Rampart Scotland Project 001:

The Hillforts of East Lothian Season 4

White Castle, Garvald, East Lothian

Data Structure Report

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RAMPART SCOTLAND

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

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Abstract

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

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

Excavation concentrated on the north-western side of the monument and explored Platform 16, the putative north-western Inner (R1) and Middle Rampart (R2) entrances, a section of the Middle ditch (D2) at the south of the hillfort, the putative mound at the southern side of the hillfort and finally the post-Inner Rampart structure (S1) on the inside of the Inner Rampart.

The excavation recovered charcoal, an abraded shard of hand thrown pottery and a piece of unworked lithic. The next phase of the project is the full publication of the report.

This work was carried out during July 2013.

Figures

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 the Season 1 report (Connolly & 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; 2013) 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 fourth and final season at White Castle.

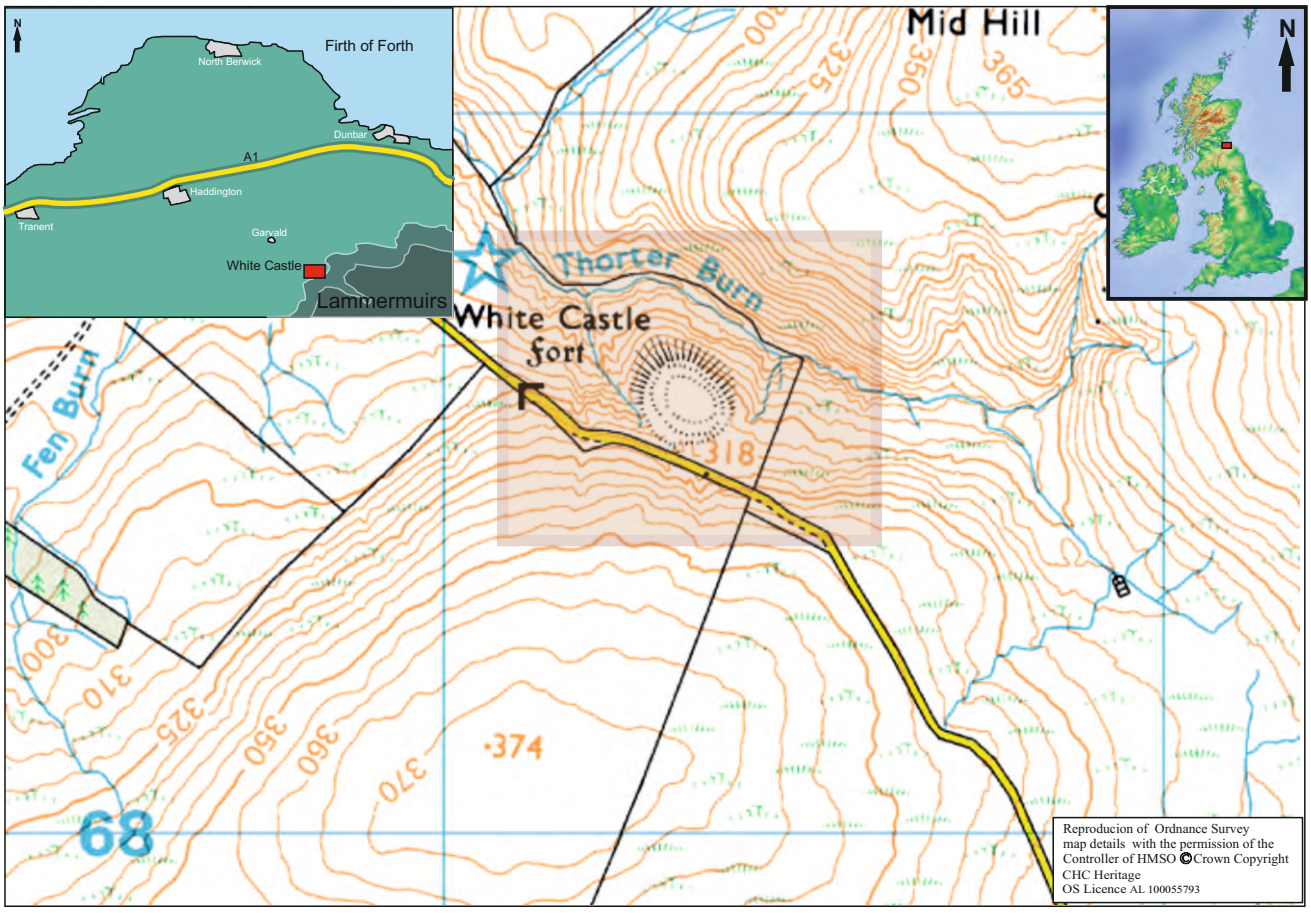
1.2 Location

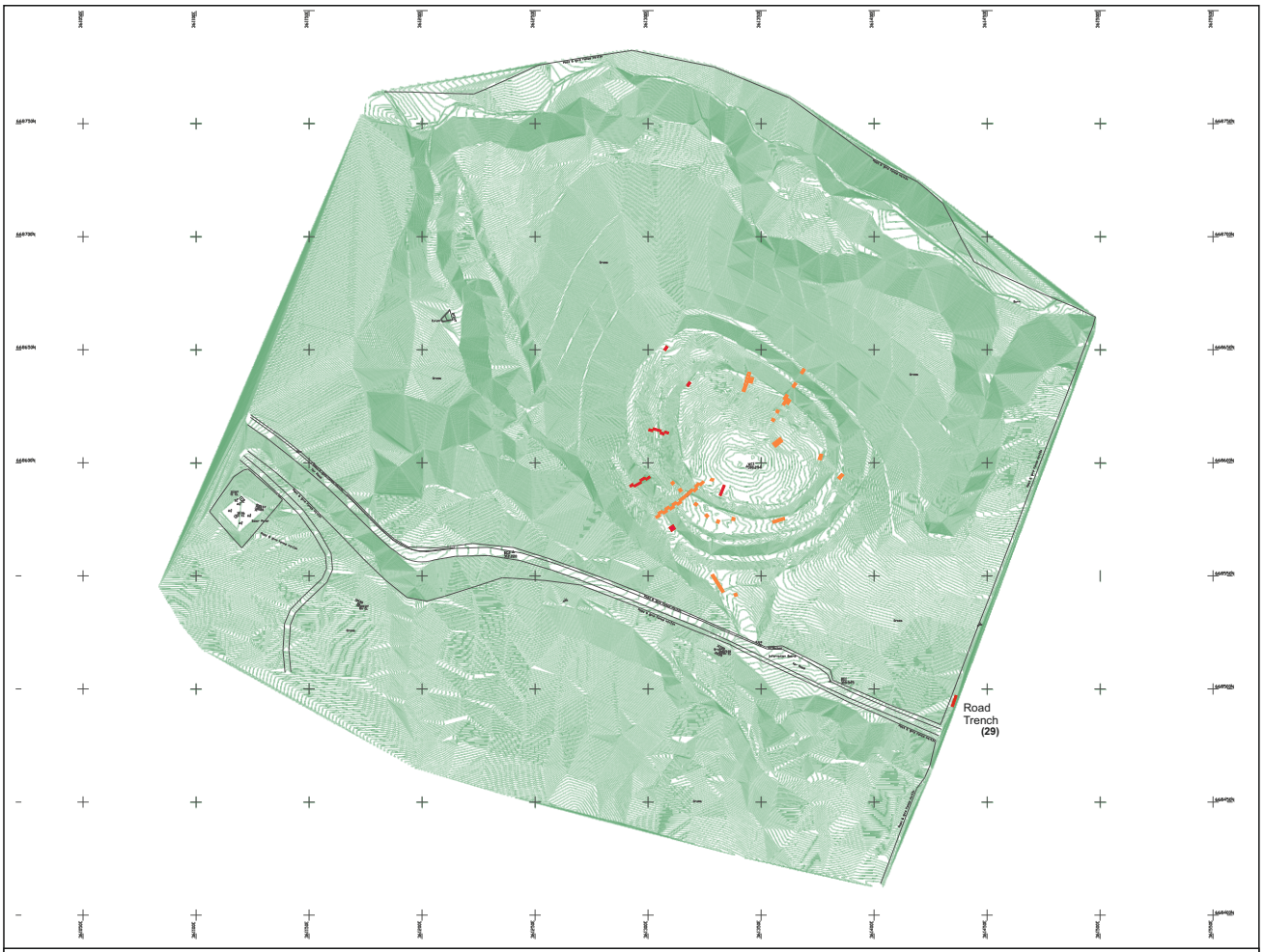
1.2.1 White Castle, Garvald, East Lothian (NGR NT 6135 6860) (Figure 1) is located immediately to the north of an unnamed road that runs from Garvald, south through the Lammermuirs. The site occupies a natural spur defined by water courses to three sides (Figure 2), and is approached from the south across 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 (2010; 2011; 2012).





2013 Trenches

Previous Trenches

Figure 1: Location

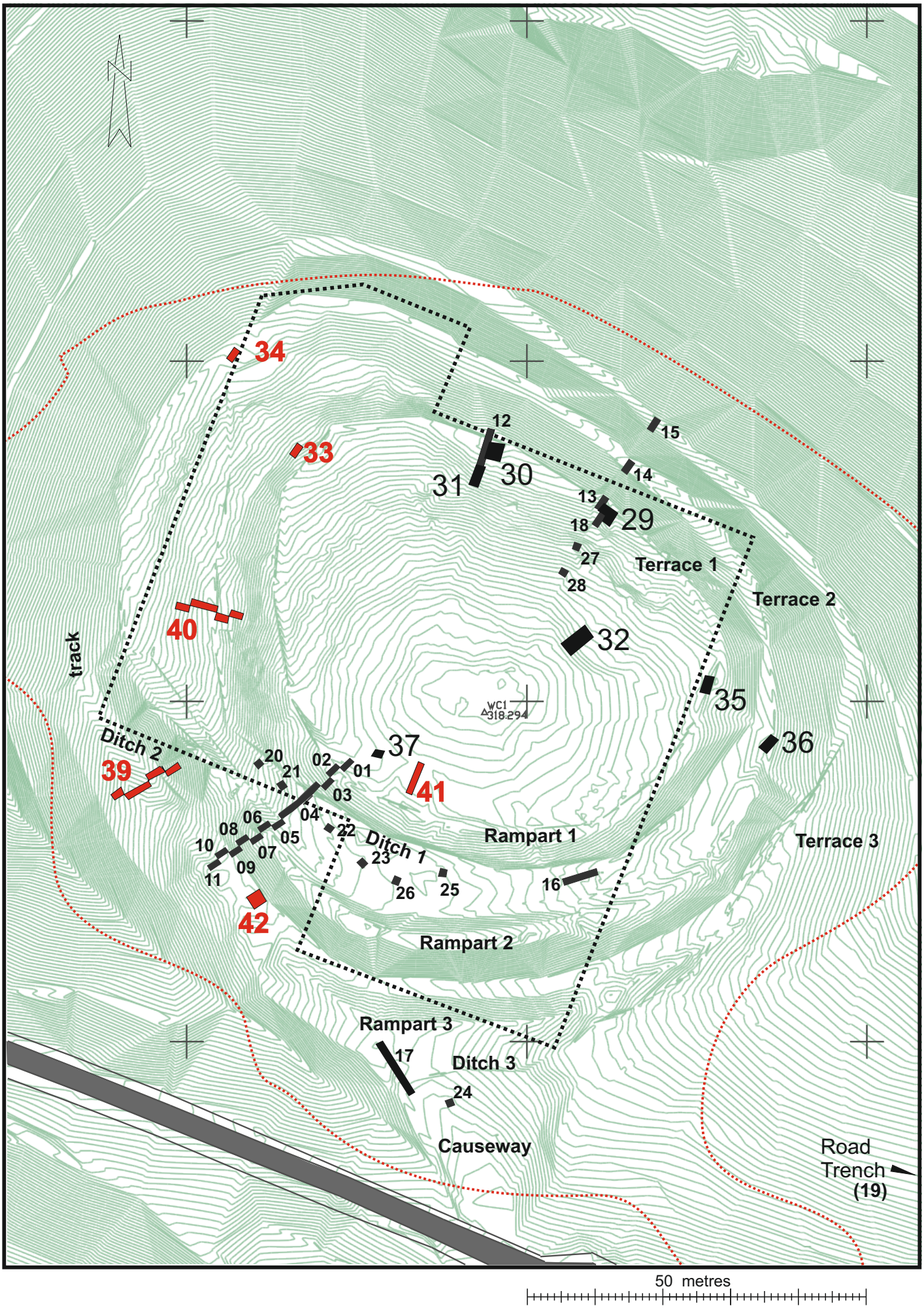


Figure 2: Site Plan

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.

2.1.2 Season four at White Castle, Garvald had the following specific objectives:

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

2. To characterise and date Platform 16: Trench 40;

3. To explore the nature of the gap in the north-western section of the Middle Rampart: Trench 34;

4. To explore the nature of the gap in the north-western section of the Inner Rampart: Trench 33;

5. To characterise and recover dating evidence from the Middle ditch at the south-western entrance: Trench 39;

6. To characterise the nature of the mound in the Middle Rampart at the south-western entrance: Trench 42;

7. To characterise and recover dating evidence from the post-rampart structure at the south of the hillfort (Structure 1): Trench 41.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Topographic and Vegetation Survey

3.1.1 The initial 2010 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. This survey was subsequently enhanced in 2010, 2011 and 2012 (Connolly & Cook 2010; 2011; 2013). During Season 4 additional close contour survey building upon the first two season's surveys was undertaken (Figure 2).

3.1.2 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.

3.2 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, 2 and 3 (Connolly & Cook 2010; 2011; 2012) 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 Excavation

3.3.1 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 underling 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. The 2013 season excavated Trenches 33, 34, 39, 40, 41 and 42.

4 RESULTS

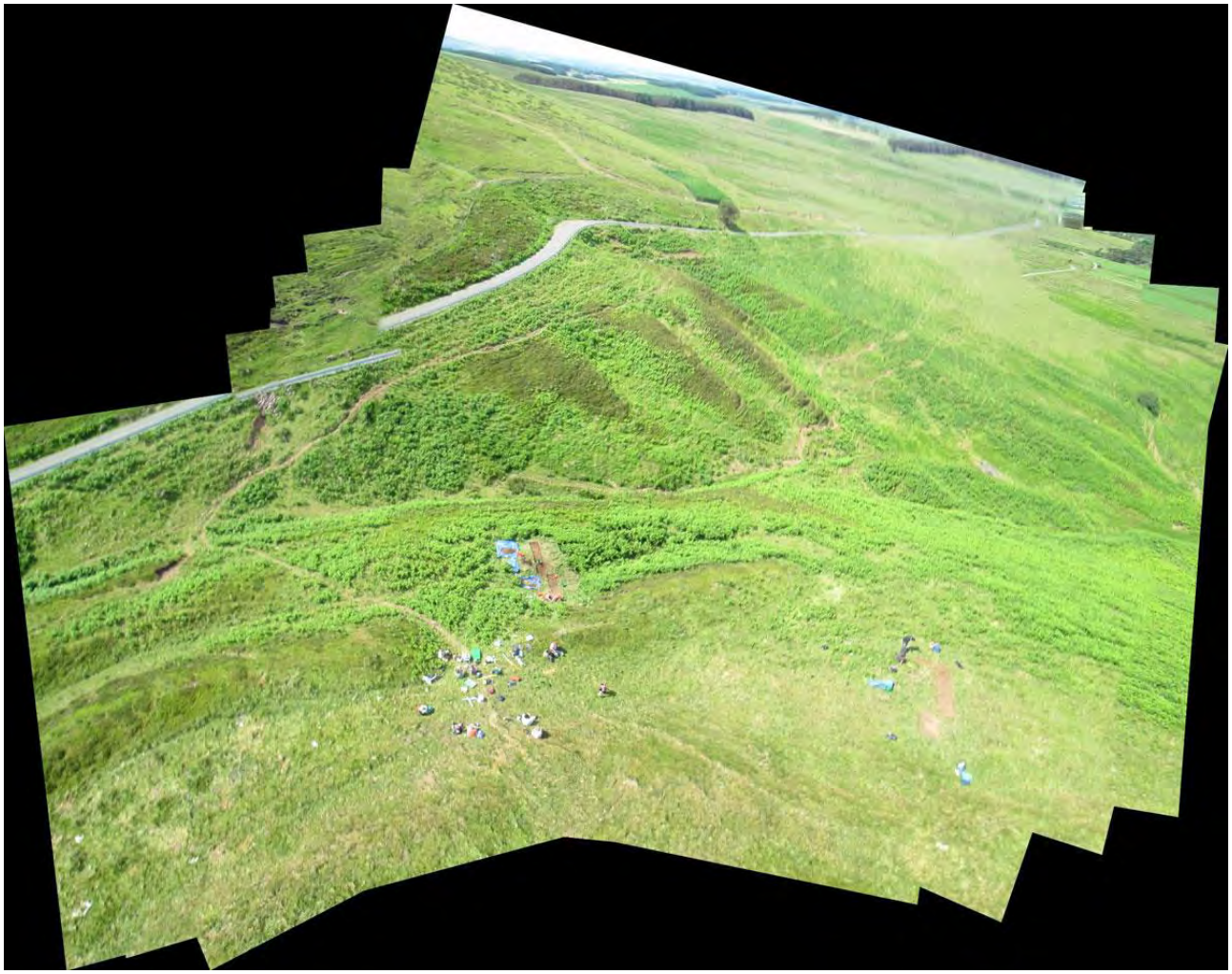
4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The archaeological excavation and surveys were undertaken between 8th to 19th 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 Survey

4.2.1 The topographic survey has now been completed for the site's Data Terrain Model (DTM) (Figure 2). No further survey was carried out.

4.2.2 Experimental kite photography was carried out to create a 3D photo-model of the site, that may open up possibilities for next generation survey of these upstanding sites, using remote drones – allowing faster data capture and topographic plan creation.



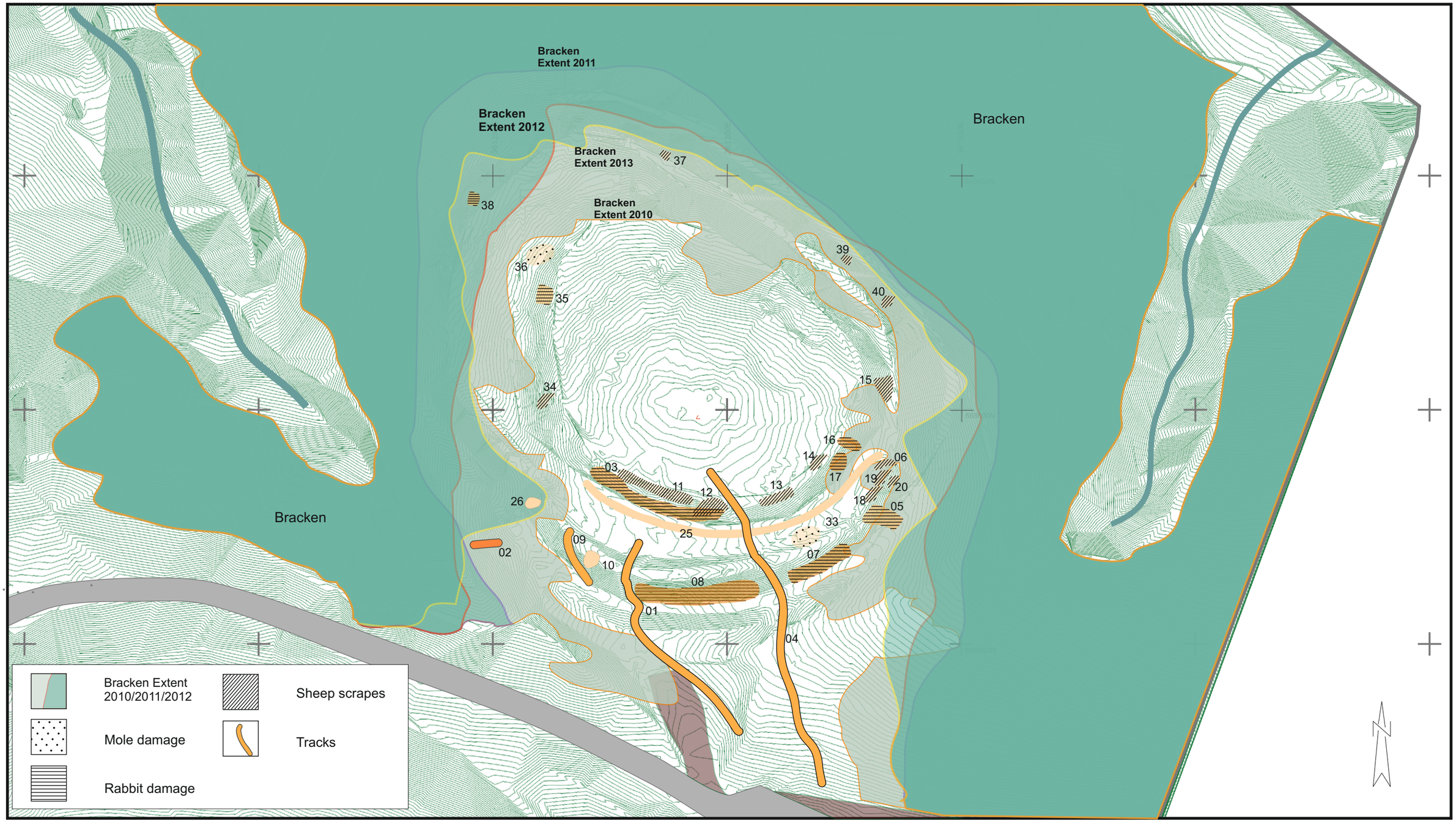


Figure 3. Erosion Survey

4.3 Erosion Survey

4.3.1 As described in *Section 3.2*, six different types of erosion were recorded in 2010 and 2011 (Cook & Connolly 2010; 2011): rabbit damage, sheep scrapes, cattle and visitor tracks, areas of mole activity and water run-off. The updated 2013 results of the survey are presented in Table 1 and graphically in Figure 3, with the associated photographic record presented in *Appendix 1*.

4.3.2 The table details if an element of erosion is NEW, worse (Red) than the previous year, unchanged from the previous year (Orange) or has improved (Green). In addition, the category of no longer visible has been added if the erosion element can no longer be located.

	Type	2010 initial	2011	2012	2013	Notes
1	Visitor track	Active / Intrusive	**No Change**	**No Change**	**No Change**	From layby to interior, crossing all ramparts
2	Water run	Active / Intrusive	**No Change**	**No Change**	**No Change**	Significant run-off channel leading to the western river cut
3	Rabbit burrows	Active / Intrusive	**Worse**	**No Change**	**No Change**	
4	Visitor track	Active / Intrusive	**No Change**	**No Change**	**No Change**	From layby to interior, crossing ditch 3 and Rampart 3
5	Water run	Stabilised / Intrusive	**No Change**	**No Change**	**No Change**	Channel cutting through Rampart 2
6	Rabbit burrows	Old / Intrusive	**Improvement**	**No Change**	**Improvement**	
7	Rabbit burrows	Old / Intrusive	**Improvement**	**No Change**	**Improvement**	
8	Rabbit burrows	Old / Intrusive	**Improvement**	**No Change**	**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 Change**	
10	Stock Scrape	Stabilised / Intrusive	**No Change**	**No Change**	**No Change**	
11	Stock Scrape	Stabilised / Superficial	**No Change**	**Improvement**	**No Change**	
12	Stock Scrape	Stabilised / Superficial	**No Change**	**Improvement**	**Improvement**	
13	Stock Scrape	Stabilised / Superficial	**No Change**	**No Change**	**Improvement**	
14	Stock Scrape	Old / Intrusive	**Improvement**	**Improvement**	**Improvement**	
15	Stock Scrape	Stabilised / Superficial	**Improvement**	**Improvement**	**Improvement**	

	Type	2010 initial	2011	2012	2013	Notes
16	Rabbit burrows	Active / Intrusive	**Improvement**	**Improvement**	**No Change**	The burrows have become inactive and the area has seen some stabilising.
17	Rabbit burrows	Stabilised / Intrusive	**Improvement**	**Improvement**	**No Change**	
18	Rabbit burrows	Stabilised / Intrusive	**Improvement**	**Improvement**	**No Change**	
19	Stock Scrape	Stabilised / Intrusive	**Improvement**	**Improvement**	**No Change**	
20	Stock Scrape	Stabilised / Intrusive	**Improvement**	**Improvement**	**No Change**	
21	Stock Scrape	Stabilised / Intrusive	**Improvement**	**Improvement**	**No longer visible**	It was virtually impossible to detect this scrape now
22	Mole hills	Stabilised / Intrusive	**No longer visible**	**No longer visible**	**No longer visible**	Although superficial on the surface, there will be damage to the upper 20cm, 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**	**No longer visible**	Although no longer visible on the surface, there will be damage to the upper 20cm, 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**	**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	**No Change**	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	**No Change**	
27	Mole hills	New / Superficial	**No Change**	**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 between Inner and middle Ramparts on south side.

	Type	2010 initial	2011	2012	2013	Notes
28	Mole hills	New / Superficial	**No Change**	**No longer visible**	**No longer visible**	Although superficial on the surface, there will be damage to the upper 20cm, 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**	**No longer visible**	Although superficial on the surface, there will be damage to the upper 20cm, however, checking mole hills showed no sign of disturbed archaeological deposits at this location. Within the interior to the south
30	Mole Hills			**New**	**No longer visible**	Although superficial on the surface, there will be damage to the upper 20cm, however, checking mole hills showed no sign of disturbed archaeological deposits at this location. Within the interior to the south
31	Mole Hills			**New**	**No longer visible**	Although superficial on the surface, there will be damage to the upper 20cm, however, checking mole hills showed no sign of disturbed archaeological deposits at this location. Within the interior to the south
32	Stock Scrape			**New**	**Improvement**	This new scrape seems inactive, with no signs of immediate damage to archaeology.
33	Mole Hills			**New**	**No longer visible**	Mole hills showed no sign of disturbed archaeological deposits at this location. Within the interior to the south
34	Stock Scrape			**New**	**No Change**	This new scrape seems inactive, with no signs of immediate damage to archaeology.
35	Rabbit Burrow			**New**	**No Change**	

	Type	2010 initial	2011	2012	2013	Notes
36	Mole Hills			**New**	**New**	Mole hills showed no sign of disturbed archaeological deposits at this location. Within the interior to the east
37	Stock Scrape			**New**	**No Change**	This new scrape seems inactive, with no signs of immediate damage to archaeology.
38	Rabbit Burrow			**New**	**Improvement**	
39	Stock Scrape			**New**	**No Change**	This new scrape seems inactive, with no signs of immediate damage to archaeology.
40	Stock Scrape			**New**	**No Change**	This new scrape seems inactive, with no signs of immediate damage to archaeology.

Table 1: erosion survey results

4.3.3 Rabbit infestation continues to be focussed on the south facing slopes of the ramparts (Figure 4; Plate 1), however once again there are signs that rabbit activity is either no longer apparent, such as rabbit burrows (ID's 6, & 7) or showing little sign of activity and remaining stable (ID's 8, 16,17 & 18, 35). In general rabbit damage is apparent but not an overall concern.

Plate 1: Rabbit damage continues to be an issue with an active if small population (ID 35)

4.3.4 In previous seasons mole damage was focussed out with the hillfort to the south-east on both the causeway and the visitor route however, mole mobility is extensive and although previous damage is no longer visible new mole hills have appeared within the interior enclosure along the south and also between Ramparts 2 & 3. All that is clear from this new damage is that moles are active on the site and activity is confined to the south and south-east. Excavation in 2012 showed that any damage was confined to the top 200mm of topsoil and would therefore be of limited archaeological concern, given the complete bioturbation of this zone. At worst, mole activity is superficial and visual only.

Plate2: Trench 37 (2012), 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 in 2012 (Sections 4.4.5 and 4.4.6; Connolly and Cook 2012), examined putative entrances in the Inner and middle Ramparts and 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 3: stock scape (ID 26) showing the immediate damage to Rampart bank material

4.3.7 The majority of stock scrapes and animal tracks have continued to recover, but still represent irretrievable loss of information, as evidenced by excavation in 2010 (Section 4.5.3; Figure 4; Plate 7). Once again, activity is focussed on the south and south-east side of the monument, however stock scrapes show some improvement but 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 and 2012, sub-surface damage by bracken rhizomes was examined and 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.

4.3.9 The underlying bracken rhizomes penetrated to a depth of 250 mm and clearly homogenised the soil profiles in Trenches 30 and 31 as well as 35 and 36 as well as 39, 40, 42 and the entrances trenches 33 and 34. In areas where bracken was established the depth of penetration was greater 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 rhizome mat does seem to be depth limited to circa 0.30m, however, in areas where there is a deeper soil, this can increase to 1.00m – but is rare on this site.

4.3.10 Where there is any depth to the stratigraphy it is mainly preserved, however given the nature of the underlying geology and the thin layers of soil on top, the bracken rhizomes have caused extensive disruption of the archaeological record. 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.

Plate 4: Bracken encroaching onto the western slopes of the site.

4.3.11 In general, the erosional health of the monument has remained stable in many cases improved. It is fair to say that the most damage is that of bracken, but as this has already happened, then little is to be gained from active maintenance other than cosmetic as it does obscure much of the topography.

4.4 Trenches

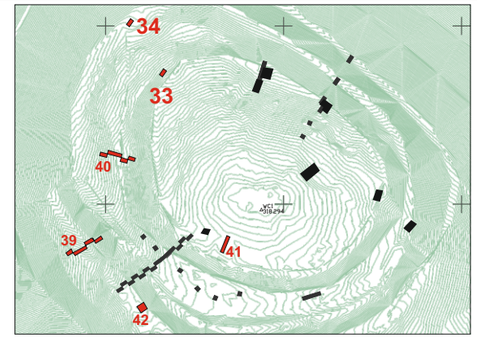
4.4.1 Trench 33 (Figure 4)

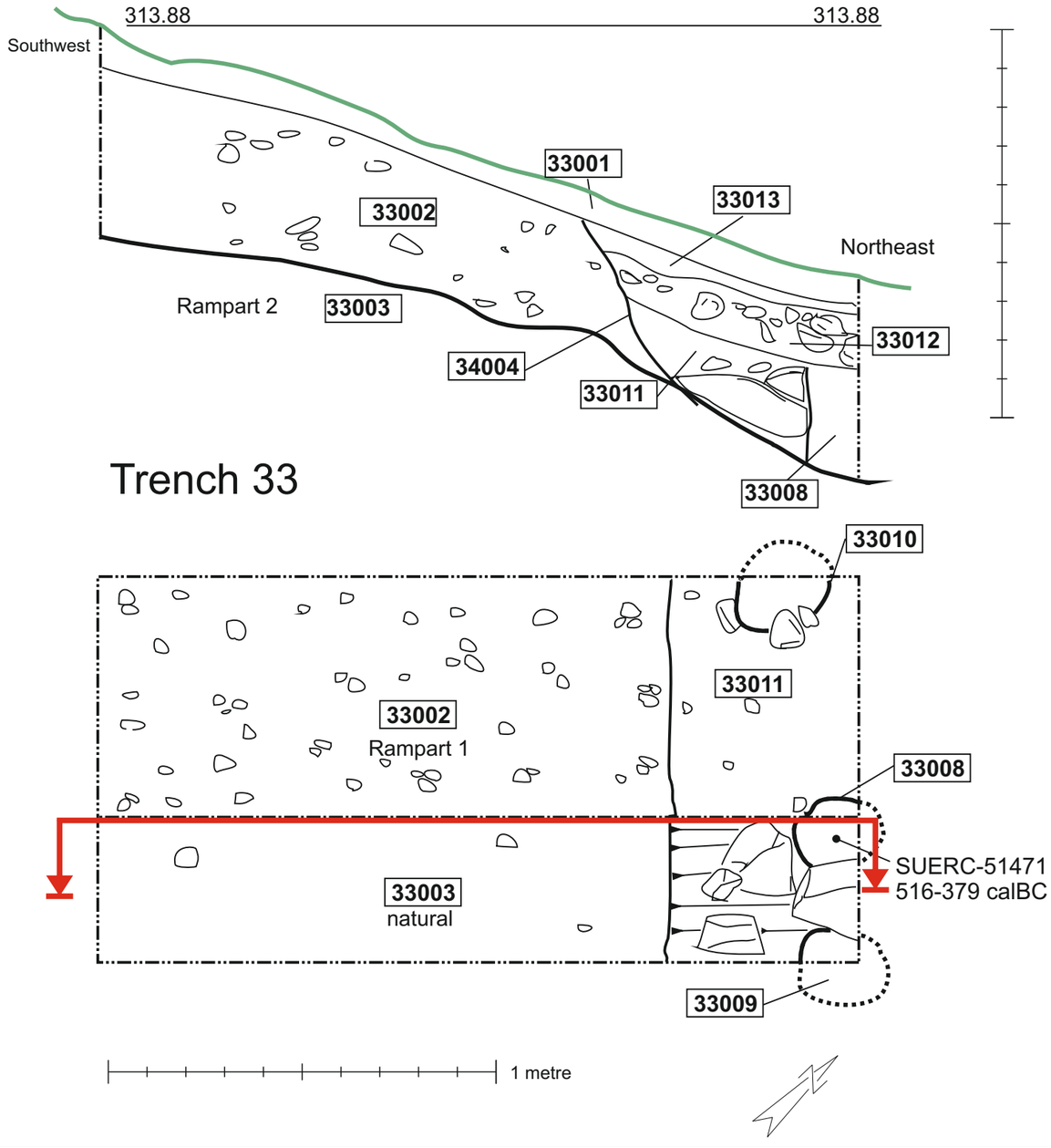
4.4.1.1 Trench 33 measured 2m by 1m, was orientated north-east to south-west over the southern 'terminal' of a gap in the Inner Rampart (R1) on the north-western side of the site. The trench was designed to determine if this clear top gap in the enclosure was a breach in the rampart of a formal entrance.

4.4.1.2 Under the bracken rich rhizome mat and topsoil [33001], the core of R1 [33002] comprised a gravel rich mid brown soil up to 0.4m thick. Slumping from this feature [33012] and [33013] overlay [33011] the fill of a slot [33004] which ran perpendicular to the line of R1. This appears to have been an element of a gate structure and was associated with three post-pipes [33008-10] two of which [33008] and [33009] were associated with angular packing stones [33014]. It is therefore clear that the north-western gap in the Inner Rampart is a formal entrance rather than a subsequent breach. Alder charcoal from [33008] gave a date of 339 ± 28 BP (SUERC-51474) which when calibrated to two sigma gives a range of 516-379 cal BC.

4.4.2 Trench 34 (Figure 4)

4.4.2.1 Trench 34 measured 2m long by 1m wide, was orientated roughly north-south and was located on the southern terminal of the middle Rampart (R2) on the north-western side of the site. The trench was designed to determine if the gap was a breach in the rampart of a formal entrance. Under the bracken rich rhizome mat [34001] and mid-brown topsoil [34002], lay the core of the Rampart (R2) [34003] a light brown gravel rich material up to 0.28m thick. Slumping from this feature [34008] overlay [34010] the fill of a linear slot [34004] which ran perpendicular to the line of R2. This appears to have been an element of a gate structure and was associated with two post-pipes [34005] and [34009]. Alder charcoal from [34005] gave a date 2165 ± 28 BP (SUERC-51473) which when calibrated to two sigma gives a range of 260-152 cal BC. Another post-hole [34006] was identified within the rampart but its function remains unclear. It is therefore clear that the north-western gap in the Inner Rampart is a formal entrance rather than a subsequent breach.





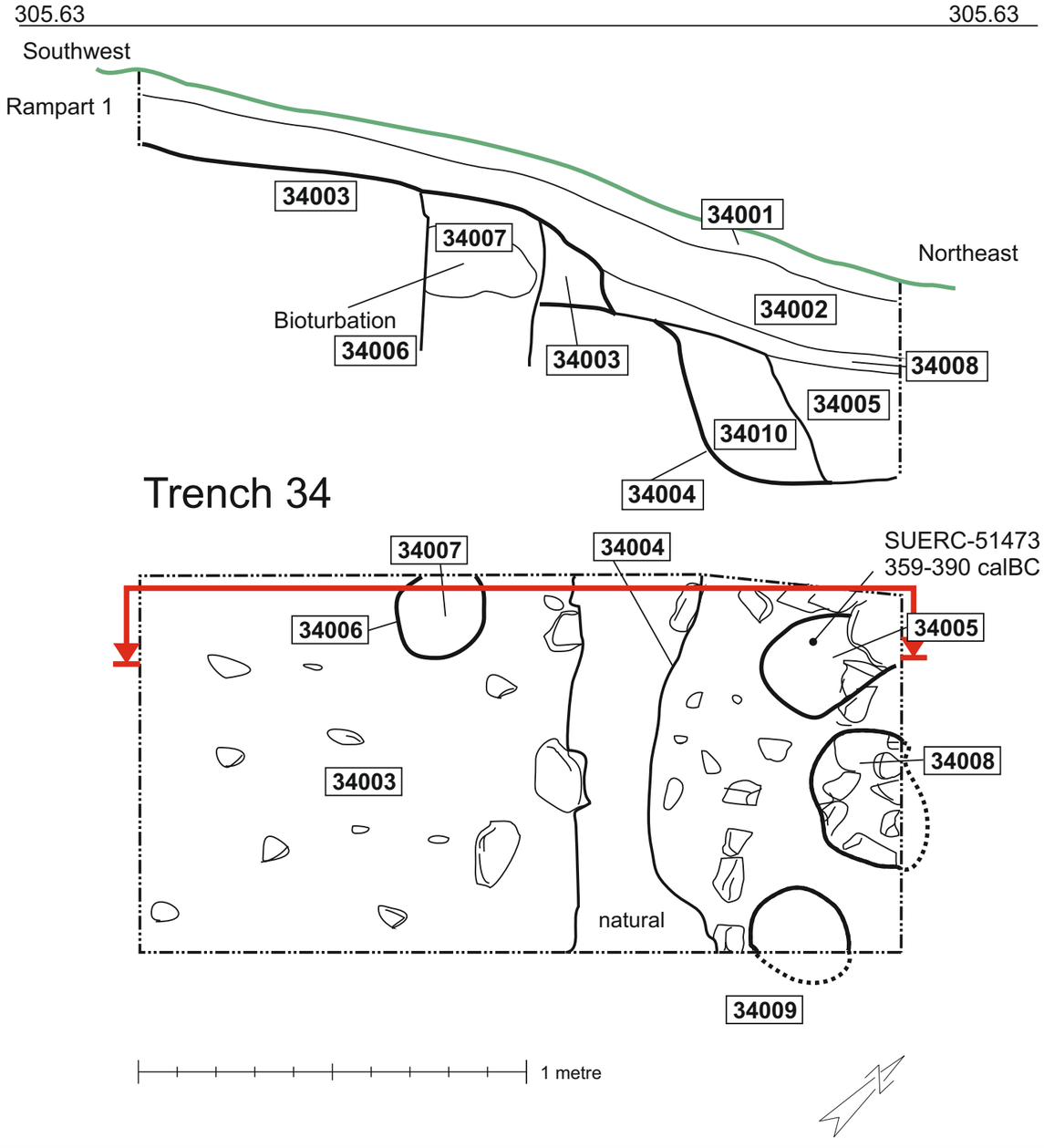
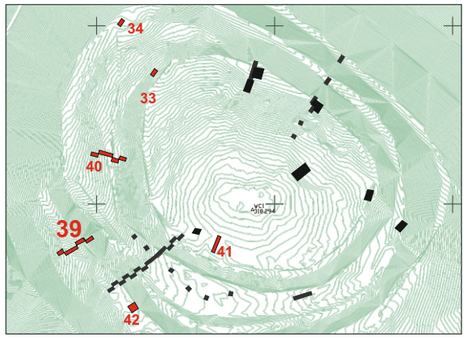


Figure 4: Trenches 33 and 34

4.4.3 Trench 39 (Figure 5)

4.4.3.1 Trench 39 measured 9.6m long and 1m wide was orientated roughly east west and was located across Ditch 2 and Ramparts 2 and 3 and was excavated to both characterise and date the ditch. As the trench was excavated across a deep ditch it was staggered to ensure that it was stable following backfilling. The precise extent of both the ditch and ramparts is unclear as neither were fully excavated due to the depth and height of them. However, the ditch D2 [39026] measures at least 3m wide and 1.8m deep. The Outer Rampart R3 measured at least 4m wide and 1m high and comprised a dump of red brown gravel [39011] and [39023], very similar in nature to that exposed in Trench 42. R3 may have been placed directly on either the natural subsoil or a clay raft [39022]. Collapsed material from R3 represented at least five discrete fills in D2: [39025], [39019], [39021], [39015] and [39008] all of which were predominantly gravel rich in nature.

4.4.3.2 The collapsed material from R2 comprised a mixture of stone [39014] and silt rich fills [39009], [39016] and [39018]. This clearly implies a larger stone component to the construction of R2 and R3. However, the derivation of two the stone rich fills [39007] and [39028] is less clear. [39007] appeared to derive from neither of the Ramparts (R2 or R3) but from the entrance in R3 examined in 2010, which identified a cobbled surface [1100]. The nature of [39028] is also unclear, this material comprised large angular stones with numerous voids and appeared to represent a single rapid phase of infilling. [39028] may represent the initial collapse of any facing to R2 or perhaps a deliberate infilling of the ditch in order to construct a causeway across it. Regardless, a thin charcoal lens [39017] represents internal occupation after the deposition of [39028]. A piece of alder charcoal from this layer gave a radiocarbon date of 2369 ± 28 BP (SUERC-51469) which when calibrated to two sigma gives a date of 536-391 cal BC.



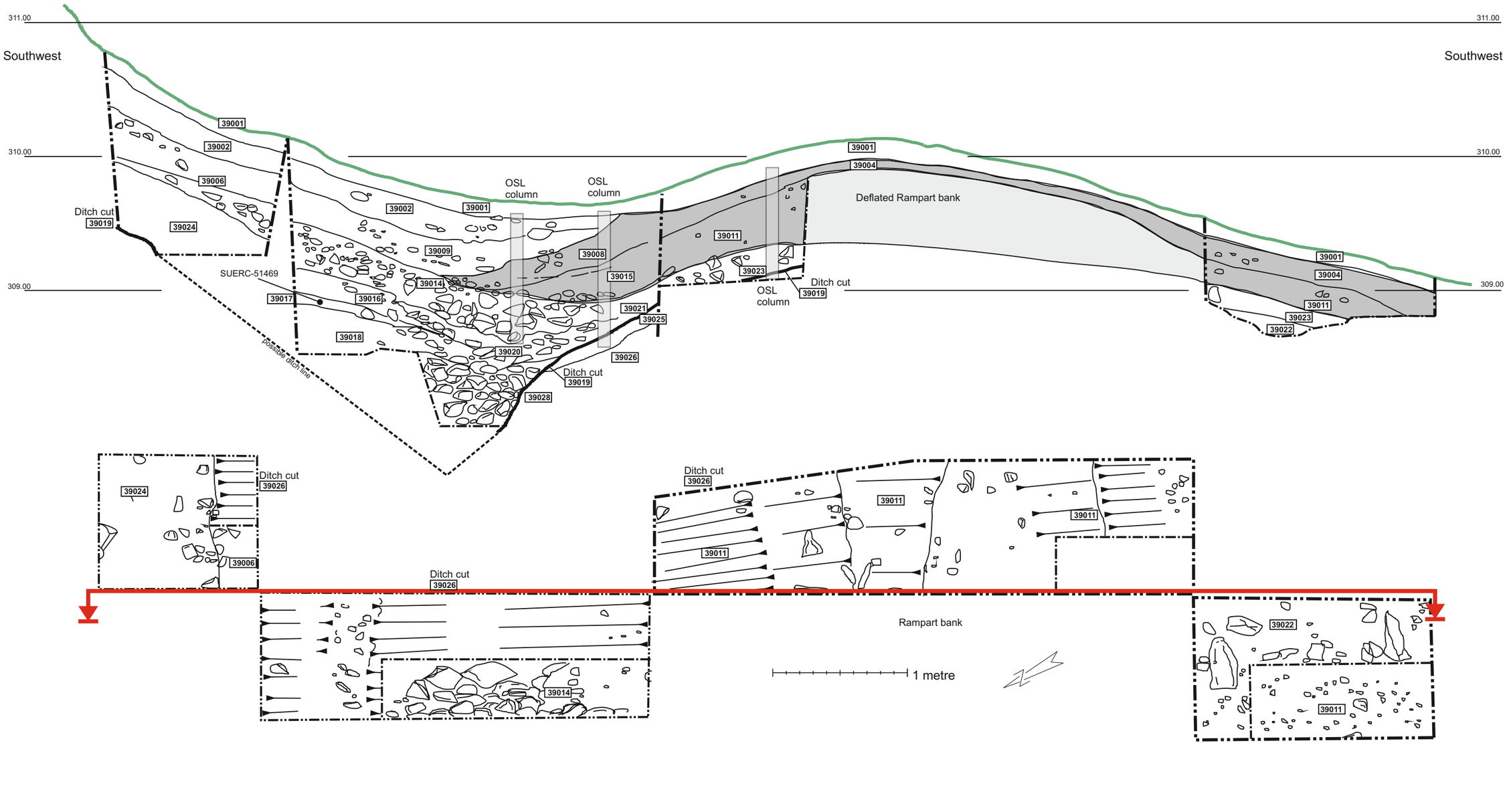


Figure 5: Trench 39

4.4.4 Trench 40 (Figure 6)

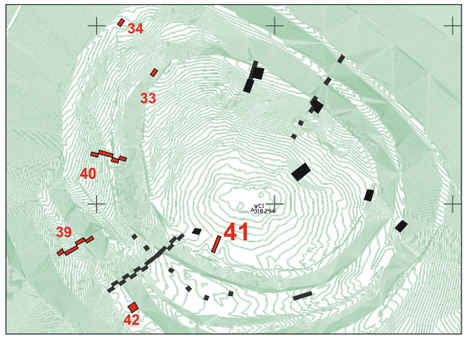
4.4.4.1 Trench 40 measured 10m long and 1m wide and ran roughly east-west across HP 13 and was designed to characterise and recover dating evidence from the platform which survived as a large surface feature cut into the slope below R1. The topsoil [40001] was thin and friable and overlay two loose layers of c 60% angular stones [40002] and [40006] neither of which appear to have any real coherence and could easily have represented collapse from the sides of the slope into which the platform cut [40014] had quarried into. At the eastern and upslope end of the platform lay a dense concentration of angular stones [40009] and [40011] and these represent clear collapse from the slope above the platform and may be the origin of [40004] and [40006].

4.4.4.2 The platform itself cut into the natural orange subsoil [40007] and there was only one feature a small sub-oval pit [40010], the fill of which [40008] contained charcoal. A piece of alder charcoal from [40008] gave a radiocarbon date of 1009 ± 31 BP (SUERC-51472) which when calibrated to two sigma gives a date of cal AD 1137-1125. The platform also cut a ditch [40013], which appears to be the same as Ditch 1 [401] from Season 1. [40013] was filled with large angular blocks which appear to represent the collapse from the rampart above the ditch: R1.

4.4.5 Trench 41 (Figure 7)

4.4.5.1 Trench 41 measured 5m long by 1m wide, orientated north-east to south-west, perpendicular to the walls of Structure 1 and R1. Structure 1 comprised a roughly square enclosure measuring c 4m by 4m and is located over the collapse of R1 and appeared to be a shepherd's hut. Trench 42 was designed to characterise and date the structure.

4.4.5.2 The main component of Structure 1 was an angular stone wall [41006], c. 1m wide and 0.25m high, probably built from the collapsed remains of R1 and assumed to have acted as a base for a basic turf superstructure. Collapse from this structure was located both interior and exterior to [41006] and comprised soils [41005], [41010] and [41007] and stone [41008] and [41009]. Within the interior of the structure, this material overlay a thin charcoal lens [41013] associated with burnt in situ twiggy matting, which in turn lay upon [41011] – an internal surface associated with occupation. Alder charcoal from the matting gave a date of 339 ± 30 BP (SUERC-51471), which when calibrated to two sigma gives a range of cal AD 1471-1640. In the south-west interior of the structure, against R1 was a raised bank or soil bed [41002], [41003] and [41004] which appears to be constructed of cut turves. Another possible internal feature was a single stone [41014] in the south-west of the structure which was associated with a slight concentration of charcoal, and may represent an element of a hearth.



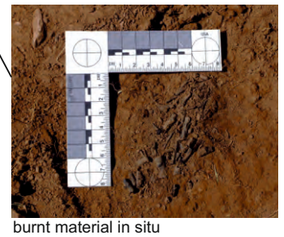
Southwest
317.25 maOD

1 metre

Northeast
317.25 maOD

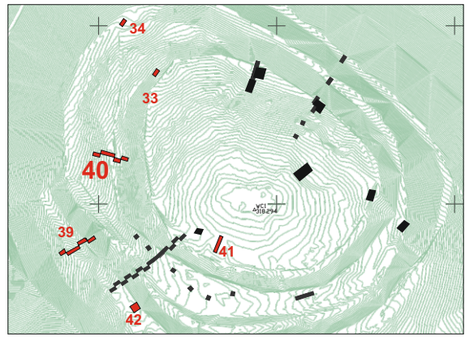
41003
Bank
41001
41005
41008
41006
41007
41011

bank slope
bank
41005
41008
41007
41003
41006
bank material
41011
bank slope
bank
SUERC-51474
1 metre



burnt material in situ

Figure 7: Trench 41



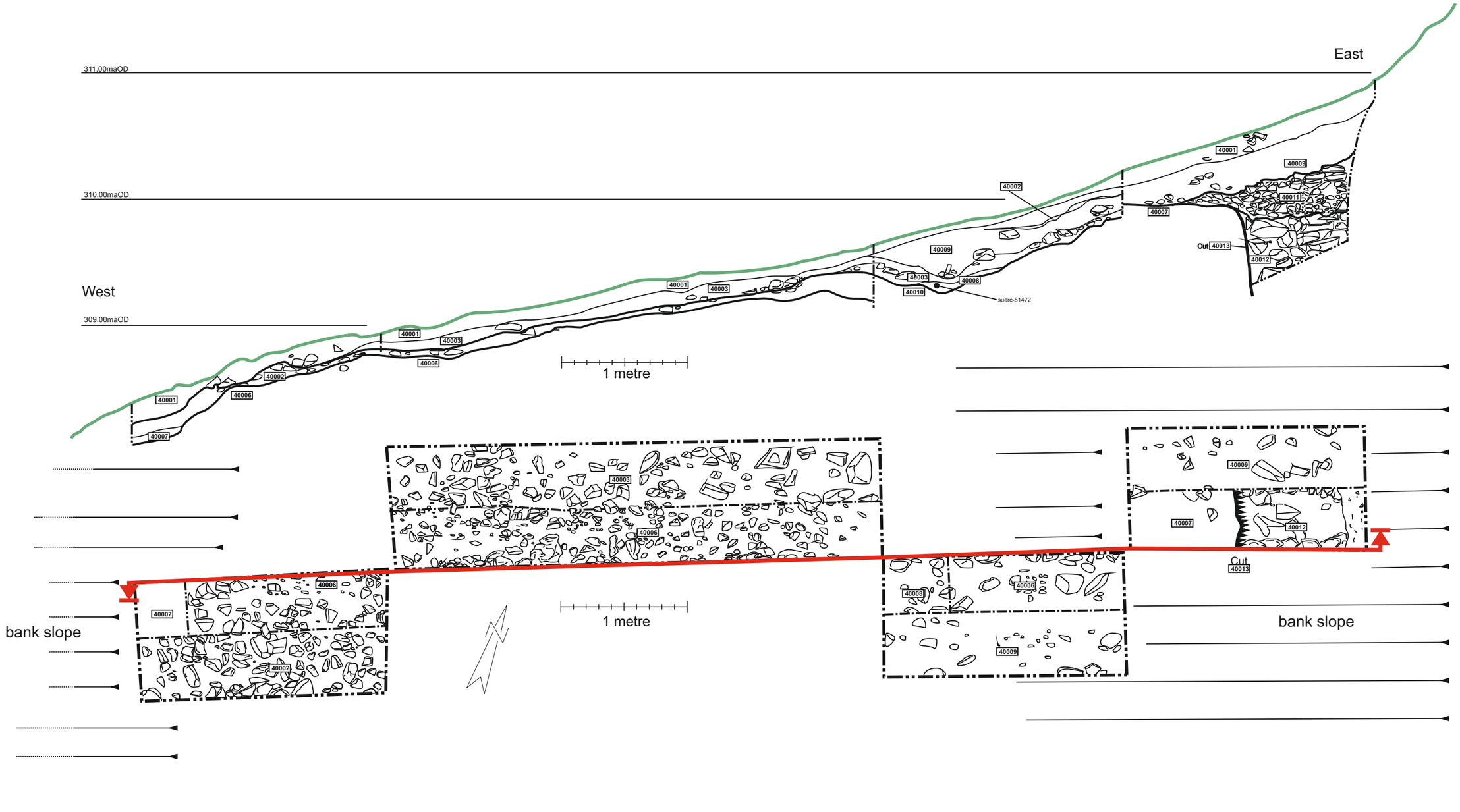


Figure 6: Trench 40

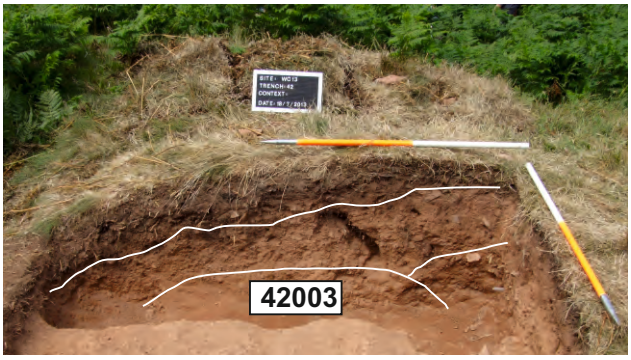
4.4.6 Trench 42 (Figure 8)

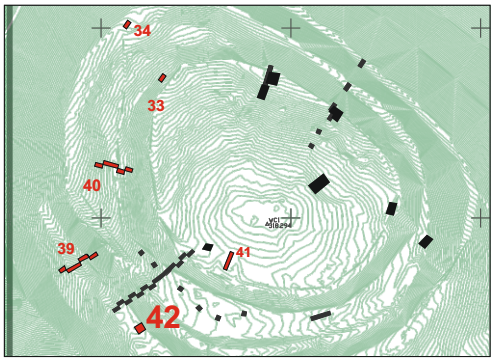
4.4.6.1 Trench 42 measured 5m by 5m and was located on the south-western edge of a mound on the Outer Rampart. Previous excavations in 2010 had identified a potential cist under this mound, as well as the presence of significant quantities of burnt in situ charcoal. It is unclear if the mound represented a feature created by erosion across the rampart or a discrete feature incorporated into the rampart.

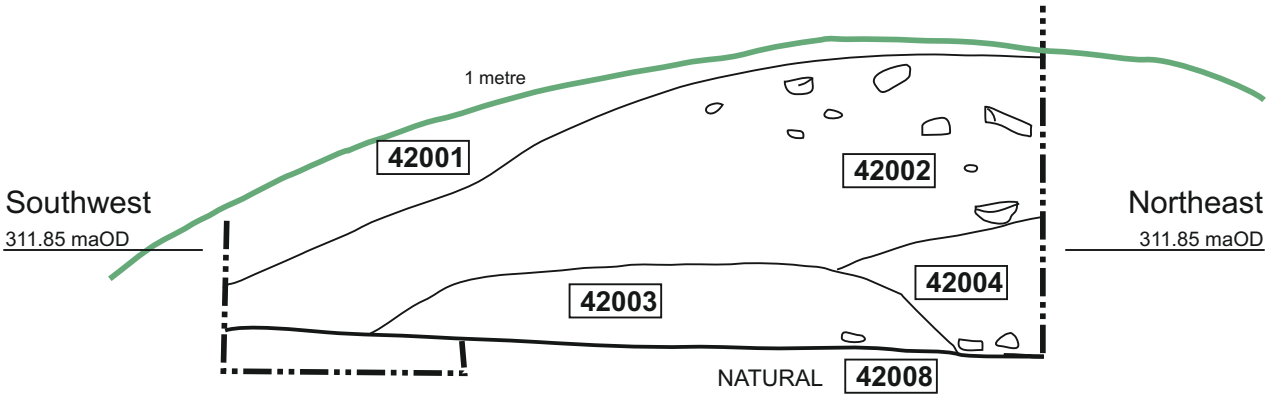
4.4.6.2 Excavation of the mound revealed a series of compact layers [42002], [42003], [42004] and [42006] all of which appeared to represent discrete episodes of dumping to create a mound or bank. A single abraded body sherd of hand thrown pottery was recovered from [42004] (SF 4) implying that the material for the rampart was quarried locally. The uppermost layer [42002] had slumped over and concealed five post-holes associated with concentrations of stones [42009-42018], which may be related with the outer edge of the mound and may even have originally contained posts that acted as revetment. While the function of the mound is not clear, it is apparent that it is not a product of differential erosion but a discrete feature. The post-holes may suggest that the mound formed one element of a gateway through the rampart. If this is the case it is therefore not clear if the breach immediately to the north-east of this mound is another entrance or a breach, however, given the evidence above, the former seems more likely contra previous interpretations.

4.4.6.3 In addition, an extra date from material from Season 1 was undertaken. Context [1008] comprised a thick deposit of charcoal in the upcast from a rabbit burrow into the mound in Rampart 3 at the main-east south entrance (Figure 9). A piece of alder charcoal from this deposit gave a date of 2266 ± 31 BP (SUERC-51470) which when calibrated to two sigma gives a date of 306-209 cal BC. While the nature of this material is unknown, it clearly predates the construction of the mound and thus the Outer Rampart.

4.4.6.4 This date is statistically later than the date from the destruction of the Inner Rampart (Figure 9; 410 Ditch Fill (SUERC 34289) 410-350 calBC) and the use of the middle Rampart (Figure 9 503 Rampart base (SUERC 34288) 670-410 calBC; 39017 Ditch Fill (SUERC 51469) 536-391 calBC) clearly indicating that the Outer Rampart was constructed after the destruction of Inner Rampart and the construction of the middle Rampart and the infilling of its associated ditch.







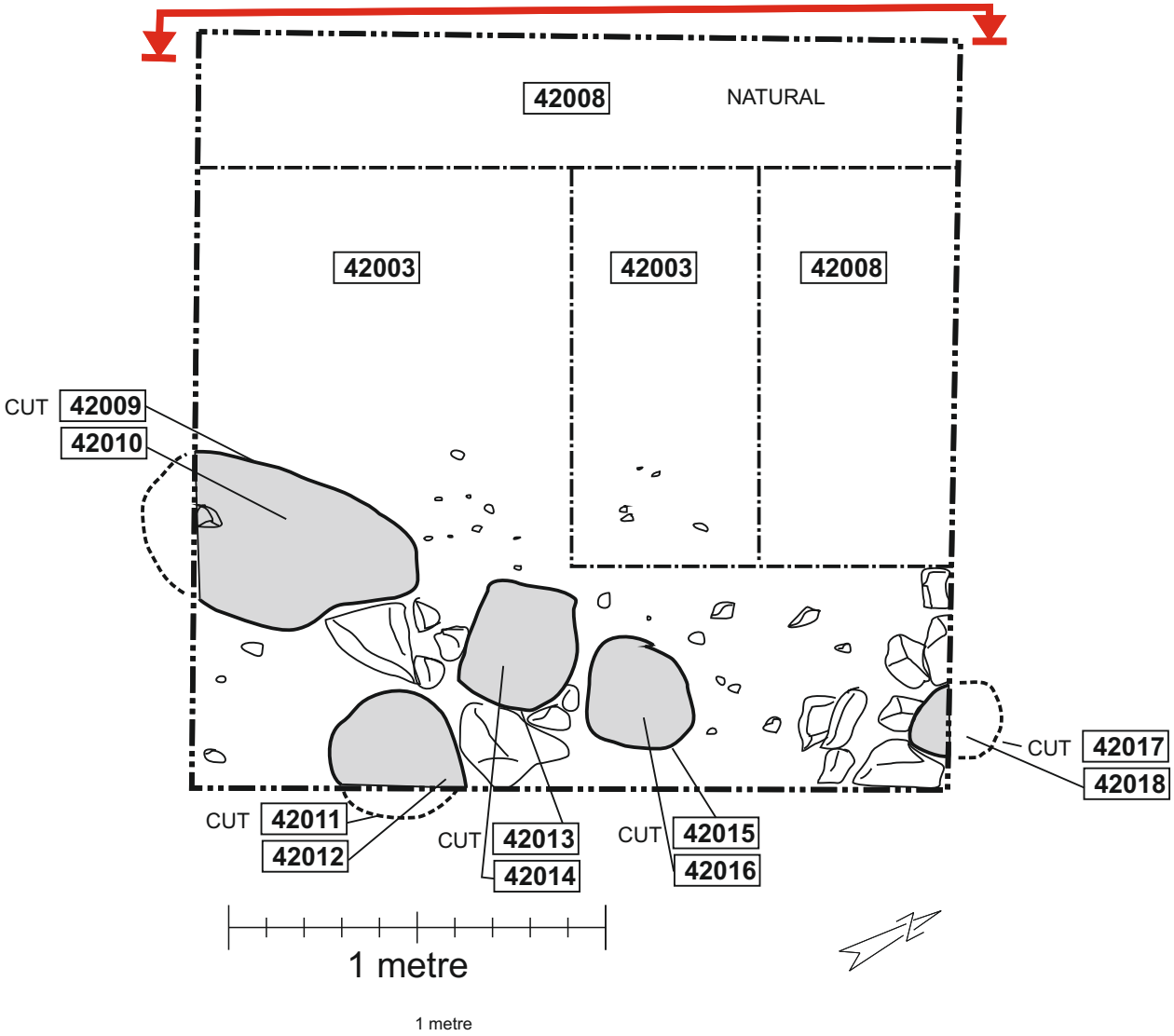


Figure 8: Trench 42

5 POST EXCAVATION ASSESMENT

5.1 Post-Excavation Assessment

5.1.1 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 given the limited scope of the excavation, this season produced only a small artefact assemblage, comprising a single piece of lithic debitage (SF No. 2) (*pers comm* R Engl), a single abraded hand thrown body sherd (SF No. 4) (*pers comm* M. Johnson) and charcoal samples which were used for dating.

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. As with previous years there is growing evidence for a loss of information and impact on *in situ* deposits from bracken rhizome disturbance and rabbit burrowing. To a lesser extent sheep scrapes have exposed rampart material to erosion.

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 rhizomes and bracken rhizome damage is recorded in every trench even where no surface bracken is present.

6.2 Dating and Interpretation

6.2.1 The radiocarbon dating from this season confirms the broad picture from previous seasons: the bulk of the activity on site, both rampart construction and internal occupation dates to around 400 BC (Figure 9). The three sets of enclosing works are all constructed in different styles and it is not clear if they ever formed a continuous whole. The Inner Rampart was constructed after 406-354 and destroyed before 410-350 cal BC (Figure 9; 13009 post-hole fill (SUERC 37127) and 410 Ditch Fill (SUERC 34289)) and, the middle Rampart was used

after 670-410 cal BC and before 536-391 cal BC (Figure 9: 503 Rampart base (SUERC 34288); 39017 Ditch Fill (SUERC 51469) and the Outer Rampart was built after 306-209 cal BC (Figure 9: 2266 ± 31 BP (SUERC-51470)). Thus while the Outer Rampart is later, the Inner and Middle could perhaps be contemporary, although given the wider date ranges associated with the Middle Rampart it is perhaps more likely that the Middle Rampart is in fact older than the Inner. Accepting this the following sequence is proposed: the construction of the Middle Rampart; the construction of the Inner Rampart; the destruction of the Inner Rampart; the construction of the Outer Rampart. Thus the hillfort contracts before expanding again moving from univallate to bivallate.

6.2.2 There is clear evidence for internal settlement and occupation, the dated activity appear to relate to two discrete phases: c 540-395 cal BC and 366-186 cal BC. The former phase is argued to relate to the construction of the Middle Rampart while the latter relates to either the construction of either the Inner or the Outer Ramparts.

6.2.3 It seems likely that the identified structural phases on the site are merely the visible or recent elements of activity on Whitecastle, the circuits of enclosing works representing bursts of activity, presumably responding to local trends. Indeed, the period around 400 BC reflects a UK wide attention to hillfort construction from Aberdeenshire (Cook 2013) to Wessex (Cunliffe 2005, 388).

6.2.4 The presence of so many gates, as well as the absence of ramparts on the northern circuit of the site again indicates that display rather than defense was the primary impetus of the site, although of course this does not mean that society was not violent or that the site was not defended. For example, it is not clear if the Inner Rampart was destroyed as part of internal redesign or by enemy action. Regardless, the site continued to be occupied and indeed was re-enclosed

6.2.5 There are also two clearly post-hillfort phases: the construction of Platform 16 around AD 1100 and the construction of the small sub-square feature over the Inner Rampart, between the 15th to 17th centuries. These features used the remains of the hillfort as convenient quarries to build structures of unknown function, but presumably exploiting the same basic economics of the Lammermuirs: summer pasture and the route north/south.

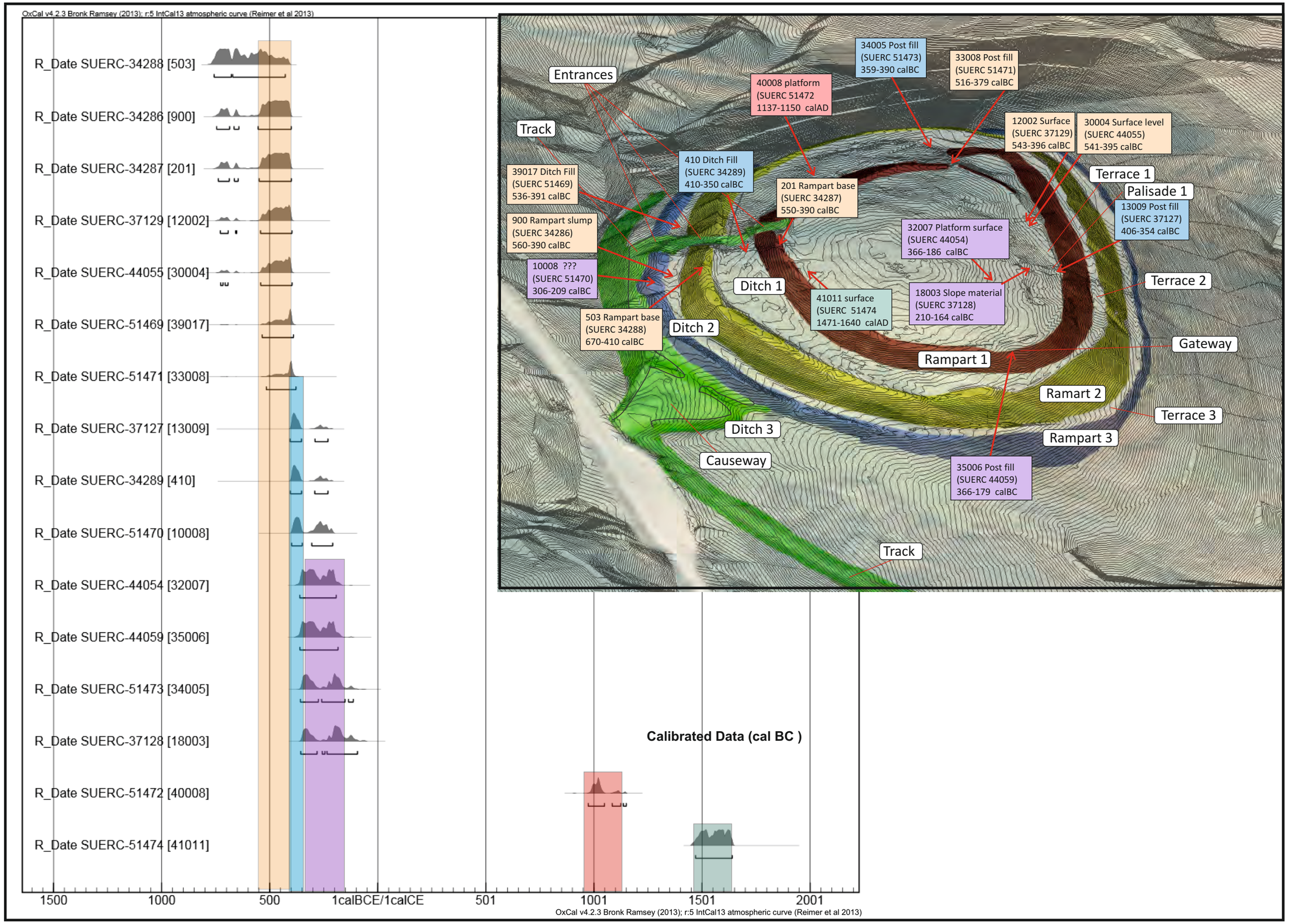


Figure 9: Interpretive plan of site with named features and location/date of C14 samples

7 FURTHER WORK

7.1 While the main next stage of works will be publication, three other elements are proposed: a review of all remaining soils samples to ensure that no macroplant material has been overlooked; an overview of the stone artefacts recovered from the site and if funding can be obtained a Baysean statistical review of the radiocarbon dates associated with Ramparts 1 and 2.

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

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 yet again: Catriona Goss, Beth Doyle, Tony Sizemore, James Savakis, Karen McCusker, Liz MacIntosh, Don Patrick, Shivam Syvas, Aurora Pfefferkorn, Kathy Neenan, Jack Ashbirdge, Autumn Hall, Christaline Ederick, Amber Ray, Robert MacKintosh, Morgan MacCauley, Michael Janas, Jenny Meyer and Carolyn Simpson.

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Appendix 1: Trench Register

Trench	Dimensions	Orientation
33	2m by 1m	North-South
34	2m by 1m	North-East South-West
39	9.6m b 1m	North-South
40	10m by 1m	East-West
41	5m by 1m	North-East South West
42	5m by 5m	n/a

Appendix 2 Context Register

Context	Feature Group	Trench	Type	Description
33001	**R1**	33	Topsoil	Mid brown organic silty topsoil up to 0.05m thick.
33002	**R1**	33	Layer	Light brown gravel rich sandy silt, heavily bioturbated up to 0.33m thick, lies under [33001] and over [33003]. Represents core of R1.
33003	**R1**	33	Natural	Red brown orange natural gravel.
33004	**R1**	33	Cut	Cut of structural slot associated with entrance through R1. Not fully excavated, but contains a series of post-pipes [33008-10] and filled with [33011] and [33014]. Cuts natural subsoil [33003] and appears to represent an element of a gate structure.
33005				void
33006				void
33007				void
33008	**R1**	33	Post-pipe	Post-pipe, mid-brown silty soils, circular in plan with vertical sides, measures 0.15m in diameter and 0.25m deep. Lies within [33011] and under [33012]. Associated with gate structure in R1.
33009	**R1**	33	Post-pipe	Unexcavated post-pipe, associated with mid-brown silty soil, measures up to 0.12m wide. Lies within [33011] and under [33012]. Associated with gate structure in R1.
33010	**R1**	33	Post-pipe	Unexcavated post-pipe, associated with mid-brown silty soil, measures up to 0.22m wide. Lies within [33011] and under [33012]. Associated with gate structure in R1.
33011	**R1**	33	Fill	Mid-red brown silty soil, fill of slot [32011]. Lies under [33012]. Associated with gate in R1.
33012	**R1**	33	layer	Mid red brown gravel rich, heavily bioturbated soil, up to 0.18m thick, lies under [33013] and over [33011]. Appears to be slump from [33002].
33013	**R1**	33	layer	Mid orange brown gravel rich soil, up to 0.07m thick, lies under [33001] and over [33012]. Numerous flecks of charcoal. Appears to be slump from [33002].
33014	**R1**	33	fill	A cluster of packing stones, in the fill of [33004] which appear to be packing stones associated with post-pipes [33008] and [33009]. Represents an element of a gate structure.
34001	**R2**	34	topsoil	Dark grey brown bioturbated soil, rhizome mat, up to 0.05m thick.
34002	**R2**	34	toposil	Mid reddish brown bioturbated soil, up to 0.26m thick, numerous bracken rhizomes.

Context	Feature Group	Trench	Type	Description
34003	**R2**	34	layer	Light brown gravel rich clay, core of rampart, up to 0.28 m thick, lies over [34011] and is cut by [34006].
34004	**R2**	34	Cut	Cut of linear slot, measures at least 0.5m wide but not fully excavated. Cuts [34011] and is filled by [34005] and [34008], [34009] and [34010]. Appears to represent a structural element of gate in R2 and to provide revetment to [34003].
34005	**R2**	34	Fill	Post-pipe within [34010] the fill of [34004], comprising mid red brown silty soil. Measures 0.18m by 0.12m and up to 0.26m deep with vertical sides. Also contains angular packing stones.
34006	**R2**	34	Cut	Unexcavated cut of post-hole or pit filled with [34007], heavily impacted by animal burrow but around 0.2m in diameter. Possibly part of gate structure in R2.
34007	**R2**	34	fill	Mid brown silty soil, fill of unexcavated post-hole [34006].
34008	**R2**	34	fill	Loose friable mid brown silty soil, frequent angular stones, up to 0.10 m thick. Lies under [34002] and over [34010] and appears to represent erosion of [34003].
34009	**R2**	34	fill	Unexcavated post-pipe within [34010] the fill of [34004], comprising mid red brown silty soil. Measures at least 0.17m in diameter. Also contains angular packing stones.
34010	**R2**	34	fill	Unexcavated fill of [34004] mid reddish brown silty soil.
34011	**R2**	34	natural	Orange natural subsoil.
39001	**-**	39	Topsoil	Dark brown organic rich topsoil up to 0.1m thick.
39002	**-**	39	layer	Same as [39004]
39003		39	layer	Same as [39004]
39004		39	layer	Gravel rich material disturbed by the bracken rhizome mat, effectively the interface between [39011]/[39010] and [39001], up to 0.1m thick.
39005	**R2**	39	layer	Light brown sandy clay, heavily bioturbated, up to 0.2m thick, lies under [39001] and over [39006], appears to derive from collapse of the middle Rampart R2. Related to [39009].
39006	**R2**	39	layer	Orange brown soil 70% angular stones up to 0.3m thick, lies under [39005] and [39024]. Appears to derive from collapse from the core of the middle Rampart R2. Related to [39014].
39007	**R2**	39	layer	Light brown sandy clay, heavily bioturbated, up to 0.2m thick, lies under [39001] and over [39009], appears to derive from collapse of the middle Rampart R2 or from the causeway across the entrance.

Context	Feature Group	Trench	Type	Description
39008	**R3**	39	Layer	Orange brown sandy clay, heavily bioturbated up to 0.2m thick, lies under [39009] and over [39015]. Appears to derive from the collapse of Outer Rampart, R3. Related to [39004].
39009	**R2**	39	Layer	Orange brown sandy clay with some stone up to 0.3m thick, lies under [39007] and lies over [39014]. Appears to derive from the collapse of the middle Rampart, R2. Related to [39005].
39010	**R3**	39	Layer	Dark orange red sandy gravel, up to 0.2m thick, lies under [39004] and over [39023], derives from collapse of Outer Rampart R3, appears to be the same as [39011].
39011	**R3**	39	Layer	Light orange gravel up to 0.5m thick, lies under [39004] and over [39023]. Appears to be part of R3 or derives from its collapse. Related to [39015].
39012	**R3**	39	Layer	Part of [39011].
39013		39	Layer	void
39014	**R2**	39	Layer	Orange brown soil 70% angular stones up to 0.3m thick, lies under [39008] and [39016]. Appears to derive from collapse from the core of the middle Rampart R2. Related to [39006].
39015	**R3**	39	Layer	Light mid orange gravel up to 0.3m thick, lies under [39008] and over [39014]. Appears to be part of R3 or derives from its collapse. Related to [39011].
39016	**R2**	39	layer	Reddish brown sandy clay, lies under [39014] and over [39017], up to 0.2m thick, appear to derive from collapse from the collapse of middle Rampart R2. Appears to be the same as [39020] and [39024].
39017		39	Layer	Thin charcoal rich layer, mid orange brown, up to 0.05m thick, lies under [39016] and over [39018]. It seems possible that this represents a tip line, from internal occupation.
39018	**R2**	39	Layer	Grey brown sandy soil, up to 0.4m thick, lies under [39017] and over [39028], appears to be collapse from middle Rampart, R2.
39019	**R3**	39	Layer	Thin lens within [39021].
39020	**R2**	39	Layer	Same as [39016].
39021	**R3**	39	Layer	Reddish brown sandy clay up to 0.2m tick, lies under [39014] and over [39025], primary fill of ditch [39027], relates to collapse of Outer Rampart, R3. Appears to be related to [39023].
39022	**R3**	39	Layer	Thin brownish orange sandy clay, up 0.10m thick, lies [39023], not fully excavated. Possible natural subsoil, may also be clay raft, primary phase of construction of Outer Rampart, R3.
39023	**R3**	39	Layer	Mid brown sandy clay, up to 0.35m thick, lies under [39011] and over [39022], appears to be either the core of the Outer Rampart or material deriving from it.

Context	Feature Group	Trench	Type	Description
39024	**R2**	39	Layer	Reddish brown sandy clay, lies under [39006] and over [39026], up to 0.4m thick, appear to derive from collapse from the collapse of middle Rampart R2. Appears to be the same as [39020] and [39016].
39025	**-**	39	Natural	Natural orange subsoil.
39026	**D2**	39	Cut	Cut of ditch, filled by slump from R2 and R3 and all contexts within Trench 39.
39027		39		void
39028	**R2**	39	layer	Loosely compacted voided angular stone layer, stones c 0.8 by 0.5m by 0.6m, not fully excavated but at least 0.6m thick, appears to collapse from middle Rampart R2.
40001	**HP13**	40	Topsoil	Mid brown silty soil, quite friable and up to 0.1m thick
40002	**HP13**	40	layer	60% angular stone with 40% mid brown silty soil, same as [40003] and [40004]. Up to 0.1m thick, disturbed upper portion of [40006].
40003	**HP13**	40	Layer	Same as [40002]
40004	**HP13**	40	Layer	Same as [40002]
40005	**HP13**	40	Layer	Dark brown organic rich lens within [40002], likely to be bioturbation.
40006	**HP13**	40	Layer	60% angular stone with 40% mid brown silty soils, no real structure, up to 0.10m thick, lies under [40002] and over [40006], [40008] and [40007]. Appears to the same as [40009].
40007	**HP13**	40	layer	Natural orange subsoil.
40008	**HP13**	40	Fill	Dark brown fine silt, fill of cut [40010] up to 0.09m thick
40009	**HP13**	40	layer	90% angular stones 10% silty mid brown soil up to 0.34m thick, lies under [40001] and over [40011]. Appears to represent collapse of the slope quarried into by the platform cut [40014]. Could be the same as [40006], although the latter is more diffuse.
40010	**HP13**	40	cut	Sub-oval cut measures 0.53m by 0.42m and filled with [40008]. Cut into the natural subsoil [40007].
40011	**HP13**	40	layer	50% loose angular stone and 50% reddish brown silty soil, up to 0.4m thick, lies under [40009] and over [40011]. Appears to be primary collapse from the quarried edge of the platform.
40012	**R1**	40	layer	55% large angular and subangular stones with numerous voids, appears to be the collapse of R1 into Ditch 1. Up to 0.6m though not fully excavated. Lies over [40007] and fills [40013].

Context	Feature Group	Trench	Type	Description
40013	**D1**	40	Cut	Unexcavated cut of Ditch 1 to the outside of R1, filled with the collapse of R1 [40012], it is cut into the underlying natural [40007] and appears to have been cut by [40014] the cut of the platform.
40014	**HP13**	40	Cut	Cut of HP 13, measures at least 10m long. [40002], [40006] and [40009] appear to be either surfaces on the platform or collapse from the cut into the hillside. [40014] cut the earlier backfilled ditch [40013] and may have cut [40010].
41001	**ST1**	41	Topsoil	Light grey brown sandy topsoil up to 0.1m thick
41002	**ST1**	41	layer	Compact light orange brown soil, not fully excavated but at least 0.15m thick, lies over [41003], lies under [41001], and built over the collapsed remains of R1. Represents bank or bench associated with shieling structure.
41003	**ST1**	41	layer	Compact light orange brown soil, not fully excavated but at least 0.40m thick, lies under [41002], and built over the collapsed remains of R1. Represents bank or bench associated with shieling structure.
41004	**ST1**	41	layer	Grey brown lens within [41003].
41005	**ST1**	41	layer	Light grey brown compact sandy soil, up to 0.4m thick, lies under [41005] and over [41005], appears to represent collapsed soil from the surrounding structure. Related to [41007] and [41010].
41006	**ST1**	41	wall	Wall of structure, dense concentration of angular stones, measuring 1m wide and 0.25m high. Lies under [41001]. Appears to represent the foundation of a turf superstructure.
41007	**ST1**	41	layer	Light grey brown compact sandy soil, up to 0.3m thick, lies under [41001] and over [41009] and abuts [41006], appears to represent collapsed soil from the structure. Related to [41005].
41008	**ST1**	41	layer	Small cluster of angular and subangular stones, immediately to the inside of the [41006] and representing collapse from it. Lies under [41008] and over [41013].
41009	**ST1**	41	layer	Small cluster of angular and subangular stones, immediately to the outside of the [41006] and representing collapse from it. Lies under [41010].
41010	**ST1**	41	layer	Orange brown compact sandy soil, up to 0.25m thick, lies under [41005] and over [41013] and abuts [41006], appears to represent collapsed soil from the structure. Related to [41005] and [41007].
41011	**ST1**	41	layer	Mid orange brown compact soil, not fully excavated, lies under [41013], appears to represent the occupation surface of the structure.
41012	**ST1**	41	natural	Natural orange subsoil.

Context	Feature Group	Trench	Type	Description
41013	**ST1**	41	layer	Thin band of charcoal associated with occupation of the structure, includes burnt in situ heather matting. Lies under [41010] and over [41011].
41014	**ST1**	41	stone	Single stone at least 0.6m by 0.22m, lies within [41011] and associated with a concentration of charcoal [41013], may represent a hearth or some form of structure associated with the use of the structure.
42001	**R3**	42	topsoil	Loose dark brown organic rich topsoil up to 0.18m thick
42002	**R3**	42	layer	Firm mid to red brown silt up to 0.4m thick, appears to be redeposited topsoil and lies over all cut features and layers
42003	**R3**	42	layer	Compact hard packed yellow brown clay rich material with numerous small angular stones, at least 0.2m thick, lies under [42002] and [42004]. Appears to be a dump of material to construct mound.
42004	**R3**	42	layer	Compact red/brown material, up to 0.3m thick, lies under [42002] and over [42003]. Appears to be a dump of material to construct mound.
42005	**R3**	42	layer	Part of [42003]
42006	**R3**	42	layer	Compact red/brown material, up to 0.3m thick, lies under [42005] and over [42008]. Appears to be a dump of material to construct mound.
42007	**R3**	42		void
42008	**R3**	42	natural	Natural orange subsoil
42009	**R3**	42	Cut	Cut of unexcavated post-hole, filled by [42010] and measuring 0.6m by 0.4m.
42010	**R3**	42	Fill	Mid brown silty soil fill of unexcavated post-hole [42009]
42011	**R3**	42	Cut	Cut of unexcavated post-hole filled with [42012] measuring 0.34m in diameter.
42012	**R3**	42	Fill	Mid brown silty soil unexcavated fill of [42011]
42013	**R3**	42	Cut	Cut of unexcavated post-hole, filled by [42014] measuring 0.26m in diameter
42014	**R3**	42	Fill	Mid brown silty soil unexcavated fill of [42013]
42015	**R3**	42	Cut	Cut of unexcavated post-hole, filled by [42016] measuring 0.26m in diameter
42016	**R3**	42	Fill	Mid brown silty soil unexcavated fill of [42015]
42017	**R3**	42	Cut	Cut of unexcavated post-hole, filled by [42018] measuring at least 0.1m in diameter
42018	**R3**	42	Fill	Mid brown silty soil unexcavated fill of [42017]

Appendix 3 Drawing Register

Drg #	Description	Scale	Plan/Sec	Date
1	Tr 40 areas A to D , initial clean and removal of topsoil	1:20	P	11/07/2012
2	Tr 39 post-ex after removal of topsoil [39006], [39007-9] and [39024]	1:20	P	12/07/2013
3	Tr 39 post ex plan southern end [390011-12]	1:20	P	12/07/2013
4	Tr 41 after initial clean [41001-7]	1:20	P	14/07/2013
5	Tr 42 after removal of topsoil	1:20	P	14/07/2013
6	Tr 34 SE facing Section, [34001-6], [34008] and [34010]	1:20	S	16/07/2013
7	Tr 34 post-ex plan [34003] and [34006-8]	1:20	P	11/07/2013
8	Tr 33 post-ex plan, [33003-4] and [33008-10]	1:20	P	11/07/2013
9	Tr 34 post-ex plan, [34003-10]	1:20	P	13/07/2013
10	Tr 40 post-ex plan all contexts	1:20	P	16/07/2013
11	Tr 40 post-ex plan [40006] and [40009]	1:20	P	15/07/2013
12	Tr 41 overlay of plan 4 [41003] and [41005-8] and [41011]	1:20	P	16/07/2013
13	TR 41 NW facing section [41001-2], [41006] and [41011]	1:20	S	17/07/2013
14	Tr 39 B NW facing section [39001], [39002], [39008], [39009], [39014-21], [390025-6] and [39028]	1:20	S	18/07/2013
15	Tr 39 post excavation [3911] and 39022]	1:20	P	18/07/2013
16	Tr 39 d NW facing section [39001], [39004], [39011], [39022] and [39023]	1:20	S	18/07/2013
17	TR 39 a SW facing section [39001], [39005], [39006], [39024] and [39026]	1:20	S	18/07/2013
18	TR 39 A [39024] and [39027]	1:20	S	18/07/2013
19	Tr39 c overlay, [39011] and [39022]	1:20	S	18/07/2013
20	Tr 42 post-ex plan, [42003], [42009-17]	1:20	S	18/07/2013
21	Tr 42 SE facing section, [42001-4] and [42008]	1:20	S	18/07/2013
22	Tr 33 W facing section [33001-3], [33008] and [33011-13]	1:20	S	18/07/2013
23	Tr 33 post-ex plan [33002-3] and [33009-10]	1:20	P	18/07/2013
24	Tr 39B post-ex plan	1:20	P	18/07/2013
25	TR 40 A Nfacing section [40001], [40007], [40009], [40011-3]	1:20	S	18/07/2013
26	Tr 40 B S facing section, [40001], [40003], [40005-10]	1:20	S	18/07/2013
27	Tr 40 C N facing section, [40001], [40003] and [40007]	1:20	S	18/07/2013
28	Tr 40 D s facing section [40001], [40002] and [40007]	1:20	S	18/07/2013
29	TR 39 C section across rampart, [39001], [39004], [39011], [39023] and [39027]	1:20	S	18/07/2013

Appendix 4 Sample Register

Sample	Context	Description
1	40005	Charcoal sample
2	34002	Charcoal sample
3	40003	Charcoal sample
4	34005	Charcoal sample from Spit 1 (0-0.05m)
5	34005	Charcoal sample from Spit 1 (0.05 to 0.10m)
6	34005	Charcoal sample from Spit 1 (0.10-0.35m)
7	34005	Bulk soil sample two bags
8	41005	Charcoal sample from hearth feature
9	33008	Charcoal sample
10	39005	Charcoal sample
11	41010	Charcoal sample from hearth feature
12	41010	Charcoal sample from hearth feature
13	41011	Burnt in situ heather charcoal
14	33011	Charcoal sample
15	33011	Bulk soil sample
16	40006	Charcoal sample from Area A
17	40006	Charcoal sample from Area C
18	40008	Charcoal sample from Area B
19	40008	Bulk soil sample
20	40009	Charcoal sample from Area A
21	40011	Charcoal sample from Area A
22	41013	Charcoal from hearth
23	42004	Abraded pot and charcoal
24	42004	Charcoal sample
25	39017	Charcoal sample
26	39020	Charcoal sample
27	39024	Charcoal sample
28	39023	Charcoal sample
29	39023	Charcoal sample

Appendix 5 Finds Register

Find Number	Context	Material	Description
1	39007	Vitrified material	Burnt soils
2	39007	lihtic	Single piece of debitage
3	34003	Burnt bone	Unidentifiable
4	42004	Hand thrown pottery body sherd	

Appendix 6 Photo Register

Photo	Date	From	Description
1	9/07/2013	N	Trench 42 pre-excavation
2	9/07/2013	E	Trench 42 pre-excavation
3	9/07/2013	NW	Trench 42 General Team Shot deturffing
4	9/07/2013	E	Trench 40 pre-excavation setting shot
5	9/07/2013	E	Trench 40 pre-excavation detailed shot
6-10	9/07/2013	-	General shots of David with Kite
11-12	9/07/2013	NW	Trench 33, pre-excavation
13-14	9/07/2013	NW	Trench 34 pre-excavation
15	9/07/2013	SW	Trench 41 pre-excavation
16	9/07/2013	-	Working shot of sieve
17-19	9/07/2013	SW	Trench 39 low level aerial
20-21	9/07/2013	SW	Trench 39 general shot
22-23	9/07/2013	NE	Trench 39 detail of NE end
24-25	9/07/2013	NW	Trench 39 view of SE facing section at NE end of Trench
26-30	9/07/2013	NE	Trench 39 general shot
31-32	9/07/2013	SW	Trench 39 NE part of southern end of Trench
33	9/07/2013	SW	Trench 39 SW part of southern end showing bank
34	9/07/2013	NE	Trench 39 from SW
35-40	9/07/2013	S	Trench 41 from SW
41	9/07/2013	S	Trench 41 after removal of rampart slump
42	9/07/2013	E	Trench 41 after removal of rampart slump
43	9/07/2013	SW	Trench 34 after removal of topsoil and collapse of the bank
44	12/07/2013	SE	Trench 40 after removal of [40001] to expose [40002] and [40003], loose stones covering the platform
45-6	12/07/2013	SW	Trench 41, turfs in SW over bank
47	13/07/2013	SW	Trench 42 pre-excavation
48-9	13/07/2013	NE	Trench 41 post-excavation [41002], [41003], [41004], [41005], [41006], [41007], [41008], [41009] and [41010]
50-51	13/07/2013	SW	Trench 41 post-excavation [41002], [41003], [41004], [41005], [41006], [41007], [41008], [41009] and [41010]
52-53	13/07/2013	NE	Trench 41 detail of turf bank and stone revetment [41004], [41003] and [41008]
54-55	13/07/2013	SW	Trench 41 detail of stone bank [41006], [41007] and [41008]
56-57	13/07/2013	W	Trench 42 detail of wall [41006] and tumble
58-60	13/07/2013	W	Trench 41 west facing section
61-63	13/07/2013	NE	Trench 41 detail of [41004]
63-66	15/07/2013	W	Trench 33 showing rampart [33004]
67	15/07/2013	SW	Trench 33 post-excavation after removal of [33007], showing rubble collapse [33008] on surface
68	15/07/2013	SW	Trench 39 post-ex after removal of larger rubble in SW end, taken down to natural surface [33005]
69	15/07/2013	NE	Trench 34 post-excavation [34003], [34004] and [34006]
70-71	15/07/2013	SE	Trench 34 detail of post-hole [34006]

Photo	Date	From	Description
72	15/07/2013	SW	Trench 34 post-excavation
73	15/07/2013	SW	Trench 34 detail of post-hole [34006]
74-6	15/07/2013	NW	Trench 42 SW facing section
77-8	15/07/2013	SW	Trench 41 burnt in situ heather matting [41011] sample 13
79	15/07/2013	S	Trench 42 after deturffing
80	15/07/2013	NE	Trench 42 after detruffing
81-2	15/07/2013	SW	Trench 41 burnt in situ heather matting [41011] sample 13
83-4	15/07/2013	NE	Trench 41 post-excavation
85	15/07/2013	SW	Trench 41 post-excavation
86	15/07/2013	W	Trench 41 east facing section [41003], [41002] and [41004]
87	15/07/2013	W	Trench 41 East facing section [41011]
88	15/07/2013	W	Trench 41 East facing section [41008]
89	15/07/2013	W	Trench 41 east facing section [41006] and [41008]
90	15/07/2013	W	Trench 41 east facing section [41006], [41008] and [41009]
91	15/07/2013	w	Trench 41 east facing section [41006], [41009] and [41013]
92-3	15/07/2013	W	Trench 33 detail of [33004] post-ex
94-5	15/07/2013	N	Trench 33 detail of [3304] post-ex
96-8	15/07/2013	E	Trench 40 detail of [40006] Area B
99	15/07/2013	E	Trench 40 detail of [40006) Area C
100	15/07/2013	W	Trench 40 detail of [40006] Area C
101-2	15/07/2013	N	Trench 40 south facing section Area B
103-4	15/07/2013	S	Trench 40 north facing section Area C
105-6	15/07/2013	NE	Trench 39 top of rampart after deturffing and cleaning of [39011]
107	15/07/2013	E	Trench 40 [40003] after cleaning Area A
108-9		E	Trench 40 [40003] detail in Area A
110		E	Trench 40 [40007] after cleaning Area D
111		N	Trench 40 south facing profile after cleaning
112-6		NW	Trench 41 OSL location
116-9		W	Trench 33 west facing section
120-1		N	Trench 33 north facing section
122		E	Trench 40 Area A post-excavation
123		NW	Trench 42 post-ex [42003], [42004], [42005] and [42006]
124-5			Trench 40 detail of cut [40010]
126		NE	Trench 39 [39024] after cleaning Area A
127		NE	Trench 39 [39022] detail Area C
128		NE	Trench 39 [39022] detail Area D
129		E	Trench 40 post-excavation of Area A
130-4		NE	Trench 39 Area D view of ditch feature
135-9		NW	Trench 39 NW facing section Area B
140-7		NW	Trench 39NW facing section Area B
148-51		NE	Trench 39 Area A detail of section of [39027]
152-3		NE	Trench 39 Area C detail of sondage
154-60		NE	Trench 39 Area D overview

Photo	Date	From	Description
161-2		NE	Trench 39 Area C detail of sondage
163		S	Trench 40 area A north facing section [40013]
164		NW	Trench 42 post-excavation
165		NE	Trench 42 post-excavation
166		SW	Trench 41 After backfilling
167		SW	Trench 33 After backfilling
168		SW	Trench 34 After backfilling
169		SW	Trench 40 After backfilling
170		SW	Trench 42 After backfilling
171		SW	Trench 39 After backfilling

Appendix 7: Discovery and Excavation in Scotland

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	East Lothian
PROJECT TITLE:	Rampart Scotland: White Castle Season 4
PROJECT CODE:	001
PARISH:	GARVALD
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:	Murray Cook and David Connolly
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	Rampart Scotland
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Research Keyhole Excavation/Survey
NMRS NO(S):	NT66NW 1
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	hillfort
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	lithic, charcoal and burnt bone
NGR	NT 6135 6860
START DATE (this season)	July 2013
END DATE (this season)	July 2013
PREVIOUS WORK	DES 2010, 2011, 2012
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	Rampart Scotland's fourth and final season of archaeological evaluation at White Castle, Garvald, East Lothian. The programme of archaeological works comprised topographic and erosion survey along with the excavation of six trenches. Excavation concentrated on the north-western side of the monument and explored Platform 16, the putative north-western Inner and Middle Rampart entrances, a section of the Middle ditch at the south of the hillfort, the putative mound at the southern side of the hillfort and finally the post-Inner Rampart structure on the inside of the Inner Rampart. The excavation recovered charcoal, an abraded shard of hand thrown pottery and a piece of unworked lithic. The next phase of the project is the full publication of the project. This work was carried out during July 2013.
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	Post-excavation and publication
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	Rampart Scotland
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	6A Gladstone Place, Stirling
EMAIL ADDRESS:	murraycook35@hotmail.co.uk
ARCHIVE LOCATION	Archive to be deposited in NMRS

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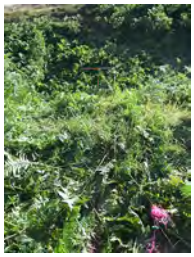

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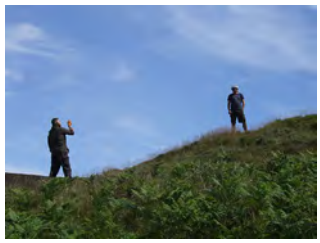

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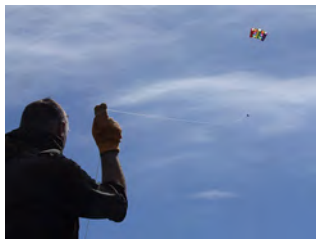

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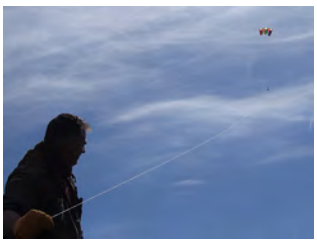

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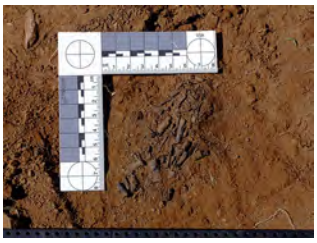

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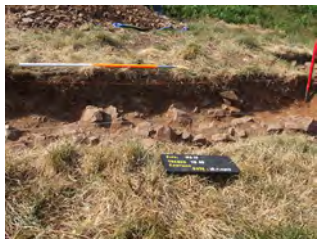
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