



# Pitcairns House Excavations at Dunning Roman Temporary Camp: SERF site PH14

## Data Structure Report

By

Ewan Campbell

2014



## **Table of Contents**

### **Summary**

### **Introduction**

Location

Archaeological and Historical Background

Aims

Methodology

### **The excavations**

### **Discussion**

### **Conclusions**

### **Acknowledgements**

### **References**

### **Appendices**

i) Contexts

ii) Small Finds

iii) Drawings

iv) Samples

v) Photos

## Summary

A number of small trenches were excavated on the south-eastern stretch of the defences of Dunning Roman Camp (centred on NO 027145) to establish the line of the defences and their chronology. This part of the defences, within the grounds of Pitcairns House, was not visible on aerial photographs and lay outside the scheduled area. Geophysical survey failed to locate the defence line, but trial trenches excavated by hand located them immediately south of the old Dunning to Bridge of Earn road. The line established showed that the southern defences were kinked in two places, at suspected entrances confirming that the camp had six entrances. Excavation revealed that the ditch had a typical Roman military profile - V-shaped, with a wide basal slot - and was up to 2.5 m wide and almost 2m deep. The two fully excavated trenches both showed that the ditch had been re-cut after a period of infilling. The associated bank on the northern side only survived as a faint ghost in the subsoil, but was separated from the ditch by a 2 m wide berm. No artefacts were recovered. The evidence of recut of the ditch matched the sequence seen in previous excavations on the western and northern defences, and showed that the whole area of the camp was re-occupied, possibly in the second century AD.

## Introduction

Phase 2 of the Strathearn Environs and Royal Forteviot (SERF) project has a geographical focus on the Dunning region. Following the discovery in 2011 of the Castle Craig broch, with its abundant Roman material culture (James 2011; James & Campbell 2012), it became clear that the Roman military presence in the area had to be a focus of research. Accordingly in 2014 it was decided to carry out targeted trial excavations on the defences of Dunning Roman Temporary Camp (hereafter RTC), the closest Roman military site to Castle Craig (Fig 1).

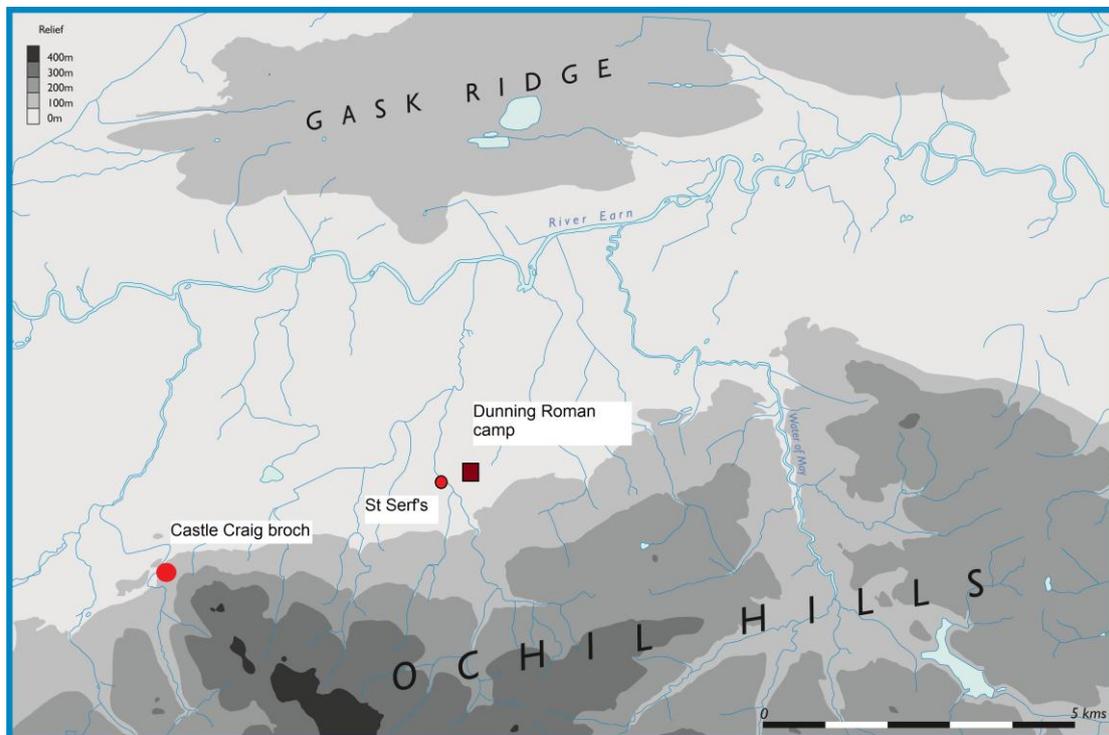


Fig 1 SERF project area with sites mentioned

Two areas were initially selected for investigation: one in the only area of surviving upstanding monument in Kincladie Wood (SERF KW14) in the North-West of the camp; the other in the South-East within the grounds of Pitcairns House (SERF PH14). This report describes the excavations at Pitcairns House, carried as part of the University of Glasgow's archaeological fieldschool. The excavations took place from 28<sup>th</sup> June to 10<sup>th</sup> July 2014 during a dry sunny period. Four trial trenches were opened, all lying in the landscaped oak woodland bordering the edge of the Pitcairns House estate, immediately to the south of the old Dunning to Bridge of Earn road (centered around NGR NO 026145) which was the original medieval routeway to Perth. This area of the camp is currently outside the area of the scheduled monument. The woodland was bounded to the north by the estate wall, apparently constructed around 1820.



*Fig 2 The Dunning camp transcribed from aerial photographs*

Dunning RTC is one of the larger Roman camps in Scotland at 47.3ha (117 acres), and is of sufficient size to contain a legion of 5000 men. It is also unusual in having six entrances, with two each in the north and south sides and one each in the east and west. The only other similar size and shape of RTC is at Abernethy, and the two have therefore been linked.

The camp is sited on gently rolling agricultural land (at about 50m OD) lying between the broad alluvial plain of the River Earn with its fluvio-glacial terraces, and the steeper northern slopes of the Ochil Hills Old Red Sandstone volcanic formations.

### **Archaeological and historical background**

The RTC site lies in the parish of Dunning, in the medieval earldom of Strathearn, one of the most important earldoms of medieval Scotland. The parish is first mentioned in the early 13<sup>th</sup> century, though it was probably already in existence then (Rogers 1992, 43-4). Pitcairns

is first mentioned in the early 13<sup>th</sup> century (Peticarnie 1247; Petikarn 1283), and is one of a series of *Pit-* names in the Dunning vicinity which have been interpreted as dependent settlements or touns of Dunning shire (ibid, 305). The *-cairns* element of the name probably relates to the large tree-covered mound just north of the present Pitcairns House, which may have seen in the early medieval period as a prehistoric burial mound, though it is probably a natural feature. The site of St Serf's monastery in Dunning lies immediately outside the camp, on the other side of the Dunning Burn. Its foundation probably dates to the early 8<sup>th</sup> century, and early remains have been uncovered there as part of previous SERF excavations (Campbell 2013).

The RTC itself is first mentioned by MacFarlane in 1723 as a 'trench capable to contain several thousands of men' (Mitchell 1906: 121), though he wrongly ascribed it to the medieval period. The camp was clearly an upstanding earthwork at this period, but agricultural improvements of the early 19<sup>th</sup> century removed all trace of the defences soon after, except for the surviving section in Kincladie Wood. The camp was not noted in Miller's discussion of the forts along the northern borders of the Ochils in relation to the Mons Graupius question (Miller 1857: 49), so presumably the ramparts had been mainly destroyed by then. Most of the interior lies on boulder clay and was uncultivated heathland up till that point, and part of the kirklands of Dunning (NAS GD56/48). However, traces of the line of the ditches were recognised on aerial photographs (St Joseph 1973: 218-9), and a number of small scale investigations have been carried out on the defences (Dunwell & Keppie 1995).

Dunning RTC itself has been discussed in terms of its relationship to other marching camps and historically attested campaigns by the Roman army (Jones 2010). In particular, it has been cited for its putative role in the battle of Mons Graupius (ibid; Fraser 2005; Campbell 2010), an identification based on the equation of Mons Graupius with the placename Duncrub, which lies 1.2 km west of the camp (Watson 1926: 56). Duncrub was the medieval thanage estate centre of the Rollo family. However, the placename evidence is not accepted by everyone and many other sites for the important battle have been put forward.

Although the RTC earthworks have mainly been obliterated, some more recent boundaries follow the line of the defences, and modern roads have utilised the entrances on the north and south sides (Fig 2). A metalled roadway also utilised the entrance on the west side, and was dated to the post-medieval period on the dubious basis of a sherd from overlying soil (Dunwell & Keppie 1995: 56-8). No Roman period finds have been reported from fieldwalking in the camp, though Neolithic arrowheads have been found according to local reports. The early iron age hillfort of Dunknock lies immediately to the south and has been excavated twice as part of the SERF hillfort programme (Poller 2008; Dalglish *et al* 2009). In 1981 a bronze age socketed axehead was found in the field below Dunknock, just west of the present excavations, and in 1997 a stone axehead in the same field.

### **Aims**

The aims of the PH14 excavations were twofold. Firstly, to identify the line of the RTC defences, as this is the only section which does not appear on aerial photographs; and secondly to help to establish any chronology for the defences. This section of the defences is important as it crosses the boundary of the possible contraction of the camp implied by one aerial photograph (Jones 2011: illus 118).

### **Methodology**

The initial step was to conduct a geophysical survey of the site, undertaken the week before the excavations. Resistivity encountered problems and was not successful. Magnetometry was restricted by a series of overhead power cables to an area of 60 x 20 metres traversing the possible line of the ditch. The survey area stopped 8m south of the estate wall due to the presence of powerlines – by coincidence, this turned out to be the position of the southern edge of the RTC ditch. No obvious features apart from a modern metal service pipe to Haughend were found (Fig 3). During this survey a recently excavated drainage ditch was seen in the eastern part of the wood running to within 15m of the estate wall. This showed the topsoil was exceptionally deep in this part of the field (over 1.0m) due to colluvial action, and that the natural subsoil was a dense orange gravel of fluvio-glacial origin, in places overlain by hard banded silts. The edges of the drainage ditch were cleaned, but no signs of the Roman defences were seen in the sides. It therefore seemed that the only way of finding the RTC ditch was to dig a series of slit trenches. The first, measuring 6.5 x 1.0m, was located running south from the estate wall, avoiding the mature oak trees. This was later extended to 10 x 1m after the ditch was located. As initially no features were seen, a second trench was located in the western part of the woodland. After the RTC ditch had been located in these two trenches a third was opened at the eastern end of the wood, in order to check the alignment, and to possibly locate the corner of the camp. A fourth trench, also to confirm the line, was opened between Trenches 1 and 3 but encountered a service drain and had to be abandoned. The trenches were deturfed and dug by hand, and later backfilled.

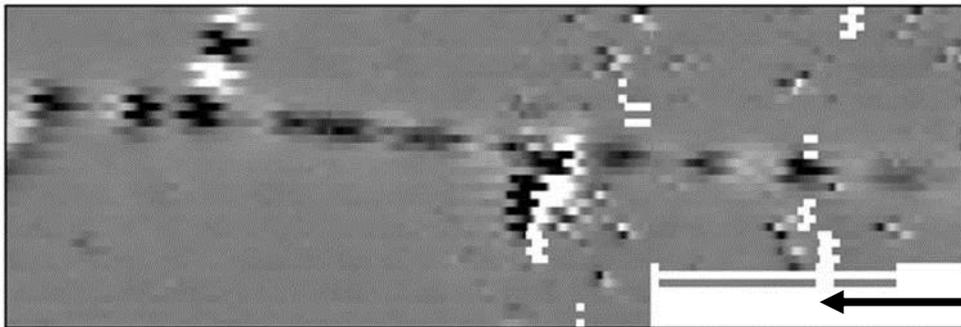


Fig 3 Geophysical survey results, showing water service pipe.

## The excavations

### *Trench 1*

Trench 1 was located opposite the barn of Haughend, 3.5 m west of an electricity pole (Site origin at NO 0279 1455). The only modern feature seen was the construction trench for the estate wall [004]. In the northern part of the trench, a silty layer of subsoil (005) survived undisturbed by rooting or plough erosion. This had a convex form, about 3m wide and a maximum height of 0.2m. It was interpreted as the ghost of the RTC bank, where subsoil had been protected by this bank and by a layer of stones (003) which thinned out southwards. The stony layer was cut by the construction trench of the wall.

About 6m south of the estate wall the northern edge of a ditch was located. As this seemed to be the RTC ditch, the trench was extended south for another 4m, and both sides of the ditch were found. The ditch [012], proved to be 2.5m wide, with straight sides and a shallow V-shape, with a maximum depth of 1.6m below the natural. The base was flat-bottomed with a wide 'ankle-breaker'. If 005 did indeed reflect the position of the bank, there was a berm of about 1.5-2.0m between it and the ditch.

The infill of the ditch showed a sequence of activities (Figs 4, 5). The initial fill of the ‘ankle-breaker’ was a layer of large voided stones derived from the natural gravels (021), with a thin skim of small gravel at the base. These stones were patchily distributed, and had clearly been tossed into the ditch before any weathering had taken place. The ditch had then silted up with a grey-brown silt (011/015) to a depth of 0.7m. This layer survived on both sides of the ditch, but was cut [014] in the centre by another stony layer (022) with smaller stones and more gravel, which also had the form of an ‘ankle-breaker’. This in turn was overlain by a layer of loose gravel which thinned towards the southern side of the ditch, and was clearly derived from erosion of a bank to the north. Above this layer the fill was indistinguishable from the forest soil (002).



*Fig 4 The west side of the ditch in Trench 1, showing the asymmetrical gravel layer 010, and the stone filled basal slot 021.*

This sequence was interpreted as an initial cut, with the stones being immediately added for drainage purposes, followed by a substantial period of silting up. The lack of gravel in this silting, suggests the adjacent bank was of turf construction. The ditch was later re-cut, again in typical Roman military form, with stones in the ‘ankle-breaker’ slot. This time the adjacent bank was of gravel subsoil, which quickly filled the ditch, leaving only a gentle depression.

The only finds, apart from modern pottery and glass in the area near the road, were a sherd of post-medieval Throsk ware in 003, and charcoal pieces in 022. Samples were taken from the ditch silting contexts.

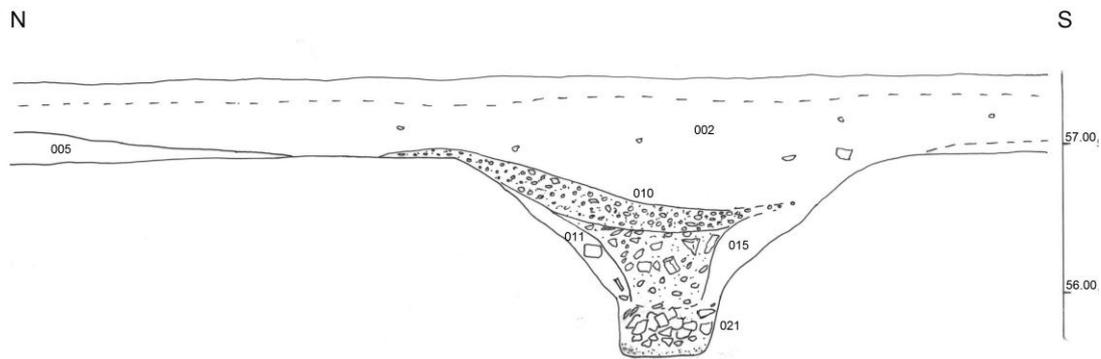


Fig 5 Section of east face of Trench 1, showing recut ditch (height in m OD)

### Trench 2

Trench 2 was located near the western end of the woodland, in the area where possible lines of the RTC defences converged (NO 0260 1452). Initially, due to the depth of topsoil which had to be removed, three 1 x 1m test pits were dug to natural gravel, at 1m, 5m and 12m south of the wall. Only the one closest to the wall showed features, just catching the edge of the ditch. This trench was extended to 3.5m south of the estate wall, and uncovered both sides of the ditch. Any bank associated with the ditch would have lain under the present road.

As in Trench 1, there was a narrow construction trench for the estate wall [004]. The RTC ditch [009] was V-shaped with extremely steep sides, flat-bottomed with an 'ankle-breaker' 0.5m wide. The width of the ditch was 2.1m, and the maximum depth below the natural was 1.6m.

As with Trench 1, there was a sequence of infills (Fig 6). Above a thin skim of gravel (019) and silt (018), was a layer of homogenous grey-brown silt (017) which filled the ditch to depth of 0.7-0.8m. This context was only seen on the north side of the ditch. On the southern side 017 was cut by [020], a vertical slot filled with very loose gravel and small stones (013). The south side of this recut followed the side of the original ditch cut. Filling the upper part of the ditch was a homogenous brown loam (008), indistinguishable from the topsoil.

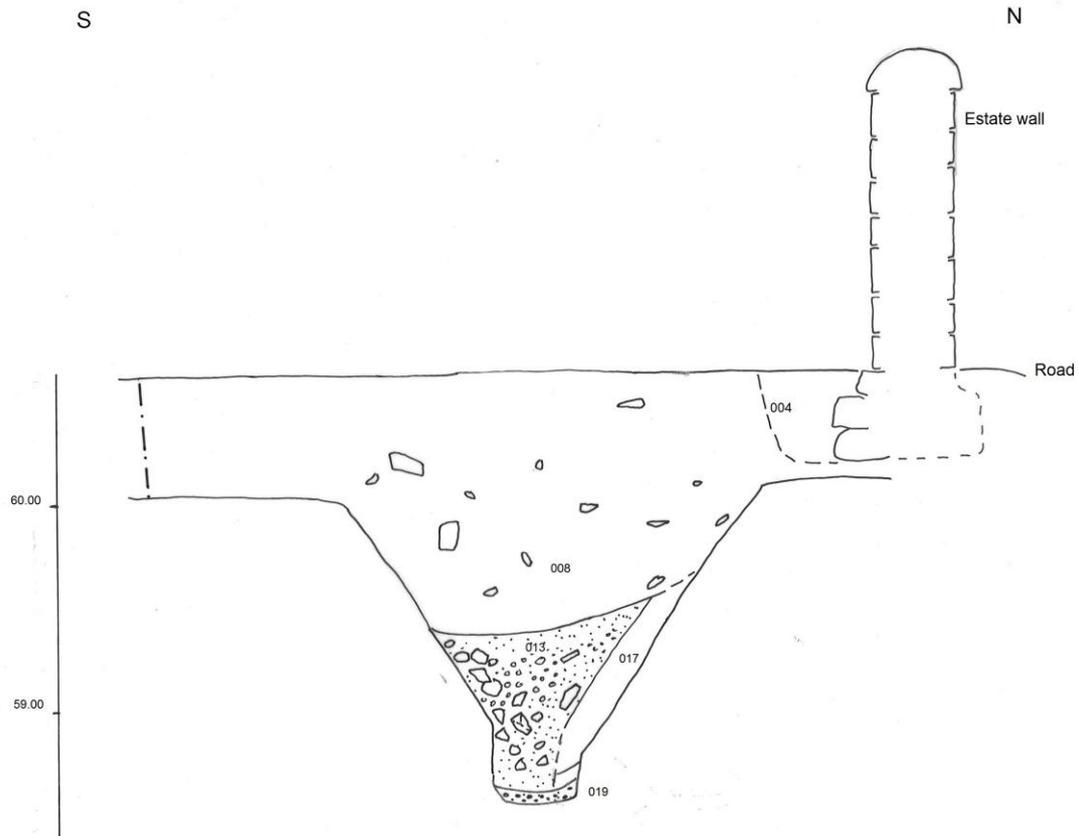


Fig 6 Trench 2: Section of west side of ditch showing re-cut (height in m OD).

This sequence was interpreted as an initial cut which was allowed to infill over a considerable period of time. As with Trench 1, there was no indication of a bank being eroded. This infilled ditch was recut, partly using the old side of the ditch, with a new, narrower slot in the bottom, which was immediately filled with gravel, presumably for drainage. Unlike in Trench 1, there was no sign of subsequent erosion of a gravel bank into the recut.

### Trench 3

As the south side of the RTC had a distinct kink in its alignment around the westernmost entrance, there was a possibility that the south-eastern section was also misaligned. Trench was excavated to check whether this was the case. The initial trench measured 4 x 1m and lay 10m south of the estate wall and 2m west of the eastern boundary of the wood at the lane to Garvock (NO 0283 1455). This was excavated to natural with no sign of the ditch. As in Trench 1 however, there was a 'ghost', a mound in the silt subsoil which might have indicated the former presence of a bank. The trench was extended southwards, and encountered the southern edge of the ditch (the northern edge lay under a baulk). The cut [026] resembled those in the other trenches, but only the top 0.5m of the fill could be excavated. The fill (025) was much finer, cleaner silt, very similar the natural silt in this area of the woodland. The top part was sealed by a thin layer of stones (024). The ditch's maximum width would have been 2.0m.

### Trench 4

This trench lay just to the west of the gateway into the eastern field (NO xxx), and was opened to confirm the line of the ditch, but had to be abandoned due to an agricultural

service pipe. However, it seemed that the northern edge of the ditch lay more than 3.5m south of the wall as natural was encountered there.

## Discussion

### *Ditch alignment (Figs 7, 8)*

Trenches 1-3 show that the line of this stretch of the defences was straight (Fig 7), but at an angle to the other sections of the southern side. It seems clear that there was a second entrance in the south side, and that it was utilised by the medieval Perth road which crossed into the interior of the camp at this point. The three sections of the southern side were therefore at angles to each other, with the line kinked at both entrances, and so each must have been laid out separately (Fig 8). This may have been because there is no direct line of sight along the southern side – the eastern entrance was situated at the highest point on the southern side. Whatever the reason, this gives some insight into how large camps such as this were surveyed and constructed. The south-eastern corner of the camp must lie in the field to the east of the woodland. A local resident says the line of the corner was seen in cropmarks there recently.

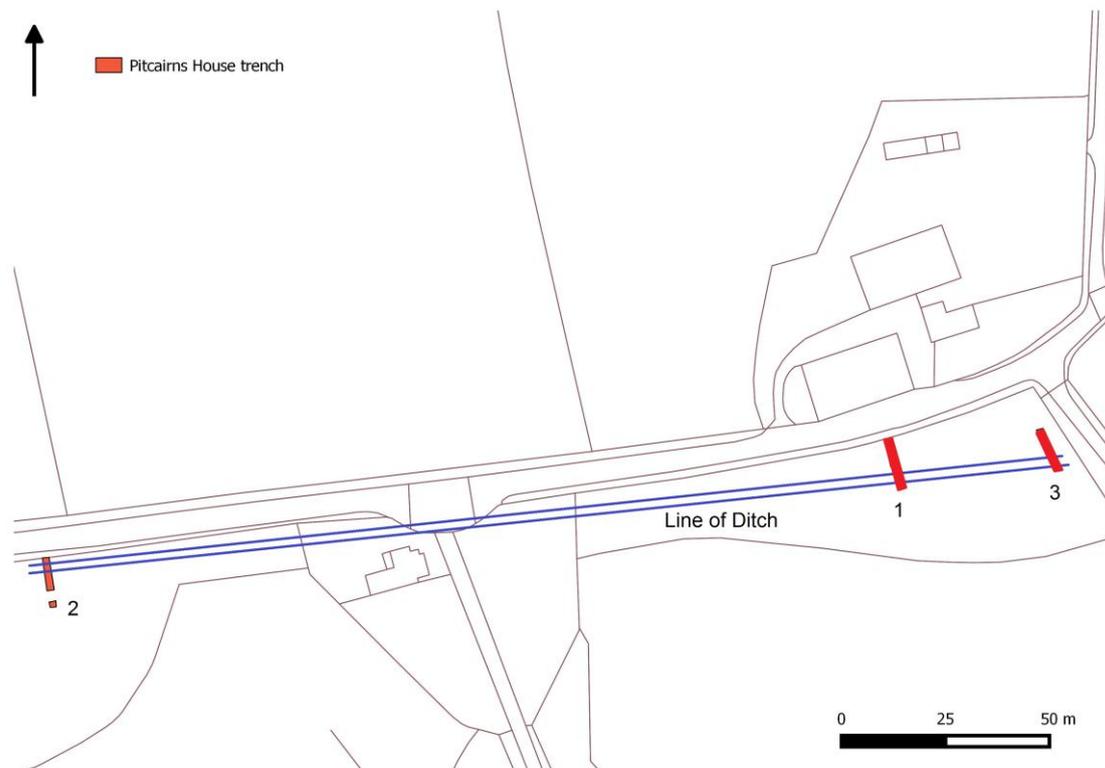


Fig 7 Line of RTC ditch as seen in Trenches 1-3



Fig 8 The Roman camp with the newly established line of the southern ditch.

#### *Ditch form and stratigraphy*

In both Trenches 1 and 2 the ditch was the same form – V-shaped sides with a flat-bottomed slot at the base. This is a classic Roman military profile, and is enough to date the ditch to the Roman period. In Trench 2 the profile was exceptionally steep, and the basal slot would have provided a means of digging without being constricted by the narrowing V of the sides. It is noticeable that the basal slot here is wider than in the Kincladie Wood section. The boulders deposited in the basal slot in Trench 1 did not represent deliberate destruction and infill of the ditch, seemed to be a local response to drainage (this section of the farmland is subject to flooding). Taking into account the probable depth of the original topsoil, the ditch would have been around 2m deep when constructed.

The stratigraphy shows that the first phase of the ditch was allowed to silt up naturally, rather than being deliberately backfilled. The length of time this indicates is unknown, but must have been considerably more than a season's campaigning. The second phase of ditch was of similar form to the first, with basal slot, so presumably also relates to Roman military occupation. In Trench 2 the re-cut went to the same depth as the original ditch, though it was narrower, but in Trench 1 it was shallower, and the upcast must have been closer to the northern edge to account for the asymmetric infill by (010). Although there are slight differences between the two trenches, they both show the same sequence of re-occupation.

#### *The bank*

Although no traces of the bank remains, the 'ghost' of the bank seen in Trenches 1 and 3 suggest that it was of similar size to that seen in Kincladie Wood, about 3m wide, with a 2m berm between it and the ditch. Before the construction of the estate wall in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, the degraded bank would have served as a field boundary. Context (003) may be the remains of this, and the boundary of the medieval roadway.

### *Implications*

It is now clear that all sides of the fort show the same sequence of re-occupation after a period of natural silting. In particular, the Pitcairns House excavation show that similar activity occurred along the entire south-eastern line of the defences. This is important as this section would have straddled the area of the putative reduced fort shown by Jones (2011, illus 118). The implication is that the entire area of the camp was re-occupied at some point, whether or not the additional cropmark in the north-eastern sector represents a separate Roman phase of activity. However, the present excavations provide no additional dating evidence for these phases of activity. If the berm tentatively identified in Trench 1 did exist, it mirrors the situation in Kincladie Wood, and suggests that the camp was more substantial than a normal temporary marching camp. These conclusions will be discussed further in the Kincladie Woods report.

### **Conclusions**

The 2014 excavations were successful in their aims – the line of the south-eastern sector of the camp was established, and it was shown to have had two phases of military activity. These results fit into the wider picture emerging that the camp is more substantial than normal temporary marching camps. Although the initial finding of the line of the ditch was hampered by lack of good geophysical results, and the depth of topsoil which had to be removed by hand, the effort proved to be worthwhile.

### Acknowledgements

The Project is especially grateful to the landowner, Lord Rollo, for permission to excavate, and to Robert MacPhail for help on the ground. Most of the excavation was carried out by volunteers from ACFA: Ian Marshall, Margaret Gardiner, Libby King, Alison Blackwood, and Gerry Hearn. Thanks also to Pauric Logue and Patricia Neuhoff for able supervisory assistance and Cathy MacIver for the geophysical survey and GIS work. . The project was partly sponsored by the British Academy (LRG: 45610); Historic Scotland (Archaeology Funding Programme) and the University of Glasgow. The research of SERF is benefited by partnerships with the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland ([www.rcahms.gov.uk](http://www.rcahms.gov.uk)), Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust ([www.pkht.org.uk](http://www.pkht.org.uk)), and Dunning Historical Society.

### References

- Campbell, D B 2010 *Mons Graupius AD83: Rome's battle at the edge of the world*. Oxford: Osprey Publishing.
- Campbell, E 2013 *Excavations at St. Serf's church, Dunning 2013: Data Structure Report*. University of Glasgow
- Dunwell, A, and Keppie, L 1995 The Roman temporary camp at Dunning, Perthshire: the evidence from two recent excavations, *Britannia* 26: 51-62
- Fraser, J 2005 *The Roman conquest of Scotland: the battle of Mons Graupius AD 84*. Tempus: Stroud.
- James, H 2011 *Castle Craig excavations 2011. Data structure report*. University of Glasgow.
- James, H and Campbell, E 2012 *Castle Craig excavations 2012. Data structure report*. University of Glasgow
- Jones, R H 2011 *Roman camps in Scotland*. Edinburgh: Society of Antiquaries of Scotland Monograph.
- Miller, Lt-Col 1857 An enquiry respecting the site of the battle of *Mons Grampius*, *Archaeologica Scotica* 4: 19-52
- NAS GD56 National Archives of Scotland. Rollo estate papers
- Poller, T 2008 *Dunknock hillfort excavations 2008: Data Structure Report*. University of Glasgow
- Dalgligh, C, Lelong, O, MacGregor, G and Sneddon, D 2009 *Dunknock hillfort excavations 2009: Data Structure Report*. University of Glasgow
- Rogers, J M 1992 *The Formation of the Parish Unit in Perthshire*. (unpublished Ph.D. thesis, University of Edinburgh).
- St Joseph, J K 1973 Air reconnaissance in Britain 1969-72 *Journal of Roman Studies* 63: 214-246
- Watson, W J 1926 *The history of the Celtic place-names of Scotland*. Edinburgh

## Appendices

### i) Contexts

Context	Area	Type	Description	Interpretation	Relationships
001	01	Deposit	Turf and Topsoil		
002	01	Deposit	Loose mid-brown loam, very few stones, deepest in S end of trench	ploughsoil/forest soil	under 001
003	01	Deposit	Loose orange-brown sandy loam with many pebbles/stones	Upcast from construction of estate wall, or degraded field bank	
004	01	Cut	Half U-shaped ditch along S side of estate wall	Construction trench of wall, and repointing ditch later	cuts 003
005	01	Deposit	Reddish-brown hard clay loam, occasional charcoal flecks. Forms a hump in the subsoil, dipping off to N and S. Stops 2m from ditch edge. 3m wide.	Subsoil protected from plough erosion by remains of RTC bank	under 003, 002
006	02	Cut	vertical trench on S side of estate wall	Construction trench of wall, and repointing ditch later	
007	02	Deposit	Turf and topsoil		
008	02	Deposit	Loose brown loam with scattered stones	Ploughsoil/forest soil	Fills 009
009	02	Cut	V-shaped ditch, with flat bottom. Steep straight sides. Max width 2.10m, depth below natural 1.60m.	RTC ditch	Filled with 019, 018, 017
010	01	Fill	Very loose gravel, pea to pebble sized. On N side of RTC ditch. Thicker of N side, dies away to S.	Wash from bank after recut.	Under 002, over 022, fills 014
011	01	Fill	medium compact silty loam, brown-grey, few stones. On N side of ditch cut 012	Silting up of 012	under 010, cut by 022, fills 012
012	01	Cut	V-shaped ditch, with flat bottom and broad ankle-breaker. Max width 2.3-2.6m, depth from natural 1.30m.	Primary cut of RTC ditch	Filled with 019, 018, 017
013	02	Deposit	Loose, voided gravel and stones. On S side of bottom of RTC ditch. Much larger stones in patch at W end.	Primary fill of recut-deliberate? For drainage	under 008, fills 020
014	01	Cut	Steep-sided slot with flat bottom - 'ankle-breaker'. In middle of RTC ditch, only visible below 010. Max width 0.80m, depth 0.50m.	Secondary recut of RTC ditch.	Cuts 011/015, over 021, fill 022

015	01	Fill	Compact bron-grey silt, few stones. On S side of RTC ditch 012.	Silting up of 012	under 010, cut by 022, fills 012, equals 011.
016	03	Deposit	Light brown soft silt. Heavily rooted in places.	colluvial silt/forest soil	under turf
017	02	Fill	Brown-grey silt, few inclusions. Only on N side of ditch, max width 0.20m	Silting up of RTC ditch 009	fills 009, cut by 020
018	02	Fill	Dirty soft dark brown silt, 0.05m thick	Primary silt of RTC ditch 009	under 017, over 018
019	02	Fill	loose gravel, pea sized. 0.05m thick	Primary fill of RTC ditch	under 018, fills 009
020	02	Cut	V-shaped cut with flat base - 'ankle -breaker'. S side same as S side of 009, N side cuts 017, but not visible in 008	Secondary recut of RTC ditch.	Cuts 017, fill 013
021	01	Fill	Loose voided rubble - rounded boulders, cobbles, pebbles. In base of RTC ditch. Junction with base of 022 difficult to see. Max depth 0.65m	Primary fill - for drainage?	under 022, 011, 015, fills 012
022	01	Fill	Coarse loose gravel/ voided stones. At base of 010. Forms a band in centre of ditch, flanked by 011/015.	First fill of recut - for drainage?	under 010, fills 014
023	03	Deposit	Hard sandy silt with orangey streaks in stratified layers. In middle part of trench. Max width c. 4.0m	Natural fluvio-glacial silts, protected from disturbance by RTC bank. Cf 005	under 016
024	03	Deposit	Small stones in soil. Max depth 0.10m	top fill of ditch?	under 016, over 025
025	03	Fill	Hard silt, light brown. Not fully excavated - only to 0.5m below natural.	silting up pf RTC ditch	fills 026, under 024
026	03	Cut	Straight-sided ditch cut. Only exposed on S side. Not fully excavated . Max width 2.0m	RTC Primary ditch cut.	filled with 024, 025

## ii) Small Finds

SF No.	Context	material	type	No. pieces	description/comments	Date	Initials
001	022	charcoal			large pieces of roundwood	03/07/2014	ENC
002	003	pottery	Throsk ware	1	bodysherd	28/06/2014	ENC

## iii) Drawings

Drawing No.	Subject	Area	Description	Type	Scale	Drawn by	Date
001	005	1	Pre-ex plan of ditch and bank	Plan	1:20	ENC	02/07/2014

002	009	2	Pre-ex plan of ditch and bank	Plan	1:20	ENC	02/07/2014
003	012	1	Section, East side of trench	Section	1:20	ENC	04/07/2014
004	012	1	Plan of South end trench with ditch	Plan	1:20	ENC	06/07/2014
005	012	1	Section West side of trench	Section	1:10	ENC	06/07/2014
006	009	2	Section East side of trench	Section	1:10	ENC	07/07/2014
007	009	2	Section West side of trench	Section	1:20	ENC	07/07/2014
008	026	3	Plan of Ditch	Plan	1:20	ENC	09/07/2014
009	026	3	Section of trench, W side.	Section	1:20	ENC	10/07/2014

## v) Photos

Photo	Area	Context	Description	Taken from	Initials	Date
PH14_001	1, 3, 4		Site setting	SW	ENC	
PH14_002	2		Site setting	SE	ENC	
PH14_003	1		Trench setting	SE	ENC	28/06/2014
PH14_004	1	004	Topsoil removed	N	ENC	28/06/2014
PH14_005	1	004	Construction trench estate wall	E	ENC	28/06/2014
PH14_006	1	003	Stoney layer	S	ENC	28/06/2014
PH14_007	1	005	Bank remains	NE	ENC	01/07/2014
PH14_008	1	005	Bank remains	E	ENC	01/07/2014
PH14_009	1	012	Ditch appears	SE	ENC	02/07/2014
PH14_010	1	014	Recut in ditch	W	ENC	03/07/2014
PH14_011	1	014	Recut in ditch	NW	ENC	03/07/2014
PH14_012	1	014	Recut in ditch	NE	ENC	03/07/2014
PH14_013	1	021	Stones in base of ditch	E	ENC	07/07/2014
PH14_014	1	010, 021	Stones in base of ditch	E	ENC	07/07/2014
PH14_015	1	010, 021	Stones in base of ditch	W	ENC	07/07/2014
PH14_016	2	Trial pits		S	ENC	03/07/2014
PH14_017	2	009, 008	Ditch under excavation by ACFA volunteers	S	ENC	03/07/2014
PH14_018	2	009	after removal of 008	W	ENC	04/07/2014
PH14_019	2	009	near bottom of ditch (with Margaret)	S	ENC	05/07/2014
PH14_020	3	setting		S	ENC	07/07/2014
PH14_021	3	023	Ghost of bank	E	ENC	07/07/2014
PH14_022	3	026, 024	South Edge of Ditch	S	ENC	09/07/2014
PH14_023	1	012	Post-ex of Ditch	above	ENC	06/07/2014
PH14_024	1	012	Post-ex of ditch	W	ENC	06/07/2014
PH14_025	2	009	Post-ex of ditch	NW	ENC	06/07/2014
PH14_026	2	017	Post-ex close-up of Primary fill and recut	W	ENC	06/07/2014
PH14_027	1		Backfilling		ENC	10/07/2014