave)

Laboratory Code:	Context:	Feature:	Material:	Radiocarbon Age BP:	Calibrated Age at (95.4% probability)
SUERC-23631 GU-18579	C17.03	-	Charcoal – Betula	2110±35	210BC – 40BC
SUERC-23632 GU-18580	C17.06	-	Corylus Shell	2455±35	670BC – 410BC
SUERC-23633 GU-18581	C17.09	-	Charcoal – Corylus	2985±35	1320BC – 1110BC

8.1.4.5 Cave – Bone Passage and Main Stream Passage

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

8.1.4.4 Trench 2 Extensions – Stairwell Entrance

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

8.1.4.5 Trench 2 – Forecourt Area (surface)

Laboratory Code:	Context:	Feature:	Material:	Radiocarbon Age BP:	Calibrated Age at (95.4% probability)
SUERC-12278 GU-14660	C205	F207	Charcoal – Betula	2265±35	400BC – 200BC
SUERC-12279 GU-14661	C208	-	Charcoal – Pinus sylvestis	2165±35	370BC – 100BC
SUERC-12280 GU-14662	C234	F218	Charcoal – Corylus	2425±35	750BC – 400BC
SUERC-14944 GU-15528	C203	F204	Bone – Pig	2275±40	410BC – 200BC
SUERC-14936 GU-15523	C203	-	Charcoal – Betula	2280±40	410BC – 200BC
SUERC-12282 GU-14664	C302	-	Charcoal – Corylus	2155±35	360BC – 50BC
SUERC-12286 GU-14665	C303	F303	Charcoal – Betula	2165±35	370BC – 100BC
SUERC-23630 GU-18578	C15.12	-	Charcoal – Corylus	2165±35	370BC – 100BC
SUERC-23611 GU-18565	C15.18	-	Charcoal – Corylus	2145±35	260BC – 50BC
SUERC-23612 GU-18566	C15.25	-	Burnt Grain – Hordeum	2185±35	380BC – 160BC
SUERC-23642 GU-18587	C15.32	-	Corylus Shell	2230±35	390BC – 200BC
SUERC-23613 GU-18567	C15.34	-	Charcoal – Corylus	2465±35	670BC – 410BC
SUERC-23619 GU-18570	C15.38	-	Charcoal – Corylus	2480±35	770BC – 480BC
SUERC-23614 GU-18568	C15.48	-	Charcoal – Corylus	2475±35	770BC – 480BC
SUERC-23615 GU-18569	C15.50	-	Charcoal – Corylus	2490±35	780BC – 480BC
SUERC-23640 GU-18585	C15.61	-	Charcoal – Corylus	2505±35	800BC – 510BC

8.1.4.6 Trenches 7 and 10 – Area to west of Stairwell Entrance (surface)

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

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

Laboratory Code:	Context:	Feature:	Material:	Radiocarbon Age BP:	Calibrated Age at (95.4% probability)
SUERC-23623 GU-18574	C5.06	-	Corylus Shell	2205±35	390BC – 180BC
SUERC-12287 GU-14666	C903-1	-	Charcoal – Betula	2175±35	370BC – 110BC
SUERC-12288 GU-14667	C903-2	-	Charcoal – Betula	2235±35	390BC – 200BC
SUERC-12289 GU-14668	C903-3	-	Charcoal – Corylus	2495±35	790BC – 410BC
SUERC-12292 GU-14671	C10.03	-	Charcoal – Betula	2210±30	380BC – 190BC
SUERC-23609 GU-18563	C11.06	-	Charcoal – Corylus	2460±35	670BC – 410BC
SUERC-23629 GU-18577	C14.11	-	Charcoal – Betula	2170±35	370BC – 110BC
SUERC-23610 GU-18564	C14.37	-	Charcoal – Corylus	2280±35	410BC – 340BC
SUERC-23634 GU-18582	C18.03	-	Charcoal – Betula	2300±35	410BC – 350BC
SUERC-23641 GU-18586	C19.02	-	Charcoal – Corylus	2380±35	550BC – 380BC
SUERC-23621 GU-18572	C19.09	-	Charcoal – Corylus	2450±35	670BC – 400BC

8.1.4.8 Trench 19 – Features pre-dating formation of Burnt Mound/Spreads to northeast of Stairwell Entrance (surface)

Laboratory Code:	Context:	Feature:	Material:	Radiocarbon Age BP:	Calibrated Age at (95.4% probability)
SUERC-23620 GU-18571	C19.12	F19.05	Charcoal – Corylus	2495±35	790BC – 500BC
SUERC-23635 GU-18583	C19.10	-	Charcoal – Corylus	2520±35	800BC – 520BC

8.1.4.9 With the exception of the early date from the charcoal recovered from pit feature F10.01 in Trench 10, found in association with a piece of struck quartz (GU-14672), and from charcoal recovered with large groups of pottery fragments in the base layers in Bone Passage (context C17.09: GU-18581), the dates comprise three major groupings spanning the Early to Middle Iron Age (see Figures **17** and **18** below). The earliest cluster of dates range between 800 and 500 CalBC, while the second cluster range between 400 and 100 CalBC. The third group relates to the human remains deposited in the top of the backfilled stairwell between 50 CalBC and 200 CalAD. The dates are discussed further in Section **8.2** of this report (see below – Site Phasing) and Section **9**.

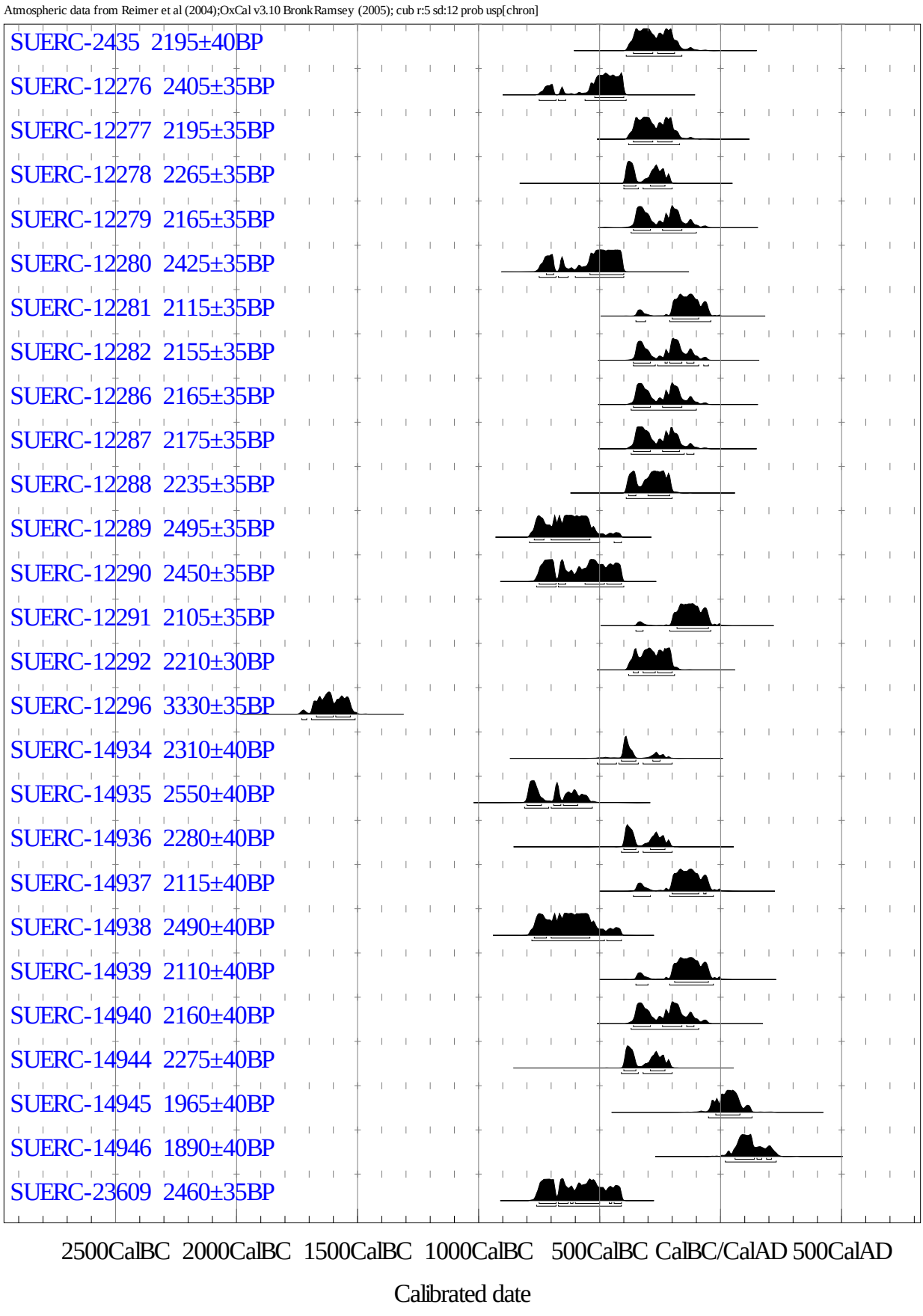

Figure **17** – Radiocarbon Plots for the High Pasture Cave site (Group 1)

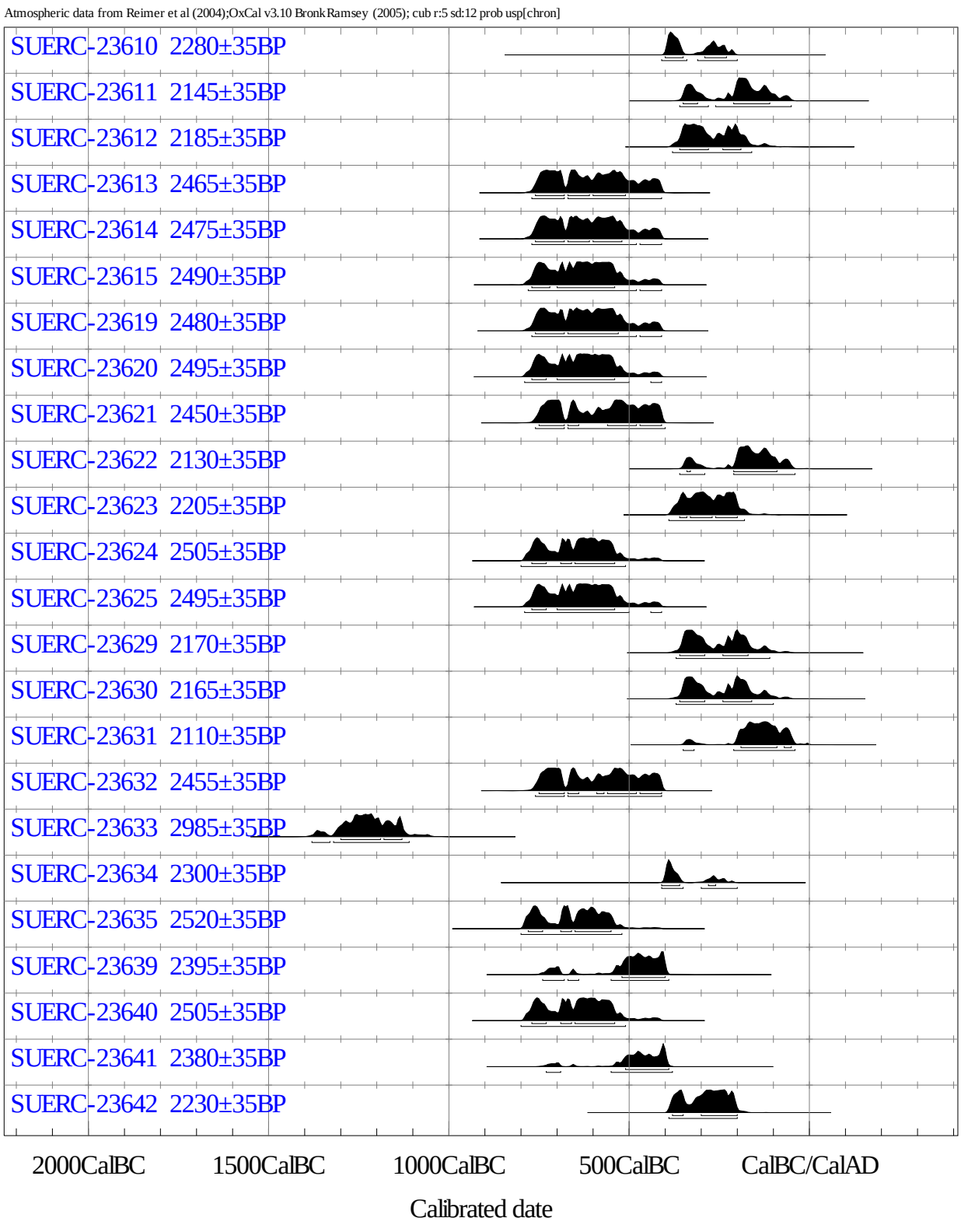

Figure **18** – Radiocarbon Plots for the High Pasture Cave site (Group 2)

8.2 **Preliminary Site Phasing**

8.2.1 Excavation at the High Pasture Cave site between 2004 and 2008, combined with the radiocarbon dates outlined above, has allowed us to build a basic chronological phasing for the site. This will of course be subject to change as further excavation, radiocarbon dates and analysis of small finds and environmental samples are taken into consideration as work progresses.

8.2.2 Further samples will be submitted for radiocarbon dating during the final phases of fieldwork at the site and during post-excavation analysis. In particular, contexts and features will be targeted that contain diagnostic small finds such as pottery, bone and antler work, iron tools and rotary and saddle quern stones. Currently there is a poor chronological record for such finds from contexts relating to the Early and Middle Iron Age periods, and it is anticipated that radiocarbon assays relating to such material will provide significant improvements in our understanding of the material culture from these periods.

8.2.3 We will also submit samples relating to contexts for which we currently have no firm dates including the earliest phases of use of the site, the construction of the stairwell and the last phase of use of the site before final abandonment. Excavations in 2009 will also target areas of the burnt mound/spreads, and it is important that we sample these deposits in differing areas of the site to understand their morphology and chronology.

8.2.4 Further details relating to the radiocarbon dates obtained from the site and their relationship to the preliminary phasing of the site can be found in Sections **4.6**, **8.1** and **9.** of this report.

8.3 **Contexts and Blocks**

8.3.1 Each identifiable entity encountered during excavation, whether a sediment or feature, has been allocated its own context and feature number. The contexts and features identified on site between 2004 and 2008 have now been grouped into related chronological batches, which have been termed ‘blocks’. Using the available radiocarbon dates this has allowed a more detailed and secure framework to be established for the site, with which we can investigate and interpret more effectively the use of the site and the formation of the associated archaeological deposits over a considerable period of use. However, the phasing blocks as shown in the Site Matrix (see Fig. **19**) are preliminary and will be subject to some modification as specific areas of excavation are completed and new radiocarbon dates and other supporting evidence are finalised at the end of the fieldwork phase of the project.

8.3.2 The phasing blocks form detachable elements of the overall site stratigraphy and their numbering is entirely arbitrary. The columns of blocks, as shown in figure **19** relate to the three major areas of the site including the cave, the natural hollow immediately outside the cave entrance and the burnt mound/spreads. Contexts and features pre-dating the formation of the burnt mound/spreads at the surface are incorporated into the columns relating to the surface trenches.

8.3.3 The Site Matrix (see Fig.**19**) indicates the stratigraphic relationships between the various blocks and the relationships of the blocks to the preliminary interpretive phases (see table **6**). It is thus a starting point for a general understanding of the stratigraphy of the site and in particular, relationships between contexts and features within the cave and at the surface. From the start of the project, it was always anticipated that the complexities of the site including deep stratigraphy, variable site formation processes and the overall longevity of site use, would create additional problems with regards to our overall understanding of site

phasing and our final interpretations of site function through time. Therefore, it is envisaged that the early adoption of the system outlined above and fine tuning of this system during the final phases of the project fieldwork and post-excavation analysis, will allow a flexible framework in which the results of excavation and analysis can be incorporated.

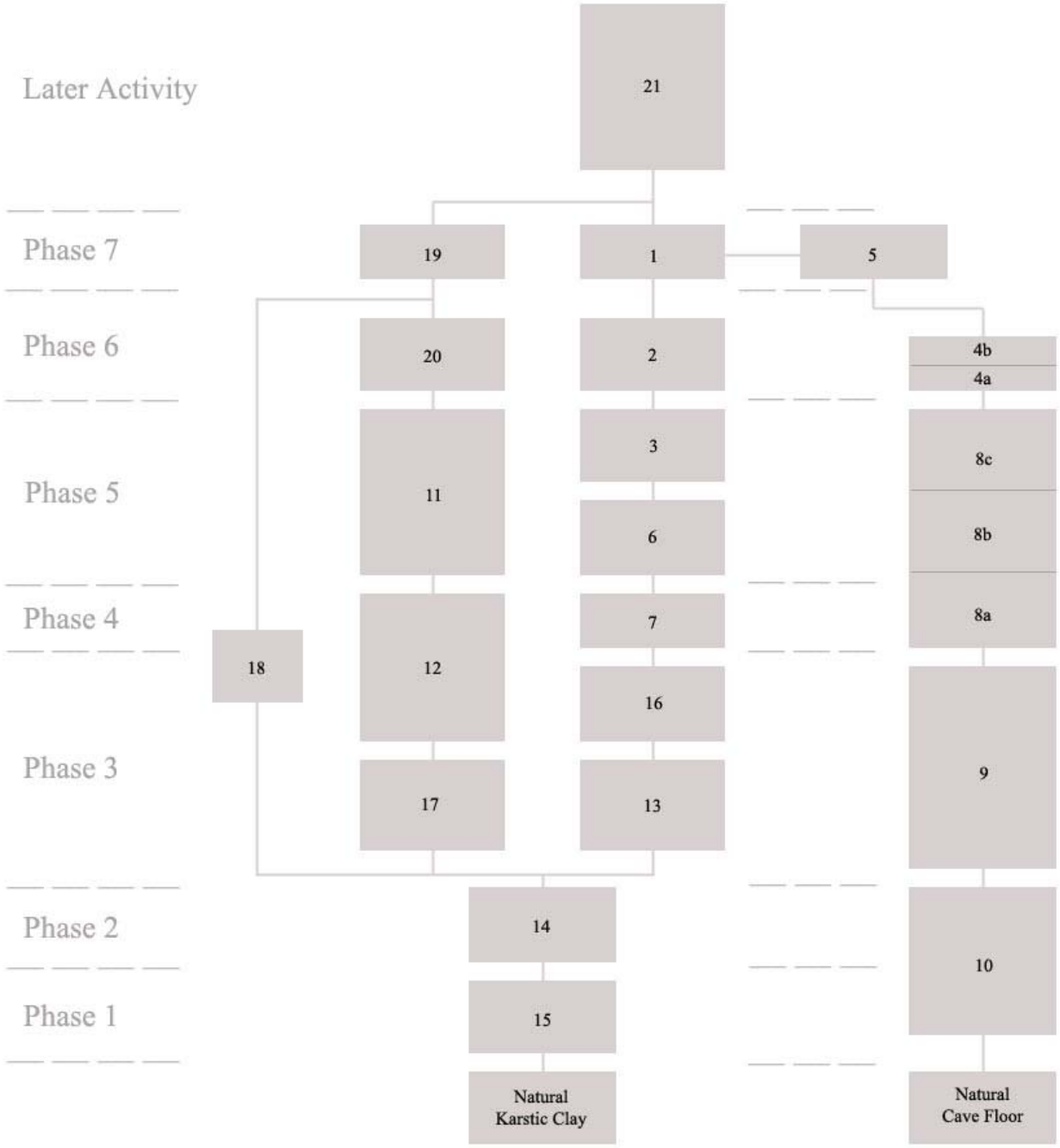

Figure **19** – Site Matrix, showing the relationship of stratigraphic blocks to interpretive phases (see Table **6** for key to blocks)

Block:	Phase:	Summary Description
1	7	Closure and landscaping of core area of site
2	6	Last major activity around the head of the stairwell and forecourt area, and backfilling of stairwell
3	5	Intense activity in forecourt area and deposition of fuel residues and small finds. Hearth F2.07 and paving C2.07, and raising of stairwell landing
4a	6	Deposition of 'special' pig feasting residues and cow deposit in main stream passage
4b	6	Deposition of cow deposits in Bone Passage, deposition of small finds at base of stairwell, and backfilling of stairwell
5	7	Human and animal remains deposited in top of backfilled stairwell, and backfilling at head of stairwell
6	5	Stairwell landing raised with access from west, hearth settings constructed at head of stairwell and deposition of fuel residues in forecourt area. Deposition of fuel residues and levelling (including C15.34) abutting wall F15.14 in forecourt
7	4	Construction of hearth F15.20 (including associated fuel residues), enclosure wall F15.14 and first phase of stairwell F2.23. Deposition of fuel residues and small finds within forecourt area (structured deposition around hearth F15.20)
8a	4 & 5	Deposition of bone-rich deposit (cattle) above lower cobbled floor; construction of lower paved floor and formation of trampled floor deposits above floor, including structured deposition of small finds
8b	5	Deposition of extensive midden deposits above trampled floor (mainly pig) and construction of upper paved floor
8c	5	Major deposition of midden and associated deposits above upper paved floor
9	3	First deposition of burnt mound/spread deposits in Bone Passage including formation of lower cobbled floor horizon.
10	1 & 2	Deposition of earliest midden deposits in Bone Passage above limestone bedrock floor (below lower cobbled floor) including water-washed deposits containing well-preserved ceramics
11	5 & 6	Burnt mound spreads deposited to NE and E of stairwell entrance and enclosure wall F15.14
12	3 & 4	Burnt mound/spreads deposited deposited to NE and E of stairwell entrance and enclosure wall F15.14, including midden-rich deposit containing soapstone spindle whorl, socketed iron gouge and other small finds
13	3	Construction of paved walkway F15.37, work surface F15.34 and associated features, and lower massive hearth slab F15.36 within walkway (including associated fuel residues)
14	2	Features pre-dating formation of iron pan deposits and ground surface C19.10 including pits and ard marks F19.14 (with ceramics from associated plough soil horizon - Beaker/Food Vessel)
15	1	Earlier activity at the site pre-dating Middle Bronze Age dated pit feature - (3330±30BP)

Block:	Phase:	Summary Description
16	3	Formation of hearths F15.35, F15.30 and F15.27 and associated fuel residues; backfilling of walkway F15.37 and construction of paved walkway F15.26. Structured deposition of small finds around hearth F15.27
17	3	Formation of iron pan deposits and ground surface below burnt mound/ spreads to NE of cave entrance to Bone Passage; formation of associated post-holes and pit features pre-dating the formation of the lower burnt mound/ spreads
18	3?	Use of activity area to W and NW of stairwell/cave entrance to Bone Passage (pits and post-holes)
19	7	Deposition of rotary querns fragments, metalworking residues, Roman coin of Antonine date and glass bead (type Guido 14). Structured deposition at closure of site
20	6	Deposition of burnt mound/spreads beyond enclosure wall F15.14 and stairwell entrance to cave
21	-	Post-abandonment / later activity at surface

PHASING AND BLOCKS

Phase:	Blocks within Phase:
	Later Activity
7	1, 5 and 19
6	2, 4a, 4b, 18 and 20
5	3, 6, 8b, 8c, 11 and 18
4	7, 8a, 12 and 18
3	9, 12, 13, 16, 17 and 18
2	10 and 14
1	10 and 15

Table **6** – Stratigraphic Blocks: Phasing and Summary Description

8.4 **Phasing**

8.4.1 The system of phasing is not a primary part of the site record, but is best thought of as an interpretive overlay (see Fig.**19**). In most cases, any given block will fall entirely within a single phase, although there are some exceptions. For example Block 12, which relates to the deposition of the burnt mound/spreads in the northeast sector of the site, falls between Phases 3 and 4 within the matrix. The precise boundaries between contexts within these deposits cannot be determined stratigraphically, although it can be demonstrated , to a reasonable level of confidence, by other means (see Section **4.6.4**). Looking at the Site Matrix (Figure **19**) it is also apparent that certain blocks, for example Block 18, could slide up and down the vertical axis to lie in several phases. The features and contexts grouped under this block comprise a complex suite of negative features that are located to the northwest of the cave entrance, which encompass activity in this area over a long period of time. Radiocarbon dates have been obtained on some of these deposits, but much of the linking stratigraphic relationships had already been lost to later modifications of the site.

9. DISCUSSION

9.1 The fieldwork undertaken at High Pasture Cave during 2008 was successful in contributing towards the general research aims set out in the Project Design and has demonstrated the potential of the site as a resource for the study of the later prehistoric period in Skye and the surrounding seaboard of Western Scotland. The excavations carried out during the 2008 fieldwork season have broadened our understanding of the site and in so doing have revealed more substantial evidence for the ritual nature of this special place in the landscape.

9.2 From our excavations on site and results from samples submitted for radiocarbon dating it appears that the site was first visited during the Mesolithic period, although evidence for the use of the site during this period and the Neolithic is limited. However, from the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age transition, between 800 and 750BC, more intense activity takes place at the site including access to the natural cave. The latter is modified by the construction of a paved walkway, while this phase of use also provides evidence for the increased use of fire at the site with the construction of large slab-built hearths in the natural hollow outside the cave entrance. The construction of these early features provides a focus for the continued, but periodic, activities taking place at the site including potential feasting events and the deposition of associated residues within the cave and in the forecourt area outside the cave entrance. Excess materials from the activities taking place at the site, including fire-cracked stone, ash and charcoal residues, are also deposited at the surface at this time forming the first phase in the formation of the burnt mound/spreads.

9.3 The deposition of ecofacts and small finds within these early deposits includes the overwhelming evidence for structured deposition, especially around the entrance to Bone Passage and around the hearth settings immediately outside the cave entrance. Bone pins, needles and awls dominate the structured deposition of small finds, along with spindle whorls manufactured from soapstone, some of which had been deposited in discrete caches. However, the large assemblage of objects recovered from the site representing these early phases of use vary in their make-up.

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

9.5 From our excavations on site it appears that the monumental wall defining the natural hollow outside the cave entrance and the initial phase of construction of the stone-built stairwell within this enclosure, took place at some stage between 700 and 550BC. These events were accompanied by the deposition of large volumes of fuel residues and fire-cracked stone, within the natural hollow defined by the monumental wall and in a curving arc around this natural feature. Semi-articulated and intensively processed animal bone had also been incorporated into these deposits; the semi-articulated material into Bone Passage (cave) and the processed bone around the hearth settings outside the cave entrance. This mode of deposition can be seen to continue at the site until the last century BC, when major activities cease.

9.6 Throughout this major phase of activity at the High Pasture Cave site, modifications to the enclosure wall and stairwell have been identified, while the structured deposition of small finds becomes less apparent. The burnt mound/spreads of fire-cracked stone also accumulate significantly during this phase, creating a major feature at the surface above and around the cave and stairwell entrance. However, the areas investigated beyond the cave and that defined by the enclosure wall have produced relatively few small finds, especially during the formation of the burnt mound/spreads. The main focus of deposition is still within Bone Passage and within the enclosed area immediately outside the cave and stairwell entrance, as shown in Figure **20** below.

Figure **20** – Finds distribution plot for trenches excavated at the High Pasture Cave site (including the 2008 season finds). The plot however, does not include small finds recovered during wet sieving operations.

9.7 The composition of the animal bone assemblage recovered from High Pastures, including the associated butchery and cooking practices, also changes throughout the use of the site. Cattle dominate the earlier phases of activity at the site, while pig, sheep and a range of wild

animal species are also represented. These deposits also display the more usual modes of butchery including intensive processing, which is in stark contrast to the two major episodes of bone deposition that are dominated by domesticated pig. These pig-rich deposits, especially the 'special' deposit found in contexts C001 and C601, exhibit less intensive processing of the bone waste – in particular fracturing of the long bones to extract marrow. The well-preserved pig remains from context C001 have allowed a detailed picture of butchery practices to be analysed by Carrie Drew at the University of Durham (see Birch *et al*, 2005: 64-101; and 2007: 83-91) including the division of carcasses into two halves. Although a full analysis of the husbandry practices for the rearing of the pigs is still in progress, preliminary results indicate that young animals with injuries and other ailments including bone fractures were allowed a stay of slaughter until the time of the feast. Isotope analysis of the pig bone by Mandy Jay at the University of Bradford has also shown that the pigs from these potential 'feasting' contexts had been reared on a protein-rich diet, suggesting that selected animals for the feast were potentially reared in a specific manner before their demise (see Birch *et al*, 2008: 69-73).

9.8 Excavations at the site have also allowed us to investigate in some detail the sequence of depositional events leading to the final closure of the site. Before closure, at some stage during the 2nd century BC, it appears that a major event took place in Bone Passage including the deposition of large granite boulders, organic midden and fuel residues. Mixed through this material we recovered a significant assemblage of small finds including large refitting pottery fragments. Spread through the upper layers of these deposits was the large and well-preserved assemblage of domestic pig remains, as mentioned above. The remains of two butchered cows were also placed in the cave at this time, one within a boulder setting in Bone Passage and the other placed on a rock ledge in the main stream passage. At some stage during the 1st century BC, the stairwell leading into the cave was backfilled. This started with the deposition of organic midden deposits and an assemblage of small finds including glass beads, antler mounts and handles, stone tools, ceramics, metalworking residues, a copper alloy pin and a decorated stone palette.

9.10 From our excavations, it appears that the stairwell was backfilled in a single event using medium to large granite boulders, some of which comprise structural elements from the corbelled and lintel-covered roof of the stairwell, and a loose sediment matrix. The fill also included organic midden, fire-cracked stone and abraded ceramics. The backfilled stairwell must have remained at this stage of closure for some time before the final deposition of human and animal remains at the top of the structure. Radiocarbon dates taken on the right femur and left humerus of the adult woman have provided dates of 50BC to 130AD (SUERC-14945: GU-15529) and 20AD to 230AD (SUERC-14946: GU-15530). After the deposition of the human and animal remains in the stairwell, the core of the site including the head of the stairwell and the natural hollow was landscaped using granite and limestone boulders.

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

areas of the site relating to this landscaping and closure phase. The deposition of the rotary quern fragments at the closure of the site mirrors to some extent earlier depositional events at the site using complete and fragmented saddle querns and quern rubbers during the 6th century BC (see Section **9.4** above). In fact, we have a growing core of evidence from the High Pasture Cave site that the deposition of querns, along with bone and antler objects, spindle whorls and metalworking residues, is repeated over a significant period of time – generally associated with episodes of deposition and closure.

9.12 We have experienced some difficulty, with a few exceptions, in identifying 'working floors' or actual 'occupation' deposits at the site. What we do see are large accumulations of domestic waste materials including midden, fuel residues and a wide range of small finds, sealing off and separating structural elements identified at the site such as paved floors and zones of activity. Armit has recently questioned the very existence of so called 'floor deposits' within prehistoric buildings (Armit, 2006: 240-41), including the build-up of debris which has accumulated during the occupation of a building. The actual formation of floor deposits within buildings and other types of site have been open to scrutiny, along with views relating to the different attitudes by different cultures to the disposal of rubbish (McOmish, 2002: 215-41). Armit suggests that if Iron Age structures, in particular houses, had been kept reasonably clean and free from any substantial build-up of domestic waste, at least during their initial period of use, those 'floor' deposits that do survive might best be interpreted as 'terminal' deposits. This debris may relate to material that accumulated or was deposited shortly before, during, or even after, the abandonment of the structure.

9.13 In the case of a site such as High Pasture Cave, which may safely assume is not a 'typical' domestic settlement or structure, this material may relate to a succession of deposits that have built up through the temporary re-use of the site through time; or may be material deliberately deposited to mark the abandonment or 'death' of a particular part or phase of the site – whether this be an occupation surface such as a paved walkway, individual hearths, or in the latter stages of the site the stairwell; the main point of access into the cave. A functional explanation for the deposition of these deposits, or sealing of an existing activity surface or feature, may be simply to cover up earlier episodes of activity and waste materials – in effect, starting a new and clean activity horizon. However, the backfilling and landscaping of earlier features at the High Pasture Cave site included some major handling of materials, including large boulders collected from the surrounding landscape. Is it possible therefore, that what we are witnessing at the site is a symbolic or ritual act – where the abandonment and sealing of earlier features marks the passage of time or significant events in the community using the site? Armit has suggested that the sealing of earlier deposits including floors at the wheelhouse at Cnip (Armit, 2006: 242), may indicate a degree of reverence for these deposits and a mark of closure – a desire to mark the passage of time by the incorporation of material relating to the past within the next phase of occupation.

9.14 These episodes of closure may well have been associated with a number of different types of event, either at the High Pasture Cave site, or within the wider settlement of the area including failed harvests, diseased livestock, prolonged bad weather, episodes of warfare, or unpropitious deaths in the community (Idem: 242). Such a dramatic event is the final closure and subsequent landscaping of the High Pasture Cave site – after which activities at this important location in the Iron Age landscape of Skye ceased, after a protracted period of use.

9.15 The excavations carried out at the High Pasture Cave site during the 2008 fieldwork season and the post-excavation analyses conducted on the resulting materials continue to indicate a

site of considerable importance within the Iron Age landscape of the island of Skye. The small finds assemblage recovered so far display a wide range of materials relating to the domestic domain, although the assemblage also contains items that may be classified as 'high status' in nature. A widening range of craft skills and industries are also represented at the site including metalworking, bone and antler working, possible leather working, and manufacture of objects in cannel coal or shale. As archaeologists it is obviously difficult for us to differentiate between economic and symbolic activities, especially at a site where the mode of deposition and the range of materials involved changes through time. Items found in specialised contexts are often types that are directly associated with the domestic domain, within the settlements themselves. Thus, the crucial distinction to make is not between different kinds of object or between the roles that they played out in daily life, but rather, it concerns the manner in which they were deployed when their use came to an end.

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

10. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER WORK

10.1 Introduction

10.1.1 Recommendations are made below for further work on the High Pasture Cave Project. Although the recommendations relate primarily to fieldwork, post-excavation analysis and dissemination of information in 2009/10, it is anticipated that project work at the site will continue until the end of 2009, depending on the availability of research funding for the project. A detailed Project Design was submitted to Historic Scotland in 2005 (Birch *et al*, 2005) presenting a project appraisal, method statements and organisational information in support of the High Pasture Cave Project. The document included details relating to archaeological fieldwork, post excavation analyses, data collection and dissemination of information, and put forward a provisional timetable of work including cost projections covering the years 2006 to 2009.

10.2 Cave Morphology Survey

10.2.1 Additional fieldwork will be undertaken during 2009 and 2010 in order to gather sufficient data to enable the completion of the cave morphology survey. Additional post-survey analysis will also be required in the processing of the data and samples recovered from the site prior to submission of the final report.

10.3 Field Survey

10.3.1 Field survey during 2009 will include the continuation of a walk-over survey of a substantial tract of landscape surrounding the High Pasture Cave site, to identify and record archaeological sites and features of all periods. The survey will include a full assessment of desk-based sources including Ordnance Survey mapping, aerial photographs and investigations of the national and local sites and monument records.

10.3.2 The survey will provide a phased use of the landscape in this part of the island of Skye and will enable us to locate the High Pasture Cave site within the wider archaeological landscape. The results of archaeological surveys conducted in the area to date have shown a rich and varied area of settlement spanning a considerable period of time. This includes a core of prehistoric sites and monuments that may be contemporary with the use of the High Pasture Cave site.

10.3.3 Due to the results of the landscape survey and the density of archaeological sites and monuments identified, the survey may require additional work during 2010.

10.3.4 Field survey during 2009 will also include the detailed mapping and planning of three additional natural cave sites in close proximity to High Pasture Cave.

10.3.5 Uamh An T-Sill (Cave of the Seed) was discovered by cavers from the Grampian Speleological Group in 1973. The cave is located approximately 1.2 km to the ENE of High Pasture Cave in the Coille Gaireallach woodlands and has four separate entrances. During the initial explorations of the cave a constriction was passed into a small chamber where human remains were found. The human remains recovered included disarticulated elements from an adult including the intact skull. A visit to the cave by the project team in 2004 recovered butchered animal bone including pig, cattle and red deer; charcoal fragments and a small pebble hammer.

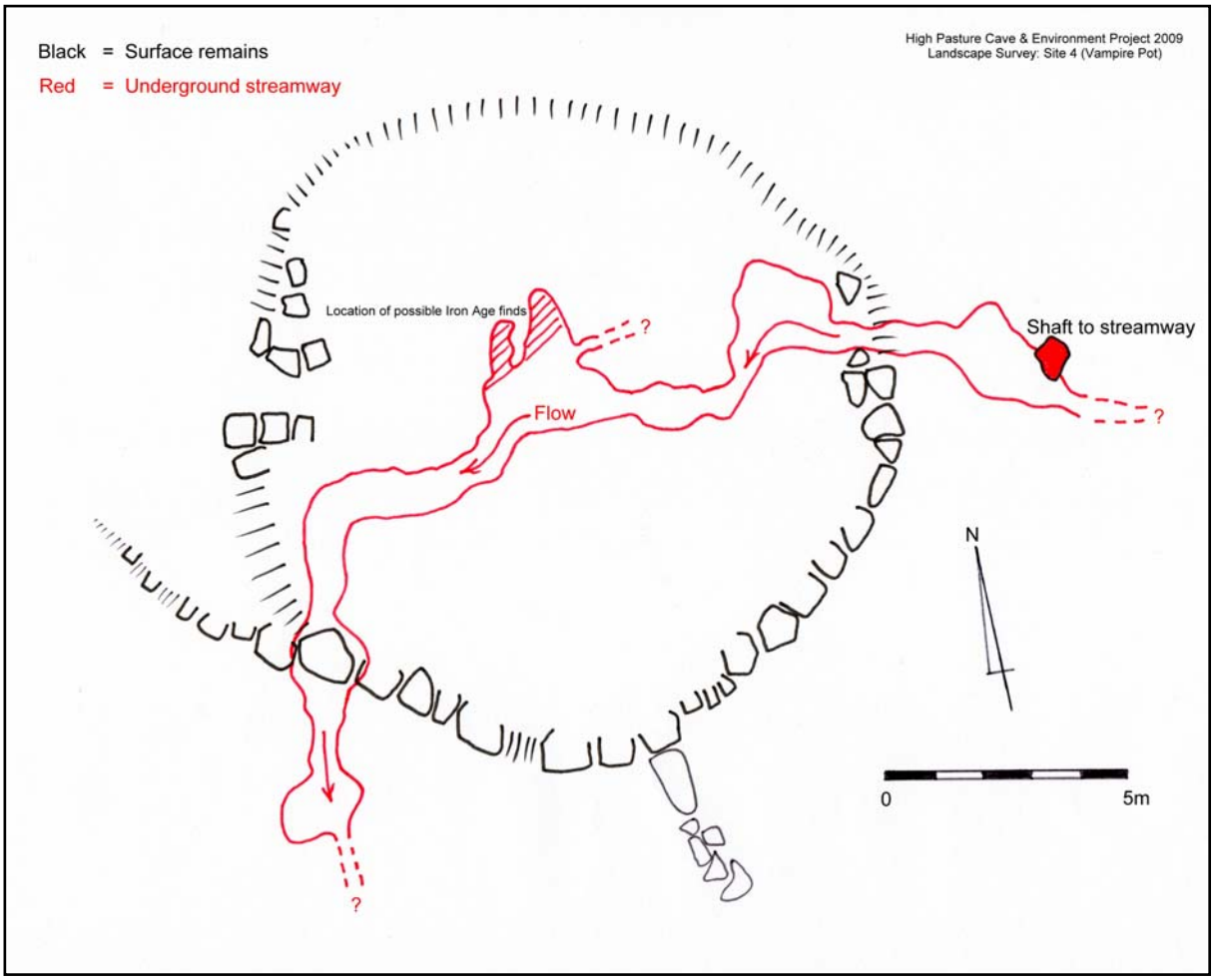

Figure **21** – Plan of the surface structure in relation to the natural underground cave passages at Vampire Pot (Landscape Survey Site 4).

10.3.6 Vampire Pot was discovered by cavers from the Grampian Speleological Group in the spring of 2006. Located around 1.4 km to the NW of High Pasture Cave, the blocked entrance to the cave was uncovered and entered via a low limestone arch. This gave access to approximately 24 metres of fairly narrow and low stream passage, interspersed with small chambers. Archaeological deposits including fire-cracked pebbles, charcoal fragments and animal bone was identified in a small chamber around 10 metres from the cave entrance. Knowing the potential importance of the deposits, the cavers contacted the High Pasture Cave Project team and Steven Birch visited the site. The archaeological deposits appeared to be entering the cave via two choked narrow passages leading towards the surface. During the visit, the intact lower mandible of an adult pig and a worked segment of red deer antler base were recovered. Investigations at the surface above the cave revealed a substantial stone-built roundhouse and other ephemeral structures.

10.3.7 During the month of June 2007, the same group of cavers excavated through a boulder-filled fissure in a low limestone cliff-face around 45 metres to the east of the Terminal Chamber in High Pasture Cave. The fissure provided access to a fossil cave passage (Iris Cave) containing deep sediment banks. Digging and survey work by the cavers is progressing at this site and it is thought that the cave may be an abandoned section of High Pasture Cave. The sediment banks appear to be of some antiquity and may provide important data relating to inter-glacial activity in this part of Skye. However, fragments of animal bone have been recovered from one section of the cave passage including fragments of butchered vertebra. It is possible that this now abandoned section of cave passage contains archaeological deposits washed through from Bone Passage in High Pasture Cave, relating to the earliest use of the site.

10.3.8 The survey and further investigation of the caves mentioned above will provide important data regarding the wider use of natural caves in the area during prehistory, while setting the High Pasture Cave within a wider archaeological context.

10.4 **Programme of Excavation**

10.4.1 Further excavation work is planned at High Pastures during 2009 to establish the phasing and chronology of the site, and to understand more fully its relationship to the wider prehistoric landscapes of Skye. Excavations will target specific areas of the site including the sampling of surface features, especially around the former entrance to the cave and features identified within and pre-dating the burnt mound/spreads.

10.4.2 Excavations in Bone Passage have now been completed, with the exception of the remaining deposits below the stone-built stairwell at the natural cave entrance (see Section **4.6.2**). Removal of these remaining archaeological deposits will allow us to assess the phasing of the built structures and the deposition of midden material through time within this important sector of the site. Samples of animal bone will also be collected for analysis from a fossil passage to the south of Bone Passage, which have been disturbed by the activities of cavers in the system. These deposits most likely relate to material originating in Bone Passage that has washed through the cave system during periods on intense flooding at the site.

10.4.3 At the surface, excavations will include the investigation of the forecourt area immediately outside the stairwell and natural cave entrance (see Section **4.6.3**); the continued excavation of the burnt mound/spreads (see Section **4.6.4**); and the excavation of potential features identified through the geophysical survey conducted during 2006. The work will also focus on the examination of any surface structures including their preservation and phasing with

relation to the archaeological material recovered from the cave passages below. In particular, excavations will target anomalies identified through the geophysical survey that may be associated with industrial activities at the site including metalworking.

10.4.4 Throughout fieldwork at the High Pastures site during 2009 the overall stability of the site will be monitored, especially with regards to the stone-built stairwell leading down into Bone Passage. It is anticipated that excavations at the site will be completed during the 2009 fieldwork season, after which all open trenches will be backfilled and areas of the site stabilised where necessary.

10.5 Programme of Post-Excavation Analysis

10.5.1 This report is interim in nature and provides a preliminary analysis of the archaeological material recovered from the High Pastures site so far. The implementation of specialist work that includes the analysis of all finds, both ecofacts and artefacts, is ongoing and will form a part of future reports. Artefact analysis will include information on raw materials, technology and function, where relevant, in addition to the more usual chronological and cultural analysis. The specialists involved in this work will continue their detailed analysis of this material, which will also include material from the proposed excavations in 2009. Individual specialist's reports and a final comprehensive report will be prepared for publication as relevant. Material will also be prepared for a public audience.

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

10.5.3 During 2009, post-excavation work will include stable isotope analysis of animal remains; thin-section micromorphology; speleothem analysis; analysis of geological samples including the stone tool assemblage from the site; osteoarchaeological analysis of bone and antler tools; analysis of metalworking residues; analysis of fish bone and shellfish remains; analysis of animal bone including evidence for diet and husbandry within the pig bone assemblage; and analysis of the large quantities of charcoal recovered from the site. With the end of fieldwork now in sight, we hope to increase the outputs from post-excavation analysis depending on the outcome of funding applications.

10.5.4 A pilot study investigating pollen survival has already been undertaken during the 2005/06 fieldwork seasons and it is anticipated that further studies will be carried out to analyse the wider pollen record from the High Pastures site and the wider landscape. In particular, a programme of core sampling is suggested from the deep peat sediments located in Strath Suardal, which will provide a more complete record of vegetation history in the region during prehistory. In conjunction with the pollen analysis, investigations are currently being

carried out on speleothem recovered from High Pasture Cave using stable isotopes. This analysis has the potential to reveal detailed information relating to climate change during the early Holocene and later prehistoric periods.

10.5.5 The preliminary results of geoarchaeological analysis undertaken by Jo McKenzie can be found in Section **7.5** of the 2007 Data Structure Report (Birch *et al*, 2008). This work has shown the importance of sediment analysis at the High Pastures site, both within the cave and in the deep archaeological sections outside the cave entrance, and further sampling and analysis is planned for 2009/10.

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

10.6 Publication and Dissemination of Information

10.6.1 A selection of preliminary reports have been published regarding our fieldwork at the High Pasture Cave site, directed at local communities in Skye and the Highlands & Islands area, the caving fraternity and for Historic Scotland and other sponsors that have supported our work. A submission has also been put forward for the 2008 issue of *Discovery & Excavation Scotland*. Further academic papers will be prepared on individual aspects of the project, as well as on the project as a whole, and submitted to relevant journals. It is anticipated that both electronic and paper publication will be used

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

10.6.3 We hope to build on our work at High Pastures during 2008 with regards to interpretation and accessibility of the archaeology. Over the past four years we have held official Open Days at the site during Highland Archaeology Fortnight and during other periods through the fieldwork seasons. On-site displays and guided tours of the surface features were delivered, in conjunction with the Highland Council Ranger Service, while CCTV cameras located within the cave transmit live images to surface monitors. These events are well attended and have established the importance of the work at a local level, while visits from tourists and archaeologists at the time promoted the work to a national audience. Demonstrations of prehistoric craft skills have also taken place during the open days, these delivered by John and Val Lord, Mark Keighley and Orlene McIlfatrick. During school term, we have encouraged visits from local Primary Schools in Skye & Lochalsh, which have been a great success for pupils and teachers alike.

10.6.4 The dedicated website for the project, which can be found at www.high-pasture-cave.org, is also proving to be popular both with the general public and as a research tool for students studying archaeology at universities in Scotland and England. During 2007, a new full-

colour site leaflet was developed and printed, which provides text and images of the work taking place at the High Pastures site. The leaflet was funded by *Highland 2007*. Additional features for the website in 2009 will be the inclusion of Data Structure Reports relating to work at the site in pdf format and an online forum in which the site specialists will be able to exchange information relating to the ongoing post-excavation analysis and site phasing.

10.6.5 While the finds from the High Pastures site are subject to the law of Treasure Trove, it is intended to liaise with local organisations over the eventual preparation and display of panels relating to the results of the project. Preliminary panels have already been on temporary display within the foyer of the Highland Council Offices in Portree on the island of Skye, at the Highland Archaeology Seminar in Inverness, and at the High Pasture Cave site hut.

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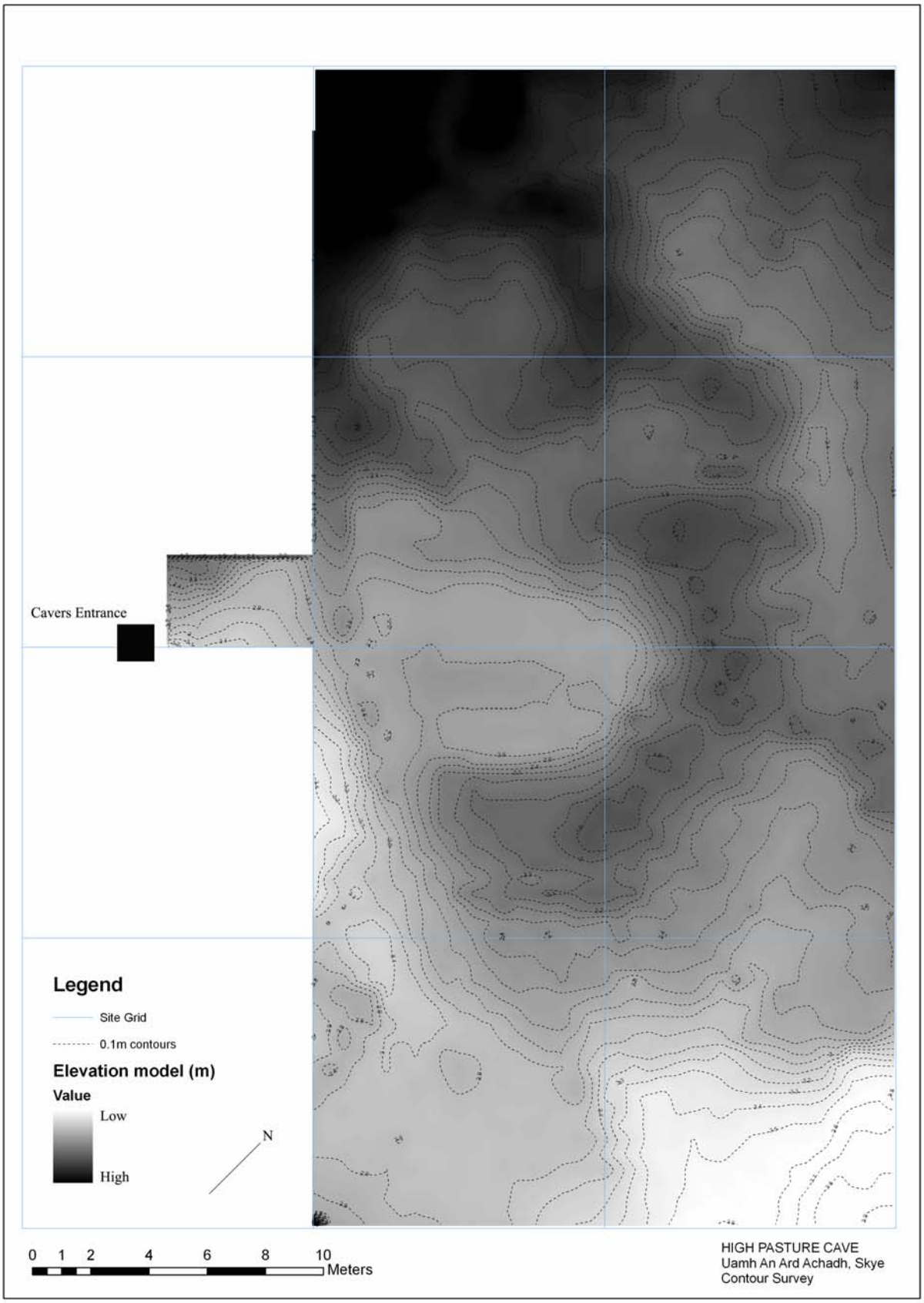

Figure **22** – Contour survey showing visible features before excavation, site grid and cave entrance

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Appendix 1 Context Lists by Trench

HIGH PASTURE CAVE & ENVIRONS PROJECT – SKYE

HIGH PASTURE CAVE 2008

List of Contexts – Trench 7 Extension

Details of contexts shown below relate to stratigraphic layers where these could be followed, or to arbitrary spits of approximately 100mm, removed during excavation of the Trench 7 Extension. Section drawings of the trench show the relationship of these spits to the actual contexts recorded after completion of the excavations.

Context Number	**Context Description**
C7.01 (Trench Extension)	Turf and topsoil layer covering the entire trench. Sediment is a brown friable loam with fine rootlets and up to 5% stone including some fragments of fire-cracked pebble. Context overlies C7.02.
C7.02	Context is a mid-brown friable loam containing fine rootlets and up to 5% stone (mainly fire-cracked pebble), but no other finds. Context underlies C7.01 and overlies natural limestone bedrock and karstic clay C7.17. The context becomes thinner moving up the trench in a NW direction, indicating the NW edge of the archaeological deposits.
C7.03	Context is mix of natural karstic clay, which is a yellow to orange-brown colour, and the natural limestone bedrock, which in the trench extension covers at least 80% of the excavated surface.

List of Contexts – Trench 14 (Shieling Structures and Burnt Mound)
Details of contexts shown below relate to stratigraphic layers where these could be followed, or to arbitrary spits of approximately 100mm, removed during excavation of Trench 14. Section drawings of the trench show the relationship of these spits to the actual contexts recorded after completion of the excavations.

Context Number	Context Description
C14.01 (Shieling 1)	Turf and bracken matt covering trench area, with a matrix of fine brown to black loam sediment, with less than 5% stone content. Overlies feature F14.01 and C14.02, and clarity of horizon is good. Context overlies the structure and rubble collapse of a shieling-type structure.
C14.02 (Within Shieling 1)	Mixed sediment lying below the topsoil comprises a brown to orange compacted matrix with less than 10% stone content. Overlies C14.03 and underlies C14.01 and feature F14.01. Context is also cut by feature F14.01. Clarity of horizon between contexts and features is good. Two conjoining fragments of clay pipe stem were recovered from this context at the interface between C14.02 and C14.01.
C14.03 (Within Shieling 1)	Context is buff to light brown silt with a clay matrix, containing up to 5% stone. Context underlies C14.02 (below shieling wall F14.03) and overlies C14.04 (burnt mound material), and is most likely a slope-wash deposit from the hillside to the E of the trench. Clarity of horizon with C14.02 above is good.
C14.04 (Within Shieling 1)	The black and gritty sediment, with ash matrix, comprising this context is the upper burnt mound/spread deposits in the trench. Contains up to 50% fire-cracked stone and pebbles, small charcoal fragments and small pieces of burnt bone. Context identified here is located within test trench within west corner of shieling 1 and underlies C14.03 and overlies C14.05. Small finds recovered from context includes several sherds of pottery and a ceramic sherd from a vitrified crucible. Clarity of horizon with C14.03 is clear.
C14.05 (Within Shieling 1)	Context is buff to light brown silt including some small grits and up to 25% stone, primarily fire-cracked pebbles. Forming the lower burnt mound in the trial trench in the west corner of shieling 1, the context underlies C14.04 and overlies C14.06. Contains small flecks of charcoal, fragments of burnt bone and small finds include a small quern stone fragment. Clarity of horizon with C14.04 above is merging.
C14.06 (Within Shieling 1)	Context is buff to light brown gritty silt containing significant quantities of fire-cracked stone and pebbles – forming the main body of the lower burnt mound/spreads in the trench. Containing up to 75% stone content, the context underlies C14.05 (merging horizon) and overlies C14.07, F14.04 and C14.21 (natural karstic clay). Context contains more small grit than C14.05 and also contains small charcoal flecks and small fragments of burnt bone. The only small finds from the context are a mudstone flake (lithic) and a coarse pebble chopping tool.

Context Number	Context Description
C14.07 (Within Shieling 1)	Context is small deposit of mixed black and orange silty ash lying within scoop feature F14.04, which may possibly be a natural feature within the karstic clay. Context underlies and is within C14.06 and contains small fragments of burnt pebble, charcoal fragments and pieces of calcined bone (find F14.008). Overlies the natural karstic clay C14.21.
C14.08 (Shieling 2)	Context is turf and top soil comprising a mid to dark brown fine loam containing bracken roots and smaller fibrous root systems. Contains up to 50% stone content and overlies F14.05 (shieling wall) and F14.06 (internal paving of structure), and context C14.09. Stone content is mainly collapsed and disturbed rubble from shieling structure. Context is same as C14.01.
C14.09 (Slot Trench E side of Shieling 2)	Context is light brown silt containing up to 20% stone content that underlies C14.08 and overlies C14.11. Context also contains bracken roots and fragments of fire-cracked stone (increasing with depth). Most likely the same as C14.03, this is a slope-wash deposit from the hillside to the E of the trench.
C14.10 (Shieling 2)	Context is deposit of collapsed rubble within the cell of shieling 2, comprising granite boulders of small to medium size (up to 80% stone content) interspersed with a mid to dark brown silt. Clarity of horizon with C14.08 is good.
C14.11 (Slot Trench E side of Shieling 2)	Context is dark brown to black gritty sediment with ash matrix and up to 75% stone content, primarily fire-cracked pebbles and stone. Context underlies C14.08 and C14.09 and overlies C14.14, while clarity of horizon with C14.09 is good. This context is the upper burnt mound/spread deposit (same as C14.04 and C14.13) and contains charcoal and burnt bone fragments, pottery sherds, iron slag, vitrified stone and a coarse pebble grinder fragment (fire-cracked).
C14.12 (Slot Trench S side of Shieling 2)	Context is a light brown silt containing up to 20% stone content including fragments of fire-cracked pebble. Underlies shieling 2 walls (F14.05) and C14.08, while clarity of horizon is good. Context contains some bracken roots and is most likely the same context as C14.09 – a slope-wash deposit from the hillside to the E of the trench (may also be the same as context C14.03). Finds collected from context include charcoal and burnt bone fragments, a coarse pebble tool (grinder), lithics, a hearth base (Fe) and one pottery sherd.
C14.13 (Slot Trench S side of Shieling 2)	This context comprises the main body of the upper burnt mound/spreads in this sector of Trench 14 and is a dark brown to black gritty sediment with ash matrix, containing up to 75% fire-cracked stone and pebbles. Context underlies C14.12 and overlies C14.15, while the clarity of horizon with C14.12 is clear. Comprising the same deposit as C14.04 and C14.11, the context also contains charcoal and burnt bone fragments, pottery sherds, one iron concretion (F14.024) and a rough out for a shale bracelet (F14.025).

Context Number	Context Description
C14.14 (Slot Trench E side of Shieling 2)	Context is buff to light brown silt with a loam/ash matrix and comprises the lower burnt mound/spread deposits in this sector of Trench 14. Context contains up to 50% stone contain, mainly fire-cracked pebbles and stone, charcoal flecks and burnt bone fragments. No small finds. Context underlies C14.11 and overlies C14.16, C14.17 and F14.08 while the clarity of horizon with C14.11 is good. Deposit is same as C14.05 and C14.15.
C14.15 (Slot Trench S side of Shieling 2)	Context is buff to brown silt with a loam/ash matrix, with up to 50% stone content – mainly fire-cracked stone and pebbles. Context also contains charcoal flecks and burnt bone fragments, abraded pottery sherds, a coarse pebble grinder fragment and a whetstone. Underlies C14.13 and overlies C14.24, C14.26 and C14.27, while clarity of horizon with C14.13 is merging to good. Deposit is same as C14.05, C14.06 and C14.14.
C14.16 (Slot Trench E side of Shieling 2)	Context is buff to brown gritty silt with a clay/ash matrix and containing up to 50% stone. Also contains charcoal flecks, burnt bone fragments and small grit inclusions, but no small finds. The fire-cracked stone and pebbles within the context are heavily compacted. Underlies C14.14 and overlies C14.21, F14.08, F14.07 and F14.09, while clarity of horizon with C14.14 is merging. This is the main body of the lower burnt mound in this sector of Trench 14 and is the same deposit as C14.14 and C14.15/C14.27.
C14.17 (Slot Trench E side of Shieling 2)	Context is fill of shallow scoop (feature F14.08) in natural karstic clay (F14.21) comprising a mixed buff to brown silt, brown burnt mound material (including fire-cracked pebble fragments) and natural clay. No small finds. Context underlies C14.16 and overlies F14.08 (cut of scoop into natural).
C14.18 (Slot Trench E side of Shieling 2)	Context is fill of distinct cut (pit or post-hole F14.07), which has been cut into the natural karstic clay (C14.21), comprising a dark brown gritty silt containing up to 75% stone content (fire-cracked pebbles). Underlies C14.16 and overlies F14.07 (cut of feature). The only small find from the feature is a small flint flake with microlithic retouch (find F14.015).
C14.19 (Slot Trench E side of Shieling 2)	Context is fill of shallow scoop feature (F14.09) in natural karstic clay (F14.21), comprising a mix of brown gritty silt and karstic clay containing up to 75% stone content (fire-cracked pebbles and stone). Context underlies C14.16 and overlies F14.09 (cut of feature). The only finds recovered from feature are small fragments of burnt bone.
C14.20 (Slot Trench S side of Shieling 2)	Context is fill of post-hole or pit feature (F14.10) in natural karstic clay (F14.21) comprising a light brown silt with up to 80% stone content (fire-cracked pebbles and stone). Context underlies C14.15 and overlies F14.10 (cut of feature). A coarse pebble grinder tool (F14.028) was recovered from the feature along with small fragments of burnt bone.
C14.21 (All Trench 14)	Context is natural karstic clay, comprising a yellow to orange gritty silt with a clay matrix. Contains up to 20% stone and clarity of horizon with overlying contexts is clear.

Context Number	Context Description
C14.22 (Slot Trench S side of Shieling 2)	Context is fill of post-hole or pit feature (F14.11) in natural karstic clay (C14.21), comprising a mid-brown silt containing some small grit inclusions and up to 80% fire-cracked pebbles and stone. Context underlies C14.15 and overlies F14.11 (cut of feature). The only find from the feature is a small bloodstone flake (lithic), find F14.037.
C14.23 (Shieling 2)	Context is light brown silt containing up to 40% stone, located below the standing walls of shieling number 2. The deposit contains small stone clasts, including some fragments of fire-cracked stone, and small fibrous rootlets. Context underlies shieling walls (F14.05) and overlies slope-wash material (C14.12).
C14.24 (Shieling 2)	Context is thin lens (0.03m max.) of buff to grey silty sand containing fine grits and less than 5% stone. Also contains numerous charcoal flecks and a thin iron pan deposit (discontinuous). The context is not continuous and only occurs in the south and south-west sector of the trench. Underlies C14.15 and overlies natural karstic clay (C14.21), C14.26 and C14.27.
C14.25 (Shieling 2)	Context fills hollow/scoop (F14.13) adjacent (south) of revetment wall F14.12 and comprises a dark brown to black gritty silt containing up to 75% stone (compacted fire-cracked pebbles – burnt mound material). Also contains charcoal flecks and fragments of burnt bone, but no small finds. Underlies C14.13 and C14.24 but overlies F14.13 (cut of feature) and C14.21 (natural karstic clay).
C14.26 (Shieling 2)	Context is thin lens of re-deposited karstic clay, comprising yellow to orange gritty clay with up to 5% stone content. Context also contains thin lenses of iron pan, which are interspersed with fine sandy lenses. The deposit is thickest at the S and SW end of Trench 14 and lenses out to the E. Deposit underlies C14.15 and C14.24, and overlies C14.27, C14.29 and features F14.10, F14.11 and F14.14.
C14.27 (Shieling 2)	Context is a distinct layer of compacted fire-cracked stone (up to 60% of context) containing a mid-brown gritty silt matrix. Some charcoal flecks and fragments of burnt bone also recovered from the deposit, which is overlain by C14.15, C14.26 and C14.29 – the clarity of horizon with burnt mound deposit C14.15 is merging, while the horizon with C14.26 is clear. Deposit overlies C14.21 (natural karstic clay) and abuts C14.28, the fill of feature F14.14 (hearth setting). Deposit is possibly the same as C14.16 and C14.20, while also comprises the fill of F14.10.

Context Number	Context Description
C14.28 (Shieling 2)	Context is fill of hearth setting (F14.14) and comprises compacted fire-cracked stone and pebbles with a mid-brown silt matrix containing some fine grit (up to 90% stone content in fill). Also contains charcoal flecks and small fragments of burnt bone. The fill is contained within a setting of larger granite clasts, forming the arc of the hearth as exposed, and overlies F14.14 (cut of hearth). Context underlies C14.26 and C14.29 (re-deposited material) and is abutted by C14.27 (burnt mound material). Material in fill of feature could be the same as the surrounding burnt mound material (C14.27), the feature defined only by the surrounding setting of stones and the higher density of fire-cracked pebbles.
C14.29 (Shieling 2)	Context is a re-deposited band of silt, karstic clay, iron pan lenses and charcoal lenses, within Trench 14 (in the W side of the trench). Having a buff to dark brown to black colour, the silt deposits have a gritty texture, but have little stone content (some of the individual fine lenses have no stone at all). Context thins to almost a single iron pan lens at the NW corner of the trench, but overall maintains its thickness of between 0.1 - 0.2 metres (the deposit lenses out towards the E side of the trench). Underlies C14.26 (re-deposited karstic clay lens) and overlies C14.27, F14.14 and C14.30. Deposits may be due to water action within this part of the site.
C14.30 (Shieling 2)	Context is buff to grey silt deposit containing small grit inclusions and up to 5% stone, including fragments of fire-cracked pebble. The context only appears in the deeper NW section of Trench 14, where the natural karstic clay drops off at a sharp angle – either into a natural hollow, or most likely into a man-made pit feature (to be excavated in 2008). The context underlies C14.29 and abuts F14.14/C14.27. Overlies C14.27. The deposit is bounded at the top by a thin iron pan lens and at the bottom by a thin charcoal-rich layer.
C14.31 (Trench Extension)	Turf and dark brown loam containing some bracken roots lies to west of wall F14.15 and is same as C14.01 and C14.08 (see context sheet for details). Context overlies and abuts revetment F14.15 (same as F15.02) and contains fragments of fire-cracked stone. Context overlies C14.32.
C14.32 (Trench Extension)	Context is mid-brown homogenous gritty silt containing some fragments of fire-cracked pebble and stone. Context only appears in west corner of trench extension (in SW and W baulks), but not in E baulk of trench. Most of the context appears to the SW and W of revetment wall F14.15 (C15.02 in Trench 15). Context underlies C14.31, abuts C14.09, C14.13, C14.15 and C14.29, and overlies C14.35. The contexts here appear to have been truncated in the past.

Context Number	Context Description
C14.33 (Trench Extension)	Context is fill, or abutting context, of feature F14.17 (on east side of revetment wall) and is mid to light brown gritty silt containing up to 10% stone including fire-cracked pebbles. Context also contains charcoal flecks and fragments of burnt bone and continues under east baulk of trench. Context is possibly the same as C14.29.
C14.34 (Trench Extension)	Context is mid brown to orange gritty silt containing up to 95% fire-cracked stone and pebbles that lies to the south of feature F14.17. Continues under baulk of trench in direction of cavers' entrance and is impregnated with iron pan deposits. Underlies C14.32 and is possibly the same as C14.35.
C14.35 (Trench Extension)	Context appears to be re-deposited burnt mound material, which only appears in the SW corner of the trench extension. With up to 90% fire-cracked pebbles and stone, the matrix comprises a buff to brown gritty silt (with some large grit inclusions) and is impregnated with iron pan. Underlies C14.27 and C14.32, and deposit has a sharp, clean edge on the NE side that possibly relates to a cut.
C14.36 (Trench Extension)	Brown to light orange-coloured gritty silt contains some fire-cracked stone, charcoal flecks and small fragments of burnt bone. With up to 10% stone content, the context underlies C14.27 and C14.29, including a thick iron pan layer (at interface between C14.36 and C14.29).
C14.37 (Trench Extension)	Context is black charcoal-rich layer underlying C14.15 and overlying C14.29, with no stone content. Containing some small round-wood charcoal and small fragments of burnt bone, the layer also contains sporadic lenses of orange peat ash. The SW end of the deposit has been truncated, along with contexts C14.29, C14.15 and C14.13, by a vertical cut (this only appears in the west baulk of the trench.

List of Contexts – Trench 15 (Forecourt Area)

Details of contexts shown below relate to stratigraphic layers where these could be followed, or to arbitrary spits of approximately 100mm, removed during excavation of Trench 15. Section drawings of the trench show the relationship of these spits to the actual contexts recorded after completion of the excavations.

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

Context Number	Context Description
C15.07	Context is mid-brown to orange gritty sediment containing up to 25% stone, most of which is fire-cracked stone and pebble fragments, but also a few larger granite clasts. Abuts C15.06, F15.02 and F15.01, and is possibly the same context as C15.06, and underlies C15.02 – the clarity of horizon being good. Context overlies C15.13, C15.16 and F15.08. Small finds from context include a coarse stone pebble tool and sherds of Iron Age pottery.
C15.08	Context lies to NE of F. 15.05 and comprises a black gritty sediment with ash matrix and containing between 30 and 50% stone including larger limestone and granite clasts, and fire-cracked stone and pebbles. Also contains charcoal fragments, a granite palette fragment, pottery sherds (some decorated), coarse pebble tools and animal teeth. The context was removed in spits and most of the pottery was recovered from spit 2 at junction with context C15.18. Context underlies C15.05, abuts C15.11 and overlies C15.18. Context is same as C2.03 in Trench 2.
C15.09	Context is fill of possible pit or scoop feature F15.06 comprising a dark brown to black silt with ash matrix and containing up to 5% stone. Context also contains charcoal flecks, abraded pottery sherds, and vitrified deposits, a fragment of vitrified stone crucible, iron slag and a coarse pebble tool (grinder/chopper). Context underlies C15.06, abuts C15.08 and overlies C15.18, C15.19, C15.11, C15.12 and C15.21 (natural karstic clay).
C15.10	Context is fill of feature F15.05 (circular structure) and comprises a mid-brown to orange silt containing fire-cracked stone and pebbles (up to 20% stone content), and small charcoal fragments. Context could be same as C15.07 and produced one pottery sherd and a lump of haematite. Context underlies C15.07, lies within F15.05 and overlies C15.24 and C15.33.
C15.11	Context is a lens of compacted fire-cracked pebbles and stone with a matrix of mid-brown to orange friable sediment. The context contains up to 50% stone and the lens varies between 0.05 and 0.1cm thick. The context produced re-fitting sherds of pottery and a pebble tool fragment, and flecks of charcoal. Context underlies C15.07 and C15.09, abuts C15.08, C15.19, C15.09 (F15.06), F15.05 and F15.02. Context overlies C15.12.
C15.12	Context is dark brown to orange gritty sediment with ash matrix, containing up to 5% stone (including some fragments of fire-cracked stone). Context also contains numerous charcoal lumps, animal bone and teeth, pebble tools, pottery, iron slag, a flint flake and a fragment of Bun quern. Context underlies C15.11, C15.09 and C15.06; abuts, F15.07, F15.07b, F15.08 and F15.05; and overlies C.15.3, C15.24, C15.21 and C15.20.

Context Number	Context Description
C15.13	Context is buff to orange gritty sediment containing significant amounts of fire-cracked pebbles and stone (up to 60%), with a silt matrix. Deposit fills void between features F15.02 and F15.08 (revetment walls arcing around 'cavers' entrance). Three degraded pottery sherds recovered from context, but otherwise devoid of finds. Context underlies C15.07 and C15.11, abuts F15.02 and F15.08, and overlies C15.24.
C15.14	Context is dark brown friable loam with up to 50% stone content (granite and limestone boulders). The only small finds recovered from the context was 10 sherds of pottery, two of which refitted together. Context lies to E and NE of F15.07 and abuts F15.04. Underlies C15.08 and C. 15.11 and overlies C15.15.
C15.15	Context is dark brown friable sediment filling upper voids between boulders in feature F15.07b (pit or ephemeral structure). Context contains up to 50% stone (see C15.17 below), comprising medium to large boulder clasts of limestone and granite, some of which have been burnt. Some large air-filled voids between context and finds recovered from the deposit include charcoal lumps, degraded animal bone and teeth. Context underlies C15.12, C15.14 and F15.07; and overlies C15.17 and C15.16.
C15.16	Context is mottled brown to orange friable silt with ash matrix, containing up to 40% stone clasts (see C15.17 below) including granite and limestone clasts, some of which have been burnt. Context is partial fill of feature F15.07b (pit or ephemeral structure) and is intermittent due to air-filled voids between stone fill. Finds from context included a small periwinkle midden found lying against a limestone boulder, large charcoal lumps, degraded animal bone and teeth, a small pottery sherd and a copper-alloy strap fragment (F15.082a). Context underlies C15.15 and overlies C15.17.
C15.17	Context is stone and boulder fill of feature F15.07b (pit or ephemeral structure) comprising medium to large granite, limestone and dolerite clasts, some of which display evidence for burning at high temperatures. Some air-filled voids between boulders, along with contexts C15.15 and C15.16. Granite and limestone slabs within feature appear to be collapsed walling, these being stacked and overlapping.
C15.18	Context is mixed black and orange ashy sediments containing up to 20% stone – including much fire-cracked stone. Context butts up against features F15.05 and underlies F15.09 (NE of possible revetment wall) and contains orange ash, charcoal lumps, animal bone and teeth, a Bun quern fragment, pottery sherds (11), an iron concretion, a saddle quern fragment and pebble tools. Context underlies C15.09, C15.08.2, overlies C15.19 and C15.25 and is the same as C205 in trench 2.

Context Number	Context Description
C15.19	Context is mid-brown friable sediment containing up to 50% stone (medium to granite and limestone clasts, and some fire-cracked stone) butts up against feature F15.07b on the N and NE sides (possibly cut by F15.07). Context also contains charcoal fragments, animal bone and teeth, a fragment of saddle quern and 21 sherds of pottery (some decorated and re-fitting). Context underlies C15.09 and C15.18 abuts C15.11, C15.12 and F15.07b; and overlies C15.20.
C15.20	Context is mixed mid-brown to black silt with occasional grits filling feature F15.10 (possible stone-lined pit, or stone-edged fill of forecourt area). Context contains between 35 and 40% stone comprising medium to large granite and decayed limestone clasts, but also significant quantities of fire-cracked pebble and stone. Context continues under NW baulk of Trench 15 and below later deposits to N and NE. Also contains large concentration of well-preserved charcoal lumps (possible large piece of burnt wood or post), a large flint flake, a mudstone core (lithic), one iron concretion and a granite quern rubber. Context underlies C15.12 and C15.19, and overlies cut of feature F15.10 (although this may be a continuing context rather than a feature.
C15.21	Context is natural karstic clay and comprises a buff to orange gritty clay with up to 5% stone content – mainly small rounded clasts. Context is overlain and cut by archaeological contexts and features. Clarity of horizon with overlying contexts is clear.
C15.22	Context is re-deposited clay and ash comprising light brown to buff gritty sediment with a silt matrix, mottled with charcoal flecks and small pieces of burnt red stone. Contains up to 40% stone including large granite boulders and fire-cracked pebble and stone, animal bone (degraded), an iron concretion, iron slag and vitrified residues (possibly from metalworking – Cu?). Context abuts feature F15.07b (pit or ephemeral structure) to NW and feature F15.10 (possible stone-lined pit, or stone-edged fill of forecourt area) to N and NE. Context appears to be cut by F15.10, although this may be a continuous context running below C15.22. Context underlies C15.12. Underlying context still to be revealed by excavation in 2008.
C15.23	Context is mixed deposit (black, orange and buff) silty ash and is lower fill of feature F15.05 (circular structure). Deposit contains up to 20% stone including granite clasts and some fire-cracked stone and appears to be a floor layer within the structure. It is possible that the ash derives from a small slab-built fire-place @ BG 960 070 within structure, which also includes charcoal lumps and flecks, and overlies a compact floor of buff sediment. The only small find recovered is one degraded sherd of pottery. Context underlies C15.10 and overlies C15.24.

Context Number	Context Description
C15.24	Context is orange to buff gritty silt with up to 50% stone content, including fire-cracked stone and natural pebble inclusions. Context also includes charcoal, degraded animal bone and teeth, and a possible whetstone fragment. Appears to be fill of archaeological material within natural hollow in karstic clay, the context underlying boulder wall feature F15.08 (revetment wall) and possibly abutting the SW side of feature F15.09 (revetment wall) and N side of feature F15.02 (revetment wall). Context underlies C15.10, C15.23 and overlies C15.33 and C15.38.
C15.25	Context comprises distinct lenses of black to orange charcoal and ash deposits with a silt matrix containing up to 10% stone content. Context also includes fragmented fire-cracked pebbles and stone, large pieces of charcoal, burnt grain and hazelnut shell, degraded animal bone and teeth, fragments from a bone pin, pebble tools, a large piece of carbonized wood with tool-marks, a vitrified slag-type material, a fragment of shale bracelet, a green cylindrical glass bead and pottery. Deposit also contains two distinct deposits of cremated bone (see C15.25.1). Context underlies C15.18; abuts NE face of feature F15.05 and abuts/overlies NE face of revetment wall F15.09; and overlies C15.28.
C15.25.1	Deposit of cremated bone lying in a small pocket (approximately 0.22m diameter) of orange to red ash, within context C15.25. Some fragments of bone are quite large.
C15.26	Context is dark brown greasy silt containing up to 10% stone content. Context contains numerous charcoal flecks, a pebble smoother, a small iron concretion and a pebble grinder tool. Located between features F15.05 and F15.09 within SE sector of Trench 15, the context is most likely later in age than these features. Context underlies C15.19 and C15.28; abuts C15.25, C15.28 and F15.09; and overlies C15.27 and C15.32. Context also forms upper fill of pit feature F15.11.
C15.27	Context is mixed brown to black greasy ash deposit containing between 15% and 30% stone, including fragments of fire-cracked pebble and stone. Deposit also contains degraded bone fragments, antler fragments, a worked antler tine and burnt grain. The deposit is a mixed backfill of material within feature F15.11 (fire-pit). Context underlies C15.26 and overlies C15.29.
C15.28	Context is buff-coloured clay deposit containing small grit inclusions and up to 5% stone. Deposit seals all of the ash layers below, but is cut by feature F15.11 (fire-pit) and abuts C15.09. Deposit was also recognised in Trench 2 (C2.06 – part) and may be some levelling layer that ends one sequence of depositional events and marks the beginning of other activities in this sector of the site. Two coarse pebble tools and a piece of worked pumice recovered from the context. Context underlies C15.25 and overlies C15.32.

Context Number	Context Description
C15.29	Context is deposit of orange ash overlying hearth in bottom of feature F15.11 (fire-pit). Deposit contains no stone and could be the residues from the last fire to be lit in this feature before back-filling. Context underlies C15.27.
C15.30	Context is mix of orange ash and black charcoal-rich lenses containing no stone. Lying on surface of C15.18 to NW of feature F15.11. This could be re-deposited residues from the use of this feature. Finds include some animal bone and teeth, but no small finds. Context underlies C15.19 and overlies C15.18.
C15.31	Context is fill of feature F15.12 (pit) comprising a mottled black to purple silty ash deposit, with up to 2% stone content. Contains some charcoal flecks, animal bone and teeth, two pottery sherds and small pockets of yellow and orange ash deposits. Context underlies C15.25, cuts C15.28 and C15.32, and overlies cut of feature F15.12.
C15.32	Context is black to purple silty ash deposit containing charcoal fragments, small fragments of fire-cracked stone, degraded animal teeth, a small iron concretion, a pebble grinding tool and small grey clay inclusions. Deposit is cut by features F15.11 and F15.12. Context underlies C15.28 and overlies C15.34.
C15.33	Context comprises large boulders of granite, limestone and sandstone packed tightly together, with some stones set on edge. Matrix between stones is buff to orange gritty and friable sediment. Deposit contains some charcoal flecks, directly overlies the natural karstic clay (C15.21). Context lies to SW of revetment wall F15.09 and also abuts this feature; underlies C15.10, C15.23 and C15.24 and overlies C15.21 (may also overlie additional contexts abutting F15.09, which will require excavation in 2008). May be same as C15.38
C15.34	Context is very compact yellow to buff clay that has been laid down in distinct layers at the NE end of Trench 15 (to the NE of revetment wall F15.09). Clay is gritty and contains up to 5% stone (small inclusions), but deposit is separated by thin layers of black ash/charcoal deposits (within context and often discontinuous). Deposit appears to abut wall F15.09 (the wall appears to have been cut through this context) and no finds have been recovered from context. Context underlies C15.32 and has been cut by features F15.15, F15.16 and F15.17. The contexts below C15.34 are not yet known and will be excavated during the 2008 fieldwork season.
C15.35	Context is fill of pit feature F15.15 and comprises a mid-brown silt with up to 5% stone content. Deposit appears to be the same as C15.36 and C15.37, and contains degraded charcoal flecks. A thin deposit of charcoal-rich sediment lines the base of the feature, immediately on contact with the underlying buff clay (C15.34). Context underlies C15.32 and overlies cut of feature F15.15.

Context Number	Context Description
C15.36	Context is fill of small pit feature F15.16 and comprises a mid-brown silt with up to 5% stone content. Deposit appears to be the same as C15.35 and C15.37, and contains degraded charcoal flecks. Three angled stake-holes (approximately 0.03m in diameter) are located in the bottom of the feature and contain the same fill deposit. May be related to activities taking place within this part of the site. Context underlies C15.32 and overlies cut of feature F15.16.
C15.37	Context is fill of small pit feature F15.17 and comprises a mid-brown silt with up to 5% stone content. Deposit appears to be the same as C15.35 and C15.36, and contains degraded charcoal flecks. A small flat stone lines the base of the feature. May be related to a specialized activity area within this part of the site. Context underlies C15.32 and overlies cut of feature F15.17.
C15.38	Context is a deposit of buff to orange gritty and friable sediment. Deposit contains significant amounts of charcoal including large lumps and some animal bone. Underlies C15.24 and may be related to C15.33. Directly overlies the natural karstic clay (C15.21). Accumulated during the life of feature F15.20 (hearth) and eventually buries hearth.
C15.39	Context is orange/brown friable fine silt lying between stones and boulders forming wall F15.14 and the collapsed wall material to the south of the wall face. Context contains some charcoal.
C15.40	Context is fill of pit-like feature F15.19 and comprises a buff to brown mottled silty clay with up to 50% stone content – mainly fire-cracked pebbles and stone and one large boulder. Context underlies C15.38 and overlies cut of feature F15.19. Also contains some charcoal lumps and flecks.
C15.41 (Part of this context is most likely the same as C2.20 – the level of hiatus shown in the thin section)	A black to buff greasy ash deposit with up to 50% stone (fire-cracked stone and pebbles) runs below features F15.14 (wall) and F15.20 (hearth), and also underlies C15.38, C15.42, C15.43 and C15.47. Context comprises patches of charcoal within an ash matrix (possible wood ash), much of which is a mottled buff colour.
C15.42	Context is mid-brown friable sediment and possible wood ash lying between distinct heap of large stones (including some granite slabs) and fire-cracked pebbles, lying on the surface of C15.41 in the east corner of the trench. Removal of fire-cracked stone revealed more granite slabs protruding through surface of C15.43. Context overlies C15.43.
C15.43	A mottled black and buff ash surrounding/abutting hearth setting F15.20 contains significant quantities of fire-cracked pebbles and some charcoal lumps/flecks. This context underlies C15.38 and extends under and pre-dates the construction of wall F15.14. The context also abuts possible remains of revetment wall feature F15.22 to the south in Trench 15, and overlies C15.41 and C15.59.

Context Number	Context Description
C15.44	Context is distinctive buff to grey fine silt containing charcoal flecks and some fire-cracked stone (up to 10%). The context underlies C15.45, abuts C15.33 (a layer of fire-cracked stone to the north) and overlies C15.46; and may be the same as the grey layer that appears in Trench 14 nearby (C14.30). The context is dipping at the SW end of Trench 15 towards the cavers' entrance (at around 15 degrees).
C15.45	Deposit is charcoal-rich silt directly overlying C15.44, which forms a distinctive boundary between C15.44 and C15.24, which it underlies. The context is abutted to the north by C15.33, a thick deposit of fire-cracked stone.
C15.46	Context is mid-brown-coloured gritty sediment with a silt matrix, containing larger granite stone clasts and fire-cracked pebbles/stone. Underlying C15.33 and C15.44, the deposit appears to comprise deep water-washed silts overlying the natural karstic clay C15.21. Context is also present between the granite boulders forming robbed-out wall F15.21.
C15.47	Buff to orange ash containing significant amounts of burnt bone and charcoal flecks underlies C15.38, is abutted by hearth slabs of F15.20 and overlies C15.41. This deposit was formed through the use of the hearth F15.20 (contemporary) and contains the odd fragment of fire-cracked stone.
C15.48	Context is accumulation of wood and peat ash underlying hearth F15.20 and post-dating hearth F15.27. Underlying C15.47, the deposit is most likely the same as C2.20 in Trench 2 and contains significant amounts of fire-cracked stone and pebbles. This context also runs below the wall footings of F15.14, pre-dating the construction of this major feature. The deposit also contains charcoal flecks and animal bone.
C15.49	Brown friable sediment containing some grits and up to 75% stone content (fire-cracked stone and small granite clasts) is packed behind and to the SW of the linear wall footings of F15.22. Context underlies F15.22, C15.38 and C15.33 and abuts F15.21; and overlies C15.58 and C15.59.
C15.50	Context is buff to brown silt containing peat and wood ash, surrounding a compacted layer of fire-cracked pebbles and stone (up to 90%). The fire-cracked pebbles become less approaching hearth F15.20. Context underlies F15.22, F15.24 and C15.48; and overlies C15.56, C15.57, C15.61 and F15.26 (paving) and possible hearth F15.28.
C15.51	Greasy black and orange ash lies to south of feature F15.25 (possible robbed-out wall) and east of feature F15.22 (wall footings), and over-runs feature F15.26 (paving). Context underlies C15.39, fills some of voids in stones comprising F15.22 and F15.25, and overlies part of F15.26. Context contains up to 10% stone including some fire-cracked pebbles.

Context Number	Context Description
C15.52	Context is compacted fine ash mottled buff, orange and purple, containing a silt matrix and less than 5% stone. The deposit also contains fragmented animal bone and teeth, a little burnt bone and charcoal flecks, and many fine degraded limestone clasts that have been reduced in many instances to a fine white powder. Underlies C15.50, abuts C15.57, and overlies slab-built hearth feature F15.27 and a part of the paving F15.26 that extends towards the hearth.
C15.53	Compacted orange ash lying within a thin layer/band of black wood ash (C15.54 - 10mm thick), lies to the NE of feature F15.29 and is partial fill of F15.28. The feature takes a circular form and the possible peat ash has a silt matrix and no stone content and may be the remains of a small hearth or oven. Underlies C15.50 and overlies C15.55.
C15.54	Context is thin layer (10mm) of black and soft wood ash, rich in charcoal fragments, that underlies the outer edges of C15.53 and comprises the partial fill of F15.28. The context has no stone content, underlies C15.53 and C15.55, and overlies cut of feature F15.28.
C15.55 (Same as C2.20)	This context, which comprises a buff to yellow gritty ash deposits with up to 10% stone content (small), forms a part of the fill of feature F15.28. The bowl-shaped layer of ash lies in the centre of the feature sandwiched between C15.53 (above) and C15.54 (below).
C15.56	Context is deposit of fire-cracked pebbles and compacted ash surrounding paving F15.26, wall footings F15.29 and feature F15.28; and surrounds and overlies hearth F15.27. Ash matrix is black and buff mottled, with some grit content, and contains up to 50% stone. Underlies C15.50 and C15.57 and overlies F15.27 and C15.61.
C15.57	A mottled buff to orange silt ash deposit with no stone content is located in the extreme N corner of Trench 15 and is abutted by C15.52. Context underlies C15.50 and overlies C15.56. May be upper ash layers associated with hearth F15.30.
C15.58	Context is a dump of orange and black ash deposits with up to 5% stone content and charcoal flecks located to the SW of and abutting wall footings F15.29. The deposit most likely relates to rake-outs from hearth feature F15.28, which lies immediately to the NE of the revetment wall. Context underlies C15.49 and F15.22, abuts F15.29 and overlies C15.21 and C15.59.
C15.59	Boulder-filled base of natural channel that most likely carried the stream into Bone Passage, overlying the natural karstic clay C15.21. The context which comprises a mid-brown gritty sediment with up to 80% stone content (mainly medium-sized granite clasts), also runs below features F15.29 and F15.28, and runs NE towards paving F15.26. Context underliesC15.49, C15.58 and overlies C15.21. Granite saddle quern recovered from surface of this context in channel.

Context Number	Context Description
C15.60	Context is buff to orange mottled compacted ash deposit with small grits and up to 5% stone content, located in north corner of Trench 15. Context directly underlies slab-built hearth F15.27 and C15.52 and overlies C15.65.
C15.61	Black and gritty ash deposit containing charcoal flecks and up to 80% stone (mainly fire-cracked pebbles and stone) lying to SW of hearth F15.27. The deposit, which abuts F15.27 and is contemporary with the use of this feature, is also contemporary with paving F15.26. Context appears to run out to the south against the slope of the natural karstic clay (C15.21) and context C15.59 – over the in-filled natural gully. Context overlies C15.21, C15.64 and F15.34 (cobbled limestone surface).
C15.62	Context lies between and under paving F15.26; below the paving within a chaotic fill of boulders with some slabs set on edge. Deposit is mid-brown friable sediment with a little animal bone and the odd charcoal fleck; underlies F15.27, F15.26, C15.52 and C15.56; and overlies C15.60 and C15.63.
C15.63	Context is buff to brown gritty silt with up to 10% stone content and lies within the fill of the abandoned natural stream channel. Deposit runs between boulders, some of which are quite large, and underlies C15.62 and F15.26, abuts C15.59 and overlies walkway feature F15.37.
C15.64	Context is a mottled buff to brown silty ash deposit with up to 20% stone content, including some fire-cracked stone, which comprises a lens of material running from hearth setting F15.30 and the underlying hearth F15.35 that runs SW over-running the limestone cobbled terrace of F15.34. Context underlies F15.61 and F15.65, lies within and above F15.65, and overlies F15.34. Deposit contains charcoal, degraded bone fragments and some fire-cracked pebbles/stone. Possibly same context as C15.65, but C15.64 appears to be trampled and eroded through human action.
C15.65	Orange, fine peat ash deposit that is silty in nature and lies around hearth slabs of feature F15.30. Context contains up to 10% stone (mainly fire-cracked pebbles) and is possibly same contexts as C15.60 and C15.64. Context underlies C15.60, C15.64 and F15.27, and overlies C15.64 and F15.35 (hearth).
C15.66	Context is primary fill of bowl-shaped hollow (F15.31), which lies to side of slab-hearth setting F15.33, and comprises a black silt ash deposit containing charcoal flecks, but no stone. Context underlies C15.61 and C15.67, and overlies F15.34 (C15.68).
C15.67	Context is secondary fill of bowl-shaped hollow (F15.31), which lies to side of slab-hearth setting F15.33, and comprises an orange silt ash that contains no stone clasts. Context underlies C15.61 and overlies C15.66.

Context Number	Context Description
C15.68	Context forms matrix between and immediately below limestone cobbled surface/terrace F15.34, which runs up to and is most likely contemporary with features F15.37 (walkway), F15.30 (hearth), F15.35 (hearth) and F15.36 (hearth – F2.18). Context underlies C15.59 and C15.61, and overlies C15.21. On SW side of feature F15.37, context also contains some larger clasts of limestone as packing behind revetment wall of walkway.
C15.69	Buff to grey greasy clay with virtually no stone content lies around and under stones in base of F15.37 (walkway), at the north end of the feature. The deposit, which may relate to episodes of silting, underlies C15.64 and overlies floor surface in F15.37 (C15.71).
C15.70	Context is wedge of buff-coloured gritty silt, possibly mixed with natural karstic clay C15.21, which fills the voids behind the revetment wall of F15.37 on the SW side. Deposit underlies C15.68 (F15.34) and overlies C15.71. Context may be same as C15.76, which lies to the NE of the revetment wall forming walkway F15.37.
C15.71	A layer of light brown to grey silt with less than 5% stone content lies within base of walkway feature F15.37, with some occasional charcoal flecks and fragments of degraded limestone. Underlies C15.64, C15.70, C15.76 and base of revetment walls forming sides of walkway F15.37; and overlies C15.72 (iron pan) and C15.21 (natural). Forms part of fill of F15.37.
C15.72	Context is iron pan layer underlying C15.71, varying between 0.5 and 1.5cm thick, which overlies C15.73. Deposit is brown to orange in colour and has a hard, gritty texture. Forms part of fill in bottom of walkway F15.37.
C15.73	Context is brown to yellow mottled layer of silt containing fine grit inclusions and up to 5% stone clasts, including some fragments of fire-cracked pebble/stone, charcoal flecks and degraded animal bone. Deposit underlies C15.72 (deposits below have not been excavated or evaluated).
C15.74	Rubble and sediment levelling lying below large granite slabs forming hearth F15.36 (F2.18) includes a clay-silt matrix of mid-brown to buff colour. Comprising up to 50% stone content, the context underlies F15.36 and overlies C15.71.
C15.75	A compacted surface of limestone cobbles lies to the east side of the upper wall courses forming feature F15.37 and is most likely the same as C15.68 (F15.34) on the west side of the walkway. The deposit appears to abut the natural karstci clay to the east (C15.21) and is most likely a contemporary feature to walkway F15.37, F15.30 (hearth), F15.35 (hearth) and F15.36 (hearth – F2.18). Context underlies C15.61 and overlies C15.76.

Context Number	Context Description
C15.76	Context is wedge of buff-coloured gritty silt, possibly mixed with natural karstic clay C15.21, which fills the voids behind the revetment wall of F15.37 on the east side. Deposit underlies C15.75 and overlies C15.71. Context may be same as C15.70, which lies to the west of the revetment wall forming walkway F15.37.

List of Contexts – Trench 16 (Burnt Mound)

Details of contexts shown below relate to stratigraphic layers where these could be followed, or to arbitrary spits of approximately 100mm, removed during excavation of Trench 16. Section drawings of the trench show the relationship of these spits to the actual contexts recorded after completion of the excavations.

Context Number	Context Description
C16.01	Context is natural build-up of soil, which is infested with bracken roots, post-dating the deposition of the burnt mound/spread. Comprises a dark brown and gritty loam with up to 30% stone content. Context underlies turf matt and overlies upper surface of burnt mound – C16.02.
C16.02	Context is a thick layer of burnt mound material comprising compacted fire-cracked pebbles and stones (up to 80% content) and a black, gritty sediment matrix. Context appears to be a continuation of C11.06 (Trench 11), underlies C16.01 and overlies a rough and haphazard layer of possible paving comprising granite slabs (F16.01).
C16.03	The one metre square extension to Trench 16 (located to the NE) revealed natural volcanic dyke bedrock (C16.05) immediately below the turf and C16.02, which is lensing out in the trench. The dyke feature was identified during the 2006 geophysical survey and is partially visible at the surface defining the NE boundary of the archaeological site.
C16.04	Context is mid to dark brown layer of gritty sediment containing some charcoal flecks and the occasional fragment of burnt bone. The interface between this context and the natural clay below also contains sporadic lenses of a grey clay-like material that contains the occasional charcoal fleck and fragment of burnt bone. Context underlies rough paving F16.01 and overlies C16.05 (natural karstic clay and limestone bedrock outcrops).
C16.05	Natural karstic clay is yellow to buff colour, containing fine grit inclusions. The natural bedrock outcrops in the base of the trench include limestone (in the SW of the trench) and shattered volcanic dolerite dyke material (within the far NE of the trench).

List of Contexts – Trench 17

Details of contexts shown below relate to stratigraphic layers where these could be followed, or to arbitrary spits of approximately 100mm, removed during excavation of Trench 17. Section drawings of the trench show the relationship of these spits to the actual contexts recorded after completion of the excavations.

Context Number	Context Description
C17.03	Context is a dark brown silty sediment with numerous charcoal fragments, granite and limestone clasts (small to medium in size), and fragments of fire-cracked stone. Context contains up to 50% stone content, but also includes well-preserved animal bone (especially pig), fish bone and shellfish, and burnt plant remains (including significant quantities of charred barley). Small finds include worked red deer antler, pebble tools, pottery and iron slag. Context becomes thicker and more continuous at the north end of Bone Passage, adjacent to the Ramp, with significant quantities of charcoal, shellfish (periwinkles), animal bone including pig, large antler fragments, some pottery and fire-cracked pebbles/stone. The context banks up on the west side of the passage and runs over a heap of boulders towards feature F17.001 (animal bone deposit behind calcite grotto), while to the east a foot trench has developed leading into the Ramp and eventually the main stream passage. Note: The upper deposits in this area of Bone Passage have been heavily truncated by the activities of cavers, possibly resulting in the loss of contexts C17.01 and C17.02. However, the absence of these contexts may also be due to lensing out of these deposits in this narrower section of the cave passage.
C17.04	Context is dark to mid-brown silty sediment, similar to C17.03 but containing an increased amount of charcoal including some large pieces. Sediment fills gaps and voids between a compact layer of fire-cracked stone within this context (up to 75% content), with few larger stone clasts. A few fragments of bone recovered from context, including pig, while most of the bone recovered displays a dark brown to black staining. Some fish bone and shellfish remains, primarily of periwinkles, especially within a shallow hollow (foot trench) at the north end of the trench. Significant quantities of charred grain from this context. A pebble grinder and a few fragments of pot recovered from the context, but few other finds, especially when compared to Trenches 1 and 6. The fire-cracked stone layer may have been formed for use as a basic cobbled floor to access the cave, or may have been re-deposited material compacted through use. Underlies C17.03. Context merges with C17.03 above. Contexts C17.03 and C17.04 may relate to the same episode of deposition and use of the passage.

Context Number	Context Description
C17.05	Context is dark to mid-brown silt with small grit inclusions and containing up to 80% stone (compact layer of small to medium sized cobbles including some fire-cracked stone). The sediment fills gaps and voids between the cobbles, which may have been laid down to form a rough walkway through this part of Bone Passage (cave). Context underlies C17.04 and also contains sporadic flecks of charcoal, but little in the way of bone of other small finds. Charred grain is almost absent in this context. Towards the N end of the trench fire-cracked stone increases in quantity, along with small clasts of limestone – mostly compacted down. In this area, we identified an increase in charcoal fragments and a scatter of shellfish remains – primarily periwinkles. We also recovered a few small fragments of bone and burnt bone, and several small finds including a fragment of rotary quern, worked red deer antler, a flint flake, pottery, a small red glass bead and possible stone tools. Clarity of horizon with C17.04 is merging.
C17.06	Context is a mid-brown to orange gritty sediment, with a clay/silt matrix. Context contains up to 75% stone, comprising a compacted layer of medium to large slabs of limestone and granite; but also some fragments of fire-cracked stone. Context underlies C17.05 and also contains some charcoal fragments, fragmented animal bone, some shellfish remains and infrequent charred grain. Small finds included fragments of pebble grinders (some fire-cracked), worked red deer antler, pottery sherds, a flint flake, a fragment of copper-alloy plate and a degraded iron object. From between two of the granite slabs forming the possible cobbled floor (continuation of F1.02 and F6.02) we recovered a possible socketed iron axe (find F17.001). Towards the south end of the trench the deposit overlies a thin plastic clay lens containing significant amounts of charcoal, animal bone and antler fragments. The clay-like deposit only continues to the north as far as the narrows in Bone Passage. The context overlies a ‘plastic’ pink-coloured clay deposit at the S end of the trench, which is also charcoal and bone-rich (see C17.06b below). Clarity of horizon with C16.05 above is clear.

Context Number	Context Description
C17.06b	Context lies immediately below the cobbled surface of C17.06 and comprises 'plastic' pink-coloured sediment. The deposit lenses out towards the narrow section of Bone Passage and only appears in voids between boulders towards the N end of Trench 17. The main deposit of this context appears at the S end of the trench and contains numerous charcoal fragments and flecks, well-preserved animal bone, worked red deer antler and small finds including coarse, black pottery with large grit inclusions (flat, out-turned rim) and pebble tools.
C17.07	Context is mid-brown to pink gritty sediment with a clay-like matrix and up to 70% stone content (compacted small to medium-sized stone clasts of limestone and some fire-cracked stone). Deposit also contains a few black, water-worn cobbles, while the context appears to lens-out to the N against the packed cobbles. Context also contains charcoal smears and small lumps, fragmented but well-preserved animal bone, burnt bone and antler fragments – some of which display evidence for working. Small finds include some large sherds of pottery (as in C17.06b above), a stone tool, fragments of a bone needle and a bone awl. Clarity of horizon with C17.06b above is merging. Note: Pottery from this context is same type as recovered from C108/109 (Trench 1) and C608/609 (Trench 6).
C17.08	Context is a light brown to orange gritty silt containing pockets of fine brown to pink clay (C17.07) and up to 80% stone content – small to medium sized clasts of limestone and black, water-worn cobbles (compacted). The context also contains a few fragments of fire-cracked stone, including a slab of fire-cracked stone in the centre of the passage, within the narrowing of the cave here. We recovered a few fragments of degraded animal bone, some burnt bone fragments, but no charcoal with the exception of a few smears. The only small finds from this context are a few fragments of worked red deer antler The clarity of horizon with C17.07 above is clear.
C17.09	Context is light brown to orange, very gritty silt containing up to 90% stone clasts (small to large-sized limestone and black, water-worn cobbles). Context overlies natural limestone bedrock/cave floor (C17.11) at sides of passage and natural slot in floor of passage containing C17.10. Deposit also contains the odd fragment of fire-cracked stone, fragmented animal bone, burnt bone and charcoal flecks. Small finds include two small flint flakes and a degraded bone awl. The context becomes thicker towards the north end of Bone Passage and contains more water-washed silts and black cobbles. Clarity of horizon with C17.08 above is merging.

Context Number	Context Description
C17.10	Context is water-washed gritty silt, light brown to dark orange in colour, and containing numerous small to medium-sized black, water-worn cobbles. Deposit occurs in hollows in natural bedrock floor of the cave (C17.11) and within a natural linear water-worn slot in the floor of Bone Passage, and within a larger natural hollow adjacent to the junction of Bone Passage and the Ramp. The linear slot feature is intermittent throughout the length of the passage. This deposit, along with C17.09, appears to continue below the calcite grotto forming feature F17.001 and this most likely relates to an alternative exit for water entering Bone Passage into the main stream passage (in conjunction with water issuing down the Ramp). Clarity of horizon with F17.09 above is merging.
C17.11	Natural limestone floor/bedrock of cave passage contains small blind pot-holes and an intermittent linear slot feature containing context C17.10. Floor dips at a sharp angle towards the N end of the trench and Bone Passage, where water would have entered the main stream passage. Water flowing out of Bone Passage down the Ramp into the main stream passage would have to rise over a low sill. Clarity of horizon with context C17.10 above is clear.
C17.12	Context is fill of feature F17.001, an hollow behind granite boulders blocking the north end of Bone Passage. The hollow contains a mixed black to brown silt, containing some small grits, charcoal flecks, fire-cracked pebbles and shellfish remains (periwinkles), and a large deposit of animal bone including cattle and a little pig, and red deer antler. The whole deposit, which contains some voids, is coated in calcite dripping from the stalactites above. The context overlies and merges with C17.03/C17.04 and is most likely part of the same context and depositional event.
C17.13	Context is dark brown silt, which only appears at the north end of Bone Passage, containing up to 5% stone. Context is thickest at west side of section at north end of Bone Passage and tapers off towards the junction with the Ramp to the main stream passage. Deposit contains small charcoal flecks, while a larger fragment of round-wood charcoal was recovered from the context for C14 dating. Context lies with C17.10.

List of Contexts – Trench 19

Details of contexts shown below relate to stratigraphic layers where these could be followed, or to arbitrary spits of approximately 100mm, removed during excavation of Trench 19. Section drawings of the trench show the relationship of these spits to the actual contexts recorded after completion of the excavations.

Context Number	Context Description
C19.01a	Context is turf and topsoil of dark brown crumbly and gritty loam containing up to 70% stone – much of the stone (in particular larger granite boulders) penetrating through the top of the turf and visible at the surface before excavation of the trench. Context contains significant bracken roots and removal of deposit has revealed deposits of fire-cracked stone and areas of dense granite boulders.
C19.01b	Directly at base of context C19.01a and above underlying C19.02, is a sorted lens with numerous grit inclusions that is undulating and appears to follow this lower context. Small finds recovered from the trench cleaning include a possible whetstone, a quartz crystal fragment, iron slag, a quern stone fragment and quern rubber, lithics and a possible Roman coin.
C19.02	Context is compacted layer of fire-cracked pebbles and stone containing some larger granite boulders (up to 90% stone content). The matrix between the stones comprises a dark brown to black ashy silt that contains some deeper bracken roots, some small flecks of charcoal and fragments of burnt bone. Limestone bedrock shows through context in the NW corner of the trench with burnt mound material running up against it. The matrix between the stones does vary in colour and quantity throughout the trench, with some areas more charcoal-rich and almost black in colour, with other areas appearing brown. Degraded stone also appears in context, as it does in other areas of the burnt mound. Context underlies C19.01, 19.04 and F19.01 (low wall), and overlies C19.03. Small finds from context include metalworking residues, coarse pebble tools, ceramics, and a decorated blue-glass bead.
C19.03	Context is upper stone fill of feature F19.02 (u-shaped stone-built cell) comprising limestone and granite clasts (up to 90% stone content) and some fire-cracked stone. Matrix between stones is mid-brown friable sediment with bracken roots and fine rootlets. Underlies C19.01 and overlies C19.16.
C19.04	Context is a dark brown to black friable sediment filling the voids within feature F19.01 (low wall). Containing bracken roots and rootlets, the context underlies C19.01 and overlies C19.02.

Context Number	Context Description
C19.05	Context is compacted layer of fire-cracked pebbles and stone (upper burnt mound) containing some charcoal flecks, small burnt bone fragments and the occasional fragment of un-burnt bone. Context also contains significant amounts of larger granite cobbles and boulders that have not been affected by heat. Matrix of context is dark brown to black gritty silt that underlies C19.02, C19.04 and F19.01, and overlies C19.06 and C19.09. Small finds included coarse stone tools, a quern rubber, a pottery sherd and a soapstone spindle whorl.
C19.06	Context is compact layer of fire-cracked pebbles, stone and un-burnt granite boulders (up to 80% stone content in context). Matrix of context is mid to dark brown gritty silt that merges with C19.05 above and contains some charcoal flecks and small fragments of burnt bone – most of which comes from the darker areas of the context (especially within the SE arm of the trench. Some buff mottling occurs within the context, which underlies C19.05 and overlies C19.10 and the natural limestone bedrock and karstic clay C19.19. Small finds include the remains of a fire-cracked saddle quern, coarse stone tools and a fragment of pot.
C19.07	Context is a buff to yellow lenses of re-deposited clay-like sediment that abuts C19.06 and lies within C19.09, and appears mainly on the junction of contexts C19.06 and C19.09. The context, which produced no finds, underlies C19.05 and C19.06, lies within C19.06 and C19.09, and overlies C19.09.
C19.08	Context is light to mid-brown gritty silt containing up to 20% stone (fire-cracked stone and pebbles) that lies at the base of the main body of the burnt mound. Containing some charcoal flecks but no small finds, the context has a mottled appearance and is possibly the same material as C19.10. Deposit increases in depth at SE end of trench and have an iron pan layer at the base interface, separating it from underlying context C19.13. Context underlies C19.05, C19.06 and C19.09.
C19.09	Dark black, charcoal-rich sediment with a clay-like texture and up to 30% stone content (including some fire-cracked pebbles and stone), within SE sector of trench. Deposit also contains large chunks of charcoal, increased fragments of burnt bone, some un-burnt animal bone and teeth (degraded) and thin lenses of orange peat-ash. Wet-sieved material from context produced burnt hazelnut shell and may be a de-deposited residue from a hearth. Underlying C19.02 and containing C19.07, the context overlies C19.10. Small finds include a decorated sherd of pottery, a stone crucible fragment and a fragment of cannel coal bracelet.

Context Number	Context Description
C19.10	Context is a mottled grey to light brown gritty silt containing up to 15% stone that may be an old degraded ground surface. The deposit is patchy in the NW sector of the trench and becomes deeper towards the SE (down slope). A thin iron pan lens lies at the base of the context, at the interface with C19.13. Deposit underlies C19.06 and C19.09, underlies C19.13 and C19.19, and is cut by features F19.07, F19.08 and F19.05 etc. A fragment of stone crucible was recovered from the context in the SE side of the trench, while other material recovered from the context includes burnt bone, degraded fragments of un-burnt animal bone and teeth, stone tool fragments and a flint flake.
C19.11	Context is similar to C19.06 in content, but is darker in colour (dark black) and more charcoal-rich. Also contains fragments of burnt stone and pebbles (up to 70%) and lies to the NE of exposed wall F19.04. Context underlies C19.05 and overlies C19.10, and contains F19.04.
C19.12	Context is fill of post-hole F19.05 and comprises a mid-brown mottled gritty silt containing some fire-cracked stone fragments, charcoal and burnt bone. Context merges with side walls and cut of post-hole and with depth becomes a brown to grey-coloured silt with charcoal flecks and lumps. Context underlies C19.05, overlies C19.13, C19.19 and cut of F19.05. A single flint flake was recovered from the context during excavation.
C19.13	Context is buff to orange-brown gritty silt at base of burnt mound deposits resembling natural karstic clay (C19.19). Containing up to 30% stone content including fragments of fire-cracked material, the deposit also contains some charcoal flecks and small lumps. Context is separated from overlying context C19.10 by thin iron pan lens (up to 6mm thick), while surface of context undulates and dips down-slope to the east. Context underlies C19.10 and C19.06. Underlying context to be excavated in 2009. No finds from context.
C19.14	Context is dark brown to black gritty silt with up to 5% stone content and is the fill of F19.06. The context, which contains a few charcoal flecks, only appears as a thin lens above feature F19.10 (stone-filled pit or post-pad feature). Underlies C19.09 and overlies C19.10 and C19.13. Two re-fitting sherds of flat-rimmed pottery were recovered from the deposit.
C19.15	Context is fill of pit or post-hole, which will be excavated during 2009.
C19.16	Context is dark brown gritty sediment containing fire-cracked stone and pebbles and a few charcoal flecks. May be thin lens of burnt mound material running down slope and under lower courses of wall of feature F19.02. Deposit contains less fire-cracked stone to the west in the trench, below wall F19.02 and is primary fill of F19.02. Underlies C19.03, overlies C19.17 and may be the same context as C20.02.

Context Number	Context Description
C19.17	Context is light brown to orange gritty silt containing up to 30% stone (including small fragments of fire-cracked stone) and charcoal flecks. Deposit, which almost looks like natural karstic clay C19.19, continues under wall F19.02; underlies C19.16, fills F19.02 and possibly overlies C19.19 (excavation of context to be completed in 2009). Context may be the same as C20.03.
C19.18	Context is fill of feature F19.09 (stone setting topped by fire-cracked saddle quern stone) and comprises a dark brown to black gritty sediment containing fire-cracked stone and charcoal flecks. With up to 70% stone content, the context underlies C19.06 and overlies C19.10, and may be the same context as C19.06.
C19.19	Context is natural karstic clay, which contains some outcrops of limestone bedrock and small rounded stone clasts. The matrix of the context comprises a buff to yellow gritty silt and underlies C19.06, C19.10 etc.
C19.20	Context is partial fill of post-hole F19.05 and is a dark red to brown fine silt containing degraded charcoal flecks. The deposit only appears in the SE arc of the feature and outside of the visible packing stones, while it also appears in the very bottom of the post-hole cut below the level of the packing stones. Context underlies C19.10, is abutted by C19.12, contains packing stones and overlies cut of C19.05.

List of Contexts – Trench 20

Details of contexts shown below relate to stratigraphic layers where these could be followed, or to arbitrary spits of approximately 100mm, removed during excavation of Trench 20. Section drawings of the trench show the relationship of these spits to the actual contexts recorded after completion of the excavations.

Context Number	Context Description
C20.01	Context is dark to mid-brown topsoil under grass turf containing some fine rootlets and thicker bracken roots. The friable loam contains up to 5% stone clasts including some fire-cracked pebble fragments. Context overlies C20.02.
C20.02	Context is dark to mid-brown gritty sediment containing some fine rootlets, possible degraded ash and up to 90% fire-cracked stone, which is most dense in SW sector of the trench and becoming sparse to the NW and NE corners of the trench. Some larger granite boulders present in the context in the SW corner of the trench including one flat granite slab. Context is possibly the same as C19.16, underlies C20.01 and overlies C20.03 and C20.05.
C20.03	Light brown to orange-brown gritty silt with up to 30% stone (small fragments of fire-cracked stone and degraded fragments of dolerite volcanic dyke rock) underlies C20.02 and overlies C20.05 (dyke bedrock) and is possibly the same context as C19.17. Context contains some degraded charcoal fragments but no other finds.
C20.04	Context is compacted layer of fire-cracked pebbles and stone (up to 90% content in context), with larger fragments than in C20.03, underlying C20.02 and overlying C20.03. Matrix of context is mid to dark brown gritty silt with charcoal flecks. Finds from context include iron slag, the remains of an iron pin and a bronze ring. The only finds recovered from Trench 20 (four finds in total) came from this context.
C20.05	Context is natural dolerite volcanic dyke bedrock (intrusion), which appears sporadically in Trenches 20 and 19 running up the NE edge of the site, In the SE corner of Trench 20 the bedrock has been cut through and modified to form a possible access (hollow-way) into the High Pastures site, or may be related to some other form of cut feature. The cut underlies C20.03 and C20.02, and generally contains the more organic-rich burnt mound material C20.04.

Appendix 2 List of Features by Trench

HIGH PASTURE CAVE & ENVIRONS PROJECT – SKYE

HIGH PASTURE CAVE 2008

List of Features – Trench 14 (Shieling Structures / Burnt Mound)

Feature Number:	Location:	Context:	Description:
F14.01	Trench 14 (Shieling 1)	Underlies C14.01 and overlies C14.02	'S'-shaped setting of stones lying on top and within the rubble, inside the shieling structure. Comprising granite and limestone, the boulders may be collapse or re-deposited material from the main structure of the shieling.
F14.02	Trench 14 (Shieling 1)	Underlies C14.02 and cuts C14.04	Small area of brown sediment in centre of N end of shieling structure floor (surface of C14.04) may be a post-hole. Not excavated during the 2006 fieldwork season.
F14.03	Trench 14 (Shieling 1)	Underlies C14.01 and cuts C14.02	Main wall of shieling structure is well-built of granite and limestone boulders, comprising a double-faced structure with a rubble core. Wall survives to a maximum of three courses high (approx. 0.6m) amd maximum width of 0.8m. Walls of structure are slightly curved or bowed and have rounded corners. Doorway to structure is in W – SW side.
F14.04	Trench 14 (Shieling 1)	Underlies C14.06 and overlies C14.21	Shallow scoop feature within context C14.06 contains fine ash deposit (C14.07), containing charcoal flecks, calcined bone and fragments of fire-cracked pebble (<10mm in size). Could be re-deposited material within the burnt mound material.
F14.05	Trench 14 (Shieling 2)	Underlies C14.08 and cuts C14.08. Overlies C14.12 and possibly C14.13	Main wall of shieling number 2 comprising granite and limestone boulders forming a double-faced structure with a rubble and sediment core. Some of the stones from the structure have possibly been robbed away to build shieling number 1 to the E. The walls on the E side of the structure comprise orthostats with rubble fill between. Structure is generally rectilinear in shape and aligned N-S.
F14.06	Trench 14 (Shieling 2)	Underlies C14.08 and overlies C14.12 and C14.13	Roughly paved floor inside shieling number 2 comprises granite and limestone slabs with some gaps between (containing C14.08). Floor inserted inside walls of shieling structure, which also contains some fire-cracked stone and pebbles.
F14.07	Trench 14 (Burnt Mound)	Underlies C14.16 (C14.14) and cuts C14.21.	Distinct cut into karstic clay (C14.21) is post-hole or pit feature with possible packing stones, measuring approximately 0.22m diameter by 0.32m deep. Feature filled by C14.18.

Feature Number:	Location:	Context:	Description:
F14.08	Trench 14 (Burnt Mound)	Underlies C14.16 (C14.14) and cuts C14.21	Shallow scoop in karstic clay is approximately 0.25m by 0.20m by a maximum of 0.06m deep. Could be natural hollow containing fill C14.17.
F14.09	Trench 14 (Burnt Mound)	Underlies C14.16 (C14.14) and cuts C14.21	Shallow scoop in karstic clay is most likely a natural hollow. Feature measures approximately 0.38m by 0.30m and is a maximum of 0.18m deep. Contains mixed burnt mound and clay deposit C14.19.
F14.10	Trench 14 (Burnt Mound)	Underlies C14.15 and cuts C14.24, C14.26 and C14.27	Pit-like feature cutting through lower burnt mound deposit (C14.27). Measures 0.45m by 0.60m and a maximum of 0.16m deep. Fill of feature is C14.20, which is mainly burnt mound material including fire-cracked pebbles and stone.
F14.11	Trench 14 (Burnt Mound)	Underlies C14.15 and cuts C14.24, C14.26, C14.29 and C14.27	Post-hole feature cutting through re-deposited clay and silt layers and lower burnt mound material measures approximately 0.22m in diameter by a maximum of 0.38m deep. Fill of feature (C14.22) comprises compacted fire-cracked stone and pebbles.
F14.12	Trench 14 (Burnt Mound)	Underlies C14.13 and possibly abuts C14.15. Overlies C14.21	Foundation course and displaced stonework from low revetment wall lies within the NE corner of Trench 14, on a NW-SE alignment. Feature lies directly on the natural karstic clay (C14.21), while the wall itself is built from medium-sized granite boulders.
F14.13	Trench 14 (Burnt Mound)	Underlies C14.13 and C14.24 and overlies C14.21	Feature is amorphous-shaped hollow in the natural karstic clay (possibly natural feature) immediately to the E of revetment wall F14.12. Feature contains dense deposit of fire-cracked pebbles (C14.25) within the hollow in the natural karstic clay (C14.21).
F14.14	Trench 14 (Burnt Mound)	Underlies C14.26 and C14.29 and abuts C14.27. Overlies C14.21	Feature is semi-circular arc of medium-sized granite boulders/cobbles, enclosing a dense and compacted deposit of fire-cracked pebbles and stone (C14.28). The feature runs under the W baulk of Trench 14 and further excavation is planned in this area of the site in 2008.

Feature Number:	Location:	Context:	Description:
F14.15	Trench 14 (Burnt Mound)	Underlies C14.31, abuts C14.09 and overlies C14.15 and C14.32	Feature is double-faced revetment wall that arcs around the 'cavers' entrance to High Pasture Cave. Comprises two granite boulder face s set 0.86m apart with a rubble-filled core. When excavated, upper courses of wall had collapsed to the west and southwest sides. Same as feature F15.02 in Trench 15.
F14.16	Trench 14 (Burnt Mound)	Underlies C14.01, cuts and overlies C14.09	Feature is shallow pit measuring 0.32m diameter by a maximum of 0.12m deep, which underlies the turf/topsoil of C14.01 and cuts C14.09 (slope-wash). Pit contains glass bottles, iron nails and fastenings, and appears to be a modern rubbish pit.
F14.17	Trench 14 (Burnt Mound)	Underlies C14.29 and abutted by C14.27	Feature is gently arcing granite boulder revetment wall, up to four courses high. Wall is bounded to west and northwest by possible re-deposited karstic clay (natural?), while to the south it is abutted by compacted deposit of fire-cracked pebbles and stone. East side of wall is filled by a complex sequence of deposits (C14.33) comprising silts, water-washed gravels and deposits of fire-cracked stone, also containing charcoal flecks and small fragments of burnt bone. These deposits have most likely been subjected to the action of water from episodes of flooding in this part of the site and are covered by an iron pan layer. Excavation to continue in 2009.

List of Features – Trench 15 (Forecourt Area)

Feature Number:	Location:	Context:	Description:
F15.01	Trench 15	Underlies C15.01 and C15.02 and overlies F15.05	Collapsed boulder wall of granite and limestone clasts, with some upright and under-pinned orthostasts still standing, aligned NW-SE. Standing wall is abutted by C15.01, C15.05 and C15.06 to the NE and by C15.02 and C15.07 to the SW. Rubble from the feature to the NE is covered by C15.01 and to the SW by C15.02. Standing wall protruded through turf in places before excavation and appears to be connected to the shieling structures investigated in Trench 14, and to the circular stone and turf bank in Trench 7.
F15.02	Trench 15	Underlies C15.02 and overlies C15.04	Revetment wall facing the re-deposited archaeological deposits in Trench 15 (lying to the N and NE), comprises granite and limestone boulder clasts and arcs around and respects the 'modern' cavers entrance to High Pasture Cave. Standing structure protruded through turf C15.02 before excavation. Feature is abutted by C15.03, (to the SW) and by C15.02, C15.07, C15.11, C15.12, C15.24 and C15.38 (to the N and NE). In conjunction with revetment wall F15.08 and the sediment and boulder packing between these two structures, this feature may have formed some measure of flood prevention – a barrier to deflect the water over-flowing from the cave sink to the SW during periods of flooding. This would have the effect of directing water away from the entrance to Bone Passage and the activity areas immediately outside the cave.
F15.03	Trench 15	Underlies C15.01, divides C15.06 and C15.05, and overlies C15.09	Remnant of a possible double-faced boulder wall (granite and limestone clasts) lying to the NE of F15.01. Contexts vary in content to each side of the wall and the feature may have provided a boundary wall, demarcating the main activity areas to the NE towards the end of use of the site.
F15.04	Trench 15	Underlies C15.05, abuts F15.03 and F15.07, and overlies C15.08 Sp.2	Area almost free of any stone clasts, including fire-cracked stone, and bounded to the SW by slabs sloping down into fill. May be due to subsidence in this area and similar to deposits identified within Trench 2 in 2005 (C2.03). Feature most prominent within C15.08 spit 1.

Feature Number:	Location:	Context:	Description:
F15.05	Trench 15	Underlies C15.07, abuts F15.07 and F15.08, and overlies C15.24	Semi-circular ring of elongated stones comprising granite clasts, enters SE baulk of Trench 15. Stones of feature only stand to a maximum of two courses high, but primarily one course high. A large granite boulder lies within the centre of the structure. On excavation of the interior of the feature, a small hearth setting comprising fire-cracked stone slabs and fire-cracked pebbles were uncovered (F15.18). A spill of orange ash and charcoal deposits was also identified to the SE and S, while dumps of fire-cracked pebbles were found to the N and NE. Feature is filled by contexts C15.10 and C15.23
F15.06	Trench 15	Underlies C15.07, cuts C15.11 and overlies C15.12	Possible pit feature appeared as a ragged cut through a compacted layer of fire-cracked pebbles (C15.11), to the NW of feature F15.05 and N of feature F15.08 (revetment wall). Fill of feature (C15.09) is a dark brown to black silt with ash matrix, containing only small fragments of fire-cracked stone and more charcoal fragments than C15.11. It is possible that the lens of material may relate to one depositional episode within the formation of the archaeological deposits in this part of the site.
F15.07	Trench 15	Underlies C15.01 and C15.06, abuts F15.05, and overlies F15.07b, C15.12 and C15.19	Possible boulder wall aligned N-S across trench comprises large granite and limestone boulders. Wall mirrors earlier revetment wall F15.03 in N corner of trench then appears to abut feature F15.05 to the S. Removal of the boulders forming this wall revealed the ephemeral cell below – feature F15.07b, which is earlier in date than F15.05 and F15.07.
F15.07b	Trench 15	Underlies F15.07, C15.12, C15.14 and C15.08. Cuts C15.16, C15.19 and C15.22	Feature is cellular structure defined by a single wall of medium to large boulder clasts, with some form of stone-lined channel running off to the NE. The structure obliquely overlies a deeper cut into the underlying archaeological deposits (C15.10 and C15.19) to the SW of revetment wall F15.09. The structure and underlying pit-type feature are filled by C15.15, C15.16 and C15.17, while the lower pit has also cut through C15.16. Further excavation is planned to investigate the remainder of this feature during 2008.

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

Feature Number:	Location:	Context:	Description:
F15.11	Trench 15	Underlies C15.18, cuts C15.25 and C15.28, and overlies C15.34	Vertical-sided cut through ash and clay layers is potential fire-pit, with remains of slab-built hearth in the bottom. A small pile of orange ash (C15.29) overlies the hearth. Pit is located immediately to the NE of revetment wall F15.09 and appears to have respected this earlier feature. The pit may also have been part of the cause for the partial collapse and destabilising of F15.09. The pit measures approximately 1.2m long by 1.0m wide by 0.6m deep. Pit is filled by C15.27 and C15.29.
F15.12	Trench 15	Underlies C15.25, cuts C15.28, and overlies C15.34	Oval cut through context C15.28 is vertical-sided with an undulating base and measures 0.38m long by 0.30m wide by 0.15m deep. Pit is aligned E-W and has been cut through ash and clay layers. Feature is filled by C15.31.
F15.13	Trench 15	Underlies C15.25 and cuts C15.28	A shallow hollow filled by context C15.32 is 0.36m long by 0.25m wide by 0.01m deep. Initially thought to be a pit, excavation proved this to be a natural hollow filled with context C15.32 (not a feature).
F15.14	Trench 15	Underlies C15.25, F15.05 and C15.18, and is abutted by C15.25, C15.28, C15.32, C15.34 and F15.11	Feature is well-built boulder wall with dressed faces to NE. Wall comprises large granite and limestone clasts, some of which show evidence of burning, with pinning stones in some joints/voids between boulders (vertical pinning). Wall is backed to SW by large granite and limestone boulder clasts, providing support to wall. The wall is leaning at around 30 degrees from the vertical, which is most certainly due to subsidence in archaeological deposits below the wall foundations. The wall arcs around and respects the area around the stairwell entrance and the deep archaeological deposits it contains. Wall appears to cut thick clay layer C15.34, but excavation will continue to investigate these relationships during 2008.
F15.15	Trench 15	Underlies C15.32 and is within/cuts C15.34	Oval pit with a v-profile cut into the grey clay layer C15.34, contains a single thin slab set on edge with a small slab lying in the base of the feature. Feature is filled by C15.35 and measures 0.3m long by 0.22m wide and a maximum of 0.12m deep.

Feature Number:	Location:	Context:	Description:
F15.16	Trench 15	Underlies C15.32 and is within/cuts C15.34	Irregular-shaped shallow pit with steep sides measures 0.62m long by 0.32m wide by a maximum of 0.12m deep. Cut into the grey clay layer C15.34, there is a single stone slab set on end at the west end and two small stones within fill at east end. Feature is filled by C15.36. Three small angled stake-holes were found in association with the feature (see drawing 15.26).
F15.17	Trench 15	Underlies C15.32 and is within/cuts C15.34	A roughly circular pit cut into the grey clay layer C15.34 measures 0.32m long by 0.28m wide by a maximum of 0.26m deep. Feature is filled by context C15.37 and three small stones set on edge lie within the upper fill of the pit, while a single pad-stone lies in the base of the pit.
F15.18	Trench 15	Underlies C15.32 and overlies/within C15.34	A rough arc of stone slabs and boulders set on edge abutting main face of wall F15.14 (at the SE end of the wall). May be abutment to collapsing wall F15.14, as some form of buttressing. Fill between F15.18 and F15.14 is C15.34.
F15.19	Trench 15	Within C15.38	A sub-circular pit-like feature with upright granite slab at north end, but otherwise excavated into layer of fire-cracked pebbles and stones. Filled by context C15.38, the feature is generally filled by one small granite boulder.
F15.20	Trench 15	Underlies C15.38, abutted by C15.43 and overlies C15.41	Remains of large granite slab hearth is set onto surface of C15.41, is abutted by C15.43 and is abutted and buried by C15.38. The remains of a kerb were uncovered on the south side of the hearth. Both contexts C15.38 and C15.43 contain significant amounts of fire-cracked pebbles.
F15.21	Trench 15	Underlies C15.33 and C15.46; abuts C15.46 and overlies C15.46	Feature is possible base of stone-built wall (turf-covered?) comprising upright slabs up to three slabs wide, set onto the natural karstic clay C15.46. What may remain of the tumbled front face is set within C15.46. This may be the remains of an earlier revetment wall pre-dating the construction of C15.08.

Feature Number:	Location:	Context:	Description:
F15.22	Trench 15	Underlies C15.14 and C15.39, abuts C15.38, C15.43 and C15.49; and overlies C15.59	A line of medium to large-size boulders, just one course high, may be the remains of a revetment wall that pre-dates F15.14. Set to the south of the latter feature, the wall footings underlie C15.14 and C15.39; abuts C15.38 and C15.43 to the north and C15.49 to the south; and overlies C15.59. The remains of the wall run in a NW-SE direction across Trench 15 and may be contemporary with features F15.24 and F15.25.
F15.23	Trench 15	Underlies C15.43 and overlies C15.48	Feature is a semi-circular arc of medium-sized granite stones, just one course high, lying on the surface of C15.48, and underlying C15.43. The open end of the arc faces NNE and is approximately 1.4m wide between the stones.
F15.24	Trench 15	Underlies C15.48 and overlies C15.50	Linear-grouping of small granite boulders lying on an N-S alignment, abuts feature F15.22 (at the NW end of F15.22). The feature, which underlies C15.48 and overlies C15.50, runs towards the NW baulk of Trench 15.
F15.25	Trench 15	Underlies C15.38 and C15.48, and overlies C15.50	Linear arrangement of granite boulders and stones abuts feature F15.22 at the SE end runs NE towards, and abuts a large pile of granite slabs/paving (F15.26). The feature underlies contexts C15.38 and C15.48, and overlies C15.50.
F15.26	Trench 15	Underlies C15.38 and overlies C15.63	Distinct heap of large granite slabs, interspersed with fine sediment C15.62, is located in E side of Trench 15 and continues under the SE baulk. Underlying C15.38, on excavation the paving was found to continue in the direction of granite hearth F15.27, with which it is most likely contemporary. Where the paving disappears into the baulk of the trench, it is possible that the multiple layers of slabs here formed possible steps leading out of the natural hollow to the higher levels of the site.
F15.27	Trench 15	Underlies C15.52 and overlies C15.60	A large slab-built hearth (granite slabs) is located in the north corner of Trench 15, with a continuation within Trench 2 (excavated in 2005). The feature underlies ash layer C15.52 and overlies C15.60, while C15.52 also fills voids in upper portion of hearth.

Feature Number:	Location:	Context:	Description:
F15.28	Trench 15	Underlies C15.50 and overlies C15.56	Feature is a bowl-shaped depression cut into the surface of C15.56 to the NE of wall F15.29 containing a layer of black charcoal-rich material (C15.54), a buff to yellow lens of ash (C15.55) and a compacted upper layer of orange peat ash C15.53. A small upright slab was found in the fill in the SW arc of the feature. Feature may be the remains of a small hearth or a bowl furnace/oven.
F15.29	Trench 15	Underlies C15.50 and F15.22, and overlies C15.56	Single line of small boulders (granite and limestone) set on a NW-SE alignment and mirroring F15.22, which lay above. The possible wall footings, which run from the natural karstic clay (C15.21) at the NW disappears under the SE baulk of the trench. Feature underlies C15.50 and F15.22, retains C15.59 to the SW, and overlies C15.56. The wall is contemporary with feature F15.28.
F15.30	Trench 15	Underlies F15.27 and C15.65; overlies C15.65 and C15.64	A partially robbed granite slab hearth is located directly below hearth F15.27 and lies within and on orange ash deposit C15.65. A kerb for the hearth survives at the NE edge of the feature where it abuts paving F15.26. Fire-cracked pebbles and associated ash deposits lie immediately to the SW of the hearth (C15.64).
F15.31	Trench 15	Underlies C15.61 and overlies C15.68	Bowl-shaped depression lying adjacent to slab hearth F15.33 (to SE of F15.33) contains a primary fill of black ash and charcoal deposits (C15.66) and secondary fill of orange peat ash (C15.67). Feature underlies C15.61 and overlies C15.68. Abuts feature F15.34 – limestone cobbled surface.
F15.32	Trench 15	Underlies F15.26 and C15.62; and lies within C15.63	Linear setting of boulders lying within F15.63 and below paving F15.26, built on a N-S alignment appears from SE baulk of Trench 15 and runs through NW corner of Trench 2 towards entrance to Bone Passage (cave entrance). Constructed from medium-sized granite and limestone boulders, the feature may relate to a kerbed walkway and associated rough paving post-dating the earlier walkway F15.37. Kerb stones uncovered at NW end of feature, adjacent to hearth F15.30, may be the continuation of this feature on this side of the paving.

Feature Number:	Location:	Context:	Description:
F15.33	Trench 15	Underlies C15.61 and overlies C15.68	Small setting of flat granite slabs contemporary with F15.31 (including C15.66 and C15.67) and F15.34 (cobbled limestone surface). Feature underlies C15.61 and overlies/cut into C15.68, and is located to the SW of hearth F15.30 and upper paved walkway F15.37.
F15.34	Trench 15	Underlies C15.61 and overlies C15.68 and C15.21	Artificially-levelled terrace cut back into the natural karstic clay and underlying limestone bedrock C15.21. Surface of feature dressed and levelled with crushed limestone cobbles c.5 – 8cm in diameter and runs up to edge of F15.37 (walkway) and hearth F15.36. Small slab-built hearth F15.33 and associated feature F15.31 are also contemporary with this surface. There is some evidence for the survival of this surface on the NE side of walkway F15.37, while a similar surface was also uncovered in Trench 2 in 2005.
F15.35	Trench 15	Underlies C15.65 and F15.30 and overlies F15.36 (F2.18)	Slab-built granite hearth, which lies directly under hearth F15.30 and associated ash deposit C15.65, and overlies the massive granite slab hearth F15.36 (F2.18 in Trench 2). The feature continues into the NW baulk of Trenches 15 and 2.
F15.36	Trench 15	Underlies F15.35 and overlies C15.74	Feature is massive granite slab-built hearth that was originally uncovered in Trench 2 (feature F2.18). The hearth is constructed on a pedestal of limestone boulders within what appears to be the terminus of the paved and cobbled walkway F15.37, although this requires additional excavation in 2009. After excavations in 2008, it appears that the hearth is contemporary with the walkway F15.37, although it is possible that the walkway was modified to include the insertion of the hearth in this feature. Feature underlies hearth F15.35 and overlies context C15.74.

Feature Number:	Location:	Context:	Description:
F15.37	Trench 15	Underlies C15.59 and overlies C15.71	A paved and cobbled walkway measuring on average 1.45m wide between dry-stone walls surviving up to four courses high is aligned on an N-S axis. Revetted using small to medium-sized granite and limestone boulders, the feature is partially paved with granite slabs (especially at the south end where it disappears into the baulk of Trench 15) and cobbled with crushed limestone clasts. The large hearth setting F15.36 (F2.18) appears to block the north end of the feature, where it seems to be heading for the cave entrance leading into Bone Passage (the walkway pre-dates the construction of the stairwell). To each side, the walkway is revetted, as mentioned above, while the limestone cobbled surface/terrace (F15.34) runs up to and abuts the top course of stones of the feature on the SW side, suggesting that both features were contemporary.

List of Features – Trench 16 (Burnt Mound)

Feature Number:	Location:	Context:	Description:
F16.01	Trench 16	Underlies C16.02	Rough and haphazard layer of possible paving comprising granite slabs at base of burnt mound material (C16.02). Gaps between slabs contain fragments of fire-cracked pebbles and stone, and a brown slity sediment. Feature directly overlies context C16.04.

List of Features – Trench 17

Feature Number:	Location:	Context:	Description:
F17.01	Trench 17	Underlies C17.05 and is located within C17.06. Overlies C17.06b	Compacted layer of medium to large slabs of limestone and granite; but also some fragments of fire-cracked stone, may be a continuation of paved floor F1.02 and F6.02. Beyond the narrowing of Bone Passage to the N, the possible paving gives way to a compacted layer of small to medium-sized stone clasts of limestone and some fire-cracked stone - which also contains a few black, water-worn cobbles (C17.07).
F17.001	Trench 17	Underlies calcite flowstone and overlies C17.03/C17.04	A void located behind granite boulders at the north end of Bone Passage, within a calcite grotto, is filled by context C17.12. The boulders in which the void is located may have been formed through natural water action in Bone Passage, or may be the result of boulders being utilised to fill the north end of the passage. The feature contains a significant amount of well-preserved animal bone, including pig and what may be the remains of a butchered cow. The void also contains red deer antler fragments, some shellfish remains (periwinkles), charcoal and fire-cracked pebbles/stone. Calcite has dripped onto and run through this mixed deposit cementing this together. Patchy deposits of dark brown to black sediment rich in charcoal fragments fill some of the voids. The boulders forming the feature lie on top of the water-washed gravels and sediments filling the hollow in the floor at the north end of Bone Passage (contexts C17.09 and C17.10).

List of Features – Trench 19

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

Feature Number:	Location:	Context:	Description:
F19.06	Trench 19	Underlies C19.09, cuts C19.10 and C19.13, and overlies C19.10 and C19.13.	Feature is dark stain with black to buff sediment (C19.10) but containing more charcoal flecks, which may be from intrusive material from C19.09 (which lies above the feature). Section of feature revealed a thin charcoal-rich lens overlying a feature packed with stone (possible stone-filled pit or post-pad). Feature appears to be filled with context C19.09.
F19.07	Trench 19	Underlies 19.05, cuts C19.09, C19.10 and C19.13, and overlies C19.13	Possible post-hole or pit feature within S baulk of trench appears to have packing stones, or is lined with small granite slabs, and also contains some voids. Filled by C19.15, the feature will be excavated during the 2009 fieldwork season.
F19.08	Trench 19	Underlies C19.06 and C19.07, cuts C19.10, and overlies C19.10	Feature is low revetment wall comprising a single course of granite boulders and cobbles aligned NE-SW and continuing under the N and S baulks of Trench 19. Wall was partially covered by a thin lens of buff to yellow sediment and burnt mound material, was abutted by burnt mound material to the W and organic-rich deposit C19.09 to the E. Wall lies within C19.10, a possible old ground surface.
F19.09	Trench 19	Underlies C19.06, cuts C19.10, and overlies C19.10 and C19.13	Feature is small arc of small to medium-sized stones with a dark sediment fill including fire-cracked stone, which was capped by an upturned granite saddle quern that had been subjected to high temperatures (the quern was also fire-cracked and was removed in fragments for re-fitting together). No other finds were recovered from the feature.
F19.10	Trench 19	Underlies C19.14 and F19.06 and cuts C19.10 and C19.13	Feature is stone-filled pit or post-pad underlying feature F19.06. The feature will be excavated during the 2009 fieldwork season.

List of Features – Trench 20

Feature Number:	Location:	Context:	Description:
F20.01	Trench 20	Underlies C20.02 and C20.03 and overlies C20.05	Cut in natural dolerite volcanic dyke bedrock for possible hollow-way, pit or other form of feature, within east corner of the High Pastures site. The feature is bounded to the SE by the massive tumbled stone wall F8.01 and to the NW by a rise in the landscape formed by the underlying volcanic dyke, and the resulting gap between these two features is where F20.01 is located. Additional excavation will be undertaken to evaluate this feature further in 2009.

Appendix 3 Digital Images Register

HIGH PASTURE CAVE & ENVIRONS PROJECT – SKYE

HIGH PASTURE CAVE 2008

DIGITAL IMAGES REGISTER 2008

Image No:	Description:	Conditions/Comments:
HPC001	Natural water sink within Trench 14 from N	Sun and shadow
HPC002	Natural water sink within Trench 14 from S	Sun and shadow
HPC003	Trench 15 from SW after removal of covers	Overcast
HPC004	Trench 15 from SE showing wall feature F15.14	Overcast
HPC005	Trench 15 and site huts from the NE	Overcast
HPC006	Trench 19 from SE after removal of C19.01 and first clean	Sun with cloud
HPC007	As HPC006 above, but closer view with George Kozikowski in shot	Sun and cloud
HPC008	East sector of Trench 19 from the SE with Martin Wildgoose and volunteer	Sun with cloud
HPC009	Oblique view of west sector of Trench 19 from the SE	Sun with cloud
HPC010	As HPC009 above, but closer view showing burnt mound deposits	Sun with cloud
HPC011	Trench 19 from the E after initial clean and wall F19.01	Sun
HPC012	As image HPC011 above	Sun
HPC013	Trench 19 from W showing wall F19.01	Sun
HPC014	As HPC013 above	Sun
HPC015	As HPC013 above	Sun
HPC016	Trench 19 from the SE after initial cleaning of surface of burnt mound	Sun
HPC017	As image HPC016 above, but wider angle of view	Sun
HPC018	As HPC017 above	Sun
HPC019	Trench 14 extension under excavation from the W	Sun with cloud
HPC020	As HPC019 above	Sun with cloud
HPC021	Lunch break at the High Pasture Cave site	Overcast
HPC022	Trench 14 extension from the W showing wall F14.15 and pit F14.16	Overcast
HPC023	As image HPC022 above	Overcast
HPC024	Trench 14 extension from the E	Sun
HPC025	As image HPC024 above	Sun
HPC026	Trench 14 extension from E showing cleaned surface and pit F14.16	Sun
HPC027	Trench 15 from the N showing wall F15.14 and surface after removal of C15.34 (grey burnt layer)	Sun
HPC028	As image HPC027 above	Overcast
HPC029	As image HPC027 above, but closer view of surface	Overcast
HPC030	Excavations underway in Trench 14 extension from the E	Overcast
HPC031	Volunteer cleaning wall F14.15, from the N	Overcast
HPC032	Volunteer excavating in feature F19.02, Trench 19, from the N	Overcast
HPC033	Trench 19 from the NE during excavation of upper burnt mound deposits	Overcast
HPC034	As image HPC033 above, but wider view and higher elevation	Overcast
HPC035	As image HPC034 above	Overcast
HPC036	Trench 19 from the SW during excavation of upper burnt mound deposits	Overcast
HPC037	Trench 19 from the SE during excavation of the upper burnt mound deposits	Overcast
HPC038	As image HPC037 above	Overcast
HPC039	Trench 19 from the SE – wide angle view of trench with F19.02	Cloud
HPC040	As image HPC039 above	Cloud
HPC041	Trench 19 from the S showing exposed upper burnt mound deposits and wall F19.01	Cloud
HPC042	Roman Coin from Trench 19	Flash
HPC043	Roman coin from Trench 19	Flash
HPC044	Roman coin from Trench 19	Natural light
HPC045	Roman coin from Trench 19	Natural light
HPC046	Decorated glass bead from Trench 19	Flash
HPC047	Decorated glass bead from Trench 19	Flash
HPC048	Decorated glass bead from Trench 19	Flash
HPC049	Decorated glass bead from Trench 19	Natural light
HPC050	Decorated glass bead from Trench 19	Natural light

DIGITAL IMAGES REGISTER 2008

Image No:	Description:	Conditions/Comments:
HPC051	Decorated glass bead from Trench 19	Natural light
HPC052	Decorated glass bead from Trench 19	Natural light
HPC053	Decorated glass bead from Trench 19	Natural light
HPC054	Decorated glass bead from Trench 19	Natural light
HPC055	Mudstone leaf-shaped arrowhead from Trench 19	Flash
HPC056	Mudstone leaf-shaped arrowhead from Trench 19	Flash
HPC057	Polished stone axe from Trench 13	Natural light
HPC058	Polished stone axe from Trench 13	Flash
HPC059	Polished stone axe from Trench 13	Flash
HPC060	Polished stone axe from Trench 13	Flash
HPC061	Polished stone axe from Trench 13	Flash
HPC062	Polished stone axe from Trench 13	Flash
HPC063	Trench 14 extension from W showing exposed wall F14.15	Sun
HPC064	Martin recording wall F15.14 in Trench 15, from the NE	Overcast
HPC065	As image HPC064 above	Overcast
HPC066	Volunteers excavating in Trench 19 – from the NW	Sun
HPC067	As image HPC066 above	Sun
HPC068	As image HPC066 above, but from higher elevation	Sun
HPC069	Volunteer excavating in Trench 19 from the W	Overcast
HPC070	Volunteers excavation in NE sector of Trench 19 from the W, with wall F19.01 to the right	Overcast
HPC071	As image HPC070 above, but taken from the NW	Overcast
HPC072	View over excavations in Trench 19 from the N	Sun and cloud
HPC073	As image HPC072 above	Sun and cloud
HPC074	Trench 7 extension from the SE showing natural limestone bedrock	Cloud
HPC075	As image HPC074 above, but closer angle of view	Cloud
HPC076	NW end of Trench 7 extension showing granite cobbles forming ephemeral wall F7.16	Cloud
HPC077	Trench 7 extension from SE showing bedrock and post-hole F7.03	Cloud
HPC078	Trench 7 extension from SE after removal of cobble wall F7.16	Cloud
HPC079	Detail of face of wall F15.14 (Trench 15) at SE end	Overcast
HPC080	As image HPC079 above	Overcast
HPC081	As image HPC079 above	Overcast
HPC082	As image HPC079 above, but taken from N and showing SE section of trench	Overcast
HPC083	SE end of wall F15.14 (Trench 15) from the NE showing cell F15.07 and surface after removal of grey clay-like layer C15.34	Overcast
HPC084	As image HPC083 above, but closer view	Overcast
HPC085	As image HPC084 above	Overcast
HPC086	As Image HPC084 above, but showing detail of cell F15.07	Overcast
HPC087	As image HPC086 above	Overcast
HPC088	As image HPC086 above	Overcast
HPC089	As image HPC086 above	Overcast
HPC090	As image HPC086 above	Overcast
HPC091	Detail of NW end of wall face F15.14 from NE after removal of C15.34	Overcast
HPC092	As image HPC091 above, but wider angle of view	Overcast
HPC093	As image HPC092 above	Overcast
HPC094	As image HPC092 above	Overcast
HPC095	Detail of NW end of wall face F15.14 from the E	Overcast
HPC096	As image HPC095 above	Overcast
HPC097	As image HPC096 above, but wider angle of view	Overcast
HPC098	As image HPC097 above, but wider angle of view	Overcast
HPC099	As image HPC098 above, but also showing slabs of F15.36 (F2.18) and NW section of Trench	Overcast
HPC100	As image HPC099 above	Overcast

DIGITAL IMAGES REGISTER 2008

Image No:	Description:	Conditions/Comments:
HPC101	As image HPC099 above	Overcast
HPC102	As HPC099 above, but wider angle of view	Overcast
HPC103	Trench 15 from ENE showing wall F15.14 after removal of C15.34	Overcast
HPC104	As image HPC103 above	Overcast
HPC105	Trench 15 from SE showing section through wall F15.14 and cell F15.07	Overcast
HPC106	As image HPC105 above	Overcast
HPC107	As image HPC105 above	Overcast
HPC108	As image HPC105 above, but from higher elevation	Overcast
HPC109	Trench 15 from SSE showing wall F15.14 and natural karstic clay	Overcast
HPC110	As image HPC109 above	Overcast
HPC111	As image HPC109 above	Overcast
HPC112	Trench 15 from NW showing section through wall F15.14, leaning face of wall and boulder infill behind wall	Overcast
HPC113	As image HPC112 above, but wider angle of view	Overcast
HPC114	As image HPC113 above	Overcast
HPC115	As image HPC113 above, but narrower angle of view	Overcast
HPC116	As image HPC115 above	Overcast
HPC117	As image HPC116 above, but wider angle of view	Overcast
HPC118	Trench 15 from NW showing close view of section through F15.14	Overcast
HPC119	Trench 15 from NW showing wall F15.14 and surface after removal of C15.34 (grey clay-like layer)	Overcast
HPC120	Trench 15 from SW showing back of wall F15.14 and natural clay	Sun and cloud
HPC121	As image HPC120 above	Sun and cloud
HPC122	Trench 15 from SW showing wall F15.14, upright slabs forming base of wall F15.21 and revetment wall F15.08	Sun and cloud
HPC123	Trench 15 from W showing upright slabs of wall base F15.21 and revetment wall F15.08	Sun and cloud
HPC124	As image HPC123 above	Sun and cloud
HPC125	As image HPC123 above, but showing relationship with wall F15.14	Sun and cloud
HPC126	As image HPC125 above	Sun and cloud
HPC127	Trench 14 extension from W showing exposed wall F14.15	Sun
HPC128	Trench 14 extension showing top of wall F14.15 from S	Sun
HPC129	Trench 15 from SW showing back of wall F15.14 (main facing stones) after removal of wall core	Overcast
HPC130	As image HPC129 above	Overcast
HPC131	As image HPC129 above, but closer view	Overcast
HPC132	As image HPC131 above	Sun and cloud
HPC133	Trench 15 from SE showing wall F15.14 in section (main facing stones of wall) after removal of core material	Overcast
HPC134	As image HPC133 above	Overcast
HPC135	Volunteer removing wall F14.15 in Trench 14 extension, from N	Sun
HPC136	Volunteer excavating burnt mound deposits in Trench 19, from NW	Sun
HPC137	As image HPC136 above	Sun
HPC138	Trench 19, feature F19.02 from the SE, after removal of stone fill C19.03	Overcast
HPC139	As image HPC138 above	Overcast
HPC140	As image HPC138 above	Overcast
HPC141	As image HPC138 above, but wider angle of view	Overcast
HPC142	As image HPC141 above	Overcast
HPC143	Trench 19 from SE showing volunteers excavating burnt mound deposits	Overcast
HPC144	As image HPC143 above, but narrower angle of view	Overcast
HPC145	As image HPC 143 above	Overcast
HPC146	Trench 19 from SW showing SE sector of trench including granite boulders and burnt mound deposits	Overcast
HPC147	Trench 19 from S showing volunteers excavating burnt mound deposits	Overcast
HPC148	Trench 19 from NW showing excavation of burnt mound deposits	Overcast
HPC149	Trench 19 from N showing volunteers excavating burnt mound deposits	Overcast
HPC150	As image HPC149 above, but wider angle of view from NW	Overcast

DIGITAL IMAGES REGISTER 2008

Image No:	Description:	Conditions/Comments:
HPC151	Trench 15 looking SE showing foundation stones of wall F15.14	Overcast
HPC152	As image HPC151 above	Overcast
HPC153	As image HPC151 above, but narrower angle of view	Overcast
HPC154	As image HPC151 above but higher angle of view	Overcast
HPC155	As image HPC154 above	Overcast
HPC156	Trench 19 looking NW showing upper burnt mound deposits and un-burnt granite boulders and cobbles in deposit	Overcast
HPC157	As image HPC156 above	Overcast
HPC158	As image HPC156 above, but wider angle of view	Overcast
HPC159	As image HPC158 above	Overcast
HPC160	Trench 19 looking NW showing upper burnt mound deposits	Overcast
HPC161	Trench 19 looking SE showing upper burnt mound deposits and un-burnt granite boulders and cobbles in deposit	Overcast
HPC162	As image HPC161 above	Overcast
HPC163	Looking NW up Trench 19 showing upper burnt mound deposits	Overcast
HPC164	As image HPC163 above, but wider angle of view	Overcast
HPC165	As image HPC164 above	Overcast
HPC166	NE sector of Trench 19 with Trench 16 in foreground – from NW	Overcast
HPC167	As image HPC166 above	Overcast
HPC168	NE sector of Trench 19 from NE showing upper burnt mound deposits	Overcast
HPC169	As image HPC168 above	Overcast
HPC170	NE sector of Trench 19 from SW showing upper burnt mound deposits	Overcast
HPC171	As image HPC170 above	Overcast
HPC172	Trench 15 from SW showing cleaned surface of C15.38 (adjacent to SE baulk of trench)	Overcast
HPC173	As Image HPC172 above, but wider angle of view showing edge of pit feature F15.19 at left	Overcast
HPC174	Trench 15 from SW showing cleaned surface of C15.38 (adjacent to SE baulk of trench)	Overcast
HPC175	Trench 15 from SW showing pit feature F15.19	Overcast
HPC176	As image HPC175 above	Overcast
HPC177	As image HPC175 above	Overcast
HPC178	As image HPC175 above	Overcast
HPC179	As image HPC175 above, but closer angle of view	Overcast
HPC180	Trench 19 from N showing volunteer cleaning down to upper burnt mound	Overcast
HPC181	Trench 14 extension from E showing volunteer excavating lower burnt mound deposits	Sun and cloud
HPC182	Volunteers working at the wet-sieving station	Overcast
HPC183	As image HPC182 above	Overcast
HPC184	As image HPC182 above	Overcast
HPC185	Cold fire set in replica smelting furnace for Open Days	Overcast
HPC186	Cold fire set in replica smelting furnace for Open Days	Overcast
HPC187	Cold fire set in replica smelting furnace for Open Days	Overcast
HPC188	Trench 14 from E showing cleaned surface of lower burnt mound deposits	Overcast
HPC189	Trench 14 from E showing cleaned surface of lower burnt mound deposits	Overcast
HPC190	Trench 14 from W showing cleaned surface of lower burnt mound deposits	Overcast
HPC191	Trench 14 from W showing cleaned surface of lower burnt mound deposits	Overcast
HPC192	Trench 14 from W showing cleaned surface of lower burnt mound deposits	Overcast
HPC193	Primary school visits on open days (bronze casting demonstrations)	Sun and cloud
HPC194	Primary school visits on open days (bronze casting demonstrations)	Sun and cloud
HPC195	Primary school visits on open days (bronze casting demonstrations)	Sun and cloud
HPC196	Primary school visits on open days (bronze casting demonstrations)	Sun and cloud
HPC197	Primary school visits on open days (bronze casting demonstrations)	Sun and cloud
HPC198	Primary school visits on open days (bronze casting demonstrations)	Sun and cloud
HPC199	Primary school visits on open days (bronze casting demonstrations)	Sun and cloud
HPC200	Replica furnace in operation during bronze casting demonstrations	Sun and cloud

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Image No:	Description:	Conditions/Comments:
HPC201	Replica furnace in operation during bronze casting demonstrations	Sun and cloud
HPC202	Mark Keighley during bronze casting demonstrations (open days)	Sun and cloud
HPC203	Mark Keighley during bronze casting demonstrations (open days)	Sun and cloud
HPC203	Mark Keighley during bronze casting demonstrations (open days)	Sun and cloud
HPC204	Mark Keighley during bronze casting demonstrations (open days)	Sun and cloud
HPC205	Mark Keighley during bronze casting demonstrations (open days)	Sun and cloud
HPC206	Mark Keighley during bronze casting demonstrations (open days)	Sun and cloud
HPC207	Mark Keighley during bronze casting demonstrations (open days)	Sun and cloud
HPC209	Mark Keighley during bronze casting demonstrations (open days)	Sun and cloud
HPC210	Mark Keighley during bronze casting demonstrations (open days)	Sun and cloud
HPC211	Excavations in progress at N end of Trench 17, Bone Passage, from S	Flash
HPC212	Excavations in progress at N end of Trench 17, Bone Passage, from S	Flash
HPC213	Excavations in progress at N end of Trench 17, Bone Passage, from S	Flash
HPC214	Excavations in progress at N end of Trench 17, Bone Passage, from S	Flash
HPC215	North end of Trench 17, Bone Passage, showing calcite grotto with feature F17.001 behind limestone boulder	Flash
HPC216	As image HPC215 above	Flash
HPC217	As image HPC215 above, but closer angle of view	Flash
HPC218	Trench 15 from NW showing excavated kerbed hearth F15.20 (missing sector of hearth excavated in Trench 2 in 2005)	Overcast
HPC219	As image HPC218 above	Overcast
HPC220	As image HPC218 above	Overcast
HPC221	Trench 15 from SW showing excavated kerbed hearth F15.20	Overcast
HPC222	Trench 15 from SW showing excavated kerbed hearth F15.20	Overcast
HPC223	Trench 15 from SW showing excavated kerbed hearth F15.20	Overcast
HPC224	Trench 15 from NE showing wall F15.14, kerbed hearth F15.20 and NE-facing section of trench	Overcast
HPC225	As image HPC224 above	Overcast
HPC226	Primary school visits on open days (bronze casting demonstrations)	Sun and cloud
HPC227	Primary school visits on open days (bronze casting demonstrations)	Sun and cloud
HPC228	Primary school visits on open days (bronze casting demonstrations)	Sun and cloud
HPC229	Primary school visits on open days (bronze casting demonstrations)	Sun and cloud
HPC230	Trench 19 from SW showing Martin Wildgoose planning surface of upper burnt mound desposits	Overcast
HPC231	Trench 20 from S showing volunteer excavating upper deposits	Overcast
HPC232	Mark Keighley during bronze casting demonstrations (open days)	Sun and cloud
HPC233	Mark Keighley during bronze casting demonstrations (open days)	Sun and cloud
HPC234	Mark Keighley during bronze casting demonstrations (open days)	Sun and cloud
HPC235	Volunteers working at wet-sieving station	Sun and cloud
HPC236	As image HPC235 above	Sun and cloud
HPC237	As image HPC235 above	Sun and cloud
HPC238	As image HPC235 above	Sun and cloud
HPC239	Trench 19 from W showing volunteers excavating upper burnt mound deposits	Sun and cloud
HPC240	Trench 19 from N showing volunteers excavating upper burnt mound deposits	Sun and cloud
HPC241	Trench 19 from NW showing volunteer excavating upper burnt mound deposits	Sun and cloud
HPC242	Trench 19 from SE showing volunteer excavating upper burnt mound deposits	Sun and cloud
HPC243	Trench 19 from W showing volunteers excavating upper burnt mound deposits	Sun and cloud
HPC244	Trench 19 from N showing volunteers excavating upper burnt mound deposits	Overcast
HPC245	Trench 19 from S showing volunteers excavating upper burnt mound deposits	Overcast
HPC246	Trench 14 extension from E showing surface of C14.29 (charcoal-rich)	Overcast

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Image No:	Description:	Conditions/Comments:
HPC247	As image HPC246 above	Overcast
HPC248	As image HPC246 above	Overcast
HPC249	As image HPC246 above	Overcast
HPC250	Trench 14 from N showing surface of C14.29 (detail)	Overcast
HPC251	As image HPC250 above	Overcast
HPC252	NE sector of Trench 19 showing base of upper burnt mound deposits	Overcast
HPC253	As image HPC252 above	Overcast
HPC254	Trench 15 from NE showing NW end of wall F15.14 before removal	Overcast
HPC255	As image HPC254 above	Overcast
HPC256	Trench 15 from NW showing top of wall F15.14 before removal	Overcast
HPC257	As image HPC256 above	Overcast
HPC258	As image HPC256 above	Overcast
HPC259	As image HPC256 above	Overcast
HPC260	Trench 15 from SE showing angle of wall face F15.14 and change in direction of construction (hearth F15.20 to right)	Overcast
HPC261	As image HPC260 above	Overcast
HPC262	As image HPC260 above	Flash
HPC263	As image HPC260 above	Overcast
HPC264	As image HPC260 above	Flash
HPC265	West-facing baulk of Trench 14 showing upper (black) and lower (brown) burnt mound deposits	Overcast
HPC266	West-facing baulk of Trench 14 showing upper (black) burnt mound deposits	Overcast
HPC267	Trench 15 from NW showing wall footings of F15.14, with change in direction of build	Overcast
HPC268	As image HPC267 above	Overcast
HPC269	As image HPC267 above	Overcast
HPC270	Trench 14 extension from E showing surface of C14.30 (grey clay-like layer with iron pan deposits)	Overcast
HPC271	As image HPC270 above	Overcast
HPC272	As image HPC270 above	Overcast
HPC273	As image HPC270 above	Overcast
HPC274	NE sector of Trench 19 from NE showing surface of C19.08 – deposit underlying base of burnt mound/spreads	Sun
HPC275	NE sector of Trench 19 from NE showing surface of C19.08 – deposit underlying base of burnt mound/spreads	Sun
HPC276	NE sector of Trench 19 from SW showing surface of C19.08 – deposit underlying base of burnt mound/spreads	Sun
HPC277	As image HPC276 above	Sun
HPC278	Trench 15 from NE showing remains of wall F15.14 and hearth F15.20 after removal of kerb on SW side of feature	Overcast
HPC279	As image HPC278 above	Overcast
HPC280	As image HPC278 above	Overcast
HPC281	Trench 15 from SE showing wall F15.14, hearth F15.20 after removal of kerb on SW side, and abutting context C15.43	Overcast
HPC282	As image HPC281 above	Overcast
HPC283	As image HPC281 above	Overcast
HPC284	As image HPC281 above	Overcast
HPC285	As image HPC281 above	Overcast
HPC286	Trench 15 from NW showing wall and wall footings of F15.14, hearth F15.20 at left, and stone fill within C15.38	Overcast
HPC287	As image HPC286 above	Overcast
HPC288	As image HPC286 above	Overcast
HPC289	As image HPC286 above	Overcast
HPC290	As image HPC286 above	Overcast

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Image No:	Description:	Conditions/Comments:
HPC291	Trench 15 from NW showing wall F15.14, hearth F15.20 and C15.43	Overcast
HPC292	As image HPC291 above	Overcast
HPC293	Trench 15 from SW showing wall F15.14, hearth F15.20 after removal of kerb on SW side, and abutting context C15.43	Overcast
HPC294	As image HPC293 above	Overcast
HPC295	As image HPC293 above	Overcast
HPC296	As image HPC293 above	Overcast
HPC297	SE sector of Trench 19 from SE showing charcoal-rich fill C19.09 within feature F19.03 (and buff sediment C19.10)	Sun and cloud
HPC298	As image HPC297 above but wider and higher angle of view	Sun and cloud
HPC299	As image HPC297 above but wider and higher angle of view	Sun and cloud
HPC300	As image HPC297 above but wider and higher angle of view	Sun and cloud
HPC301	As image HPC297 above but wider and higher angle of view	Sun and cloud
HPC302	As image HPC297 above, but closer angle of view of C19.09 (F19.03)	Sun and cloud
HPC303	Trench 15 from the W showing Martin Wildgoose excavating infill deposits behind wall footings F15.14	Sun
HPC304	Trench 15 from E showing volunteer working around hearth F15.20	Overcast
HPC305	Trench 15 from NE showing excavations in progress	Sun and cloud
HPC306	NE sector of Trench 19 from SW showing deposit at base of burnt mound (C19.08) and overlying natural karstic clay C19.19	Sun and cloud
HPC307	As image HPC306 above	Sun and cloud
HPC308	NE sector of Trench 19 from NE showing deposit at base of burnt mound (C19.08) and overlying natural karstic clay C19.19	Sun and cloud
HPC309	As image HPC308 above	Sun and cloud
HPC310	Trench 19 from SE during removal of upper burnt mound deposits	Sun and cloud
HPC311	As image HPC310 above, but higher angle of view	Sun and cloud
HPC312	As HPC311 above but showing detail of context C19.09 (F19.03)	Sun and cloud
HPC313	As HPC312 above showing detail of context C19.09 (F19.03)	Sun and cloud
HPC314	As HPC312 above showing detail of context C19.09 (F19.03)	Sun and cloud
HPC315	As HPC312 above showing detail of context C19.09 (F19.03)	Sun and cloud
HPC316	As HPC312 above showing detail of context C19.09 (F19.03)	Sun and cloud
HPC317	As HPC316 above, but wider angle of view	Sun and cloud
HPC318	Feis an Eilean event with John Purser at High Pasture Cave site demonstrating music through the ages	Cloud
HPC319	As image HPC318 above	Cloud
HPC320	As image HPC318 above	Cloud
HPC321	As image HPC318 above	Cloud
HPC322	As image HPC318 above	Cloud
HPC323	As image HPC318 above	Cloud
HPC324	As image HPC318 above	Cloud
HPC325	As image HPC318 above	Cloud
HPC326	As image HPC318 above	Cloud
HPC327	As image HPC318 above	Cloud
HPC328	As image HPC318 above	Cloud
HPC329	As image HPC318 above	Cloud
HPC330	As image HPC318 above	Cloud
HPC331	Trench 15 from W showing burnt mound deposit C15.33, C15.24 and wall footings F15.21	Overcast
HPC332	As image HPC331 above	Overcast
HPC333	As image HPC331 above, but also showing context C15.45 (charcoal-rich)	Overcast
HPC334	Trench 15 from NE showing deposits behind and below revetment wall F15.02 including C15.24, C15.44, C15.45 and C15.46	Overcast
HPC335	Trench 15 from SE showing same deposits as image HPC334 above in section through trench deposits	Overcast
HPC336	As image HPC335 above	Overcast
HPC337	NW facing section of Trench 15 to SW of wall F15.14	Overcast

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Image No:	Description:	Conditions/Comments:
HPC338	George Kozikowski excavating in Trench 17 at N end of Bone Passage	Flash
HPC339	As image HPC338 above	Flash
HPC340	As image HPC338 above, but with light from bulbs in cave	Electric lights
HPC341	George Kozikowski excavating in Trench 17 at N end of Bone Passage	Flash
HPC342	Cache of pottery sherds in C17.09, Trench 17, N end of Bone Passage	Flash
HPC343	As image HPC342 above, but closer angle of view	Flash
HPC344	As image HPC343 above	Flash
HPC345	Pottery sherd in Trench 17, C17.09, N end of Bone Passage	Flash
HPC346	As image HPC345 above, but closer angle of view	Flash
HPC347	Trench 19 from SW showing excavation of upper burnt mound deposits and first view of low wall F19.04 to left of standing baulk	Overcast
HPC348	As image HPC347 above	Overcast
HPC349	As image HPC347 above	Overcast
HPC350	As image HPC347 above, but wider angle of view	Overcast
HPC351	Trench 19 from NE showing wall F19.04 with C19.11 to left (charcoal-rich) and C19.06 to right	Sun and cloud
HPC352	As image HPC351 above	Sun and cloud
HPC353	Trench 19 from SE showing C19.09 (F19.03) and wall emerging at NW edge of context – F19.08	Sun and cloud
HPC354	As image HPC353 above	Sun and cloud
HPC355	As image HPC353 above, but wider and higher angle of view showing wall F19.04 and F19.01 beyond	Overcast
HPC356	Trench 19 from SE showing C19.09 (F19.03) and wall emerging at NW edge of context – F19.08	Sun and cloud
HPC357	As image HPC356 above	Sun and cloud
HPC358	Trench 19 from SE showing NW sector of trench under excavation	Overcast
HPC359	Trench 19 (to left) showing stone-built cell feature F19.02, and Trench 20 (right) during excavation – from S	Overcast
HPC360	As image HPC359 above	Overcast
HPC361	Trench 20 from SW during excavation of topsoil and slope-wash deposits	Overcast
HPC362	Trench 19 (to left) showing stone-built cell feature F19.02, and Trench 20 (right) during excavation – from S	Overcast
HPC363	Trench 15 from NE showing robbed-out cross-wall footings F15.22 and wall F15.25 (running towards camera)	Overcast
HPC364	As image HPC363 above	Overcast
HPC365	Trench 15 from NW showing footings of wall F15.22 (running towards camera) and wall F15.25 leading towards granite slabs F15.26, with surface of C15.50 across trench	Overcast
HPC366	As image HPC365 above	Overcast
HPC367	As image HPC365 above	Overcast
HPC368	Lunch break at site	Sun
HPC369	As image HPC368 above	Sun
HPC370	As image HPC368 above	Sun
HPC371	Trench 19 from NE showing wall F19.04 exposed from surrounding burnt mound deposits	Sun
HPC372	As image HPC371 above	Sun
HPC373	Trench 19 from SE showing upper wall F19.01, spread wall F19.04 and emerging wall F19.08 (nearest to camera)	Sun and cloud
HPC374	As image HPC373 above	Sun and cloud
HPC375	As image HPC373 above, but wider angle of view	Sun and cloud
HPC376	Trench 20 from SW showing surface of upper burnt mound deposit C20.02 with dolerite dyke bedrock C20.05 showing through in parts	Sun and cloud
HPC377	As image HPC376 above	Sun and cloud
HPC378	Cellular feature F19.02 (Trench 19) and Trench 20 from S	Sun
HPC379	As image HPC378 above	Sun
HPC380	Trench 20 from SE showing surface of burnt mound deposits C20.02 and F19.02 beyond in Trench 19	Sun

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Image No:	Description:	Conditions/Comments:
HPC381	As image HPC380 above	Sun
HPC382	As image HPC380 above, but wider and higher angle of view	Sun
HPC383	Trench 19 from S showing post-hole F19.05 after section excavation of secondary post-pipe	Overcast
HPC384	As image HPC383 above	Overcast
HPC385	As image HPC383 above	Overcast
HPC386	As image HPC383 above	Overcast
HPC387	As image HPC383 above, but higher angle of view	Overcast
HPC388	Trench 19 from S showing post-hole F19.05 after section excavation of secondary post-pipe	Overcast
HPC389	As image HPC388 above, but closer view of feature	Overcast
HPC390	SE sector of Trench 19 after section excavation of C19.09 (F19.03) and including wall F19.08 – with post-hole F19.05 at bottom of image. Surface revealed by section is C19.10	Overcast
HPC391	As image HPC390 above	Overcast
HPC392	Trench 15 from NE showing section through C19.09 (F19.03) and wall F19.08, with post-pad or pit feature F19.10 within C19.10 below	Sun and cloud
HPC393	As image HPC392 above	Sun and cloud
HPC394	As image HPC392 above, but showing SE end of section	Sun and cloud
HPC395	Trench 19 from NW showing excavations in progress	Sun
HPC396	Trench 19 from N showing excavations in progress	Sun
HPC397	Volunteer in Trench 19 exposing wall feature F19.04, from W	Sun
HPC398	Trench 19 from N showing excavations in progress	Sun
HPC399	Laser levels being taken in Trench 20, from SW	Sun
HPC400	As image HPC399 above	Sun
HPC401	Trench 15 from NW showing wall F15.22 and feature F15.28	Overcast
HPC402	As HPC401 above	Overcast
HPC403	Trench 15 from SW showing wall F15.22 and feature F15.28	Overcast
HPC404	Trench 15 from NW showing wall footings F15.22, peat ash stain F15.28 and granite slabs F15.26 (possible remains of steps and paving)	Overcast
HPC405	As image HPC404 above	Overcast
HPC406	As HPC404 above	Overcast
HPC407	Trench 15 from SW showing volunteer excavating hearth F15.20	Overcast
HPC408	Volunteer working at wet-sieving station on site	Overcast
HPC409	As image HPC408 above	Overcast
HPC410	As image HPC408 above	Overcast
HPC411	Volunteers excavating in Trench 17 at N end of Bone Passage	Flash
HPC412	Trench 17, Bone Passage, showing volunteers excavating pottery sherds from context C17.10	Flash
HPC413	As image HPC412 above	Flash
HPC414	Pottery sherds in-situ in C17.10, Trench 10, Bone Passage	Flash
HPC415	As image HPC414 above	Flash
HPC416	NW facing section through F15.28, Trench 15, and showing contexts C15.56 and C15.59	Overcast
HPC417	As image HPC416 above, but wider angle of view	Overcast
HPC418	As image HPC417 above	Overcast
HPC419	NW facing section through F15.28, Trench 15, and showing contexts C15.56 and C15.59	Overcast
HPC420	As HPC419 above	Overcast
HPC421	Cannel-coal bangle fragment F15.140 from C15.48, Trench 15	Flash
HPC422	As image HPC421 above	Flash
HPC423	As image HPC421 above	Flash
HPC424	Decorated pottery sherd from Trench 17, C17.10, Bone Passage	Flash
HPC425	As image HPC424 above	Flash
HPC426	Decorated pottery sherd from Trench 17, C17.10, Bone Passage	Flash
HPC427	Possible AOC Beaker body sherd from Trench 19, C19.10	Flash
HPC428	Stone crucible fragment from C19.09, F19.03, Trench 19	Flash

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Image No:	Description:	Conditions/Comments:
HPC429	Antler tine handle F15.189, from C15.65, Trench 15	Flash
HPC430	Bone pin/needle fragments from Trench 15	Flash
HPC431	Stone spindle whorl F15.138 from C15.43, Trench 15	Flash
HPC432	Steatite spindle whorls from Trench 15	Flash
HPC433	Steatite spindle whorl from Trench 19	Flash
HPC434	Flint flake from Trench 15	Flash
HPC435	Pottery sherd (rim) from C17.09, Trench 17, Bone Passage	Flash
HPC436	Pebble chopper-tool from Trench 15	Flash
HPC437	Pebble hammer from Trench 15	Flash
HPC438	Pebble hammer from Trench 15	Flash
HPC439	Pebble grinder tool (burnt) from Trench 19	Flash
HPC440	SE baulk of Trench 15 looking down on granite slabs F15.26	Overcast
HPC441	As image HPC440 above	Overcast
HPC442	As image HPC440 above	Overcast
HPC443	As image HPC440 above, but closer angle of view	Overcast
HPC444	Trench 19 from SW showing feature F19.06 (dark stain) within C19.10	Sun
HPC445	As image HPC444 above	Sun
HPC446	Trench 19 from SE showing low wall F19.08 and dark stain of feature F19.06	Sun
HPC447	Trench 19 from NE showing feature F19.06 (dark stain) within C19.10	Sun
HPC448	As image HPC447 above	Sun
HPC449	Trench 15 showing red deer lower mandible in C15.42	Overcast
HPC450	As image HPC449 above	Overcast
HPC451	Trench 19 from SE showing volunteers excavating lower burnt mound	Sun and cloud
HPC452	As image HPC451 above but wider and higher angle of view	Sun and cloud
HPC453	As image HPC452 above showing wall features F19.04 and F19.08	Sun and cloud
HPC454	Trench 20 from SW (above) showing volunteers excavating C20.03	Sun
HPC455	As image HPC454 above, but also showing adjacent feature F19.02 (v-shaped cell) in Trench 19	Sun
HPC456	Trench 19 from SW showing F19.02 after removal of internal deposits	Sun
HPC457	Trench 19 from SE showing F19.02 after removal of internal deposits	Sun
HPC458	As image HPC457 above, but wider angle of view	Sun
HPC459	Trench 19 from SE showing wall F19.04 after removal of C19.06 and C19.11. Wall F19.01 beyond above burnt mound deposits	Sun
HPC460	Trench 19 from SE showing wall F19.08 in foreground and wall F19.04 beyond (wall F19.01 at higher level beyond)	Sun
HPC461	As image HPC460 above	Overcast
HPC462	As image HPC460 above, but higher angle of view	Sun and cloud
HPC463	Trench 19 from SW showing feature F19.09 (stone setting) after removal of fire-cracked saddle quern (placed upside down)	Sun and cloud
HPC464	As image HPC463 above	Sun and cloud
HPC465	Trench 15 from NE showing hearth F15.27 and paving/walkway F15.26	Overcast
HPC466	As image HPC465 above, but wider angle of view from E	Overcast
HPC467	Trench 15 from NE showing hearth F15.27 and paving/walkway F15.26	Overcast
HPC468	Trench 15 from SE showing paving/walkway F15.26 leading to granite slab-built hearth F15.27	Overcast
HPC469	As image HPC468 above	Overcast
HPC470	As image HPC468 above	Overcast
HPC471	Trench 15 from NNW showing disturbed paving/walkway F15.26	Overcast
HPC472	As image HPC471 above	Overcast
HPC473	Trench 15 from NNW showing disturbed paving/walkway F15.26 and part of hearth F15.27	Overcast
HPC474	Trench 15 from SW showing close view of hearth F15.27	Overcast
HPC475	Trench 15 from SW showing hearth F15.27, part of paving F15.26 and abutting context C15.60	Overcast
HPC476	As image HPC475 above	Overcast
HPC477	Trench 15 from SW showing SE end of paving/walkway F15.26	Overcast

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Image No:	Description:	Conditions/Comments:
HPC478	Trench 15 from WSW showing hearth F15.27, paving/walkway F15.26 and abutting context C15.60	Overcast
HPC479	Trench 15 from SE showing hearth F15.27 and relationship of wall F15.14	Overcast
HPC480	As image HPC479 above	Overcast
HPC481	As image HPC479 above	Overcast
HPC482	As image HPC479 above, but narrower angle of view	Overcast
HPC483	As image HPC482 above	Overcast
HPC484	Trench 19 from SE (above) showing features F19.09 (stone setting), F19.08 (wall), F19.10 (pit or post-pad) and partially excavated post-hole F19.05	Overcast
HPC485	As image HPC484 above, but wider angle of view showing wall F19.04	Overcast
HPC486	Trenches 20 and 19 from SE showing exposed volcanic dyke C20.05 in Trench 20 and v-shaped stone-built cell F19.02 in Trench 19	Overcast
HPC487	As image HPC486 above	Overcast
HPC488	As image HPC486 above, but from higher elevation	Overcast
HPC489	Trench 20 and 19 from ESE showing stone-built v-shaped cell F19.02 in Trench 19	Overcast
HPC490	Trench 19 from SE during removal of context C19.10 showing wall F19.04, stone setting F19.09, wall F19.08 and pit/post-pad F19.10	Overcast
HPC491	As image HPC490 above, but also showing post-hole F19.05	Overcast
HPC492	As image HPC490 above, but wider angle of view	Overcast
HPC493	As image HPC492 above	Overcast
HPC494	Trench 19 from SE during removal of context C19.10 showing wall F19.04, stone setting F19.09, wall F19.08 and pit/post-pad F19.10	Overcast
HPC495	As image HPC494 above, but wider angle of view	Overcast
HPC496	Trench 19 from SE during removal of context C19.10 showing wall F19.04, stone setting F19.09, wall F19.08 and pit/post-pad F19.10 – with Martin Wildgoose in shot	Overcast
HPC497	As image HPC496 above, but wider angle of view	Overcast
HPC498	Trench 19 from SE (above) showing features F19.04 (wall), F19.09 (stone setting), F19.08 (wall), F19.10 (pit or post-pad) and partially excavated post-hole F19.05	Overcast
HPC499	As image HPC498 above	Overcast
HPC500	As image HPC498 above, but wider angle of view	Overcast
HPC501	Trench 19 from NE showing wall F19.04 and surface of C19.13	Sun and cloud
HPC502	As image HPC501 above, but wider angle of view	Sun and cloud
HPC503	Trench 14 from W showing excavation of lower burnt mound deposits and silts and top of wall feature F14.17	Sun and cloud
HPC504	Trench 14 from E showing excavation of lower burnt mound deposits and silts and top of wall feature F14.17	Sun and cloud
HPC505	As image HPC504 above	Sun and cloud
HPC506	As image HPC504 above, but closer view of excavated surface	Shadow
HPC507	As image HPC506 above	Shadow
HPC508	Trench 15 from NE showing limestone cobbled surface F15.34, small slab hearth F15.33 and fill of walkway F15.37	Overcast
HPC509	As image HPC508 above	Overcast
HPC510	Trench 15 from ESE showing slab-built hearth F15.30 over fill of walkway F15.37, limestone cobbled surface F15.34 and small slab-built hearth F15.33	Overcast
HPC511	Trench 20 from NW showing top of feature F20.01 and fill C20.04, with cell F19.02 in foreground (Trench 19)	Overcast
HPC512	As image HPC511 above	Overcast
HPC513	Trench 20 from NW showing cut in natural volcanic dyke F20.01 and burnt mound fill C20.04	Overcast
HPC514	As image HPC513 above	Overcast
HPC515	Trench 20 from SW showing NE baulk of trench and fill C20.04 of F20.01	Overcast
HPC516	Trench 20 from WSW (above) showing F20.01 and fill C20.04	Overcast
HPC517	Trench 20 from SW (above) showing F20.01 and fill C20.04	Overcast

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Image No:	Description:	Conditions/Comments:
HPC518	As image HPC516 above	Overcast
HPC519	Trench 20 from NW showing cut C20.01 in natural volcanic dyke C20.05 and fill of feature C20.04 (burnt mound deposits)	Overcast
HPC520	As image HPC519 above	Overcast
HPC521	As image HPC519 above	Overcast
HPC522	Trench 15 from NE showing Martin Wildgoose removing boulder and sediment fill from walkway feature F15.37	Overcast
HPC523	As image HPC522 above	Overcast
HPC524	Trench 20 from NW showing partially excavated feature F20.01	Overcast
HPC525	As image HPC524 above	Overcast
HPC526	As image HPC524 above, but closer view	Overcast
HPC527	Trench 15 from SW showing hearth setting F15.35, with hearth F15.36 below	Overcast
HPC528	As image HPC527 above, but wider angle of view showing upright slabs to SE side of hearth	Overcast
HPC529	Trench 15 from SE showing volunteers excavating below hearth F15.35	Overcast
HPC530	Burnt saddle quern stone find F19.079 from feature F19.09, Trench 19	Overcast
HPC531	As image HPC530 above	Overcast
HPC532	Granite saddle quern find F15.176 from C15.59, Trench 15	Overcast
HPC533	As image HPC532 above	Overcast
HPC534	Antler tine fragment find F15.245 from feature F15.27, Trench 15	Flash
HPC535	Bone point find F15.180 from C15.61, Trench 15	Flash
HPC536	Steatite spindle whorl F15.183 from C15.65, Trench 15	Flash
HPC537	Bronze ring find F20.04 from feature F20.01 (C20.04), Trench 20	Flash
HPC538	As image HPC537 above	Flash
HPC539	Decorated pottery sherd from C17.10, Trench 17	Flash
HPC540	Decorated pottery sherd from C17.10, Trench 17	Flash
HPC541	Decorated pottery sherd from C17.10, Trench 17	Flash
HPC542	Decorated pottery sherd from C17.10, Trench 17	Flash
HPC543	Bone point find F15.179 from C15.61, Trench 15	Flash
HPC544	As image HPC543 above	Flash
HPC545	Trench 14 from W during flooding event in September 2008	Cloud and rain
HPC546	As image HPC545 above	Cloud and rain
HPC547	Wet sieving station during flooding event in September 2008	Cloud and rain
HPC548	As image HPC547 above	Cloud and rain
HPC549	Post-hole F19.05 (Trench 19) from SE during section excavation	Sun
HPC550	As image HPC549 above	Sun
HPC551	As image HPC549 above, but wider angle of view	Sun
HPC552	Trench 15, looking SSE along the partially excavated walkway F15.37, with the limestone cobbled surface F15.34 to the right	Overcast
HPC553	As image HPC552 above	Overcast
HPC554	As image HPC552 above, but slightly wider view	Overcast
HPC555	Trench 15 from the NE showing partially excavated walkway F15.37, surface F15.34 and small slab hearth F15.33, and part of granite slab-built hearth F15.36 (at right in image)	Overcast
HPC556	As image HPC555 above	Overcast
HPC557	As image HPC555 above	Overcast
HPC558	Trench 15 from SSE showing partially excavated walkway F15.37	Overcast
HPC559	As HPC558 above, but slightly wider angle of view	Overcast
HPC560	As image HPC559 above	Overcast
HPC561	As image HPC559 above	Overcast
HPC562	Trench 15 from NNW showing partially excavated walkway F15.37	Overcast
HPC563	As image HPC562 above, but slightly wider angle of view showing limestone cobbled surface F15.34 and small slab hearth F15.33	Overcast
HPC564	Trench 15 from the NNW (above) showing partially excavated walkway F15.37, surface F15.34 and small slab hearth F15.33, and part of granite slab-built hearth F15.36 (nearest to camera)	Overcast

DIGITAL IMAGES REGISTER 2008

Image No:	Description:	Conditions/Comments:
HPC565	As image HPC564 above	Overcast
HPC566	As image HPC564 above, but wider angle of view	Overcast
HPC567	Trench 15 from NE showing detail of west revetment wall of walkway F15.37, cobbled limestone surface F15.34 and small slab hearth F15.33	Overcast
HPC568	As image HPC567 above	Overcast
HPC569	As image HPC567 above, but narrower angle of view	Overcast
HPC570	Trench 15 from NE showing detail of west revetment wall of walkway F15.37, cobbled limestone surface F15.34 and small slab hearth F15.33	Overcast
HPC571	As image HPC570 above	Overcast
HPC572	Post-hole F19.05, Trench 19 from SE showing feature after excavation of fills but leaving in place packing stones	Overcast
HPC573	As image HPC572 above	Overcast
HPC574	As image HPC572 above	Overcast
HPC575	Trench 14 from S showing volunteer excavating in trench extension	Sun and cloud
HPC576	Trench 14 from E showing George Kozikowski excavating	Sun and shadow
HPC577	Trench 20 from W showing volunteer excavating feature F20.01	Sun and cloud
HPC578	Trench 19 from NW showing wall F19.04 and volunteer excavating surface of C19.13	Sun and cloud
HPC579	As image HPC578 above, but with wall F19.08 beyond excavator	Sun and cloud
HPC580	Trench 15 from NE showing volunteer removing remaining fill from walkway feature F15.37 (with slab hearth F15.36 to right in image)	Sun and shadow
HPC581	As image HPC580 above, but taken from N (above)	Sun and shadow
HPC582	Trench 15 from SE showing walkway F15.37 after removal of fill with hearth F15.36 at far end of feature	Sun and shadow
HPC583	As image HPC582 above	Sun and shadow
HPC584	As image HPC582 above, but wider angle of view	Sun and shadow
HPC585	Trench 15 from NW showing walkway F15.37 after removal of fill with hearth F15.36 nearest to camera	Sun and shadow
HPC586	As image HPC585 above, but wider angle of view showing compacted limestone surface F15.34 and small slab-built hearth F15.33 (to right)	Sun and shadow
HPC587	Trench 15 from NW showing walkway F15.37 after removal of fill with hearth F15.36 nearest to camera	Sun and shadow
HPC588	As image HPC587 above	Sun and shadow
HPC589	As image HPC585 above, but wider angle of view showing compacted limestone surface F15.34 and small slab-built hearth F15.33 (to right)	Sun and shadow
HPC590	Trench 15 from NW showing walkway F15.37 after removal of fill with hearth F15.36 nearest to camera	Sun and shadow
HPC591	As image HPC590 above	Sun and shadow
HPC592	As image HPC585 above, but wider angle of view showing compacted limestone surface F15.34 and small slab-built hearth F15.33 (to right)	Sun and shadow
HPC593	Trench 15 from NE (above) showing walkway F15.37, large slab hearth F15.36, compacted limestone surface F15.34 and smaller slab-built hearth F15.33	Sun and shadow
HPC594	As image HPC593 above	Sun and shadow
HPC595	As image HPC593 above	Sun and shadow
HPC596	Trench 15 from N showing close view of walkway F15.37, with slab hearth F15.36 in foreground	Sun and shadow
HPC597	As image HPC595 above, but narrower angle of view	Sun and shadow
HPC598	Trench 15 from N showing close view of walkway F15.37 with slab hearth F15.36 in foreground; compacted limestone surface F15.34 and smaller slab-built hearth F15.33 to right in image	Sun and shadow
HPC599	Trench 19 from SE showing walls F19.04 and F19.08; surface of C19.13 and de-turf of trench extension	Sun
HPC600	Trench 20 from SW (above) showing volunteer excavating F20.01	Sun and cloud
HPC601	Trench 19 from SE showing wall F19.08, post-pad F19.10, post-hole F19.05 and surface of C19.13	Sun and cloud
HPC602	As image HPC601 above, but wider angle of view also showing wall F19.04	Sun and cloud

DIGITAL IMAGES REGISTER 2008

Image No:	Description:	Conditions/Comments:
HPC603	As image HPC602 above	Sun and cloud
HPC604	Trench 14 from E showing wall F14.17 and context C14.27	Sun and cloud
HPC605	As image HPC604 above	Sun and cloud
HPC606	As image HPC604 above, but slightly closer view	Sun and cloud
HPC607	Trench 14 from W showing wall F14.17 and context C14.27	Sun and cloud
HPC608	Trench 14 from N showing part of north baulk of trench, wall feature F14.17 and context C14.27	Sun and cloud
HPC609	Trench 14 from E (above) showing compacted fire-cracked stone deposits at west end of trench abutting wall F14.17	Overcast
HPC610	Trench 14 from E showing detail of wall F14.17	Overcast
HPC611	Trench 15 from NE showing slot trench through west revetment wall of F15.37 and surface of F15.34 (limestone block fill)	Overcast
HPC612	As image HPC611 above	Overcast
HPC613	As image HPC611 above	Overcast
HPC614	As image HPC611 above	Overcast
HPC615	Trench 15 from NE showing slot trench through west revetment wall of F15.37 and surface of F15.34 (limestone block fill)	Overcast
HPC616	As image HPC615 above	Overcast
HPC617	As image HPC615 above	Overcast
HPC618	Martin Wildgoose standing in walkway F15.37	Overcast
HPC619	As image HPC618 above	Overcast
HPC620	Trench 15 from NW showing completed excavation of F15.37 with hearth F15.36 nearest to camera position	Sun and shadow
HPC621	As image HPC620 above	Sun and shadow
HPC622	As image HPC620 above	Sun and shadow
HPC623	As image HPC620 above	Sun and shadow
HPC624	As image HPC620 above, but wider angle of view	Sun and shadow
HPC625	As image HPC620 above, but wider angle of view	Sun and shadow
HPC626	Trench 15 from NE showing detail of west revetment wall of walkway F15.37	Overcast
HPC627	As image HPC626 above, but wider angle of view	Overcast
HPC628	Trench 15 from SE showing detail of floor of walkway F15.37	Sun and shadow
HPC629	As image HPC628 above, but also showing location of hearth F15.36 within the confines of the walkway	Sun and shadow
HPC630	Trench 20 from NW showing feature F20.01 after excavation	Sun and shadow
HPC631	As image HPC630 above	Sun and shadow
HPC632	Trench 20 from NW showing feature F20.01 after excavation of C20.04 to reveal natural volcanic dyke bedrock C20.05	Sun and shadow
HPC633	As image HPC632 above	Sun and shadow
HPC634	As image HPC632 above	Sun and shadow
HPC635	Trench 15 from NE showing slot trench through west revetment wall of F15.37, after removal of large limestone cobbles C15.68	Sun and shadow
HPC636	As image HPC635 above	Sun and shadow
HPC637	As image HPC635 above	Sun and shadow
HPC638	As image HPC635 above, but wider angle of view showing slab hearth F15.33 and surface of F15.34	Sun and shadow
HPC639	As image HPC638 above	Sun and shadow
HPC640	Slot trench through west revetment wall of F15.37 from the SE showing wall in section and context C15.70	Sun and shadow
HPC641	As image HPC640 above, but narrow angle of view	Sun and shadow
HPC642	As image HPC640 above	Sun and shadow
HPC643	Trench 14 from N showing trench extension with charcoal and peat ash-rich silt C14.37	Overcast
HPC644	As image HPC643 above	Overcast
HPC645	As image HPC643 above	Overcast
HPC646	As image HPC643 above	Overcast

DIGITAL IMAGES REGISTER 2008

Image No:	Description:	Conditions/Comments:
HPC647	Section across N end of Trench 17, Bone Passage with limestone floor of cave at base and feature F17.001 above sediments (calcite grotto containing animal bone)	Flash
HPC648	As image HPC647 above	Flash
HPC649	As image HPC647 above, but narrower angle of view	Flash
HPC650	As image HPC649 above	Flash
HPC651	Looking N in Bone Passage into calcite grotto feature F17.001, containing animal bone deposits	Flash
HPC652	As image HPC651 above, but closer view of feature	Flash
HPC653	Trench 15 from NW showing location of slot trench through floor deposits in walkway F15.37	Sun and shadow
HPC654	As image HPC653 above	Sun and shadow
HPC655	As image HPC653 above	Sun and shadow
HPC656	As image HPC653 above, but closer view of trench with paving in-situ beyond	Overcast
HPC657	As image HPC656 above	Overcast
HPC658	As image HPC656 above	Overcast
HPC659	Trench 15 from NE showing location of slot trench through floor deposits in walkway F15.37	Sun and shadow
HPC660	As image HPC659 above	Overcast
HPC661	As image HPC659 above	Overcast
HPC662	Trench 15 from SE showing slot trench through floor deposits of walkway F15.37 with Kubiena tin in section	Overcast
HPC663	As image HPC662 above	Overcast
HPC664	As image HPC662 above	Overcast
HPC665	Looking N in Bone Passage during laser scanning survey by AOC Archaeology Group	Flash
HPC666	Total Station in operation in Bone Passage during laser scanning survey	Flash
HPC667	Graeme Cavers of AOC Archaeology Group with Total Station in Bone Passage	Flash
HPC668	Looking N in Bone Passage with calibration spheres in position during laser scanning survey	Flash
HPC669	Laser scanning within the cave, at the junction of the main stream passage and the ramp leading up into Bone Passage	Flash
HPC670	As image HPC669 above	Flash
HPC671	As image HPC669 above	Flash
HPC672	Gemma of AOC Archaeology Group laser scanning the top of the stairwell entrance to Bone Passage	Sun
HPC673	As image HPC672 above	Sun
HPC674	Trench 2 from the SE showing laser scanning operations in progress at the top of the stairwell entrance to the cave	Sun
HPC675	As image HPC674 above, but narrower angle of view	Sun
HPC676	As image HPC675 above, but looking from the S	Sun
HPC677	As image HPC676 above, but closer view of operations	Sun

Appendix 4 Field Drawing Register

HIGH PASTURE CAVE & ENVIRONS PROJECT – SKYE

HIGH PASTURE CAVE 2008

FIELD DRAWING REGISTER 2008

FIELD DRAWING REGISTER 2008 - TRENCH 14

No:	Sheet No:	Location:	Contexts:	Scale:	Section/Plan:
14.22	13	Trench 14	Plan of extension after removal of C14.31	1:20	Plan
14.23	13	Trench 14	Plan of extension after removal of C14.15	1:20	Plan
14.24	14	Trench 14	South section of Trench 14 extension - on section line M-N	1:20	Section
14.25	14	Trench 14	North section of Trench 14 extension - on section line S-T	1:20	Section

FIELD DRAWING REGISTER 2008 - TRENCH 15

No:	Sheet No:	Location:	Contexts:	Scale:	Section/Plan:
15.29	14	Trench 15	Relationship of features F15.14 and F15.18 to context C15.34 (grey clay deposit)	1:10	Section
15.30	15	Trench 15	Feature F15.14 (wall)	1:20	Plan
15.31	15	Trench 15	Feature F15.14 (wall) - Profile A	1:20	Profile
15.32	15	Trench 15	Feature F15.14 (wall) - Profile B	1:20	Profile
15.33	15	Trench 15	Feature F15.14 (wall) - Profile C	1:20	Profile
15.34	16	Trench 15	Elevation of E face of feature F15.14	1:20	Elevation
15.35	17	Trench 15	Plan of foundations of F15.14 at surface of C15.38	1:20	Plan
15.36	18	Trench 15	Plan of feature F15.19 after part removal of C15.38	1:20	Plan
15.37	18	Trench 15	Section A-B of feature F15.19	1:10	Section
15.38	19	Trench 15	Plan of features to NE of F15.14 after removal of C15.38	1:20	Plan
15.39	20	Trench 15	Plan of features to NE of F15.14 after removal of C15.43	1:20	Plan
15.40	21	Trench 15	Plan of features to NE of F15.14 after removal of C15.48	1:20	Plan
15.41	22	Trench 15	Plan of features to NE of F15.14 after removal of C15.50	1:20	Plan

FIELD DRAWING REGISTER 2008 - TRENCH 15

No:	Sheet No:	Location:	Contexts:	Scale:	Section/Plan:
15.42	22	Trench 15	Section A-B through F15.28	1:10	Section
15.43	23	Trench 15	Plan of features F15.26, F15.27 and surface of C15.61	1:20	Plan
15.44	24	Trench 15	Plan of features F15.30, F15.31, F15.32 and F15.33; and associated contexts	1:20	Plan
15.45	24	Trench 15	Section through feature F15.31	1:10	Section
15.46	25	Trench 15	Plan of feature F15.35	1:20	Plan
15.47	25	Trench 15	Section through feature F15.35	1:10	Section
15.48	24	Trench 15	Section through feature F15.30	1:10	Section
15.49	24	Trench 15	Plan of features F15.37, F15.36, F15.33, F15.31, F15.34 and F15.32; and associated contexts	1:20	Plan
15.50	25	Trench 15	Plan showing relationships of F15.36 to F15.37 and associated contexts	1:20	Plan
15.51	26	Trench 15	Section through feature F15.37 and associated contexts	1:10	Section
15.52	13	Trench 15	Section showing location of Kubiena tins through deposits at base of F15.37	1:10	Section

FIELD DRAWING REGISTER 2008 - TRENCH 16

No:	Sheet No:	Location:	Contexts:	Scale:	Section/Plan:
16.01	01	Trench 16	Plan of surface after removal of C16.03	1:20	Plan
16.02	02	Trench 16	Section SE face of trench	1:20	Section

FIELD DRAWING REGISTER 2008 - TRENCH 17

No:	Sheet No:	Location:	Contexts:	Scale:	Section/Plan:
17.04	04	Trench 17	Plan of surface C17.07	1:20	Plan
17.05	05	Trench 17	Section through N end of Trench 17	1:10	Section

FIELD DRAWING REGISTER 2008 - TRENCH 17

No:	Sheet No:	Location:	Contexts:	Scale:	Section/Plan:
17.06	06	Trench 17	Mid-line section 0m to 2m on centre-line through passage	1:10	Section
17.07	07	Trench 17	West-facing section at junction of Ramp and Bone Passage	1:10	Section
17.08	08	Trench 17	South-facing section at north end of Bone Passage - also taking in west terminal of Ramp	1:10	Section

FIELD DRAWING REGISTER 2008 - TRENCH 19

No:	Sheet No:	Location:	Contexts:	Scale:	Section/Plan:
19.01	01	Trench 19	Plan of main surface after removal of C19.01	1:20	Plan
19.02	02	Trench 19	Plan of main surface after removal of C19.02	1:20	Plan
19.03	03	Trench 19	Plan of main surface after removal of C19.05	1:20	Plan
19.04	04	Trench 19	NE-facing section A-B across F19.03	1:20	Section
19.05	05	Trench 19	Plan of surface of C19.10 (N Corner of Trench)	1:20	Plan
19.06	05	Trench 19	NE-facing section of feature F19.09	1:10	Section
19.07	05	Trench 19	SE-facing section of post-hole F19.05	1:10	Section
19.08	05	Trench 19	Plan of post-hole F19.05 (post-ex. And partial excavation)	1:10	Plan
19.09	06	Trench 19	NE-facing section of Trench 19 (burnt mound and related features in section)	1:10	Section

FIELD DRAWING REGISTER 2008 - TRENCH 20

No:	Sheet No:	Location:	Contexts:	Scale:	Section/Plan:
20.01	01	Trench 20	Plan of surface after removal of C20.01 (surface of C20.02)	1:20	Plan
20.02	02	Trench 20	Plan of surface of burnt mound layer C20.04 after removal of C20.02	1:20	Plan
20.03	03	Trench 20	North-facing section through features F20.01 and F19.02 (Trench 19)	1:20	Section

Appendix 5 Finds Register by Trench

HIGH PASTURE CAVE & ENVIRONS PROJECT – SKYE

HIGH PASTURE CAVE 2008

FINDS REGISTER - SMALL FINDS - Trench 14

No:	Date:	Location:	Context:	Description:	Container:
F14.16	23.05.08	F14.16	C14.31	Iron Nails	1 bag
F14.17	29.08.08	Trench 14	C14.01	Flint Flake	1 bag
F14.29	27.05.08	BF 666 731	C14.13	Pebble Grinder Fragment	1 bag
F14.30	29.05.08	BF 820 437	C14.31	Iron Slag	1 bag
F14.31	29.05.08	BF 752 459	C14.31	Pottery Sherd x 1	1 bag
F14.32	03.06.08	BF 610 508	C14.31	Pebble Hammer Fragment	1 bag
F14.33	15.10.08	Trench 14	C14.31	Flint Flake	1 bag

FINDS REGISTER - BURNT BONE - Trench 14

No:	Date:	Location:	Context:	Description:	Container:
F14.33	15.10.08	Trench 14	C14.13	Burnt Bone	1 bag

FINDS REGISTER - CHARCOAL - Trench 14

No:	Date:	Location:	Context:	Description:	Container:
S14.15	15.10.08	Trench 14	C14.30	Charcoal and burnt bone	1 bag
S14.16	15.10.08	Trench 14	C14.29	Charcoal sample	1 bag
S14.17	15.10.08	Trench 14	C14.15	Charcoal sample	1 bag
S14.18	15.10.08	Trench 14	C14.15	Charcoal sample	1 bag
S14.19	15.10.08	Trench 14	C14.37	Charcoal sample	1 bag

FINDS REGISTER - SMALL FINDS - Trench 15

No:	Date:	Location:	Context:	Description:	Container:
F15.118 (08)	11.05.08	CF 365 940	C15.34	Pottery Sherd x 1	1 bag
F15.119 (08)	29.05.08	CG 344 228	C15.34	Antler Fragment	1 bag
F15.120 (08)	10.06.08	NW Baulk	C15.32	Flint Flake	1 bag
F15.121 (08)	10.06.08	Hand Collected	C15.38	Vitrious Material	1 bag
F15.122 (08)	13.06.08	CG 381 041	C15.38	Pebble Hammer (broken)	1 bag
F15.123 (08)	13.06.08	CG 276 150	C15.38	Steatite Spindle Whorl	1 bag
F15.124 (08)	18.06.08	CG 352 350	C15.38	Pebble Hammer	1 bag
F15.125 (08)	18.06.08	CG 350 389	C15.38	Pebble Grinder/Rubber	1 bag
F15.126 (08)	18.06.08	CG 352 283	C15.38	Steatite Spindle Whorl x 2	1 bag
F15.127 (08)	03.07.08	CG 300 231	C15.38	Worked Stone flake	1 bag
F15.128 (08)	03.07.08	CG 318 235	C15.38	Pebble Hammer	1 bag
F15.129 (08)	08.07.08	CG 123 348	C15.39	Flint Scraper	1 bag
F15.130 (08)	08.07.08	CG 089 297	C15.39	Haematite Pebble (with wear)	1 bag
F15.131 (08)	09.07.08	CG 076 143	C15.41	Pottery Sherd x 2	1 bag
F15.132 (08)	10.07.08	CF 389 972	C15.42	Worked Antler Tine	1 bag
F15.134	11.07.08	CG 335 398	C15.38	Pebble Tools x 3	1 bag
F15.135	11.07.08	CG 245 385	C15.38	Worked Pumice	1 bag
F15.136	16.07.08	CG 118 358	C15.43	Iron Pin Fragment	1 bag
F15.137	16.07.08	CG 326 306	C15.43	Stone Cleaver Tool	1 bag
F15.138	21.07.08	CG 226 092	C15.43	Stone Spindle Whorl	1 bag
F15.139	24.07.08	CG 336 346	C15.48	Whetstone Fragment	1 bag
F15.140	24.07.08	CG 310 321	C15.48	Shale Bracelet Fragment	1 bag
F15.141	24.07.08	CG 121 283	C15.48	Stone Crucible Fragment	1 bag
F15.142	24.07.08	CG 333 342	C15.50	Polished Bone Pin (broken)	1 bag
F15.143	05.08.08	CG 373 339	C15.52	Polished Bone Pin	1 bag
F15.144	07.08.08	CG 183 034	C15.54	Mudstone Flake (lithic)	1 bag
F15.145	07.08.08	CG 166 365	C15.42	Iron Pin/Nail Fragment x 2	1 bag
F15.153	09.08.08	Hand Collected	C15.48	Antler Tine Fragment	1 bag
F15.176	13.08.08	CF 094 993	C15.59	Saddle Quern (granite)	-
F15.178	14.08.08	CF 174 994	C15.18	Saddle Quern (fragment)	-
F15.179	18.08.08	CG 220 331	C15.61	Bone Point	1 bag
F15.180	18.08.08	CG 229 326	C15.61	Bone Point (broken)	1 bag
F15.181	20.08.08	CF 321 187	C15.62	Pebble Grinder/Rubber	1 bag
F15.182	20.08.08	CF 323 190	C15.62	Bone Point	1 bag
F15.183	26.08.08	CG 340 300	C15.65	Steatite Spindle Whorl	1 bag
F15.184	26.08.08	CG 229 243	C15.61	Saddle Quern (fragment)	-
F15.185	26.08.08	Out of Context	-	Pottery Sherd x 1	1 bag
F15.186	26.08.08	CG 389 320	C15.65	Worked Haematite	1 bag
F15.187	27.08.08	CG 391 386	C15.65	Bone Point/Needle	1 bag
F15.188	29.08.08	CG 372 312	C15.65	Antler Tine	1 bag
F15.189	01.09.08	Wet Sieve Find	C15.65	Antler Tine Handle (broken)	1 bag
F15.190	01.09.08	CG 356 268	C15.64	Bone Point (unfinished)	1 bag
F15.191	02.09.08	Out of Context	-	Pebble Grinder/Rubber	1 bag
F15.192	08.09.08	CG 336 050	C15.64	Bone Spindle Whorl	1 bag
F15.241	15.10.08	W.S.R.	C15.38	Iron Slag/Concretion	1 bag
F15.245	15.10.08	F15.27 (hearth)	C15.60	Antler Tine Fragment	1 bag
F15.246	15.10.08	Hand Collected	C15.64	Antler Fragments	1 bag
F15.247	15.10.08	Hand Collected	C15.65	Antler Tine Fragment	1 bag
F15.248	15.10.08	Hand Collected	C15.50	Antler Fragment (burnt)	1 bag
F15.249	15.10.08	Hand Collected	C15.61	Burnt Residue	1 bag

FINDS REGISTER - ANIMAL BONE - Trench 15

No:	Date:	Location:	Context:	Description:	Container:
F15.133	11.07.08	Hand Collected	C15.39	Animal Bone + Teeth	1 bag
F15.146	09.08.08	Hand Collected	C15.48	Animal Bone + Teeth	1 bag
F15.147	09.08.08	Hand Collected	C15.42	Animal Bone + Teeth	1 bag
F15.148	09.08.08	Hand Collected	C15.42	Animal Bone + Teeth	1 bag
F15.149	09.08.08	Hand Collected	C15.43	Animal Bone + Teeth	1 bag
F15.150	09.08.08	Hand Collected	C15.38	Animal Bone	1 bag
F15.151	09.08.08	Hand Collected	C15.38	Animal Bone	1 bag
F15.152	09.08.08	Hand Collected	C15.48	Animal Bone	1 bag
F15.154	09.08.08	Hand Collected	C15.38	Animal Bone + Teeth	1 bag
F15.155	09.08.08	Hand Collected	C15.48	Animal Bone + Teeth	1 bag
F15.156	09.08.08	Hand Collected	C15.48	Animal Bone	1 bag
F15.157	09.08.08	Hand Collected	C15.48	Animal Bone + Teeth	1 bag
F15.158	09.08.08	Hand Collected	C15.43	Animal Bone	1 bag
F15.159	09.08.08	Hand Collected	C15.38	Animal Bone + Teeth	1 bag
F15.160	09.08.08	Hand Collected	C15.38	Animal Bone + Teeth	1 bag
F15.161	09.08.08	Hand Collected	C15.38	Animal Bone + Teeth	1 bag
F15.162	09.08.08	Hand Collected	C15.38	Animal Bone + Teeth	1 bag
F15.163	09.08.08	Hand Collected	C15.38	Animal Bone	1 bag
F15.164	09.08.08	Hand Collected	C15.38	Animal Bone	1 bag
F15.165	09.08.08	Hand Collected	C15.38	Animal Bone	1 bag
F15.166	09.08.08	Hand Collected	C15.49	Animal Bone	1 bag
F15.193	15.10.08	F15.27 (hearth)	C15.60	Animal Bone + Teeth	1 bag
F15.194	15.10.08	Hand Collected	C15.62	Animal Bone + Teeth	1 bag
F15.195	15.10.08	Hand Collected	C15.50	Animal Bone + Teeth	1 bag
F15.196	15.10.08	Hand Collected	C15.65	Animal Bone + Teeth	1 bag
F15.197	15.10.08	Hand Collected	C15.50	Animal Bone + Teeth	1 bag
F15.198	15.10.08	Hand Collected	C15.61	Animal Bone + Teeth	1 bag
F15.199	15.10.08	Hand Collected	C15.65	Animal Bone + Teeth	1 bag
F15.200	15.10.08	Hand Collected	C15.65	Animal Bone + Teeth	1 bag
F15.201	15.10.08	Hand Collected	C15.63	Animal Bone + Teeth	1 bag
F15.206	15.10.08	Hand Collected	C15.61	Animal Bone + Teeth	1 bag
F15.207	15.10.08	Under F15.36	C15.64	Animal Bone + Teeth	1 bag
F15.208	15.10.08	Hand Collected	C15.64	Animal Bone + Teeth	1 bag
F15.209	15.10.08	Hand Collected	C15.64	Animal Bone + Teeth	1 bag
F15.210	15.10.08	Hand Collected	C15.64	Animal Bone + Teeth	1 bag
F15.211	15.10.08	Hand Collected	C15.64	Animal Bone + Teeth	1 bag
F15.212	15.10.08	Hand Collected	C15.64	Animal Bone + Teeth	1 bag
F15.213	15.10.08	Hand Collected	C15.64	Animal Bone + Teeth	1 bag
F15.214	15.10.08	Hand Collected	C15.64	Animal Bone + Teeth	1 bag
F15.215	15.10.08	Hand Collected	C15.59	Animal Bone + Teeth	1 bag
F15.216	15.10.08	Hand Collected	C15.64	Animal Bone + Teeth	1 bag
F15.219	15.10.08	Hand Collected	C15.57	Animal Bone + Teeth	1 bag
F15.222	15.10.08	Hand Collected	C15.52	Animal Bone + Teeth	1 bag
F15.230	15.10.08	Hand Collected	C15.50	Animal Bone + Teeth	1 bag
F15.231	15.10.08	Hand Collected	C15.42	Animal Bone + Teeth	1 bag
F15.232	15.10.08	Hand Collected	C15.56	Animal Bone + Teeth	1 bag
F15.233	15.10.08	Hand Collected	C15.71	Animal Bone + Teeth	1 bag
F15.234	15.10.08	Hand Collected	C15.64	Animal Bone + Teeth	1 bag

FINDS REGISTER - FISH BONE & SHELLFISH - Trench 15

No:	Date:	Location:	Context:	Description:	Container:
F15.167	09.08.08	CF 330 956	C15.38	Shellfish	1 bag
F15.168	09.08.08	Hand Collected	C15.42	Shellfish	1 bag
F15.218	15.10.08	Hand Collected	C15.62	Shellfish	1 bag
F15.220	15.10.08	Hand Collected	C15.42	Shellfish	1 bag
F15.221	15.10.08	Hand Collected	C15.56	Shellfish	1 bag
F15.233	15.10.08	Under F15.36	C15.64	Shellfish	1 bag
F15.234	15.10.08	Hand Collected	C15.65	Shellfish	1 bag
F15.235	15.10.08	Hand Collected	C15.64	Shellfish	1 bag
F15.242	15.10.08	Hand Collected	C15.65	Shellfish	1 bag
F15.243	15.10.08	Hand Collected	C15.61	Shellfish	1 bag

FINDS REGISTER - BURNT PLANT MATERIALS - Trench 15

No:	Date:	Location:	Context:	Description:	Container:
F15.240	15.10.08	W.S.R.	C15.38	Burnt Hazelnut Shell	1 bag

FINDS REGISTER - CHARCOAL - Trench 15

No:	Date:	Location:	Context:	Description:	Container:
S15.47	20.05.08	Trench 15	C15.34	Charcoal sample from clay	1 bag
S15.51	13.06.08	Trench 15	C15.38	Charcoal lump - C14 + ID	1 bag
S15.52	02.07.08	Trench 15	C15.39	Roundwood charcoal - C14 + ID	1 bag
S15.53	03.07.08	Trench 15	C15.38	Charcoal lumps - C14 + ID	1 bag
S15.56	25.07.08	Trench 15	C15.48	Charcoal lumps - C14 + ID	1 bag
S15.57	05.08.08	Trench 15	C15.50	Charcoal lumps - C14 + ID	1 bag
S15.59	09.08.08	Trench 15	C15.38	Charcoal sample - ID	1 bag
S15.60	09.08.08	Trench 15	C15.49	Charcoal sample - ID	1 bag
S15.61	09.08.08	Trench 15	C15.42	Charcoal sample - ID	1 bag
S15.62	09.08.08	Trench 15	C15.38	Charcoal sample - ID	1 bag
S15.63	09.08.08	Trench 15	C15.48	Charcoal sample - ID	1 bag
S15.64	09.08.08	Trench 15	C15.43	Charcoal sample - ID	1 bag
S15.65	09.08.08	Trench 15	C15.38	Charcoal sample - ID	1 bag
S15.68a	27.08.08	Trench 15	C15.54	Charcoal lumps - C14 + ID	1 bag
S15.71	09.09.08	Under C15.20	C15.21	Charcoal fragments - C14 + ID	1 bag
S15.72	11.09.08	Trench 15	C15.72	Charcoal fragments - C14 + ID	1 bag
S15.75	15.10.08	Trench 15	C15.38	Charcoal sample - ID	1 bag
S15.76	15.10.08	Trench 15	C15.61	Charcoal lumps - C14 + ID	1 bag
S15.77	15.10.08	Trench 15	C15.38	Charcoal sample - ID	1 bag
S15.78	15.10.08	Trench 15	C15.65	Charcoal lumps - C14 + ID	1 bag
S15.79	15.10.08	Trench 15	C15.54	Charcoal lumps - C14 + ID	1 bag
S15.80	15.10.08	Trench 15	C15.62	Charcoal lumps - C14 + ID	1 bag
S15.83	15.10.08	Trench 15	C15.38	Charcoal sample - ID	1 bag
S15.84	15.10.08	Trench 15	C15.38	Charcoal sample - ID	1 bag
S15.85	15.10.08	Trench 15	C15.74	Charcoal Sample - C14 + ID	1 bag

FINDS REGISTER - SMALL FINDS - Trench 17

No:	Date:	Location:	Context:	Description:	Container:
F17.011-08	17.06.08	Trench 17	C17.09□1/2	Pottery Sherdx1(decorated)	1 bag
F17.012-08	17.06.08	Trench 17	C17.09□1/2	Pottery Sherdsx3 (re-fits)	1 bag
F17.013-08	17.06.08	Trench 17	C17.09□1/2	Pottery Sherdx1	1 bag
F17.014-08	17.06.08	Trench 17	C17.09□1/2	Pottery Sherdsx3	1 bag
F17.015-08	06.07.08	Trench 17	C17.03□0/1	Pottery Sherdsx6	1 bag
F17.016-08	06.07.08	Trench 17	C17.03□0/1	Crucible Fragmentsx3	1 bag
F17.017-08	06.07.08	Trench 17	C17.03□0/1	Iron Concretions/Residues	1 bag
F17.018-08	24.07.08	Trench 17	C17.03□0/2	Pottery Sherdx1	1 bag
F17.019-08	24.07.08	Trench 17	C17.03□0/2	Pottery Sherdx1	1 bag
F17.020-08	25.07.08	Trench 17	C17.10□0/1	Pottery Sherdsx2	1 bag
F17.021-08	25.07.08	Trench 17	C17.10□0/1	Pottery Sherdsx1	1 bag
F17.022-08	25.07.08	Trench 17	C17.10□0/1	Pottery Sherdsx2	1 bag
F17.023-08	25.07.08	Trench 17	C17.10□0/1	Pottery Sherdsx1	1 bag
F17.024-08	25.07.08	Trench 17	C17.10□0/1	Pottery Sherdsx1	1 bag
F17.025-08	25.07.08	BP 275 082	C17.10□0/1	Pottery Sherdx1	1 bag
F17.026-08	25.07.08	BP 275 082	C17.10□0/1	Pottery Sherdsx3	1 bag
F17.027-08	25.07.08	BP 275 082	C17.10□0/1	Pottery Sherdx1	1 bag
F17.028-08	25.07.08	BP 275 082	C17.10□0/1	Pottery Sherdx1	1 bag
F17.029-08	25.07.08	BP 275 082	C17.10□0/1	Pottery Sherdx1	1 bag
F17.030-08	25.07.08	BP 275 082	C17.10□0/1	Pottery Sherdx1	1 bag
F17.031-08	25.07.08	BP 275 082	C17.10□0/1	Pottery Sherdx1	1 bag
F17.032-08	25.07.08	BP 275 082	C17.10□0/1	Pottery Sherdx1	1 bag
F17.040-08	09.08.08	Trench 17	C17.03□0/1	Antler Fragments	1 bag
F17.044-08	09.08.08	Trench 17	C17.03□0/1	Red Deer Antler	1 bag
F17.046-08	09.08.08	Trench 17	C17.03□0/1	Antler Fragments	1 bag
F17.047-08	09.08.08	Trench 17	C17.03□0/1	Red Deer Antler	1 bag
F17.063-08	09.08.08	F17.001	C17.12	Red Deer Antler	1 bag
F17.080-08	09.08.08	Trench 17	C17.03□0/1	Possible Human Tooth	1 bag
F17.081-08	09.08.08	Trench 17	C17.03□0/1	Metalworking Residue	1 bag
F17.082-08	09.08.08	Trench 17	C17.10□0/2	Pottery Sherdx1 (Refit with F17.083-08)	1 bag
F17.083-08	09.08.08	Trench 17	C17.10□0/2	Pottery Sherdx1 (Refit with F17.082-08)	1 bag
F17.084-08	20.08.08	Trench 17	C17.10□0/2	Pottery Sherdx1 (Same pot as F17.082-08)	1 bag
F17.085-08	20.08.08	Trench 17	C17.10□0/2	Pottery Sherdx1	1 bag
F17.086-08	20.08.08	Trench 17	C17.10□0/2	Pottery Sherdx1	1 bag
F17.087-08	20.08.08	Trench 17	C17.10□0/2	Pottery Sherdx1	1 bag
F17.088-08	20.08.08	Trench 17	C17.10□0/2	Pottery Sherdsx2	1 bag
F17.089-08	20.08.08	Trench 17	C17.10□0/2	Pottery Sherdsx2	1 bag
F17.090-08	20.08.08	Trench 17	C17.10□0/2	Pottery Sherdsx4	1 bag
F17.091-08	20.08.08	Trench 17	C17.10□0/2	Pottery Sherdsx4	1 bag
F17.092-08	20.08.08	Trench 17	C17.10□0/2	Pottery Sherdsx4	1 bag
F17.093-08	20.08.08	Trench 17	C17.10□0/2	Pottery Sherdsx4	1 bag
F17.094-08	20.08.08	Trench 17	C17.10□0/2	Pottery Sherdsx9	1 bag
F17.095-08	20.08.08	Trench 17	C17.10□0/2	Pottery Sherdsx4	1 bag
F17.096-08	20.08.08	Trench 17	C17.10□0/2	Pottery Sherdsx10	1 bag
F17.097-08	20.08.08	Trench 17	C17.10□0/2	Pottery Sherdsx6	1 bag
F17.098-08	20.08.08	Trench 17	C17.03 (Ramp)	Pottery Sherdx1	1 bag
F17.099-08	20.08.08	Trench 17	C17.03 (Ramp)	Worked Antler (Burnt)	1 bag

FINDS REGISTER - SMALL FINDS - Trench 17

No:	Date:	Location:	Context:	Description:	Container:
F17.100-08	01.09.08	Trench 17	C17.03 (Ramp)	Bronze Pin Fragment	1 bag
F17.101-08	01.09.08	Trench 17	C17.06 (Ramp)	Pottery Sherdx1	1 bag
F17.102-08	01.09.08	Trench 17	C17.06 (Ramp)	Pottery Sherdx1	1 bag
F17.103-08	01.09.08	Trench 17	C17.10□1/2	Quartz/Flint Flake	1 bag
F17.104-08	01.09.08	Trench 17	C17.10□1/2	Pottery Sherdx1	1 bag
F17.105-08	15.10.08	Trench 17	C17.06□1/2	Stone Rubber/Whetstone	1 bag
F17.149-08	15.10.08	Trench 17	C17.03□0/1	Magnetic Residue	1 bag
F17.171-08	15.10.08	Trench 17	C17.09□1/2	Pottery Sherdsx2	1 bag
F17.172-08	15.10.08	Trench 17	C17.03 (Ramp)	Pottery Sherdx1	1 bag
F17.173-08	15.10.08	Trench 17	C17.03 (Ramp)	Pottery Sherdx1	1 bag
F17.174-08	15.10.08	Trench 17	C17.05 (Ramp)	Antler Fragment	1 bag
F17.175-08	15.10.08	Trench 17	C17.03□0/1	Iron Pin Fragment	1 bag

FINDS REGISTER - ANIMAL BONE - Trench 17

No:	Date:	Location:	Context:	Description:	Container:
F17.033-08	09.08.08	Trench 17	C17.03□0/2	Animal Bone (Large)	1 bag
F17.034-08	09.08.08	Trench 17	C17.03□0/1	Animal Bone (Large)	1 bag
F17.035-08	09.08.08	Trench 17	C17.03□0/2	Animal Bone (Large)	1 bag
F17.036-08	09.08.08	Trench 17	C17.03□0/1	Animal Bone	1 bag
F17.037-08	09.08.08	Trench 17	C17.03□0/2	Animal Bone	1 bag
F17.038-08	09.08.08	Trench 17	C17.03□0/2	Animal Bone (in calcite)	1 bag
F17.039-08	09.08.08	Trench 17	C17.03□0/1	Animal Bone (Small)	1 bag
F17.041-08	09.08.08	Trench 17	C17.09□1/2	Animal Bone	1 bag
F17.042-08	09.08.08	Trench 17	C17.06□0/1	Animal Bone	1 bag
F17.043-08	09.08.08	Trench 17	C17.06□0/1	Animal Bone	1 bag
F17.045-08	09.08.08	Trench 17	C17.06□0/1	Animal Bone (Small)	1 bag
F17.048-08	09.08.08	Trench 17	C17.03□0/1	Animal Bone	1 bag
F17.049-08	09.08.08	Trench 17	C17.03□0/1	Animal Bone (Large)	1 bag
F17.050-08	09.08.08	Trench 17	C17.03□0/1	Animal Bone	1 bag
F17.051-08	09.08.08	Trench 17	C17.03□0/1	Animal Bone	1 bag
F17.052-08	09.08.08	Trench 17	C17.03□0/1	Animal Bone (Small)	1 bag
F17.053-08	09.08.08	Trench 17	C17.09□0/2	Animal Bone (Small)	1 bag
F17.054-08	09.08.08	Trench 17	C17.09□1/2	Animal Bone	1 bag
F17.055-08	09.08.08	Trench 17	C17.03□0/1	Animal Bone	1 bag
F17.056-08	09.08.08	Trench 17	C17.06□0/2	Animal Bone	1 bag
F17.057-08	09.08.08	Trench 17	C17.07□0/2	Animal Bone	1 bag
F17.058-08	09.08.08	Trench 17	C17.10□0/1	Animal Bone	1 bag
F17.059-08	09.08.08	F17.001	C17.12	Animal Bone	1 bag
F17.060-08	09.08.08	F17.001	C17.12	Animal Bone	1 bag
F17.061-08	09.08.08	F17.001	C17.12	Animal Bone (in calcite)	1 bag
F17.062-08	09.08.08	F17.001	C17.12	Animal Bone (in calcite)	1 bag
F17.064-08	09.08.08	F17.001	C17.12	Animal Bone	1 bag
F17.106-08	15.10.08	Trench 17	C17.05 (Ramp)	Animal Bone	1 bag
F17.108-08	15.10.08	Trench 17	C17.10□0/1	Animal Bone	1 bag
F17.109-08	15.10.08	Trench 17	C17.06 (Ramp)	Animal Bone	1 bag
F17.110-08	15.10.08	Trench 17	C17.06 (Ramp)	Animal Bone	1 bag

FINDS REGISTER - ANIMAL BONE - Trench 17

No:	Date:	Location:	Context:	Description:	Container:
F17.111-08	15.10.08	Trench 17	C17.03 (Ramp)	Animal Bone	1 bag
F17.112-08	15.10.08	Trench 17	C17.03 (Ramp)	Animal Bone	1 bag
F17.118-08	15.10.08	Trench 17	C17.03 (Ramp)	Animal Bone	1 bag
F17.124-08	15.10.08	Trench 17	C17.07□2/3	Animal Teeth	1 bag
F17.128-08	15.10.08	Trench 17	C17.08□2/2	Animal Teeth	1 bag
F17.131-08	15.10.08	Trench 17	C17.08□1/3	Animal Teeth	1 bag
F17.133-08	15.10.08	Trench 17	C17.03□0/1	Animal Teeth	1 bag
F17.141-08	15.10.08	Trench 17	C17.03□0/1	Animal Teeth (Small)	1 bag
F17.148-08	15.10.08	Trench 17	C17.03□0/1	Animal Teeth (Small)	1 bag
F17.156-08	15.10.08	Trench 17	C17.03□0/1	Animal Teeth (Small)	1 bag
F17.162-08	15.10.08	Trench 17	C17.03□0/1	Animal Teeth (Small)	1 bag
F17.169-08	15.10.08	Trench 17	C17.03□0/1	Animal Teeth (Small)	1 bag

FINDS REGISTER - FISH BONE & SHELLFISH - Trench 17

No:	Date:	Location:	Context:	Description:	Container:
F17.065-08	09.08.08	Trench 17	C17.03□0/1	Shellfish	1 bag
F17.066-08	09.08.08	Trench 17	C17.03□0/1	Shellfish	1 bag
F17.067-08	09.08.08	Trench 17	C17.03□0/1	Shellfish	1 bag
F17.068-08	09.08.08	Trench 17	C17.03□0/1	Shellfish	1 bag
F17.069-08	09.08.08	Trench 17	C17.03□0/1	Shellfish	1 bag
F17.070-08	09.08.08	Trench 17	C17.03□0/1	Shellfish	1 bag
F17.071-08	09.08.08	Trench 17	C17.03□0/2	Shellfish	1 bag
F17.072-08	09.08.08	Trench 17	C17.06□0/1	Shellfish	1 bag
F17.073-08	09.08.08	Trench 17	C17.09□1/2	Shellfish	1 bag
F17.074-08	09.08.08	Trench 17	C17.03□0/1	Shellfish	1 bag
F17.113-08	15.10.08	Trench 17	C17.03 (Ramp)	Shellfish	1 bag
F17.114-08	15.10.08	Trench 17	C17.05 (Ramp)	Shellfish	1 bag
F17.116-08	15.10.08	Trench 17	C17.10□0/1	Shellfish	1 bag
F17.117-08	15.10.08	Trench 17	C17.03(Ramp)	Shellfish	1 bag
F17.119-08	15.10.08	Trench 17	C17.03 (Ramp)	Shellfish	1 bag
F17.120-08	15.10.08	Trench 17	C17.06 (Ramp)	Shellfish	1 bag
F17.121-08	15.10.08	Trench 17	C17.06 (Ramp)	Shellfish	1 bag
F17.125-08	15.10.08	Trench 17	C17.07□2/3	Fish Bone	1 bag
F17.127-08	15.10.08	Trench 17	C17.08□2/2	Fish Bone	1 bag
F17.135-08	15.10.08	Trench 17	C17.03□0/1	Fish Bone	1 bag
F17.136-08	15.10.08	Trench 17	C17.03□0/1	Shellfish	1 bag
F17.139-08	15.10.08	Trench 17	C17.03□0/1	Fish Bone	1 bag
F17.140-08	15.10.08	Trench 17	C17.03□0/1	Shellfish	1 bag
F17.144-08	15.10.08	Trench 17	C17.03□0/1	Shellfish	1 bag
F17.145-08	15.10.08	Trench 17	C17.03□0/1	Fish Bone	1 bag
F17.155-08	15.10.08	Trench 17	C17.03□0/1	Shellfish	1 bag
F17.157-08	15.10.08	Trench 17	C17.03□0/1	Fish Bone	1 bag
F17.159-08	15.10.08	Trench 17	C17.03□0/1	Shellfish	1 bag
F17.163-08	15.10.08	Trench 17	C17.03□0/1	Fish Bone	1 bag
F17.166-08	15.10.08	Trench 17	C17.03□0/1	Shellfish	1 bag
F17.170-08	15.10.08	Trench 17	C17.03□0/1	Fish Bone	1 bag

FINDS REGISTER - BURNT BONE - Trench 17

No:	Date:	Location:	Context:	Description:	Container:
F17.075-08	09.08.08	Trench 17	C17.06□0/1	Burnt Bone	1 bag
F17.076-08	09.08.08	Trench 17	C17.03□0/2	Burnt Bone	1 bag
F17.077-08	09.08.08	Trench 17	C17.03□0/1	Burnt Bone	1 bag
F17.078-08	09.08.08	Trench 17	C17.06□0/1	Burnt Bone	1 bag
F17.079-08	09.08.08	Trench 17	C17.03□0/1	Burnt Bone	1 bag
F17.107-08	15.10.08	Trench 17	C17.06 (Ramp)	Burnt Bone	1 bag
F17.115-08	15.10.08	Trench 17	C17.05 (Ramp)	Burnt Bone	1 bag
F17.122-08	15.10.08	Trench 17	C17.07□2/3	Burnt Bone	1 bag
F17.123-08	15.10.08	Trench 17	C17.07□2/3	Burnt Bone	1 bag
F17.126-08	15.10.08	Trench 17	C17.08□2/2	Burnt Bone	1 bag
F17.129-08	15.10.08	Trench 17	C17.08□2/2	Burnt Bone	1 bag
F17.180-08	15.10.08	Trench 17	C17.08□1/3	Burnt Bone	1 bag
F17.132-08	15.10.08	Trench 17	C17.03□0/1	Burnt Bone	1 bag
F17.138-08	15.10.08	Trench 17	C17.03□0/1	Burnt Bone	1 bag
F17.142-08	15.10.08	Trench 17	C17.08□2/2	Burnt Bone	1 bag
F17.143-08	15.10.08	Trench 17	C17.08□2/2	Burnt Bone	1 bag
F17.151-08	15.10.08	Trench 17	C17.07□2/3	Burnt Bone	1 bag
F17.152-08	15.10.08	Trench 17	C17.08□2/2	Burnt Bone	1 bag
F17.153-08	15.10.08	Trench 17	C17.03□0/1	Burnt Bone	1 bag
F17.160-08	15.10.08	Trench 17	C17.03□0/1	Burnt Bone	1 bag
F17.164-08	15.10.08	Trench 17	C17.08□2/2	Burnt Bone	1 bag
F17.165-08	15.10.08	Trench 17	C17.03□0/1	Burnt Bone	1 bag

FINDS REGISTER - BURNT PLANT MATERIALS - Trench 17

No:	Date:	Location:	Context:	Description:	Container:
F17.134-08	15.10.08	Trench 17	C17.03□0/1	Burnt Grain	1 bag
F17.137-08	15.10.08	Trench 17	C17.03□0/1	Burnt Grain	1 bag
F17.147-08	15.10.08	Trench 17	C17.03□0/1	Burnt Grain	1 bag
F17.150-08	15.10.08	Trench 17	C17.07□2/3	Burnt Hazelnut Shell	1 bag
F17.154-08	15.10.08	Trench 17	C17.03□0/1	Burnt Hazelnut Shell	1 bag
F17.158-08	15.10.08	Trench 17	C17.03□0/1	Burnt Grain	1 bag
F17.161-08	15.10.08	Trench 17	C17.03□0/1	Burnt Grain	1 bag
F17.167-08	15.10.08	Trench 17	C17.03□0/1	Burnt Hazelnut Shell	1 bag
F17.168-08	15.10.08	Trench 17	C17.03□0/1	Burnt Grain	1 bag

FINDS REGISTER - SMALL FINDS - Trench 19

No:	Date:	Location:	Context:	Description:	Container:
F19.004	11.05.08	DF 398 092	C19.01	Iron Slag	1 bag
F19.005	11.05.08	DF 400 090	C19.01	Quern Rubber Fragment	1 bag
F19.006	11.05.08	DF 464 372	C19.01	Iron Hearth Base	1 bag
F19.007	11.05.08	DE 392 828	C19.01	Rotary Quern Stone Fragment	1 bag
F19.008	11.05.08	DF 496 149	C19.01	Whetstone	1 bag
F19.009	19.05.08	EE 026 492	C19.01	Leaf-Shaped Arrowhead	1 bag
F19.010	19.05.08	DF 821 686	C19.01	Hammer Stone	1 bag
F19.011	20.05.08	DE 460 989	C19.01	Iron Slag	1 bag
F19.012	22.05.08	DF 445 142	C19.02	Pottery Sherdsx2	1 bag
F19.013	22.05.08	DF 465 096	C19.02	Iron Slag (2 pieces)	1 bag
F19.014	29.05.08	DE 372 784	C19.02	Iron Slag (2 pieces)	1 bag
F19.015	29.05.08	DE 377 761	C19.02	Iron Slag	1 bag
F19.016	29.05.08	DE 380 752	C19.02	Iron Slag	1 bag
F19.018	29.05.08	DE 368 709	C19.02	Iron Slag (2 pieces)	1 bag
F19.019	29.05.08	DE 384 705	C19.02	Iron Concretion	1 bag
F19.020	29.05.08	DE 385 710	C19.02	Iron Slag	1 bag
F19.021	02.06.08	DF 432 580	C19.02	Pebble Hammer	1 bag
F19.022	02.06.08	DF 430 592	C19.02	Decorated Blue Glass Bead (1/2)	1 bag
F19.023	02.06.08	DF 374 517	C19.02	Pebble Hammer	1 bag
F19.024	03.06.08	DF 507 264	C19.02	Pottery Sherdsx3	1 bag
F19.025	03.06.08	DF 508 268	C19.02	Iron Slag	1 bag
F19.026	03.06.08	DF 507 265	C19.02	Iron Slag	1 bag
F19.027	03.06.08	DF 509 258	C19.02	Iron Slag	1 bag
F19.028	04.06.08	DF 389 195	C19.02	Iron Slag	1 bag
F19.029	04.06.08	DF 403 210	C19.02	Iron Slag	1 bag
F19.030	04.06.08	DF 430 216	C19.02	Iron Slag (3 pieces)	1 bag
F19.031	04.06.08	DF 435 217	C19.02	Pottery Sherd	1 bag
F19.032	04.06.08	DF 514 127	C19.02	Iron Slag	1 bag
F19.033	04.06.08	DF 829 767	C19.02	Worked Stone (misc.)	1 bag
F19.034	05.06.08	DF 422 240	C19.02	Pottery Sherdsx2	1 bag
F19.035	05.06.08	DF 416 190	C19.02	Pottery Sherdsx2	1 bag
F19.036	05.06.08	DF 454 220	C19.02	Pottery Sherdsx2	1 bag
F19.036	05.06.08	DF 480 700	C19.02	Stone Pot Lid	1 bag
F19.037	06.06.08	DF 403 187	C19.02	Iron Slag	1 bag
F19.038	10.06.08	DF 714 607	C19.02	Burnt Flint Flake	1 bag
F19.039	10.06.08	DF 728 550	C19.02	Possible Whetstone	1 bag
F19.040	10.06.08	DF 670 331	C19.02	Iron Slag	1 bag
F19.042	10.06.08	DE 367 735	C19.02	Iron Slag	1 bag
F19.043	23.06.08	DF 435 265	C19.05	Stone Tool	1 bag
F19.044	26.06.08	DF 463 526	C19.05	Quern Rubber Fragment	1 bag
F19.045	26.06.08	DF 386 372	C19.05	Stone Anvil Fragment (burnt)	1 bag
F19.046	26.06.08	DF 686 411	C19.05	Pebble Grinder	1 bag
F19.047	26.06.08	DF 832 452	C19.05	Pebble Grinder Fragment (burnt)	1 bag
F19.048	26.06.08	DF 682 278	C19.05	Broken Rubber Stone	1 bag
F19.049	03.07.08	DF 814 741	C19.05	Pebble Grinder	1 bag
F19.050	04.07.08	DF 950 670	C19.05	Hammer Stone	1 bag
F19.051	04.07.08	DE 366 736	C19.05	Steatite Spindle Whorl	1 bag
F19.052	08.07.08	DF 900 671	C19.05	Worked Stone (misc.)	1 bag
F19.053	08.07.08	EF 089 752	C19.05	Pottery Sherd	1 bag
F19.054	15.07.08	DF 951 360	C19.05	Pebble Grinder	1 bag

FINDS REGISTER - SMALL FINDS - Trench 19

No:	Date:	Location:	Context:	Description:	Container:
F19.055	17.07.08	DF 737 233	C19.05	Fragment of Whetstone	1 bag
F19.056	24.07.08	DE 550 320	C19.09	Pebble Grinder Fragment	1 bag
F19.057	25.07.08	DE 515 792	C19.12	Pottery Sherd	1 bag
F19.058	25.07.08	DE 590 785	C19.02	Iron Slag	1 bag
F19.059	29.07.08	DF 706 631	C19.06	Decorated Pottery Sherd	1 bag
F19.060	05.08.08	DE 385 915	C19.09 F19.03	Iron Concretion	1 bag
F19.061	05.08.08	DE 415 895	C19.09 F19.03	Quartz Flake	1 bag
F19.062	06.08.08	DF 488 624	C19.09 F19.03	Stone Crucible Fragment	1 bag
F19.063	06.08.08	DE 375 915	C19.09 F19.03	Cannel Coal Bracelet Fragment	1 bag
F19.064	07.08.08	DE 452 754	C19.10 F19.03	Pebble Grinder Fragment	1 bag
F19.078	12.08.08	F19.06	C19.14	Pottery Sherdsx2	1 bag
F19.079	13.08.08	DF 425 150	C19.06	Saddle Quern (burnt)	1 bag
F19.080	18.08.08	DF 374 682	C19.10	Quern Rubber (broken)	1 bag
F19.081	20.08.08	DF 822 296	C19.10	Flint Flake	1 bag
F19.082	04.09.08	F19.05	C19.12	Flint Flake	1 bag

FINDS REGISTER - ANIMAL BONE - Trench 19

No:	Date:	Location:	Context:	Description:	Container:
F19.041	10.06.08	DF 824 644	C19.02	Animal Tooth	1 bag
F19.074	09.08.08	Trench 19	C19.09	Animal Bone + Teeth	1 bag
F19.075	09.08.08	Trench 19	C19.05	Animal Bone + Teeth	1 bag
F19.076	09.08.08	Trench 19	C19.06	Animal Bone + Teeth	1 bag
F19.077	09.08.08	Trench 19	C19.05	Animal Bone + Teeth	1 bag
F19.084	15.10.08	Trench 19	C19.06	Animal Bone	1 bag
F19.085	15.10.08	Trench 19	C19.10	Animal Bone	1 bag
F19.086	15.10.08	Trench 19	C19.10	Animal Bone + Teeth	1 bag

FINDS REGISTER - BURNT BONE - Trench 19

No:	Date:	Location:	Context:	Description:	Container:
F19.017	29.05.08	DE 506 765	C19.02	Burnt Bone	1 bag
F19.065	09.08.08	Trench 19	C19.02	Burnt Bone	1 bag
F19.066	09.08.08	Trench 19	C19.09	Burnt Bone	1 bag
F19.067	09.08.08	Trench 19	C19.06	Burnt Bone	1 bag
F19.068	09.08.08	Trench 19	C19.05	Burnt Bone	1 bag
F19.069	09.08.08	Trench 19	C19.05	Burnt Bone	1 bag
F19.070	09.08.08	Trench 19	C19.10	Burnt Bone	1 bag
F19.071	09.08.08	Trench 19	C19.11	Burnt Bone	1 bag
F19.072	09.08.08	Trench 19	C19.05 (base)	Burnt Bone	1 bag

FINDS REGISTER - BURNT BONE - Trench 19

No:	Date:	Location:	Context:	Description:	Container:
F19.073	09.08.08	Trench 19	C19.05	Burnt Bone	1 bag
F19.083	10.10.08	Trench 19	C19.10	Burnt Bone	1 bag
F19.087	15.10.08	F19.03	C19.09	Burnt Bone	1 bag
S19.003	14.07.08	Trench 19	C19.05	Burnt Bone Sample	1 bag

FINDS REGISTER - CHARCOAL - Trench 19

No:	Date:	Location:	Context:	Description:	Container:
S19.001	17.06.08	Trench 19	C19.02	Charcoal Sample	1 bag
S19.002	14.07.08	Trench 19	C19.05	Charcoal Sample	1 bag
S19.006	09.08.08	Trench 19	C19.05	Charcoal Sample (base of context)	1 bag
S19.007	09.08.08	Trench 19	C19.11	Charcoal Sample	1 bag
S19.008	09.08.08	Trench 19	C19.10	Charcoal Sample	1 bag
S19.009	09.08.08	Trench 19	C19.06	Charcoal Sample	1 bag
S19.010	09.08.08	Trench 19	C19.09	Charcoal Sample	1 bag
S19.011	09.08.08	Trench 19	C19.02	Charcoal Sample	1 bag
S19.012	09.08.08	Trench 19	C19.05	Charcoal Sample	1 bag
S19.013	09.08.08	Trench 19	C19.05	Charcoal Sample	1 bag
S19.021	15.10.08	Trench 19	C19.06	Charcoal Sample	1 bag
S19.022	15.10.08	Trench 19	C19.10	Charcoal Sample	1 bag
S19.023	15.10.08	Trench 19	C19.10	Charcoal Sample	1 bag
S19.024	15.10.08	F19.05	C19.12	Charcoal Sample	1 bag
S19.025	15.10.08	Trench 19	C19.10	Charcoal Sample	1 bag

FINDS REGISTER - SMALL FINDS - Trench 20

No:	Date:	Location:	Context:	Description:	Container:
F20.01	20.08.08	Trench 20	C20.04	Iron Pin Fragment	1 bag
F20.02	28.08.08	Trench 20	C20.04	Iron Slag	1 bag
F20.03	28.08.08	Trench 20	C20.04	Iron Slag	1 bag
F20.04	28.08.08	Trench 20	C20.04	Bronze Ring	1 bag

Appendix 6 Samples Register by Trench

HIGH PASTURE CAVE & ENVIRONS PROJECT – SKYE

HIGH PASTURE CAVE 2008

SAMPLES REGISTER - TRENCH 14

No:	Date:	Location:	Context:	Description:	Container:
S14.12	30.06.08	Trench 14	C14.29	Grey layer of ash with charcoal flecks (similar to C2.06/C15.34)	1 bag
S14.13	30.06.08	Trench 14	C14.29	Charcoal-rich lens within context	1 bag
S14.14	02.08.08	F14.17	C14.33	Fill of feature is brown sediment with bone and charcoal deposits	1 bag

SAMPLES REGISTER - TRENCH 15

No:	Date:	Location:	Context:	Description:	Container:
S15.48	03.06.08	Trench 15	C15.34	Bulk sample of clay context	1 bag
S15.49	12.06.08	F15.19	C15.40	Bulk sample of fill of feature	1 bag
S15.54	09.07.08	Trench 15	C15.38	Cremated bone + ash deposit	1 bag
S15.55	17.07.08	Trench 15	C15.47	Buff/orange ash + burnt bone	1 bag
S15.58	08.08.08	Trench 15	C15.57	Deep red deposit - possible ochre	1 bag
S15.66	13.08.08	Trench 15	C15.58	Ash sample (same as C15.53?)	1 bag
S15.67	26.08.08	F15.31 (hearth)	C15.66	Primary ash sample from hearth	1 bag
S15.68	27.08.08	Trench 15	C15.63	Purple ash deposit	1 bag
S15.69	05.09.08	F15.37	C15.64	Coprolites	5 bags
S15.70	09.09.08	F15.37	C15.64	Coprolites	1 bag
S15.73	15.09.08	F15.37	Various	Kubiena tin sample of C15.71, C15.72 and C15.73	1 bags
S15.74	01.10.08	Trench 15	Grey Clay	Kubiena tin samples of C15.28, C15.32, C15.34 and C15.38	2 bags
S15.81	15.10.08	Trench 15	C15.38	WSR Flot - unsorted	1 bag
S15.82	15.10.08	Trench 15	C15.38	WSR Flot - unsorted	1 bag

SAMPLES REGISTER - TRENCH 17

No:	Date:	Location:	Context:	Description:	Container:
S17.01	09.08.08	Trench 17	C17.03□0/1	Charcoal Sample	1 bag
S17.02	09.08.08	Trench 17	C17.03□0/1	Charcoal Sample	1 bag
S17.03	09.08.08	Trench 17	C17.03□0/1	Charcoal Sample	1 bag
S17.04	09.08.08	Trench 17	C17.05□0/2	Charcoal Sample	1 bag
S17.05	09.08.08	Trench 17	C17.06□0/1	Charcoal Sample	1 bag
S17.06	09.08.08	Trench 17	C15.03□0/1	Charcoal Sample	1 bag
S17.07	09.08.08	Trench 17	C17.06□0/1	Charcoal Sample	1 bag
S17.08	09.08.08	Trench 17	C17.09□0/1	Charcoal Sample (pottery cache)	1 bag
S17.09	15.10.08	Trench 17	C17.10□1/2	Charcoal Sample	1 bag
S17.10	15.10.08	Trench 17	C17.03 (Ramp)	Charcoal Sample	1 bag
S17.11	15.10.08	Trench 17	C17.03/C17.04 (Ramp)	Charcoal Sample	1 bag
S17.12	15.10.08	Trench 17	C17.03/C17.04 (Ramp)	Charcoal Sample	1 bag
S17.13	15.10.08	Trench 17	C17.05/C17.06 (Ramp)	Charcoal Sample	1 bag

SAMPLES REGISTER - TRENCH 17

No:	Date:	Location:	Context:	Description:	Container:
S17.14	15.10.08	Trench 17	C17.03/C17.04 (Ramp)	WSR Flot	1 bag
S17.15	15.10.08	Trench 17	C17.03□0/1	WSR Flot	1 bag
S17.16	15.10.08	Trench 17	C17.03□0/1	WSR Flot	1 bag
S17.17	15.10.08	Trench 17	C17.03□0/1	WSR Flot	1 bag
S17.18	15.10.08	Trench 17	C17.03□0/1	WSR Flot	1 bag
S17.19	15.10.08	Trench 17	C17.03/C17.05 □0/2	WSR Flot	1 bag
S17.20	15.10.08	Trench 17	C17.03/C17.04 (Ramp)	Charcoal Sample	1 bag

SAMPLES REGISTER - TRENCH 19

No:	Date:	Location:	Context:	Description:	Container:
S19.004	06.08.08	F19.03	C19.09	Baulk Sample (fill)	1 bag
S19.005	06.08.08	F19.03	C19.10	Baulk Sample	1 bag
S19.014	19.08.08	East of F19.06	C19.10	Baulk Sample (from above Iron Pan)	1 bag
S19.015	20.08.08	F19.09	C19.18	Baulk Sample from below quern (50% of fill)	1 bag
F19.016	03.09.08	F19.05	C19.12	Baulk Sample from post-hole (50% of fill)	1 bag
S19.017	04.09.08	F19.05	C19.12	Baulk Sample (5% from base of fill)	1 bag
S19.018	04.09.08	F19.05	C19.12	Baulk Sample	1 bag
S19.019	15.10.08	F19.06	C19.09	Baulk Sample	1 bag
S19.020	15.10.08	F19.03	C19.09	Baulk Sample	1 bag

SAMPLES REGISTER - TRENCH 20

No:	Date:	Location:	Context:	Description:	Container:
S20.01	15.10.08	Trench 20	C20.04	Charcoal + Burnt Bone Sample	1 bag
S20.02	15.10.08	Trench 20	C20.04	Charcoal + Burnt Bone Sample	1 bag

Appendix 7 Catalogue and Speadsheet Catalogue of Pottery

HIGH PASTURE CAVE & ENVIRONS PROJECT – SKYE

HIGH PASTURE CAVE 2008

Catalogue

V263 Context 19.02; find 19.034(1)
Body sherd with a line of impressed dots c1mm in diameter, probably made with a point. The exterior surface is smoothed. The fabric is fine sandy clay with c10% of angular rock fragments which has fired hard and is grey with a brown exterior margin. There are patches of thick soot or residue on both surfaces.
Th 7mm; Wt 10g

V266 Context 19.02; find 19.024
Sherd from a flat base with straight walls. The exterior surface is smoothed. The fabric is fine clay with c10% of angular rock fragments which has fired hard and is grey with brown surfaces.
Th 7mm; Wt 11g

V267 Context 19.06; find 19.059
Body sherd, probably from a beaker. The exterior surface is badly abraded but appears to be decorated all over with lines of impressed decoration, probably arranged in zones. The fabric is sandy clay with c10% of small rock fragments which has fired hard and is grey with brown margins.
Th 6mm; Wt 10g

V269 Context 19.14; find 19.06
Flat rim (broken in three). The exterior surface is smoothed. The fabric is fine sandy clay with c20% of small rock fragments which has fired hard and is grey with brown margins.
Th 8mm; Wt 13g

V270 Context 17.10; Find 17.097
Rim sherd with a slight interior bevel. Below the rim are four horizontal parallel incised lines, 1mm wide and 1-2mm apart. Below this are vertical incised lines 1mm wide and 4mm apart with 15mm between the two bands. The fabric is fine sandy clay with c10% of angular rock fragments which has fired hard and is grey. Both surfaces are sooted.
Th 7mm; Wt 12g

V271 Context 17.10; find 17.097
Body sherd, the exterior smoothed and decorated with lines of impressed comb decoration – two parallel lines, with oblique lines in two directions below. The comb impressions are c2mm wide and 4mm apart. The fabric is fine sandy clay with c20% of rock fragments and gravel which has fired hard and is grey with a buff exterior margin. Both surfaces are sooted.
Th 10mm; Wt 14g

V272 Context 17.10; find 17.097
Body sherd, the exterior smoothed and decorated with lines of impressed comb decoration 2mm wide and 4mm apart (six lines of decoration on this sherd). Below this band is stab and drag decoration c11mm long, possibly forming a lattice. The fabric is fine clay with c20% of rock fragments which has fired hard and is grey with a red exterior margin. Both surfaces are sooted.

Th 9mm; Wt 29g

V275 Context 0.00; find 15.185
Body sherd, the exterior smoothed and decorated with impressions, possibly made with a small bone, and probably arranged in lines. The fabric is fine sandy clay with c10% of angular rock fragments which has fired hard and is grey with a buff exterior margin. Both surfaces are sooted.
Th 7mm; Wt 14g

V277 Context 17.03; find 17.173
Inverted rim sherd with a plain lip. The fabric is sandy clay which has fired hard and is grey with a buff exterior surface. Both surfaces are sooted.
Th 6mm; Wt 5g

V282 Context 17.03; Find 17.101
Flared rim with a plain lip, from a necked vessel, probably a beaker. The exterior of the vessel is decorated with horizontal lines of comb impressed decoration 1mm wide and 5mm apart. The fabric is fine sandy clay which has fired hard and is black with a red exterior margin. Both surfaces are sooted.
Th 7mm; Dia 200mm; Wt 23g

V283 Context 17.09; find 17.011
Body sherd, the exterior surface smoothed and decorated with incised lines forming herringbone/chevron-based decoration. The fabric is fine sandy clay with c30% of small rock fragments which has fired hard and is grey with a red exterior margin. Both surfaces are sooted.
Th 8mm; Wt 25g

V291 Context 17.10; find 17.027
Rounded rim, rolled and grooved under. The vessel is coil-constructed with N-shaped junctions. The fabric is fine sandy clay with c50% of well-crushed steatite fragments which has fired hard and is grey with buff surfaces. The exterior and interior surfaces are sooted. (refits with 17.030 which refits with 17.027)
Th 13mm; Wt 31g

V292 Context 17.10; find 17.086
Inverted rim with a flat lip. The exterior surface is smoothed. The fabric is fine sandy clay with c50% of rock fragments (mainly steatite) which has fired hard and is grey with buff surfaces. Both surfaces are sooted.
Th 8mm; Dia 400mm; Wt 65g

High Pasture: Key to the Pottery Catalogue

NR	*Number of rim sherds*
NB	*Number of body sherds*
NBs	*Number of basal sherds*
NF	*Number of fragments*
R	*Rim type* 1 plain; 2 flat; 3 everted; 4 inverted; 5 interior bevel; 6 beaded; 7 rolled; 8 exterior bevel; 9 rounded
By	*Body type* 1 necked; 2 shouldered; 3 neck + shoulder
Bs	*Basal type* 1 flat part only; 2 flat, angled sides; 3 flat, straight sides; 4 footed
Th	*Sherd thickness* (ave) in mm
Dia	*Diameter* (external) in mm
Wt	*Weight* in g
L1	Maximum vertical length
L2	Maximum horizontal length
T	*Technological features* 1 N-shaped junction; 2 H-shaped junction; 3 U-shaped junction; 4 slab built
S	*Surface finish* 1 smoothed; 2 burnished; 3 polished; 4 slipped; 5 wiped; 6 combed (A ext, B int, C both surfaces)
D	*Decoration* 1 incised; 2 impressed; 3 applied; 4 combination; 5 painted
C	*Colour* 1 oxidised; 2 reduced; 3 incompletely oxidised; 4 incompletely reduced; 5 oxidised with reduced surfaces; 6 reduced with oxidised surfaces
F	*Fabric* 1 sandy clay; 2 fine sandy clay; 3 fine clay; 4 coarse sand; A up to 10% rock frags; B up to 30% rock frags; C up to 50% rock frags; D up to 70% rock frags; E more than 70% rock frags; F organics; G organics + rock frags; H shell; J shell + rock frags
ES	*Exterior sooting* 1 sooting; 2 residue
IS	*Interior sooting* 1 sooting; 2 residue
A	*Abrasion* 1 fresh; 2 abraded; 3 badly abraded
D	*Damage* 1 spalling; 2 splitting (surface splitting off, splitting across sherds); 3 surface crumbling off; 4 fire cracking

Ves	Tr	Cont	Find	NR	NBy	NBs	NF	R	By	Bs	Th	Dia	Wt	L1	L2	T	S	D	C	Fab	ES	IS	A	D	Notes
V273	16	0.00	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	21	30	0	0	0	6	2	0	0	3	0	
V275	15	0.00	15.185	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	14	55	30	1	1	3	6	2A	1	1	1	0	
V274	14	14.31	14.31	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	9	37	29	0	1	0	6	2A	0	1	2	0	
0	15	15.34	15.118																						very light - ?industrial
0	15	15.41	15.131																						burnt earth/residue
0	17	17.03	17.015	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	6	0	1	18	13	0	0	0	2	2	0	1	2	0	
0	17	17.03	17.015	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	10	9	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	3	0	
V276	17	17.03	17.015	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	9	34	31	0	6	0	6	1	1	0	2	0	
V276	17	17.03	17.019	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	22	57	50	0	6	0	6	1	1	0	1	0	
V277	17	17.03	17.015	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	4	27	22	0	0	0	6	1	0	1	1	0	
V277	17	17.03	17.098	0	1	0	0	4	0	0	6	0	12	45	35	0	0	0	6	1	1	1	1	0	
V277	17	17.03	17.173	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	6	0	5	26	25	0	0	0	2	1	1	1	1	0	
V278	17	17.03	17.172	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	6	22	31	0	1	0	6	2C	0	1	1	0	
V279	17	17.03	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	3	15	24	0	0	0	6	1	0	0	2	0	
V280	17	17.03	17.015	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	2	18	13	0	0	0	6	1	0	0	1	0	
V280	17	17.03	17.015	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	3	22	18	0	0	0	6	1	0	0	1	0	
V281	17	17.03	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	5	11	0	61	78	66	0	0	0	6	2A	0	1	1	0	base from a round vessel, broken in two
V282	17	17.03	17.101	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	7	200	23	59	51	0	1	3	6	2	1	1	2	0	
V283	17	17.03	17.171	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	7	32	20	0	1	0	6	2B	1	1	2	0	
V283	17	17.03	17.171	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	6	24	27	0	1	0	6	2B	1	1	2	0	
V288	17	17.03	17.016	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	5	20	20	0	1	0	2	2D	0	0	2	0	well-crushed black igneous frags
V288	17	17.03	17.016	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	4	20	18	0	1	0	2	2D	0	0	2	0	well-crushed black igneous frags
V288	17	17.03	17.016	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	2	18	14	0	1	0	2	2D	0	0	2	0	well-crushed black igneous frags
V278	17	17.06	17.102	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	9	100	55	85	31	0	1	0	6	2C	1	1	1	0	
V283	17	17.09	17.011	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	25	45	48	0	1	1	6	2B	1	1	2	0	
V284	17	17.09	17.013	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	30	52	62	0	0	0	6	2	1	2	3	0	edges rounded through wear
V285	17	17.09	17.014	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	1	0	6	2B	1	0	3	0	small frags;1 with short incised lines;steatite
V290	17	17.09	17.012	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	23	33	53	0	0	0	6	2C	1	2	2	0	steatite
V290	17	17.09	17.012	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	22	49	42	0	0	0	6	2C	1	2	2	0	steatite
V290	17	17.09	17.012	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	55	60	60	0	0	0	6	2C	1	2	2	0	possibly flat vessel-too abraded/worn to tell
V270	17	17.10	17.097	1	0	0	0	6	0	0	7	0	12	51	34	0	1	1	2	2B	1	1	2	0	
V270	17	17.10	17.097	1	0	0	0	6	0	0	7	0	5	20	23	0	1	3	6	2B	1	1	2	0	
V270	17	17.10	17.097	1	0	0	0	6	0	0	7	0	3	19	19	0	1	3	6	2B	1	1	2	0	
V270	17	17.10	17.097	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	6	28	33	0	1	3	6	2B	1	1	2	0	
V271	17	17.10	17.097	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	14	32	41	0	1	3	6	2B	1	1	2	0	
V272	17	17.10	17.097	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	29	50	49	0	1	4	6	3B	1	1	2	0	combined dec
V283	17	17.10	17.023	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	12	32	45	0	1	1	6	2B	1	1	2	0	
V286	17	17.10	17.104	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	8	29	39	0	2	3	6	2B	1	1	3	0	worn, lines of parallel ?comb decoration
V287	17	17.10	17.021	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	5	30	26	0	0	3	3	2A	0	1	2	0	lines of worn impressed dec
V287	17	17.10	17.022	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	5	33	27	0	0	0	3	2A	0	1	2	0	lines of worn comb-impressed decoration
V287	17	17.10	17.022	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	5	27	22	0	0	0	3	2A	0	1	2	0	lines of worn comb-impressed decoration
V288	17	17.10	17.02	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	14	44	37	0	0	0	6	2C	0	1	1	0	steatite
V288	17	17.10	17.02	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	3	22	18	0	0	0	6	2C	0	1	1	0	steatite
V289	17	17.10	17.024	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	21	48	48	0	0	0	6	2B	1	2	2	0	steatite
V291	17	17.10	17.026	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	13	0	17	0	0	0	1	0	6	2C	0	0	1	0	not recorded individually
V291	17	17.10	17.027	1	0	0	0	7	0	0	13	0	31	41	70	1	0	0	6	2C	1	1	1	0	
V291	17	17.10	17.028	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	13	0	46	65	47	1	1	0	6	2C	0	0	1	0	
V291	17	17.10	17.030	1	0	0	0	7	0	0	13	260	80	70	95	1	0	0	6	2C	1	1	1	0	joins 17.031 and 17.027
V291	17	17.10	17.031	1	0	0	0	7	0	0	13	0	115	88	88	1	0	0	6	2C	1	1	1	0	steatite frags
V291	17	17.10	17.032	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	13	140	143	90	63	1	1	0	6	2C	0	0	1	0	fragile; joins 17.032

Ves	Tr	Cont	Find	NR	NBy	NBs	NF	R	By	Bs	Th	Dia	Wt	L1	L2	T	S	D	C	Fab	ES	IS	A	D	Notes
V292	17	17.10	17.025	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	24	38	74	1	1	0	6	2C	0	2	1	0	joins 17.029
V292	17	17.10	17.029	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	80	57	108	1	1	0	6	2C	0	2	1	0	steatite frags
V292	17	17.10	17.082	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	8	0	49	69	56	0	1	0	6	2C	1	2	1	0	
V292	17	17.10	17.083	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	8	0	28	33	56	0	1	0	6	2C	1	1	1	0	
V292	17	17.10	17.084	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	8	0	60	83	59	0	1	0	6	2C	1	2	1	0	
V292	17	17.10	17.085	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	102	73	130	0	1	0	6	2C	1	1	1	0	
V292	17	17.10	17.085	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	8	0	4	13	28	0	1	0	6	2C	1	1	1	0	
V292	17	17.10	17.086	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	8	400	65	82	83	0	1	0	6	2C	1	2	1	0	
V292	17	17.10	17.087	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	59	64	89	0	1	0	6	2C	0	2	1	0	
V292	17	17.10	17.087	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	31	0	0	0	1	0	6	2C	0	2	1	0	not recorded individually
V292	17	17.10	17.088	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	30	40	72	0	1	0	6	2C	0	2	1	0	
V292	17	17.10	17.088	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	28	56	52	0	1	0	6	2C	0	2	1	0	
V292	17	17.10	17.089	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	30	52	53	0	1	0	6	2C	0	2	1	0	
V292	17	17.10	17.089	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	18	51	45	0	1	0	6	2C	0	2	1	0	
V292	17	17.10	17.090	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	18	59	39	0	1	0	6	2C	0	2	1	0	
V292	17	17.10	17.090	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	16	38	36	0	1	0	6	2C	0	2	1	0	
V292	17	17.10	17.090	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	22	63	29	0	1	0	6	2C	0	2	1	0	
V292	17	17.10	17.090	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	13	42	34	0	1	0	6	2C	0	2	1	0	
V292	17	17.10	17.092	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	13	42	40	0	1	0	6	2C	1	1	1	0	
V292	17	17.10	17.092	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	14	41	37	0	1	0	6	2C	1	1	1	0	
V292	17	17.10	17.092	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	11	45	28	0	1	0	6	2C	1	1	1	0	
V292	17	17.10	17.092	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	13	30	43	0	1	0	6	2C	1	1	1	0	
V292	17	17.10	17.093	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	5	21	27	0	1	0	6	2C	0	1	1	0	
V292	17	17.10	17.093	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	8	35	25	0	1	0	6	2C	0	1	1	0	
V292	17	17.10	17.093	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	8	42	25	0	1	0	6	2C	0	1	1	0	
V292	17	17.10	17.093	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	14	52	31	0	1	0	6	2C	0	1	1	0	
V292	17	17.10	17.095	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	8	0	33	0	0	0	1	0	6	2C	1	1	1	0	not recorded individually
V292	17	17.10	17.096	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	8	0	18	0	0	0	1	0	6	2C	1	1	1	0	not recorded individually
V293	17	17.10	17.091	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	8	0	55	0	0	0	1	0	6	1A	1	1	2	0	not recorded individually; recently broken stone
0	19	19.02	19.031																						
0	19	19.02	19.012(1)	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	20	22	0	0	0	6	1B	0	0	3	0	
0	19	19.02	19.012(2)	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	23	15	0	0	0	1	1A	0	0	3	0	
V263	19	19.02	19.034(1)	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	10	43	37	0	1	3	6	2A	1	2	2	0	
V264	19	19.02	19.034(2)	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	4	17	25	0	0	0	6	2B	0	1	2	0	
V265	19	19.02	19.035	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	3	22	18	0	0	0	6	2A	1	2	2	0	
V265	19	19.02	19.035	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	2	20	13	0	0	0	6	2A	1	2	2	0	
V265	19	19.02	19.036	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	3	26	22	0	1	0	6	3A	0	0	2	0	
V265	19	19.02	19.036	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	1	14	11	0	1	0	6	3A	0	0	2	0	
V266	19	19.02	19.024	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	7	0	11	28	38	0	1	0	6	3A	0	0	2	0	
V266	19	19.02	19.024	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	7	0	6	20	21	0	1	0	6	3A	0	0	2	0	
V266	19	19.02	19.024	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	4	27	18	0	1	0	6	3A	0	0	2	0	joins with larger of basal sherds
V267	19	19.06	19.059	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	10	42	37	0	0	3	6	1A	0	0	3	0	pos beaker
0	19	19.09	19.062																						very light - ?some kind of ash - ?industrial
V268	19	19.12	19.057	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	5	19	24	0	0	0	6	1A	0	0	3	0	very burnt; ?crucible
V269	19	19.14	19.06	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	8	0	13	48	33	0	1	0	6	2B	0	0	6	0	recently broken into 3
V278	17	17.3/5	17.018	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	35	46	56	N	6	0	2	2C	1	1	2	0	
0	19	samp		0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	16	14	0	0	0	6	2	0	0	3	0	

Appendix 8 Names and Addresses of Contributors

HIGH PASTURE CAVE & ENVIRONS PROJECT – SKYE

HIGH PASTURE CAVE 2007

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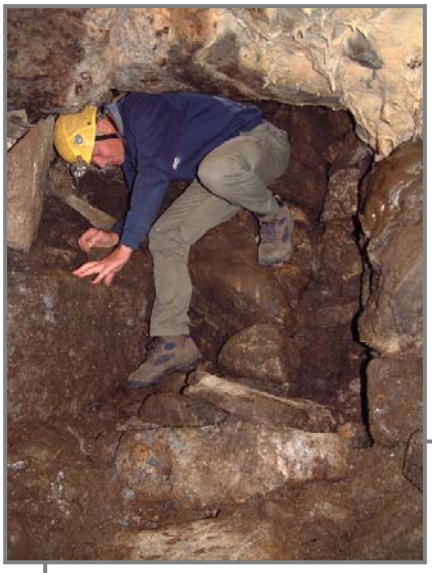
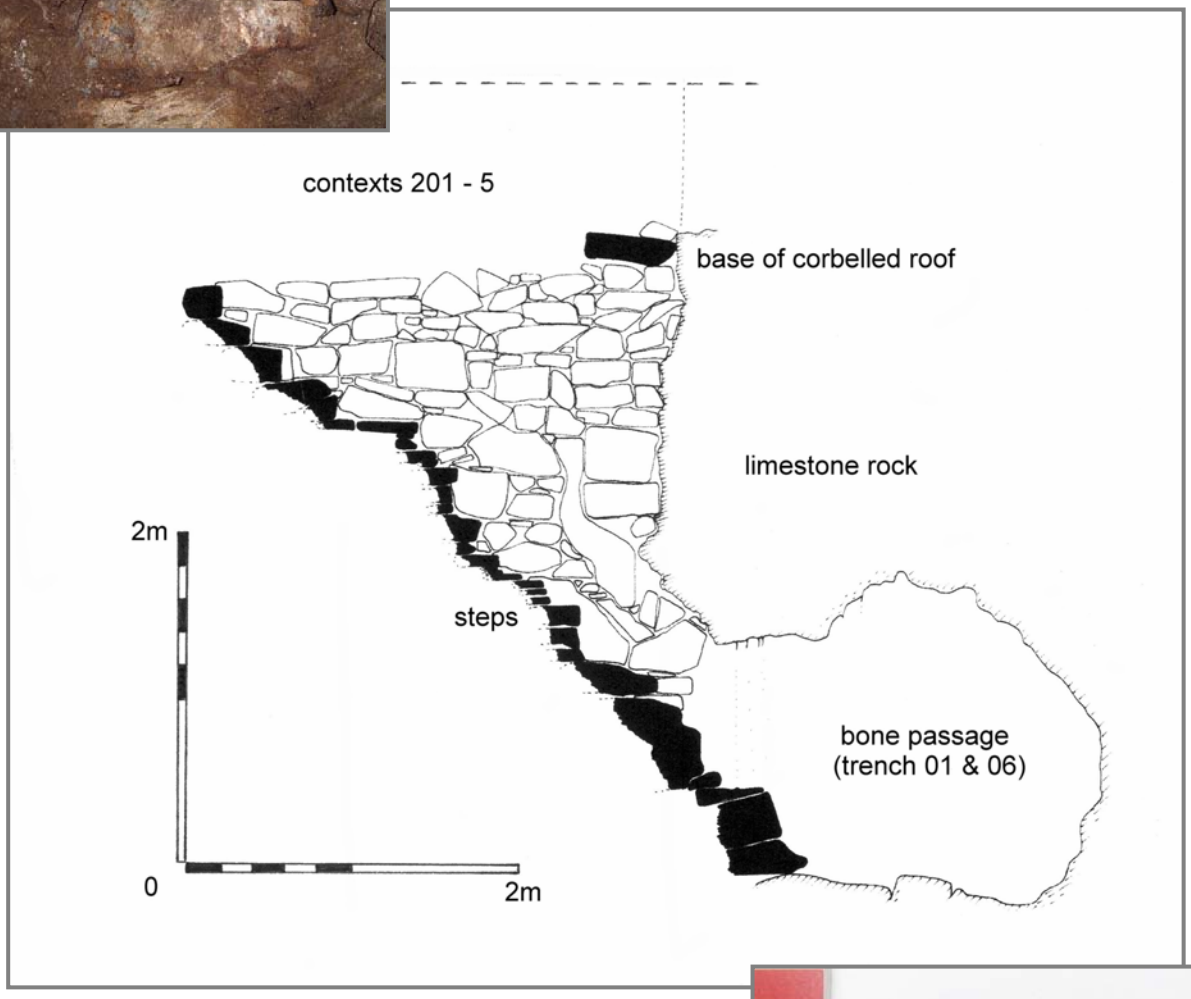


Uamh an Ard Achadh (High Pasture Cave) & Environs Project 2008

Data Structure Report – HPC005



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