# Rampart Scotland Project 001:

## The Hillforts of East Lothian Season 3

## White Castle, Garvald, East Lothian

## Data Structure Report

*Murray Cook and David Connolly*
*March 2013*

# White Castle, Garvald, East Lothian

## Data Structure Report and Post Excavation Report

| | |
|---|---|
| **National Grid Reference (NGR):** | **NGR NT 6135 6860** |
| **Rampart Scotland Project No:** | **001** |
| **Prepared by:** | **Murray Cook and David Connolly** |
| **Edited by:** | **Margaret Struckmeier** |
| **Illustration by:** | **David Connolly** |
| **Date of Fieldwork:** | **July 2012** |
| **Date of Report:** | **March 2013** |

## Abstract

This report represents the results of Rampart Scotland's third season of archaeological evaluation at White Castle, Garvald, East Lothian.

The programme of archaeological works comprised topographic, erosion and geophysical survey along with the excavation of seven trenches.

Excavation concentrated on the western side of the monument and explored two hut platforms, the putative south-western inner and middle rampart entrances, the nature of the potential palisade at the edge of the side and the impact of molehills on the underlying archaeological sediments.

The excavation recovered charcoal and possible saddle quern fragments and three radiocarbon dates were obtained from the site. One further season of fieldwork is proposed.

This work was carried out during July 2012.

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# 1 INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 Background

1.1.1 Rampart Scotland aims to increase the level of information known about Scotland's hillforts, through a combination of topographic survey, geophysical survey and key-hole excavation to provide dating evidence. It is intended to begin this study by examining as many previously unexcavated hillforts in East Lothian as access can be gained to. The overarching aims and research background of the project are presented in Season 1 report (Connolly and Cook 2010).

1.1.2 At the time of writing Rampart Scotland are engaged in research on three East Lothian sites: White Castle (ibid), The Chesters (Connolly & Cook 2010; 2011) and Sherrifside (Connolly et al 2011; 2012). These three projects are known collectively as the East Lothian Hillfort Project. This report deals specifically with the third season at White Castle.

## 1.2 Location

1.2.1 White Castle, Garvald, East Lothian (NGR NT 6135 6860) (Figure 1) is located immediately to the north of an unnamed road that runs from Garvald, south through the Lammermuirs. The site occupies a natural spur defined by water courses to three sides (Figure 2), and is approached from the south across a natural causeway. The vegetation cover on the site is a mixture of grass, heather, blaeberries and bracken and is used by the landowners for rough grazing by cattle and sheep, although none were present at the time of the project. The site has an impressive and commanding view across the Lothians from the eastern edge of the Pentlands to Berwick Law, as well as clear views to Fife.

## 1.3 Archaeological and historical background

1.3.1 White Castle (NMRS NT66NW 1) is a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SM no 756) and Scheduled Monument Consent (SMC) was obtained in advance of fieldwork (ref AMH 756/1/1).

1.3.2 A detailed account of the site's known history is presented in Cook and Connolly (2010) and the results of the previous post-excavation works are presented in Cook and Connolly (2011).

# 2 PROJECT AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

## 2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The aims of the East Lothian Hillfort Project are four fold:

**1.** To increase the currently available data-set for East Lothian hillforts by additional survey;

**2.** To recover dating evidence of the sequence of enclosure, use and refurbishment of as many hillforts in East Lothian as can be accessed;

**3.** To attempt to assess the volume of activity both within enclosures and external to enclosures by test-pitting and quantification of the number of artefacts recovered;

**4.** To publish the individual results of each site excavation and after at least three sites have been excavated, to publish a synthesis of the result.

2.2 Season three at White Castle, Garvald had the following specific objectives:

**1.** To enhance and renew the topographic and erosion survey of the site;

**2.** To explore the relationship between Hut-Platform 08 and the palisade, identified in Trench 12 in the 2011 Season;

**3.** To explore the relationship between the midden material and the palisade, identified in Trenches 13 and 18 in the 2011 Season;

**4.** To recover dating evidence from a second internal hut platform (04);

**5.** To explore the impact of burrowing moles on the site's stratigraphy;

**6.** To carry out further geophysical work within the interior.

# 3 METHODOLOGY

## 3.1 Topographic and Vegetation Survey

3.1.1 The initial 20120 general land survey of the site and its immediate environs was carried out by Becker Geomatics Ltd, with the results tied into the Ordnance Survey National Grid. Two fixed points were created on the road to facilitate grid re-establishment. The density of points was c. 10 m spacing, with top and bottom of slopes and road, fence and feature points taken to establish a suitable base plan.

3.1.2 This survey was subsequently enhanced in 2010 and 2011 (Connolly and Cook 2010; 2011). During Season 3 additional close contour survey building upon the first two season's surveys was undertaken (Figure 2).

3.1.3 The Survey was conducted using a Leica TCR 805 series Total Station with internal data logger. All points were processed through Leica Geo-Office software and attributed on point-type. The survey was processed through Penmap software to produce a maximum resolution contour plot of 10cm intervals.

3.1.3 During Season 3 further detailed walkover survey was undertaken of the interior to identify any new internal features.

## 3.2 Erosion Survey

3.2.1 The erosion survey methodology was based upon that developed by the CFA, as outlined in Historic Scotland's Technical Advice Note 16: *Burrowing Animal and Archaeology* (Dunwell & Trout 1999). The 2012 survey re-evaluated the results of Seasons 1 and 2 (Connolly & Cook 2010; 2011) including rabbit damage, sheep scrapes, cattle and visitor tracks, areas of mole activity and water run-off damage (Figure 4).

3.2.2 All locations were marked on the scaled RCAHMS plan of the site, and measurements were taken from fixed points within the area. Additional descriptive measurements were taken accessing the width, height/breadth and depth of the damage. Individual photographs were taken and cross-referenced with each area of damage.

## 3.3 Geophysical Survey: Resistivity

3.3.1 The resistivity survey was undertaken by the *Edinburgh Archaeological Field Society* using TR/CIA area ground resistance measuring equipment. The equipment operates in the 'twin' configuration with four probes: two of the probes are mounted on a portable frame 0.5m apart and comprises one current input and one potential measurement probe. The second two probes, again one for current input and one for potential measurement, complete the two circuits; and are inserted about 1m apart and positioned so that no reading is taken with the portable frame nearer than 15m to them. All readings were taken at 1m intervals in lanes 1m wide in 20m by 20m survey grids, giving a total of 400 measurements in each grid.

3.3.2 The unit on the frame generates the 137Hz signal current that flows through the ground and the potential drop is detected by the measurement probes; the computer in the unit converts this voltage reading into a ground resistance value in ohms. Within the unit is the display, which indicates this resistance, together with the data store into which the readings are dumped for later processing and printing. The data were down loaded, to a computer and printer. The printout is in grey scale with the black and white limits chosen based upon the highest and lowest ohms readings recorded. It is normal practice to print high resistance (well drained areas and bedrock) as black and low resistance (infilled ditches and damp areas) as white.

3.3.3 Continuing the 40x60m grid that had been carried out in 2010 a further 6 20m grids were surveyed to the north and west, while additional partial grids were included to the north (Figure 5).

3.3.4 Although some of the squares were taken on rampart and terrace slopes, there were no locations where it was not possible to carry out the survey. The known geology of the site is a greywacke, which has not affected any readings.

## 3.4 Excavation

3.4.1 All trenches were excavated by hand following the terms of SMC and in keeping with Oxford Archaeology North's standard methodology. Specifically this involved the preparation of a close contour survey and a photographic record of the proposed trench locations before and after the fieldwork. SMC was granted for thirteen trenches (Trenches 29-42) over the 2012 and 2013 seasons. In the 2012 season Trenches 29, 30, 31, 35, 36 and 37 were excavated. The location of Trench 37, which was designed to explore the impact of borrowing moles on the archaeological deposits was located following an on-site meeting Deirdre Cameron of Historic Scotland. Following the results obtained from Trench 37 there was no need to excavate Trench 38 (see Section 4.4.7).

**Plate 1: North Berwick Law – view from Whitecastle**

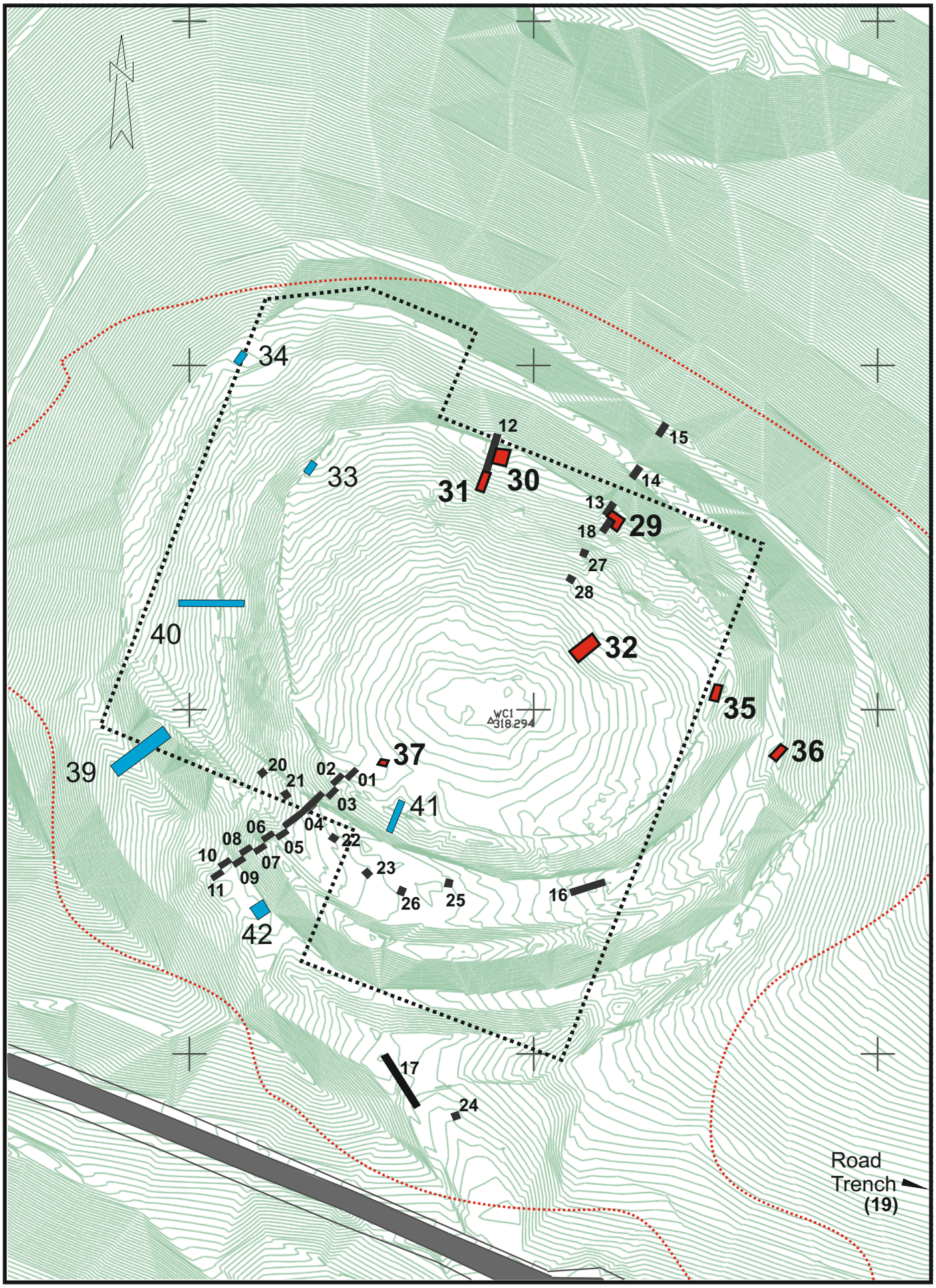



Figure2: Site Plan

# 4 RESULTS

## 4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The archaeological excavation and surveys were undertaken between 9th to 20th July, in a variety of conditions from torrential rain and gale force winds to warm and reasonably dry weather conditions. The following should be read in conjunction with the data presented in Appendices 1 to 8.

## 4.2 Topographic and Vegetation Survey

4.2.1 The topographic survey continued to enhance the site's Data Terrain Model (DTM) (Figures 3). In addition a number of internal features, potentially hut-platforms were further identified and individually drawn during a detailed walkover and topographic analysis (Figure 3), there are now 18 of these platforms (HP) with one rectangular structure to the southwest (St 17).

4.2.2 The more detailed walkover has demonstrated that the 18 known platforms have a chronological depth to their distribution as specific examples overlap others. HP 18 is cut by HP 19 and HP 2 for example (Figure 3) and HPs 10 and 11 cannot be contemporary, because again HP 10 is cut by HP 11. Merging the topographic data with the trial trench evidence then other relationships become evidence such as HP 9 post dating HP 8 due to the debris from the construction of HP 9 platform overlying HP 8 surfaces.

4.2.3 The topographic survey concentrated on the northwest and west of the site in areas of heavy bracken, which slowed the process down considerably and relied on a greater concentration of points in order to manufacture a reasonable contour model of the area.

4.2.4 The DTM survey continued to highlighted additional features such as the platforms and possible tracks that have enhanced our understanding of the evolution and structure of the site. The most important discovery from this season relates to the apparent continuation of the 'track' from the main southwest entrance, as it curves around the outer bank and follows the contours until it reaches the extreme northwest of the site where it turns sharply to the southeast and in through the terraced banks to the interior enclosure (Plate 1; Figure 3). The area to the northeast where the track turns into the enclosure is banked with soil diving it from both the lower and middle terraces.

**Plate 2: topographic survey in dense bracken cover. Figures in distance are standing on the track that runs around the northwest side of the slope, perhaps representing another track Image: Katrien Janin**

4.2.5 In addition it is becoming clearer that the western side of the site has a steep slope from the middle terrace down to the track, and then beyond and that there seems to be little enhancement of the natural gradient. The outer ditch and bank to the northeast of the main entrance terminates after 25m and like the middle bank, it appears to perform nothing more than a visual function.

4.2.6 A route from the track down to the westernmost watercourse is also discernable (Figure 3), though further work is required. This would have provided a suitable location for collecting water, there are no other known wells or springs on site. It should be stressed that while these tracks and routes could be contemporary with the hillfort they could also relate to any of the subsequent phases of activity on site and could easily have been caused by cattle.

4.2.7 During the topographic survey, the vegetation coverage was noted and a record of limits created (Figure 4). Again as in 2011, the monks of Nunraw who are the site land-owners strimmed the bracken and indeed appear to have increased the area of coverage. Excavation continued to show that although the areas of bracken had been cleared, the rootmat was active and growing. It is clear that without management the site would be covered in a matter of years (Section 4.3.7).

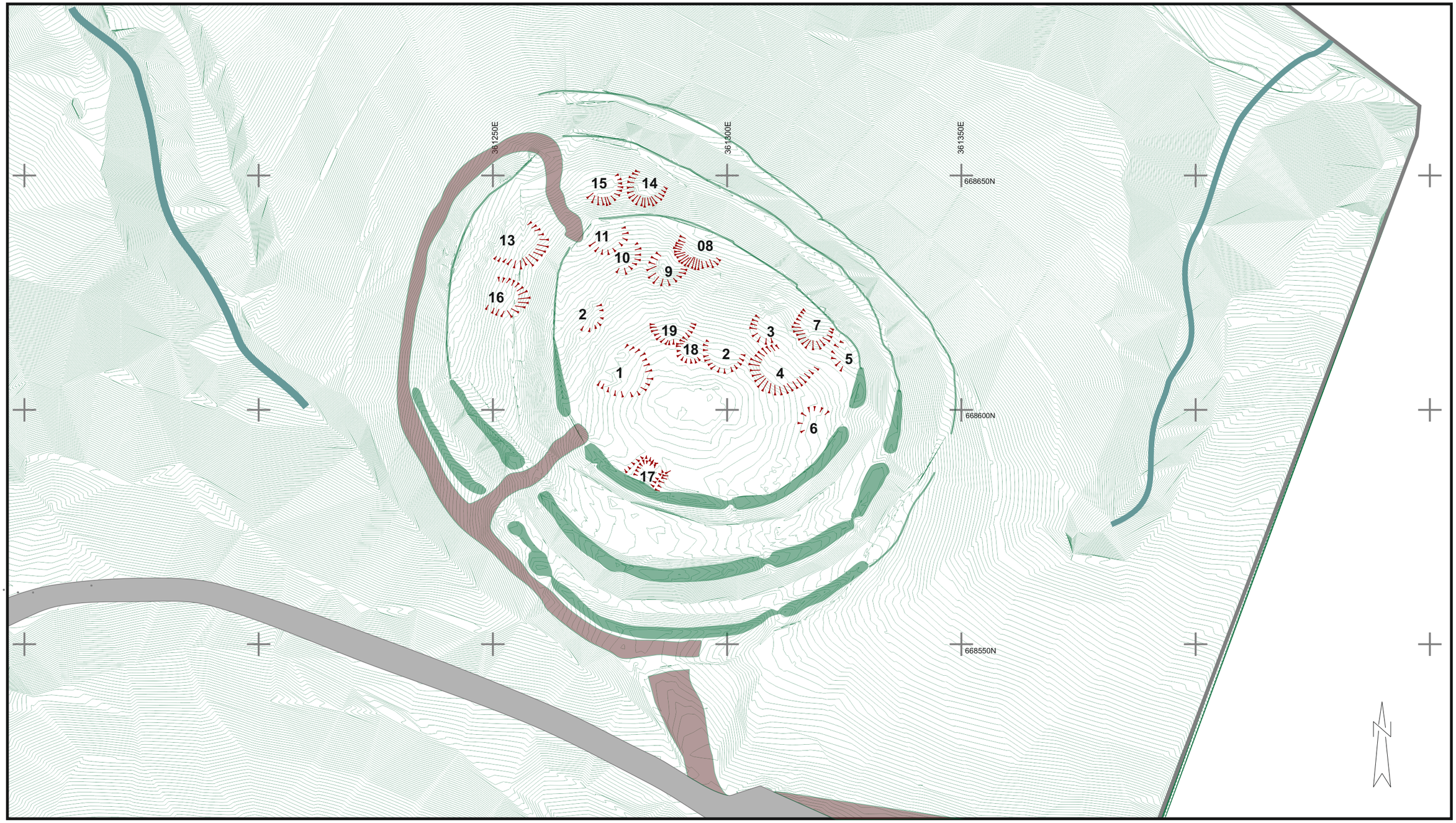



Figure 3. Topographic and Hut platform survey

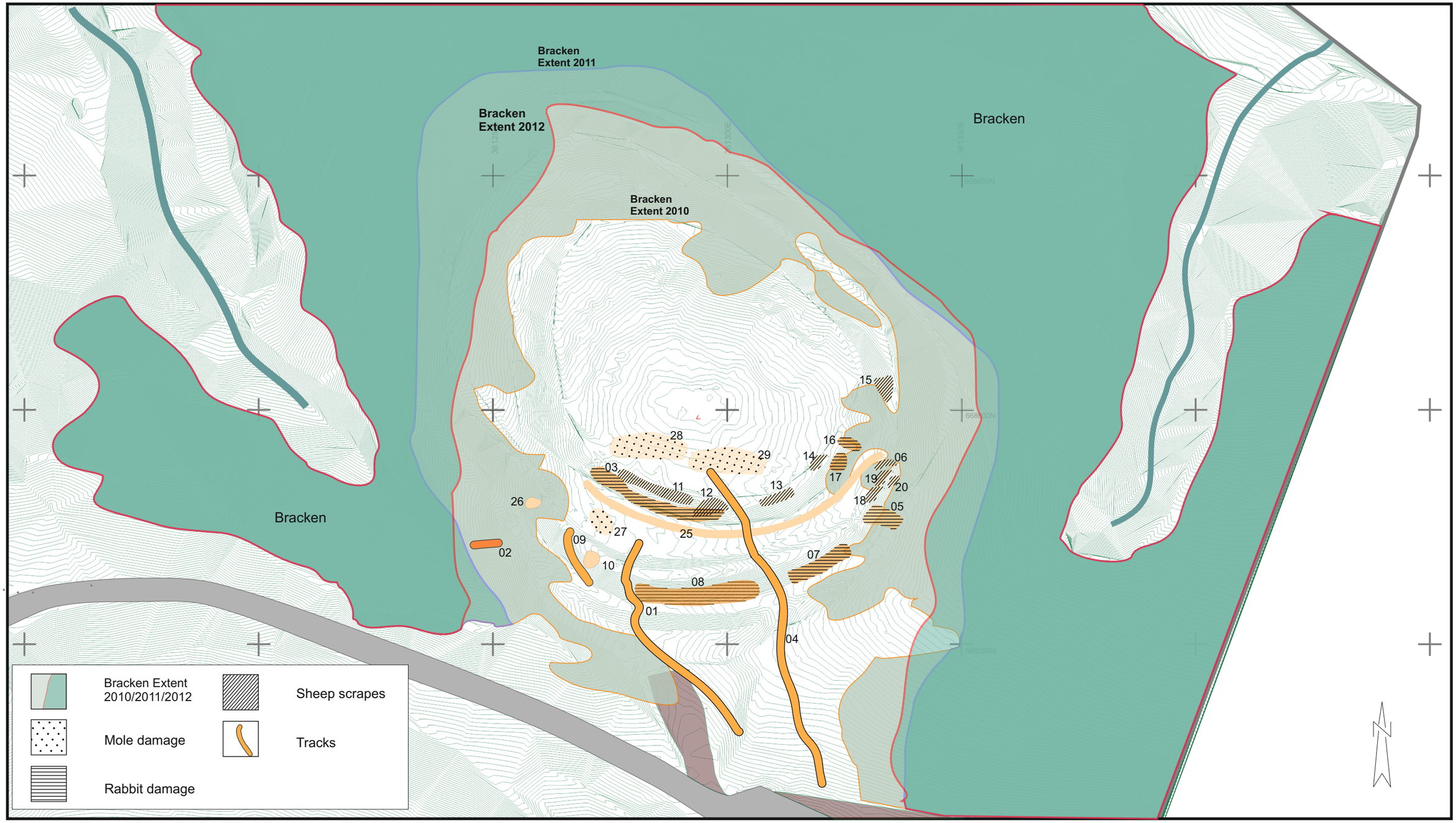



Figure 4. Erosion Survey

## 4.3 Erosion Survey

4.3.1 As described in *Section 3.2*, six different types of erosion were recorded in 2010 and 2011 (Connolly and Cook 2010; 2011): rabbit damage, sheep scrapes, cattle and visitor tracks, areas of mole activity and water run-off damage. In addition, a single spade cut hole had been recorded (ID 24). The updated 2012 results of the survey are presented in Table 1 and Figure 4, with the associated photographic record presented in *Appendix 1*.

| | Type | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | Notes |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Visitor track | Active / Intrusive | **No Change** | **No Change** | From layby to interior, crossing all ramparts |
| 2 | Water run | Active / Intrusive | **No Change** | **No Change** | Significant run-off channel leading to the western river cut |
| 3 | Rabbit burrows | Active / Intrusive | **Worse** | **No Change** | **No further comment** |
| 4 | Visitor track | Active / Intrusive | **No Change** | **No Change** | From layby to interior, crossing ditch 3 and Rampart 3 |
| 5 | Water run | Stabilised / Intrusive | **No Change** | **No Change** | Channel cutting through Rampart 2 |
| 6 | Rabbit burrows | Old / Intrusive | **Improvement** | **No Change** | **No further comment** |
| 7 | Rabbit burrows | Old / Intrusive | **Improvement** | **No Change** | **No further comment** |
| 8 | Rabbit burrows | Old / Intrusive | **Improvement** | **No Change** | Although burrows have now become inactive it seems they have only become this way recently. |
| 9 | Track | Old / Superficial | **No Change** | **No Change** | **No further comment** |
| 10 | Stock Scrape | Stabilised / Intrusive | **No Change** | **No Change** | **No further comment** |
| 11 | Stock Scrape | Stabilised / Superficial | **No Change** | **Improvement** | **Grassed over** |
| 12 | Stock Scrape | Stabilised / Superficial | **No Change** | **Improvement** | **Grassed over** |
| 13 | Stock Scrape | Stabilised / Superficial | **No Change** | **No Change** | **No further comment** |
| 14 | Stock Scrape | Old / Intrusive | **Improvement** | **Improvement** | **Grassed over** |
| 15 | Stock Scrape | Stabilised / Superficial | **Improvement** | **Improvement** | **Grassed over** |
| 16 | Rabbit burrows | Active / Intrusive | **Improvement** | **Improvement** | The burrows have become inactive and the area has seen some stabalizing. |
| 17 | Rabbit burrows | Stabilised / Intrusive | **Improvement** | **Improvement** | **Grassed over** |
| 18 | Rabbit burrows | Stabilised / Intrusive | **Improvement** | **Improvement** | **Grassed over** |
| 19 | Stock Scrape | Stabilised / Intrusive | **Improvement** | **Improvement** | **Grassed over** |
| 20 | Stock Scrape | Stabilised / Intrusive | **Improvement** | **Improvement** | **Grassed over** |
| **21** | Stock Scrape | Stabilised / Intrusive | **Improvement** | **Improvement** | It was virtually impossible to detect this scrape now |

| | Type | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | Notes |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 22 | Mole hills | Stabilised / Intrusive | **No longer visible** | **No longer visible** | Although superficial on the surface, the sub ground level damage will be extensive, however, checking mole hills showed no sign of disturbed archaeological deposits at this location |
| 23 | Mole hills | Stabilised / Intrusive | **No longer visible** | **No longer visible** | Although no longer visible on the surface, the sub ground level damage could still be extensive, however, without re-checking exact mole hill locations it would be hard to determine if there is any sign of disturbed archaeological deposits |
| 24 | Spade cut hole | Intrusive | **No longer visible** | **No longer visible** | This may point to inappropriate and illegal metal detecting activity, however, only one such cut hole was observed in 2010. |
| 25 | Cattle track | Old / Superficial | Improvement | Improvement | At the base of Rampart 1, leading to west, this route had become a visitor route, but the grass seems to have regrown. |
| 26 | Rabbit burrows | Active / Intrusive | Improvement | Improvement | **Grassed over** |
| 27 | Mole hills | New / Superficial | **No Change** | **No longer visible** | Although superficial on the surface, the sub ground level damage will be extensive, however, checking mole hills showed no sign of disturbed archaeological deposits at this location between inner and middle ramparts on south side. |
| 28 | Mole hills | New / Superficial | **No Change** | **No longer visible** | Although superficial on the surface, the sub ground level damage will be extensive, however, checking mole hills showed no sign of disturbed archaeological deposits at this location. Within the interior to the south |
| 29 | Mole hills | New / Superficial | **No Change** | **No longer visible** | Although superficial on the surface, the sub ground level damage will be extensive, however, checking mole hills showed no sign of disturbed archaeological deposits at this location. Within the interior to the south |
| 30 | Mole Hills | | | **New** | Although superficial on the surface, the sub ground level damage will be extensive, however, checking mole hills showed no sign of disturbed archaeological deposits at this location. Within the interior to the south |
| 31 | Mole Hills | | | **New** | Although superficial on the surface, the sub ground level damage will be extensive, however, checking mole hills showed no sign of disturbed archaeological deposits at this location. Within the interior to the south |
| 32 | Stock Scrape | | | **New** | This new scrape seems inactive, with no signs of immediate damage to archaeology. |
| 33 | Mole Hills | | | **New** | Mole hills showed no sign of disturbed archaeological deposits at this location. Within the interior to the south |

| | Type | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | Notes |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 34 | Stock Scrape | | | **New** | This new scrape seems inactive, with no signs of immediate damage to archaeology. |
| 35 | Rabbit Burrow | | | **New** | This new scrape seems inactive, with no signs of immediate damage to archaeology. |
| 36 | Mole Hills | | | **New** | Mole hills showed no sign of disturbed archaeological deposits at this location. Within the interior to the east |
| 37 | Stock Scrape | | | **New** | This new scrape seems inactive, with no signs of immediate damage to archaeology. |
| 38 | Rabbit Burrow | | | **New** | This new scrape seems inactive, with no signs of immediate damage to archaeology. |
| 39 | Stock Scrape | | | **New** | This new scrape seems inactive, with no signs of immediate damage to archaeology. |
| 40 | Stock Scrape | | | **New** | This new scrape seems inactive, with no signs of immediate damage to archaeology. |

Table 1: erosion survey results

4.3.2 Rabbit infestation as in the two previous years continues to be focussed on the south facing slopes of the ramparts (Figure 4; Plate 3), however once again there are signs that rabbit activity is lessening with rabbit burrows (ID's 6, 16, & 18) showing little sign of activity. While the damage to Rampart 3 has stabilised, however, rabbit activity in the southeast of Rampart 2 shows signs of increased activity. What is not clear is if this increased concentration of rabbit activity represents a contraction of the rabbit population or a new colony.

**Plate 3: rabbit damage continues to be an issue with an active - if small - population as this new damage shows (ID 38)**

4.3.3 In previous seasons mole damage was focussed out with the hillfort to the south-east on both the causeway and the visitor route (ID's 22 & 23) however, mole mobility is extensive and although previous damage is no longer visible new mole hills have appeared within the interior enclosure (ID's 28 & 29) along the south and also between Ramparts 2 & 3 (ID 27). All that is clear from this new damage is that moles are still active on the site and activity is confined to the south and south-east.

4.3.4 Investigation of mole hole demonstrated that mole activity is at worst superficial, with tunnels in the topsoil only (Plate 4; Section 4.4.7).


**Plate 4: Trench 37, Showing the excavated mole hills and tunnels, with very little sign of damage to underlying archaeology, with no sign of mole activity beneath 200mm depth**

4.3.5 Visitor pressure continues to be the main cause of sustained and ongoing damage. The main route into the fort ensures that the location of visitor traffic remains constant on this line (ID 4), cutting through Ramparts 2 and 3 before ascending up to the interior over Rampart 1. Any alteration in the route would of course result in new damage and so it may be best to regard this as a route that should not be altered, given that existing damage is better than new damage.

4.3.6 With specific regard to erosion from visitor pressure it is worth noting that Trenches 35 and 36 (Sections 4.4.5 and 4.4.6), which examined putative entrances in the inner and middle ramparts, clearly recovered evidence for erosion and soils movement. It is not

clear if this reflected the use of the entrances contemporary with the hillfort or potentially subsequent use by stock.

**Plate 5: stock scape (ID 37) showing the immediate damage to Rampart bank material**

4.3.7 The majority of stock scrapes and animal tracks have continued to recover, but they do represent irretrievable loss of information, as evidenced by excavation in 2010 (Section 4.5.3; Figure 4; Plate 7 (White Castle DSR 2010)). Once again, activity is focussed on the south and south-east side of the monument, and in the stock scrapes where there is no change (ID's 11, 12, 13) rather than improvement (ID's 10, 14, 15, 19, 20 & 21) there is specific evidence for exposure of sub-surface deposits and some deflation of rampart material, all of which is exacerbated by rain fall, which is continuing to cause issues with erosion damage (ID 2). The damage is not considered significant and no alterations to the current stocking pattern are recommended, indeed, there might be an argument for the stocking level to increase in order to control the bracken on site (Section 4.1.7).

4.3.8 In 2011, sub-surface damage by bracken roots was present in all the trenches (Section 4.4 (2011 report)), even where there were no surface indications except for the upper Trench 32, which may however have once been affected, given the initial homogeneous nature of the upper layer. The underlying bracken roots penetrated to a depth of 250 mm and clearly homogenised the soil profiles in Trenches 30 and 31 as well as 35 and 36. In areas where bracken was established the depth of penetration was greater (up to 350mm ) as evidenced in Trenches 9-11 of the 2010 season. It is clear that damage to sub-surface archaeological features and stratigraphy is swift and irreversible but the creation of a root mat does seem to be depth limited. Where there is stratigraphy below this horizon the layers are preserved, however in areas where there is only a thin soil covering, the bracken roots have caused the effective destruction of the archaeological record in these areas. There has been active bracken management since the 2011 field season with brush cutting around the entire monument which has had the added benefit of allowing topographic features to be clearly visible.

## 4.4 Geophysical Survey

4.4.1 The results of the geophysical survey 2012 greatly enhanced the previous extent of data, covering the entire upper enclosed area and most of the banks and terraces, excluding the northern slopes.

4.4.2 The resistivity clearly showed differential features across the interior and the enclosing banks and terraces which may be of archaeological significance. The banked material and underlying geology was clearly recognisable (Figure 5).

4.4.3 Within the interior it was originally unclear whether the pattern of high and low resistance represented geological or anthropogenic features, however, there now does seem to be a correlation between topographic features and these geophysical features.

4.4.4 This was possible by carefully plotting of each house platform and drawing to scale the extent, orientation and location of each feature which then was added as a layer within a GIS environment.

4.4.5 By comparing and superi mposing the topographic and geophysical data sets it is clear that the hut-platforms were clearly visible in the resistivity, which was registering the platform rubble. This is easy to discern in Plate 6 below. Re-examination of the resistivity plots based on this understanding of the overlying topography and recognisable hut platforms suggests further locations which are not directly visible on the surface. For example the yellow highlighted area in Plate 6 may represent another hut platform when compared with the geophysical image of known platforms. If this was the case, then at least 5 further platforms may be located using this methodology (Figure 3).

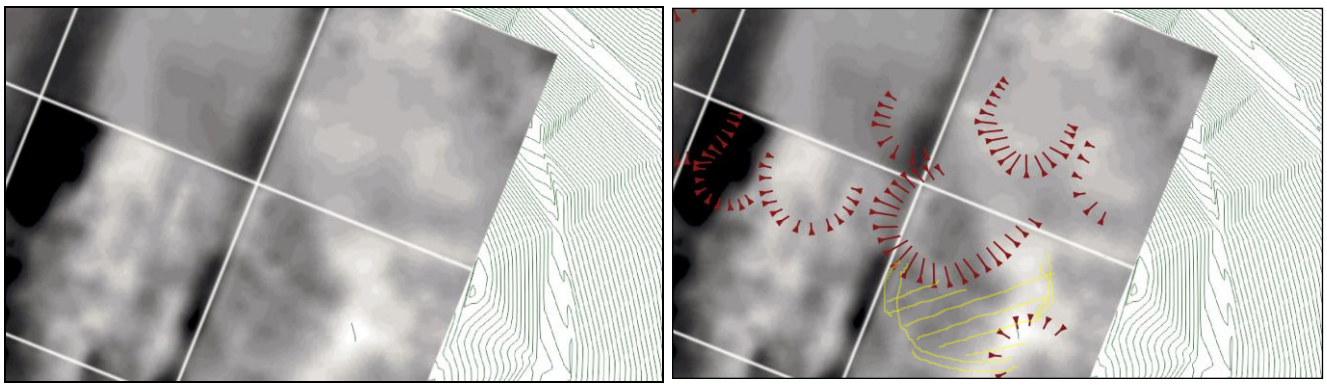
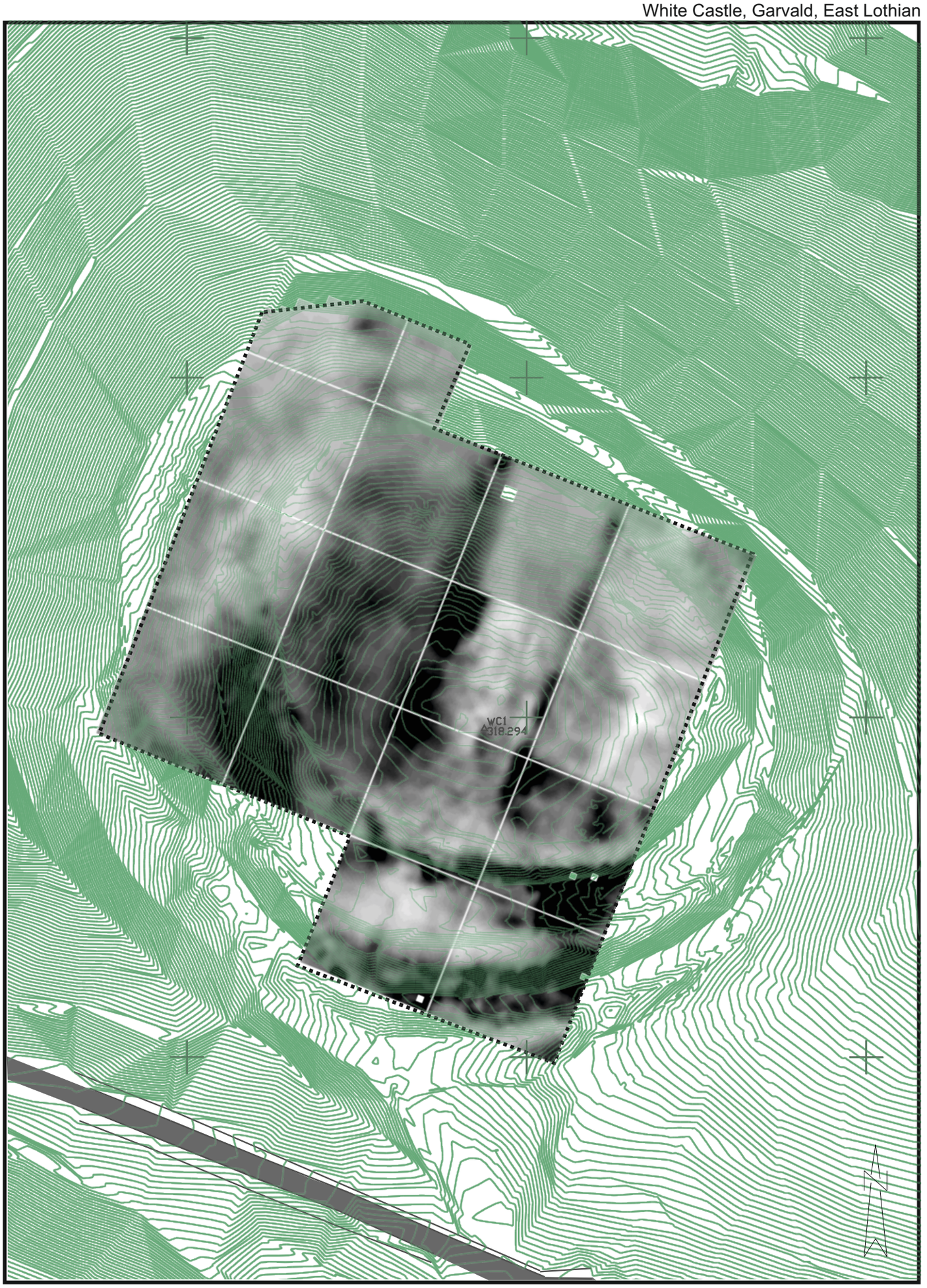


**Plate 63: a section to the northeast of the full resistivity survey (above) (see Figure 5) with the hut platform survey superimposed (below). There is a clear correlation and the likelihood of further structures which are not apparent as topographic surface features**




50 metres

Figure 5. Geophysical Survey

## 4.5 TRENCHES

### *4.5.1 Trench 29 (Figure 6)*

4.5.1.1 Trench 29 was an 'L' shaped comprising three 1m square boxes, which was designed to abut Trenches 13 and 18 (Figure 6), which were excavated in the 2011 season. All the trenches lay on a steep slope. The trench was designed to explore the relationship between a putative palisade (Palisade 1) comprising a line of three post-holes ([13004, 13006 & 13008] filled with [13005, 13007 & 13009 respectively) and a deposit of anthropic material [13003] immediately upslope of the palisade, ie did the palisade cut the deposit or was it sealed by it?

4.5.1.2 The topsoil [29001] measured between 0.05m and 0.10m thick and lay directly over a thin compact grey layer [29002], which measured between 0.01m and 0.07m thick, and appeared to comprise the interface between the topsoil and the underlining deposits. Immediately under [29002] lay [29003], a charcoal rich dark soil with numerous large and small rounded and sub-rounded stones, varying in thickness from 0.02m to 0.07m and contained two polished stones and an abraded stone (Small Finds No 9, 10 and 11). This material appears to represent soil movement from higher up the slope.


**Plate 4: Trench 29 looking north, showing the palisade slot and revetment [29004] and packing stones for posts**

4.5.1.3 Immediately under [29003] lay a black organic rich soil, [29005], which remained unexcavated but was similar in nature to [13003] excavated in 2011. This is assumed to be the fill of bank like structure. Cut into this material was a linear slot [29019], measuring c 0.3 to 0.4 m wide and 0.2 to 0.3m deep which cut into the underlying natural subsoil [29020]. Within this slot was a kerb feature [29004] and a series of packing stones for posts [29008], [29010] and [29012]. The fill of both the slot and post-holes [29006], [29009], [29011], [29013] and [29018] was a compacted medium brown silty soil. A single possibly polished stone (SF 10) was recovered from this trench. The individual diameters of each post within the palisade varied from 0.09m [29022], 0.22m [29007], 0.11m [29023] and 0.12m [29021]. This feature is interpreted as being the same as Palisade 1 identified in 2011 (Plate 6).

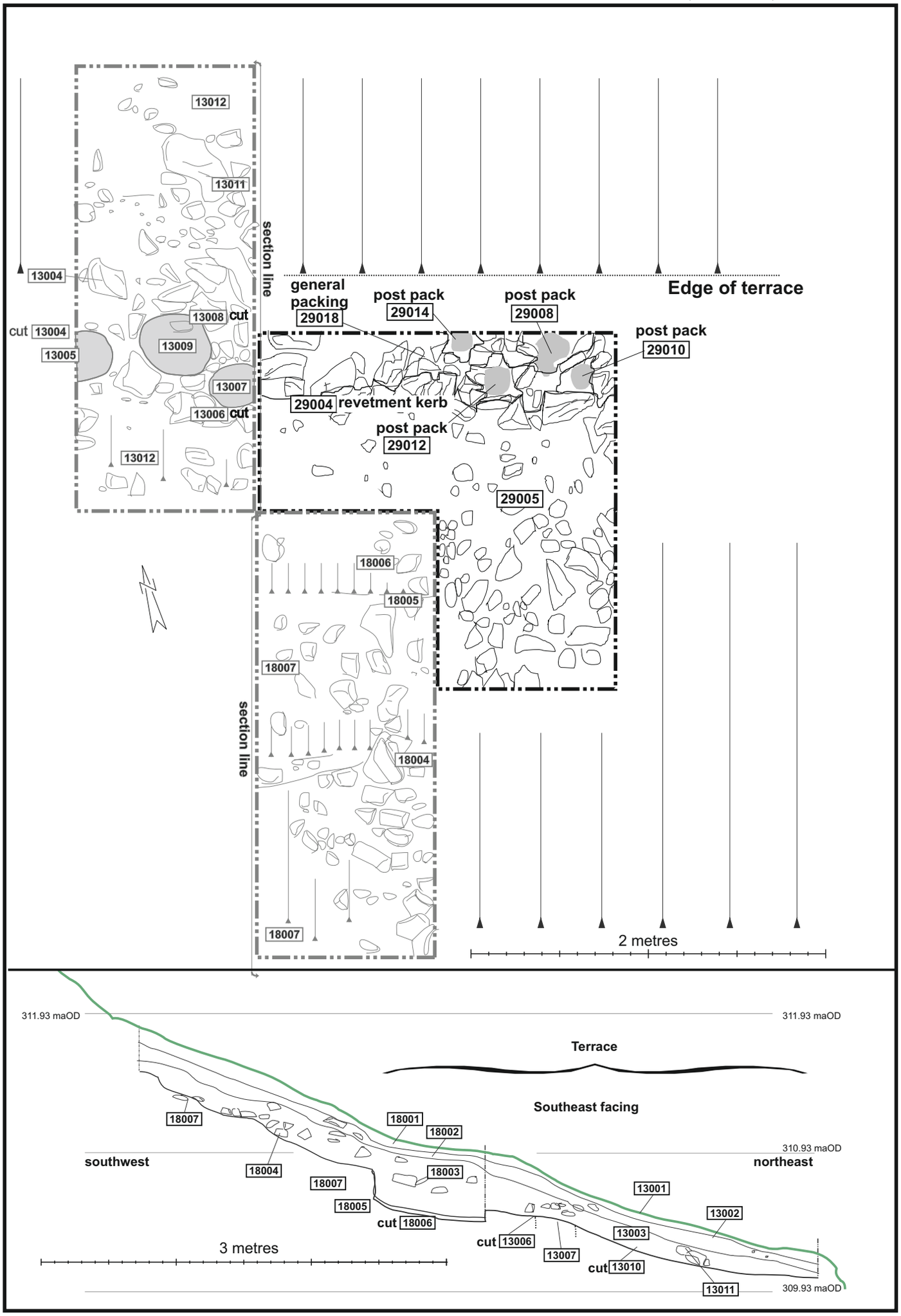



Figure 6 Trenches 13 and 18 (season 2011) and Trench 29 (season 2012)

### *4.5.2 Trench 30 (Figure 7)*

4.5.2.1 Trenches 30 and 31 were located around Trench 12 (Figure 7), excavated in 2011, to explore the nature of HP 08 and its relationship to Palisade 1.

4.5.2.2 Trench 30 measured 2m by 2m, [30001], the topsoil was up to 0.1m thick and overlay [30002], a heavily bioturbated stone rich layer, between 0.2m and 0.07m thick, with the thickest portion at the upslope end of the trench. This material is equivalent to [12002] excavated in 2011 and appears to either represent the collapse of the revetment of this platform or one further up the hill. Underneath this layer was [30004], a loose mid-brown sandy silt, full of numerous flecks of charcoal and up to 0.1m thick and which may represent a stabilisation event within the interior of the hut-platform. Willow/poplar charcoal from this feature was dated to 2391 ± 29 (SUERC 44055), which when calibrated to two sigma gives a range of 541-395 BC.


**Plate 5: Trench 30, sondage to palisade slot 30020. Note packing stones 30023 and cut natural (redder subsoil)**

4.5.2.3 Under this material was a series of disturbed deposits comprising layers of gravel, patches of charcoal [30005], [30006] and [30007] up to 0.2m thick which appear to represent a series of floor surfaces within the hut-platform, which appear to represent repeated phases or erosion and the importation of natural gravel to fill in erosional hollows. These deposits are equal to [12003/5] identified in 2011, but wrongly interpreted as being a cut into a stone surface. Cut into these layers were a series of animal burrows, which upon initial clearing appeared to be stake-holes [30008-30019].

4.5.2.4 Layer [30007] and associated contexts overlay the cut [30020] and fill [30021] and [30022] of a stone lined palisade slot, similar to the feature identified in Trench 29. [30020] measured c 0.3 to 0.4m wide and at least 0.14m deep and was cut into the underlying natural subsoil [30022], it was filled by [30023] a series of sub-angular and

angular packing packing stones, measuring on average 0.25m by 0.2m by 0.15m and [30021] a yellowish brown silty sand.

4.5.2.5 Two undiagnostic flakes of struck flint were recovered from this trench: SFs 5 and 15.

4.5.2.6 The excavation of Trench 29 indicates that the Palisade 1, initially identified in 2011 in Trenches 13 and 18 is a real feature and that it predates HP 08.

### *4.5.3 Trench 31 (Figure 7)*

4.5.3.1 Trench 31 measured 3m long and 1.0 m wide and was orientated north-east to south-west immediately to the south-west of Trench 12 excavated in 2011 (Figure 7). This trench was excavated in order to explore the rear of HP 08 and how it was cut into the hillslope.

4.5.3.2 The topsoil [31001] comprises a thin bracken root rich soil up to 0.07m thick and overlay a stone rich layer [31002] some 0.09m thick and comprising the collapse of the structure of the hut-platform or debris from one higher up the slope. [31002] lay upon the possible structure of the rear of the platform: a series of large stone deposits [31003], comprising angular stones up to 0.3m, by 0.4m by 0.3m. Within [31003] were two linear voids: the upper one [31007] measured 0.90 m wide and c 0.2m deep, the lower one [31008] measured at least 0.6m m and up to 0.3m deep. These voids ran perpendicular to the slope and may have functioned as drainage slots. The upper slot was filled with mid-brown reddish silty clay with numerous charcoal flecks in it [31006]. The lower slot was filled with [31004], a mid brown silty soil which overlay the natural subsoil, an orange gravel [31005].

**Plate 6: view of Northwest facing section, showing tips of rubble [31002] Note soil build ups to left [31004/5]**

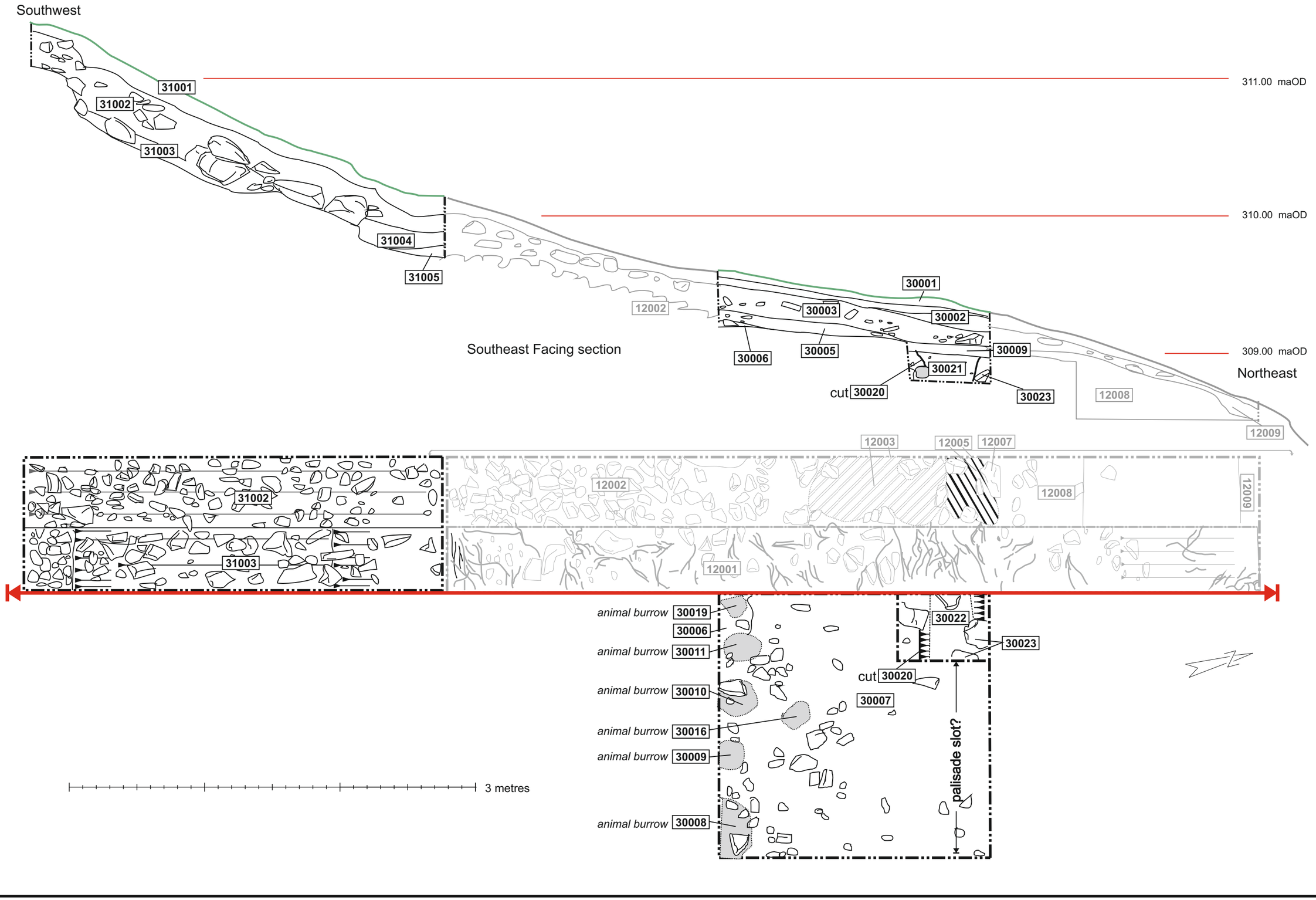
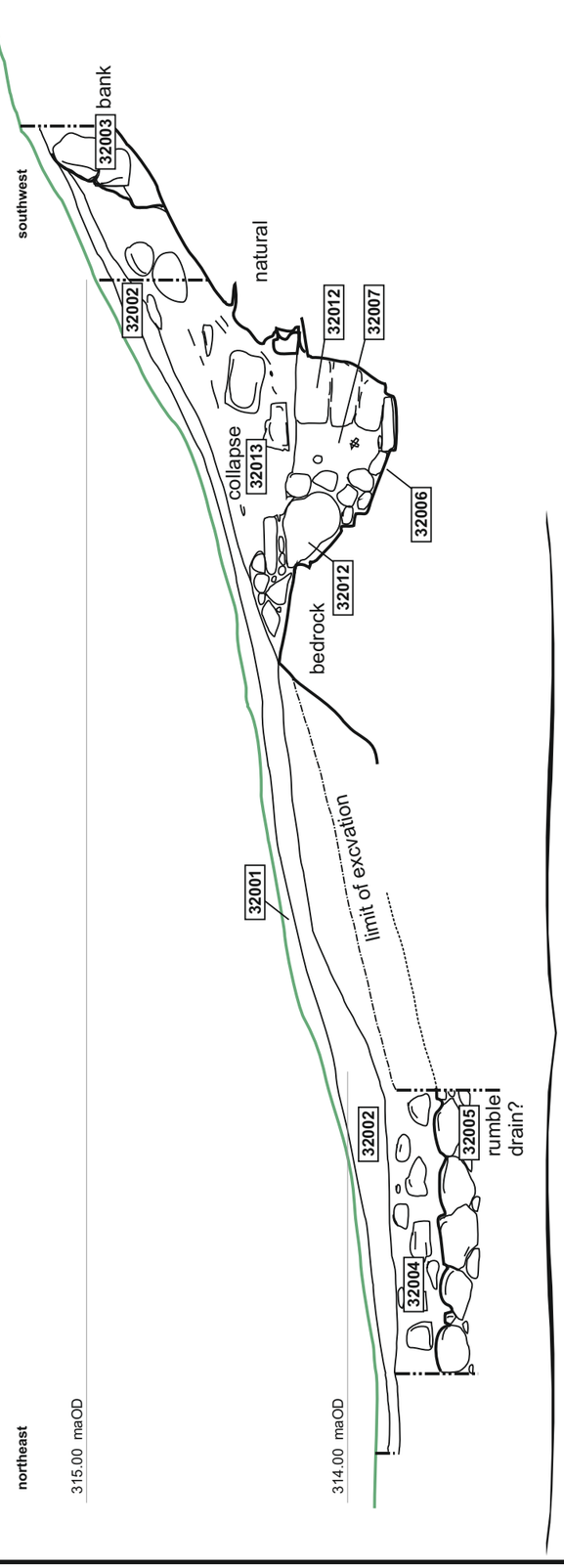



Figure 7: Trench 12 (season 2011 and Trenches 30 and 31 (season 2012)



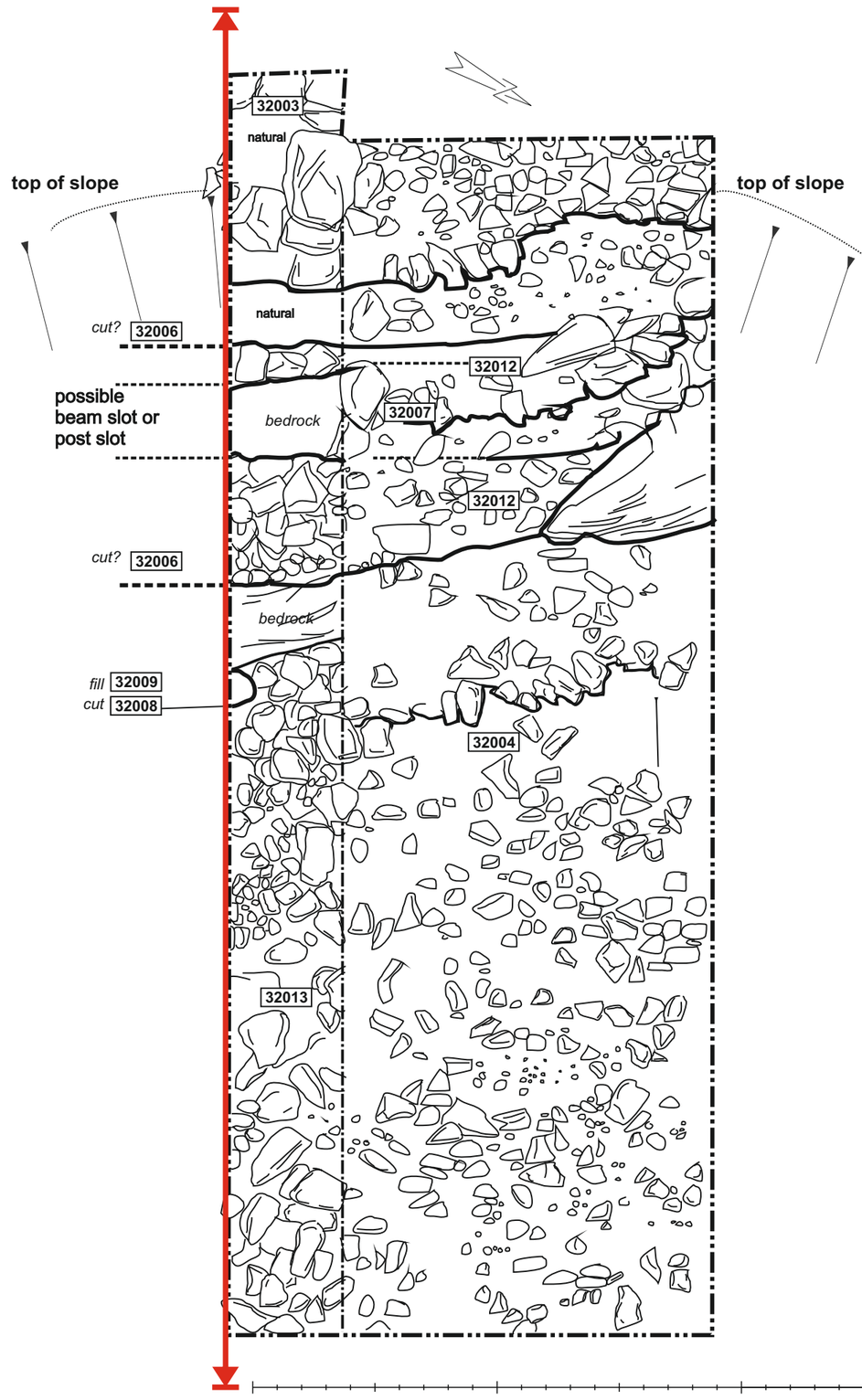




Figure 8: Trench 32 plan and section

### *4.5.4 Trench 32 (Figure 8)*

4.5.4.1 Trench 32 measured 5.2 m long and 2.0 m wide and was orientated roughly east-west and was located across HP 02 in order to determine its dates and explore the nature of the platform (Figure 8). The turf and topsoil layer [32001] comprised a mid brown clay/silt up to 0.12m thick, with c 5% stone inclusions. This layer lay directly on top of [32002] a heavily bioturbated mid-red brown clay-silt some 0.14m thick with some 10% stone inclusions. This layer appears to represent a layer of colluviums from further upslope.

4.5.4.2 At the top of the trench lay [32003] a stoney bank at least 0.5m thick and 0.8m high which was not fully excavated, but appeared to lie upon the natural bedrock. This appears to be the rear of the hut-platform. The collapse of [32003] and the final occupation of the hut-platform appear to have formed [32004] which lay under [32002] and comprised a highly compacted mid-red brown silty clay up to 0.25m thick with frequent charcoal inclusions and 20% angular stones.

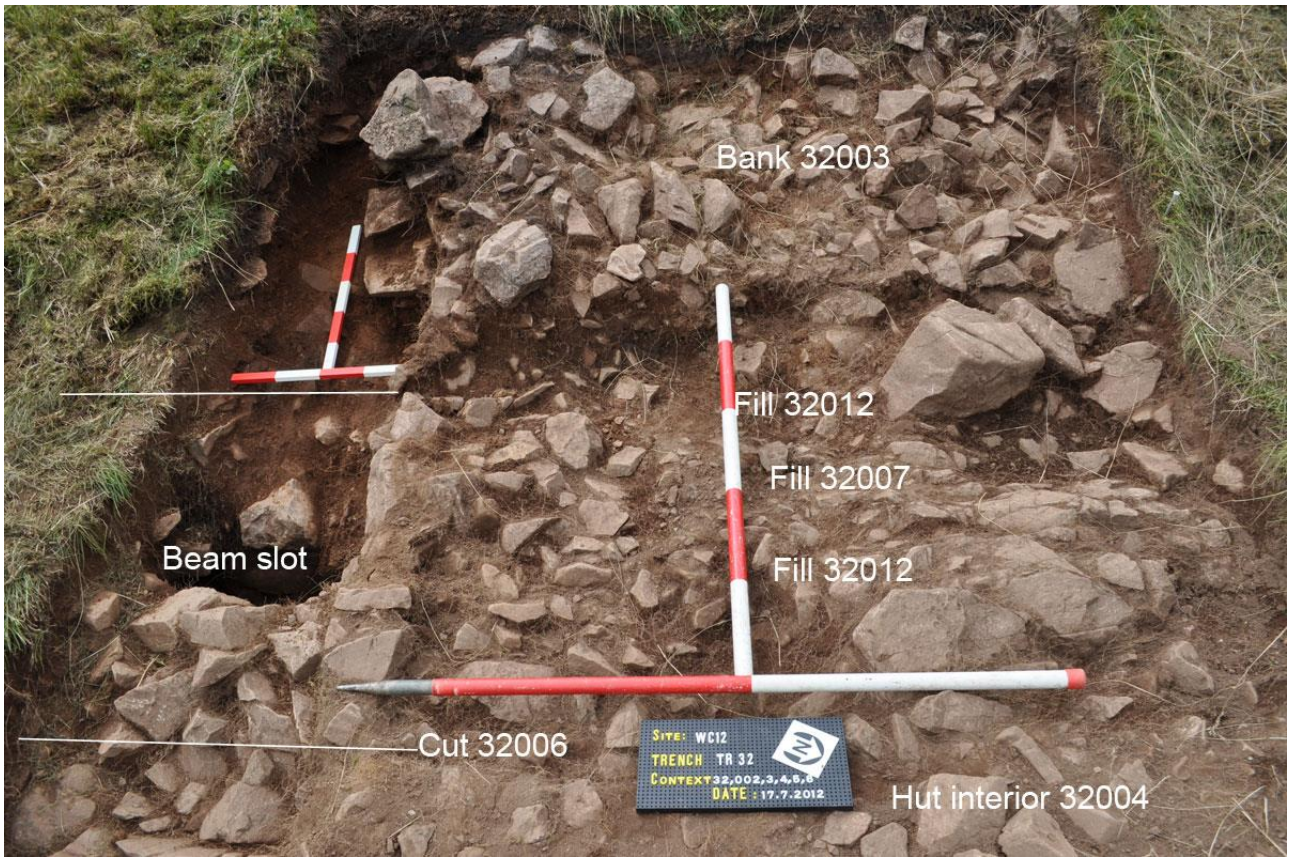



**Plate 7: Trench 32, show rear of hut platform and complex of revetment, beamslots and banks**

4.5.4.3 Under [32004] lay a compacted cobble surface [32005], surrounding patches of exposed bedrock, this surface contained three voids in it. These features appear to represent structural elements of the roundhouse assumed to have been constructed on the

platform. The first void [32006] was a linear slot cut into the underlying bedrock, that ran roughly north south across the trench, the feature was up to 0.5m deep, 0.30m wide and filled with two fills: [32012] a series of angular packing stones, measuring on average 0.2m by 0.1m by 0.15m. At the core of the feature was a post-pipe 0.30 deep and up to 0.25m wide [32007], comprising a mid-red brown silty clay. Alder Charcoal from this feature was dated to 2195 ± 26 BP (SUERC 4405), which when calibrated to two sigma gives a range of 366-186 BC. The second void, [32010] was sub-circular in plan and measured 0.35m by 0.20 and filled with a mid-brown soil [32011]. This appears to be a post-hole feature within [32006]. The third void [32008] was also unexcavated but measured 0.2m by 0.25m, but was filled with a dark grey brown soil [32009] and appeared to represent an internal post-hole.

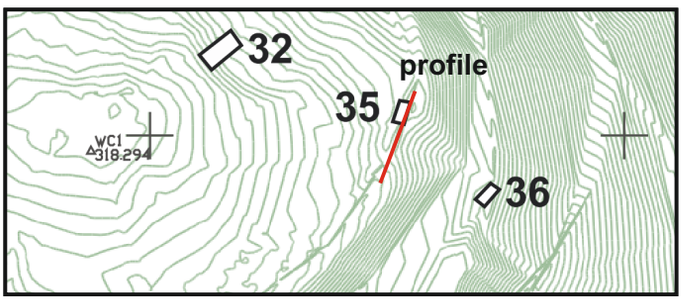
### *4.5.5 Trench 35 (Figure 9)*

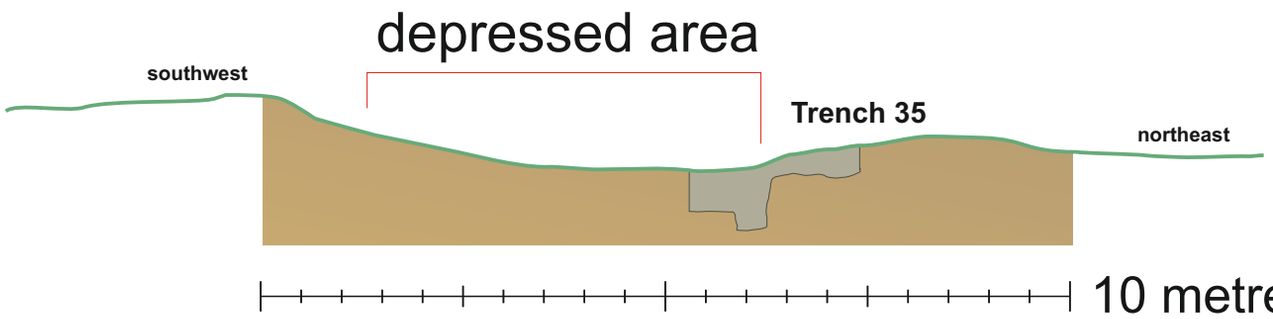
4.5.5.1 Trench 35 measured 2m long by 1.0 m wide and was orientated roughly north-east to south-west in a breach in Rampart 1 (Figure 2). It was designed to determine if the gap was a later breach caused by stock movement or a deliberately designed and constructed entrance. Overall the gap was c 3.2 m wide.

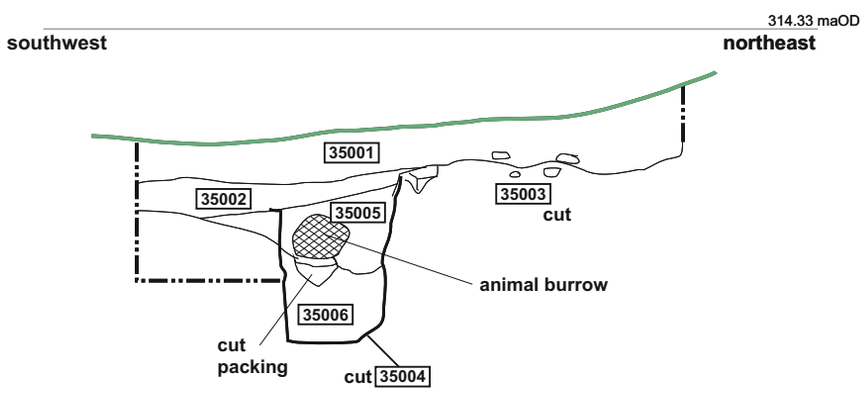

**Plate 8: Trench 35, with deep circular cut – possible posthole [35004] and animal burrows**

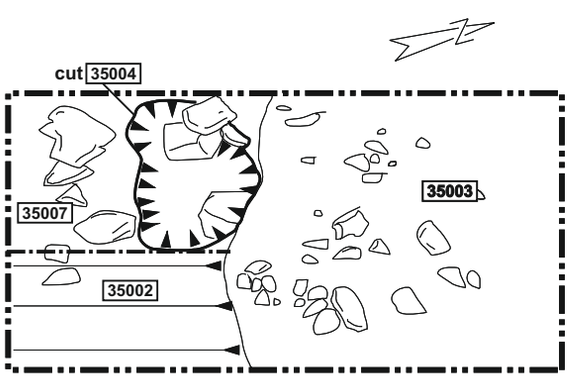
4.5.5.2 After the removal of the turf, the topsoil [35001] comprised a compacted bracken rich mid brown soil. This overlay [35003] a compact stone rich bank, which was assumed to represent the inner rampart. This material was abutted by a looser dark organic soil and stone mix [35002] up to 0.14m thick, this material appears to represent collapse from [35003] and overlay both the underlying natural subsoil [35007] an orange red gravel and [35005] the upper fill of a large pit [35004]. [35004] was highly bioturbated by a large animal burrow, and measured 0.4m in diameter and 0.5m deep with vertical sides and a flat base. Its upper fill [35005] comprised a disturbed mid-brown silty soil which overlay [35006] the lower fill a mid brownish grey soil, with numerous charcoal flecks.

4.5.5.3 Alder charcoal from this feature was dated to 2193 $\pm$ 29 (SUERC 44059), which when calibrated to two sigma gives a range of 366-179 BC. There was also a putative packing stone [35008] within [35004], comprising a sub-angular stone measuring 0.1m by 0.2m by 0.15m. [35004] cut both the underlying natural and the fill of the rampart [35003] and appears to represent a gatepost which was subsequently truncated, perhaps by stock movement. This seems to imply that the gap can be interpreted as an entrance.




2 metres

Figure 9 Trench 35

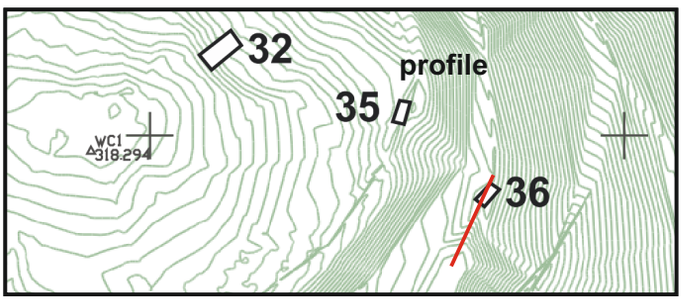
### *4.4.6 Trench 36 (Figure 9)*

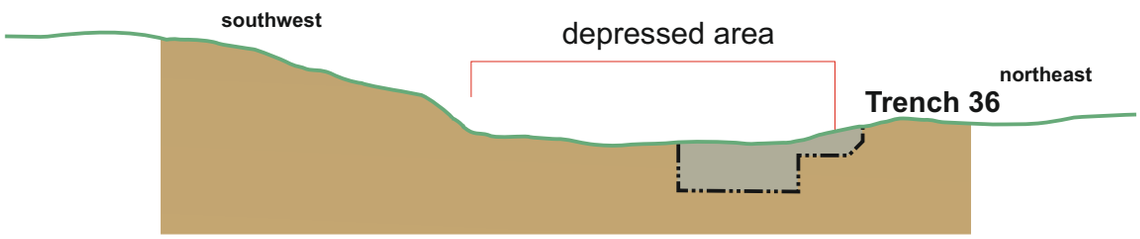
4.4.6.1 Trench 36 measured 2m long by 1.0 m wide and was orientated roughly north-east to south-west in a breach in Rampart 2 (Figure 2). It was designed to determine if the gap was a later breach caused by stock movement or a deliberately designed and constructed entrance. Overall the gap was c 2m wide.

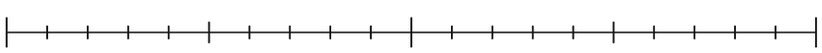

Plate 9: Trench 36 showing 'edge' of opening within Rampart 2 and possible revetment stones. The bank lies over the red-brown natural

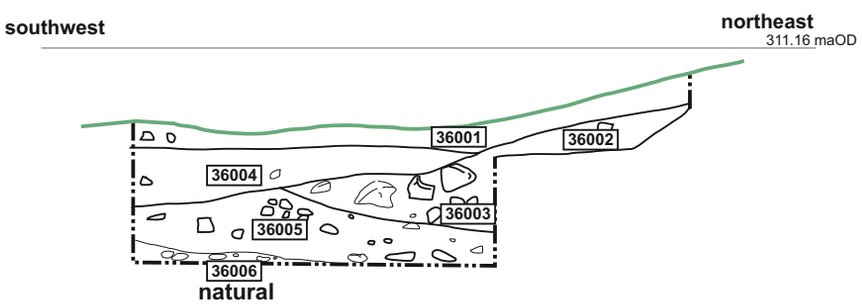
4.4.6.2 The removal of the turf from the trench revealed the topsoil [36001] a dark brown silty sand which was up to 0.1m thick. This overlay [36004] a reddish brown stone rich loose soil up to 0.3m thick. This material appears to represent colluvium from upslope erosion which has filled the void of the gap. [36004] abutted [36002] and overlay [36003], [36002] comprised a series of tightly packed bank of sub-angular stones and represents Rampart 2. This rampart had a single large stone which might have comprised the remains of kerb (Figure 9). [36003] consisted of a loose stone rich soil measuring up to 0.2m thick. This appears to represent the collapse of [36002] into the breach. [36002] lay over [36006] another dark brown stone rich soil, this time associated with flecks of charcoal and measuring up to 0.22m thick. This material appears to collapse from upslope into the gap, in turn erosion caused by the use of the entrance appears to have eroded it. [36006] overlay the natural subsoil a loose orange gravel.

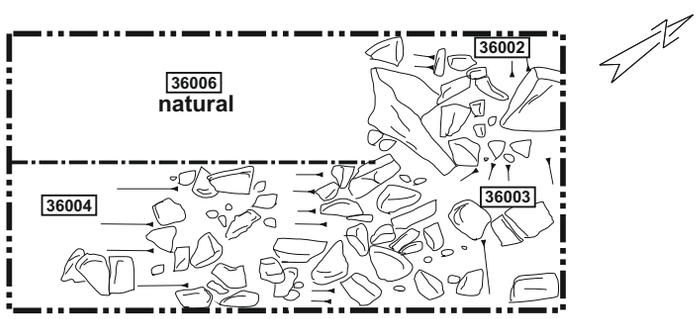
4.4.6.3 The sequence of deposits within Trench 36 appears to represent repeated phases of erosion and infill. The erosion may have been caused by periods of intense stock movement which subsequently stabilised. The charcoal within [36006] presumably represents erosion from upslope middens. However, it is not clear if the gap represents an eroded entrance or a breach, on balance the presence of a definite entrance in the inner rampart and the single possible kerb stone incline the authors to the former rather than the latter.



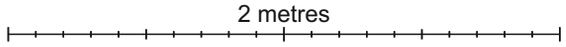




Figure 10 Trench 36

### *4.4.7 Trench 37*

4.4.7.1 Trench 37 measured 1m by 1m and was located on the southern side of the site over a series of molehills (Figure 2). Its precise location was agreed following discussion with Deirdre Cameron of Historic Scotland and was intended to determine the depth of the mole burrow.

4.4.7.2 The proposed trench was subject to a more rigorous recording strategy than normal: the molehills were planned before deturfing and then planned and photographed repeatedly as excavation proceeded in 0.1m spits. Excavation ceased when the mole burrows were no longer visible. No archaeological features were observed, no finds recovered and the mole burrows did not penetrate below the topsoil (Plates 4 and 13).


**Plate 10: Trench 37, showing the superficial mole damage in the topsoil**

# 5 POST EXCAVATION ASSESMENT

5.1 Following discussions with Historic Scotland it was agreed that the post-excavation assessment could be undertaken in advance of submission of the Data Structure Report and incorporated into it. This does not preclude further assessment and analysis works. As might be expected the limited scope of the excavation produced only a small artefact and ecofact assemblage, comprising lithics, coarse stone and charcoal.

## 5.2 Worked stone and other finds (C. Howard-Davis)

5.2.1 A small assemblage of 21 finds (Table 2) was recovered from the 2012 season of fieldwork; of these, only 12 are of stone with only **SF10** possibly modified with a slight polish the other items show no sign of any form of anthropogenic modification. None of the items can be dated.

| Context | Small Find Number | Description |
|---|---|---|
| 29003 | 9 | Hand-sized pebbles, some patches of wear |
| **29003** | **10** | **Hand-sized pebble** |
| 29003 | 11 | Pebble fragment |
| 29005 | 14 | Small pebble |
| 29006 | 17 | Calcined bone |
| 30001 | 1 | Fragment stone, no ID |
| 30002 | 5 | Small fragment burnt flint |
| 32002 | 6 | Hazelnut |
| 32002 | 7 | Calcined bone |
| 30003 | 2 | Fragment pebble |
| 30003 | 4 | Fragment pebble |
| 30004 | 15 | Struck flint |
| 32004 | 20 | Calcined bone |
| 34004 | 21 | Fragment stone, no ID |
| 30005 | 16 | Calcined bone |
| 35002 | 3 | Open gritty fragment |
| 35002 | 8 | Small pebble |
| 35002 | 12 | Small pebble |
| 35002 | 13 | Calcined bone |
| 36003 | 22 | Hand-sized pebble |
| 35006 | 18 | Calcined bone |

Table 2: Recovered artefacts/ecofacts

### 5.2.2 Charcoal and Charred Macroplant (Denise Druce and Sandra Bonsall)

5.2.2.1 Samples examined from material recovered during the 2012 season excavation of a pit or possible post-hole in a gate in Rampart 1 [35006].

5.2.2.2 Samples from the fill [35006] of the post-hole/post-pipe [35004] were recovered and examined. Both these samples were sieved and assessed for charred macroplant remains but none were found to be present.

# 6 INTERPRETATION AND DISCUSSION

## 6.1 Management issues

6.1.1 The site and surrounding area has been impacted by a variety of sources: cattle, sheep, rabbits, moles, bracken and visitors. It is also clear that some of these impacts have been ongoing. There is growing evidence for a loss of information and impact on *in situ* deposits from bracken root disturbance and rabbit burrowing. To a lesser extent sheep scrapes have exposed rampart material to erosion. It is however, now clear that despite an obvious and visible presence, there is no evidence that moles cause any damage to underlying archaeological strata, although clearly other burrowing animals do (Section 4.4.2).

6.1.2 Visible surface indications of loss of information appears to be either limited in extent or focussed in specific locations. The biggest cause of erosion to the site is visitors, accessing the site through the existing breach (ID 4).

6.1.3 The precise extent of recent bracken growth has been mapped in addition to the damage it is causing to the site (Figure 4). Examination of the damage within the excavated trenches does show that the upper layers are being homogenised. It is interesting to note that bracken roots and bracken root damage can recorded in every trench even where no surface bracken is present.

## 6.2 Dating

6.2.1 The three radiocarbon dates from the 2012 season bring the total of absolute dates from the site to 10 and they confirm the previous results that suggest of a core of later prehistoric activity from c 500 to 300 BC. Although none of this material was recovered in situ from a feature, the dates represent either termini post- or ante-quems for the locations from which they were recovered. Within this broad range it is possible to identify two statistically indistinguishable blocks c 500-400 cal BC and 400-300 cal BC.

6.2.2 The earlier dating block is associated with the construction of the outer two ramparts – Ramparts 2 and 3 - and undefined activity within the interior that produced charcoal. This material was re-used to construct Rampart 1 as well as Hut Platform 08.

6.2.3 Hut Platform 08 was also constructed over Palisade 1, which originally continued the line of Rampart 1 on the north-western side of the site.

6.2.4 Charcoal from the fill of Ditch 1, and thus the assumed termination and deliberate slighting of Rampart 1, as well as from the fill of a post-hole from Palisade 1 was dated to c 400-350 cal BC. These dates are statistically indistinguishable.

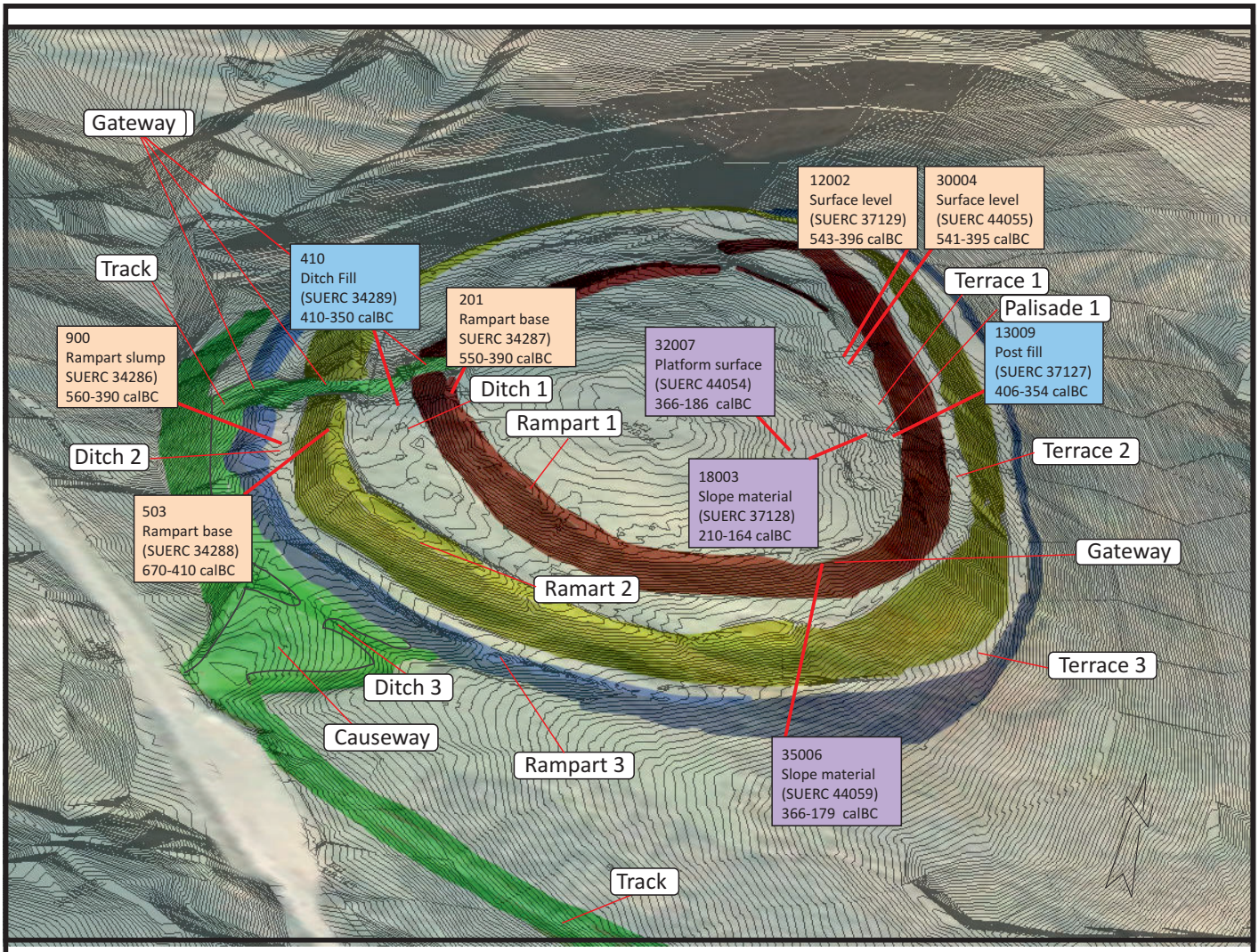
6.2.5 Charcoal from the fill of a post-hole associated with a gate in Rampart 1 was dated to c 366-186 cal BC. This date could be either contemporary with the other dates from Ditch 1 and Palisade 1 or later, although if Rampart 1 was slighted between 400-350 cal BC then it seems more likely that this activity overlapped with the other dates from Rampart 1. Given this and the overlap between the two sets of dates then it is possible to suggest that Rampart 1 was constructed and destroyed with timber dating to between 366 and 350 cal BC.

6.2.6 There was also charcoal recovered from midden material around the palisade that provided a date of c400-100 BC, which means that this feature may be either contemporary or later than Rampart 1.

6.2.7 The remaining date is from Hut Platform 02 and indicates that its use and construction could either be contemporary with Rampart 1 or later.

6.2.8 The results indicate that the now dated internal upstanding structures post-date the outer ramparts and potentially some of them also post-date the inner rampart too. There is evidence for charcoal incorporated into the soil makeup of the outer ramparts, however the nature of the events that produced it is unclear, this internal activity may even have been destroyed or masked by successive settlement. The survival of the hut-platforms dating to c 366-186 cal BC presumably indicates that there was no later intensive activity after this date range.

6.2.9 The potential complexity of the integration of the stratigraphic sequence and the radiocarbon dates indicates that detailed statistical analysis is required and following the completion of the fourth and final season this will be undertaken.



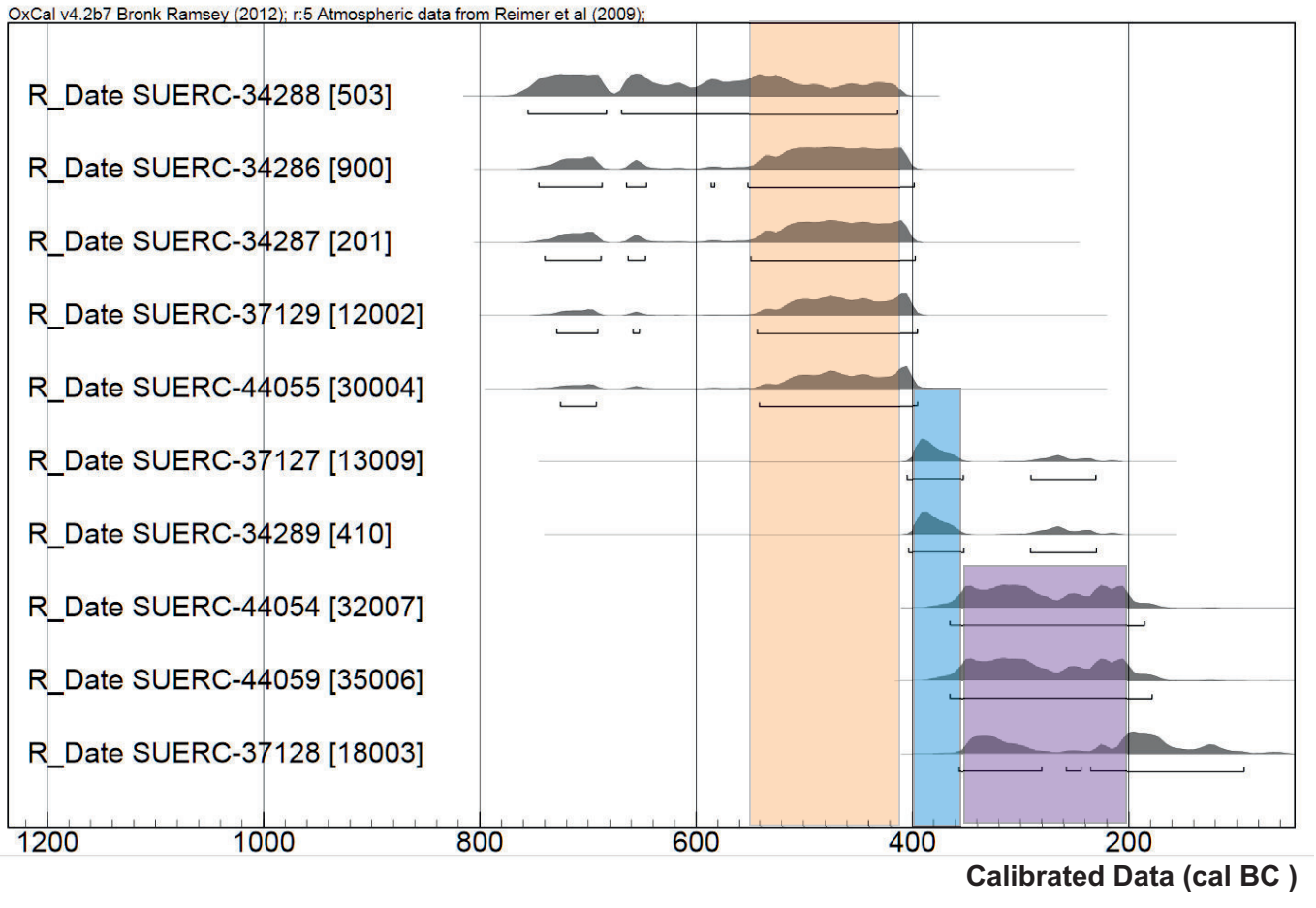




Figure 11: Interpretive plan of site with named features and location/date of C14 samples

## 6.3 Interpretation

6.3.1 The accumulation of data from White Castle continues to reveal the monument's complexity. There are at least two phases of rampart construction (the outer two and inner) and none of them represent a complete circuit, perhaps undermining any defensive function. In addition, some of the visible occupation structures appear to be linked to the inner rampart, although some clearly post-date it. However, it is extremely likely that the hut-platforms represent the final phase of occupation on the site, having been built over and in the case of HP 08 with earlier occupation debris. Certainly, the 2011 season identified a series of post-holes which could be the remains of an earlier truncated structure (Trench 16).

6.3.2 It is also now also seems plausible that the rampart banks were penetrated by multiple entrances and that the entrances in inner and outer banks were aligned to provide direct access. This again undermines any defensive interpretation to the site given that defence would rely of staggered entrances to slow down attack given that entrances are the most vulnerable part of a defensive circuit.

**Plate 11: White Castle from above, showing the banks to the south and east, and probable entrances. Image Googlemaps**

# 7 FURTHER WORK

7.1 Two types of further work are proposed: the first comprises further survey and the second additional excavation subject of course to all formal permissions.

## 7.2 Survey

7.2.1 It is clear that with each new season of survey more nuanced detail is recorded. Therefore, in the final season the topographic survey will be refined with more detail gathered across the internal settlement, the western slopes and the location of the putative mounds. In addition, the erosion and vegetation survey will be repeated to attempt to measure change, though it is expected that a single year will be insufficient to generate measurable change.

## 7.3 Fieldwork

7.3.1 The final season on the site in 2013 (Figure 2) proposes to undertake the following works, for which Scheduled Monument Consent has already been granted:

7.3.2 **(Trenches 35 and 36)** Two 2m by 1m trench at each of the gaps in the inner Ramparts at the north of the site to confirm if they are entrances or breaches.

7.3.3 (**Trench 39**) A 2m by 10 m trench across the external ditch on the north-west side of the site to characterise it and recover dating evidence.

7.3.4 (**Trench 40**) A 10m by 1m wide trench across an external hut platform (13) to characterise any differences in architecture and to recover dating evidence;

7.3.5 (**Trench 41**) A 5m by 1m trench across the shieling structure to characterise its form and recover dating evidence.

7.3.6 A final **Trench (42)** is proposed to be excavated across the putative mound in which a possible cist was located and Scheduled Monument consent has not yet been granted for this work. This mound was either a discrete feature incorporated into the outer rampart or the product of differential erosion across the rampart creating the appearance of a mound. Specifically, as a kerb was found to the eastern edge of the 'mound' in 2011, it is proposed to excavate a small 1m wide and 2m long trench on the southern edge of the mound. If the kerb is present then its is likely that the feature is a barrow of some description subsequently incorporated into the rampart and no further work will be undertaken. If a kerb is not found then clearly whatever the putative cist cemetery represented. it had been built over by the outer rampart. While at this point the precise nature of the 'cist' cemetery is unclear it is not proposed to undertake any further work given the potential for complex features beyond the resources of the project team.

# 8 CONCLUSION

8.1 The work undertaken at White Castle has identified a remarkable stratified sequence with a degree of complexity not apparent from the initial RCAHMS survey. It is hoped that the work has demonstrated both the validity of the approach and the potential rich yields of the Hillforts of East Lothian project and that further work will continue to yield such details!

# 9 ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

9.1 The authors would like to thank the Monks from Sancta Maria Abbey for their kind permission for letting us excavate on their land; the guidance of Deirdre Cameron of Historic Scotland; the advice of the East Lothian Council's archaeological team; Becker Geomatics Ltd for the baseline topographic survey; the Girl Guiding East Lothian for the use of Alison Cargill House; and last but not least the volunteers who endured and enjoyed the full gamut of an East Lothian Summer including all those who returned for a second season:

Amy Taylor, Ben Hosios , Katrien Janin, Catherine Evoy , Martin Welker, Lupe Gonzalez, Michelle Lighton, Alexander Westra, Andy Sturdy, Maureen Cant, Jenny Meyer, Chelsea Kennedy, Trevor Borg, Andrew Metzger, Brigitte Samson , Maddison de Varennes, Caroline Prudhomme

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## Appendix 1: Trench Register

| Trench | Dimensions | Orientation |
|---|---|---|
| 29 | 2m by 2m | na |
| 30 | 2m by 2m | na |
| 31 | 3m by 1m | NE-SW |
| 32 | 5m by 2m | NE-SW |
| 35 | 2m by 1m | NE-SW |
| 36 | 2m by 1m | NE-SW |
| 37 | 1m by 1m | na |

## Appendix 2 Context Register

| Context | Feature Group | Trench | Type | Description |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **29001** | | 29 | Topsoil | Dark brown silty soil, including turf layer, up to 0.1m thick |
| **29001** | | 29 | layer | Compact light grey cay rich soil, with numerous stone inclusions and up to 0.07m thick. Assumed to be colluviums from up slop. |
| **29003** | | 29 | layer | A charcoal rich dark soil with numerous large and small rounded and sub-rounded stones, varying in thickness from 0.02m to 0.07m and contained two polished stones and an abraded stone (Small Finds No 9, 10 and 11). This material appears to represent soil movement from higher up the slope. |
| **29004** | **P1** | 29 | Structure | A series of edge set stone forming a kerb feature within cut [29019] which formed packing stones for post-holes [29008], [29010] and [29012], which formed part of Palisade 1 |
| **29005** | | 29 | Layer | Immediately under [29003] lay a black organic rich soil, [29005], which remained unexcavated but was similar in nature to [13003] excavated in 2011. Possibly fill of a bank. |
| **29006** | **P1** | 29 | Fill | A compacted medium brown charcoal rich silty soil, abuts [29018], up to 0.3m deep and fill of [29019]. |
| **29007** | **P1** | 29 | Cut | Cut of individual post within slot [29019], filled with [29008] and [29009], unexcavated but up to 0.22m in diameter. |
| **29008** | **P1** | 29 | Fill | Packing stones lower fill of [29007], a cut of an individual post within a palisade slot [29019], lies under [29009] unexcavated. |
| **29009** | **P1** | 29 | Fill | Dark brown soil, upper fill of [29007], a cut of an individual post within a palisade slot [29019], lies over [29008], unexcavated. |

| Context | Feature Group | Trench | Type | Description |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **29010** | **P1** | 29 | Fill | Packing stones, lower fill of [29022], a cut of an individual post within a palisade slot [29019], lies under [29011]. The stone are angular to sub-angular and measure c 0.12m by 0.05 by 0.04. |
| **29011** | **P1** | 29 | Fill | Dark brown soil, upper fill of [29022], a cut of an individual post within a palisade slot [29019], lies over [29010]. The soil is up to 0.2m deep. |
| **29012** | **P1** | 29 | Fill | Packing stones lower fill of [29023], a cut of an individual post within a palisade slot [29019], lies under [29013]. The stone are angular and measure up to 0.20m by 0.10 by 0.06. |
| **29013** | **P1** | 29 | Fill | Dark brown soil, upper fill of [29023], a cut of an individual post within a palisade slot [29019], lies over [29012]. The soil is up to 0.2m deep. |
| **29014** | **P1** | 29 | Fill | Packing stones, lower fill of [29021], a cut of an individual post within a palisade slot [29019], lies under [29015]. The stones are angular and measure up to 0.20m by 0.10 by 0.06. |
| **29015** | **P1** | 29 | Fill | Dark brown soil, upper fill of [29021], a cut of an individual post within a palisade slot [29019], lies over [29014]. The soil is up to 0.2m deep. |
| **29016** | | | | Not assigned |
| **29017** | | | | Not assigned |
| **29018** | **P1** | 29 | Fill | A series of edge set stones, comprising packing for a palisade, abuts [29006], up to 0.3m deep and fill of [29019]. |
| **29019** | **P1** | 29 | Cut | Cut for palisade slot, cuts [2020] and [29019], filled with [29006] and [29018] as well as a series of post-holes. Measures c 0.3 to 0.4 m wide and 0.2 to 0.3m deep |
| **29020** | | | natural | Natural orange subsoil. |
| **29021** | **P1** | 29 | Cut | Individual cut within palisade slot [29019] filled [29014] and [29015], measures 0.12m in diameter and up to 0.2m deep with vertical sides and a flat base. |
| **29022** | **P1** | 29 | Cutlayer | Individual cut within palisade slot [29019] filled [29010] and [29011], measures 0.09m in diameter and up to 0.2m deep with vertical sides and a flat base. |
| **29023** | **P1** | 29 | Cut | Individual cut within palisade slot [29019] filled [29012] and [29013], measures 0.11m in diameter and up to 0.2m deep with vertical sides and a flat base. |
| **30001** | | 30 | Layer | Topsoil, dark brown sandy silt up to 0.1m thick |
| **30002** | | 30 | Layer | Heavily bioturbated stone rich layer (80%), between 0.2m and 0.07m thick, lies under [30001] and over [30004]. Appears to either represent the collapse of the revetment of this platform or one further up the hill. |

| Context | Feature Group | Trench | Type | Description |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **30003** | | | | Not assigned |
| **30004** | | 30 | Layer | A loose mid-red brown sandy soil, charcoal rich and up to 0.1m thick, lies under [30002] and over [30005], [30006] and [30007]. Appears to be a stabilisation event within hut platform, the final occupation deposits. |
| **30005** | | 30 | Layer | Reddish brown sandy silt with numerous flecks of charcoal, lies under [30004] and lies over [30006], up to 0.15m thick. Appears to represent along with [30006] and [30007] to represent layers of midden material and subsoil: ie erosion from use then material brought in to raise floor. |
| **30006** | | 30 | Layer | Lenses of reddish charcoal rich mid-brown silt up to 0.03m thick, lies within [30005]. Appears to represent along with [30005] and [30007] to represent layers of midden material and subsoil: ie erosion from use then material brought in to raise floor. |
| **30007** | | 30 | Layer | Reddish brown silty sand with frequent inclusions of angular stones, not fully excavated. Lies under [30005]. Appears to represent along with [30005] and [30007] to represent layers of midden material and subsoil: ie erosion from use then material brought in to raise floor. |
| **30008** | | 30 | Animal burrow | One of a series of charcoal rich small circular features, in [30005] and [30007] most likely to represent truncated animal burrows. Also includes [30009], [30010], [30011], [30016] and [30018]. |
| **30009** | | 30 | Animal burrow | One of a series of charcoal rich small circular features, in [30005] and [30007] most likely to represent truncated animal burrows. Also includes [30008], [30010], [30011], [30016] and [30018]. |
| **30010** | | 30 | Animal burrow | One of a series of charcoal rich small circular features, in [30005] and 30007] most likely to represent truncated animal burrows. Also includes [30008], [30009], [30011], [30016] and [30018]. |
| **30011** | | 30 | Animal burrow | One of a series of charcoal rich small circular features, in [30005] and [30007] most likely to represent truncated animal burrows. Also includes [30008], [30009], [30010], [30016] and [30018]. |
| **30012** | | | Animal burrow | Fill of [30008], charcoal rich fill of animal burrow, unexcavated. |
| **30013** | | | Animal burrow | Fill of [30009], charcoal rich fill of animal burrow, unexcavated. |
| **30014** | | | | unassigned |

| Context | Feature Group | Trench | Type | Description |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **30015** | | 30 | Animal burrow | Fill of [30011], charcoal rich fill of animal burrow, unexcavated |
| **30016** | | 30 | Animal burrow | One of a series of charcoal rich small circular features, in [30005] and [30007] most likely to represent truncated animal burrows. Filled by [30017]. Also includes [30008], [30009], [30010], [30011] and [30018]. |
| **30017** | | | Animal burrow | Cut of small truncated animal burrow, measuring up to 0.2m in diameter and 0.2m deep, filled with [30016]. |
| **30018** | | 30 | Animal burrow | One of a series of charcoal rich small circular features, in [30005] and [30007] most likely to represent truncated animal burrows. Fill of cut [30019]. Also includes [30008], [30009], [30010], [30011] and [30016]. |
| **30019** | | 30 | Animal burrow | Cut of small truncated animal burrow, measuring up to 0.1m in diameter and 0.15m deep, filled with [30018]. |
| **30020** | **P1** | 30 | cut | Cut of palisade slot, measured c 0.3 to 0.4m wide and at least 0.14m deep and was cut into the underlying natural subsoil [30022], it was filled by [30023] and [30021]. |
| **30021** | **P1** | 30 | fill | Yellow grey mid brown sandy silt, fill of palisade slot [30020], up 0.14 deep, abuts [30023], lies under [30007] and over [30022] |
| **30022** | **P1** | 30 | Natural | Natural reddish mid-brown gravel. |
| **30023** | **P1** | 30 | Fill | A series of sub-angular and angular packing packing stones, measuring on average 0.25m by 0.2m by 0.15m, fill of [30020], abuts [30021], lies over [30022] and under [30007]. |
| **31001** | | 31 | Layer | Topsoil, up to 0.07m deep. |
| **31002** | | 31 | Layer | Loose reddish brown sandy silt, heavily impacted by bracken and 70% angular stone, up to 0.09m thick, lies over [31003] and under [31001]. Appears to derive from either collapse of the revetment to the hut-platform or another structure upslope. |
| **31003** | | 31 | Structure | Loose mid-brown sandy silt, 80% angular to sub-angular stones. Appears to derive from either collapse of the revetment to the hut-platform or another structure upslope. |
| **31004** | | 31 | Layer | Mid-brown sandy silt, fill of slot [31008] within [31003] lies over [31008], up to 0.2m thick. |
| **31005** | | 31 | Natural | Natural subsoil, orange gravel |
| **31006** | | 31 | Layer | Mid-brown reddish silty clay with numerous charcoal flecks in it, fill of [31007], lies under [31003] and lies over natural gravel of the hill, up to 0.1m thick |

| Context | Feature Group | Trench | Type | Description |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **31007** | | 31 | Cut | A linear void or slot within [31003], filled with [31006], measures 0.90 m wide and c 0.2m deep. May be either a drainage slot or the foundation of a back wall. |
| **31008** | | 31 | Cut | A linear slot or void within [31003], measures at least measured at least 0.6m m and up to 0.3m deep and is filled with [31004]. |
| **32001** | | 32 | Layer | Topsoil, friable brown soil, up to 0.12m thick. |
| **32002** | | 32 | Layer | Friable mid-brown clay-silt with 10% angular stone inclusions and up to 0.14m deep, extends across whole trench |
| **32003** | | 32 | Structure | Bank to upper side of hut-platform. Not excavated but c 0.8m wide and 0.55m high, lies under [32002] and [32013]. It is assumed that this bank revets the quarried/cut rear of the platform. |
| **32004** | | 32 | layer | Mid-red brown silty clay with 60% angular stone inclusions, up to 0.25m thick. Lies under [32002] and over [32005]. Appears to derive from the collapse of [32003] |
| **32005** | | 32 | structure | A densely packed cobbled surface, not excavated, lies under [32004]. Contains three voids [32006], [32010] and [32008] |
| **32006** | | 32 | cut | Cut of Linear slot, cuts natural subsoil and represents a void in [32005], measures up 0.5 deep and 0.3m wide, appears to run along the width of the trench but not fully excavated. Filled with [3007] and [30012]. Appears to represent a structural slot, perhaps a backwall or drain. |
| **32007** | | 32 | fill | Post-pipe measuring 0.30 deep and up to 0.25m wide and comprising a mid-red brown silty clay, fill of [32006] lies above [32012]. |
| **32008** | | 32 | cut | Cut of possible post-hole, filled with [32009], measures 0.2m by 0.25m and represents a void in [32005]. |
| **32009** | | 32 | Fill | Fill of [32008], dark grey brown soil, unexcavated. |
| **32010** | | 32 | cut | Cut of possible post-hole within linear slot [32006], measures 0.35m by 0.2m, filled with [32011], unexcavated. |
| **32011** | | 32 | fill | Mid red brown fill of cut [32010], unexcavated. |
| **32012** | | 32 | fill | Packing stones within posthole/slot [32006], lies under [32007], up to 0.3m deep. Subangular on average 0.3m by 0.1m by 0.2m. |
| **32013** | | 32 | fill | Soil and stone collapse of bank [32003] lies over [32012] and [32007]. Up to o.4m thick and comprises large angular stones (20%)and mid red brown soil. |
| **35001** | | 35 | layer | Topsoil, loosely compacted dark brown sandy silt up tp 0.1m thick. |

| Context | Feature Group | Trench | Type | Description |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **35002** | **R1** | 35 | layer | loose dark organic soil and stone mix up to 0.14m thick. Appears to represent the collapse from [35003] and overlies [35007] and [35005] |
| **35003** | **R1** | 35 | structure | A compact stone rich bank, which was assumed to represent the inner rampart. Unexcavated. |
| **35004** | **R1** | 35 | Cut | Cut of a pit or posthole, circular in plan, measuring 0.4m in diameter and up to 0.5m deep, with vertical sides and a flat base. Appears to represent a gatepost. Highly bioturbated by a large animal burrow and filled with [35005], [35006] and [35008]. Cuts underlining natural subsoil [32007] |
| **35005** | **R1** | 35 | fill | Upper fill of [35004], a disturbed mid-brown silty soil which overlay [35006] up to 0.2m thick. |
| **35006** | **R1** | 35 | fill | Lower fill of [35004], mid brownish grey soil up to 0.3m thick. Lies under [35005] and over [35007] |
| **35007** | **R1** | 35 | natural | Natural orange subsoil |
| **35008** | **R1** | 35 | Fill | Single packing stone within fill of [35004], sub-angular measures 0.1m by 0.2m by 0.15 |
| **36001** | **R2** | 36 | Topsoil | Loose dark brown silty soil up 0.1m thick |
| **36002** | **R2** | 36 | Structure | A series of tightly packed bank of sub-angular stones and represents the Middle Rampart of the hillfort. Abuts [36003]. Unexcavated. |
| **36003** | **R2** | 36 | Layer | A loose stone rich soil measuring up to 0.2m thick, lies under [36004] and abuts [36002]. Appears to represent the collapse of [36002] into am erosional void in the entrance. |
| **36004** | | 36 | layer | Reddish brown stone rich loose soil up to 0.3m thick. Lies over [36003] and [36006]. This material appears to represent colluvium from upslope erosion which has filled the void of the gap. |
| **36005** | | 36 | natural | Natural subsoil, appears to have been eroded by movement of people or animals. |
| **36006** | | 36 | layer | Dark brown stone rich soil, associated with flecks of charcoal and measuring up to 0.22m thick. Lies under [36003] and [36004]. Appears to represent collapse form upslope to fill in entrance void. |

## Appendix 3 Drawing Register

| Drawing | Sheet | Description | Scale | Pl/Sec | Date |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | |
| **1** | 1 | TR 29 Plan of [29002] and [29003] | 1:20 | P | 12/07/2012 |
| **2** | 2 | TR 30- Plan [30002] and [30003] | 1:20 | P | 13/07/2012 |
| **3** | 3 | TR 35 - Plan of trench post-ex | 1:20 | P | 14/07/2011 |
| **4** | 2 | TR 35 – Post-ex plan showing [35003] and [35002] | 1:20 | p | 13/07/2012 |
| **5** | 5 | Tr 32 after initial clean context [32002] | 1:20 | P | 15/07/2012 |
| **6** | 6 | TR 29 - Plan Post-EX contexts [29003], [29004] and [29006] | 1:20 | P | 15/07/2012 |
| **7** | 6 | Tr 37 surface mole hills | 1:20 | P | 15/07/2012 |
| **8** | 7 | TR 30 - Plan Post-Ex [30005] and [30006] | 1:20 | P | 16/07/2012 |
| **9** | 8 | TR 36 - Plan Post-Ex [36002] and [36002] | 1:20 | P | |
| **10** | 8 | TR 37 – after deturfing | 1:20 | S | 15/07/2012 |
| **11** | 8 | Trench 37 after 0.1m excavation | 1:20 | P | 16/07/2012 |
| **12** | 14 | TR 31 – initial plan after excavation | 1:20 | P | 16/07/2012 |
| **13** | 3 | TR 35 - Plan Post-Ex | 1:20 | P | 13/07/2012 |
| **14** | 11 | TR 32 – post-ex plan [32003]-[320014] | 1:20 | S | 17/07/2012 |
| **15** | 10 | TR 29 - Plan Post-Ex [29005]- [29023] | 1:20 | P | 18/07/2012 |
| **16** | 12 | TR 31 – Plan of sondage | 1:20 | P | 17/07/2012 |
| **17** | 3 | TR 31 – Plan of sondage | 1:20 | P | 17/07/2012 |
| **18** | 11 | TR 32 – N facing section all contexts | 1:20 | S | 18/07/2012 |
| **19** | 21 | TR 30 - Plan mid-ex [30006] | 1:20 | P | 17/07/2012 |
| **20** | 15 | TR 31 - North Facing Section | 1:20 | S | 18/07/2012 |
| **21** | 16 | TR 35 – East facing section, [35001]-[35006] | 1:20 | P | 19/07/2012 |
| **22** | 17 | TR 36 – Post-ex section [35001]-[35006] | 1:20 | P | 19/07/2012 |
| **23** | 18 | TR 29 - section post-ex [29001]-[29006] and [29010] and [29019] | 1:20 | P | 19/07/2012 |
| **24** | 19 | TR 30 - Plan post-ex | 1:20 | P | 19/07/2012 |
| **25** | 17 | TR 36 – profile across entrance [36002], [36004] and[36005] | 1:20 | S | 19/07/2012 |
| **26** | 17 | TR 36 - Plan post-ex | 1:20 | P | 13/07/2012 |
| **27** | 18 | TR 37 – upper layer of underlying rubble | 1:20 | P | 19/07/2012 |
| **28** | 16 | TR 35 – detailed east facing section of [35004] | 1:20 | S | 19/07/2012 |

| Drawing | Sheet | Description | Scale | Pl/Sec | Date |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **29** | 16 | TR 35 – post-ex plan of [35004] | 1:20 | P | 19/07/2012 |
| **30** | 20 | Profile across Tr 35 | 1:20 | S | 19/07/2012 |
| **31** | 21 | Profile across Tr 35 | 1:20 | S | 19/07/2012 |
| **32** | 22 | Tr 30 section east facing [30001], [30004], [30004] and [30006] | 1:20 | | 19/07/2012 |
| **33** | 22 | Tr 30 south facing section [30001]-[30007] and [30021]-[30023] | 1:20 | S | 19/07/2012 |
| **34** | 23 | Tr 30 final post-ex plan [30007] and [30021]-[30023] | 1:20 | p | 19/07/2012 |
| | | | | | |

## Appendix 4 Sample Register

| Sample | Context | Description |
|---|---|---|
| | | |
| **1** | 30003 | Charcoal sample |
| **2** | 32002 | Charcoal sample |
| **3** | 32002 | Charcoal sample |
| **4** | Void | |
| **5** | 29005 | Charcoal sample |
| **6** | 36006 | Charcoal sample |
| **7** | 36004 | Charcoal sample |
| **8** | 30005 | Charcoal sample |
| **9** | 30004 | Charcoal sample |
| **10** | 32007 | Bulk soil samples : 2*20 L bags |
| **11** | 29006 | Charcoal sample |
| **12** | 29009 | Bulk soil sample |
| **13** | 35006 | Charcoal sample |
| **14** | 30007 | Charcoal sample |
| **15** | 32003 | Charcoal sample |
| **16** | 32007 | Charcoal sample |
| **17** | 32004 | Bulk soil sample |
| **18** | 35006 | Bulk soil sample |
| **19** | 35005 | Bulk soil sample |
| **20** | 30018 | Bulk soil sample |
| **21** | 30015/30007 | Bulk soil sample |
| **22** | 29009 | Charcoal sample |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **23** | 30021 | Bulk soil sample |

## Appendix 5 Finds Register

| Find Number | Context | Material | Description |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | |
| **1** | 18002 | Flint | Late Neolithic Scraper |
| **2** | 17006 | Stone | Smoothed Stone |
| **3** | 22001 | Stone | Smoothed Stone |
| **4** | 22001 | Stone | Smoothed Stone |
| **5** | 18003 | Bone | Bone Fragment |
| **6** | 18003 | Bone | Bone Fragment |
| **7** | 13003 | Bone | Bone Fragment; Possible arterial cavity |
| **8** | 13003 | Bone | Bone Fragment |
| **9** | 14002 | Stone | possibly worked |
| **10** | 14002 | Grey-Wacke | possibly worked |
| **11** | 22001 | Stone | possibly smoothed |
| **12** | 23001 | Stone | Small rounded stone with rubbed down quartz inclusions |
| **13** | 23001 | Stone | Stone, Flat, Palm sized |
| **14** | 12002 | Flint | Barbed and Tanged Arrow Head |
| **15** | 12002 | Stone | triangular shaped, worked stone, palm sized. |
| **16** | 12002 | stone | possibly worked |
| **17** | 28001 | stone | whet stone? |
| **18** | 27001 | bone | burnt bone |

# Appendix 6 Photo Register

| Date | Photo | Trench | Description | From |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **10/07/2012** | 0003 | - | Working shot day one of 2012 season | - |
| **10/07/2012** | 0004 | 32 | Working shot marking out the Trench | - |
| **10/07/2012** | 0005 | 35 | Deturfing lesson on Trench 35 | - |
| **10/07/2012** | 0006 | 35 | As above | - |
| **10/07/2012** | 0007 | 35 | As above | - |
| **10/07/2012** | 0008 | 32 | Deturfing Trench 32 | - |
| **10/07/2012** | 0009 | 32 | As above | - |
| **10/07/2012** | 0011 | 36 | Working shot marking out Trench 36 | - |
| **10/07/2012** | 0013 | 36 | As above | - |
| **10/07/2012** | 0017 | 29 | Deturfing Trench 29 | - |
| **10/07/2012** | 0018 | 30 | Pre-excavation shot of Trench 30 | - |
| **10/07/2012** | 0019 | 31 | Marking out Trench 31 | - |
| **10/07/2012** | 0025 | 30 | The removal of Context 30001 | - |
| **10/07/2012** | 0026 | 31 | Deturfing Trench 31 | - |
| **10/07/2012** | 0029 | 36 | Trench 36, Context 36002 | - |
| **11/07/2012** | 0030 | 29 | Trench 29, Context 29002, NE facing. | NW |
| **11/07/2012** | 0032 | 29 | As above | NW |
| **11/07/2012** | 0033 | 32 | Trench 32, Context 32002, NE facing | NW |
| **12/07/2012** | 0034 | 32 | Working shot of sieving from Trench 32, Context 32001 | - |
| **12/07/2012** | 0035 | 29 | Working shot of a planning lesson, Trench 29 | - |
| **12/07/2012** | 0036 | 30 | Working shot, cleaning Context 30002 | - |
| **13/07/2012** | 0037 | 30 | Working shot, cleaning Contexts 30002, 30003 | - |
| **13/07/2012** | 0038 | - | Surveying Whitecastle | - |
| **13/07/2012** | 0040 | 30 | Trench 30, Context 30002 and 30003. N facing | S |
| **13/07/2012** | 0041 | 30 | Trench 30, Context 30002 and 30003, S facing | N |
| **13/07/2012** | 0042 | 35 | Trench 35, Context 35002 and 35003 | SW |
| **13/07/2012** | 0043 | 35 | As above | SW |
| **13/07/2012** | 0044 | 35 | Trench 35, Context 35002, 35003 | NE |
| **15/07/2012** | 0072 | 37 | Pre-excavation of mole hill investigation. | - |
| **15/07/2012** | 0073 | 37 | Trench 37 Pre-Excavation shot of mole hill investigation | - |
| **15/07/2012** | 0075 | 37 | As above | - |
| **15/07/2012** | 0076 | 37 | Trench 37, mole hill close-up | - |
| **15/07/2012** | 0077 | 36 | Trench 36, N facing, Context 36002,36003,36004 | S |
| **15/07/2012** | 0078 | 36 | As above | S |
| **15/07/2012** | 0079 | 29 | Trench 29 NE facing, Context 29003,29004 | SW |
| **15/07/2012** | 0080 | 29 | As above | SW |
| **15/07/2012** | 0081 | 29 | Trench 29, Context 29003, 29004, SW facing | NE |
| **15/07/2012** | 0082 | 29 | As above | NE |
| **15/07/2012** | 0083 | 32 | Trench 32, Context 32002, W facing | E |
| **15/07/2012** | 0085 | 32 | As above | E |
| **15/07/2012** | 0086 | 32 | Trench 32, Context 32002, NE facing | SW |
| **15/07/2012** | 0088 | 32 | As above | SW |
| **15/07/2012** | 0089 | 32 | Planning lesson in Trench 32 | - |
| **15/07/2012** | 0091 | 29 | Working shot Trench 29, removal of Context 29003 | - |
| **15/07/2012** | 0092 | | Working shot of Trench 30, removal of | - |

| Date | Photo | Trench | Description | From |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Context 30004, 30005 | |
| **15/07/2012** | 0093 | 37 | Trench 37, mole burrow, within Context 37001 | - |
| **15/07/2012** | 0094 | 37 | Trench 37, mole burrow, within Context 7001, NW facing | SE |
| **15/07/2012** | 0095 | 30 | Trench 30, Context 30005, 30006, NE facing | SW |
| **15/07/2012** | 0096 | 30 | Same as photo 0095 but in a raised position | - |
| **15/07/2012** | 0097 | 35 | Trench 35 Context 35002, 35003, 35004, 35005. N facing | S |
| **15/07/2012** | 0098 | 35 | As above | S |
| **15/07/2012** | 0099 | 35 | Trench 35, close-up of sondage, Context 35004, 35005 | - |
| **15/07/2012** | 0100 | 35 | As above | - |
| **16/07/2012** | 0101 | 31 | Trench 31, Context 31002, SW facing | NE |
| **16/07/2012** | 0102 | 31 | As above | NE |
| **16/07/2012** | 0103 | 31 | Trench 31, Context 31002, NE facing | SW |
| **16/07/2012** | 0104 | 31 | Trench 31, Context 31002, NE facing | SW |
| **16/07/2012** | 0107 | 37 | Trench 37 showing animal burrows in Context 37002 | - |
| **16/07/2012** | 0108 | 37 | As above | - |
| **16/07/2012** | 0109 | 37 | Trench 37, close-up of burrows, 37002 | - |
| **17/07/2012** | 0120 | 31 | Trench 31. Context 31002, 31003, SW facing | NE |
| **17/07/2012** | 0121 | 31 | As above | NE |
| **17/07/2012** | 0122 | 31 | Trench 31. Context 31002, 31003, SE facing | NW |
| **17/07/2012** | 0124 | 30 | Trench 30, Context 30006, 30007, N facing | S |
| **17/07/2012** | 0125 | 30 | Trench 30, Context 30006, 30007, S facing | N |
| **17/07/2012** | 0126 | 32 | Trench 32, Context 32002, 32003, 32004, 32005, 32006 | NE |
| **17/07/2012** | 0127 | 32 | Trench 32 close-up of sondage, same Contexts as photo 0126 | NE |
| **17/07/2012** | 0128 | 36 | Trench 36, Context 32006 close-up | - |
| **17/07/2012** | 0129 | 36 | As above | - |
| **17/07/2012** | 0130 | 29 | Trench 29 cut and features | - |
| **17/07/2012** | 0132 | 29 | Trench 29 south facing section and features | N |
| **17/07/2012** | 0133 | 29 | Trench 29 south facing section | N |
| **17/07/2012** | 0134 | 29 | Trench 29, posthole/feature | - |
| **17/07/2012** | 0135 | 29 | Trench 29, southern feature and west facing section. | E |
| **19/07/2012** | 0138 | 37 | Trench 37, Context 37003 | - |
| **19/07/2012** | 0141 | 32 | Trench 32, Sondage in the SE corner, Context 32008 | - |
| **19/07/2012** | 0142 | 32 | As above | - |
| **19/07/2012** | 0143 | 32 | Trench 32 vertical shots for 3D imaging NW corner | - |
| **19/07/2012** | 0144 | 32 | Trench 32 vertical shots for 3D imaging NE Face | - |
| **19/07/2012** | 0145 | 32 | Trench 32 vertical shots for 3D imaging NE face | - |
| **19/07/2012** | 0146-153 | 32 | Trench 32 vertical shots for 3D imaging S Face | - |
| **19/07/2012** | 0154-5 | 32 | Trench 32 vertical shots for 3D imaging NE Face | - |
| **19/07/2012** | 0156-62 | 32 | Trench 32 vertical shots for 3D imaging W | - |

| Date | Photo | Trench | Description | From |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Face | |
| **19/07/2012** | 0164 | 30 | Trench 30 SE Section | NW |
| **19/07/2012** | 0165 | 30 | Trench 30 E facing section | W |
| **19/07/2012** | 0166 | 30 | Trench 30 south corner feature | - |
| **19/07/2012** | 0168 | 31 | Trench 31, Contexts 31002, 31003 and N facing sondage | - |
| **19/07/2012** | 0169 | 31 | Trench 31, Contexts 31002, 31003, 31004 | - |
| **19/07/2012** | 0170 | 31 | Trench 31 W facing section | E |
| **19/07/2012** | 0171 | 31 | Trench 31, close-up of W facing section | E |
| **19/07/2012** | 0172 | 29 | Trench 29 E section | W |
| **19/07/2012** | 0173-4 | 36 | Trench 36 showing all recorded Contexts. | - |
| **19/07/2012** | 0175-6 | 36 | Trench 36, E facing section | W |
| **19/07/2012** | 0177 | 35 | Trench 35 showing all recorded Contexts | - |
| **19/07/2012** | 0178-81 | 35 | Trench 35, large feature trough banks | - |
| **19/07/2012** | 0182 | 35 | Trench 35, large feature through bank | - |
| **19/07/2012** | 0184 | 30 | Trench 30, close-up of possible feature and W section | E |
| **19/07/2012** | 0185 | 30 | Trench 30, close-up of NW facing section | SE |
| **19/07/2012** | 0187 | - | Mole hills for erosion survey | - |
| **19/07/2012** | 0188 | - | Mole hills for erosion survey | - |
| **19/07/2012** | 0189 | - | Mole hills for erosion survey | - |
| **19/07/2012** | 0190 | - | Mole hills for erosion survey | - |
| **19/07/2012** | 0191 | - | Mole hills for erosion survey | - |
| **19/07/2012** | 0192 | - | Rabbit burrow | - |
| **19/07/2012** | 0193 | - | Sheep scrape | - |
| **19/07/2012** | 0194 | - | Sheep scrape | - |
| **19/07/2012** | 0195 | - | Rabbit burrow | - |
| **19/07/2012** | 0196 | - | Rabbit burrow | - |
| **19/07/2012** | 0197 | - | Sheep scrape | - |
| **19/07/2012** | 0198 | - | Rabbit burrow | - |
| **19/07/2012** | 0199 | - | Rabbit burrow | - |
| **19/07/2012** | 0200 | 37 | Trench 37, Contexts 37003, 37004, NE facing | SW |
| **19/07/2012** | 0201 | 37 | Trench 37 close-up of sondage, Contexts 37003, 37004 | - |
| **19/07/2012** | 0202 | 30 | Working shot of Trench 30 interpretation discussion | - |
| **19/07/2012** | 0203-6 | 30 | Trench 30 close-up of Context/feature 30011 | - |
| **19/07/2012** | 0207 | 29 | Working shot of the backfilling of Trench 29 | - |
| **19/07/2012** | 0208 | 35 | Working shot of the section being drawn in Trench 35 | - |
| **19/07/2012** | 0209-10 | 36 | Working shot of the section being drawn in Trench 36 | - |
| **19/07/2012** | 0211 | 29 | Trench 29 reinstated | - |
| **19/07/2012** | 0212 | 32 | Trench 32 reinstated | - |
| **19/07/2012** | 0219 | 36 | Working shot of Trench 36 being reinstated | - |
| **19/07/2012** | 0223 | 35 | Working shot of the levels being taken for Trench 35 | - |
| **19/07/2012** | 0225-6 | 36 | Trench 36 after being reinstated | - |
| **19/07/2012** | 0231 | 30 | Working shot of Trench 30 sondage | - |
| **19/07/2012** | 0232 | 30 | Trench 30 close-up of sondage | - |
| **19/07/2012** | 0233 | 30 | Trench 30, close-up of animal burrows and sondage | - |
| **19/07/2012** | 0235-6 | 30 | Trench 30, W section | E |

| Date | Photo | Trench | Description | From |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **19/07/2012** | 0237 | 30 | Trench 30 sondage and close-up of W section | E |
| **19/07/2012** | 0238 | 30 | Trench 30, vertical shot of sondage | - |
| **19/07/2012** | 0239-40 | 35 | Trench 35 after being reinstated | - |
| **19/07/2012** | 0245 | 30 | Working shot of Trench 30 being reinstated | - |
| **19/07/2012** | 0246 | 30 | Trench 30 after being reinstated | - |
| **19/07/2012** | 0247-8 | 31 | Trench 31 after being reinstated | - |

# Appendix 9: Discovery and Excavation in Scotland

| | |
|---|---|
| **LOCAL AUTHORITY:** | East Lothian |
| **PROJECT** | Rampart Scotland: White Castle Season 3 |
| **PROJECT CODE:** | 001 |
| **PARISH:** | GARVALD |
| **NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:** | Murray Cook and David Connolly |
| **ORGANISATION:** | Rampart Scotland |
| **TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:** | Research Keyhole Excavation/Survey |
| **NMRS NO(S):** | NT66NW 1 |
| **MONUMENT TYPE(S):** | Hillfort |
| **SIGNIFICANT FINDS:** | lithic, charcoal and burnt bone |
| **NGR** | NGR NT 6135 6860 |
| **START DATE (this season)** | July 2012 |
| **END DATE (this season)** | July 2012 |
| **PREVIOUS WORK** | DES 2010, 2011 |
| **MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)** | The third season of a proposed four season research excavation utilising volunteers and professionals. The project involved further topographic survey, combined with geophysical, vegetation and erosion surveys as well as 7 trenches.<br><br>The excavation expanded upon three of the 2012 trenches (12, 13 and 18) to confirm the nature of Hut-Platform 08 and nature of the putative palisade identified in Trenches 12, 13 and 18. The presence and nature of the palisade was confirmed and it was clear that it had been cut into underlying midden material. In addition, Hut Platform 08 overlay it – itself covered by a rubble spread from a further Hut Platform up slope.<br><br>Other trenches examined Hut Platform 04 and the two of the south-eastern gaps in the ramparts to confirm if they were breaches or entrances. The gaps were confirmed as entrances, although they had been subsequently eroded. Hut Platform 04 comprised a substantial cut terrace into bedrock with a foundation of larger rocks into which were cut a slot and a series of post-holes. The slot feature may represent a drain.<br><br>Finally a single 1m by 1m trench was dug over a molehill to determine what if any impact they have on the underlying archaeological deposits. No impact was discovered. |
| **FUTURE WORK:** | Further fieldwork, post-excavation and publication |
| **FUNDING BODY:** | Rampart Scotland |
| **CONTRIBUTOR:** | 6A Gladstone Place, Stirling |
| **EMAIL ADDRESS:** | murraycook35@hotmail.co.uk |
| **ARCHIVE LOCATION** | Archive to be deposited in NMRS |

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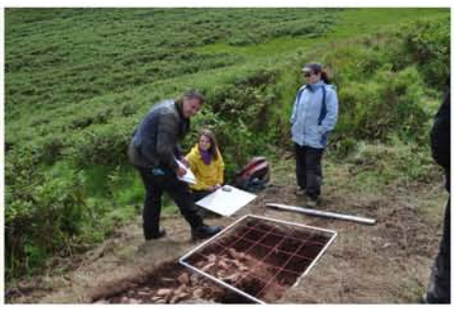
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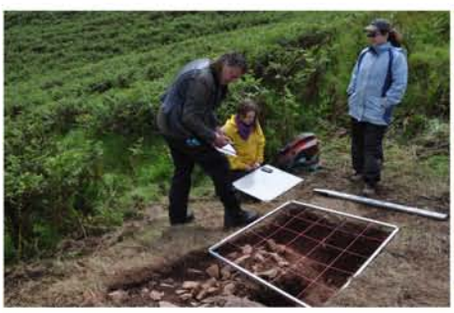
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