

Rampart Scotland Project 003:
Sheriffside, Gifford, East Lothian
Season 5: Data Structure Report

*Murray Cook and David Connolly
February 2017*



Sheriffside, Gifford, East Lothian

Data Structure Report

National Grid Reference (NGR): NT 55505 67739

Rampart Scotland Project No: 003

Prepared by: Murray Cook and David Connolly

Illustration by: David Connolly

Date of Fieldwork: June to July 2016

Date of Report: February 2017



Abstract

This report represents the results of Rampart Scotland Project 3, Season 5: a fifth phase of archaeological evaluation undertaken at Sheriffside cropmark enclosure, Gifford, East Lothian undertaken in June and July 2016.

The project comprised the machine excavation of a single trench orientated north-west to south-east focussed on Trench 1 and intended to explore the rock cut platform identified in Season 1. The trench was originally 10m long by 5m wide and was subsequently extended to the south-east, the extension measuring 4.6m long and 2.5m wide.

The north-west end of the trench had been heavily plough truncated resulting in the near complete destruction of all cut features. To the south-east and downslope the topsoil had been deepened.

The excavation identified a small series of plough truncated features, including a possible palisade, a second rock cut platform, a cobbled surface on the original rock cut-platform and a potential series of midden deposits. A second trench, 7 was opened to determine if a pit running into the section was a ditch, which it was not.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

1.1.1 Sheriffside, Gifford, East Lothian comprises a multiple ditched cropmark enclosure (Figures 1, 2, 3 and 4; NMRS NT56NE 43). The report from the 2012 Season contains the background to Rampart Scotland, Sheriffside and enclosure research in East Lothian http://www.rampartscotland.co.uk/pdf/DSR_sheriffside_2012.pdf (Cook, Connolly and Druce 2012).

1.2 Location

1.2.1 The Sheriffside enclosure is located in a silage field, immediately to the north of Sheriffside Farm, Gifford, East Lothian (NT 55505 67739). The enclosure is located on the south eastern edge of long ridge circa 2 km from the foothills of the Lammermuir hills to the east. Behind the site to the north lies a major route through the hills, to Longformacus.



Plate 1: Aerial view of Trenches 6 and 7 (to north)

2 PROJECT AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

2.1 Introduction

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

- To increase the currently available data-set for East Lothian hillforts by additional survey;
- to recover dating evidence of the main sequences of enclosure, use and reorganisation of as many hillforts in East Lothian as can be accessed (the term *hillfort* is used as a portmanteau term to describe large banked prehistoric enclosures);

2.1.2 Project three targeted Sheriffside, Gifford and has one key objective:

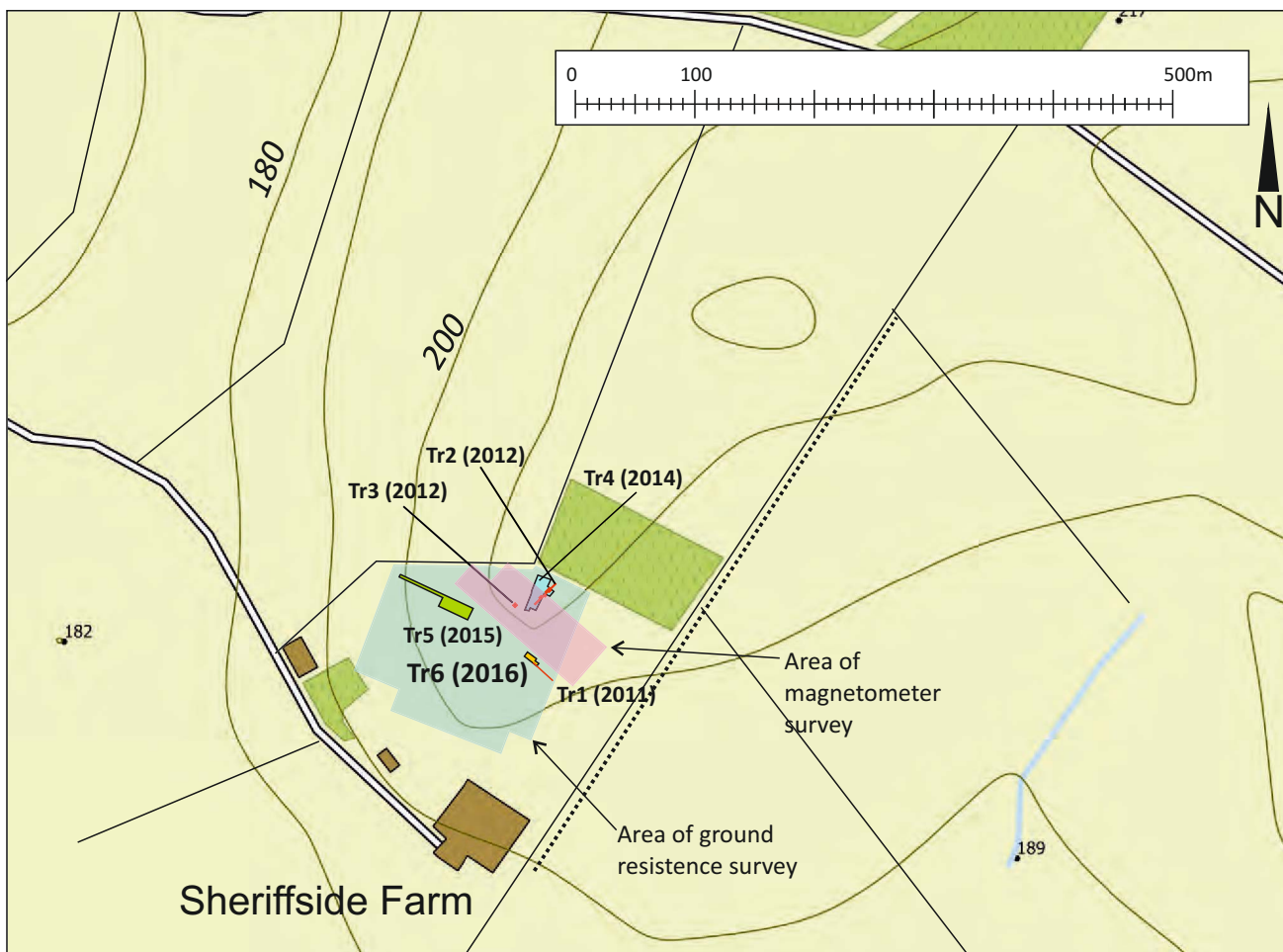
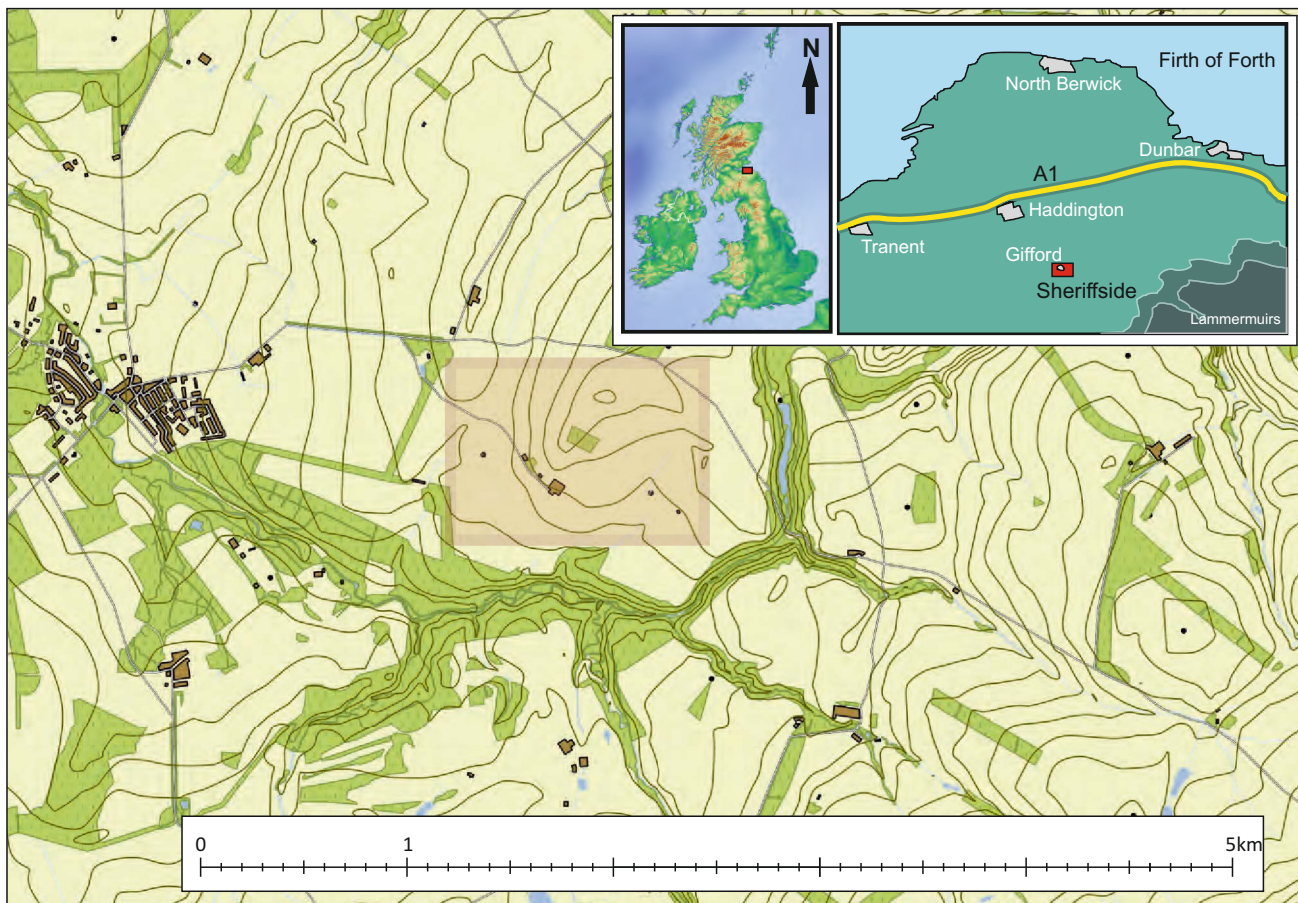
to open large excavation areas in order to better understand the information recovered from the stratigraphic sequence identified in 2012. Season 5 explicitly aimed to explore the rock cut platform identified in Season 1 (Figures 3 and 4).

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Excavation

3.1.1 The field work was run by Murray Cook and David Connolly using volunteers within a formal training environment and took place between the 27th June and 8th July 2016.

3.1.2 The excavation area was orientated north-west to south-east and measured 10m long by 5m wide and was subsequently extended to the south-east, the extension measuring 4.6m long and 2.5m wide. and was stripped by tracked 360 with a flat bladed ditching bucket under constant professional archaeological supervision, down to the underlying subsoil through which archaeological features were visible. The exposed surface was cleaned by hand and scanned by a metal detectorist, with potential targets flagged – in addition, all topsoil spoil was scanned for metal artefacts. The subsequent excavation was undertaken entirely by hand under supervision. A second smaller trench, 7 was excavated to the immediate east of Trench 6, measuring 1.3m by 2.1m and also orientated north-west to south-east.



- ▬ 2011/2012 trenches
 - ▬ 2014 trench
 - ▬ 2015 trench
 - ▬ 2016 trench
 - ▭ ground resistance
 - ▭ magnetometer
- Contains OS data © Crown Copyright [and database right] 2015

Figure 1: Location map

4 RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The archaeological excavation was undertaken in reasonably dry weather conditions with good site and feature visibility, with a few days of extremely bad weather. The following text should be read in conjunction with the data presented in Appendices 1-5.

4.2 Excavation

4.2.1 The cleaning of Trench 6 (Figure 5) revealed that its north-eastern end had been heavily impacted by ploughing and in places revealed a plough shattered bedrock surface, while the south-western end revealed a series of deepened soils. A possible palisade and two pits were identified in the upper half of the trench, while the lower half of the contained two rock cut platforms. The features will be described in a north to south direction.

4.2.2 While a small finds assemblage including two ceramic sherds and a fragment of a bee hive quern, were recovered from the excavation at the time of writing these have not yet been fully assessed and reported on and will be simply be listed in their stratigraphic location.

4.2.3 A putative palisade (Palisade 10) was identified in the northern half of the trench and comprised a concentration of slightly darker soil [6006], measuring c 0.38m wide and running in a north-east to south-west direction. A truncated pit, [6005] may have formed an element of the palisade but no other coherent features were identified and the feature's description as a palisade must remain tentative.

4.2.4 A possible pit, cut [6029] measuring 0.9m by 0.65 and up to 0.4m deep with irregular sides and base was excavated in the centre of the north-eastern edge of Trench 6 and extended into the section. It was filled with a light brown silty soils [6036]. The pit may have contained packing stones [6033]. Trench 7 was excavated in order to determine if [6029] was a linear feature but its stripping confirmed it did not continue to the north. The function of the feature is unknown and it may represent a large post-hole although equally it may represent a void from a stone dragged up by plough action.

4.2.5 Immediately beyond the edge of the plough impacted bedrock was a rock cut platform [6041] (STR2), which was associated with a cobbled surface [6030] and a possible post-hole [6042]. STR2 was orientated north-east to south-west and measured at least 1.46m long and 0.5m wide. STR2 is assumed to a south-east facing structural platform. The excavation indicated that the cut for the platform, [6041] was larger than the platform [6030]. The south-eastern edge of the platform may have been defined by a small line of stone [6035].



Plate 2: STR 1 Platform from southwest

4.2.6 To the south-west of STR2 was a second rock cut terrace, [6047] orientated north-east to south-west and extending across the entire trench to produce another south-east facing terrace associated with STR1. STR1 was first encountered in Season 1 and comprised a cobbled surface [1003] over a series of rock cut features including gullies and post-holes. One of the post-hole, [1007] was filled with [1008], alder species charcoal recovered from this features was dated to 2030 ± 30 BP (SUERC 35712), which when calibrated to 2-sigma (92.4%) gave a date of 120 BC to AD 60. It is assumed that this material is either residual or relates to the occupation of STR2.

4.2.7 STR1 was sealed under two deep topsoils: [6001] and [6018] between them extending up to 0.62m in depth, these appear to have derived from upslope plough erosion and sealed [6019] and [6031]. [6019] comprised a dark brown charcoal rich soil up to 0.15m thick containing fragments of animal teeth, which may be in situ midden material and which directly overlay [6020] a tightly packed area of rounded to subrounded stones which appears to represent the surfacing of a structure. Three potential post-voids were identified in [6020] but were unexcavated: [6048/9], [6050/1] and [6052/3]. Further excavation of another charcoal rich soil [6031], from which was recovered a sherd of pottery (SF2) at the south-east end of the trench revealed that [6020] formed a tongue of stone, perhaps indicating two cells within [6020]. A fragment of bee hive quern (SF4) was recovered from [6020]. The charcoal rich soil to the east of the tongue was [6032] while that to the west was [6037], neither of which were excavated and may have been in situ midden deposits. A sherd of pottery (SF3) was recovered from [6032]. Hazel charcoal from [6032] was dated to 1962 ± 29 (SUERC-70001), which when calibrated to two sigma gives a date of 41-87 AD. This charcoal clearly post-dates the use of STR2.



Plate 3: Beehive quern in situ

4.2.8 The southern corner of Trench 6 overlay Trench 1 which was partially re-excavated. This process revealed a charcoal rich soil under [6037] which was around 0.1m thick: [6038] which lay above a cobbled surface [6038] which is assumed to be the same as [6020] and was called [1003] in Season 1 and was up to 0.3m thick. Under [6038] were some of the cut features identified in Season 1: gullies and post-holes which appear to represent structural foundations and drainage features. However, while there were some possible post-voids visible in [6020] there were no indications of the gullies suggesting that these may represent an earlier phase of activity.

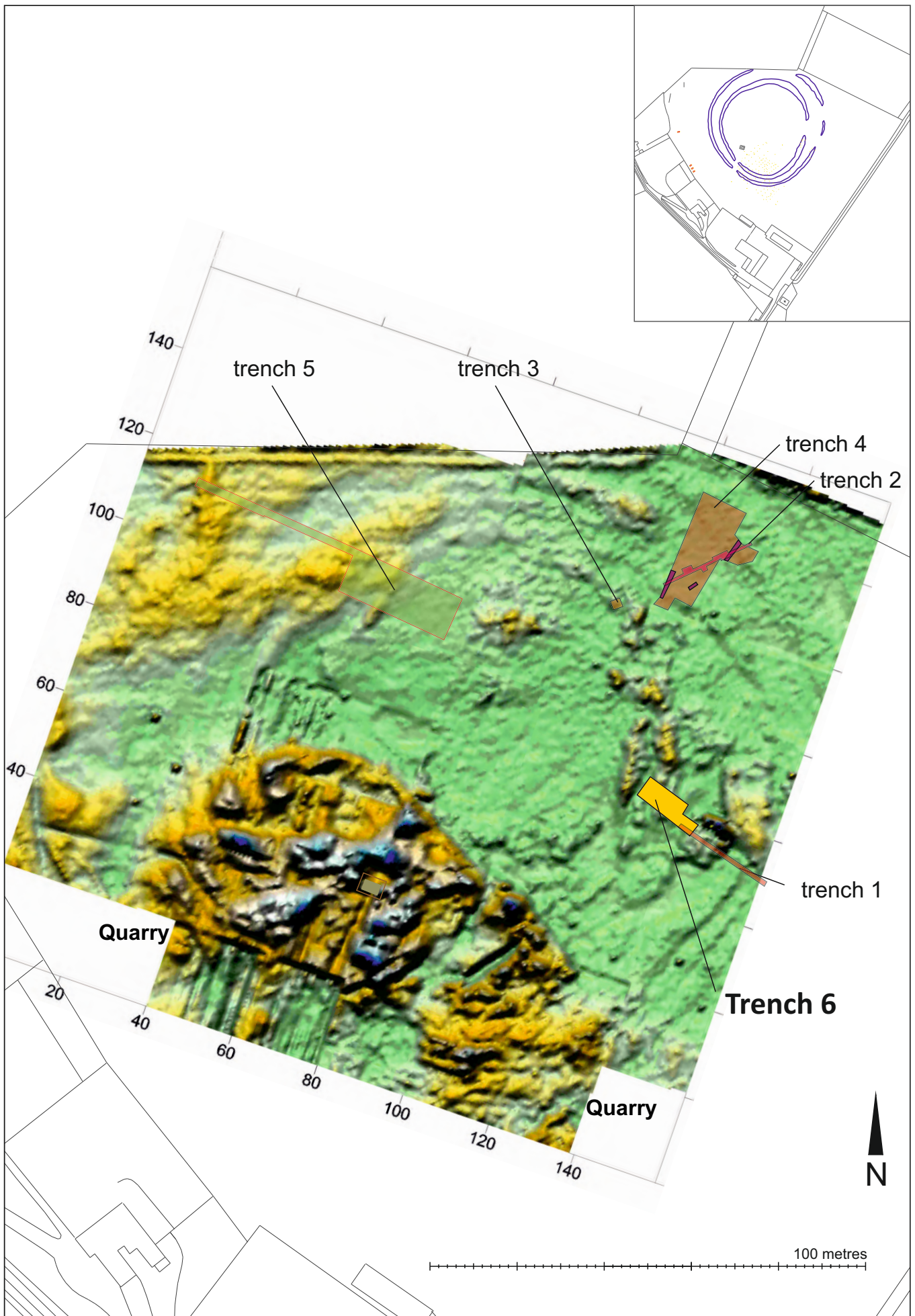


Figure 2: Location of trenches in relation to ground resistance survey results

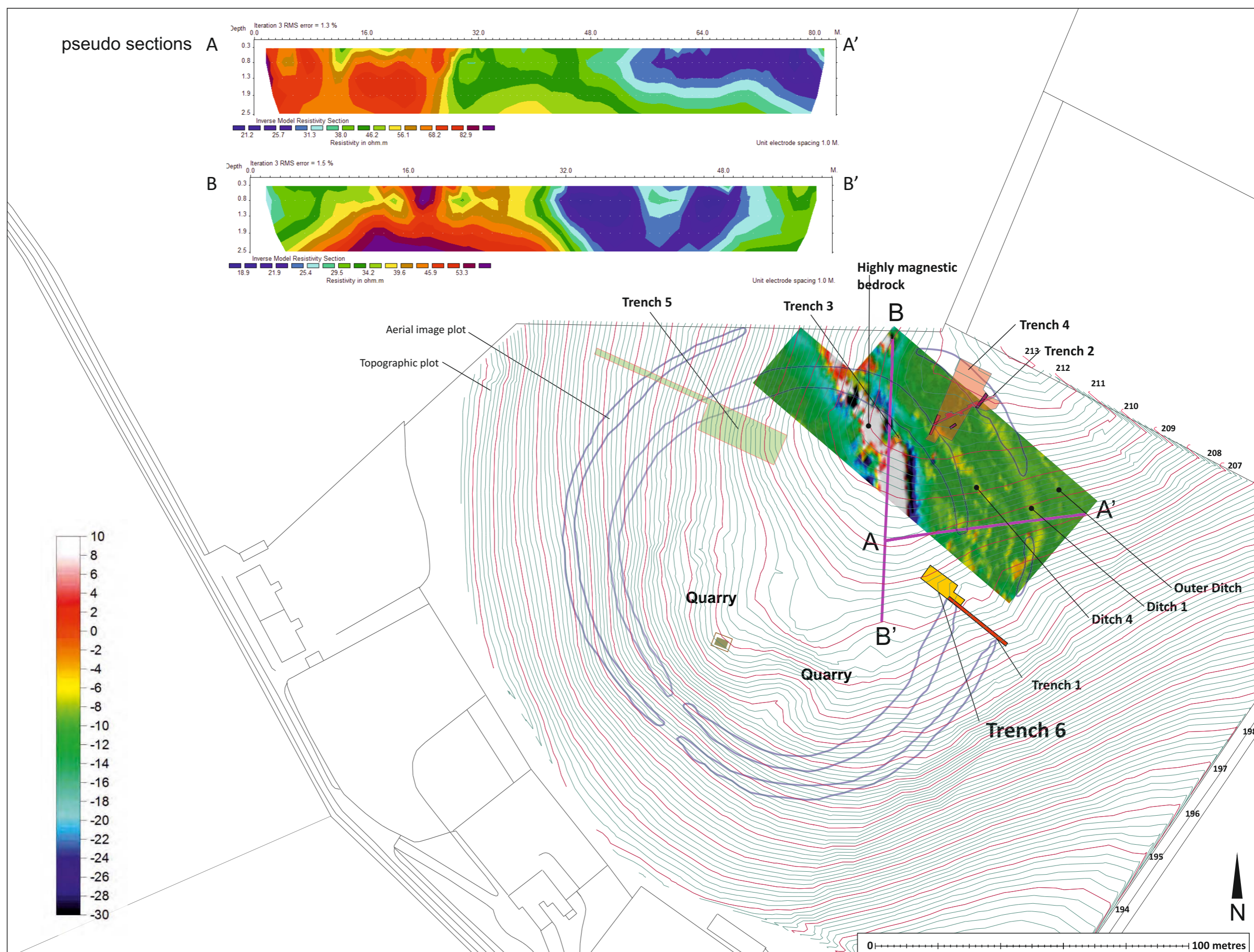


Figure 3: Location of trenches and transcribed features in relation to magnetometer survey results

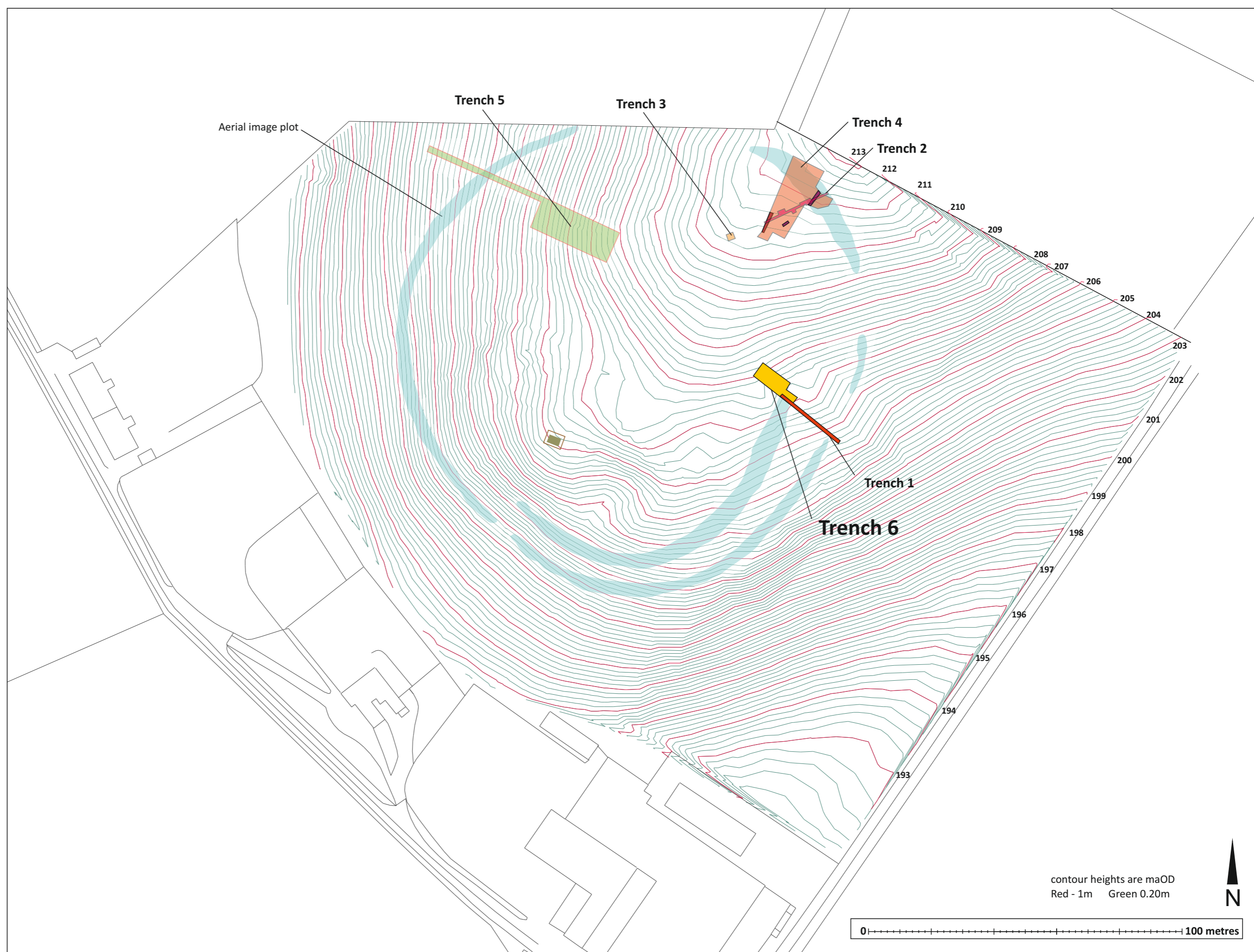


Figure 4: Location of trenches and topographical survey

4.3 Geophysical Survey

- 4.3.1 The Magnetometer survey was undertaken over nine 20mx20m squares and two long ERT profiles were also created allowing for contour topographic rectified pseudo-sections to be produced. The work was carried out by Peter Morris over one day.
- 4.3.2 The area and results of the survey squares and pseudo-sections are shown overlaid on the topographic plan of the site with the aerial transcriptions and trenches overlaid (Figure 3), although many of the squares were taken on slopes, there were no locations where it was not possible to carry out the survey.

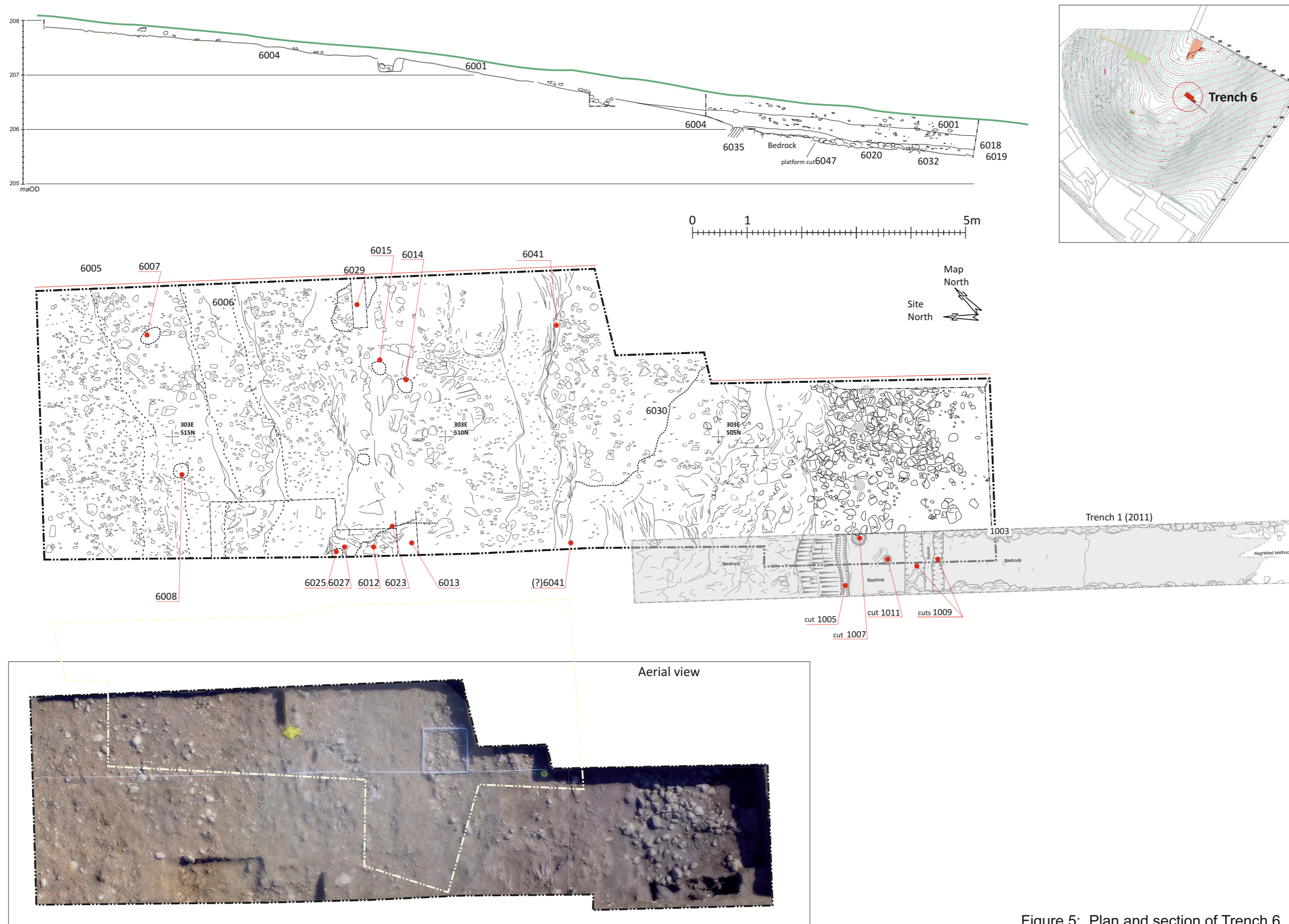


Figure 5: Plan and section of Trench 6

5 INTERPRETATION AND DISCUSSION

5.1 Sequence

- 5.1.1 The 2016 excavations both confirmed and tightened the date of STR1 identified in Season 1: it was constructed after 120 cal BC to cal AD 60 (SUERC 35712) and before 41-87 cal AD (SUERC-70001). STR1 was constructed on a rock cut platform with rock cut post-holes and linear features which may either be drainage gullies or structural beam slots, although there is likely to be more than one phase of activity. Similar elements have been found at other East Lothian enclosures: eg White Castle (Cook and Connolly, 2012) and the principle of sunken structures is also commonplace eg Knowes (Haselgrove 2009, 88). The structure may have had two cells or rooms or indeed represent two structures, although these may represent a secondary phase of activity. After its abandonment the platform and structure were sealed by midden rich soils, although it is not clear if this represents direct dumping of material or plough erosion down slope.
- 5.1.2 STRC 2, which was upslope from STR1 Was also a rock cut platform, although considerably less well preserved than STR1, while this structure remains undated, it is not clear if it was contemporary with STR1.
- 5.1.3 The evidence from the geophysics indicates that both structures are within the circuit of at least one of the enclosing ditches. In this context the dates recovered from the fills of Ditches 1 and 4 are of interest: Ditch 1's fill was dated cal AD 211-384 (SUERC-41438), was recovered from its fill, which when calibrated to two sigma gives a range of AD 211-384. Ditch 4's fills were dated to cal AD 126-260 (SUERC-41444) and cal AD 58-125 (SUERC-57513). These dates indicate that Ditch 1 was cut before cal AD 211-384 and Ditch 4 was cut before cal AD 58-260, and therefore both could have been contemporary with STRs 1 and 2.
- 5.1.4 While the excavations are limited at present there is no indication of equivalent scooped settlement on the northern and western slopes of the hill and presumably this may reflect a desire to focus on south facing slopes. However, this may also reflect something

of the internal settlement density of the enclosure; for example the northern facing slopes on Traprain Law appear to have contained settlement (Armit *et al* 2002).

- 5.1.5 P10 the putative palisade remains undated but could clearly represent an element of one of the many palisades identified in previous seasons.

5.2 Geophysical Interpretation

5.2.1 The Magnetometer results echo the previous geophysical resistivity survey, but showed a definitive correlation between the transcriptions and the excavated ditches. (Figure 2) The results clearly show a putative entrance, where a definitive break in the large ditches is visible to the northeast of the site enclosure.

5.2.2 Line A starts at the meeting point of the 2 lines and runs gently 60m downhill - Line B starts on the field boundary at the top of the field and then runs downhill passing the end of line A at 60m and ending at 84m. (Figure 3)

5.2.3 There are suggestions of ditches on line a 15m and 21m and on line b at 12m and 19m

5.3 Plough Erosion

5.3.1 As with previous seasons it is clear that the summit of the hill and therefore the interior of the enclosure has been severely truncated by ploughing and that this movement of soil has deepened the soil profile on the slopes and thus led to excellent preservation.

6 FURTHER WORK

6.1 Dissemination

6.1.1 The results of this work will be synthesised and submitted to East Lothian Council, the landowner and be available on the Rampart Scotland website. In addition, précis will be submitted to DES and OASIS and for publication in one of the many popular archaeological magazines or newsletters. The results of the excavation and an analysis of the conflict between the cropmark transcription and the excavation and geophysical survey will be submitted for publication in the Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.

6.2 Fieldwork

6.2.1 One final season of fieldwork is proposed in order to explore the nature of the entrance identified by the geophysical survey.

7 CONCLUSION

7.1 The work undertaken at Sheriffside, has to date shown the value of limited but targeted excavation: a simple bivallate enclosure has been revealed to be a complex nuanced sequence. The 2016 season has confirmed the results of the 2012 key-hole excavation albeit with considerably more detail.

8 ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

8.1 The authors would like to thank both Peter Morris and the Edinburgh Archaeological Field Society with their geophysical expertise; the advice of the East Lothian Council's archaeological team; and last but not least the volunteers (Jenny Meyer, Therese McCormick, Maggie Kobik, Gary Lloyd, David Hendron, Nathaniel Moelling, Tyler McCullough, Kristian Flucker, Katie Pennycook and Perry Stewart) and Mr Eric Glendinning for allowing us access to the land for excavation.

9 BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCES

Armit, I, Dunwell, A and Hunter, F 2002 The hill at the Empire's edge: recent work on Traprain Law, *Transactions of the East Lothian Antiquarian and Field Naturalists' Society* 25:1-11.

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http://www.rampartscotland.co.uk/pdf/DSR_sheriffside_2012.pdf

Haselgrove, C. (ed) 2009. *The Traprain Law Environs Project: Fieldwork and Excavations 2000-2004*. Edinburgh

APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Context	Sondage/ Trench	Group	Type	Description
6001	6			Topsoil: brown clay rich soil varying in thickness from 0.15m to 0.36m
6002	6			void
6003	6			Natural subsoil, orange to red brown clay
6004	6			Bedrock
6005	6	P10		Cut of shallow truncated pit, at least 0.6m by 0.5m and up to 0.19 m deep with bowl shaped sides and base. Not fully excavated as runs into section, filled with 6035. Possible element of palisade. May be related to 6006
6006	6	P10		Possible linear cut, highly truncated running, north-east to south-west, up to 0.8m wide, unexcavated. May be connected to 6005, possibly a palisade
6007	6			Possible pit but unexcavated.
6008	6			Void
6009	6			Void
6010	6			Void
6011	6			Void
6012	6			Possible post hole, unexcavated
6013	6			Possible post-hole, unexcavated
6014	6			Void
6015	6			Possible post-hole, unexcavated
6016	6			Void
6017	6			Band of rounded to sub-rounded stones, around 0.2-0.3m wide in topsoil over rock-cut platform 6047. Appears to be the result of plough erosion from upslope.
6018	6			Compact mid-brown soil, with flecks of green clay, up to 0.25m thick. Fills rock cut platform 6047. Derives from plough erosion from upslope. Lies under 6001 and overlies 6019.
6019	6			Dark brown charcoal rich soil with occasional degraded flecks of animal teeth, up to 0.15m thick. Fill of rock cut platform 6047. May be derived from midden material, but unclear if in situ or derived from plough erosion from upslope. Lies under 6018 and over 6031 and 6020.
6020	6	ST1		Concentration of tightly packed rounded to sub-rounded stone, which vary in size from 0.24m by 0.0.8m by 0.08m and 0.27m by 0.28m by 0.22m. Lies under 6019. Appears to be part of a structure.
6021	6			Even sloping flat based sub-oval pit, not fully excavated and measuring at least. 2.66m by 0.56m and up to 0.19m deep. Filled with 6028. Unknown function. Same as 6023
6022	6			Firm compact mid-brown soil with flecks of clay. Fill of 6021.
6023	6			Same as 6021
6024	6			Void
6025	6			Void
6026	6			Void
6027	6			void
6028	6			Same as 6022
6029	6			Pear shaped pit, orientated north-east to south-west and measuring 0.92m by 0.65m and up to 0.4m with an irregular rock cut base. Filled with 6036 and 6033. Unknown function.
6030	6	ST2		Concentration of small stones, (0.1m, by 0.05m by 0.02m) forming a possible platform at least 1.1m wide and 2.83m long. Lies over 6040 and fill of 6041. Possibly associated with a post-hole 6042.
6031	6			Dark brown charcoal rich soil up to 0.07m thick, lies under 6019 and over 6020, 6032 and 6037. Appears to be derived from midden material though not clear if in situ or not.

Rampart Scotland DSR: Sheriffside Season 5, 2016

Context	Sondage/ Trench	Group	Type	Description
6032	6			Charcoal rich soil, organic and dark brown, possibly in situ midden and filling the eastern end of the structural platform formed by 6020. Lies under 6031, unexcavated.
6033	6			Possible packing stones at base of pit, on average 0.1m by 0.12m by 0.18m, lies under 6036, lower fill of 6029
6034	6	P10		Mid brown silty soil no inclusions, fill of 6005.
6035	6	ST1		Line of subrounded stones at northern edge of platform associated with lower platform, lying directly on the bedrock, possibly some form of revetment.
6036	6			Compact light brown soil, up to 0.12m thick, fill of 6029
6037	6			Charcoal rich soil, organic and dark brown, possibly in situ midden and filling the western end of the structural platform formed by 6020. Lies under 6031, unexcavated but up to 0.1m thick.
6038	1	ST1		Compact stone platform exposed in the re-excavated Trench 1, not excavated but assumed to be connected to 6020. Stones measured by 0.1m to 0.15m in diameter. Lies under 6039.
6039	1			Black charcoal rich material possibly in situ midden material exposed in the reexcavated Trench 1, lies under 6037 and over 6038.
6040	6	ST2		Light brown clay rich soil, forming an element of ST2 and the fill of 6041, lies under 6030.
6041	6	ST2		Cut of ST2 terrace, measures at least 1.46m by 0.5m, filled with 6030 and 6040, cut into bedrock.
6042	6	ST2		Cut of posthole within ST2, measures 0.2m by 0.28 and filled with 6043. Possibly part of the structure. Unexcavated.
6043	6	ST2		Mid brown fill of 6042, unexcavated.
6044	6			Same as 6042
6045	6/1	ST1		Unexcavated rock cut pit-posthole, measuring 0.8m in diameter. Filled with 6046.
6046	6/1	ST1		Unexcavated fill of 6045, mid brown soil.
6047	6/1	ST1		Cut of lower terrace associated with ST1 extends across the whole of the south-eastern end of Trench 6. Cuts bedrock.
6048	6	ST1		Cut of possible post-void, unexcavated, filled with 6049
6049	6	ST1		Fill of possible post-void, unexcavated, fill of 6048
6050	6	ST1		Cut of possible post-void, unexcavated, filled with 6051
6051	6	ST1		Fill of possible post-void, unexcavated, fill of 6050
6052	6	ST1		Cut of possible post-void, unexcavated, filled with 6052
6053	6	ST1		Fill of possible post-void, unexcavated, fill of 6053
7001	7			Topsoil same as 6004
7002	7			Bedrock same as 6004.

APPENDIX 2: DRAWING RECORD

Drawing No	Sondage	Scale	Type	Description
1	na	1:50	plan	Pre-ex plan of Trench 6
2	A	1:20	plan	Post-ex plan showing contexts 6023, 6025 and 6027
3	na	1:20	section	Section of pit showing contexts 6029, 6036 and 6033
4	na	1:20	plan	Post-ex plan of Trench 7, showing natural
5	na	1:20	plan	Post-ex plan of pit 6029
6	A	1:20	section	NE facing section of Sondage A
7	na	1:20	section	SW section of Trench 6 part A
8	na	1:20	section	SW section of Trench 6 part B
9	na	1:20	section	SW facing section of Trench 6 part C
10	na	1:20	plan	Plan of context 6030
11	na	1:20	plan	Plan overlay of Dr No 10: Contexts 6040, 6041, 6042 and 6043

APPENDIX 3: SAMPLE RECORD

Sample No	Context	Description
1	6019	Charcoal sample
2	6022	Charcoal sample
3	6026	Bulk soil sample
4	6020	Charcoal sample
5	6032	Bulk soil sample
6	6032	Charcoal sample
7	6032	Charcoal sample
8	6040	Charcoal sample
9	6039	Charcoal sample
10	6039	Charcoal sample

APPENDIX 4: PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD

Shot no	Camera no	Direction	Description
1-7	509-12	NW	General shot of Trench 6
8-9	516-7	W	NW end of Trench showing NE facing section showing 6005 and 6006 running NE to SW
10	518	W	Trench 6 NW facing section showing post-holes 6008-6011
11	519	W	Area of impacted bedrock showing possible features 6012-6016
12	520	NE	Post-ex shot of 6017 looking NE
13	521	W	Post-ex shot of 6017 looking SE
14	522	NW	Post-ex shot of 6017 looking NW
15	523	SW	Sondage A, NW facing section of contexts 6022 and 6023
16	524	SE	Sondage A, NE facing section of contexts 6022 and 6023
17-18	525-6	W	Working shot
19-20	527-8	NW	Sondage A overhead shot of post-hole 6025 and 6027
21-39	529-47	various	A variety of shots on context 6030, possible platform
40-41	548-9	SE	NW facing section of pit 6029
42	550	SW	Overhead of Sondage A: context 6023
43	551	W	NE facing section of 6023
44	552	SW	Sondage A
45-6	554-5	SW	NW facing section of 6005 and 6034
47-9	556-8		Various overhead shots of Context 6020
50	559	N	Detailed shot of bee hive quern in situ SF 4
51-72	560-88		Overhead shots of Context 6020
73	589	NW	View of Trench 7
74-5	590-1	NE	Post-ex plan of platform context 6040
76-7	692-3	SE	Post-ex plan of platform context 6040
78-80	594-97		Working shots
81	599	NE	Post-ex shots of platform 6040
82	600	SE	Post-ex shots of platform 6040
83-109	601-28		3d modelling shots of contexts 6020, 6032 and 6037
110-111	629-30	NW	Platform contexts 6020, 6032 and 6037
112-113	631-632	NE	Platform contexts 6020, 6032 and 6037
114-116	633-635	SE	Platform contexts 6020, 6032 and 6037
117-118	636-637	NE	Platform contexts 6020, 6032 and 6037
119-120	638-639		Detail of Trench 1 within Trench 6
121	640	W	Detail of NE facing section of Trench 1, rock cut features 1005 and 1007
122	641	NW	Detail of NE facing section of Trench 1, rock cut features 1005 and 1007
123-132	642-651		E-D modelling shots of SW facing Section of Trench 6
133	652	NE	SW facing section of Trench 6
134-5			Beehive quern in situ SF 4

APPENDIX 5: FINDS LIST

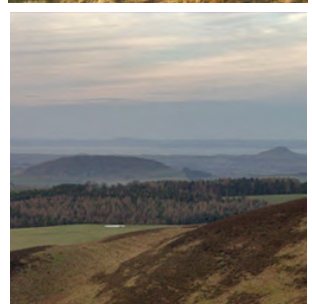
Find No	Context	Description
1	6001	Possible worked stone
2	6031	Pottery sherd
3	6032	Pottery sherd
4	6020	Fragment of bee hive quern

APPENDIX 6: DES Entry

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	East Lothian
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME	Rampart Scotland: Sheriffsides Season 4
PROJECT CODE:	SHER 2016
PARISH:	Yester
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:	Murray Cook and David Connolly
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	Rampart Scotland
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Research Keyhole Excavation
NMRS NO(S)	NT56NE 43
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	Ditched enclosure
NGR (2 letters, 6 figures)	NT 55505 67739
START DATE (this season)	July 2016
END DATE (this season)	July 2016
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)	Evaluation. DES 2012 Connolly and Cook Evaluation. DES 2015 Connolly and Cook
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	<p>Rampart Scotland Project 3, Season 4 comprised a major phase of archaeological evaluation undertaken at Sheriffsides cropmark enclosure, Sheriffsides, Gifford, East Lothian.</p> <p>One large open area trench was opened at Sheriffsides 5m north south and 16m east-west . All the features identified within the trenches were planned and recorded and a proportion excavated. The work was carried out during July 2016 as part of a training fieldschool. A geophysical survey had already been undertaken in the field surrounding the trench and topographic work was extended across the area as well as further magnetometer survey.</p> <p>The excavations re-examined a series of features first located in 2010 – thought to represent platforms. A number of sherds of handmade pottery, which may date to the 2nd century AD were recovered as well as a broken beehive quern built into a platform structure. –charcoal sample of hazel wood was, when calibrated to two sigma , was dated to of 41calBC – 87calAD (93.1%), which is consistent with the recovered material.</p>
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	Further fieldwork and post-excavation
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	--
FUNDING BODY:	Rampart Scotland
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	6a Gladstone Place, Stirling FK8 2NN
EMAIL ADDRESS:	murraycook35@hotmail.co.uk
ARCHIVE LOCATION	Archive to be deposited in NMRS



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