

PORTENCROSS CASTLE:
STANDING BUILDING SURVEY
AND WATCHING BRIEF



PROJECT 2597

carried out
on behalf of
Friends of Portencross Castle

GUARD
Glasgow University Archaeological Research Division

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Cover Plate:

View of Portencross Castle from the south-east.

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PORTENCROSS CASTLE:
STANDING BUILDING SURVEY
AND WATCHING BRIEF

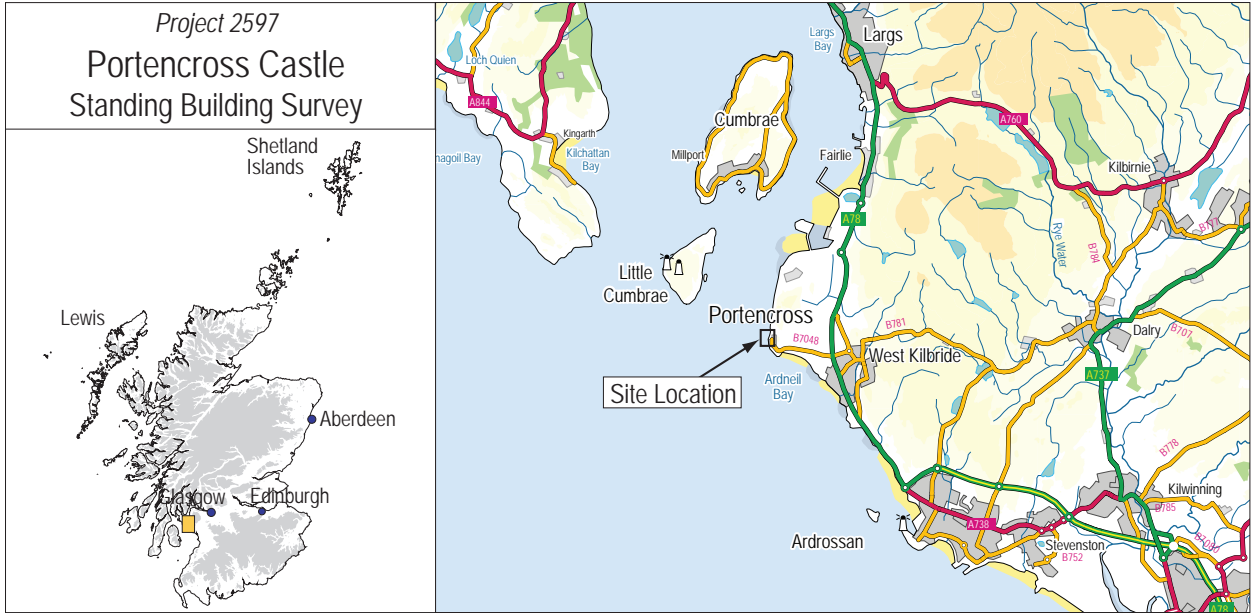
PROJECT 2597

by
Heather F James

This document has been prepared in accordance with GUARD standard operating procedures.

Approved by: Date: 5 October 2009
Dr John Atkinson





0 50 m
Figure 1: Site location.
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1.0 Executive Summary

A standing building survey and a watching brief were carried out by GUARD on behalf of the Friends of Portencross Castle in association with its consolidation and repair. The building survey suggested that there were three main phases of construction, starting in the mid 14th century with an L-shaped hall house which was extended upwards. It was abandoned as the principle residence of the local branch of the Boyd family in the mid 17th century after which it was occupied by local fishermen. The roof blew off in the early 18th century and this was followed by a phase of repair and reconstruction in the 19th and 20th centuries. During the consolidation work the entrance to a pit prison (which had been suggested by the presence of a blocked window) was revealed. The watching brief has revealed a possible enclosure wall and there is the suggestion that a further building or buildings exist in the vicinity of the castle. A single sherd of White Gritty ware pottery dating to the mid-14th century was the only medieval artefact recovered from the archaeological works at Portencross Castle.

2.0 Introduction

Portencross Castle is an A listed building (HB Number 14280) and a Scheduled Ancient Monument (AM/16/213322). It has been owned by the Friends of Portencross Castle Ltd (FoPC) since 2005.

Previous works at the castle undertaken by GUARD have included an archaeological desktop study, a feasibility study and topographic survey (James 2003), an evaluation of the roof deposits (Francoz 2006) and an evaluation of the cellar and Great Hall floor deposits (Rennie 2008).

A programme of consolidation works at the castle, funded by the Heritage Lottery Fund, commenced in January 2009. GUARD was commissioned by Peter Drummond Architect Ltd. on behalf of the FoPC to undertake a standing building survey of the castle prior to the consolidation works taking place and to provide a watching brief while the work was going ahead. This work was undertaken between May 2008 and September 2009.

3.0 Site Location, Topography and Geology

Portencross Castle is located two miles west of West Kilbride, North Ayrshire, at NGR: NS 1754 4891 (NS 14NE2) (Figure 1). The underlying drift geology consists of post-glacial sands and gravels, while the solid geology consists of Lower Devonian sandstone with conglomerate, siltstone and mudstones (British Geological Survey 1:63,600, Sheet 22W, Drift and Solid). The castle sits on a rocky promontory juts above the MHWL to the west of Portencross village and south of a small natural harbour (Figure 2, Plates 1 & 2).

4.0 Archaeological and Historical Background

4.1 *Historical and Documentary Evidence*

Detailed historical research has been undertaken by iCosse and Jura Consultants and was included in the Conservation Management Plan. The following is a summary of the iCosse and Jura Consultants report with some additional references.

The original caput of the barony of *Ardnele* was on the hill above Portencross at Auldhill, and in the 13th century was in the possession of the (probably Norman) de Ross family (Duncan 1988, 351). They built a castle on the hill of Auldhill, but in the early 14th century the estates of Ardnele and Kilbride were given to Sir Robert Boyd of Kilmarnock by Robert I in return for his support after the Battle of Bannockburn (Paterson 1866, 317). The Boyds of Kilmarnock built Dean castle in the 1360s. Archaeological evidence suggests that a stone castle at Auldhill was built in the early or mid-13th century and occupied until the mid-14th century, after which it was dismantled (Caldwell *et al* 1998, 73). Several royal charters were signed at 'Ardneil' in the late 14th century and so it is possible that, if Portencross Castle had been built by this time, it could have been the location of these royal visits. A grandson of Sir Robert Boyd of Kilmarnock became the first Robert Boyd 'of Ardneil' in 1444 (Paterson 1866, 317).

The first documentary evidence for a castle at Portencross is in 1572 when it is referred to in a contract between Robert Lord Boyd of Kilmarnock and Robert Boyd of Portencross. This document refers to the 'ten merk land of Portincroce and Ardneil with the toure fortalice maner place and thair pendiclis and pertinentis land' (Galloway 1882, 195). The Boyds of Portencross were well connected with the local

aristocratic families. The fourth Robert Boyd of Portencross married the daughter of John Mure of Rowallan and in 1550 the fifth Robert married the daughter of David Fairlie of that ilk. The seventh laird married a daughter of Sir Robert Montgomerie of Skelmorlie. In 1621 an inventory of Portencross includes ‘ten fedder beddis, with their furnishings’ (Paterson 1866, 310).

The castle remained the seat of the Boyds until the Restoration of Charles II (1660) after which the family moved to a mansion-house in the village nearby. The castle was said to house ‘fishermen and inferior tenants’ until the roof blew off in a storm in 1739 (Paterson 1866, 321). The estate remained in the hands of the Boyd family until 1712 when it was passed to a relative William Fullarton Boyd. In 1737 Portencross was alienated to Patrick Crauford esq. of Auchames and William Fullarton Boyd moved to Kintyre where he died in about 1784. By the 1820s the Craufurds lived in a ‘neat cottage residence’ at Portencross and in 1837 Edward Craufurd had the castle ‘restored in good taste’ (Davis 1991, 224).

In 1976 the entire Hunterston Peninsula, including Portencross, was bought by the South of Scotland Electricity Board (SSEB) to build the Hunterston A and B power stations, and Portencross has remained as a ruin. A concrete roof was constructed over the south-eastern block in 1910 (BBC 2004) presumably because the existing vaulted roof had collapsed. A timber stair and several door and window lintels were inserted in the 1980s as part of consolidation works carried out by Hunter & Clark on behalf of British Nuclear Fuel, the successor to SSEB (Peter Drummond pers comm). Unfortunately no records of this conservation work have been uncovered.

4.2 *Photographic and Pictorial Evidence*

There is a painting of the Castle by William Young in 1886 (Plate 1) and a photograph also from the same year (Plate 2). Both show the castle from the north.

4.3 *Architectural Background*

The castle was visited and described by the architects MacGibbon and Ross in the late 19th century (MacGibbon & Ross 1889). Their external elevation drawings and floor plans show the castle after its ‘restoration’ of 1837 (Plates 3, 4 & 5). They described the castle as being somewhat ‘peculiar’ in that a wing was added to the end of the keep rather than to its side which was more usual for L-shaped castles. They considered it to have been built in a single phase in the 14th century with some later modifications. They also thought the castle unusual in having with two kitchens considering its small size, one on the ground floor and another on the 1st floor. They suggested that there was a blocked doorway into the upper part of the Great Hall Vault from the spiral stair (MacGibbon & Ross 1889, 154).

More recently, archaeologists excavating at the dun at Auldhill examined Portencross Castle and suggested that the castle was constructed over four phases (Caldwell *et al* 1998). As the castle at Auldhill went out of use by the mid-14th century, they suggested that this was possibly when Portencross was built in the as a simple hall-house. They concluded that the additional wing was added in the late 14th or early 15th centuries, the roof line and battlements were lifted or re-built in the late 15th century and in the 17th century there were alterations to fireplaces, doors and windows (Plate 6). They suggested that the quarry for the blond and red sandstone was probably at Kaims Hill. More details of their survey are included below.

4.4 *Archaeological Background*

Excavations at the nearby dun at Auldhame have revealed it to be originally of Iron Age date and re-used for the construction of a medieval motte and bailey castle in the 12th or 13th centuries. A rectangular stone castle of the 13th or 14th century replaced the motte and a stone hall-house was built within the castle. From the lack of any later pottery on the site, this hall-house is thought to have gone out of use by the mid-14th century and to have been replaced as the caput for the barony by Portencross Castle (Caldwell *et al* 1998).

Excavations in the cellar of Portencross Castle by GUARD revealed that a floor of rectangular stones lay about 0.45 m below the existing floor, which comprised flagstones and cobbles (Rennie 2008). Sandwiched between these floors was a layer of dark-brown silt which contained small rounded stones, sea shells and a fragment of modern pottery. A single sherd of medieval pottery (White Gritty Ware) which is dated to the 14th or 15th centuries was found beneath the lower slabbed stone floor. While this sherd cannot be used to date the construction of the castle, it would be consistent with a mid-14th century

construction. A drainage culvert in the cellar had been in-filled in recent times. The evaluation in the Great Hall found that the barrel vault of the basement was sealed by rubble and a compacted clay floor.

Table 1 (below) has been compiled to show the likely timeline of developments or events surrounding Portencross Castle.

Table 1 Timeline for Portencross Castle

<i>Date</i>	<i>Event</i>	<i>Reference</i>
13 th century	Ardnel & Kilbryde in possession of the Norman de Ros family	Paterson 1866, 317
Late 12 th /13 th centuries	Timber castle on Auldhill	Caldwell 1998, 35
Early or mid 13 th century	Construction of a stone castle on Auldhill	Caldwell 1998, 73
1305	Godfrey de Ros Sheriff of Ayr	CMP section 3.34.
1306/1315	Estate of 'Ardnel' & 'Kilbryde' possibly given to Robert Boyd by Robert the Bruce.	Paterson 1866, 317; Duncan 1988 351.
1332-33	Estate possibly returned to the de Ros family by Baliol. Son of Godfrey is Sheriff of Ayr in 1333	Caldwell <i>et al</i> 1998, 34
1342	de Ross had lost lands in Scotland by this time-possibly restored to the Boyd family	Caldwell <i>et al</i> 1998, 73
mid-14 th	Archaeological investigations suggest the site of Arnele was abandoned	Caldwell <i>et al</i> 1998, 73
1360's	Dean Castle, Kilmarnock built by one of the Boyd family (either Sir Thomas Boyd or his son of the same name).	
1360-70s	Possible building of Portencross Castle	Caldwell <i>et al</i> 1998, 35
1371-1390	Royal visits by Robert II to Ardneil, where charters were signed	Caldwell <i>et al</i> 1998, 34
Late 14 th century	Little Cumbrae a Royal Forest & Hunters of Hunterston were heritable keepers	CMP 3.54; Paterson 1866, 314
1444	Lands of Ardneil given to Robert Boyd by his nephew Thomas Boyd of Kilmarnock (became 1 st laird of Ardneil 1365 - 1410).	Caldwell <i>et al</i> 1998, 34-35.
1537	Little Cumbrae Castle built by Hugh Earl of Eglinton	Zeune 1992, 113
1550	Robert Boyd married Elizabeth Fairlie	Paterson 1866, 317
1572	First reference to the lands of 'Portincroce'	Galloway 1882, 195
1572	Hew Boyd, son of 'Archibald Boyd of portincross', is referred to as a 'burges of Irwen' (Irvin).	Paterson 1866, 318
1588	Wreck from the Spanish Armada off Portencross Castle	New Statistical Account 1834-45, 255
After Restoration of Charles II (1660)	Castle relinquished by Boyds for a mansion-house.	Paterson 1866, 321
Late 17 th – 18 th century	Castle used by fishermen	Paterson 1866, 321
1739	Loss of the roof in a storm	Paterson 1866, 321
1737	Lands of Arnele/Portincross alienated to Patrick Crauford esq. of Auchames	Paterson 1866, 319; New Statistical Account 255
1820's	Craufurds of Crosbie and Auchenames live in 'neat cottage residence' at Portencross	Davis 1991, 224
1837	Edward Craufurd of Crosbie and Auchenames had the castle 'restored in good taste'	Davis 1991, 224
1889	Castle visited by MacGibbon & Ross	MacGibbon & Ross 1889
20 th century	Castle owned by William Adam of Auchenames House	CMP (3.100)
1910	Concrete roof constructed?	BBC 2004
1955	Designated Scheduled Ancient Monument	Historic Scotland.

<i>Date</i>	<i>Event</i>	<i>Reference</i>
1976	South of Scotland Electricity Board (S.S.E.B.) bought the entire Hunterston Peninsula, including Portencross, to build the Hunterston A and B power stations.	CMP (3.101)
	SSEB becomes BNF	
1980's	Insertion of concrete roof and timber stair (Hunter & Clark)	Pers comm. P Drummond & CMP (3.101)
1983	Village sold to sitting tenants	CMP (3.101)
1987-89	Excavations at Auldham & inspection of Portencross	Caldwell <i>et al</i> 1998
2005	Castle acquired by Friends of Portencross Castle from British Nuclear Fuels	

5.0 Aims and Objectives

The general aims of the standing building survey were to provide a record of the castle prior to the conservation works commencing and the aim of the watching brief was to monitor the works so that any additional architectural features could be recorded within the archaeologically sensitive area in the vicinity of the castle.

The specific objectives were:

- To provide a detailed analysis and recording of the building prior to the works taking place;
- To monitor and record all conservation works that affect the fabric of the building;
- To monitor works to ensure minimal damage to the historic fabric;
- To record any hidden features revealed during the works;
- To record any Post-medieval deposits prior to their removal from site;
- To produce a report that will describe the results of the above and include a costed post-excavation research design if necessary.

6.0 Methodology

A topographic survey of the Castle was carried out using a Leica TPS 1200.

A reflectorless EDM was used to survey the main features of the castle and to provide a wireframe 3D model in AutoCAD. This was used to prepare the basic floor plans and elevations which were enhanced with rectified photographs and hand measurements. The photographs were rectified using AutoCAD 5 and Adobe Photoshop CS3. The digital photography used a Nikon D70s digital SLR camera. The photographs are in .NEF format and are converted into .TIFFs.

The standing building survey consists of written descriptions of the elevations, room and architectural features. The main apertures had already been labelled by a previous survey using letters and numbers (eg WG-1 for Window Ground 1, Appendix 12.1) and so this system was continued for this project. The other feature descriptions designated by GUARD included the following:

DG-1 = Door Ground 1
 FP-1 = Fire place 1
 RG1 = Room Ground 1
 WG-1 = Window Ground 1

Additional significant architectural features, walls and building lines were given context numbers (001 – n, Appendix 12.2).

A watching brief was carried out over the period of the consolidation works. A total of 11 visits were made between 9 March and 10 September 2009.

7.0 Results

Portencross Castle is an L-shaped structure consisting of a west wing and a smaller east wing. The west wing measures externally 12 m by 9.5 m and the east wing measures 7 m by 5.7 m giving an overall length of the south elevation of 17.7 m. The height of the west wing is c 9 m to the string course and the east wing is 14.5 m. The west wing consists of a vaulted cellar (RG-2) on the ground floor with a Great Hall (R1-2) above reached by straight stairs from the ground floor and by a first floor doorway in the re-entrant angle. Over the Great Hall there is an attic chamber (R3-2) which would have had a gabled roof and a parapet walk. The east wing has a vaulted kitchen (RG-3) on the ground floor and a second room (possibly a second kitchen) on the first floor (R1-5) with two further chambers above (R2-2 and R3-1) reached by spiral stairs. A fourth chamber (R4-1) above the string course (now the Upper Roof) is reached by straight stairs from the lower parapet walk. This account describes the external elevations in an anti-clockwise direction starting with the main door and followed by the internal rooms from the ground upwards.

7.1 *External Elevations*

7.1.1 *Elevation 13* (Figure 3)

Elevation 13 is the east elevation of the west wing (Plate 7). At ground level there is a doorway (DG-1) which has an arch and side jambs of blond sandstone which are very worn (129, Plate 8). Within this arch the side jambs of the doorway are of single red sandstones (128). The right hand jamb has cracked. Infilling the space between the jamb and the arch are small stones (130). The wall surrounding the doorway has been repaired with small red sandstones blocks (021). The corner quoins are of blond sandstone (002). Above this the wall is constructed of purple sandstone (022).

Above a possible building line (023) the wall continues as purple sandstone blocks within which there is a patch of small red stones (029) probably forming a repair to the eroded wall face.

Above a building line (025) the walling is of basalt blocks (026) with corner quoins of blond sandstone (010). Above a building line 027 the quoins are of red sandstone (014) and the wall is of small purple sandstone and basalt stones (028). The corbels are mixed blond and red sandstone (017) with a string course above. There are no saddle and trough drains protruding out of this elevation as they are above the doorway (DG-1). The parapet wall is of small purple sandstone (018) and mixed sandstone blocks (019) and quoins (020).

7.1.2 *Elevation 1* (Figure 4 & Plate 9)

Elevation 1 is the north-east facing elevation of the west wing. The majority of this wall is constructed of purplish-red sandstone blocks with a brown shelly mortar (001) with blond sandstone quoins (002, 003). On the ground floor there is a large rectangular window (WG-3) into the cellar (RG-2) with haphazardly built sandstone jambs, lintels and sill (Plate 10). To the E of this is a blocked window (WG-4) with the remains of a blond sandstone surround (Plate 11). A large rectangular window (W1-7) opens into the first-floor Great Hall (R1-2). This window surrounds are of worn red sandstone which has been repaired with modern sandstone on the west side (Plate 12). The window is surrounded by smaller stones (005) suggesting that it has been inserted or enlarged. There is a large patch of small pinning stones probably forming a repair (004) within wall 001.

A possible horizontal building line (007) can be seen at a height of c. 8 m above which the wall is predominantly constructed of angular grey basalt blocks (008) with blond sandstone quoins (009 and 010) forming about five courses. Above this is a building line (011) above which there are up to three courses of purple sandstone and basalt blocks (012) with mixed red and sandstone quoins (014 & 015). Another building line (013) separates the wall 012 from a single course of red and blond sandstone (016) above which are corbels of red and blond sandstone with a slightly projecting string course with cavetto moulding (017). Above this is a saddle and trough parapet walk (018) with protruding drains and the remains of an outer parapet wall above (019) built of a mix of red sandstone and basalt with quoins of mixed sandstone (020). There are at least three cracks visible in the upper parts of this elevation below the corbels.

7.1.3 Elevation 2 (Figure 3)

Elevation 2 is the south-east facing elevation of the east wing (Plate 13). The lower part of the wall is predominantly purple sandstone (054 & 622) with blond sandstone quoins (032 & 056). Within the wall 054 there is a large horizontal blond sandstone (055) which may correspond with a blocked opening from the interior (109, and also Plate 74). At a height of 2.6 m above the ground there is a protruding roll moulding on a corner quoin (053) in the south corner (Plate 14). There is a possible building line (614) between walling 054 and 633, which corresponds with a building line seen in Elevation 16 (see below).

The walling (622) is fairly consistent up to another possible building line (057) above which the wall construction is more mixed (058), including a greater proportion of grey basalt stones and a few of blond sandstone. One patch of grey basalt stone (059) slopes up to the north. A rectangular window (W1-2) opens into the east wing upper kitchen (R1-5, Plate 15). This window is surrounded by blond and red sandstone with a sharp chamfered edge.

Above a building line (060) the walling is predominantly dark basalt (063) and the quoins are of mixed red and blond sandstone (061 & 044).

Above a building line (611) the wall is of red and blond sandstone blocks (612) with corner quoins of mixed red and blond sandstone (616 & 619). Two further building lines (064) and (066) separate walling that is predominantly grey basalt (065) and mixed red and blond sandstone (067). The quoins are all mixed red and blond sandstone (616, 617, 618, 619, 623 & 624).

The corbels are again mixed red and blond sandstone (068) and above the string course there are the remains of protruding drains of the saddle and trough parapet (069). No exterior walling survives above the saddle and trough parapet in this elevation. There is vertical crack in the centre of this elevation within wall sections 058, 063 and 612.

7.1.4 Elevation 3 (Figure 6)

Elevation 3 is the south-west facing elevation of the west and east wings (Plate 16). As with the other walls, purple sandstone has been used for its construction (070 & 073) with blond sandstone quoins (056, 080, 610 & 081). There is a possible horizontal building line (072) between the wall 070 and 073 which is at the same height as wall line 600 in Elevation 4. The wall courses are fairly regular in the lower part of this wall and so this line might just be one of several building lines.

Within the west wing there are no openings into the cellar, but there is a large rectangular window (W1-5) to the Great Hall above (Plate 17). This window has red sandstone surrounds which have a sharp flat chamfer. The right hand jamb consists of a single slab of sandstone and the left hand jamb has two sections of uneven length. Some small stones have been inserted around the window suggesting that the window has been inserted or enlarged. Above a possible building line 082 there are several wall courses of predominantly grey basalt blocks (083) with some red sandstone, and quoins of blond and red sandstone (084). Above a building line (086) there are mixed blond and red corbels and a string course (088). Above this is a saddle and trough parapet (095) and the remains of low walling with modern cement (620). There is a crack in the masonry between Window W1-5 and the corner quoins 081.

Within the east wing there is a small square blocked window (WG-2) at ground level into the east Cellar (RG-3, Plate 18). There is also a possible blocked window (071, Plate 19) to the west consisting of a blond sandstone sill and single side jamb which could correspond with a chamber beneath the spiral stairs, possibly a pit prison (Caldwell *et al* 1998). Both windows are blocked with red sandstone. At the first floor level there is a rectangular window (W1-4) lighting the circular stairs (Plate 20). This window is surrounded by red sandstone jambs, sill and lintel. There is a flat chamfer around the side and lintel stones, but not in the sill stone. The sill stone has been re-used as there is a wider rebate visible on its underside. Just beneath the window there is a small circular pistol hole. The window W1-4 and the pistol hole are surrounded by small flat stones indicating that the window has been inserted or enlarged. Roof slates above and below the pistol hole indicates that this has been inserted during the post-medieval period, probably after the 17th century. The two blond sandstones at the top left corner of the window suggests that there may have been an earlier, smaller window, located here (Plate 20).

Another small window (now L-shaped, W1-3) can be seen to the right of W1-4. This is surrounded by very worn blond sandstone (Plate 21). The L-shape suggests that a poor repair has been made. Between windows W1-4 and W1-3 there is a sloping line in the wall harling (078) which suggests the location of a roof line. The much eroded area to the left of W1-4 may obscure the left side of this roof line. Much of

the wall 073 has the original lime render surviving, but there are also several areas of modern cement pointing especially in the vicinity of the apertures.

At the east corner of Elevation 3 there is a large protruding grey basalt stone (075). To the west of this there is an area of small infilling stones (076) and an area of blond sandstones (077) which are all at the same height above the ground, suggesting the presence of a timber gallery.

Above the possible building line 082 there is an area of walling which differs from walling 073 in that it predominantly comprises small mixed stones of red and blond sandstone (621). Within this walling there is a rectangular window (W2-2) into the second floor chamber (R2-2, Plate 22). This window is surrounded by both red and blond sandstone. These surrounding stones are worn, but there seems to be a slight chamfer. To the left of the window W2-2 there is a possible blocked opening (079) which consists of a blond sandstone side jamb and a red-sandstone lintel stone (Plate 23). A dumb-bell shaped window into the spiral stairs (W2-5) has also been blocked (Plate 24). This window has a blond sandstone sill and lintel and red sandstone side jambs. The aperture in the lintel is round, but the aperture in the sill stone is very worn and has lost its round shape.

Above walling 083 and 621 there is a building line (613 = 086) above which the stone work changes to a mixture of red and blond sandstone (087). This walling abuts the corbelling and string line of the West wing (088 & 620). Another two possible building lines (089 & 615) separate walling of grey angular stones and red sandstone (090), and a mixture of red and blond sandstone (091). There is a blocked rectangular window (W3-2, Plate 25) for the third floor chamber of the East wing (R3-1). This is surrounded by a mixture of red and blond sandstone with square rebates. The blocking is of small angular mixed rubble and modern cement. Above walling 091 there are corbels and a string course (092) which is the same as the corbels and string course (088). Above the string course there is additional walling of mixed grey angular stones and red sandstones (094) with eight courses of blond and red sandstone quoins.

7.1.5 *Elevation 4* (Figure 5)

Elevation 4 is the north-west facing elevation of the West wing (Plate 26). The majority of this wall is constructed of similar stones to wall 001, being purple sandstones, roughly coursed (097, 099 & 601). Two possible building lines (098 and 600) can be seen within this wall. The corner quoins are of blond sandstone (080, 003 and 081). At the base of wall 097, and infilling a cleft in the bedrock, there is an area of small vertical slabs, roughly arched at the top (096) with an outlet from the cellar drain (106).

A small window for the Great Hall garderobe (W1-6) can be seen in this elevation (Plate 27). This window is rectangular in shape and has blond sandstone surrounds. The sill is very worn but the remaining stones have a flat chamfer. In the centre of this wall, corresponding to the back of the Great Hall Fireplace (FP-2) there is an area which contains white sandstone (603) possibly as a result of repair work perhaps related to the fireplace FP-2 or FP-3. From this area up to the parapet there is an area of possible deformation or re-building. Much of this wall is covered with modern cement pointing.

The possible horizontal building line 007 seen in Elevation 1 continues in this elevation as building line 604, above which the wall is similarly built of grey basalt (605) with predominantly blond sandstone quoins (009 & 084), although there are also ones of red sandstone in its upper parts. Within wall 605 there is a rectangular window (W2-3, Plate 28), which lights the Great Hall (R1-2). This window surround is of white sandstone which is worn but has remnants of a slight chamfer on the sides. To the left of window W2-3 there are three white sandstones forming a vertical edge which may be remnants of another window (?W2-4) which could have formed a symmetrical pair with W2-3 over the Great Hall fireplace (FP-2 & FP-3 see below). There are two drains (630) below the string course above the possible window (?W2-4). Above the walling (605) is corbelling of red and blond sandstone and a string course (607, Plate 29). Above the string course are the remains of the saddle and trough parapet (608) except for a gap above the windows. The watching brief proved this to be a real gap in the saddle and trough parapet walk (see below). Above the string course there were remnants of an outer parapet wall (609). This area is described further below as part of the watching brief, after the vegetation was removed and access was made safe.

7.1.6 *Elevation 16* (Figure 4)

Elevation 16 is the north facing elevation of the East wing (Plate 30). The wall at ground and first floor level is constructed of purple sandstone (030 & 034) with blond sandstone quoins (033 and 032). There is a doorway (DG-2) at ground level within the re-entrant angle (Plate 31). This modern wooden doorway is

set back and the entrance passage to it is splayed. There are worn, blond sandstone jambs on its east side and a large red conglomerate slab forms the lintel. This lintel is embedded into the wall of Elevation 13 and behind it the lintel of the passage has been replaced with wooden planks. The west side of the door consists of the stones of doorway DG-1. Above the lintel there is a relieving arch in the wall (036). At the lintel level there is a clear building line (031) formed of small flat slabs, although the construction of the wall above it (034) is the same as below (030). The quoin with the roll moulding (053) and a rebate for an external doorway (033) can also be seen in this elevation. The opening for the kitchen cellar window (WG-1) is surrounded by two stones of blond sandstone and has been blocked with small stones of red sandstone (037) just above the top left corner of doorway DG-2. At the same height as the blocked window (037) there are four possible blocked timber joist holes (035) which have been filled with either small stones and modern white cement or small stones and grey cement (Plate 30). These possibly once supported an outer timber stair to a first floor doorway.

At first floor level there is a rectangular aperture which is currently a window (W1-1, Plate 32) into a passageway (R1-4). This aperture is surrounded by blond sandstone and it has a sandstone lintel and sill with a slight remains of a chamfer. To the left of, and above the aperture, there is a patch of small red pinning stones (625) suggesting that the aperture has been inserted, enlarged or repaired.

Above a building line (038) the walling continues as purple stones near the re-entrant angle, but towards the corner has been repaired with red sandstone (040). Above another building line (041) the wall is constructed of grey basalt (042) with blond corner quoins (044). The remainder of the wall is separate by three building lines (043, 046 and 048) into bands of red and blond sandstone blocks (045), further basalt blocks (047) and finally red and blond sandstone blocks (049) topped by corbels, a string line and troughs (051 & 052).

There is a small rectangular window (W2-1, Plate 33) in wall 045, within the re-entrant angle, lighting the second floor chamber (R2-2). This is surrounded by worn blond sandstone which possibly have a slight chamfer. There is a rectangular window (W3-1, Plate 34) opening to the third floor chamber (R3-1). This has a predominantly red sandstone surround with a slight chamfer. The top right hand corner of Elevation 16 is a modern re-build (050).

The quoins in the lower corner of this elevation are recessed indicating that there was a gate located here, perhaps associated with a stair to an upper doorway.

7.2 *Internal*

7.2.1 *Entrance RG-1 & Cellar RG-2* (Figure 7)

The main doorway (DG-1, Plate 35) with its infilled arch, leads into a short passage (RG-1) which has a vaulted ceiling. A turn to the left leads to the base of the stairs (100) with a door into the cellar (DG-4) on the right and, up three stairs, a door (DG-3) to the kitchen (RG-3) is down one step.

The door to the cellar (DG-4, Plate 36) has an arched blond sandstone surround with a small keystone and rebates on either side. The cellar itself measures 7.8 m long by 4.8 m wide and the vaulted ceiling is up to 3.5 m high. Three of the walls (115, 110 & 122) are built of large sandstone blocks with a brown shelly mortar and patches of a pink grey render. The east wall (124) is possibly built of slightly smaller stones (Plates 37 & 38). The vaulted roof (121) is constructed of long red sandstone slabs and has indentations in the render showing the location of the original roof construction planks.

There are two windows (WG-3 and WG-4) into the cellar in the north wall (115). WG-3 is a splayed rectangular-shaped window with roughly straightened rubble sides and pink-brown mortar. Internally the lintel is of wooden planks. This window is probably inserted (Plate 39). Window WG-4 is a small splayed rectangular-shaped window which slopes up steeply and is blocked (Plate 40). The sides are roughly coursed sandstones and the lintel stones consist of large stone slabs. There are the remains of metal bars across this window. Three stones within the vaulting, above the lintel may have formed a relieving arch. This window is thought to be original.

A rectangular aumbry (101) in the west wall (110, Plate 37) is 0.5 m above the present floor and is 0.55 m deep. There is also a drain at floor level (106) measuring 0.25 m wide. This slopes down and exits within the external drain 096 (Figures 5 and 13). Three corbel stones survive in the cellar, two (102 and 103) are in the north wall (115) and one (104) is in the south wall (122, Figures 12 & 13 and Plate 40). These are all at slightly different heights and it is not clear what function they served.

Modern features within the cellar include timber beams attached to the interior of the cellar (111 & 116) which have metal hooks. There are two voids (113) in the wall (110) on the south side, one with a wooden sill and the other with a piece of wood inserted into it. There are also two voids (125) in the south end of wall 124. These voids (125 & 113) suggest the presence of a timber bench along the south wall (122).

7.2.2 Kitchen Cellar (RG-3) (Figure 7)

On the ground floor of the East wing there is a vaulted room measuring 3.4 m by 2.6 m and 2.73 m high. This room has been interpreted as the kitchen (RG-3) because of the presence of a fireplace (FP.1).

Two springer stones (107 & 108) emerge from the north and south walls (Figures 12 & 13) and would have supported an arch for a canopy for the kitchen fireplace (FP-1), the chimney of which continues up through the first and second floors. At the back of the fireplace, at present ground level there is there a rectangular-shaped aperture (109) which narrows towards the outer wall where it is blocked. The lintel stone (055) can be seen in Elevation 2 (Figure 3). This was probably a flue.

The kitchen has two rectangular splayed windows (WG-1 and WG-2) in the north and the south walls (120 and 118), both windows have been blocked (Plates 41 & 42). These windows slope steeply upwards and have sandstone slabs as lintels.

The room RG-3 has two doorways, one from the outside (DG-2, described above) and one from the stairs (DG-3). The doorway DG-3 has sandstone jambs and a massive vertical lintel slab which has been crudely cut away to provide more height (Plate 39). The north jamb (114) has also been cut away to provide wider access from the stairs.

The side walls (117, 118, 119 and 120) are of rough sandstone which are peeling and covered with fungus and patches of blackened render, which may be the result of sooting from the fire. There is sooting up the sides of the chimney, but the back wall (119) is clean.

The bottom three steps of the stairs (100) are on a diagonal and they abut the side walls of the passage. After a short 'landing' there are two diagonal steps and then the stairs continue straight up with slightly narrower treads (Figure 7). The roof of the stairs (200) is of large flat slabs which have been crudely chipped back to provide more head room (Plate 44).

7.2.3 First Floor Spiral Stair (Figure 8)

A spiral stair (R1-1) starts at the first floor level at the top of the straight stair (100) and once continued up to the fourth floor. The internal diameter of the spiral stairs is 2.2 m. The central newel post has collapsed, but there are enough remnants of steps set within the stair walls to show that the stairs ascended clockwise with landings at appropriate points providing access to the upper chambers.

The entrance to the circular stairs from the straight stairs (100) is lined with both red and blond sandstone and the lintel is a large red sandstone slab. Initially an entrance to a pit prison at the base of the spiral stair was obscured by loose dirt and tumble. During the conservation works, this tumble was removed and a square hatch in the floor measuring about 0.5 m became visible (Plate 45). The window (W1-4) lights the spiral stair (Figure 8 and Plate 20). This window has a stepped access from the stairs (Figure 13).

7.2.4 Great Hall (R1-2)

The Great Hall is reached either through a door off the spiral stair (D1-2) or along a passage (R1-6) from what is now a window (W1-1, Figure 8). The Great Hall is vaulted and measures 7.6 m by 5.1 m. The barrel vaulted ceiling is up to 6.2 m high and is constructed of red sandstone slabs.

The SW, NE & NW facing walls (226, 220 & 238) are generally constructed of large purple sandstone. The NW facing wall (230 – with the doorways D1-4 & D1-2) is constructed of purple sandstones which are possibly, on average, smaller than the other two walls. This wall has been extensively re-pointed and repaired. The central area of the SE facing wall 220 has also been extensively re-pointed and repaired (222, Figure 14).

A fireplace, 1.85 m wide (FP-2) is located in wall (222), (Figure 14). This has a red sandstone surround in the form of a Gothic arch which protrudes about 0.10 m from the wall face. The inner edge of the fireplace has a plain chamfer. To either side of the fireplace FP-2 there are remnants of an earlier, wider fireplace (FP-3). On the right-hand side there are six red sandstone blocks forming the right jamb (242,

Plate 46). A roll moulding survives in the lower two stones, but the upper ones are obscured by modern re-pointing. On the left hand side there is a large blond sandstone block set within the wall, which is probably the remains of a large lintel (243, Figure 14). The roll moulding on the left side of the fireplace has been destroyed by the insertion of FP-2. The earlier fireplace (FP-3) would originally have been about 2.80 m wide.

Above the fireplace there is a roughly rectangular area (221) where an armorial stone has been removed. In the same wall above 221 there is a high rectangular window (W2-3) slightly off centre to the room. The window is splayed and the internal opening is surrounded by a mixture of small flat stones of sandstone and larger sandstone blocks. The wall (222) to the right of the window is obscured with render and there is no sign of a second window (W2-4?) which was suggested from the outside (Elevation 4, Figure 5).

The doorway into the Great Hall (D1-4) consists of a timber surround which has been inserted into the passage way opening with no formal stone surround. There are small rough stones (232) above the door, infilling the space between the wooden lintel and the lintel stones of the passage, which are of large slabs of conglomerate (236, Figure 15). There are also small pinning stones around the south side of the doorway.

The doorway D1-2 is surrounded by predominantly blond sandstone blocks which have rebates on both sides. The lintel is formed of two large slabs (one red conglomerate and one blond sandstone) set vertically. These slabs have been cut back to provide more headroom and now form a rough arch.

There are two large windows in the Great Hall, one in each of the long sides (W1-5 and W1-7). Internally, the windows have arched, predominantly blond sandstone surrounds (Figures 12 & 13). These recessed windows have the remains of sandstone benches on either side (Plates 47 & 48). There is modern re-build on either side of the windows and both lintels are of wood.

A garderobe (R1-3) is reached via the bench within window W1-5 (Plate 49). The entrance (D1-3) has a very worn, blond sandstone surround. Some of these stones are chamfered on the outside and have a square rebate on the inside. The lintel has been replaced with a modern one in red sandstone and there is modern cement below the sill. The garderobe has a vaulted ceiling and a small splayed window (W1-6). There are patches of render on the walls of the garderobe, which generally comprise small blocks of red sandstone.

Within the Great Hall there are several joist holes. To the east of the windows W1-7 and W1-5 is a pair of joist holes (227 & 239) which are about 3.3-3.5 m above the floor and lie at the height of the top of each window arch (Figures 12 & 13). To the east of these there is another pair (228 & 240) at a similar height above the floor. These four joist holes may have supported either an original timber roof for the castle or a later inserted timber floor within the upper vault.

Other possible joist holes are represented by voids 225, 224 and 223 (in wall 220), blocking 229 (in wall 226) and voids 233, 234, and 235 (in wall 230). The possible joist holes in wall 230 may be associated with a stair to an upper level.

7.2.5 *First Floor Kitchen (R1-5)*

The first floor kitchen (R1-5) measures 3.48 m by about 2.7 m. The original vaulted ceiling has collapsed. The flue for the fireplace in the lower kitchen (FP-1) continues up through this floor, but has been surrounded by a modern sandstone wall (202) and timber railings, leaving a void behind from the ground floor. A window in the east wall (W1-2) has rough boulders to either side with a sill of modern sandstone and a lintel of wooden planks, suggesting that this has been inserted. The L-shaped window in the SW wall (W1-3) has a stepped base, large lintels and large rough red sandstone blocks to either side. This is probably original, although some repairs to the exterior sandstone has been noted above. On the inside there are small stones infilling the window surround, which would support this.

There is an aumbry (201) at floor level to the left of the window W1-3, which may be a blocked ashpit door, although there is no obvious outlet for this in Elevation 4 (Figure 5).

There is a square hatch (203) between the kitchen (R1-5) and the passage to the Great Hall (R1-4/R1-6), (Figures 12, 16 & Plate 50). It is surrounded by blond sandstone blocks which have a square rebate and flat chamfer on the kitchen side. The lintel on the kitchen side has been replaced with modern sandstone. This hatch could have provided quick access for food from the kitchen to the Great Hall or perhaps was originally an oven off a fireplace. A springer stone (204) to the left of the hatch provides evidence for an

arch within the northern part of the room. No chimney now survives in this northern wall, but the presence of the arch suggests that this may also have been a fireplace (Figure 8).

7.2.6 *Possible Earlier Doorway, Passage to Great Hall and Passage to Kitchen* (Figure 8)

What is currently a window (W1-1) leads into a passage (R1-6) which then opens directly into the Great Hall and this is thought to be an earlier first floor entrance. There is, however, a drop down from the sill of W1-1 into the passage of about 0.25 m. On the inside the window has a blond sandstone surround and a lintel of two vertical slabs (similar to DG-3). A side passage (R1-4) leads up a step towards the hatch (203). The passage and the side passage to the hatch (R1-4) are all roofed with large purple conglomerate slabs. The thinning of the stair roof slabs has resulted in the collapse of the base of the passage wall leaving a hole in the floor of the passage through to the stairs.

7.2.7 *Second Floor Chamber (R2-2)* (Figures 9, 12, 13 & 16)

Above the lost vaulted ceiling of the first floor kitchen there is a chamber (R2-2) measuring 5.5 m by 4.25 m which is level with the upper vaulted space in the Great Hall. The entrance to this chamber is from the spiral stair which takes up the western corner of the room. The location of the floor is represented by a blocked joist hole (307) and a void in the SW-facing wall (308).

The chamber is lit by two windows. One in the NE wall (W2-1) is located in the re-entrant angle between the east and west wings (Plate 51). The window is splayed on the west side, the lintel stones are large slabs of sandstone and conglomerate and the internal jambs are of blond sandstone. The sides of the window within the splay are of rough blocky stones with modern cement over a gravelly mortar. There is an arch over the window and north corner of the room (301) which is constructed of blond sandstone slabs. The arch is supported by a springer stone which is embedded into the wall on the west side but the east side of the arch abuts the chamber wall. The section of arch over the window has been repaired with red sandstones and has modern cement applied. To the south of the window there is a ledge which is slightly lower than the original floor would have been. The face of this ledge is formed by modern re-build (Figures 9 & 12). This may be a remnant of the original vaulted ceiling, which was perhaps replaced by a wooden floor using joist holes 307 & 308 at a higher level.

A second window (W2-2) on the south side is splayed and has the remains of two benches (Plate 52). The internal opening is arched and is surrounded by blond and red sandstones. The keystone has dropped by about 0.05 m. The window itself is surrounded by red and blond sandstone blocks which are original although the sill has been re-built and the red sandstone lintel has cracked.

Between the window W2-2 and the doorway from the spiral stairs, there is a recess (D2-1) which is roughly square and has two small alcoves. This recess has a modern red sandstone lintel. There is a possible blocked outlet from this recess in Elevation 3 (079, Figure 6) and so it probably functioned as a garderobe.

The roll moulded jamb of a fireplace (FP-6) can be seen in the south-east wall of room R2-2 (Plate 53). The fireplace was been partly blocked with walling 303 and there are still the remains of a chimney flue (304) which is a continuation of FP-1. This chimney is blocked off with a large flat slab about 1.4 m above the original floor of room R2-2. The southern corner of room R2-2 has additional walling inserted (306, Figure 9). Much of the face of the south-eastern wall has been re-built.

7.2.8 *Spiral Stair and Slit Window*

The dumbbell shaped window (W2-5) in the spiral stair, has been blocked with small stones and modern cement. The lintels are of red sandstone and the sides are of rough blocks of mixed stones. The internal opening into the spiral stair is surrounded by small red sandstone blocks. There are a few remnants of the stair treads continuing up to the third floor.

7.2.9 *Third Floor Chamber (R3-1)* (Figure 10)

A third floor chamber would have been reached from the spiral stair. The stone work around the doorway has collapsed. The chamber measures 6.3 m by about 4.3 m. It has a concrete ceiling (407) two windows, a garderobe, two cupboards and the remains of a fireplace.

The window in the north-west wall (W3-1) is slightly splayed on the west side and there are benches on either side. These benches are very worn on their lower side and are possibly re-used. The window frame

surround is of red and blond sandstone with the remains of a square rebate. The lintel is of modern concrete and the surrounding stonework is of small stones and modern cement. The internal face of the window surround is of blond and red sandstone and it has a concrete lintel. There is a small alcove off this window (400, Plate 54). To the south of the window is a second small alcove in the wall (401) which would have had a wooden door.

A window in the SW wall (W3-2) is splayed on both sides, but has been blocked with small angular stones and modern cement (Plate 55). The frame is of red and blond sandstone with modern cement and there are remains of a square rebate. The top of the window recess is slightly arched with red sandstones. Internally the window surround is of blond and red sandstone and the lintel is a metal bar. There are benches on either side of the window.

Within the recess of window W3-1 there is a rectangular alcove or cupboard (400). This alcove is surrounded by both red and blond sandstones. To the right of the window there is a smaller recess (401). Both cupboards have square rebates for wooden doors.

Between the doorway off the stairs and the window W3-2 there is a recess (D3-3) which is about 0.7 m by 0.9 m and has red and blond sandstone surround and a modern sandstone lintel (Plate 55). The recess has a small hole in its back wall with a possibly blocked outlet at its floor level, although this could not be clearly identified from the outside. This recess has been interpreted as a garderobe.

Within the south-east wall there is a wide fireplace (FP-7) which has a simple roll moulding on the left jamb in a similar location to the jamb of (FP-6) in the floor below. A single stone (405) protrudes from the wall, perhaps relating to the right hand side of the fireplace.

7.2.10 *Lower Roof (R3-2) and Parapet Walk* (Figures 10, 12 & 13)

Chamber (R3-2) occupied the attic space above the current Lower Roof and it would have been reached from the spiral stairs through doorway (D3-1). The parapet walk around the outside of this chamber would have been reached via doorway (D3-2).

Chamber (R3-2) measures 7.5 m by 6 m internally with high gable ends (Figure 15). The floor is currently covered by sand and stone debris. An earlier evaluation found that this sandy debris was 0.28 - 0.35 m deep and contained broken roof slates (Francoz 2006). Beneath this was a layer of lime mortar and loose packing stones which sealed the top of the Great Hall vault.

The side walls of R3-2 (417 & 416) have been reduced in height and survive only as slight remnants overlying the edges of the saddle and trough parapet walk. The gable ends survive at the west end to a height of c. 3.3 m and are currently obscured by a dense growth of ivy, however a side jamb for a window (W3-3) is visible. The east gable survives up to 5.3 m high. Within this gable are there the remains of two fireplaces (Figure 15 and Plate 56).

Fireplace (FP4) has blond and red sandstone jambs with a massive red sandstone lintel supported on re-used corbel stones. This has been set within a larger fireplace (FP-5) which also had red and blond jambs and re-used corbel stones. A large red and blond sandstone block (408) is possibly the only remnant of the original lintel. The stonework above these fireplaces consists of flat purple sandstone slabs (409) and larger sandstone blocks (410), and a chimney (411) above. To the left of this fireplace the wall is constructed of blocky sandstones (412) and has a sloping upper edge reflecting the height of the original gable (413, Figure 15).

The doorway (D3-1) is splayed and has a modern red sandstone lintel. There is modern re-building above the doorway and the chamber side wall (417) has also been re-built here in recent times. The doorway (D3-2) leads from the spiral stair onto the parapet. It also has a modern sandstone lintel which is now at the same height as that for D3-1. Above the doorways there is a blocky sandstone wall (418) which formed the stair tower.

The parapet walk is about 1.0 m wide and consists of large overlapping sandstone slabs the lower ones of which have protruding drains (saddle and trough, Plate 57). The outer parapet wall (636) survives as a low wall about 0.4 - 0.5 m wide.

7.2.11 *Fourth Floor Chamber* (R4-1, Figures 11 & 16)

A fourth floor chamber once occupied what is currently the Upper Roof which is accessed via straight stairs (500) from the parapet walk. The chamber would have measured 6.4 by 4.7 m and would have

occupied the attic space. Access to the chamber would have been by a doorway from the spiral stairs (the door jamb 503). The remnants of a parapet walk survive as trough stones (093, 069 & 052) which are sealed by modern cement. The saddle stones, outer parapet wall and east gable have not survived (Figure 11). Access to the parapet walk would have been via a doorway from the stair tower. A corner of walling to the east of the stairs (050) has been re-built.

The west gable survives to a height of c 3.7 m (Plate 58). The inner curve of the spiral stair (501) and the remains of a landing supported by a corbel stone (502) can be seen in the south corner of the chamber. The present concrete roof has been inserted at a slightly lower level than the original floor of the chamber. Between the door jamb 503 and the spiral stair 501 there are slight signs of a roof line in the surviving harling (505). A crow-stepped gable line (507) is recessed into the red sandstones which abuts the chimney (411). A supporting gable wall (414) has been added to the structure to provide support.

The square recess in the east wall (508) may be the location of a fireplace. There is a modern flag pole and three metal plates covering fragile areas of roof beneath.

7.3 *Watching Brief*

7.3.1 *External Features*

The digging of trenches for service and a new path were monitored as they passed through areas considered to be archaeologically sensitive, i.e. in the vicinity of the castle. The top course of a wall 0.7 m wide (628) was uncovered in the line of the path. This wall was aligned NW/SE, which was roughly parallel with the end gable wall of the castle and headed towards an area of outcropping masonry where the Spanish Armada canon was once displayed. This wall may be evidence for an enclosure or structure to the south-east of the castle (Figure 2 and Plate 59). The remaining deposits encountered were generally post-medieval in date as they contained glass, modern pottery and brick. Above bedrock were several large slab-like stones which are similar to the stones seen at the head of the harbour. Two anchors, of probably 19th century manufacture, were also uncovered (Plates 60 & 61).

7.3.2 *Basement Debris*

Loose debris in the basement (629) was removed by the contractors prior to the erection of the scaffolding. These deposits had already been evaluated and the conclusion was that these were post-medieval disturbed deposits however a single medieval pottery sherd had been retrieved (see Rennie 2008). The debris (629) was sieved in order to retrieve any further medieval artefacts. In the event all the material was post-medieval artefacts and ecofacts including cork net floats (Appendix 12.3)

7.3.3 *Lower Roof*

The Lower Roof deposits were removed down to the top of the Great Hall vault in order to lay a new waterproof concrete screed. This revealed that the vault was sealed by vacuous beach pebbles (640) and a layer of compact mortar (639) (Plate 62). Above this was a layer of orange brown clay (638) which also contained fragments of roof slates, mammal bones and charcoal (Appendix 12.3). Above this were several broken roof slates (637) which were sealed by topsoil (636).

The debris from the fireplace FP4 was cleaned out and an informal base was revealed consisting of one large fire-cracked stone at the front and smaller stones behind (Plate 63). To the right of fireplace FP-2 was a large stone within the topsoil (635) with a square recess cut into its surface, presumably to support a timber post (Plate 64). This stone was a re-used saddle stone from the parapet walk just to the west (pers comm David Turner).

The north-west gable was cleared of vegetation and loose debris (Plates 65 and 66). On the inside the openings to the two drains (630) (Figure 10) were excavated and found to contain only loose modern debris. On the outside of the gable, the stumps of several broken saddle and trough stones could be seen, however there was a gap of about 3.7 m which corresponded with the location of the window (W3-3) and the two drains (630). This suggested that there was no parapet walk in front of the window.

7.3.4 *Upper Roof*

The old concrete roof of the Upper Roof was removed. It had been constructed of iron girders (possibly railway lines) which were embedded into the side walls of the castle and covered with concrete (Plate 67).

The removal of this roof revealed that the north-east wall had been cut back from its original thickness of 1.8 m to 1.3 m, presumably to assist with the support of the roof.

The removal of the concrete roof also revealed the top of the two arched windows (W32 & W3-1), indicating that the original roof had been higher (Plate 68 & 69).

The entrance to the parapet walk from the spiral stairs was also revealed in the south-west wall once the vegetation and rubble was removed (Plate 70). The threshold stone had a square rebate in its upper side where the door would have been located. The chimney of the Great Hall fireplace was capped by a modern sandstone block (642) within the gable (Figure 10).

7.3.5 *Pit Prison*

When loose debris was removed from the base of the spiral stair, the entrance to the pit prison was revealed (631). This was a rectangular hole, about 0.5 m wide, in the floor of the spiral stair with a sandstone surround which was very worn on the north-eastern side (Plate 71). A decision was made by the FoPC to cover this feature over again.

8.0 Discussion

8.1 *Summary of the Fieldwork Results*

The masonry style utilised at Portencross is coursed rubble of sandstone blocks which range in colour from purple to red with some large slabs of dark red pebbly sandstone (conglomerate). The corner quoins and aperture surrounds are of blond and red sandstone. The mortar used in the earliest phases is mid-brown sandy gravel with sea shells.

8.1.1 *Phase 1- 14th century. Construction and Occupation by the Boyd Family*

One of the main issues of phasing is whether the castle was initially constructed as one or two wings. There is evidence which suggests that the two wings are of different phases:

- Caldwell also suggested that the east wing is generally less weathered and of a more regular build than the west wing.
- The kitchen for a simple rectangular hall-house could well have been accommodated in an exterior timber building and it is common for additional wings to be added at a later period to provide additional accommodation.
- The internal SE wall of the Great Hall (context 230, Figures 8 & 15) seems to be constructed of small slab-like stones, which is different from the other internal walls which are of larger blocks of stone (Caldwell *et al* 1998).

However, it can also be argued that the two wings are of the same build.

- There is no evidence for a change in build in Elevation 3 (Figure 6). If it had been a rectangular hall-house, the quoins of the SE corner would have been located in line with the right hand jamb of the Window W1-4.
- There is no difference in build between the NE facing wall of the kitchen cellar and the other walls which one might expect if the NE facing wall was originally the outer wall of a single rectangular block.
- The original windows for both the cellar (RG-2) and the ground floor kitchen (RG-3) consisting of WG-1, WG-2 & WG-4, are very similarly constructed, being splayed, with stepped bases, conglomerate lintels and with high openings.

Given that the main evidence for there being two builds relies on the state of the internal SE wall of the Great Hall which has been affected by re-pointing and possibly some re-building, and the lack of any building line in Elevation 3, then on balance it would seem likely that the two wings were constructed at the same time. The fact that the east wing is less eroded is probably because of its less vulnerable location in the lee of the west wing. Without a more detailed stone-by-stone analysis it is not possible to be certain that the east wing has a more regular build than the west wing.

A characteristic of many hall-houses were that they were unvaulted and had entrances on the first floor. Simple hall-houses are thought to date from the late 12th to the 14th centuries (Cruden 1960, 91-99; Caldwell & Ruckley 2005, 115-6) and Craigie Castle, Ayrshire and Rait, Highland (Plate 72) are cited as examples. Craigie Castle was originally unvaulted and the vault was later added over the original wall-walk (Cruden 1960, 94). Rait was a rectangular unvaulted structure with a round tower extending from one corner (Cruden 1960, 97). It had an entrance in the first floor and arched windows with benches and a hooded fireplace in its long side. In Ireland also, several hall-houses have confidently been dated to the 13th century (McNeill 1997, 149).

A group of castles in Ayrshire which are thought to have a similar layout and date to each other include Law, Fairlie, Skelmorlie and Little Cumbrae (MacGibbon & Ross 1889, 173-183). These are all of simple rectangular shape and are vaulted. The main entrance to the hall at Little Cumbrae, is from the first floor (Plates 73) while access to Skelmorlie, Law and Fairlie is from the ground floor. These four examples have a kitchen and hall on the first floor and the kitchens are also reached from a circular stair from the ground floor (Plate 75). The fireplaces are separated from the small kitchens by an arch. Portencross Castle shares several similar characteristics with Little Cumbrae, such as the red and blond sandstone, the simple first floor entrance and small rectangular windows and window seats (Lindsay 1986, 339). There are also differences such as the two cellars in the ground floor, the location of the Great Hall fireplace in the long side wall, corner bastion and the chequered corbelling. The suggested dates for the construction of Law, Little Cumbrae and Fairlie castles (based on the historical record as well as the architectural remains) is said to be the 15th century, and Skelmorlie is the early 16th (Canmore, NMRS).

Architectural dating evidence for the construction of Portencross Castle is not abundant. The ground floor doorway (DG-1) is a segmented arch, very worn and has signs of repair. This could be in its original position, or could have been moved from a first floor position. It has been compared with the doorway at Cawdor Castle which is thought to be early-14th century in date (Caldwell *et al* 1998). The presence of the small pinning stones surrounding the doorway DG-1 is not necessarily evidence for the doorway being inserted, as this could be repair to the eroded face of the surrounded stones. However, the square doorway within this arch has been inserted.

The ground floor doorway into the cellar (DG-4) is also a sandstone segmented arch, perhaps of a similar date. The doorway into the kitchen off the straight stair (DG-3), however has sandstone surround and a flat lintel as does the doorway into the Great Hall from the spiral stairs. The Great Hall had two large windows with benches and windows which have probably been enlarged. It has been suggested that the original fireplace in the NW wall of the Great Hall (FP-3) has a profile which is similar to a fireplace at Rowallan (Tom Addyman, pers comm) or the 16th century Dunderave Castle (RCAHMS 1992, 269).

Another issue is whether Portencross Castle was originally vaulted or not. Internally the ground floor cellar and kitchen and the first floor Great Hall are now vaulted, while the vaulting of the upper kitchen has collapsed. The surviving vaulting is constructed of red sandstone slabs which are not visibly tied in to the end walls. There is a clear building line in the exterior first floor (007, 082 and 041) which separates the wall built of predominantly sandstone (073) with that built of predominantly dark basalt (083). The building line could therefore represent the level at which the vault was built. Taking into account the possible ceiling joists (227, 229 & 228) then it is possible that initially only the basement was vaulted and that the Great Hall vault was added in Phase 2.

In the ground floor cellar there are three corbel stones (102, 103 & 104) may be supports for a cruck-type construction, but as they are at different heights and quite low they are not thought to be the remains of an original flat ceiling. In the Great Hall the joist holes 239 & 227, and 228 & 240 may be original roof supports, although they could also relate to a later inserted entresol floor. The vaulted ceiling of the upper kitchen (R1-5) has collapsed and much of the south-east wall has been re-built. If the joist holes 307 and 308 related to an earlier flat ceiling roof, one would expect the holes to have been blocked when the vault was inserted and so these are interpreted as later features. The vaulting is therefore considered to be an original feature

Portencross was considered unusual in having two kitchens (MacGibbon & Ross 1889, 154). The basement kitchen has a large fireplace (FP1) with an arched hood supported on two corbel stones (107 & 108). The two high windows WG-1 & WG-2 provided the only light. Within the chamber above (R1-5) the arch in the north-east wall has been interpreted as a hood for a second fireplace, the chimney of which has collapsed and leaves no trace. The hatch 203 may have led to a corridor connecting with the Great Hall or perhaps be an oven in the side of the fireplace.

8.1.2 Phase 2- 15th – 16th century. Improvements by Boyd Family

The building line 082/025/007/604/060 and 041 can be traced with varying degrees of certainty around the whole of building and it is suggested here that this is the division between Phase 1 and 2. Phase 2 therefore involved the insertion of a vaulted ceiling and the raising, or construction, of the corbelled string course and parapet walk. The corner quoins above this level are a mix of red and blond sandstone suggesting that by this time a different part of the quarry was being used. The raising of the wall and construction of a saddle and trough parapet may have involved the addition of a chamber above the Great Hall and the chamber above the upper kitchen within the roof space. The steepening of the straight stairs (100) may have taken place at this time. One of the few features of the castle to be accurately dated is the vertical dumbbell gun loop (W2-5) which are likely to be 1500-1550 (Zeune (1992, 74). Other alterations which possible belong to this phase include the enlarging of the Great Hall windows and the insertion of the ground floor doorway (DG-2).

8.1.3 Phase 3- 17th -18th century. Final Occupation by Boyd Family and then by Fishermen

The building line 613/611 & 043 is thought to represent a raising of the east wing string course and parapet walk and the insertion of a fourth floor chamber (R4-1). In addition, the roof of the chamber over the Lower Roof (R3-2) was raised. The spiral stair was also raised at this time too to provide access to the upper floor and was housed within a square tower. The spiral stair provided access to the attic room (R4-1) through the doorway (503) and to the parapet walk through a door represented by the rebated threshold. After the castle was abandoned by the Boyd family it was thought to have been occupied by fishermen and their alterations may have included the enlargement of the basement windows. After the roof blew off in 1739 it might have been only partly abandoned as the vault of the Great Hall would still have been intact.

8.1.4 Phase 4- 19th and 20th Centuries

Phase 4 represents all the later additions and alterations which included the 19th century tasteful restoration as a ruin and the 20th century improvements by Hunter & Clark. This phase therefore includes the insertion of the Gothic style fireplace in the Great Hall (FP-2) as well as the insertion of the lintels and concrete roof, buttressing 414 and probably many other repairs with small pinning stones and cement pointing. The external straight stairs up to the Upper Roof from the lower parapet are presumably belong to this phase as they would not have been required prior to the collapse of the roof in the 18th century. Particular differences between the 19th century photograph and painting and the present castle include,

- Higher walling above the corbel and string courses than exists at present,
- Collapsed upper walling (repaired as 050),
- West gable better preserved and shows one window, sloping cap stones and an internal roof raggie,
- A few stones of the chimney have been lost,
- Suggestion of a window height aperture at the back of the garderobe by window W3-2,
- Lintel stones of door s to Lower Roof are of different heights,
- Suggest that the doorway into ground floor kitchen was inserted very late,
- Absence of metal windows.

8.2 Conclusions

The history of Portencross Castle is tied up closely with that of its predecessor on Auldhill. The signing of documents at Ardneil by Robert II between 1371 and 1390 indicate that there was a significant structure in the barony of Ardneil at this time. The archaeological excavations would suggest that the castle on the hill had been dismantled by the end of the 14th century and so the site of these signings could have been at a new site on the shore at Portencross, although still, referred to as Auldneil. Three main phases of construction have been suggested for Portencross Castle, starting in the mid 14th century, and extending to the 18th century. This was followed by a phase of repair and reconstruction in the 19th and 20th centuries. More accurate dating of these phases is difficult and would require further comparative work with other castles of the period, particularly the original fireplace in the Great Hall.

Portencross Castle was the principle residence of a local branch of the Boyd family. It would have been seen as a suitable resting place to entertain Robert III while he waited to cross the water to his hunting reserve on Little Cumbrae island and as he travelled between his main castles of Dundonald and Rothsay (Caldwell et al 1998, 35).

9.0 Recommendations

As no significant medieval material was retrieved during the watching brief there is no requirement for any post-excavation work. Future work could include the excavation of the pit prison which might contain waterlogged deposits dating to the medieval or early modern period. An enclosure wall has been identified to the south-east of the castle which may be associated with the outcropping masonry seen in this vicinity and there is a strong suggestion that there may be further buildings here.

10.0 Acknowledgements

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The author acknowledges the kind cooperation and assistance of Peter Drummond (architect) and David Turner, the site agent for Land Engineering (Scotland) Limited, who undertook the consolidation and re-building works on behalf of the FoPC. The author would also like to thank Tom Addyman for sharing his thoughts about Portencross and for his many helpful suggestions.

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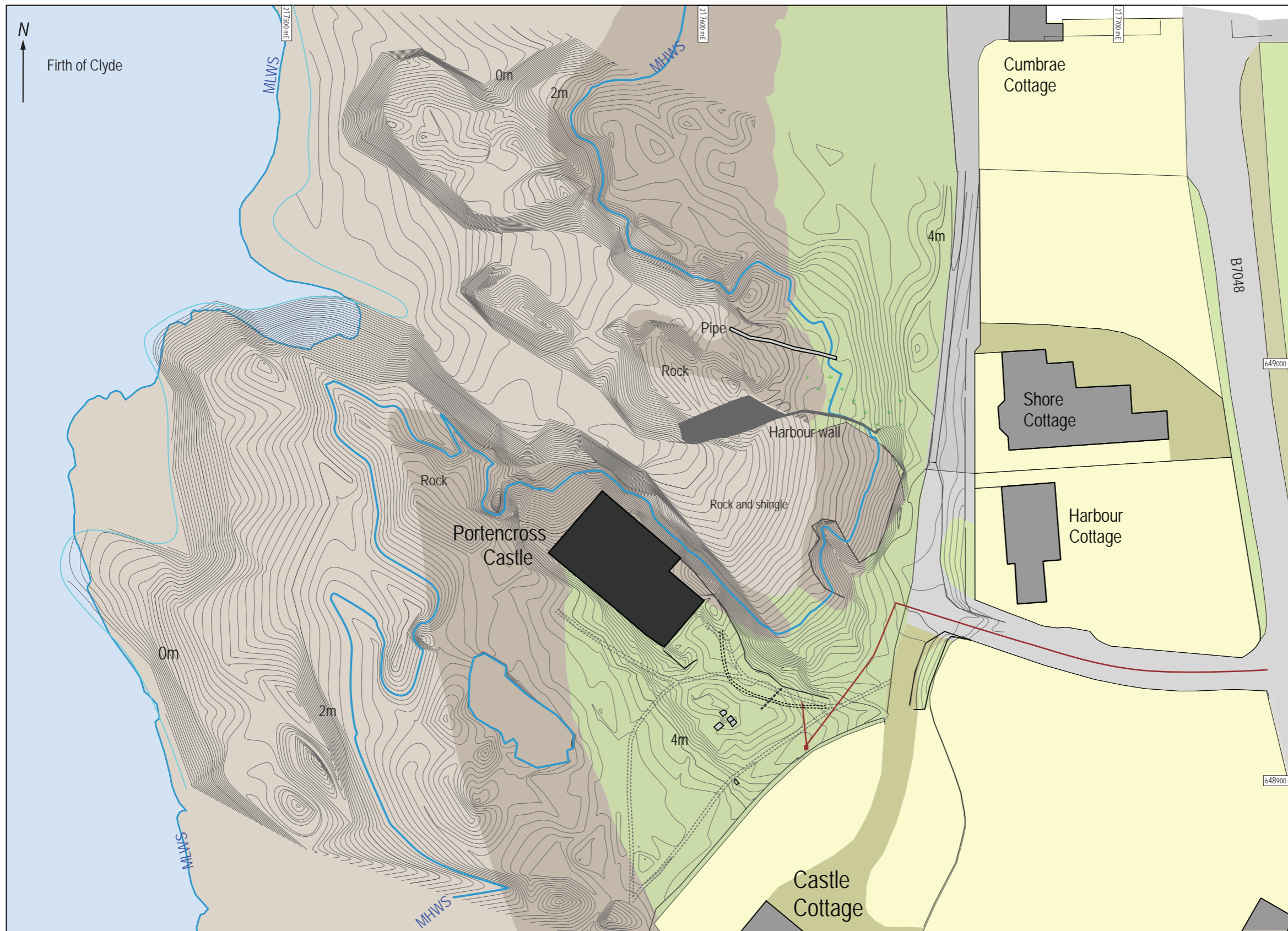
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BBC 2004 (consulted 16/09/09)

(http://www.bbc.co.uk/history/programmes/restoration/2004/scotland_portencross_castle_01.shtml).



Key

Elevations in metres above sea level.
20 cm contour interval.

- MHWS Mean high water springs
- MLWS Mean low water springs
- Informal pathway
- New path
- Electricity trench
- Electricity box
- Wall seen in electricity trench
- ◇ Outcropping masonry

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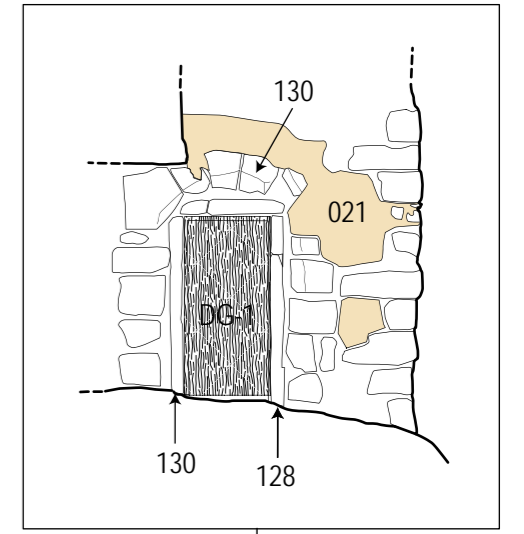
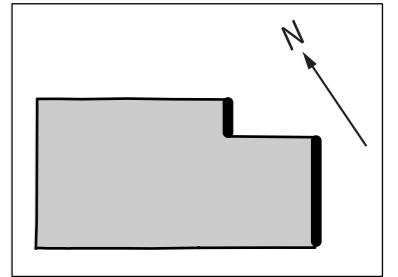
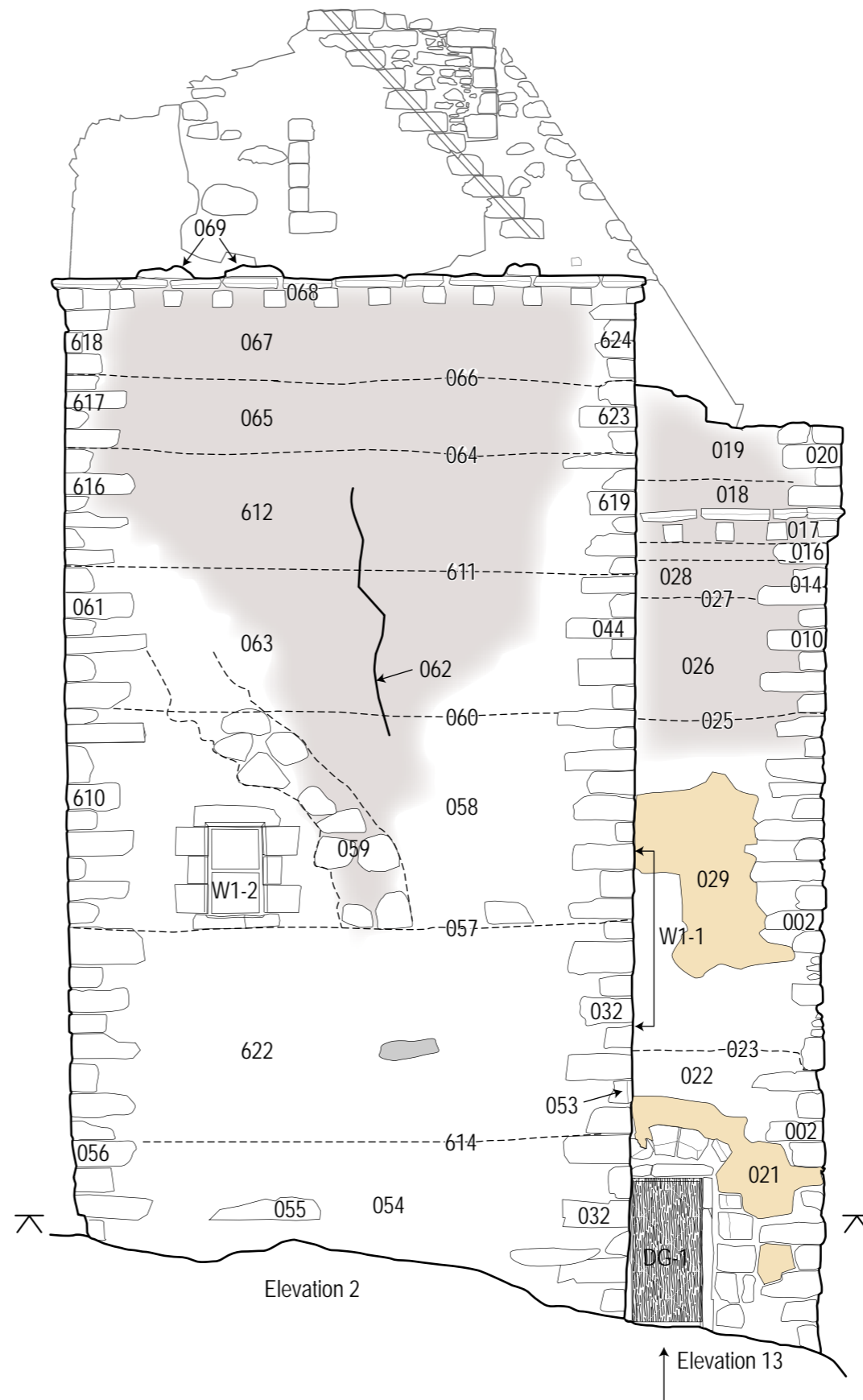
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Figure 2: Topographic Survey

Portencross Castle: Building Survey





Scale 1:100 (at A3)



Scale 1:75 (at A3)

Key:

- | | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|-------------------|---------|
| Erosion | Deformation | Lime render | Bedrock |
| Small pinning stones | Crack | Building line | Wood |
| Blocking | Cement pointing | Vegetation growth | |

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Figure 3: Elevations 2 & 13 (SE Facing)

Portencross Castle: Building Survey



0 5 m

Scale 1:200 (at A3)



0 5 m

Scale 1:75 (at A3)

Key:

- | | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|-------------------|---------|
| Erosion | Deformation | Lime render | Bedrock |
| Small pinning stones | Crack | Building line | Wood |
| Blocking | Cement pointing | Vegetation growth | |

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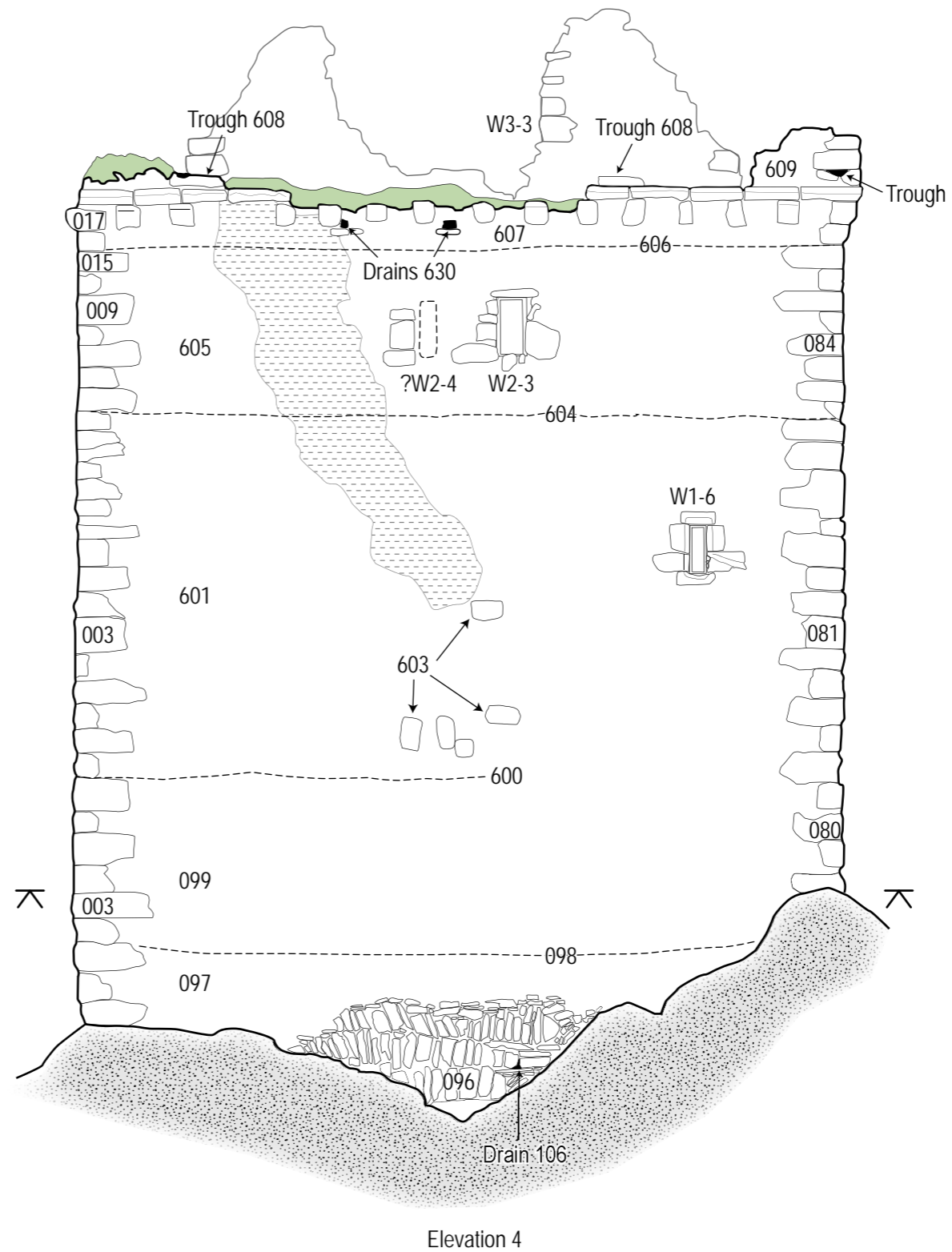
Figure 4: Elevations 1 & 16 (NE Facing)

Portencross Castle: Building Survey



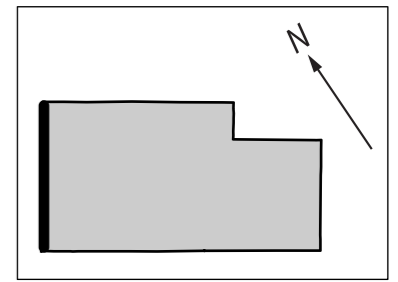
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Scale 1:75 (at A3)



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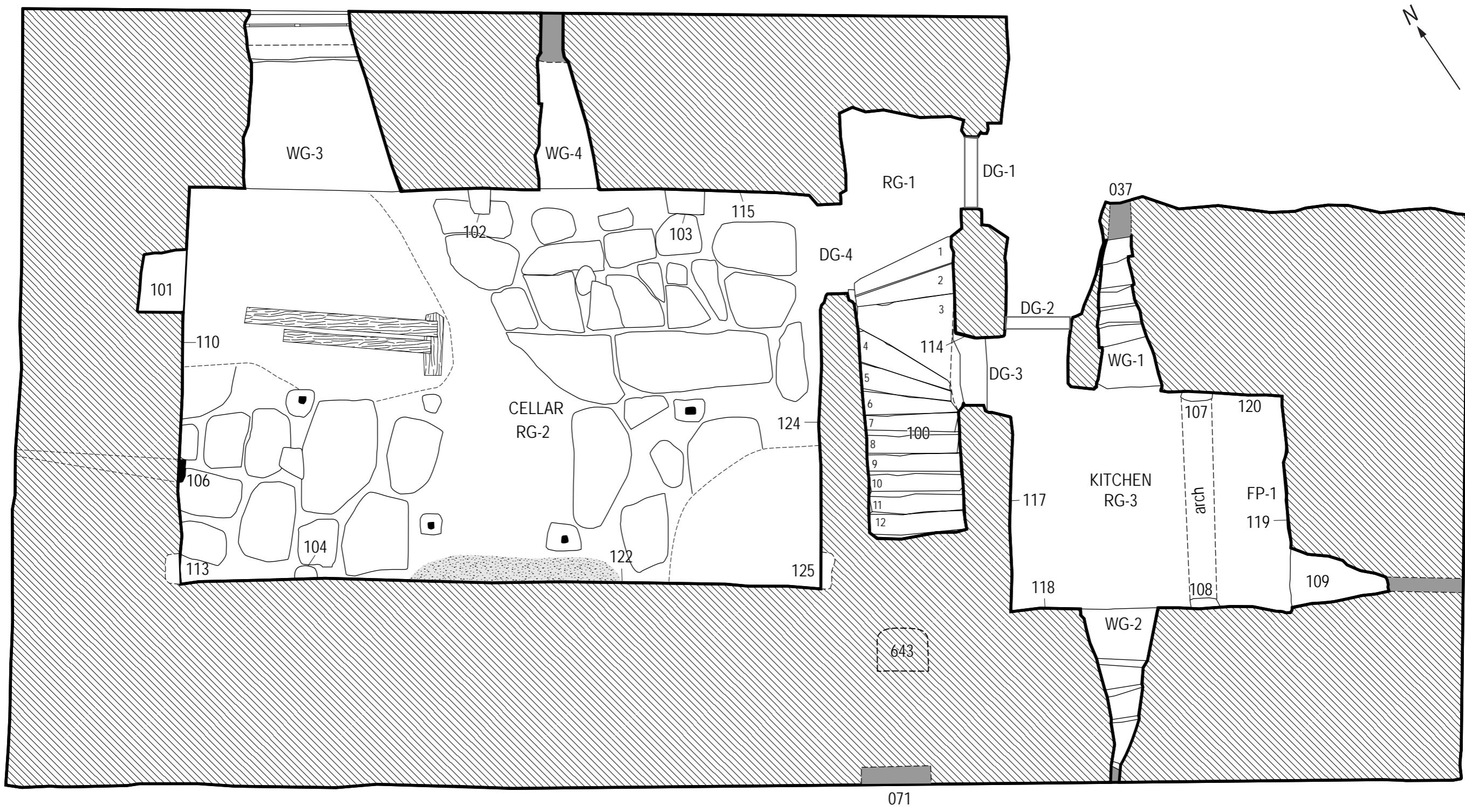
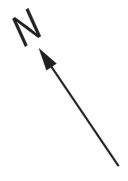
- | | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|-------------------|---------|
| Erosion | Deformation | Lime render | Bedrock |
| Small pinning stones | Crack | Building line | Wood |
| Blocking | Cement pointing | Vegetation growth | |

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Figure 5: Elevation 4 (NW Facing)

Portencross Castle: Building Survey



Key:

	Bedrock		Blocking		Wood
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Scale 1:50 (at A3)

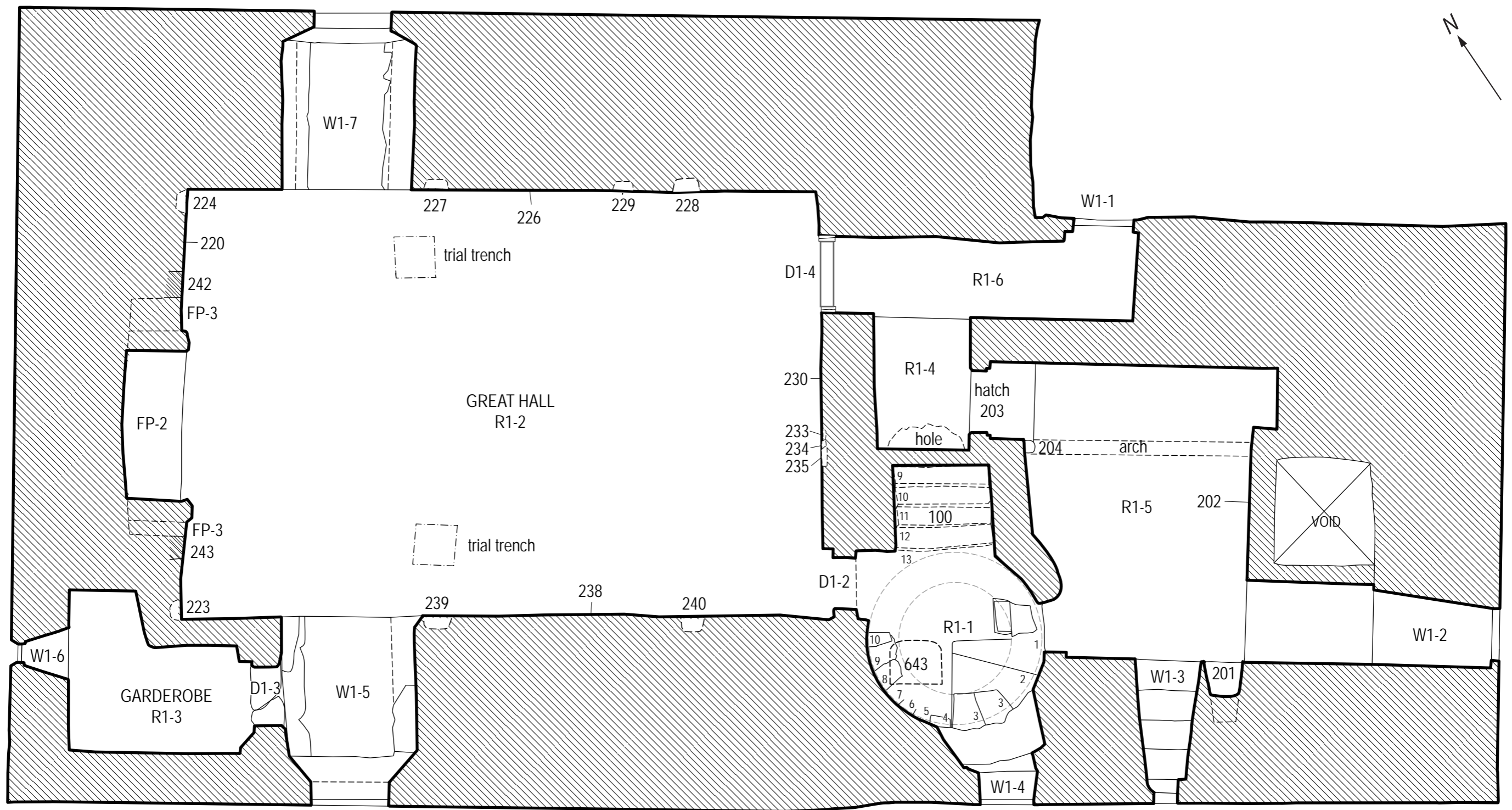
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Portencross Castle: Building Survey

Ground Floor Plan

Figure 7





Key:

- Bedrock
- Blocking
- Wood

0 2 m

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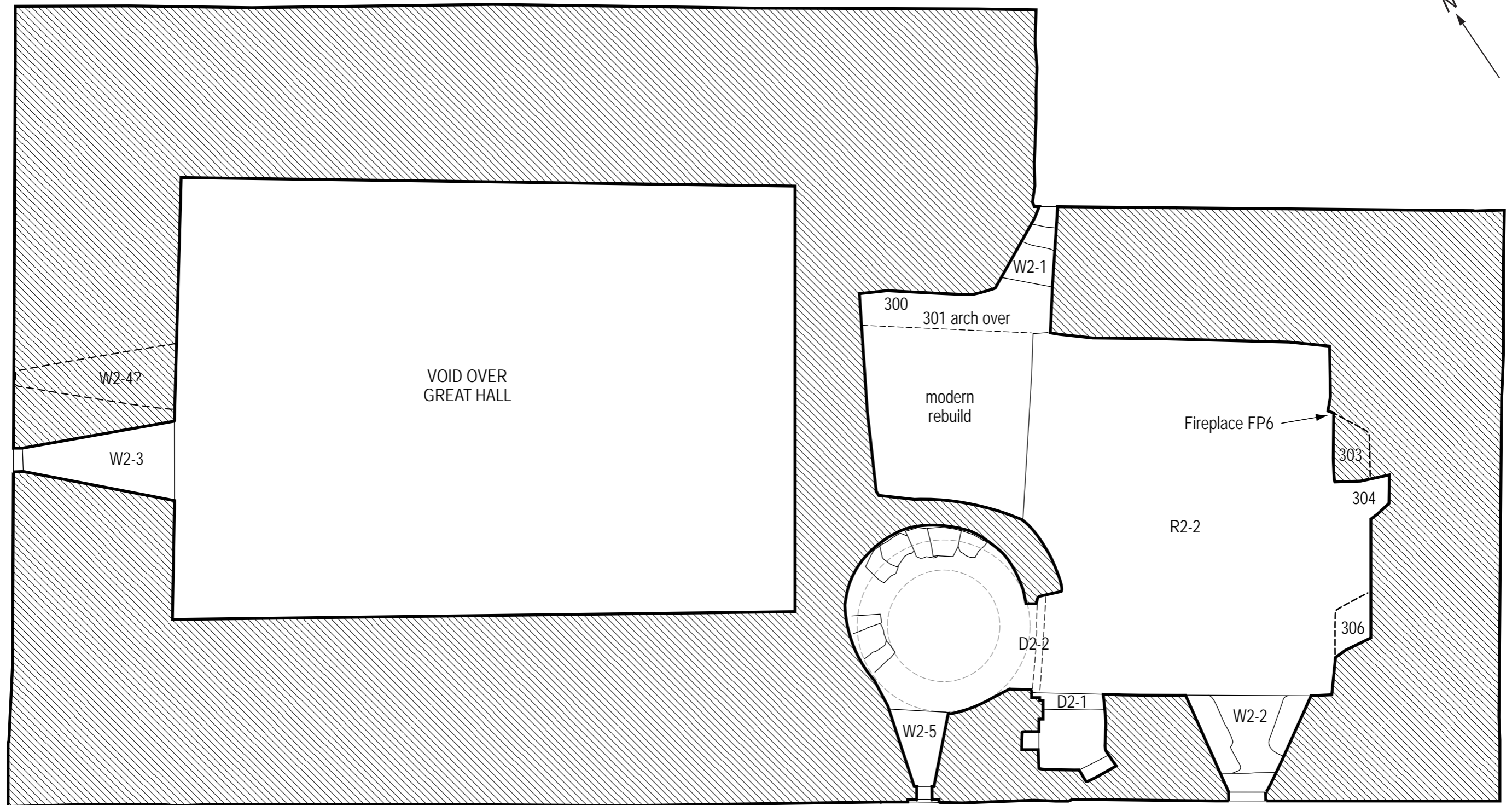
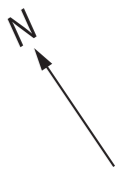
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Portencross Castle: Building Survey

First Floor Plan

Figure 8



Key:



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Second Floor Plan

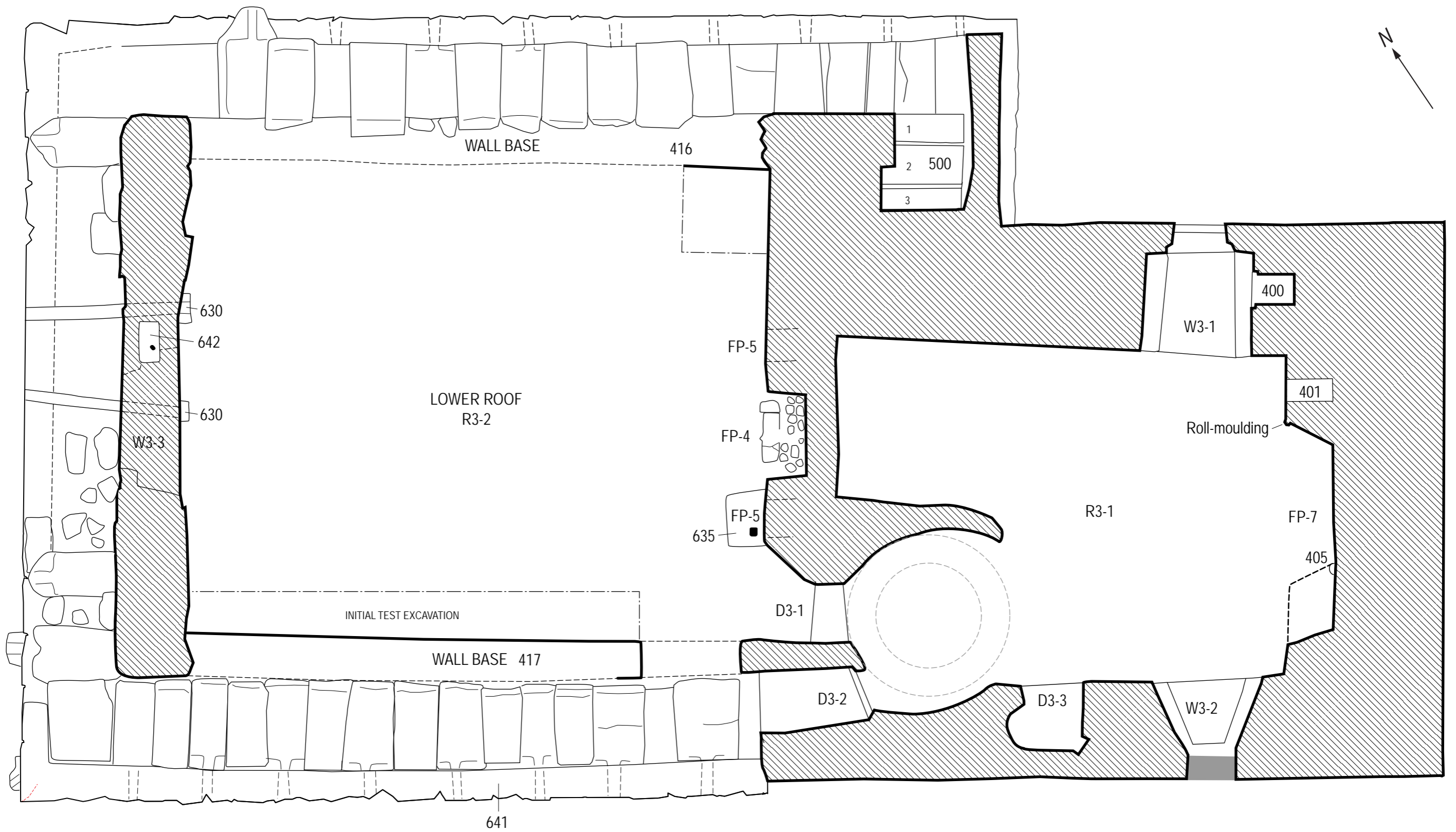
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Scale 1:50 (at A3)

Portencross Castle: Building Survey

Figure 9





Key:

-  Bedrock
-  Blocking
-  Wood



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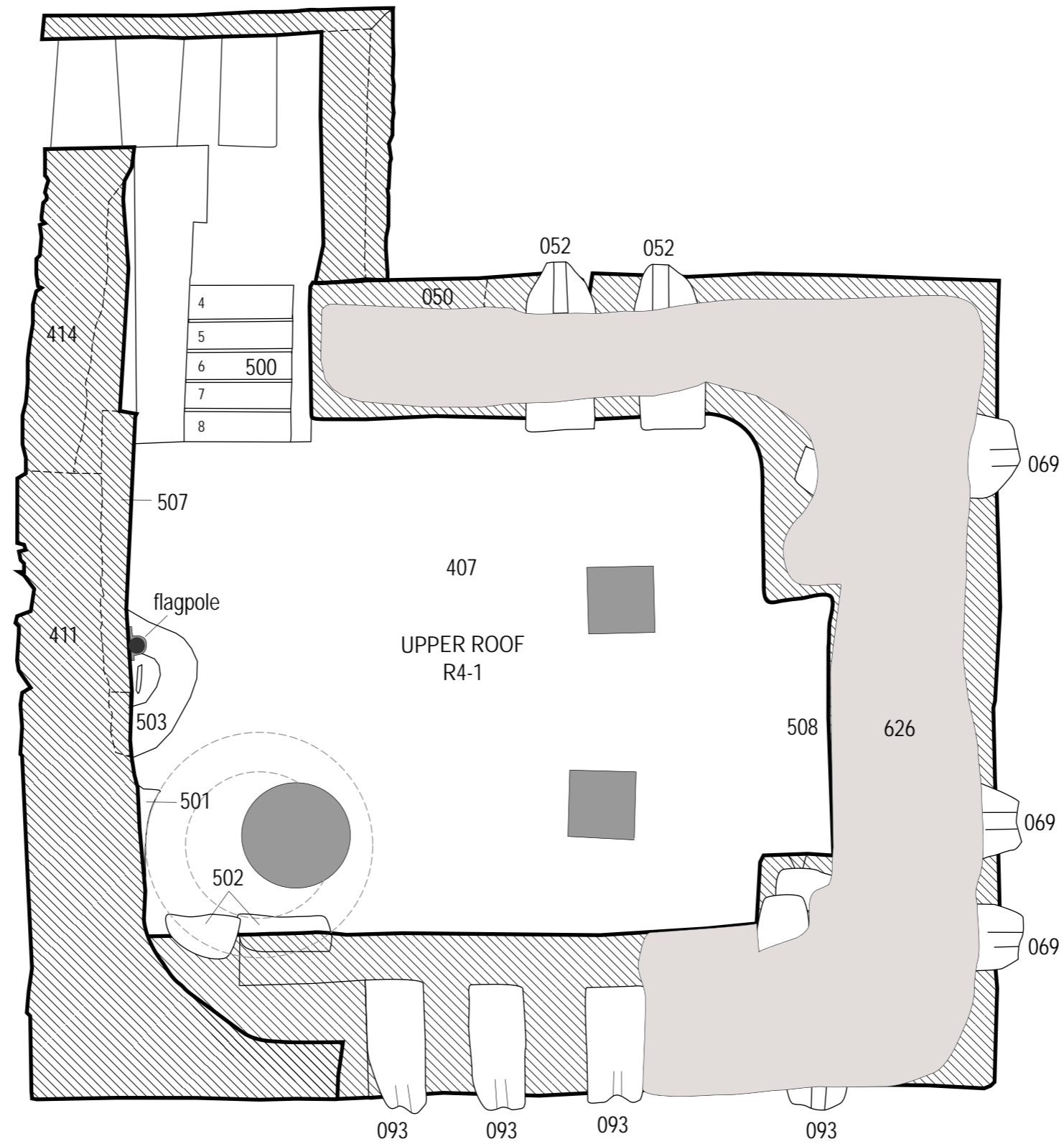
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Portencross Castle: Building Survey

Third Floor Plan

Figure 10



Key:

Cement

Metal plate



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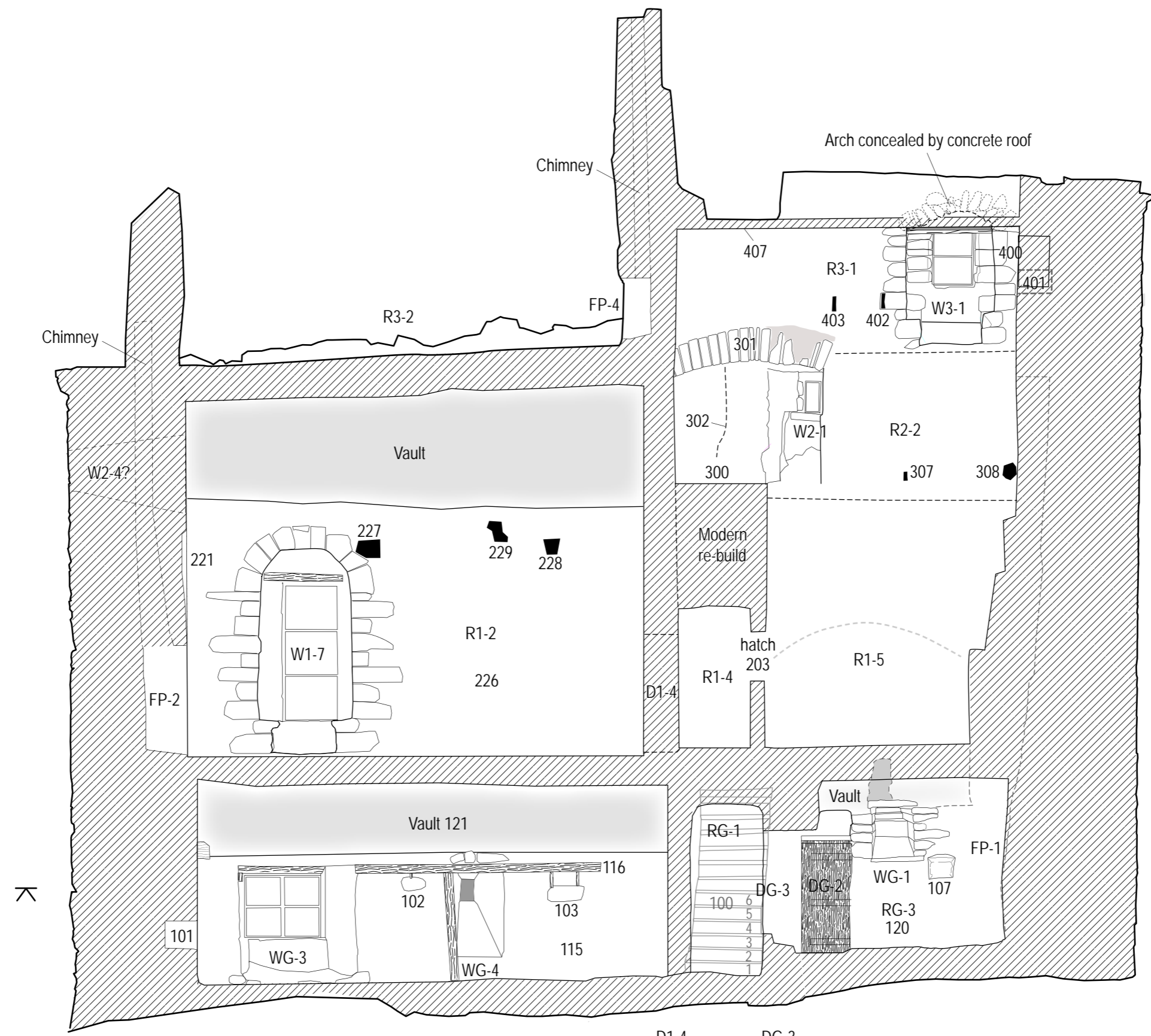
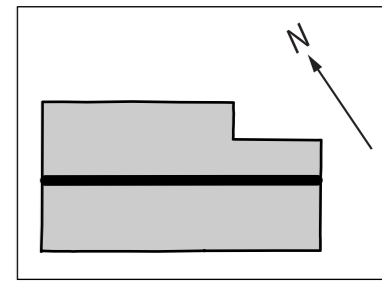
Fourth Floor Plan

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Scale 1:50 (at A3)

Portencross Castle: Building Survey

Figure 11



0 5 m Scale 1:75 (at A3)

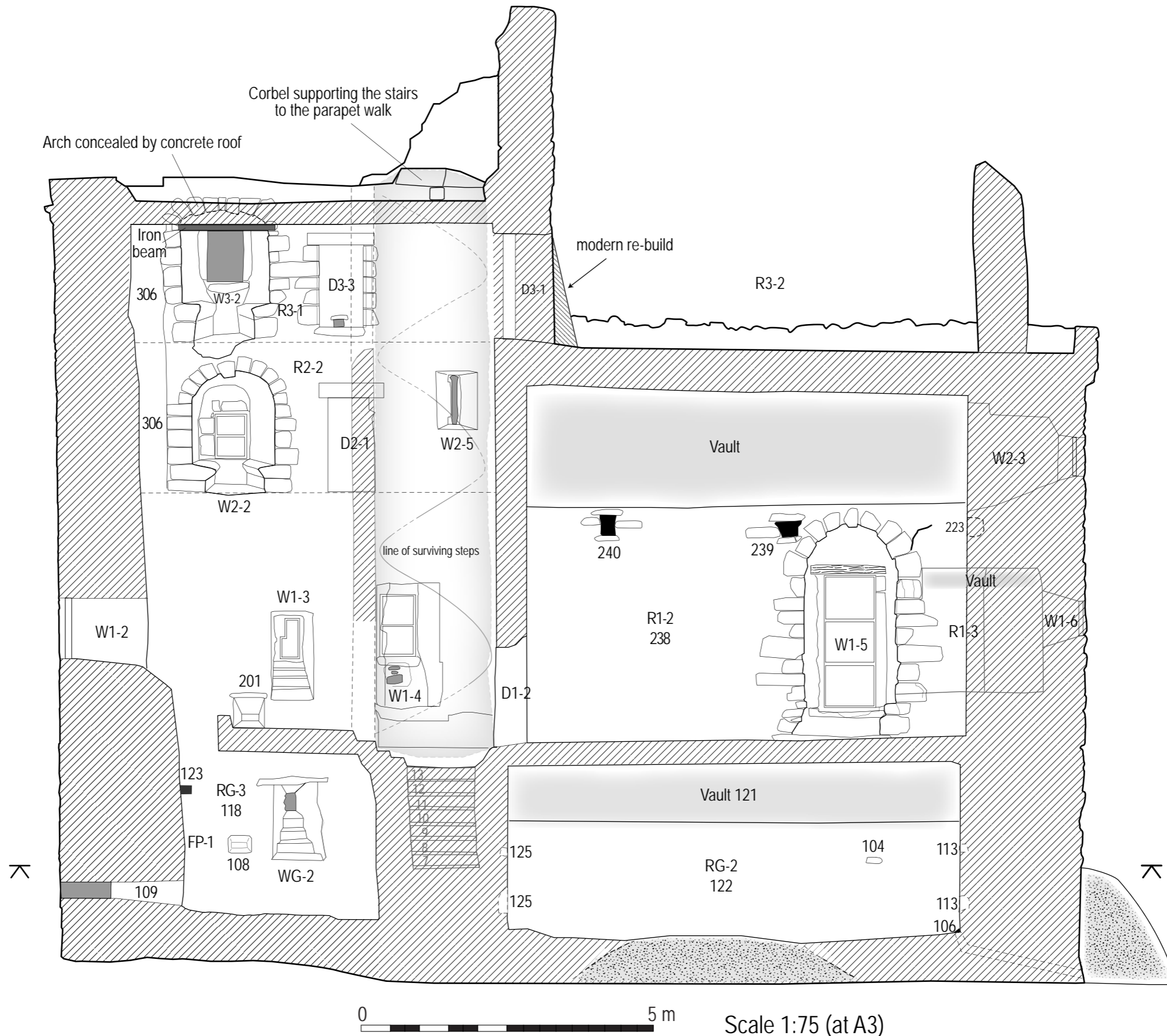
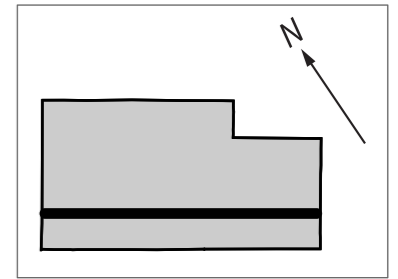
Key:

Erosion	Deformation	Lime render	Bedrock
Small pinning stones	Crack	Building line	Wood
Blocking	Cement pointing	Vegetation growth	

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Figure 12: South-West Internal Elevation
Portencross Castle: Building Survey





Key:

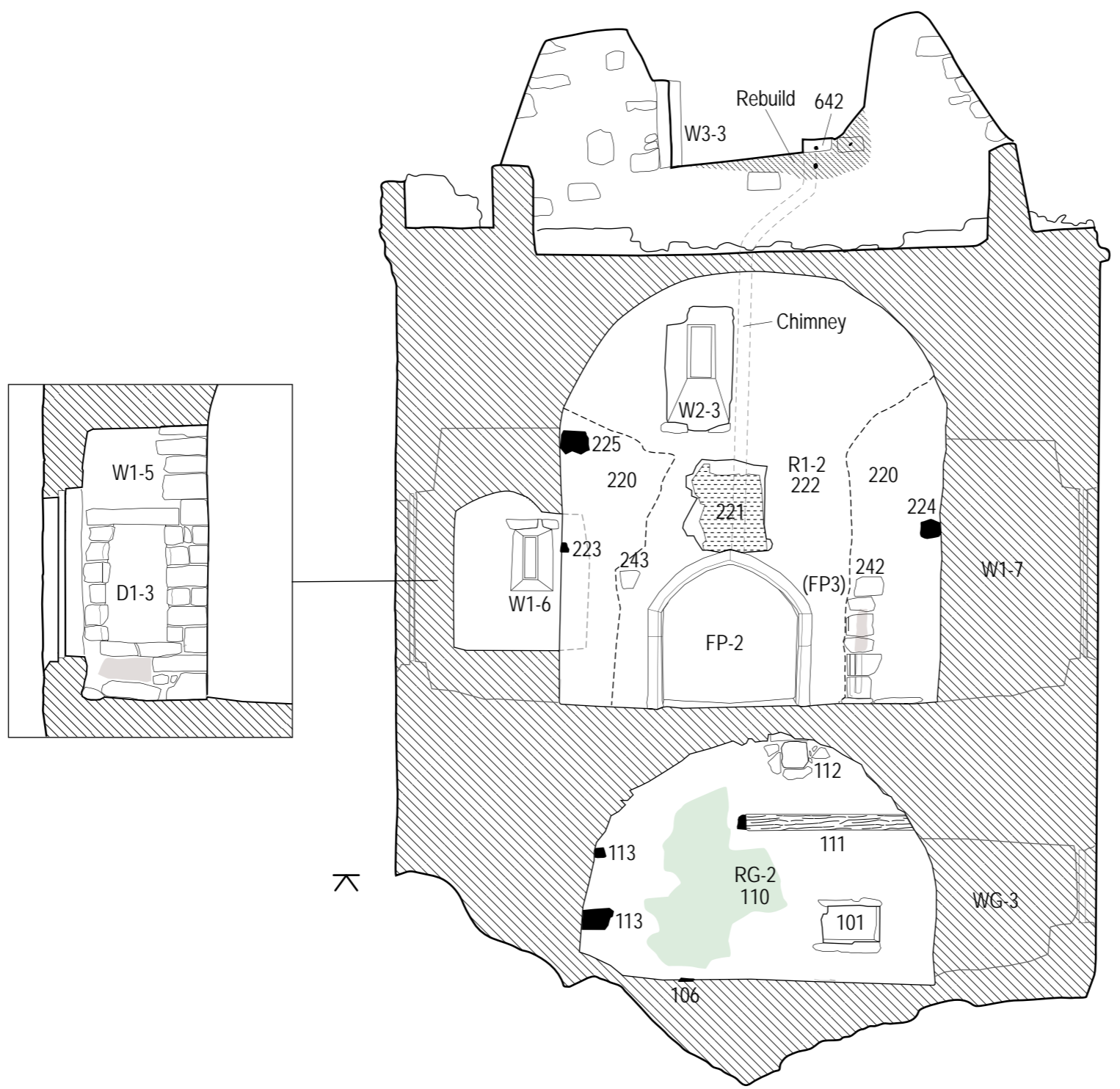
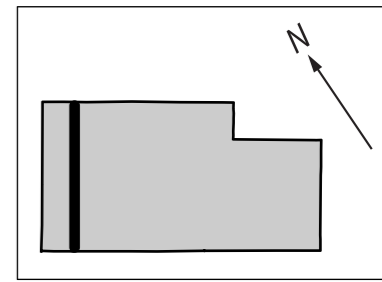
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|----------------------|-----------------|-------------------|---------|
| Erosion | Deformation | Lime render | Bedrock |
| Small pinning stones | Crack | Building line | Wood |
| Blocking | Cement pointing | Vegetation growth | |

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Figure 13: North-East Internal Elevation

Portencross Castle: Building Survey



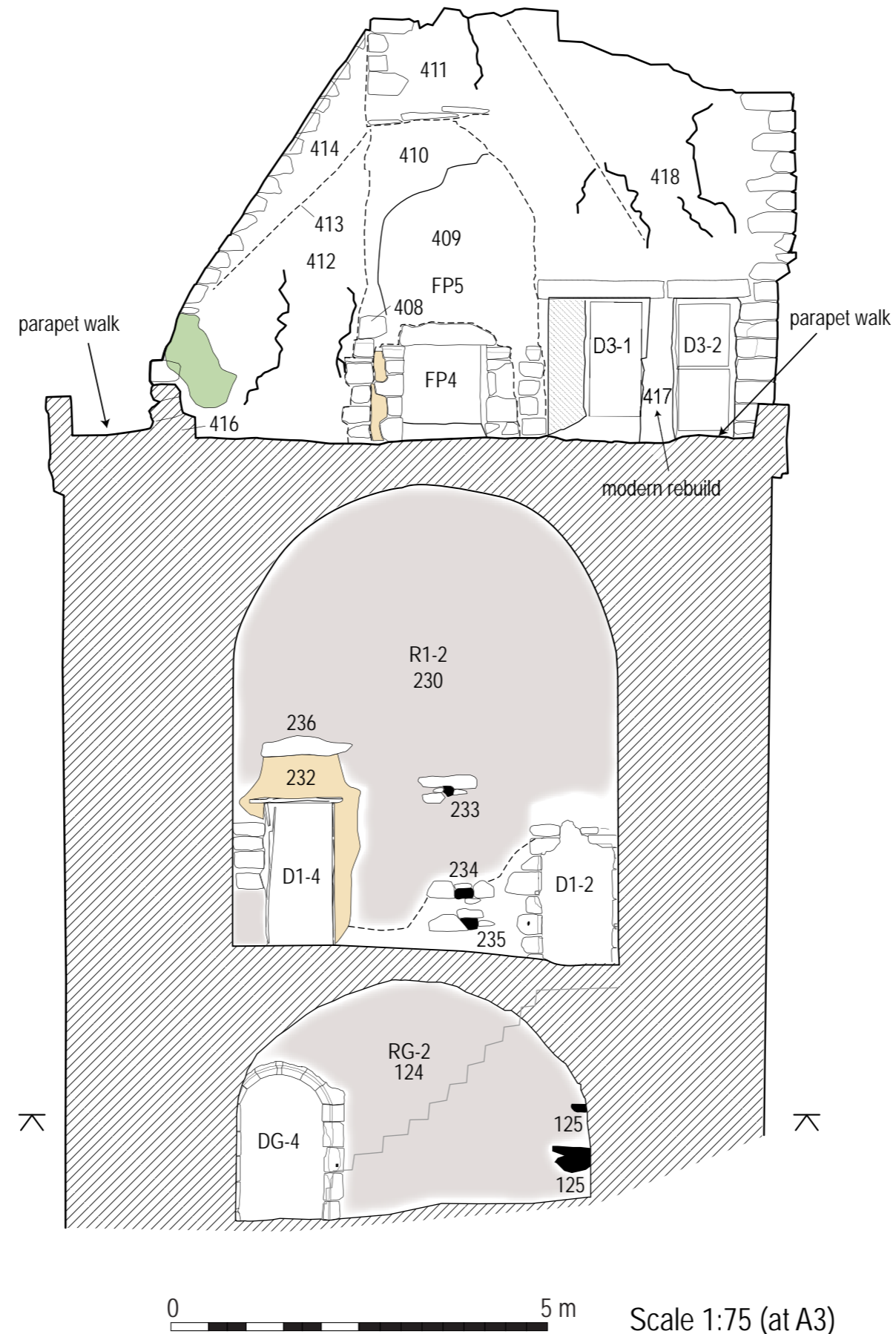
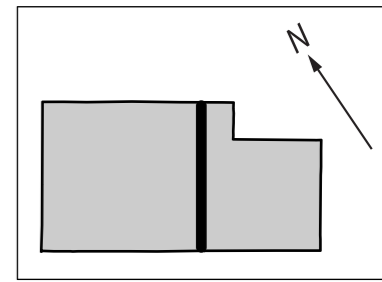
0 5 m Scale 1:75 (at A3)

Key:	Erosion	Deformation	Lime render	Bedrock
Small pinning stones	Crack	Building line	Vegetation growth	Wood
Blocking	Cement pointing			

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Figure 14: South-East Internal Elevation
Portencross Castle: Building Survey





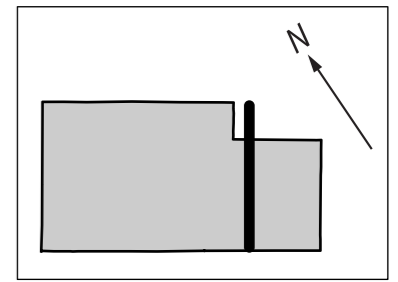
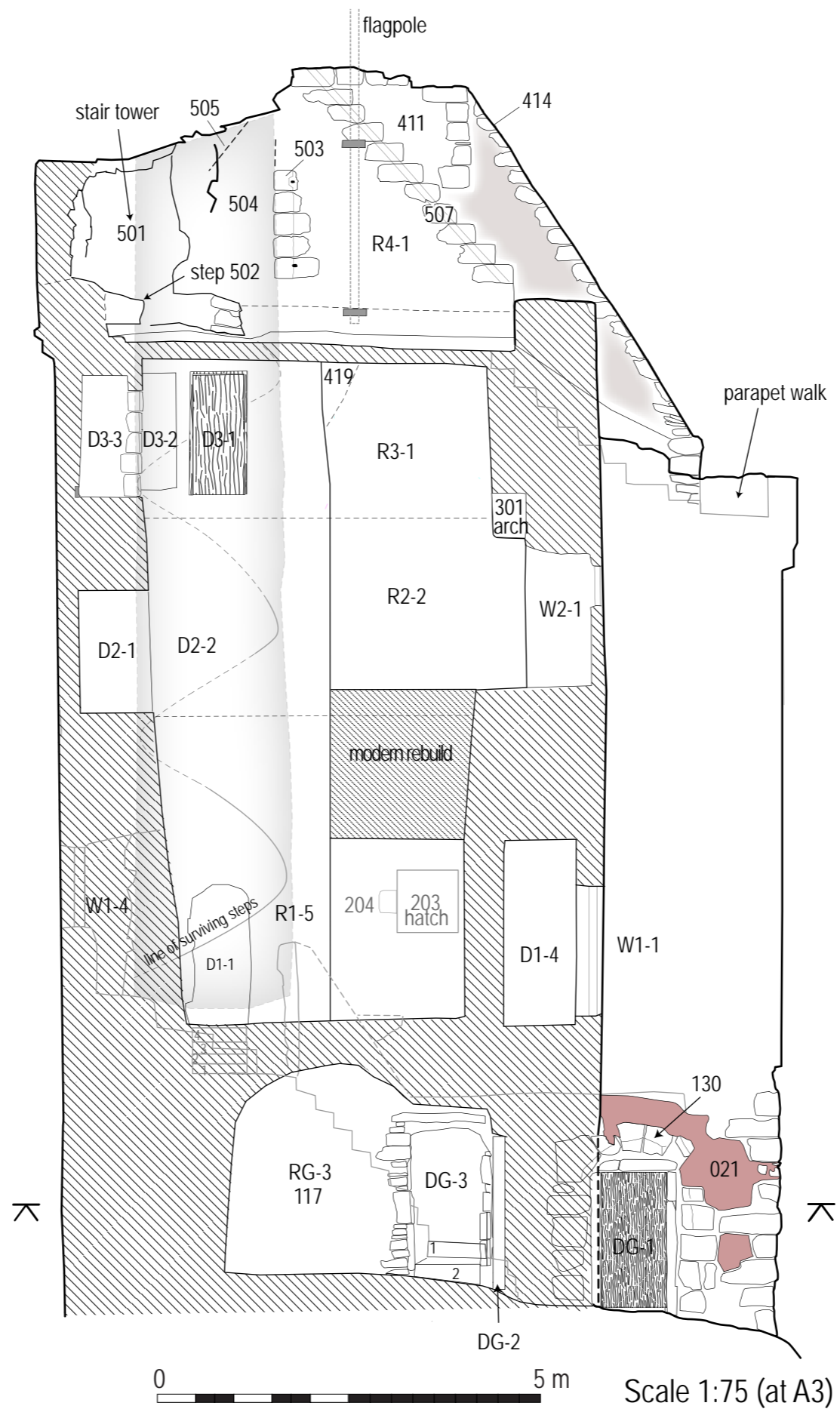
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Key:			
Erosion	Deformation	Lime render	Bedrock
Small pinning stones	Crack	Building line	Wood
Blocking	Cement pointing	Vegetation growth	

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22/09/2009

Figure15: North-West Internal Elevation 1
Portencross Castle: Building Survey



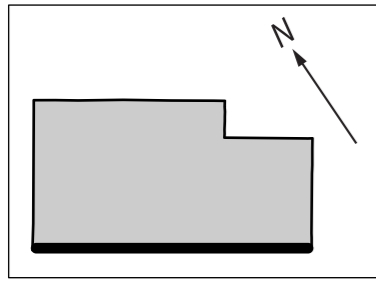


Key:	Erosion	Deformation	Lime render	Bedrock
Small pinning stones	Crack	Building line	Vegetation growth	Wood
Blocking	Cement pointing			

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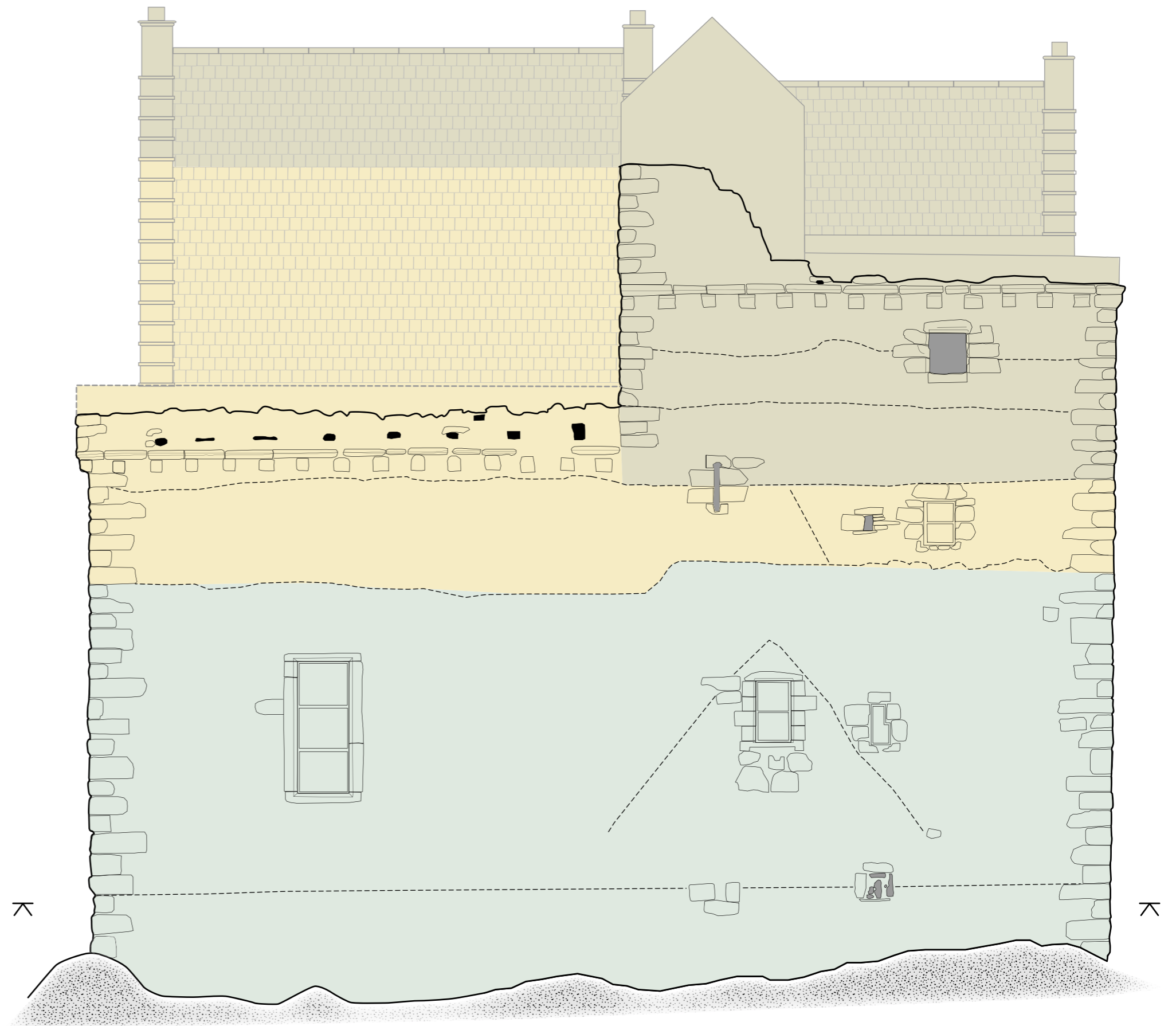
Figure 16: North-West Internal Elevation 2
Portencross Castle: Building Survey





0 5 m

Scale 1:200 (at A3)



0 5 m

Scale 1:75 (at A3)

Key:

-
 Phase 1
 -
 Phase 2
 -
 Phase 3
 -
 Building line

GUARD Project 2597

22/09/2009

Figure 17: Phase Elevation (SW Facing)

Portencross Castle: Building Survey



Plate 1:

Portencross Castle by William Young in 1886 (Dick Institute FAA242).



Plate 2:

Photograph of Portencross Castle (Ayr Public Library AY/2396).



Plate 3:

Portencross Castle from the west (MacGibbon & Ross 1889).

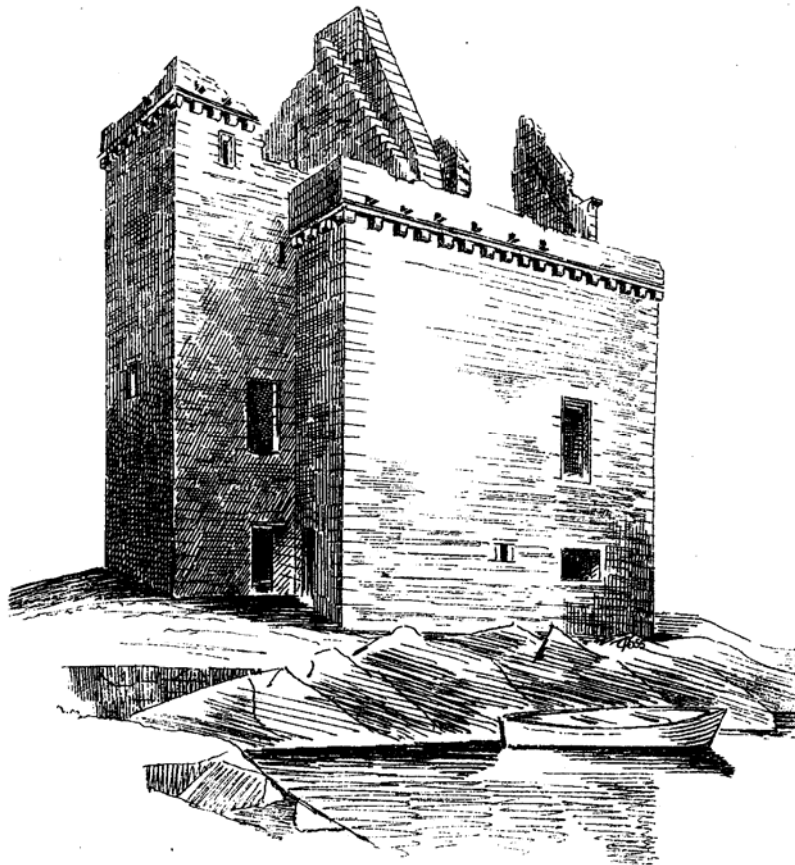


Plate 4:

Portencross Castle from the east (MacGibbon & Ross 1889).

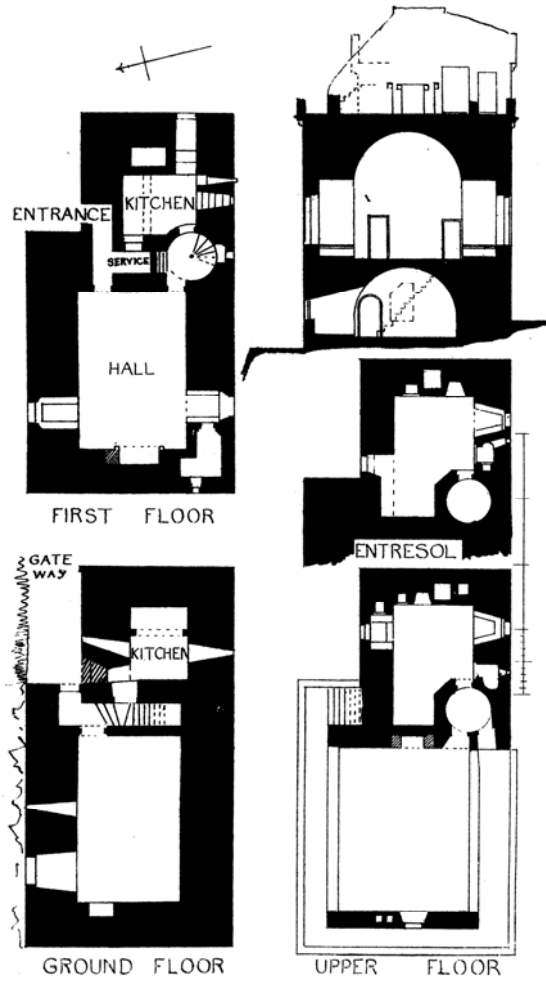


Plate 5:

Portencross Castle, plan and section (MacGibbon & Ross 1889).

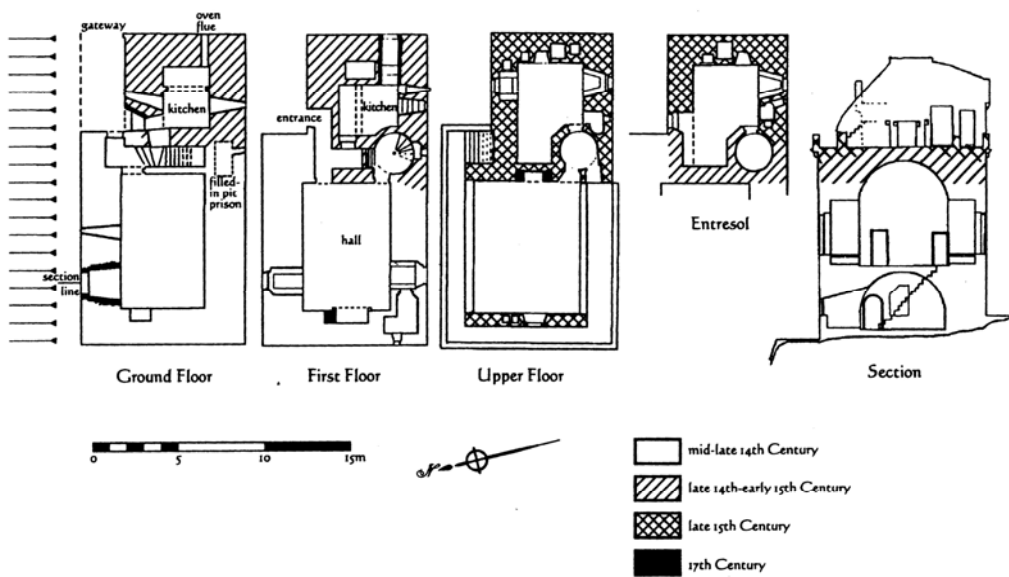


Plate 6:

Plans of Portencross Castle, based on MacGibbon and Ross (1889), (Caldwell et al 1998, Illus 30).



*Plate 7:
Elevation 13.*



*Plate 8:
Ground floor doorway DG-1.*



*Plate 9:
Elevation 1, north-east facing.*



*Plate 10:
Window WG-3.*



*Plate 11:
Blocked window WG-4.*



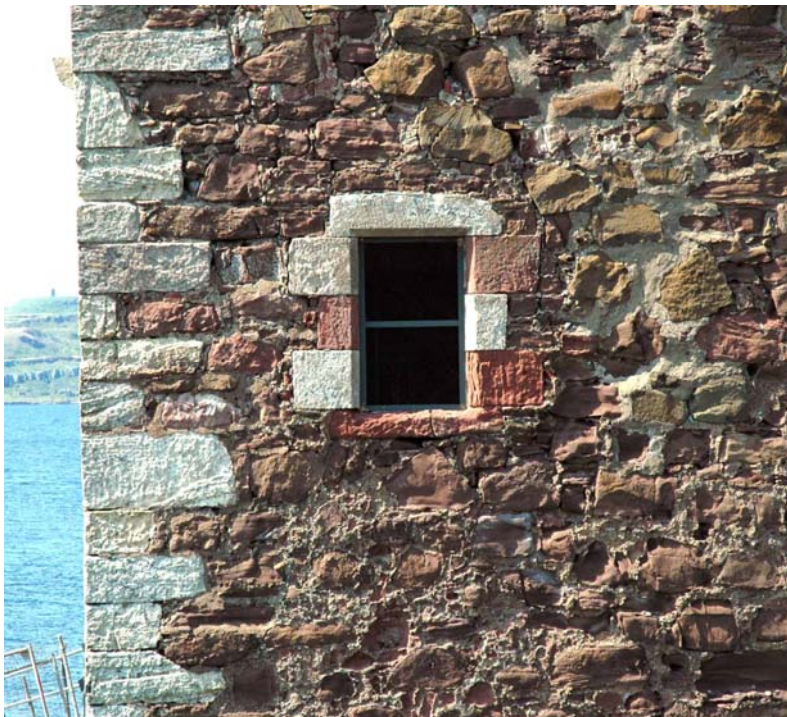
*Plate 12:
Window of Great Hall W1-7.*



*Plate 13:
Elevation 2, south-east facing.*



*Plate 14:
Roll moulding in south corner.*



*Plate 15:
Window W1-2.*



*Plate 16:
Elevation 3 south-west facing.*



*Plate 17:
Window of Great Hall, W1-5.*



*Plate 18:
Blocked window into Cellar, WG-2.*



*Plate 19
Blocked window into pit prison, 071.*



*Plate 20:
Window into Spiral stair W1-4.*



*Plate 21:
Window W1-3.*



*Plate 22:
Window W2-2.*



*Plate 23:
Possible blocked opening 079.*



Plate 24:

Blocked dumb-bell shaped window into the spiral stair W2-5.



Plate 25:

Blocked window W3-2.



*Plate 26:
Elevation 4, north-west facing.*



*Plate 27:
Window of Garderobe W1-6.*

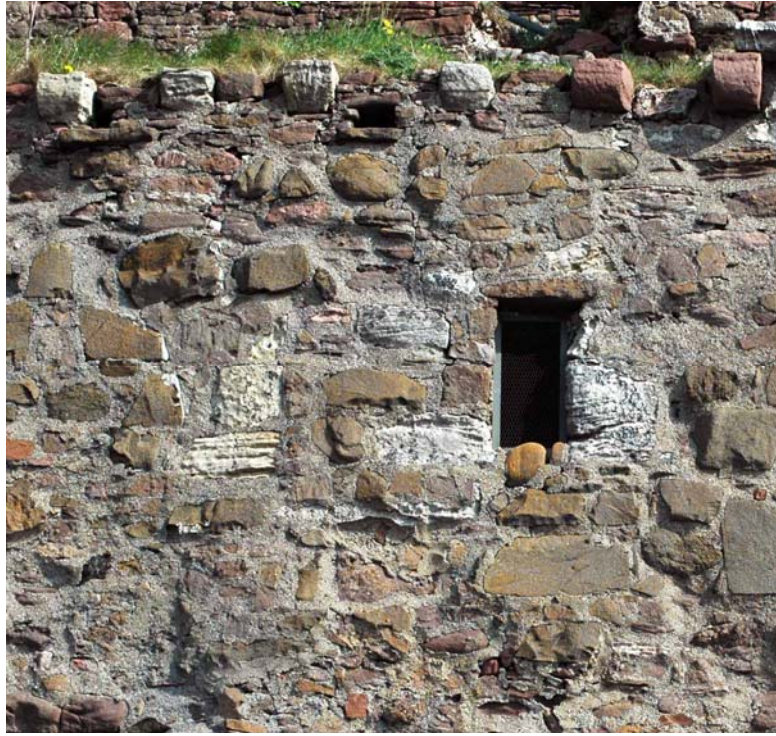


Plate 28:

Window W2-3 on the right, possible window W2-4 on the left and drains 630 above.

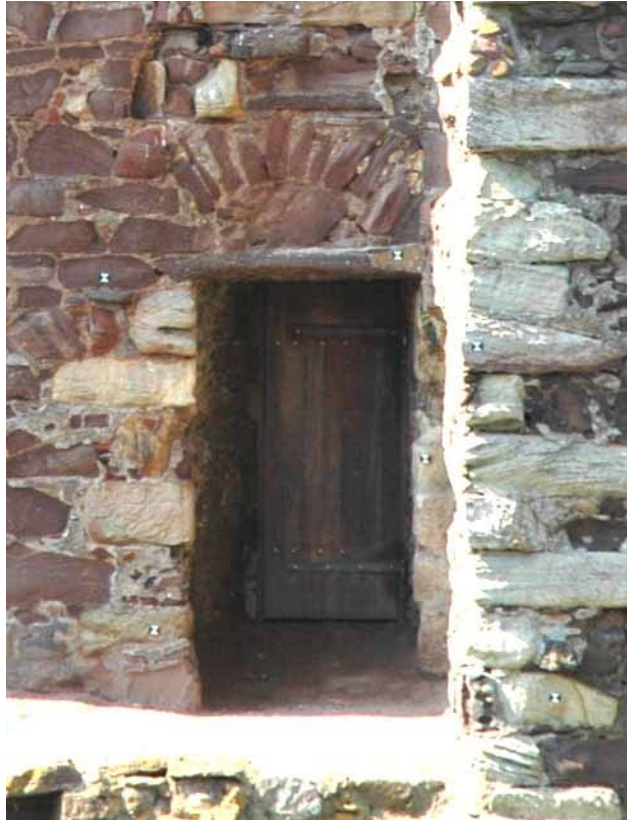


Plate 29:

Corbelling and string course at corner of Elevations 3 & 4.



*Plate 30:
Elevation 16, north-east facing.*



*Plate 31:
Ground floor door, DG-2.*



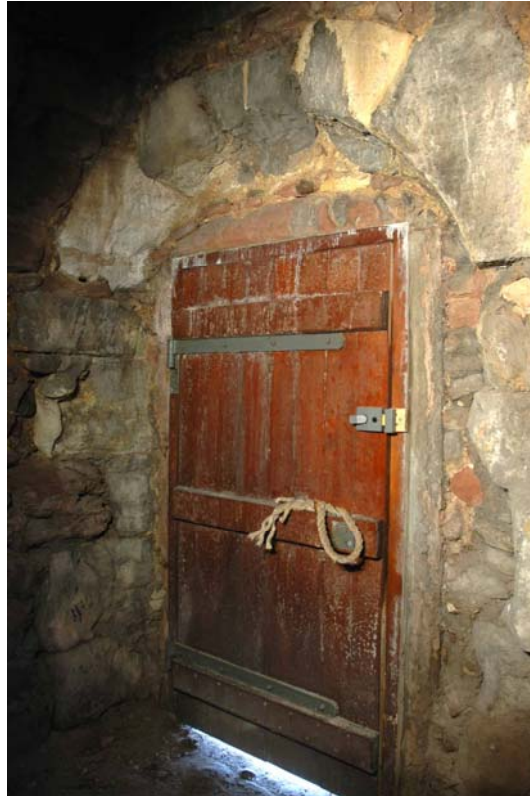
*Plate 32:
Window W1-1, possibly an earlier doorway.*



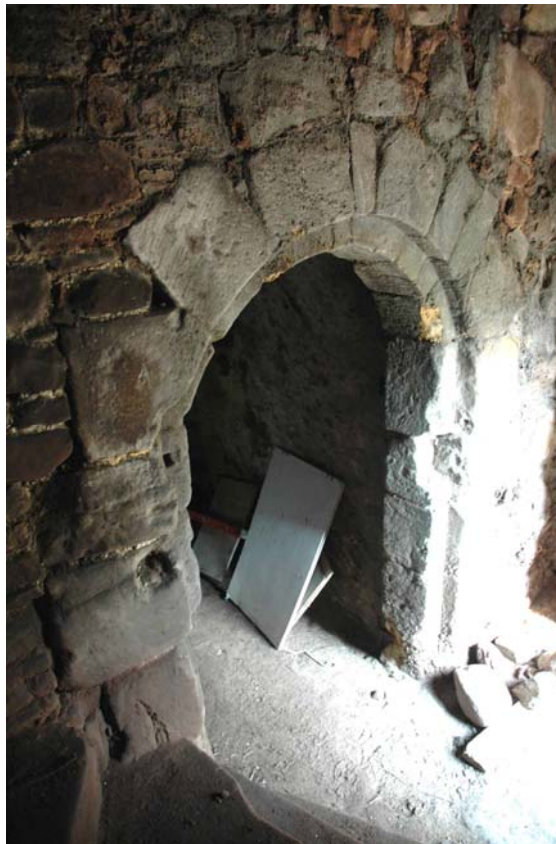
*Plate 33:
Window W2-1.*



*Plate 34:
Window W3-1.*



*Plate 35:
Main door DG-1 inside.*



*Plate 36:
Door DG-4.*



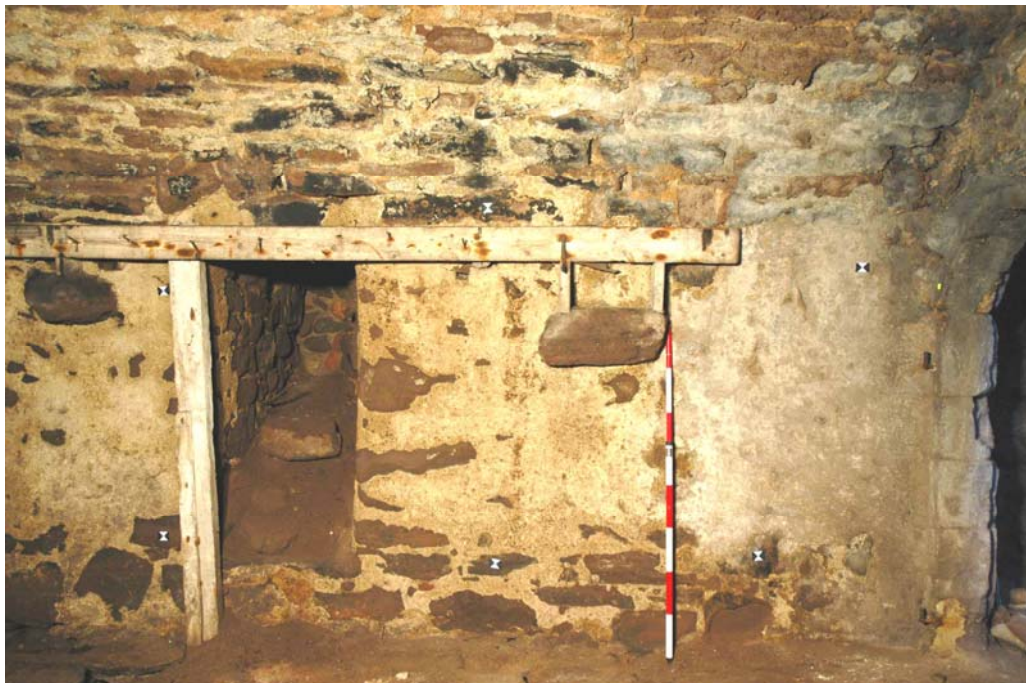
*Plate 37:
Cellar wall 110, see drain left, off centre.*



*Plate 38:
Cellar wall 124.*



*Plate 39:
Inserted window WG-3 internal.*



*Plate 40:
Blocked window WG-4 and corbel stones to either side at different heights.*



*Plate 41:
Blocked window WG-1.*



*Plate 42:
Blocked window WG-2.*



Plate 43:

Doorway (DG-3) from the stairs (100) into the Kitchen (RG-3).



Plate 44:

Stairs (100) with roof cut back to provide extra headroom.



*Plate 45:
Entrance to the pit prison from the bottom of the spiral stairs.*



*Plate 46:
Remnants of earlier fireplace FP-3.*



*Plate 47:
Window (W1-5) remains of bench.*



*Plate 48:
Window (W1-7) bench.*



*Plate 49:
Entrance (D1-3) to Garderobe (R1-3).*



*Plate 50:
Hatch between passage (F1-4) and Kitchen (R1-5), see the
springer stone on the kitchen side of the hatch.*



*Plate 51:
Window W2-1 with arch over.*



*Plate 52:
Window W2-2 with benches.*



*Plate 53:
Fireplace FP-6.*



*Plate 54:
Alcove 400, off window W3-1.*



*Plate 55:
Window W3-2, Garderobe (D3-3) and concrete roof.*



*Plate 56:
Gable of Lower roof (see Figure 15).*



*Plate 57:
Lower Roof parapet walk with saddle and trough drains.*



*Plate 58:
Gable of Upper Roof.*



*Plate 59:
Enclosure wall.*



*Plate 60:
Anchor found at the head of the harbour.*



*Plate 61:
Second anchor found at the head of the harbour.*



*Plate 62:
Lower Roof with the top of the vault revealed in part.*



*Plate 63:
Base of Fireplace FP-4.*



*Plate 64:
Reused saddle stone (635).*



*Plate 65:
Interior of north corner of Lower Roof
showing the drain (630) to the left of the pole and the scarcement to the right.*



Plate 66:

Exterior of north-west gable. Note the broken saddle & trough stones on left and gap beneath the window.



Plate 67:

Upper Roof. Old concrete and iron girder roof being removed.



Plate 68:

Window W3-2 after the concrete roof removed from in front of it.



Plate 69:

Window W3-1 after the concrete roof removed. Note the cutting back of the wall.



Plate 70:

Upper roof. Threshold of parapet walk door and landing from the spiral stair (before the concrete roof was removed).

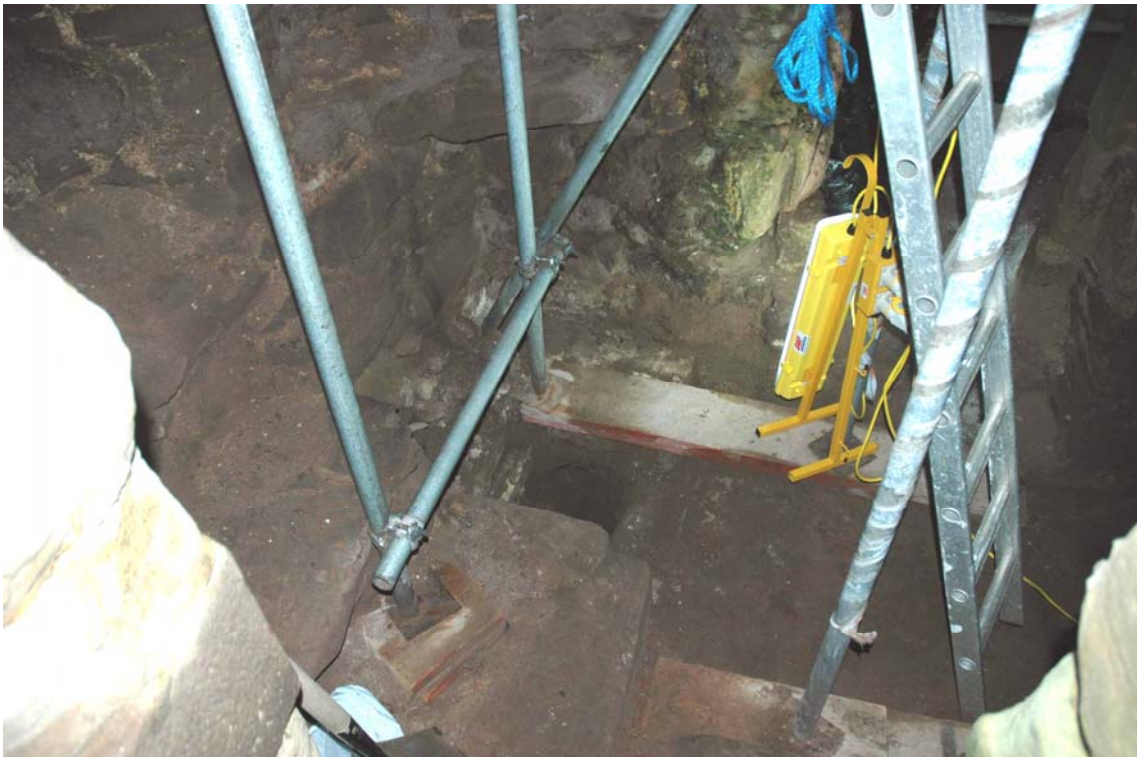


Plate 71:

Entrance to pit prison from the bottom of the spiral stair.



*Plate 72:
Rait, Highland (photo by Robert Will).*



*Plate 73:
Little Cumbræ Castle (early 15th century?).*



*Plate 74:
Little Cumbrae Castle, splayed gunloop.*



*Plate 75:
Little Cumbrae Castle, hall and kitchen fireplace.*

12.0 Appendices

12.1 List of Features

<i>Feature</i>	<i>Elevation/ Room Location</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Interpretation/ Relationships</i>
DG-1	13, RG-1	Doorway, ground floor. Wooden door. Eroded, segmented arch of blond sandstones (129) & red sandstone door surround (128).	Rectangular doorway inserted into arched doorway?
DG-2	1, RG-3	Doorway, ground floor. Blond sandstone door jamb on left and flat purple conglomerate lintel. Relieving arch over lintel	Inserted doorway. Post-medieval?
DG-3	10, RG-3, RG-1	Doorway, ground floor between kitchen and stair. Corner cut back to improve access.	Original doorway into kitchen. Cut back probably when new stairs inserted.
DG-4	8, 9, RG-1, RG-2	Doorway, ground floor between entrance passage and cellar. 1.10 m wide and 2 m high. Constructed of 16 sandstone blocks	Original doorway into cellar
D1-1	R1-1 to R1-5	Doorway, first floor from spiral stair. Blond sandstone jambs and both blond and red lintel stones. Lintel cut away to raise height. Rebate on the inner side.	Original doorway from stair into kitchen
D1-2	R1-1 to R1-2	Doorway, first floor. 0.75 m wide and 1.67 m high. Heightened to 1.95 m.	Original doorway from hall to spiral stair?
D1-3	R1-2 to R1-3	Doorway to garderobe from window W1-5. Blond sandstone surround. 1.65 m high, 0.7 m wide. Lintel stone replaced with modern red sandstone	Original doorway into garderobe
D1-4	R1-4 to R1-2	Doorway, first floor. 1.95 m high, 0.9 m wide. Timber door surround.	Inserted doorway into passage to Great Hall
D2-1	R2-2	Doorway to alcove from chamber. Red sandstone surrounds and modern sandstone lintel.	Garderobe door
D2-2	R2-2	Door way from spiral stair to second floor chamber. Sandstone surround with rebate for door	-
D3-1	R3-2 to R3-1	Doorway, third floor.	Doorway to upper roof
D3-2	R3-1 to parapet	Doorway, third floor.	Original doorway from spiral stair to parapet
D3-3	R3-1	Doorway of alcove. Modern sandstone lintel and blocked outlet at base of alcove. Between blocked window W3-2 and stairwell	Garderobe
D3-4	R3-1	Doorway to small alcove	Off benched window W3-1
FP-1	RG-3	Fireplace in the kitchen forming the whole of the E end of the room. Open to the floors above. Canopy formed by an arch using two springer stones 107 & 108	Large kitchen fireplace

<i>Feature</i>	<i>Elevation/ Room Location</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Interpretation/ Relationships</i>
FP-2	R1-2	Fireplace in the Great Hall. Gothic arch, 1.9 m high & 1.85 m wide.	Inserted fireplace in hall. Probably 19 th century insertion.
FP-3	R1-2	Remnant of earlier fireplace in Great Hall. See stone jamb	Original fireplace in hall?
FP-4	R3-2	Fireplace in upper chamber (Lower Roof).	Fireplace inserted inside FP-5
FP-5	R3-2	Earlier fireplace around FP-4	Original fireplace in upper chamber
FP-6	R2-2	Blocked fireplace in second floor chamber. Single roll moulded jamb survives	Blocked during 19 th century works?
FP-7	R3-1	Fireplace in upper chamber. Roll moulded and chamfered jamb on the N side. S side, perhaps a single stone survives (405)	Fireplace obscured during 19 th century works?
RG-1	10, 9	Passage, ground floor.	Entrance passage inserted with DG-1 when kitchen built
RG-2	5, 6, 7, 8	Vaulted cellar, ground floor	Original vaulted cellar
RG-3	5, 7, 11, 12	Vaulted kitchen, ground floor.	
R1-1		Spiral stair, first floor.	Remnants of the spiral stair.
R1-2	5, 6, 7, 8	Great Hall, first floor.	Original hall
R1-3	-	Garderobe, first floor.	Room off the hall window recess W1-5
R1-4	-	Passage to hatch from R1-6	-
R1-5	5, 7, 11, 12	Upper kitchen	Possible upper kitchen with collapsed vaulted roof
R1-6	-	Passage, first floor from W1-1 to D1-4	Passage from first floor entrance to hall
R2-1	5, 6, 7, 8	Vaulted space over Great Hall.	Upper part of vaulted hall, possibly formed into another room with joist holes.
R2-2	5, 7, 11, 12	Chamber, second floor	Chamber above kitchen
R3-1	5, 7, 11, 12	Chamber, third floor	Chamber over R2-2
R3-2	5, 6, 7, 8	Chamber over Great Hall. Lower Roof	Attic chamber with high gabled roof, over hall
R4-1	5, 7, 11, 12	Chamber, fourth floor. Upper Roof	Chamber over R3-1
WG-1	5, RG-3	Blocked ground floor window, sloping up from kitchen on N side. Stepped base and stepped lintel stones above. Cone shaped in plan, square shaped opening to kitchen.	Kitchen window, Blocked.
WG-2	7, RG-3	Blocked ground floor window, sloping up from kitchen on S side. Slabbed lintel stones, stepped base, cone shaped, rectangular opening to kitchen.	Kitchen window, Blocked.
WG-3	5RG-2	Large ground floor window in cellar. Modern timber lintel.	Enlarged window to cellar
WG-4	5, 1, RG-2	Window in ground floor cellar, sloping and Blocked with the remains of metal bars,	Cellar window, Blocked
W1-1	1	Window, first floor	Earlier first floor entrance?

<i>Feature</i>	<i>Elevation/ Room Location</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Interpretation/ Relationships</i>
W1-2	2	Window, first floor through wall of upper kitchen. Rough boulders to either side, lintels are three modern sandstones and two planks of wood.	Inserted same time as W1-4?
W1-3	3	Window, first floor. L-shaped modern window frame, opening from chamber above kitchen. Stepped base of sandstones and large flat lintel stones above. Large red sandstones around opening on inside and blond sandstones around the outside	Top two stones possibly original, rest may have been moved or replaced.
W1-4	3	Window, first floor, Opening from the spiral staircase. Splayed window, red sandstone surrounds, with wooden lintel. Below is a blocked pistol hole.	Inserted window into spiral staircase. Possibly originally a slit window.
W1-5	3	Window, first floor hall. Three panes and the remains of benches on either side. Doorway (D1-3 to garderobe) off this window alcove.	Larger window inserted?
W1-6	4	Window, first floor. Small rectangular window with modern frame.	Original garderobe window
W1-7	1	Window, first floor hall. Three panes and the remains of benches on either side.	Larger window inserted?
W2-1	1	Window, second floor, in re-entrant angle over the window (W1-1). Splayed inside	-
W2-2	3	Window, second floor. Two panes. Splayed on the inside with two benches. Sandstone surround to window.	-
W2-3	4	Window, second floor into Hall. Small rectangular window deeply splayed. Internal opening is 1.7 m high and 0.95 m wide	Original high hall window
?W2-4	4	Possible window into hall, paired with W2-3. Blocked	Possibly second high hall window.
W2-5	3	Window, second floor, Narrow slit window off the stairs, blocked	Original stair window
W3-1	1	Window, third floor. Originally with benches (very worn)	-
W3-2	3	Window, third floor. Originally with benches, now blocked	-
W3-3		Window in upper gable, one jamb only survives	-

12.2 *List of contexts*

<i>Context No</i>	<i>Elevation</i>	<i>Phase</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Interpretation</i>
001	E1	-	Purple sandstone blocks, roughly coursed, with a brown shelly lime mortar	Original wall
002	E1, E13	-	Large blond sandstone quoins forming E corner	Original quoins = 003
003	E1	-	Large blond sandstone quoins forming W corner	Original quoins = 002
004	E1	-	Area of small stones, mix of red sandstones and purple sandstone, in a light grey mortar	Repair to eroded face
005	E1	-	Area of small stones, predominantly blond sandstones and purple sandstone, in a light grey mortar surrounding Window W1-7	Inserted when window enlarged
006	E1	-	Area of small stones, predominantly red sandstone, in a light grey mortar over lintel of Window WG-3	Inserted when window enlarged
007	E1	-	Horizontal building line. Separating walling 001 and 008. Extends right across the N facing elevation.	Original height of castle
008	E1	-	Wall of angular basalt Blocks, above wall 001 and building line 007. Roughly five courses.	Castle heightened
009	E1	-	Large blond sandstone quoins forming W corner	Additional quoins when castle heightened
010	E1	-	Large blond sandstone quoins forming E corner	Additional quoins when castle heightened
011	E1	-	Horizontal building line. Separating wall 008 and wall 012.	-
012	E1	-	Purple sandstone and angular basalt Blocks. Up to three courses.	-
013	E1	-	Horizontal building line separating wall 012 & 016.	-
014	E1, E13	-	Large red sandstone quoins forming E corner. Part of wall 012.	-
015	E1	-	Large red and blond sandstone quoins forming W corner of walling 012.	-
016	E1, E13	-	Single course of small red and blond sandstone blocks	
017	E1, E13	-	Corbelling of red and blond sandstones, supporting a slightly projecting string course with cavetto moulding.	
018	E1	-	Parapet walkway of large saddle and trough slabs providing drainage. No drains in Elevation 13.	Over string course 017.
019	E1, E13	-	Walling of small mixed basalt and red sandstones above parapet 018.	Some of this walling has collapsed since 1889. Possibly early 19 th century build.
020	E1, E13	-	Large red sandstone quoins forming E corner of wall 019 (opposite corner has been lost).	
021	E13	-	Small red sandstones set into grey cement above the door DG-1.	Stones infilling lost surface or surrounding a repositioned doorway
022	E13	-	Purple sandstone blocks	
023	E13	-	Two purple sandstone slabs forming a building line above door DG-1.	No equivalent in wall 001, Elevation 1

<i>Context No</i>	<i>Elevation</i>	<i>Phase</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Interpretation</i>
024	E13	-	Purple sandstone blocks.	Equivalent of 073
025	E13	-	Horizontal building line between walling 024 and 026.	Equivalent of 007
026	E13	-	Wall of predominantly basalt blocks	-
027	E13	-	Building line separating 026 and 028	-
028	E13	-	Small purple sandstone and basalt stones.	Under mixed stones 016.
029	E13	-	Area of medium sized red sandstone blocks and small stones in a light mortar, set into wall 024	Modern repair of eroded wall or perhaps Blocking?
030	E16	-	Purple sandstone course blocks, roughly coursed, with a brown shelly lime mortar and modern grey cement.	Similar to 001.
031	E16	-	Horizontal building line separating 030 and 034, marked by small flat slabs.	Lower than building line 023 in E13
032	E16	-	Large blond sandstone quoins forming E corner	-
033	E16	-	Rebate in quoins for gate in quoins 032 of wall 030.	-
034	E16	-	Purple sandstone course blocks, roughly coursed, with a brown shelly lime mortar. Similar to 001 & 030.	-
035	E16	-	Patches of modern cement and small stones in wall 034, to E of 037	Four possible joist holes for stair & platform.
036	E16	-	Arch of red-sandstones	Relieving arch over doorway DG-2
037	E16	-	Two protruding blond sandstones and infilling red sandstones	Blocked window of WG-7
038	E16	-	Horizontal building line separating 034 and 039	-
039	E16	-	Purple sandstone course blocks, roughly coursed, with a brown shelly lime mortar.	Similar to 001 & 030
040	E16	-	Patch of medium sized red sandstone Blocks and small stones in a light mortar, set into wall 039	Possibly modern re-facing stones
041	E16	-	Horizontal building line between wall 039 and wall 042	-
042	E16	-	Wall of angular basalt blocks, above wall 039 and building line 041. Roughly six courses.	-
043	E16	-	Horizontal building line between wall 042 and 045	-
044	E16	-	Red and blond sandstone quoins of wall 045, above wall lines 041 and 060.	-
045	E16	-	Red and blond sandstone blocks in a light mortar	-
046	E16	-	Horizontal building line between wall 045 and 047	-
047	E16	-	Two or three courses of small grey basalt blocks	-
048	E16	-	Horizontal building line between wall 047 & 049	-
049	E16	-	Red and blond sandstone blocks in a light mortar	-
050	E16	-	Heavily cemented mix of red and blond sandstones	Corner of East wing, re-built after 1889

<i>Context No</i>	<i>Elevation</i>	<i>Phase</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Interpretation</i>
051	E16	-	Corbelling of red and blond sandstones, supporting a slightly projecting string course with cavetto moulding.	-
052	E16	-	Parapet walling of saddle and trough slabs on N side of East wing.	Reduced in height since 1889
053	E2 & 16	-	Roll moulding in corner blond sand stone quoin, very worn. Just below the level of the joists 035-037.	Associated with a timber platform and entrance door
054	E2	-	Purple sandstone blocks and a brown lime mortar	-
055	E2	-	Long blond sandstone lintel. Possibly outlet for opening in cellar	Associated with 109
056	E2	-	Large blond sandstone quoins forming NW corner.	-
057	E2	-	Possible wall line separating wall 054 and wall 058	-
058	E2	-	Mix of red sandstone and grey basalt blocks.	-
059	E2	-	Predominantly grey basalt blocks above building line 057.	Perhaps associated with a chimney.
060	E2	-	Horizontal building line	-
061	E2	-	Mixture of red and blond sandstone quoins	-
062	E2	-	Crack in wall 063, extends into 058	-
063	E2	-	Mixture of basalt blocks and red sandstone blocks.	Wall above 058
064	E2	-	Possible horizontal building line between wall 612 and 065	-
065	E2	-	Predominantly grey basalt blocks	Above building line 064. Same height as wall 047
066	E2	-	Possible horizontal building line between wall 065 and 067	-
067	E2	-	Mixture of red and blond sandstone blocks	Same height as wall 049
068	E2	-	Corbels and string course	See 017, 051
069	E2	-	Troughs of saddle and trough parapet	See 052, 018
070	E3	-	Purple sandstone blocks. Lower part is extensively covered with modern cement mortar	-
071	E3	-	Possible opening in wall 070, same height as WG-2	Possibly an opening into a cavity beneath spiral stairs (pit prison?)
072	E3	-	Possible horizontal building line between 070 and 073	-
073	E3	-	Purple sandstone blocks. Some lime harling surviving.	
074	E3	-	Small blond sandstones surrounding the window W1-5	Infilling around enlarged window.
075	E3	-	Protruding stone at E end of S face	Possible position of a corbel for timber gallery. NB area of small stones to the W of it 076 & 077.
076	E3	-	Area of small stones at same height as protruding stone 075. Beneath window W2-2.	Possible position of a corbel for timber gallery. See 075 & 077.

<i>Context No</i>	<i>Elevation</i>	<i>Phase</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Interpretation</i>
077	E3	-	Small stones including white sandstones at same level as 075	Possible position of a corbel for timber gallery. See 075 & 076. Or opening from garderobe D2-1.
078	E3	-	Sloping raggle in the surface harling, from above W1-1 to the East (right) down to a small protruding blond sandstone.	Possible roof line of a demolished building, abutting the S facing elevation.
079	E3	-	Small blocked opening to the West of W2-2, with blond sandstone on left and red sandstone lintel	Possible opening from garderobe D2-1. -
080	E3	-	Large blond sandstone quoins forming W corner of wall 070.	-
081	E3	-	Large blond sandstone quoins forming W corner of wall 073, same as 080 divided by possible building line 072	-
082	E3	-	Building line separating walling 073 and 083.	Possibly lifts along its length at the junction of the W & East wings
083	E3	-	Angular basalt blocks forming wall above 073	-
084	E3	-	Large blond sandstone quoins forming W corner of wall 083.	-
085	E3	-	Unused	-
086	E3	-	Building line separating walling 083 and 087	-
087	E3	-	Red and blond sandstone blocks in a light mortar	Equivalent of 045 and 063
088	E3	-	Mixed red and blond sandstones, corbels and string course	-
089	E3	-	Building line between 087 and 090	-
090	E3	-	Mix of grey angular stones and red sandstones.	Above building line 089
091	E3	-	Mix of red and blond sandstones.	Above building line 615
092	E3	-	Corbels and string course	Re-used from lower level
093	E3	-	Saddle and trough above corbelling 092	-
094	E3	-	Mix of grey angular stones and red sandstones forming the uppermost wall	Wall of 4 th floor
095	E3	-	Saddle and trough above corbel and string course 088	-
096	E4	-	Vertical stones of drain outlet	-
097	E4	-	Purple sandstone blocks and a brown lime mortar	-
098	E4	-	Possible building line	-
099	E4	-	Purple sandstone Blocks and a brown lime mortar	-
100		-	Straight stairs	Inserted over earlier stairs
101	RG-2	-	Aumbry 0.75 m by 0.55 m by 0.55 m deep	-
102	RG-2	-	Corbel stone 0.2 m by 0.3 m by 0.1 m.	-
103	RG-2	-	Corbel stone 0.4 m by 0.25 m by 0.25 m.	-
104	RG-2	-	Corbel stone 0.55 m by 0.25 m by 0.2 m	-
105		-	unused	-
106	RG-2	-	Drain from cellar	-
107	RG-3	-	Springer stone, 0.37 m by 0.45 m by 0.18 m	Base for arch over fireplace
108	RG-3	-	Springer stone, 0.32 m by 0.45 m by 0.15 m	Base for arch over fireplace
109	RG-3	-	Blocked aperture 0.73 m by 0.41 m by >1.29 m	-

<i>Context No</i>	<i>Elevation</i>	<i>Phase</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Interpretation</i>
110	RG-2	-	W wall of Cellar, keyed in to the side walls below the vault	-
111	RG-2	-	Wooden beam against W wall	= 116
112	RG-2	-	Large square stone in upper part of wall 110	Blocking or part of vault construction?
113	RG-2	-	Two voids in the wall 110 with a wooden sill	Modern aperture associated with 111
114	DG-3	-	N jamb of door DG-3 cut back to allow for easier entry.	Cut after the stairs 100 inserted
115	RG-2	-	N wall of cellar. Large irregular sandstone blocks and light coloured render.	
116	RG-2	-	Timber planks with metal hooks against N wall	= 111
117	RG-3	-	E facing wall of Kitchen cellar, with metal spike protruding. Large blocky sandstones (peeling) covered with dark fungus and remains of render	Is this the original outer wall of hall?
118	RG-3	-	N facing wall of kitchen cellar. Large Blocky sandstones (peeling) with dark fungus and remains of render (sooted & black up the chimney)	-
119	RG-3	-	Back wall of FP-1, clean with no sooty deposits. Wall slopes back from the kitchen with a few deep cavities and aperture 109.	Wall probably repaired as there is no old render surviving.
120	RG-3	-	S facing wall of kitchen cellar. Large Blocky stones and brown gravelly mortar.	-
121	RG-3	-	Long thin red sandstone slabs, some up to 0.7 m long and a light brown gravelly mortar. Patches of black render (sooted) above door DG-3, but generally clean.	Vaulted roof of kitchen cellar
122	RG-2	-	E facing wall of cellar. Roughly coursed Blocks of sandstone, brown shelly mortar and a pink brown render	-
123	RG-3	-	Small hole in wall 118, up the chimney of FP-1. Measures 0.18 m by 0.17 m by 0.19 m deep & 2.08 m above the ground level. No opposing hole on other side of FP-1	-
124	RG-2	-	W facing wall of cellar. Rough sandstone blocks, smaller than in walls 122 & 110. Possibly abutted by the vaulting in its upper courses, is tied in with the side walls. Voided in its S end – see 125	Does this suggest that the E wall of the cellar was re-built?
125	RG-2	-	Two voids in wall 124 at its southern end, near the corner with wall 122.	Perhaps used to tie in a 'modern' timber bench to the walls.
126	DG-2	-	Small flat sandstones on either side of the splayed entrance to doorway (DG-2)	Facing stones after door cut through wall.
127	DG-2	-	Large blond sandstone blocks forming the E side of the entrance towards door DG-2.	Re-used sandstones to form outer corner of doorway
128	E13, DG-1	-	Long red sandstone slabs forming door surround of DG-1. Lintel and top of S jamb cracked.	Inserted door jambs
129	E13	-	Segmented arch and side jambs of Doorway DG-1. Blond sandstone, very eroded.	Arched doorway

<i>Context No</i>	<i>Elevation</i>	<i>Phase</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Interpretation</i>
130	E13	-	Mixed rubble fill of small stones, and cement to the S of door DG-1	Infilled rubble between 128 and 129
200		-	Flat slabs forming lintel stones of straight stairs. They have been cut back by about 0.1 m to 0.2 m to provide more head room	-
201	R1-5	-	Aumbry to the left of window W1-3 at ground level measuring 0.5 m by 0.5 m by 0.40 m.	Enlarged to 0.88 m perhaps by burrowing animal or possibly is a Blocked ashpit door? No obvious outlet in Elevation 3.
202	R1-5	-	Wall around the front of the fireplace (FP-1) in the kitchen. Modern red sandstone 'well' topped with wooden railings	Modern re-build around fireplace
203	R1-4	-	Hatch between the kitchen and the passage from the Great hall. Lined with blond sandstone surround and square rebate and flat champher. Large sandstone lintel.	Provides quick access from the kitchen to the Great Hall?
204	R1-5	-	Springer stone to the left of the hatch 203.	Evidence for an arch over the N side of the kitchen area.
205	R1-4	-	Hole in base of passage R1-4 caused by heightening the stair roof.	Hole is probably recent as a result of thinning of the walling.
220		-	SE facing wall of the Hall. Large irregular red sandstone Blocks and grey brown mortar.	-
221	R1-2	-	Roughly rectangular area of missing stonework in wall 221, above FP-2	Location of missing armorial panel
222	R1-2	-	Area of re-built walling around FP-2	Re-building related to the insertion of the smaller fireplace FP-2.
223	R1-2	-	Irregular shaped void in wall 220 at height of 2.2 m on S side.	-
224	R1-2	-	Void in wall 220 on N side at height of 2.4 m.	Possible joist hole. Does not match 223 in height.
225	R1-2	-	Square void in wall 220 on S side at height of 3.5 m	Possible joist hole. May relate to earlier roof or an upper chamber within vault
226	R1-2	-	S facing wall of Hall - same as 220 – with possible joist holes 224, 229, & 228.	-
227	R1-2	-	Void in wall to right of window W1-7 at height of 3.35 m. Pieces of modern wood are jammed into the void.	Possible joist hole, opposite 239.
228	R1-2	-	Void in wall 226 at height of 3.3 m	Possible joist hole
229	R1-2	-	Blocking in wall 226 at same height as void 228	Possible joist hole
230	R1-2	-	Wall of Greta Hall. Stones are slightly smaller on average than side walls. Is wider at D1-2 than D1-4. Upper part repointed with cement which has obscured relationship with side walls and vault. .	-
231	R1-2	-	Patch of repair in lower half of wall 230, between the doors. Smaller angular stones and cement repointing.	-

<i>Context No</i>	<i>Elevation</i>	<i>Phase</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Interpretation</i>
232	R1-2	-	Repair around door D1-4. Small flat stones with cement mortar, infilling between stonework and wooden door frame.	-
233	R1-2	-	Small void in wall 230 in height of 2.15 m	Possible joist hole
234	R1	-	Void in wall 230 at height of 0.55 m	Possible wall attachment for access to upper part of vault?
235	R1	-	Void in wall 230 at height of 1.85 m	Void in wall 230 at height of
236	R1	-	Large conglomerate slab, at height of 2.4 m above floor level, above the door D1-4.	Original lintel of passage and height of original doorway into the Great Hall
237	R1-2	-	Possible blocking in wall 230 at height of c 5.25 m from floor.	-
238	R1-2	-	NW facing wall of Great Hall. Constructed of large purple sandstones.	-
239	R1-2	-	Void in wall 238 at height of c 3.5 m, by the window W1-5	Possible joist hole, opposite 227
240	R1-2	-	Void in wall 238 at height of c 3.5 m.	Possible joist hole, opposite 228
241	R1-3	-	Red sandstones around entrance to the Great Hall garderobe.	-
242	R1-2, in wall 220	-	Roll-moulded jamb of FP-3	-
243	R1-2	-	Remains of lintel stone for FP-3	-
300	R2-2	-	Battered rough walling beneath the arch 301, outsteps further than the upper part of the wall by about 0.15 m.	
301	R2-2	-	Arch of red and blond sandstone slabs over window W2-1. Small springer stone on the W side, but none on the E side, where it abuts the wall.	Arch originally of blond sandstone, partly re-built in red sandstone.
302	R2-2	-	Break in the wall at the back of the arch 301. On the left the wall is of rough blocks and on the right is well-coursed masonry.	
303	R2-2	-	Masonry with a sloping upper edge, abutting the fireplace FP6.	Blocking of fireplace, possibly to stabilise the structure.
304	R2-2	-	Chimney flue from lower kitchens. Narrows to only 1 m wide. Is capped off in this room by a flat slab at the same height as the top of the window W2-2.	Chimney possibly diverted into new masonry 303?
305	R2-2	-	Moulded jamb for a fireplace FP-6. Three roll moulded stones on a square base and the possible remains of a corbelled lintel.	The S side of the fireplace as been lost.
306	R2-2	-	Masonry inserted into the S corner of the chamber, by the window W2-2	Possibly a fireplace jamb
307	R2-2	-	Modern brick infilling in wall to the E of arch 301.	Infilling a joist hole for floor of R2-2?
308	R2-2	-	Void in wall at same height as 307	Collapsed joist hole?
400	R3-1	-	Recess off Window W3-1. Measures 0.62 m wide, 0.84 high and about 0.62 m deep. Blond and red sandstone surround, worn sandstone sill. Square rebate for a door.	Cupboard?
401	R3-1	-	Small recess, 0.28 m wide, 0.32 m high and 0.51 m deep. Small holes in sandstone surround for attaching a wooden door.	Small cupboard

<i>Context No</i>	<i>Elevation</i>	<i>Phase</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Interpretation</i>
402	R3-1	-	Small void in SW facing wall, to left of window W3-1. Measures 0.2 m by 0.10 m and 0.2 m deep.	Possibly modern hole or for attaching a wooden structure.
403	R3-1	-	Void. Measures c0.2 m by 0.10 m and 0.23 m deep.	Possibly modern hole or for attaching a wooden structure
404	R3-1	-	Remnant of walling on the S side of the fireplace FP-7	Walling on the RHS of the fireplace has collapsed leaving this rough face.
405	R3-1, FP-7	-	A single stone protruding from the back of FP-7 at an angle.	Possibly related to the S side of the splayed fireplace.
406	R3-1, FP-7	-	Roll-moulding on the N side of splayed FP-7.	
407	R3-1	-	Concrete roof of R3-1	Modern roof
408	R3-2	-	Red and blond sandstone forming the LHS lintel stone of the fireplace FP-5.	-
409	R3-2	-	Small flat purple sandstones above fireplace FP-4. Has a sloping edge on the RHS but extends vertically on the LHS into the chimney 502	-
410	R3-2	-	Sandstone blocks above flat stones 501 forming chimney breast above FP5& FP-5	-
411	R3-2	-	Chimney in middle gable for FP-4 & FP-5.	Crack possibly showing its original width
412	R3-2	-	Blocky sandstone wall to N of FP-4 & FP-5. Large vertical cracks in this wall.	-
413	R3-2	-	Sloping line above walling 504, possibly forming a lower line gable with 507.	-
414	R3-2	-	Sloped gable formed of red sandstones. Built over walling 504 and side wall 508.	Late build -buttress for chimney?
415	R3-2	-	Sloping edge to walling 501	Forms an earlier gable line with 505.
416	R3-2	-	N side wall over the trough and saddle parapet walk	-
417	R3-2	-	S side wall over the trough and saddle parapet walk	-
418	R3-2	-	Blocky sandstone walling above doorways D3-1 & D3-2	Forms spiral stair tower
419	R3-1	-	Sloping red sandstones in E facing wall of chamber,	-
500	R4-1	-	Straight stairs from parapet walk to Upper Roof	-
501	R4-1	-	Curved walling forming the inner side of the circular stairs	-
502	R4-1	-	Remains of a newel stair.	-
503	R4-1	-	Door jamb of 5 red and blond sandstones.	-
504	R4-1	-	Blocky sandstone walling between door jamb (503) and stair tower 501.	Cross section through stair tower.
505	R4-1	-	Sloping roof line in harling beneath modern cement.	-
506	R4-1	-	Original level of floor	-
507	R4-1	-	Crow-stepped gable.	-
508	R4-1	-	Square recess in R4-1, possibly a fireplace.	-
600	E4	-	Possible building line between wall 099 and 601	-

<i>Context No</i>	<i>Elevation</i>	<i>Phase</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Interpretation</i>
602	E4	-	Large blond sandstone quoins forming N corner	-
603	E4	-	Disturbed area with small blond sandstones	Possibly associated with the back of the Hall fireplace
604	E4	-	Possible horizontal building line between 601 and 605	-
605	E4	-	Predominantly grey basalt blocks above building line 604	-
606	E4	-	Possible horizontal building line between 605 and 607	-
607	E4	-	Corbelling of red and blond sandstones and string course.	-
608	E4	-	Troughs.	Above 607
609	E4	-	Walling above 608	-
610	0	-	Unused	-
611	E2	-	Possible building line between 063 and 612	-
612	E2	-	Red and blond sandstone blocks in a light mortar	-
613	E3	-	Large blond sandstone quoins forming E corner	-
614	E2	-	Continuation of building line 031 across East face.	Walling above and below very similar – not a different phase.
615	E3	-	Building line between wall 090 and 091	-
616	E3	-	Predominantly red sandstone quoins	Above quoins 061
617	E3	-	Predominantly blond sandstone quoins	Above quoins 616
618	E3	-	Predominantly red sandstone quoins	Above quoins 617
619	E1, E16	-	Mixture of red and blond sandstone quoins	Above quoins 044 and below 623
620	E3	-	Predominantly red sandstone walling with modern cement.	Re-built outer parapet wall.
621	E3	-	Predominantly small mixed red and blond sandstones	Above building line 082 around window W2-2.
622	-	-	Predominantly purple sandstone	Above building line 614.
623	-	-	Mixed red and blond sandstone quoins	Above quoins 619
624	-	-	Mixed red and blond sandstone quoins	Above quoins 623
625	-	-	Small red pinning stones around W1-1	-
626	-	-	Concrete capping on Upper roof	H&C
627	-	-	Loose rubble	Exposed after 626 removed, over the wall core.
628	-	-	Rubble wall parallel with Elevation 2 at a distance of 13.8 m	Enclosure wall seen during watching brief
629	-	-	Debris cleared from the cellar floor by contractors	Modern debris
630	-	-	Two openings below the corbels (NB saddle and trough drains are above the corbels)	Drains from the lower roof
631	-	-	Rectangular opening beneath circular stairs with Sandstone surround	Entrance to the prison entrance
632	-	-	Mid-brown sandy silt and small rubble stones, top 0.6 m from entrance removed by contractor.	Fill of pit prison
633	-	-	Rectangular sandstone block with nails	H&C work sealing the Great hall chimney
634	-	FP4	Rough cobbled base of fireplace, protrudes from face of fireplace	Floor of fireplace. FP4, Possibly seals floor of FP5.

635			Saddle stone re-used in Lower roof	
636			Topsoil in Lower Roof	Modern debris
637				
638			Orange brown clay	Waterproofing layer
639			Compact mortar surface	
640			Beach pebbles	Infilling above Great Hall vault
641			Outer parapet wall of Lower Roof	
642			Stone capping of chimney	

12.3 *List of Finds*

<i>Find No</i>	<i>Context No</i>	<i>No of Pieces</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Description</i>
1	Upper roof	1	Glass	From square grill sky light, c 1910?
2	Lower roof topsoil (636)	3	Red ceramic	Curved roof tile
3	Lower roof topsoil (636)	2	Stone	Roof slates with holes
4	Lower roof topsoil (636)	2	Iron	Drain attachments
5	Lower roof topsoil (636)	2	Iron	Misc objs
6	Lower roof topsoil (636)	2	Bone	Frag mammal
7	Lower roof topsoil(636)	1	clay	marble
8	Basement	3	cork	Net floats
9	Basement	21	Bone	Mammal, bird, crab shell
10	Basement	1	Iron & wood	Small knife
11	Basement	17	metal	Misc objs, window attachments, nails, knife blade fragment, eye, staple.
12	Basement	1	Ceramic	Decorated tiles (19 th C)
13	Basement	5	Glass	Clear window frags
14	Basement	2	Pottery	Sherds modern
15	627	1	stone	Roof slate with broken hole
16	Path	9	Pottery	Sherds modern (19 th /20 th C)
17	Path	1	Glass	Marble
18	Path	1	Clay	Pipe stem
19	638	6	Bone	Mammal frags
21	638		Charcoal	Fragments
22	Electricity trench	1	Glass	Marble
23	Electricity trench	2	Clay	pipe stems
24	Electricity trench	4	Pottery	Sherds 19 th /20 th C.
25	Electricity trench	1	Flint	Flake (gun flint?)
26	Electricity trench	1	Iron	Blade (scythe?)
27	Electricity trench	1	Iron	Anchor
28	Electricity trench		Iron	Anchor

12.4 *List of Photographs*

Folder: 2597 1-14 May 2008

<i>Digital No</i>	<i>Elevation</i>	<i>Feature No</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>Taken From</i>
DSC_0001	3	-	SW Elevation	SE
DSC_0002	3	-	SW Elevation	SE
DSC_0003	3	W2-2	Detail of window & Blockedslit window	S
DSC_0004	3	W2-2	Detail of window & patchwork re-built	S
DSC_0005	3	WG-2	Blocked window - Kitchen	S
DSC_0006	3	W1-5, W1-4, W1-3	General view of SW elevation	S
DSC_0007	3	W3-2, W2-2, W2-5	Blocked window in uppermost phase	S
DSC_0008	2	W1-2	East Elevation	E

<i>Digital No</i>	<i>Elevation</i>	<i>Feature No</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>Taken From</i>
DSC_0009	13	DG-1	Doorway	E
DSC_0010	1	WG-1, W1-7	NE Elevation	E
DSC_0011	1/13	W2-1, W3-1	Detail of stonework	E
DSC_0012	1	DG-2, W1-3	General view of Ground floor door & window	E
DSC_0013	1	DG-2, W1-3, WG-1, W1-7, W3-1	General view of elevation	NE
DSC_0014	1	WG-4	Detail of blocked window	NE
DSC_0015	4	W1-6, W2-3	General view of elevation	N
DSC_0016	4	W2-3	Upper part of Elevation 4	N
DSC_0017	4	Drain	Arched stonework at base of wall	N
DSC_0018	4	Drain	Arched stonework	N
DSC_0019	13	DG-1	Detail of ground floor doorway	SE
DSC_0020	13	DG-1, DG-2	Detail of stonework	E
DSC_0021	1	DG-2	Detail of stonework	N
DSC_0022	1	DG-2	Detail of stonework	NW
DSC_0023	1	DG-2	Relieving arch	NE
DSC_0024	1	JG-1	Door jamb at the base of elevation	N
DSC_0025	-	-	View to sea	
DSC_0026	2	W1-2	General view of whole elevation	SE
DSC_0027	6	GA-1	Cellar, view of aumbry	SE
DSC_0028	6	GA-1	Cellar, view of aumbry	SE
DSC_0029	7	WG-2	Blocked window in kitchen	NE
DSC_0030	12	FG-1	Aumbry/flue? On E wall of kitchen	NW
DSC_0031	5	WG-1	Blocked window in kitchen, internal	S
DSC_0032		D1-3	doorway of hall garderobe	E
DSC_0033	7	D1-3, W1-5	doorway of hall garderobe	NE
DSC_0034	7	W1-5	Window in hall, interior	N
DSC_0035	5	-	Detail of stonework in hall	S
DSC_0036	-	D1-4, R1-4	View along passage to old entrance from hall	NW
DSC_0037	-	-	Metal window in hall	
DSC_0038	-	D1-4, R1-4	W jamb of doorway into hall R 1-2	E
DSC_0039	-	H1-1	Hatch between passage R1-4 & kitchen R1-5	N
DSC_0040	-	D1-2	Doorway & spiral stair	
DSC_0041	-	DG-2	Interior of doorway	SW
DSC_0042	-	DG-2, DG-3	Interior of doorways	S
DSC_0043	-	DG-2	Interior of doorway	SW
DSC_0044	-	R1-4	Quarried stairway down from 1 st floor	SW
DSC_0045	-	DG-4	Entrance into cellar	E
DSC_0046	1	WG-1, W1-7, DG-2, W1-3	General shot of whole elevation	NE
DSC_0047	1	WG-1, W1-7, DG-2, W1-3	Detail of whole elevation	NE
DSC_0048	1	WG-1, W1-7, DG-2, W1-3	Middle range shot of whole elevation	NE
DSC_0049	1	WG-1, W1-7, DG-2, W1-3	Middle range shot of whole elevation	NE
DSC_0050	1	WG-1, W1-7, DG-2, W1-3	Middle range shot of whole elevation	NE
DSC_0051	1	WG-1, W1-7, DG-2, W1-3	Detail of whole elevation	NE
DSC_0052	1	WG-1, W1-7, DG-2, W1-3	Detail of whole elevation	NE
DSC_0053	1	DG-2, W1-3, W2-1, W3-1	Detail of whole elevation – S East wing	NE
DSC_0054	1	DG-2, W1-3, W2-1, W3-1	Detail of whole elevation – S East wing	NE

<i>Digital No</i>	<i>Elevation</i>	<i>Feature No</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>Taken From</i>
DSC_0055	1	DG-2, W1-3, W2-1, W3-1	Detail of whole elevation – S East wing	NE
DSC_0056	1	DG-2, W1-3, W2-1, W3-1	Detail of whole elevation – S East wing	NE
DSC_0057	1	W1-3	Detail of window	NE
DSC_0058	1	DG-2, W1-3, W2-1, W3-1	Detail of whole elevation – S East wing	NE
DSC_0059	1	W2-1	Detail of window	NE
DSC_0060	1	W2-1	Detail of window	NE
DSC_0061	1	W3-1	Detail of window	NE
DSC_0062	1	W3-1	Detail of window	NE
DSC_0063	1	W3-1	Detail of window	NE
DSC_0064	-	-	Harbour	
DSC_0065	1	-	Setting of the castle	NE
DSC_0066	1	-	Setting of the castle & harbour	NE
DSC_0067	1	W3-1	Roof & stairs	NE
DSC_0068	1	-	Roof stairs & gable	NE
DSC_0069	1	-	Setting of the castle & harbour	NE
DSC_0070	-	-	Boat in harbour	NE
DSC_0071	1	W3-1	Roof & stairs	NE
DSC_0072	1	W1-7	Window & metal frame	NE
DSC_0073	1	W1-7	Window & metal frame	NE
DSC_0074	1	W1-7	Window & stonework above	NE
DSC_0075	1	W1-7	Window & metal frame	NE
DSC_0076	1	WG-1, WG-4	Window & stonework above	NE
DSC_0077	1	W3-1	Window & wall head	NE
DSC_0078	1	W1-7	Window & stonework above	NE
DSC_0079	1	W1-3, DG-2	Window above relieving arch of doorway	NE
DSC_0080	1	W2-1	Small window in re-entrant angle	NE
DSC_0081	1	W3-1	Window & roof stairs	NE
DSC_0082	1	W3-1, W2-1	Windows and stonework	NE
DSC_0083	1	DG-2, W1-3	Ground floor stonework	NE
DSC_0084	1	W2-1	Stonework in re-entrant angle	NE
DSC_0085	1	W3-1	Window & wall head	NE
DSC_0086	1	W2-1	Window & stonework	NE
DSC_0087	1	-	High gable	NE
DSC_0088	-	-	Cherry picker	
DSC_0089	-	-	Cherry picker	
DSC_0090	-	-	Cherry picker	
DSC_0091	-	-	Cherry picker	
DSC_0092	2	W1-2	Whole elevation	SE
DSC_0093	2	W1-2	Whole elevation	SE
DSC_0094	2	W1-2	Whole elevation	SE
DSC_0095	-	-	High gable	SE
DSC_0096	-	-	High gable	SE
DSC_0097	-	-	High gable	SE
DSC_0098	2	W1-2	Window	SE
DSC_0099	2/13	DG-1	Original face of tower	SE
DSC_0100	2/13	DG-1	Original face of tower	SE
DSC_0101	2/13	DG-1	Detail of small red infilling stones	SE
DSC_0102	2/13		Wall head of tower	SE
DSC_0103	2/13/1	DG-1	Re-entrant angle	SE
DSC_0104	2/13/1	DG-1	Re-entrant angle	SE
DSC_0105	2/13	W1-2	View from above, with roof and high gable	SE
DSC_0106	-	-	Roof and high gable	SE
DSC_0107	2	-	Roof and high gable	SE
DSC_0108	3	W3-2	Upper part of wall face	S

<i>Digital No</i>	<i>Elevation</i>	<i>Feature No</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>Taken From</i>
DSC_0109	3	W1-3, W1-4, W1-5, W2-5, W2-2, W3-2	Whole elevation from above	S
DSC_0110	3	W3-2	Blocked window	S
DSC_0111	3	W2-2	Window with metal frame	S
DSC_0112	3	W3-2	Blocked window	S
DSC_0113	3	W2-5	Slit window	S
DSC_0114	3	W2-2	Window with metal frame	S
DSC_0115	3	W1-3	L-shaped window with metal frame	S
DSC_0116	3	W1-2, W1-4	Two windows	S
DSC_0117	3	W1-5, W1-4, W1-3, WG-2, W2-2, W3-2	Whole elevation	SW
DSC_0118	3	W1-5	Window with metal frame	SW
DSC_0119	3	W1-5	Window with metal frame	SW
DSC_0120	3	W2-5	Slit window	SW
DSC_0121	3	W1-4	Window with metal frame	SW
DSC_0122	3	W1-3	L-shaped window with metal frame	SW
DSC_0123	3	W1-3, W1-4	Two windows	SW
DSC_0124	3	W2-2	Window with metal frame	SW
DSC_0125	3	W3-2	Blocked window	SW
DSC_0126	3	WG-2	Blocked window from kitchen	SW
DSC_0127	3	W1-3, W2-2	Two windows	SW
DSC_0128	3	-	Wall head above corbelling	SW
DSC_0129	3	W3-2	Wall head above corbelling & blocked window	SW
DSC_0130	3	-	Wall head & corbelling	SW
DSC_0131	3	-	Weep holes in wall head	SW
DSC_0132	3	-	Weep holes in wall head	SW
DSC_0133	3	W1-5	Crack by window W1-5	SW
DSC_0134	3	W1-5, W1-4	Erosion & cement between windows	SW
DSC_0135	3	-	Weep holes in wall head	SW
DSC_0136	-	-	tanker	-
DSC_0137	13	DG-1	Wooden door , with arch	SE
DSC_0138	13	DG-1	Wooden door , with arch	SE
DSC_0139	13	DG-1	Wooden door open , with arch	SE
DSC_0140	13	DG-1	Doorway, N jamb	SE
DSC_0141	13	DG-2	Doorway, top of arch	SE
DSC_0143	11	-	Internal vault of kitchen	SE
DSC_0144	11	-	Internal vault of kitchen	SE
DSC_0145	11	-	Internal vault of kitchen	SE
DSC_0146	11	-	Internal vault of kitchen	SE
DSC_0147	11	DG-3	Internal vault of kitchen & doorway	SE
DSC_0148	11	DG-3	Internal vault of kitchen & doorway	SE
DSC_0149	-	DG-2, DG-3	Wall between the two doors	S
DSC_0150	-	DG-2, DG-3, DG-4	Arched doorway through DG3	S
DSC_0151	-	DG-2, DG-3	Wall between the two doors & stairs	SW
DSC_0152	-	DG-1	S jamb of arched door	E
DSC_0154	10	DG-3	Doorway abutted by inserted stairs, S jamb	N
DSC_0155	10	DG-3	Doorway abutted by inserted stairs, S jamb	N
DSC_0156	11	DG-3	Doorway abutted by inserted stairs, S jamb	E
DSC_0157	-	DG-2	Doorway and entrance to kitchen	NW
DSC_0158	-	DG-4	Arched doorway	S
DSC_0160	12		Cellar wall, NW facing wall	NW
DSC_0161	12	GF-1	Kitchen wall, NW facing wall & possible flue/drain?	NW

<i>Digital No</i>	<i>Elevation</i>	<i>Feature No</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>Taken From</i>
DSC_0162	12	GF-1	Cellar wall, NW facing wall & possible flue/drain?	NW
DSC_0163	-	DG-2, DG-3	Doorway from inside	SW
DSC_0164	-	DG-2, DG-3	Doorway from inside	SW
DSC_0165	5	WG-1	Kitchen Blocked window	SW
DSC_0166	5	-	Kitchen wall & corbel	SW
DSC_0167	5	-	Kitchen wall & corbel	SW
DSC_0168	12	GF-1	Kitchen, & possible flue/drain?	NW
DSC_0169	12	GF-1	Kitchen, & possible flue/drain?	NW
DSC_0170	12	-	Kitchen wall	NW
DSC_0171	12	FP-1	Kitchen wall looking up the fireplace	NW
DSC_0172	-	FP-1	Kitchen wall looking up the fireplace	W
DSC_0173	-	FP-1	Kitchen wall looking up the fireplace	
DSC_0174	-	FP-1	Kitchen wall looking up the fireplace	S
DSC_0175	-	FP-1	Kitchen wall	
DSC_0176	5	RG-3	Kitchen wall & corbel	SW
DSC_0177	5	DG-2, WG-1	Doorway & blocked window	SW
DSC_0178	-	RG-3	Masonry below window	
DSC_0179	-	-	-	
DSC_0180	5	WG-1	Kitchen blocked window	SW
DSC_0181	5	WG-1	Kitchen blocked window	SW
DSC_0182	11	RG-3	Kitchen	
DSC_0183	11	RG	Detail of dry-rot	E
DSC_0184	11	RG	Detail of dry-rot	E
DSC_0185	11/7	WG-2	W corner of kitchen & blocked window	N
DSC_0186	7	WG-2	Blocked window	N
DSC_0187	7	FP-1	fireplace	N
DSC_0188	7/12	FP-1	Fireplace & corbel	N
DSC_0189	7	FP-1, WG-2	Fireplace & window	NE
DSC_0190	7	WG-2	Blocked window	N
DSC_0191	7	WG-2	Blocked window & corbel, stonework decay	NW
DSC_0192	7	WG-2	Detail of jamb, scaling & mould (see above)	NE
DSC_0193	10	DG-3	Oblique of doorway & stairs	N
DSC_0194	10	DG-1	Detail of arched stonework over doorway	SW
DSC_0195	10	DG-1	Detail of arched stonework over doorway	NW
DSC_0196	5	DG-1	Stonework behind door	SW
DSC_0197	10	DG-3	Detail of stonework above doorway	SW
DSC_0198	9	RG-1	Stair cut through masonry	NE
DSC_0199	9	DG-4	Arched doorway & roof of passage	S
DSC_0200		DG-4, DG-1	Roof of vaulted passage, where cut away	-
DSC_0201	9	DG-4	Top of arched doorway & roof of stair passage	E
DSC_0202	10	DG-1	Interior of arched doorway	NW
DSC_0203	10	DG-1	Interior of arched doorway	W
DSC_0204	6/7	RG-2	Cellar	E
DSC_0205	7	RG-2	Cellar	NE
DSC_0206	6/7	RG-2	Cellar	E
DSC_0207	-	-	X marked on stone, external	-
DSC_0208	9	DG-4	N jamb of arched doorway	S
DSC_0209	8	DG-4, DG-1	Arched doorway & stairs behind	W
DSC_0210	8	DG-4	N jamb of arched doorway	W
DSC_0211	8	DG-4	S jamb of arched doorway	NW
DSC_0212	8	DG-4	Arched doorway	NW
DSC_0213	4	-	Whole elevation	NW
DSC_0214	4	-	Drain at base of wall	NW
DSC_0215	4	-	Drain at base of wall	NW
DSC_0216	4	-	Drain at base of wall	NW
DSC_0217	4	W2-3, W2-4	Windows at the top	NW

<i>Digital No</i>	<i>Elevation</i>	<i>Feature No</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>Taken From</i>
DSC_0218	4	W2-3	Detail of window	NW
DSC_0219	4	-	Wall head	NW
DSC_0220	4	-	Wall head	NW
DSC_0221	4	-	Drains in wall head	NW
DSC_0222	4	W1-6	Window	NW
DSC_0223	4	W1-6	Detail window	NW
DSC_0224	4	-	Wall head	NW
DSC_0225	4	-	Gable end, S side	NW
DSC_0226	4	-	Gable end, N side	NW
DSC_0227	4	-	Wall head	NW
DSC_0229	4	-	Detail of top corner	NW
DSC_0230	7	RG-2	NE facing wall of cellar	NE
DSC_0231	7	RG-2	NE facing wall of cellar	NE
DSC_0232	7	RG-2	NE facing wall of cellar	NE
DSC_0233	7	RG-2	NE facing wall of cellar	NE
DSC_0234	7	RG-2	NE facing wall of cellar	NE
DSC_0235	7	RG-2	NE facing wall of cellar	NE
DSC_0236	7	RG-2	NE facing wall of cellar	NE
DSC_0237	7	RG-2	NE facing wall of cellar	NE
DSC_0238	7	RG-2	NE facing wall of cellar	NE
DSC_0239	7	RG-2	NE facing wall of cellar	NE
DSC_0240	7	RG-2	NE facing wall of cellar	NE
DSC_0241	7	RG-2	NE facing wall of cellar	NE
DSC_0242	7	RG-2	NE facing wall of cellar	NE
DSC_0243	6	RG-2	SE facing wall of cellar	SE
DSC_0244	6	RG-2	SE facing wall of cellar	SE
DSC_0245	6	RG-2	SE facing wall of cellar	SE
DSC_0246	8	RG-2, DG-4	NW facing wall of cellar	NW
DSC_0247	8	RG-2, DG-4	NW facing wall of cellar	NW
DSC_0248	6	RG-2	Detail of upper recessed stone	SE
DSC_0249	6	RG-2	Detail of drain	SE
DSC_0250	7/8	RG-2	Detail of S corner base	N
DSC_0251	7/8	RG-2	Detail of S corner base	N
DSC_0252	5	RG-2	SW facing wall of cellar	SW
DSC_0253	5	RG-2	SW facing wall of cellar	SW
DSC_0254	5	RG-2	SW facing wall of cellar	SW
DSC_0255	5	RG-2, WG-4	SW facing wall of cellar	SW
DSC_0256	5	RG-2, WG-4	SW facing wall of cellar	SW
DSC_0257	5	RG-2, WG-4	SW facing wall of cellar	SW
DSC_0258	5	RG-2, WG-4	SW facing wall of cellar	SW
DSC_0259	5	RG-2, WG-4	SW facing wall of cellar	SW
DSC_0260	5	RG-2, WG-4	SW facing wall of cellar	SW
DSC_0261	5	RG-2, WG-3,	SW facing wall of cellar	SW
DSC_0262	5	RG-2, WG-3,	SW facing wall of cellar	SW
DSC_0263	5	RG-2, WG-3,	SW facing wall of cellar	SW
		GA-1		
DSC_0264	5	RG-2, WG-3	SW facing wall of cellar	SW
DSC_0265	5	RG-2, WG-3	SW facing wall of cellar	SW
DSC_0266	5	RG-2, WG-3	SW facing wall of cellar	SW
DSC_0267	6	WG-4	Detail of blocked window	SW
DSC_0268	6	WG-4	Detail of blocked window	S
DSC_0269	6	WG-4	Detail of blocked window	S
DSC_0270	-	RG-2	Floor of cellar	S
DSC_0271	-	RG-2	Floor of cellar	-
DSC_0272	-	RG-2	Vault of cellar	E
DSC_0273	-	RG-2	Vault of cellar	NW
DSC_0274	-	RG-2	Vault of cellar	NW

GUARD

<i>Digital No</i>	<i>Elevation</i>	<i>Feature No</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>Taken From</i>
DSC_0275	6	RG-2, GA-1	Detail of aumbry	SE
DSC_0276	6	RG-2, GA-1	Detail of aumbry	E
DSC_0277	-	RG-1, DG-3	Stonework near stair & S jamb of DG3	NE
DSC_0278	-	RG-3, DG-2	Wooden lock on E jamb	W
DSC_0279	-	RG-3, DG-2	Mortar Sample 5 on E jamb of DG-2	W
DSC_0280	-	DG-2	Mortar on E jamb of DG-2	W
DSC_0281	-	Roof	Cement on parapet	NE
DSC_0282	-	Roof	Cement on parapet	S
DSC_0283	1	W3-1	Top corner of re-entrant angle	N
DSC_0284	1	W3-1	Top corner of re-entrant angle	N
DSC_0285	1	W3-1	Top corner of re-entrant angle	NW
DSC_0286	-	Roof	-	-
DSC_0287	-	Roof	South wall meeting turnpike stairs	N
DSC_0288	14	Roof	Gable, SE facing	SE
DSC_0289	14	Roof	Gable, SE facing	SE
DSC_0290	14	Roof	Gable, SE facing	SE
DSC_0291	-	Roof	Stairs	E
DSC_0292	-	Roof	Stairs	N
DSC_0293	14	Roof	Remnants of spiral stair	N
DSC_0294	5	RG-1, DG-1	Stonework behind the door	SW
DSC_0295	10	DG-1, DG-3	Elevation by stairs, NW facing	NW
DSC_0296	10	DG-1, DG-3	Elevation by stairs, NW facing	NW
DSC_0297	10	DG-1	Arch over door	W
DSC_0298	10	DG-1	S door jamb	N
DSC_0299	10	DG-3	Elevation in stairs	W
DSC_0300	10	DG-3	Elevation in stairs	W
DSC_0301	10	DG-3	Elevation in stairs, base of wall	W
DSC_0302	10	R1-1	Corner of straight stairs into spiral stairs	NW
DSC_0303	10	-	Cut away roof over stairs	SW
DSC_0304	9	R1-1 to RG-1	View down straight stairs	SW

12.5 DES

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	North Ayrshire
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Portencross Castle, standing building survey and watching brief
PROJECT CODE:	2579/2841
PARISH:	West Kilbride
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR(S):	Heather James
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	GUARD
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Building survey and analysis
NMRS NO(S):	NS14NE 2
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	Hall-house; Tower house
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	Pit prison.
NGR (2 letters, 6 figures)	NS 175 489
START DATE (this season)	May 2008
END DATE (this season)	September 2009
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)	Previous work at the site has included an archaeological desk-based study (James 2002) which was incorporated into a preliminary assessment undertaken by ARP Lorimer & Associates and ARUP Scotland (2003). This was followed by a watching brief during works to the roof (Francoz 2006) and a Conservation Management Plan undertaken by Austin-Smith: Lord LLP (2007). This was followed by an archaeological evaluation of the basement and Great Hall deposits (Rennie 2008).
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	The history of Portencross Castle is tied up closely with that of its predecessor on Auldhill. The archaeological excavations suggested that the castle on the hill had been dismantled by the end of the 14 th century and so charter signings in the late 14 th century could have been at a new site on the shore at Portencross, although still, referred to as Auldneil (Caldwell <i>et al</i> 1998). This standing building survey concluded that there were three main phases of construction for Portencross Castle, possibly starting in the mid 14 th century, and extending to the 18 th century. This was followed by a phase of repair and reconstruction in the 19 th and 20 th centuries.
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	None planned.
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	The Friends of Portencross Castle; The Heritage Lottery Fund
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	Gregory Building, Lilybank Gardens, University of Glasgow, Glasgow, G12 8QQ
EMAIL ADDRESS:	h.james@archaeology.gla.ac.uk
ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)	Archive to be deposited in NMRS. Report lodged with WoSAS SMR and NMRS.