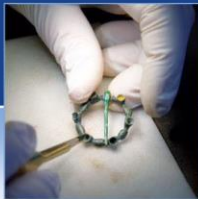


High Milton Dun, Dumfries and Galloway: Evaluation Excavation Data Structure Report

23956-9

April 2019

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ARCHAEOLOGY

HERITAGE

CONSERVATION

High Milton Dun, Dumfries and Galloway: Evaluation Excavation Data Structure Report

On Behalf of:	Historic Environment Scotland
National Grid Reference (NGR):	NX 0121 6682
NMRS No.:	NX06NW 5
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Abstract

AOC Archaeology Group were commissioned by Historic Environment Scotland to undertake an evaluation excavation at High Milton Dun, Craigoch, Dumfries and Galloway. The excavations aimed to assess the survival of archaeological structures and deposits following stone quarrying at the site.

The excavations comprised: Trench 1 a 10m by 1.5m trench spanning the enclosure wall and the surviving dun interior; Trench 2 was a 1m by 1m test pit located at the base of the rocky knoll upon which the dun sits.

Trench 1 identified a bank at the crest of the knoll enclosing a circular structure, with a suggested internal diameter of c.8.8m. Within the circular structure was an area of rough paving and associated occupation deposit. These structures were overlain by rubble collapse deposits. Trench 2 at the base of the knoll, revealed only rubble derived from the collapse of the dun structure.

Alongside these trench excavations the exposed rock face where the stone quarry has damaged the monument interior was cleaned in a series of 1m panel sections. Reconnaissance augering was also undertaken to gauge the potential for survival of palaeoenvironmental material.

Introduction and Background

1. AOC Archaeology were commissioned by Historic Environment Scotland (HES) to undertake a programme of archaeological work at High Milton Dun, Craigoch, Dumfries and Galloway (NGR: NX 0121 6682; NMRS No: NX06NW 5; SAM: 4814).
2. The site at High Milton, Craigoch on the North Rhins of Galloway was designated a Scheduled Ancient Monument in 1990, as:

‘...a dun of the Iron Age situated on a rocky knoll to the NE of High Milton. It measures 17m by 14.5m within a turf-covered wall 6m thick and 0.6m high. The area scheduled includes the dun and an area around it within which traces of activity associated with its use may be found. It measures 40m in diameter, centred on the monument’. (HES Scheduling document 4814).
3. The monument is located at NX 0121 6682 and has the NRHE number NX06NW 5 (see Figure 1). It occupies a low knoll, immediately E of the Craigoch Burn, a small but fast-flowing stream flowing in a southerly direction.
4. In 2019, AOC Archaeology Group was asked by Historic Environment Scotland to undertake a survey of the monument, following the identification of significant damage caused by stone quarrying. AOC surveyors visited the site and carried out a topographic contour survey in order to plot the extent of the surviving archaeology and the damage caused by quarrying.
5. The objectives of the evaluation excavations were to assess the survival of archaeological structures and deposits following stone quarrying at the dun.

Overview of the dun structure

6. The dun is located at NX 0121 6682 and occupies a low knoll, immediately east of the Craigoch Burn, a small but fast flowing stream running in a southerly direction (Figure 2).
7. The extent of the site prior to the quarrying is hard to gauge as there have been varying descriptions of the monument from the 1880s onwards. The first commentator is Wilson (1885) who describes the site as ‘a small irregular knoll, with low and rather precipitous rocky sides. On the top there are traces of what seems to have been a ring fort, about 33ft (10m) in one diameter and 28ft (8.5m) in the other. On the north-east side, at a distance of 15ft (4.5m), there is part of an outer mound or parapet. At the north there may have been an entrance where there is a cleft a few feet wide.’ Wilson also states that the site is ‘too much destroyed to be shown on a plan’.
8. The site was described by RCAHMS in 1912 as ‘A circular dun... It measures 27ft (8.2m) diameter internally, within a wall-thickness of some 7ft (2.1m), and stands on the W side of the grass grown summit of an isolated rock, protected naturally on the W by a burn and on the NE and E by a natural ditch... on the east side of the dun, occupying the remainder of the summit, there is an oblong enclosure 32ft (9.8m) by 12ft (3.6m). The position of the entrance is uncertain.

9. The site was visited by the RCAHMS marginal land survey in 1955 but was 'completely obscured by a dense growth of gorse and bracken at the date of the visit' and no details were visible.
10. The Ordnance Survey described the site in 1968 as 'A circular structure or hollow, c.9.0m in diameter, is all that can now be identified on the summit of the rocky knoll. From the evidence it is impossible to verify the classification 'dun'.'
11. The RCAHMS revisited the site in 1984, this time describing the site 'on a rocky knoll... there are the remains of a substantial stone structure. It is roughly rectangular on plan and measures 14.5m from E to W by 17m transversely over a mound of rubble which varies from 6m in thickness and 0.6m in height on the W to 2.9m by 0.5m on the E. A number of external facing stones are visible on the N and W. The structure is situated on the W side of the knoll but there are also slight traces of debris continuing along the N side and along the E lip.' The RCAHMS at this time thought that, 'Although it is possible that these are the remains of a dun, it is more likely that they are the remains of a severely robbed tower-house'.
12. Distilling these varied descriptions of the site we can attempt to describe the site prior to the quarrying thus: A circular structure c.8.5m in internal diameter with a wall c.2m thick sitting on the western side of the rocky knoll. This structure was surrounded by an enclosing bank, possibly roughly rectangular or oblong in plan with its outer facing sitting at the crest of the knoll. At the eastern side of the knoll there was an open area or yard between the circular structure and enclosure bank. The position of the entrance is unclear but possibly lay to the north, entering the structure into the open area.
13. At the time of the AOC's survey and excavations the site was heavily covered in dense gorse obscuring details of the site. This gorse was partially cleared during the work reported here; however, elements of the site remained heavily overgrown and impenetrable. Following the stone quarrying the site survived as a crescentic knoll, with a sheer quarry face on the eastern side and natural steep slopes to the north, south and west (Figure 2). On the flat summit of the knoll is a crescentic stony bank following the crest of the knoll and measuring between 4m and 6m in width. A number of outer facing stones are visible on the western side.

Regulatory Context

14. At the request of Historic Environment Scotland, Scheduled Monument Consent (SMC) was applied for by AOC Archaeology Group in March 2019 (Case ID: 300036002), and granted without conditions. Authorised works comprised the excavation of two trial trenches and a series of reconnaissance cores around the perimeter of the settlement.

Excavation results

Trench One

15. Trench one (Figures 2-4) aimed to investigate the enclosure bank and any possible surviving internal features. The trench measured 10m by 1.5m and was oriented ENE-WSW extending from the outer edge of the knoll and into the quarried rock face.



Plate 1: General view of trench 1 showing circular structure wall [015] on left and enclosure bank [012] on right, from N.

Enclosure bank/wall [012]

16. Extending NW-SE across the SW end of trench one was an enclosure bank/wall [012] comprising an inner facing course [009], rubble core (010) and outer facing course [011]. Overall this enclosure wall /bank measured 1.50m to 1.75m wide and survived to a height of 0.52m. The inner face [009] of the enclosure was very roughly constructed with stones laid in irregular courses, especially the basal course which adapted to accommodate the irregular bedrock outcrop upon which the wall was constructed. The inner face [009] survived to a height of 2 to 3 courses (0.52m). The rubble core (010) of the bank comprised tightly packed sub-angular greywacke stones with the long axis aligned perpendicular to the curve of the wall.



Plate 2: Trench 1 showing slot excavated through rubble core (010) of enclosure bank/wall [012], from NW.

17. The outer facing course [011] was poorly preserved with only 3 blocks being in-situ. The outer face was laid directly upon the bedrock, which appeared to have been quarried resulting in a near vertical face; this may have contributed to the poor preservation of the outer face.



Plate 3: Trench 1 showing outer facing course [011] and shaped bedrock of enclosure bank/wall [012], from NW.

Circular structure [015]

18. Around 3m to the NE of the enclosure wall a curvilinear structure [015] extended approximately E-W across trench 1 (Figures 2-4). This structure comprised a drystone wall [004] terraced or cut [017] into the natural bedrock with a backfill/core deposit (008) behind the wall face [004]. Within the centre of the structure were cobble or paving stones [013] with a dark silty occupation deposit (014) surrounding and overlying these.



Plate 4: Trench 1 showing inner facing course [004] of wall [015], from NE.

19. Wall [015] had been terraced into the bedrock to the SW. This linear cut [017] was near vertical with a flat base, and extended NW-SE across trench 1 in contrast to wall [004] which extended E-W. This meant that at the NW side of trench 1 wall [004] was set directly upon the bedrock, while at the SE side there was a deposit of orange brown silty gravel [008] forming a wall core / backfill deposits between wall [004] and cut [017]. A thin layer of natural glacial till (016) was preserved immediately above the bedrock under the construction cut [017].
20. The inner face of structure [015] was roughly constructed with the stones laid in irregular courses, either directly upon the bedrock (021) or on backfill/ core deposit (008) with no bonding material between the stones. Further facing stones [022] that appeared to be a continuation of [004] were observed, protruding from the turf, to the north of trench 1. Facing stones [004] and [022] appeared to be part of a circular structure with an internal diameter of c.8.8m.



Plate 5: Trench 1 showing rough paving [013] with occupation deposit (014) within interior of [015], from W

21. Within the centre of structure [015] there was an area of rough paving or cobbling [013] formed of flat greywacke slabs laid in a loose arrangement. Overlying and around the rough cobbling/paving [013] was an occupation deposit (014) formed of greyish brown sandy silt with frequent large charcoal chunks, likely to be suitable for radiocarbon dating.
22. Underlying the rough paving/cobbling [013] were levelling deposits (018 & 019) set in the fissures and cracks in the underlying bedrock (021), a thin layer of natural glacial till (020) overlay the bedrock in places.

Post-abandonment deposits (rubble 002, 003, 007; Wall core collapse 005; topsoil 001 and burning 006)

23. Overlying structure [012 & 015] were deposits relating to the post-abandonment collapse of these structures. Within the interior of the circular structure [015] were a two deposits derived from the collapse of the structures stonework (003 & 007) that varied only in the soil matrix surrounding the rubble deposits, a single sherd of green glazed (SF02) ceramic was recovered from this deposit.

24. Between wall [015] and enclosure bank [012] and overlying the facing course [004], and fill (008) of the construction cut [017], was a deposit (005) similar in character to the wall core/backfill deposit (008) that appeared to be a collapsed/ slumped version of (008). This was overlain by a layer of rubble (002) derived from the collapse of structures [012 & 015].
25. A small patch of a charcoal-rich deposit (006) was identified above collapsed rubble (002); this probably relates to a post-abandonment episode of burning.
26. Across all of trench 1 a dark brown humic silty clay (001) formed the topsoil.

Trench 2

27. Trench two (Figure 2) was a 1m by 1m test pit excavated to the base of the crag upon which the surviving remains of the dun were located. Trench two aimed to investigate the possibility of midden or other debris deposits being located at the base of the crag.
28. Trench two was excavated to a maximum of 0.9m deep and revealed a sequence of glacial till (204) overlain by a deposit 0.6m deep of large angular stone in a matrix of dark brown sandy silt with occasional charcoal (203) derived from the collapse of stonework from the dun enclosure wall above. Overlying this rubble deposit was a layer 0.25m deep of smaller stone in a matrix of dark brown humic sandy silt (202). This was overlain by a thin topsoil (201).
29. Trench two revealed no deposits relating to the occupation of the dun, however collapsed stonework- likely derived from the dun wall- was revealed (203).



Plate 6: Trench 2 post-excavation, from SW.

Quarry Sections

30. Two areas of the exposed rock face where stone quarrying had damaged the monument were cleaned in order to identify in-situ archaeological deposits (Figure 2). Section 1 was located in the centre of the possible circular structure [015] revealed in Trench One. This exposed a thin soil profile with large amounts of rubble. Quarry section 2 was located where the wall of the possible circular

structure [015] was expected to intersect with the quarry face. No in-situ structures were revealed in this section; however, clearance of vegetation to expose the section revealed a number of facing stones [022] on the top of the knoll (Figure 2).



Plate 7: Quarry section 1 in centre of possible circular structure [015].

Reconnaissance Augering

31. The area to the N and W of the dun, close to the burn was wet and the potential existed that deposits containing palaeoenvironmental material may have survived. A series of reconnaissance auger samples was proposed to assess this potential. Initial probing to determine suitable points for the recovery of auger samples determined that widespread stone deposits were present immediately below the topsoil. These were probably derived from the collapse of material from the enclosure wall of the dun and made auger samples impossible to take.

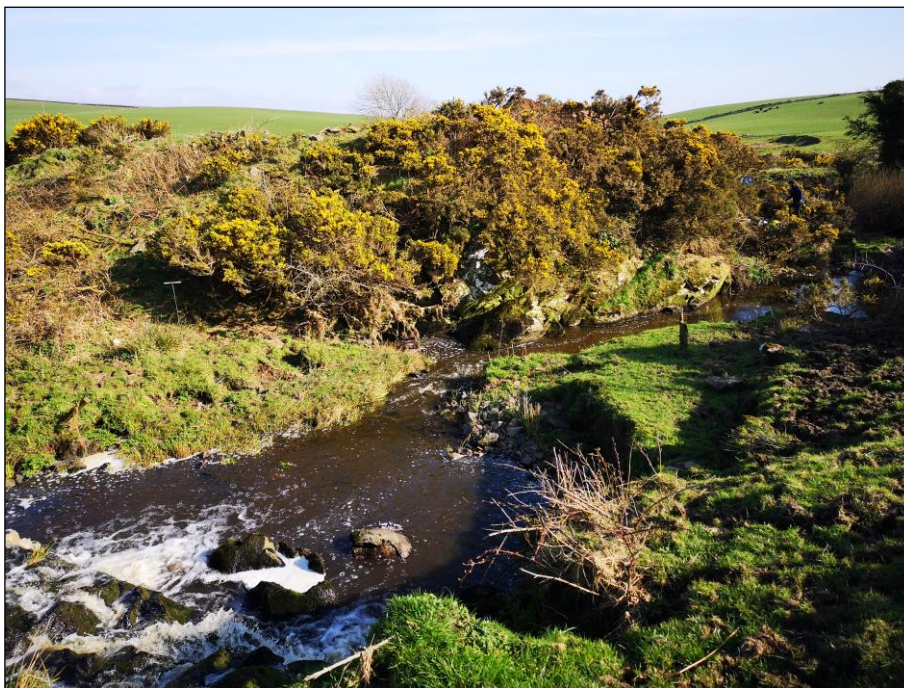


Plate 8: Area of potentially wet deposits around base of crag explored for auger samples.

Archaeological context

32. As discussed above, there are ambiguities in the descriptions of the High Milton site over time, with surveyors' records prior to the recent quarry damage varying from 'ring fort' to 'castle' in their preferred interpretation. Following the excavations reported here, there can be little doubt that the more accurate interpretation is the former: no evidence for castle or tower house construction was recovered, none of the stonework was mortared and the circularity of the interior structure implies an earlier date. The probability is, therefore, that the High Milton site belongs within the group of monuments often referred to as 'ring-forts', 'settlements' (*sensu* Jobey 1971; RCAHMS 1997) or 'homesteads' in Galloway. At around 2m in width, the enclosure wall at High Milton is somewhat on the slender side by comparison with the sometimes-monumentally thick walls of western Scottish duns, but the comparisons otherwise appear valid.
33. As a group, the Galloway homesteads are little-studied and poorly understood. Typically, they are small, often no greater than 50- 60m in diameter and contain a substantial stone component in the perimeter enclosure bank. Where interior structures are visible these are also often stone and tend to be at the smaller end of the prehistoric roundhouse range. Only two such sites have witnessed archaeological excavation, both examples on the Machars, at Chippermore (Fiddes 1953) and Airyolland I (Cavers and Geddes 2010) which are both members of a conspicuous group of very similar enclosed settlements located on the west coast of the Machars peninsula. Neither excavation produced reliable dating material, being generally impoverished in artefactual terms and subject to significant agricultural disturbance. An unfinished spindle whorl recovered from the Airyolland excavation is of little assistance in dating activity at that site but would not conflict with either an Iron Age or Early Historic date.

34. Similar sites are found throughout Western Galloway, however, though the boundaries of classification between 'promontory forts', brochs, 'duns' and small forts is far from reliable (Halliday 2019). It has been argued that the presence of such sites in Galloway belies an affinity to regions to the north and west, particularly Argyll and the Inner Isles, where 'dun enclosures', often containing stone walled roundhouses, are numerous (Cavers 2010: 87-90). Dating of those monuments is no more reliable, though it has been suggested that the more irregular enclosures, oval or triangular in plan, may relate to the later end of their chronological range, perhaps in the mid first millennium AD, based on comparison with excavated examples such as Kildonan (Fairhurst 1938; (Harding 2003:273; Cavers 2010:133).
35. The presence of datable occupation deposits- probably containing ecofactual material relating to subsistence economy- beneath rubble abandonment layers at High Milton therefore offers an opportunity to significantly contribute to an understanding not only of the Galloway 'homestead' site class, but to that of dun enclosures in the west more generally.

Conclusion

36. The field programme undertaken at High Milton Dun has advanced our understanding of the structure of this monument and its history of occupation. A programme of post-excavation work will help to increase our understanding of this understudied site type in the south-west of Scotland.
37. The quarrying at the site has had a major impact on the monument, while it is hard to tell the exact extent of the site prior to quarrying of the knoll this would appear to have removed at least 50% of the central circular structure and least the same and quite possibly more of the surrounding enclosure. The quarry face has bitten into the interior of the circular structure, leaving soft occupation deposits close to the steep quarry face. This may have the effect of making these deposits vulnerable to erosion and slumping into the quarry.
38. The preservation of the remains unaffected by the quarrying was variable. The enclosure bank surrounding the top of the knoll was fairly poorly preserved, especially its outer facing course. This may have been a result of this feature being built hard against a sheer rock face, meaning that any slippage caused the outer face to tumble down the slope. The large quantities of rubble revealed in trench 2 demonstrate the amount of stone that once existed in the enclosure bank.
39. Circular structure [015] was well preserved with occupation and interior deposits being overlain by over 0.5m of rubble collapse. The fact that this structure was terraced into the bedrock has aided its preservation. This may not have been the case on in those parts of the structure removed by quarrying as these would appear to have been on the downslope side of the structure.

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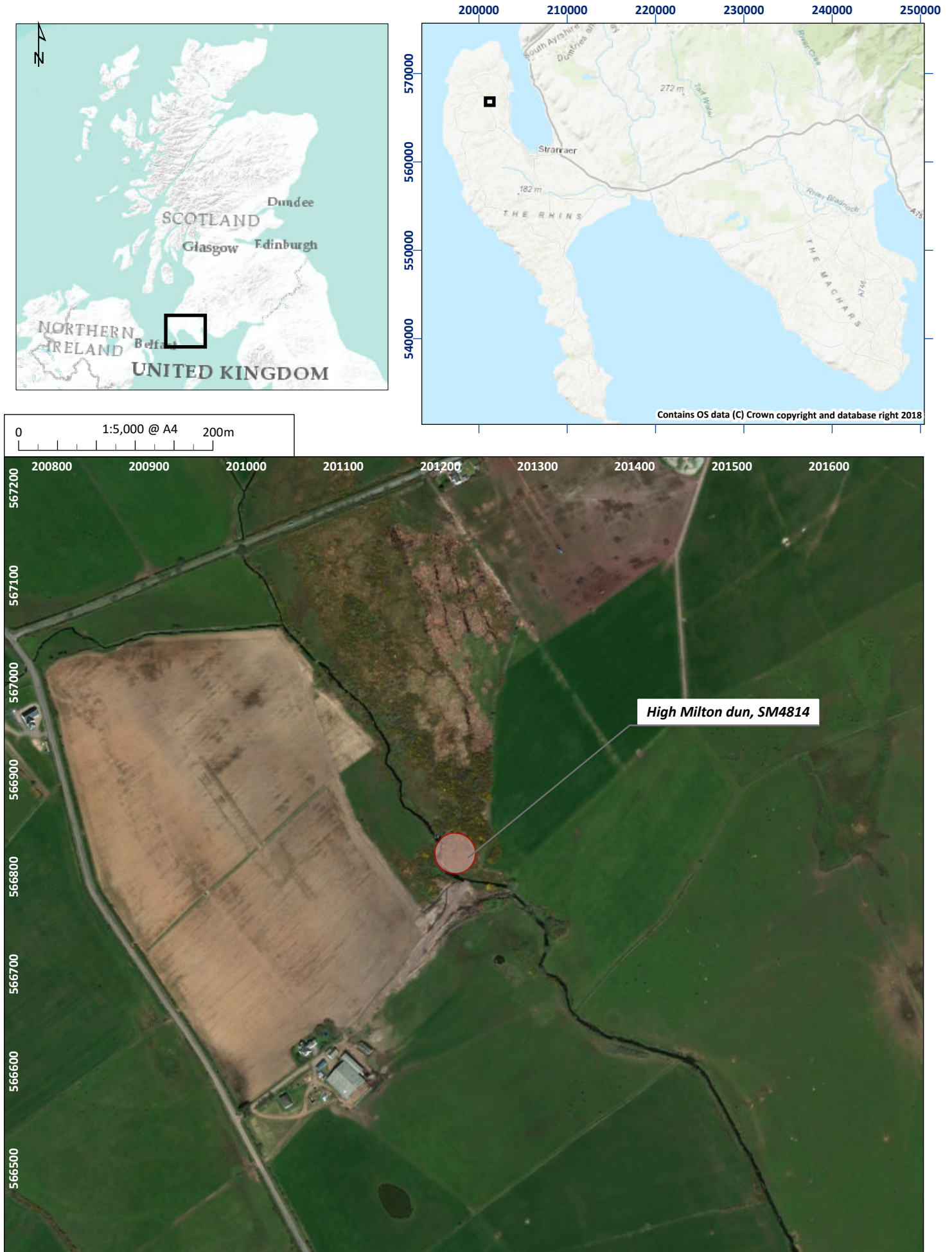


Figure 1: Site location plan

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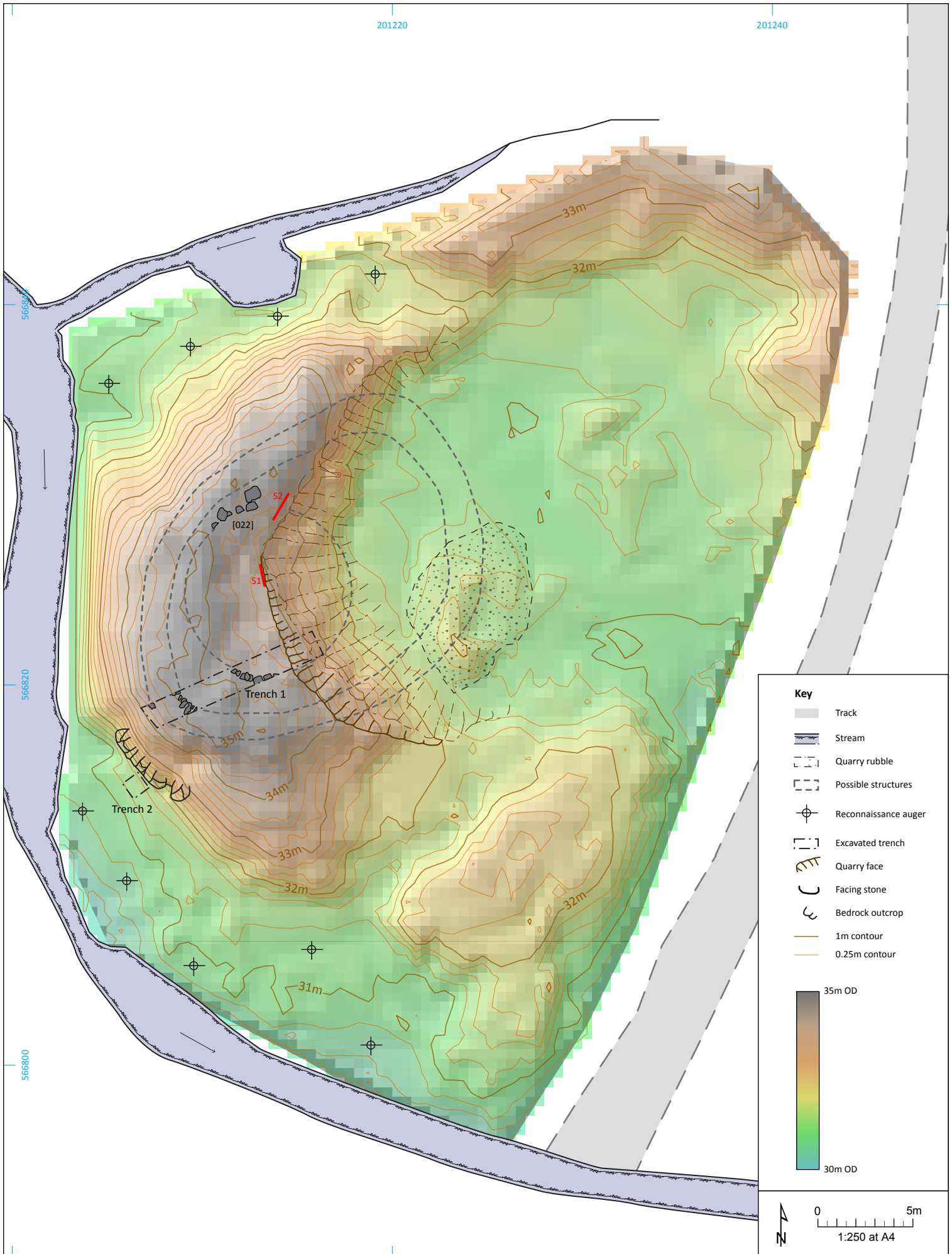


Figure 2: Site plan, showing locations of excavated trenches

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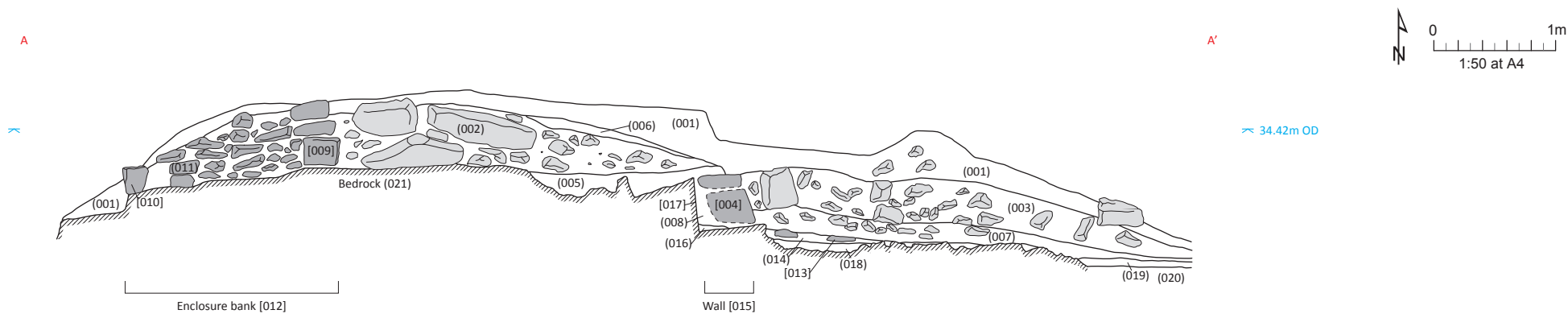


Figure 3: Trench 1 South-east facing section

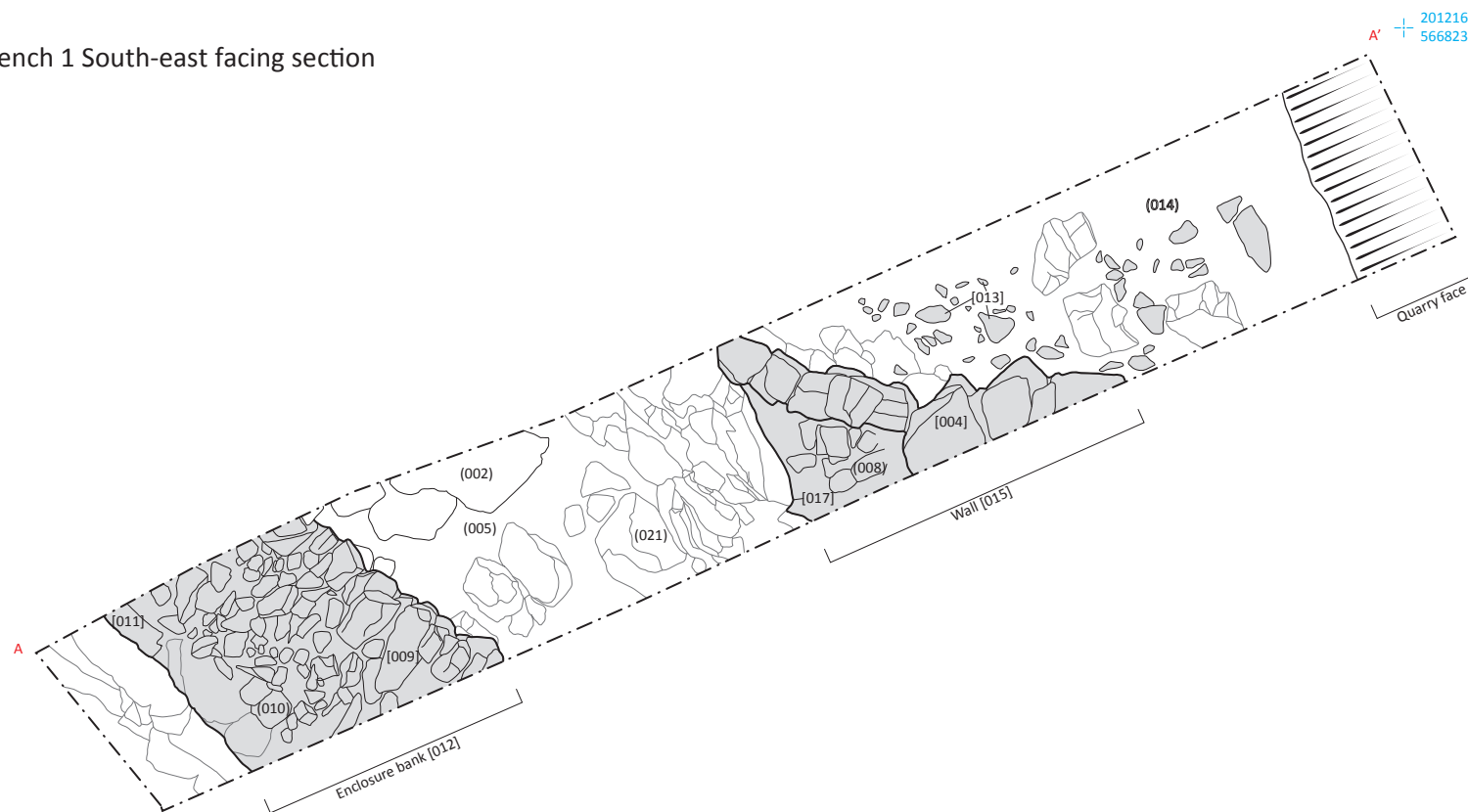


Figure 4: Trench 1 Mid-excavation showing wall [015], enclosure bank [012] and internal deposits [013] & (014)

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Section 2: Appendices

Photos

Photographic Register

FilmNo	From	To	Area	F. no	Subject	From
<i>FILM</i>						
	1836 to	1874	T1		Trench 1 after removal of turf and topsoil showing rubble collapse deposits (002) & (003)	
	1875 to	1888	T1		Trench 1 after removal of rubble collapse deposit (003) showing wall face [004]	
	1889 to	1898	T1		Trench 1 showing backfill (005) behind wall [004]	
	1899 to	1900	T1		Trench 1 showing inner face [004] of wall [015]	
	1901 to	1944	T1		Trench 1 after removal of rubble (002) & (007) showing walls [012] & [015] and paving [013].	
	1945 to	1945	T1		Inner facing course [004] of wall [015]	NE
	1946 to	1946	T1		Rough paving [013] and occupation deposit (014) within interior of wall [015]	SW
	1947 to	1950	T1		Inner face [004] of wall [015]	
	1951 to	1953	T1		Core / backfill (008) of wall [015] and quarried bedrock [017]	
	1954 to	1956	T1		Inner facing course [009] of enclosure bank [012]	
	1957 to	1958	T1		Enclosure bank [012]	
	1959 to	1960	T1		Outer facing course [011] of enclosure bank [012]	
	1961 to	1963	T1		Inner facing course [004] of wall [015]	
	1965 to	1972	T1		Rubble core (010) of enclosure bank [012]	
	1973 to	1975	T1		Rough paving [013] and occupation deposit (014) within interior of wall [015]	
	1976 to	1977			Cleaned section of quarry face	
	1978 to	1979			Cleaned section of quarry face	
	1980 to	1981			Facing stones - possible continuation of [004]	
	1982 to	2023	T1		Trench 1 post-excavation	
	2024 to	2041	T1		Trench 1 post-excavation for photogrammetry	
	2041 to	2067	T1		Trench 1 SE facing section	
	2068 to	2250	T1		Trench 1 post-excavation for photogrammetry	
	2251 to	2265	T1		Trench 2 post-excavation	

Context	Type	Over	Cuts	Fill Of	Under	Cut By	Filled By	Same as	Within	Encloses	Description	Interpretation	Drawing	Photo No.s
Area: T1														
001	Deposit	003; 006									Dark brown humic silty clay with frequent stone (largely rubble deriving from wall collapse). Throughout trench, up to 0.5m deep	Turf and topsoil		01
002	Deposit	005, 012			006						Angular and sub-angular stones averaging 10-20cm in diameter within a mid grey silty clay matrix. Extends for 3.1m to E of enclosure wall [012], 0.52m thick.	Collapse from enclosure wall [012].		01
003	Deposit	007			001						Angular and sub angular stones in a matrix of mid grey silty clay. Extends for 3.7m into interior of [015], 0.35m thick.	Collapse material to E of wall [015], within building.		01
004	Structure	008			002						Blocks of greywacke, angular quarried stones between 0.3 and 0.7m across, forming a curving wallface running SE-NW across T1. At N end, wall is hard against the bedrock but at S end, gap between wall and bedrock is backfilled by (008). Wallface stands to c. 0.6m in height, in max 3 courses.	Wallface of reverted terraced building [015], possibly round in plan, within enclosure bank [012].		01
005	Deposit	004			002						A loose, friable mid-orange brown sandy silt with frequent gravelly inclusions and occasional charcoal. Extends between enclosure wall [012] and roundhouse wall [015], 0.21m thick.	Collapse of wall wall core behind wall face [004].		01
006	Deposit	002			001						A lens of charcoal rich dark grey brown sandy silt above (002). 1.35m by 0.75m by 0.16m.	Burning patch, probably post abandonment.		01

Context	Type	Over	Cuts	Fill Of	Under	Cut By	Filled By	Same as	Within	Encloses	Description	Interpretation	Drawing	Photo No.s
007	Deposit	004; 014			003						Mixed angular and sub angular rubble in a matrix of loose, friable orange-grey silty sand. Extends for 3.6m from wall [015], 0.2m thick	Debris from collapse of wall.	01	
008	Deposit	017			004						Orange-brown silty gravel, loosely compact with small to medium sized stones (>0.15m). Roots present throughout. Deposit forms backfill behind wall face 004, and lies against bedrock 017. Depth: 0.65m.	Wall core (backfill) behind face [004].	01	
009	Cut	021			002					010	Quarried greywacke blocks averaging c. 0.4m across, laid as coarse facing stones, aligned with long axis into bank, forming a curving wall face on E side of bank 012.	Inner wall face of enclosure bank [012]	01	
010	Deposit	021			001				009, 011		Rubble wall core of [012], comprising sub-angular greywacke stones averaging 0.2 to 0.3m across. Mostly aligned with long axis perpendicular to curve of wall, forming a tightly packed bank core. Matrix is a rooty grey-brown silty sand.	Wall core of enclosure bank [012]	01	
011	Structure	021			001					010	Poorly preserved outer wall face of bank 012, comprising quarried greywacke blocks of which only 3 are in situ, c. 0.4m in length. Blocks are placed directly on quarried bedrock outcrop.	Outer wallface of enclosurebank [012].	01	
012	Structure	021			002						Enclosure bank comprising inner facing course [009], rubble core (010) & outer facing course [011].	Enclosure bank at crest of knoll.	01	
013	Structure	018			014					015	flat greywacke slabs laid in loose arrangement with gaps between filled with deposit (014). Within wall [015], 0.05m thick	Rough paaving in interior of [015]	01	
014	Deposit	013			007					015	Compact mid greyish brown sandy silt with frequent charcoal chunks (up to 0.02m in size) and occasional angular stone. Extends across interior of wall [015] around paving [013], 0.09m thick.	Occupation deposit built up around paving [013]	01	

Context	Type	Over	Cuts	Fill Of	Under	Cut By	Filled By	Same as	Within	Encloses	Description	Interpretation	Drawing	Photo No.s
015	Structure	016			005; 007						Wall comprising inner facing course [004], construction cut [017] and backfill (008)	Wall of probable circular structure extending E-W across trench 1	01	
016	Deposit	021			017	017					Firm orange brown sandy silt with frequent small angular stone. Immediately above bedrock behind wall face [004]. 0.25m by 0.25m by 0.01m	Layer of glacial till overlying bedrock.	01	
017	Cut	016	016				008				Linear cut extending NW-SE across trench 1. Sharp break of slope at top leads to near vertical sides breaking sharply to a flat base. Extends across trench, 0.52m wide & 0.49m deep.	Construction cut for wall [015]	01	
018	Deposit	019			013				015		Small angular stone in a matrix of loose and friable mid grey silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks.	Levelling deposit for rough paving [013]	01	
019	Deposit	020			018				015		Mottled grey-orange friable silty sand with occasional angular stone and rare charcoal flecks. Underlies levelling deposit (018) at NE end of trench 1. 0.08m thick.	Re-deposited natural glacial till within interior of wall [015]	01	
020	Deposit	021			019						Firm orange sandy silt with occasional small angular stone.	Natural glacial till	01	
021	Deposit	n/a			020						Bedrock	Bedrock	01	
022	Structure										Series of facing stone visible on the surface to N of trench 1	Facing stones of wall, appears to be a continuation 004, forming a circular structure 8.8m in internal diameter.		

Area: T2

201	Deposit	202			n/a						Dark brown humic silty clay with frequent angular stone. Throughout trench 0.15m thick	Turf and topsoil		
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Context	Type	Over	Cuts	Fill Of	Under	Cut By	Filled By	Same as	Within	Encloses	Description	Interpretation	Drawing	Photo No.s
202	Deposit	203			201						Small angular stone in a matrix of dark brown humic sandy silt with frequent roots. Throughout trench, 0.25m thick	Reworked topsoil with small stones		
203	Deposit	n/a			202						Large angular stone in a matrix of dark brown sandy silt with occasional charcoal. Throughout trench, 0.6m thick.	Collapsed stone work from enclosure wall [012], tumbled to base of knoll.		
204	Deposit				203						Firm orange sandy silt with occasional small angular stone.	Glacial till		

Drawings

Drawing Register

Drawing No.	Area	F.No.	Details	Scale	Drawn By	Date
1	T1		SE facing section of trench 1	1:20	JH	28/03/2019

Finds Register

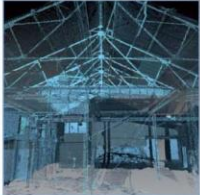
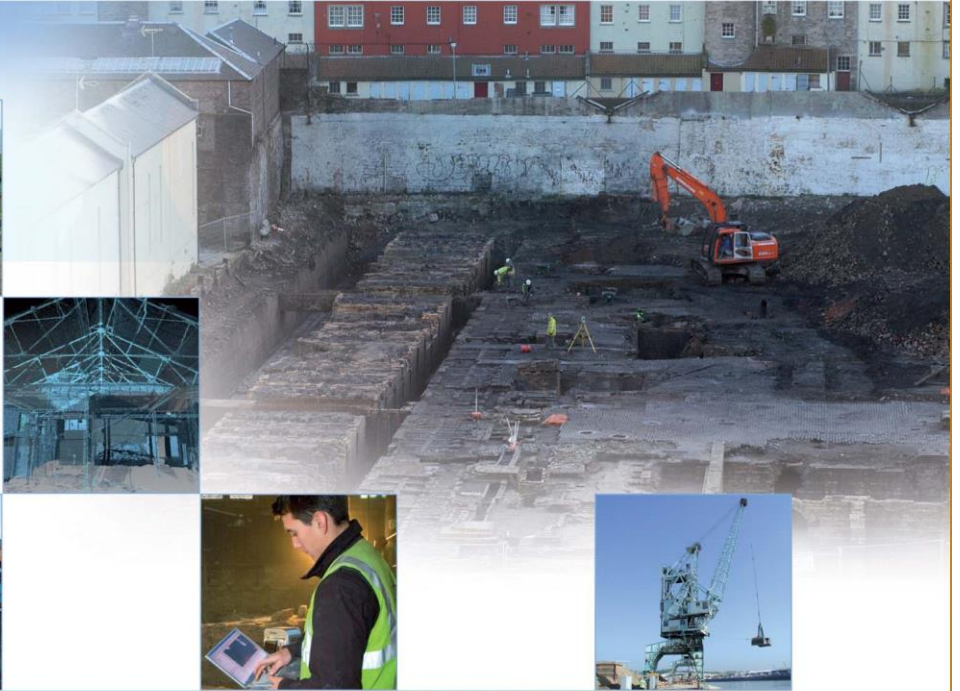
Finds Register

Find No.	Context	Material	Description
1	001	CE	2 sherds modern pottery
2	003	CE	Post-medieval pot sherd
3	003	BO	Burnt bone fragments
4	018	ME	possible slag
5	202	ME	Lead object

Routine Samples

Sample Register

<i>Context</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>Box number</i>
003	T1	
005	T1	
007	T1	
008	T1	
010	T1	
014	T1	
016	T1	
018	T1	
019	T1	



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