

# GUARD ARCHAEOLOGY



**Carzield Roman Fort, Kirkton, Dumfries**  
**Data Structure Report**  
**Project 3261**

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## **Carzield Roman Fort, Kirkton, Dumfries**

### **Data Structure Report**

**On behalf of:** Scottish Power Energy Networks

**NGR:** NX 970820

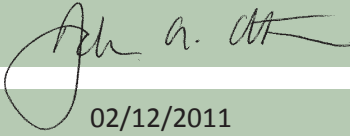
**Project Number:** 3261

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**Approved by:**

  
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**Date:**

*This document has been prepared in accordance  
with GUARD Archaeology Limited standard operating procedures.*

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## Contents

Executive Summary	5
Introduction	5
Site Location, Topography and Geology	5
Archaeological Background	5
Project Objectives	6
Methodology	6
Results	8
Discussion	15
Conclusions	17
Recommendations	17
Acknowledgements	17
Appendices	20
Appendix A: References	20
Appendix B: List of Context	20
Appendix C: List of Finds	23
Appendix D: List of Samples	25
Appendix E: List of Drawings	26
Appendix F: List of Photographs	26
Appendix G: Discovery And Excavation Scotland Entry	30
Appendix H: Project Design	32

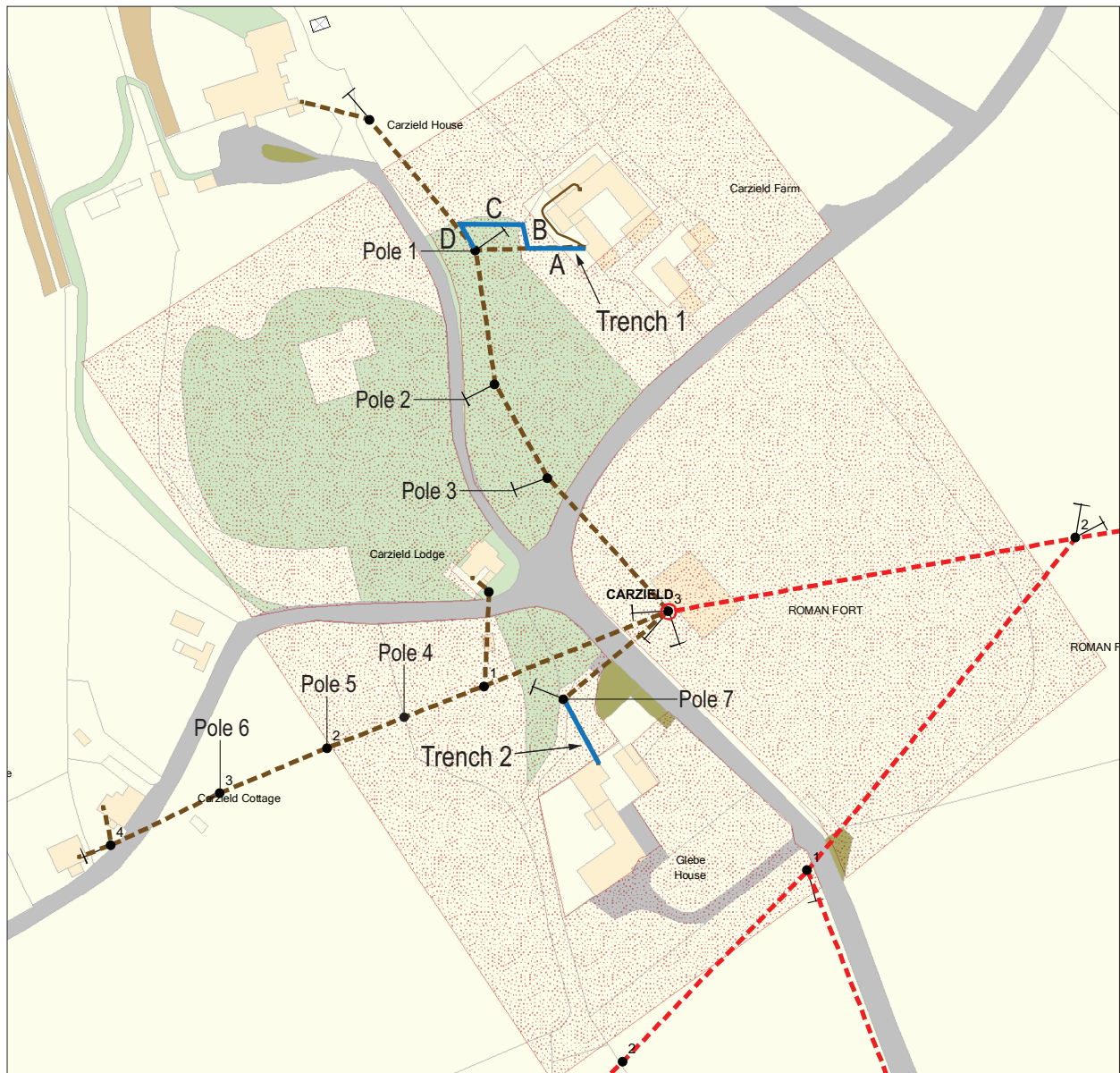
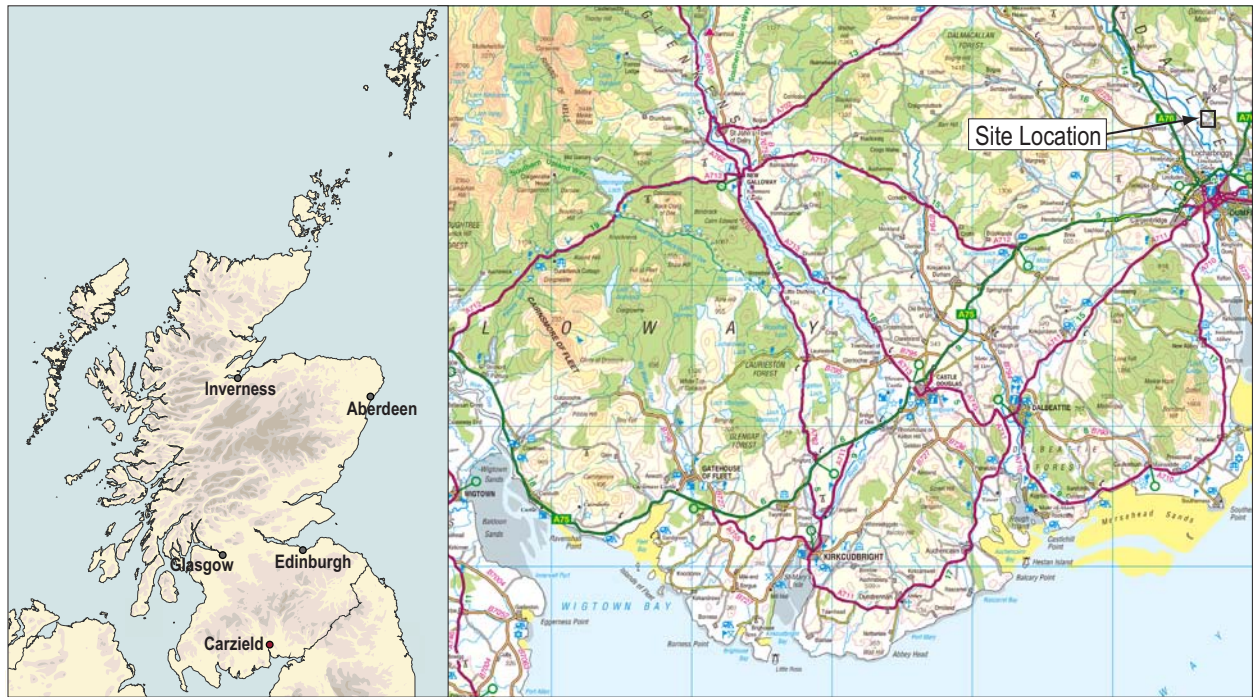
## List of Figures

Figure 1: Site location	4
Figure 2: Trench 1 A-B, showing surface and positions of linear features 033, 036 and 050 across trench	9
Figure 3: South facing section of Trench 1A showing ditch 033 surface 049 and track surface 026, 027 and 030	10
Figure 4: North facing section of Trench 1B	11
Figure 5: North-East facing section of 0224/025	12
Figure 6: Plan of possible surface 016 and wall footing 017	14
Figure 7: West-South-West facing section at 10-15 m along Trench 2 from Glebe House - showing possible surface 016 and wall 017	14
Figure 8: The Roman Fort at Carzield, by Birley & Richmond, 1939	15

## List of Plates

Plate 1: Pole 5 installation on edge of South-West ramparts	8
Plate 2: West edge of cobbled surface (049) from South-West	8
Plate 3: Former coachhouse track, Trench 1A from West	9
Plate 4: North-East facing section of ditch 033	10
Plate 5: Trench 1B from South-West, (050 extends North-East and South-West at end of trench)	11
Plate 6: Post-ex of stake-hole [024] from North	11
Plate 7: Possible wall (017) and cobbled surface (016) from North	13
Plate 8: Cobbled surface (016) from above	13
Plate 9: possible wall footing (017) from above	13





## Executive Summary

- 1.1 A watching brief of seven new poles together with the hand-excavation and recording of two trenches at Carzield Roman Fort was carried out by GUARD Archaeology Ltd under Scheduled Monument Consent on behalf of Scottish Power Energy Networks. The two trenches were excavated to facilitate the installation of power lines below ground at Carzield Farm, Carzield House and Glebe House. The hand excavation was carried out in accordance with the project design which accompanied the application for Scheduled Monument Consent (Atkinson, 2011). Trench 1 revealed a nineteenth/twentieth century track as well as a number of possible earlier linear features including a 5 m wide ditch. Finds included nineteenth/twentieth century ceramics, glass and building materials as well as a number of unidentified metal objects, and most notably two sherds of Samian Ware, a common pottery type used by the Romans. In Trench 2 there were truncated built remains of probable Roman date underlying successive yard surfaces of eighteenth to twentieth century date. All remains were recorded on plan, in section, by photograph and by context description. All relevant contexts were sampled and finds were retained from each layer for further analysis. The work was undertaken from 3 to 21 October 2011 under the direction of Warren Bailie.

## Introduction

- 2.1 This report sets out the results of the watching brief and archaeological hand excavations undertaken by GUARD Archaeology Limited on behalf of Scottish Power Energy Networks on two trench locations proposed for underground cable laying. These trenches lay within the limits of a Scheduled Ancient Monument, Carzield Roman Fort (NX 98 SE 8.00) (Figure 1). The report also covers the archaeological watching briefs conducted alongside the excavations.

## Site Location, Topography and Geology

- 3.1 The site of the proposed development is located 5.5 km north of Dumfries and 750 m east of a fordable point on the River Nith and is centred on NGR: NX 968 818. The site is identified as the remains of a Roman cavalry fort - approximately 2.6 hectares in size. The site of the fort lies at between 20 m and 25 m OD with the land immediately around the fort location lying at between 14 m and 18 m OD.
- 3.2 The site is a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM ref 673) and is transected by a number of minor roads, which meet in a central crossroads within the middle of the fort. It is bounded by agricultural fields on all sides and the interior of the scheduled area is sparsely covered by trees and shrubs with occasional dense areas present.
- 3.3 The proposed areas of cable renewal lie to the west of Carzield Farm and directly to the north of Glebe House. Five of the seven poles lie within the scheduled area and run from the north of the site towards the crossroads and then to the south-west of the scheduled area. One of the seven poles lies immediately outside the scheduled area, but had been included in the mitigation works. The entire area of works is relatively flat with a natural terrace evident along the south-western edge.
- 3.4 There are three existing and occupied groups of buildings within the scheduled area. In the northern quadrant Carzield Farm steading is present, while the southern quadrant is occupied by Glebe House and its outbuildings. Carzield Lodge occupies the eastern side of the central area immediately adjacent to the crossroads.
- 3.5 The underlying drift geology consists of glacial drift material consisting of sands and gravels and the solid geology consists of Ordovician and Silurian shallow sea-bed sedimentary rocks ([www.scottishgeology.com](http://www.scottishgeology.com), accessed November 2011).

## Archaeological Background

- 4.1 Excavations in 1939 revealed that Carzield Roman Fort was a cavalry fort built and occupied during the Antonine campaign (c. AD 139-143). The excavations also revealed the form of

the fort, in particular the existence of a stone-built barracks and timber stable in the south-eastern quadrant of the fort and the presence of a rampart and ditch system around the fort with internal road system present within the fort dividing it into six defined areas of use. The excavators noted that the central administrative blocks were likely to have been damaged by a later tower site and farmstead location (Birley & Richmond 1942).

- 4.2 Subsequent investigations revealed the position of the bath house at Carzield and a possible civilian settlement annex in the mid 1950s (Truckell 1955; 1956). A small annex is clearly visible along the eastern side of the site in aerial photographs. This was followed by further investigations into rubbish pits at the site in the late 1960s (Williams 1977).
- 4.3 On the basis of the previous investigations it is possible that the proposed phases of hand excavation and watching brief will reveal traces of the internal road network and could also reveal elements of the northern barracks and potentially the western rampart and ditch system.
- 4.4 There have been extensive changes in terms of development within the limits of the fort since its occupation in the Antonine period. This is likely to affect the potential for survival of Roman remains in certain areas of the fort. The first of these documented changes was the establishment of a medieval farmstead and tower in the central area of the fort. Little detail is known on the tower, its scale, its function or how long it may have been in use, but remains were noted by Birley & Richmond on their 1939 map of the fort (Figure 8). This was followed by the development of a the small settlement of 'Careel' shown on Roy's Map of 1755. In the nineteenth century (OS 1<sup>st</sup> Edition 1855) a settlement still existed here either side of the main road through the fort with the main houses of 'The Manse' to the south-west and what was to later become 'Carzield House' dominating the north-west part of the settlement. By the end of the nineteenth century (OS 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition, Sheet 9, 1897) most of the settlement has disappeared leaving the Manse (later to become Glebe House) and Carzield House with a building in the location of what was to become Carzield Farm and Carzield Lodge at the entrance to Carzield House. All of which exist to the present day, albeit in modified forms.

## Project Objectives

5.1 The project objectives are:

- to hand excavate and monitor all ground-breaking works within the scheduled area to the satisfaction of Historic Scotland;
- to establish the presence or absence of archaeological features within the scheduled area and ensure their preservation by record ;
- to excavate and record any significant archaeological remains revealed during the programme of work;
- to undertake funded post-excavation analysis and publication of the results on the archaeological works should they be warranted.

## Methodology

### Hand Excavation

- 6.1 Hand excavation of two trenches (one c. 51.2 m in length and the other c. 23 m in length by 0.4 m wide and 0.6 m deep) will be conducted. This will involve the removal of turf and topsoil down to the first archaeological horizon or subsoil layer and excavation of any features revealed or to the required depth of the trench where no archaeology is encountered.
- 6.2 Storage of turf, topsoil and subsoil layers will be kept separate from one another, so that reinstatement can be conducted to the best standard.
- 6.3 In the event that archaeological deposits are encountered they will be planned *in situ* then excavated and recorded.



- 6.4 The level of recording will depend on the nature of the archaeology encountered, but in general terms will be based on excavation of up to 100% of all significant post-holes, pits and significant linear features, such as foundations or ditches.
- 6.5 Archaeological recording will be by means of the standard methods employed in archaeological fieldwork. Any archaeological or other significant features will be recorded on *proforma* sheets in writing, by means of measured drawings and sketches and by digital photography.
- 6.6 In circumstances where substantial and significant archaeological deposits are encountered, the funding of further archaeologists and resources will be provided by the client to ensure that the remains are fully recorded to the highest professional standards.

### **Watching Brief**

- 6.7 The removal of poles and stays will be conducted on up to seven poles as part of the fieldwork and will be undertaken under archaeological watching brief conditions.
- 6.8 One GUARD archaeologist will be required per pole removal and where ground works are required. If an excavator is used it will be fitted with a flat-bladed (toothless) ditching bucket and will be used under the constant supervision of the GUARD archaeologist.
- 6.9 Any topsoil will be removed in spits to the first archaeological horizon or, where none is found, to the required depth for pole or stay removal. If archaeological remains are observed, the watching brief archaeologist will instruct the machine plant operator to cease excavation immediately.
- 6.10 Suitable down time will be provided to the on-site GUARD archaeologist in order to investigate and record any archaeological features encountered on site. Any archaeological features or layers encountered will be cleaned by hand to determine their character and extent. Any significant archaeological features encountered will be dealt with by the on-site archaeologist. Should negative-cut features be encountered, a representative sample will be 25-50% excavated in order to determine their significance, date and function.
- 6.11 If any archaeology encountered is sufficiently significant, and in particular is associated with the Roman occupation appropriate further mitigation measures may be necessary and are likely to include the excavation of the archaeological deposits by the on-site archaeologist and an appropriate number of assistant archaeologists.
- 6.12 A full record of excavated features will be made using a single context recording system using proforma sheets, drawings and photographs. All archaeological features will be photographed and recorded at an appropriate scale. Sections will be drawn at 1:10, and plans at 1:20. All levels will be tied into Ordnance Datum and the feature(s) accurately located with the National Grid. The general practice will be to bulk recover all artefacts by context.

### **Human Remains**

- 6.13 Though there is nothing to suggest their discovery is likely, should human remains be encountered, GUARD Archaeology will notify the local police and Historic Scotland immediately and thereafter follow prescribed procedures for their treatment, in accordance with legal requirements.

### **Monitoring**

- 6.14 John Atkinson, GUARD Archaeology's Managing Director will act as project manager for all the works outlined above and will be the sole point of contact for any project-related liaison with Historic Scotland and Scottish Power Energy Networks (SPEN). The on-site project team will be happy to accommodate monitoring visits to the site during fieldwork, whether pre-arranged or otherwise. Any site visitors will also be expected to conform to the health and safety regime in place during the project.

## Results

### Watching Brief

- 7.1 There were no archaeological deposits uncovered during the monitoring of the erection of the seven new poles (Plate 1) (Figure 1). It should be noted however that the diameter of the excavations (0.3 m to 0.4 m) and the loosely compacted nature of the underlying gravels ensured limited clear observation of the strata.



*Plate 1: Pole 5 installation on edge of South-West ramparts.*



*Plate 2: West edge of cobbled surface (049) from South-West.*

### Hand Excavation

- 7.2 There were two hand excavated trenches, totalling an area of 29.2 m<sup>2</sup> (Trench 1: 51.2 m x 0.4 m; Trench 2: 23 x 0.4 m), (Figure 1), the following text should be read in conjunction with the context descriptions in Appendix B.
- 7.3 The trenches in each case were excavated in spits till the agreed depth of 0.6 m was reached. Any archaeology encountered before reaching this level was recorded in plan, by photograph and pro- forma context sheet before being removed by hand and recorded in section and elevation where appropriate.
- 7.4 The route of Trench 1 was positioned in such a manner as to avoid garden features and tree roots in the Carzield Farm and Carzield House grounds; this created a zig-zag arrangement across the Carzield Farm and Carzield House garden areas (Figure 1). For ease of discussion the four lengths of trench will be referred to as Trench 1 A, B, C and D. Trench 2 was one one straight length of 23 m with slight ramping towards the south where it extended west along the rear wall of Glebe House buildings (Figure 1).

### Trench 1A

- 7.5 This length of trench was orientated east to west and measured 18 m by 0.4 m in plan. The earliest feature uncovered in this trench was a possible cobbled surface (049) which was found at between 13 m and 15 m west of Carzield Farm house (Figure 2). This cobbled surface consisted of a rough line of larger sub-angular cobbles measuring on average 0.1 m by 0.15 m by 0.2 m (Plate 2). These large cobbles formed a border at the west edge of a surface extending east and consisting of oval pebbles of between 50 mm and 0.15 m in length and 50 mm width. Only 1.05 m of this surface was visible within the limits of the depth and width of the excavations (Figure 3). This surface (049) did appear to extend beyond to the east below a mid-brown gravelly silt layer (048). This layer extended east and west beyond the limits of the cobbled surface and was in turn overlain by mid-greyish brown gravelly silty clay (028) to the east and was cut by ditch 033 to the west; this ditch will be discussed in the context of Trench 1B. Deposit 028 was a



probable levelling layer pre-dating a nineteenth/twentieth century coach track made up of contexts 030, 029, 027 and 026 (Plate 3: Figure 3) The lowest of these layers (030) consisted of loosely compacted rubble fill of broken red-brick and sandstone fragments. This layer measured approximately 0.2 m thick and up to 7 m east to west, although this track was orientated north-east to south-west and therefore the true width of this layer would be approximately 5 m. Above this lay a layer of very loose small rounded pebbles (029) with a loose greyish brown infill of silt, this measured a maximum of 30 mm thick and 5 m wide. This was in turn overlain by an extremely well compacted layer of small rounded pebbles set in a red clay matrix (027). This measured up to 0.15 m thick and 5 m wide. The uppermost layer of the track consisted of extremely compact flat grey stone chippings within a thin grey clay matrix (026). This measured up to 50 mm thick and measured 3.5 m wide.



Plate 3: Former coachhouse track, Trench 1A from West.

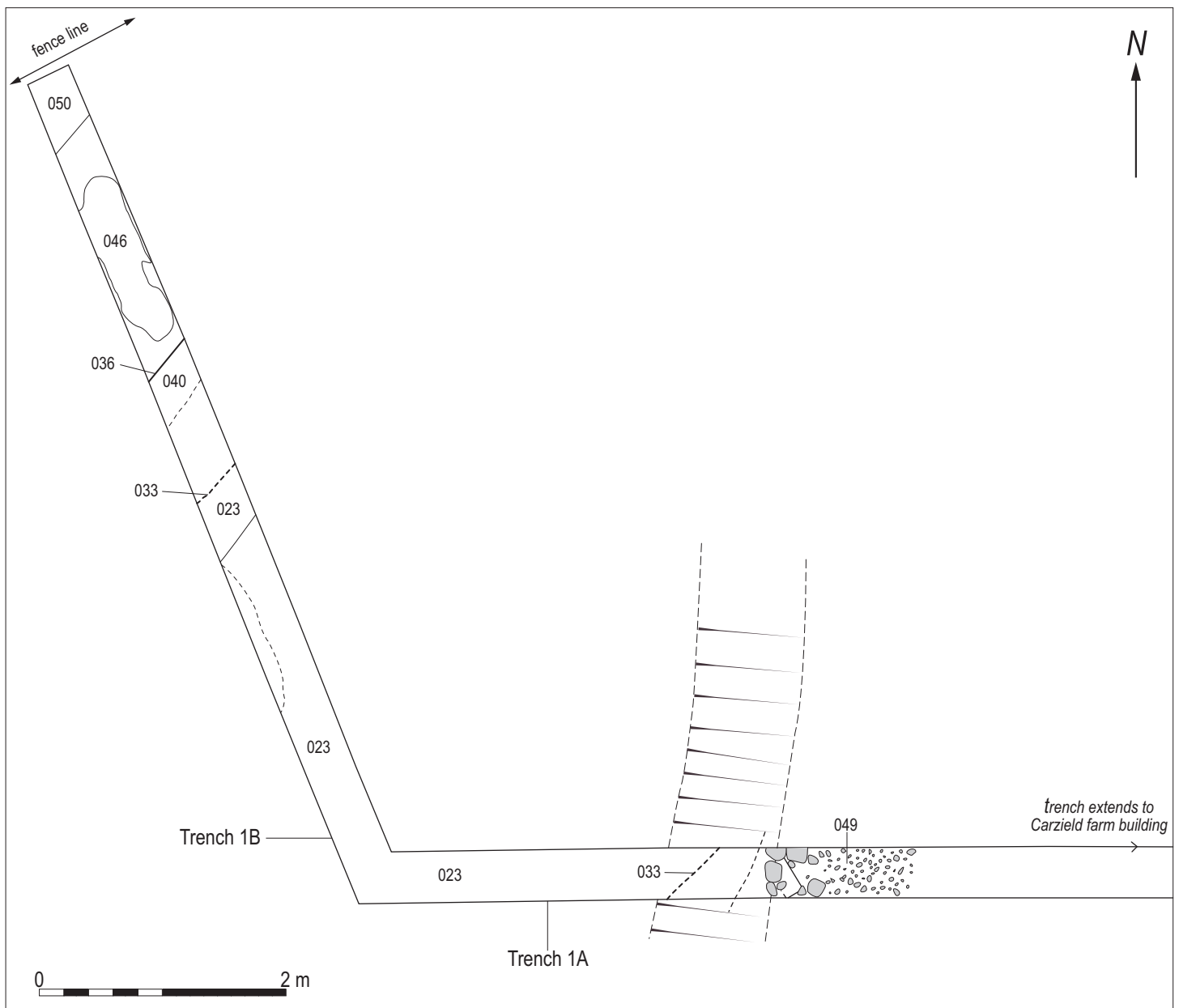


Figure 2: Trench 1 A-B, showing surface 049 and positions of linear features 033, 036 and 050 across trench.

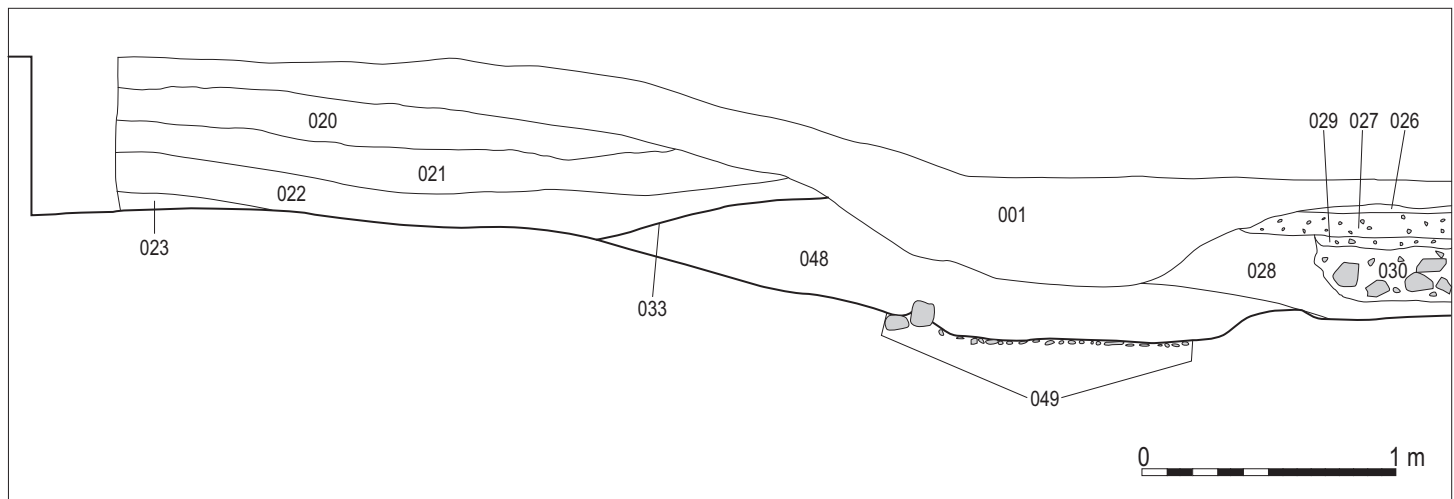


Figure 3: South facing section of Trench 1A showing ditch 033, surface 049 and track surface 026, 027, 029 and 030.

### Trench 1B



Plate 4: North-East facing section of ditch 033.

- 7.6 This length of trench was orientated NNW/SSE and measured 7.2 m by 0.4 m in plan. This part of the trench revealed 25 separate contexts which included a 5 m wide ditch (033) (Plate 4), and three smaller possible parallel linear features (036, 034 and 035) (Figure 4). There were a number of layers which pre-dated the linear features. One of the earliest deposits stratigraphically was a firm mid-grey silty clay (032) with occasional gravel and sub-rounded stones of 20 mm to 50 mm across, this was found around the central area of Trench 1B. One large unidentified metal object (SF 117) was recovered during the excavation of this deposit. Above this lay firm dark brown silty clay (031) with occasional gravel; two sherds of possible prehistoric pottery were recovered from this layer (SFs 118 and 119). This layer was cut by feature 035, which extended beyond the edges of the trench to the north-east and south-west. This possible linear feature measured 0.95 m north-west to south-east, extended >0.4 m north-east to south-west and had a visible depth of 0.45 m within the limits of the trench although extended below the 0.6 m depth limit. The top break of slope was gradual and the sides were sloped gently; two fills were observed (038) and (039). The basal fill consisted of firm light yellowish brown silty clay (038) with a moderate gravel content, the upper fill consisted of firm mid-greyish brown gravelly silty clay (039) with very occasional rounded stones of between 30 mm and 60 mm across.
- 7.7 Another stratigraphically early layer consisted of firm greyish orange sandy clay (047) which lay towards the north-west end of the trench. This was overlain by firm light greyish orange sandy clay (046) and was also overlain by firm very dark brown sandy silt (050), which may be an additional linear feature. This deposit measured 0.75 m north-west to south-east and up to 0.1 m thick within the limits of the trench. The south-east edge of (050) was observed extending north-east to south-west beyond the trench edge, the north-west edge was beyond the excavation area and so the true nature and extent of this possible linear feature cannot be confirmed (Plate 5). Overlying both this possible linear feature (050) and the previously

described deposit (046), was dark brown gravelly silt (044) which was found to be equivalent to deposit (045). This was overlain by a layer of firm greyish brown gravelly silty clay (043). Both deposits (043) and the previously described (039) were truncated by a linear feature (036).

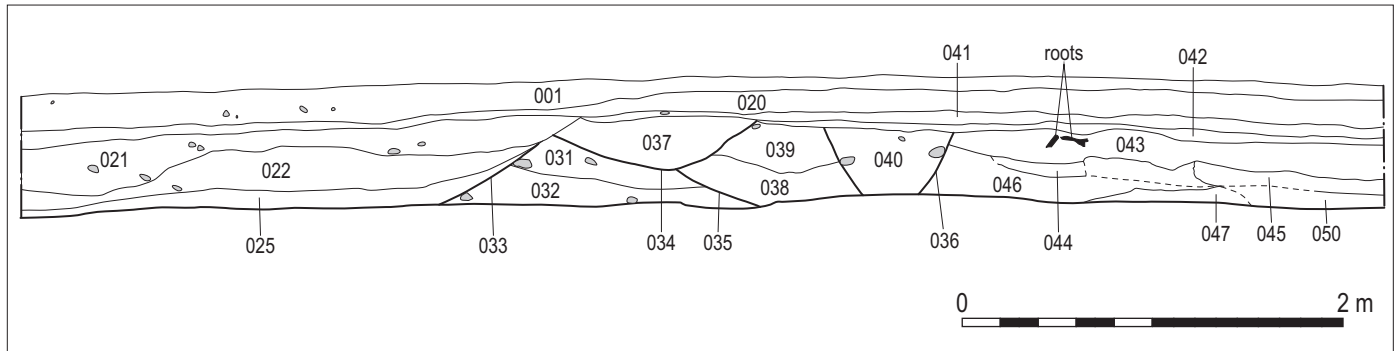


Figure 4: North-East facing section of Trench 1B.

- 7.8 The linear feature (036) extended north-east to south-west beyond the trench limits, measured a maximum of 0.7 m wide, and was 0.35 m deep with the 0.6 m depth limit of the trench but did not extend deeper. The sole fill of this linear feature consisted of light to mid-greyish brown gravelly silty sand (040) with occasional rounded pebbles measuring on average 20 mm by 40 mm by 0.1 m. This was sealed by a thin deposit (042) which consisted of mid-greyish brown sandy clay with very occasional small gravel inclusions. This deposit varied in thickness from 40 mm to 60 mm, measured 3.5 m north-west to south-east and extended >0.4 m north-east to south-west. This was then cut by two features; a stake-hole (024) and a linear feature (034).



Plate 5: Trench 1B from South-West, (050 extends North-East and South-West at end of trench)



Plate 6: Post-ex of stake-hole [024] from North.

- 7.9 The stake-hole (024) was sub-circular in plan (Plate 6) and measured 0.1 m in diameter, tapering with almost vertical sides to a V-shaped base at 0.23 m deep (Figure 5). The fill consisted of firm very dark brown sandy silty clay (025) which appears rich in organic matter. The linear feature (034) was orientated north-east to south-west, measured between 0.85 and 1.07 m wide, between 0.2 m and 0.28 m deep and extended >0.4 m north-east to south-west beyond the trench edges. The profile of the cut was a wide 'U' shape with gentle sloping sides of approximately 20°. The fill of this linear feature consisted of mid-greyish brown silty clay (037) with occasional rounded and sub-angular stones of between 20 mm and 60 mm across. This was sealed by a thin deposit (041) which consisted of dark grey brown sandy clay with very occasional small gravel inclusions. This layer measured between 40 mm and 0.1 m thick, extended up to 4 m north-west to south-east and extended >0.4 m beyond the trench limits

to the north-east and south-west. This layer was cut by ditch cut 033 to the south-east, and as previously mentioned in section 7.5.1, this ditch also cut layer 048 in Trench 1A.

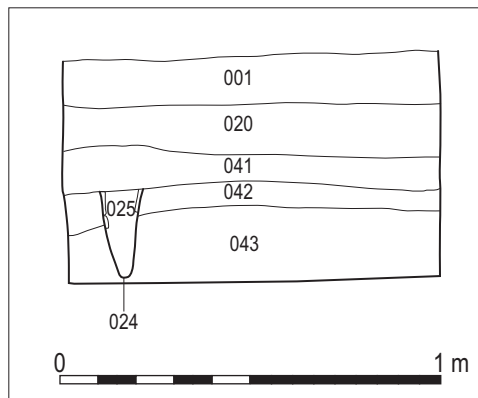


Figure 5: North-East facing section of 024/025.

- 7.10 The north-east to south-west oriented ditch (033) extended across the corner of trench 1 A and B (Figure 2) and measured approximately 5 m wide with a depth of up to 0.5 m within the limits of the trench depth of 0.6 m (Figure 4). The top break of slope was quite gradual and the gentle gradient of the sides was of approximately 30°, the actual extent of the ditch beyond the trench limits is unknown. There were three ditch fills observed; (023, 022 and 021). The first of these stratigraphically consisted of mid-orange brown fine sediment sandy clay with occasional gravel (023). One metal object (SF 106) was recovered during the excavation of this deposit (023). Above this lay a fill consisting of firm mid-orange brown gravelly silty clay (022) with frequent gravel and occasional small rounded stones of 20 mm to 50 mm in diameter; one small piece of slag (SF 100) was recovered from this deposit. The upper fill of this ditch consisted of firm dark brown silty clay (021) with frequent small rounded stones. A total of five artefacts were recovered from this fill, these included two pieces of possible Samian Ware pottery (SFs 097 and 098), two unidentified metal objects (SFs 102 and 103) and one clay pipe stem fragment (SF 104). The upper layer of the ditch was sealed by firm dark orange brown silty clay (020) with occasional gravel and very occasional small sub-angular stones of 30 mm to 60 mm diameter, this deposit measured up to 7 m north to south, extended beyond the trench edges in all directions and measured between 80 mm and 0.12 m thick. This layer was then overlain by dark brown silty clay topsoil (001) which varied from 70 mm to 0.2 m thick.

### Trench 1C

- 7.11 This length of trench was orientated east to west and measured 18 m x 0.4 m in plan (Figure 1). There were three layers observed during the excavation of this trench. The lowest layer, a variation in subsoil (002) consisted of firm orange brown silty sand (052) with some greyish brown mottling. This measured between 0.17 m and 0.32 m thick and was present throughout Trench 1 C and D. Above this lay a loosely compacted reddish brown silty gravelly clay (051) with occasional large rounded stones, occasional pockets of gravel and frequent roots. This measured between 0.24 m and 0.31 m thick and was present throughout Trench 1 C and D. This was then overlain by a topsoil layer (001) which consisted of dark brown silty clay measuring up to 0.18 m thick with frequent roots, occasional small rounded stones and pockets of yellowish brown sand. There were no archaeological deposits uncovered.

### Trench 1D

- 7.12 This length of trench was orientated north-west to south-east and measured 8 m by 0.4 m in plan. The same three layers recorded in Trench 1 C were observed in Trench 1D. There were no archaeological deposits uncovered.



## Trench 2



Plate 7: Possible wall (017) and cobbled surface (016) from North.



Plate 8: Cobbled surface (016) from above.



Plate 9: possible wall footing (017) from above.

- 7.13 This trench was orientated NNW to SSE and measured 23 m by 0.4 m in plan, extending across the rear lawn area of Glebe House. A loosely compacted orange brown silty sand subsoil (002), with moderate gravel inclusions, was encountered towards the north-west and south-east ends of the trench. Where this subsoil was not present at 0.6 m below the surface, there was a layer of compacted dark orange brown gravelly silty clay (019) which had inclusions of occasional rounded stones measuring between 0.1 m and 0.15 m across; this deposit continued for an unknown extent below the level investigated (0.6 m below surface). Overlying this layer was a firm yellowish brown sandy silt (018) with occasional grit and gravel inclusions. Set into this deposit were the remains of a cobbled floor (016) and an associated minor wall footing (017) (Plates 7, 8 and 9). These two structural deposits lay within a 4 m area (at 10-14 m from Glebe House) (Figures 6 and 7) within the trench and were shown to extend north-east and south-west beyond both edges of the 0.4 m wide trench. The surface (016) consisted of very compact cobbles which varied in size from 0.1 m by 0.1 m by 0.2 m to 0.1 m by 0.1 m by 0.1 m. There was 1.4 m of the surface surviving within the trench limits, with a maximum thickness of 0.12 m. The wall footing (017), which lay a further 1 m to the NNW, consisted of firmly set large rounded stones, the stones measured on average 0.2 m by 0.36 m by 0.15 m. The wall itself measured a maximum of 0.45 m in width and between 0.12 and 0.15 m high. Some stones of a similar scale were removed during the excavation of the overlying yard layers (015 and 014) in the environs of this wall. Also recovered from this area were a number of fragments of reddish orange sandstone, these stones and fragments may have once been part of the surface (016) or wall (017) previously described.

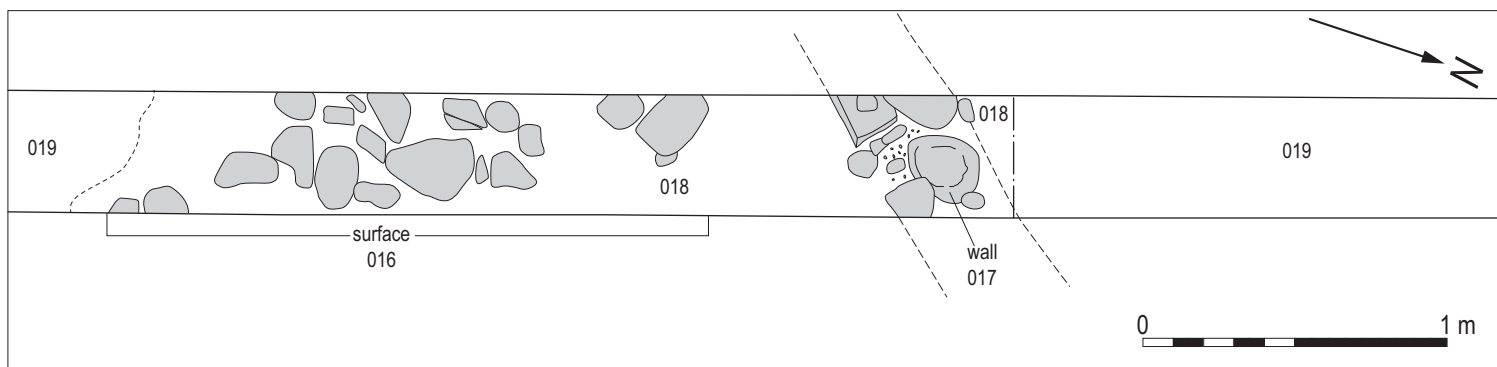


Figure 6: Plan of possible surface 016 and wall footing 017.

- 7.14 The layer directly overlying the surface (016) and wall (017) consisted of moderately compacted dark brown silty clay (015) with frequent inclusions of pebbles, mortar and sandstone. This was overlain at the NNW end of the trench by loose mid brown gravelly gritty silt (012) with orange flecking from broken sandstone content. This extended for up to 0.92 m along the trench and extended beyond the trench edges for an unknown distance. Layer 015 was overlain at the SSE end of the trench by loose mid brown gravelly gritty silt (013) with orange flecking from broken sandstone. This measured between 1.2 m and 2 m along the trench and extended beyond the trench edges for an unknown distance. These layers at each end of the trench (012 and 013) are identical in composition and are almost certainly contemporary. Overlying layer 015 in the central area of the trench was fairly compact sandy silt (014) with occasional mortar and frequent sandstone fragments. Above this was a very compacted layer of rounded pebbles and gravel (011) varying in size from 20 mm to 0.11 m across, this was in-filled with fine gritty silt. This layer extended for up to 18 m along the length of the trench and extended for an unknown distance beyond the edges to the north-east and south-west. Overlying this was a very compact very dark brown compacted gravel layer (010) which was in-filled with dark brown silt. This layer also extended for approximately 18 m along the length of the trench and extended north-east and south-west beyond the trench limits. Above this was a very compact dark greyish black silty gravel layer (005) with some pebble inclusion of up to 0.15 m across. This layer extended along the trench for up to 2 m on the south-east edge of a former track (007). A similar layer on the north-west edge of the track (007) consisted of very compact dark greyish black silty gravel (008) with occasional pebble inclusions measuring up to 0.15 m across, this also measured 0.5 m along the trench and extended beyond to the north-east and south-west. The former track (007) was composed of very compact dark greyish black silt with large cobbles, small pebbles and grit. Above this track lay two layers, the first of these consisted of very compact dark grey silty clay (006) with frequent pebble inclusions. The other was composed of very compact dark grey silty clay (004) with frequent compacted pebbles of 20 mm to 50 mm across. Both of these layers were then sealed by a very compact light greyish brown gravelly clay (003) which varied in thickness between 50 mm and 0.25 m and was present throughout the 23 m length of Trench 2. Above this lay a thin layer of topsoil and turf (001) measuring between 0.1 m and 0.12 m thick.

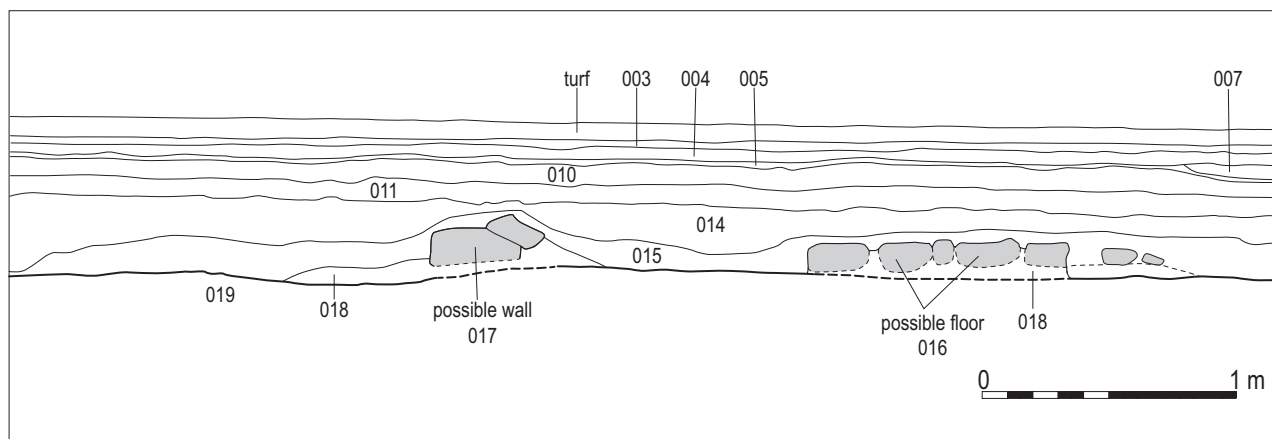


Figure 7: West-South-West facing section at 10-15 m along Trench 2 from Glebe House - showing possible surface 016 and wall 017.

## Discussion

### Watching Brief

- 8.1 No archaeological deposits were uncovered during the course of the watching brief of seven new pole erections.

### Hand Excavations

#### Trench 1

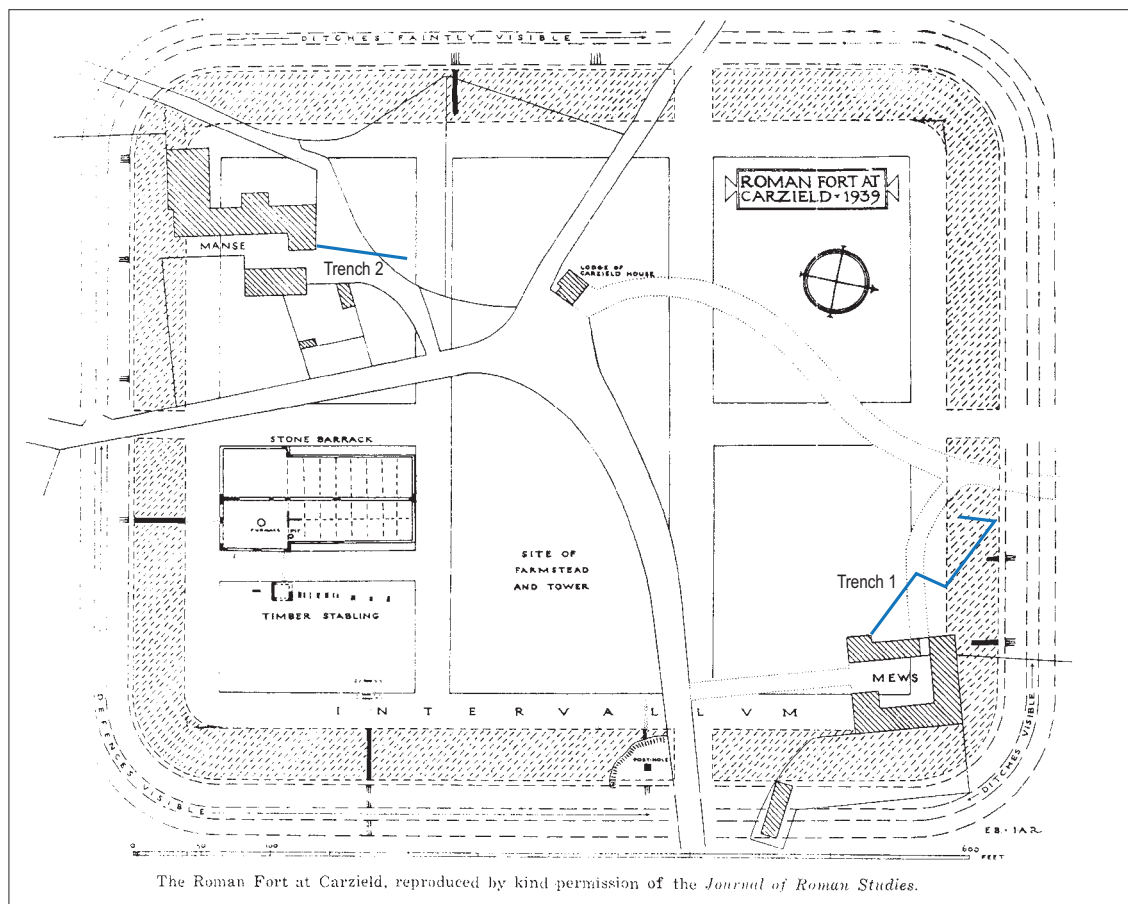


Figure 8: The Roman Fort at Carzield, by Birley & Richmond, 1939.

- 8.2 There were a series of archaeological deposits and features uncovered during the course of the hand excavations. When the position and orientation of the features are compared to the layout of Carzield Roman Fort (Figure 8) it becomes apparent that some of the features and deposits have the potential to be Roman in date. More specifically the linear features are all orientated on the same north-east to south-west alignment as the known line of the north and north-western ramparts of the fort. The deposits found in the lower stratigraphy of this trench may be former occupation layers or the denuded material from the ramparts. The linear features are likely to be the remains of small ditches or gullies which may have extended along those ramparts with the single stake-hole (024) perhaps hinting at a palisade that extended along its summit. This may be related to the suggestion of a wooden parapet with crenallations which may have been constructed along the rampart (Birley & Richmond 1942). The finds recovered from the lower deposits included a long metal object (SF 117) from (032) and two sherds of possible prehistoric pottery (SFs 118 & 119) from (031). If these layers are contemporary with the use of this fort in the Roman period the pottery sherds may represent local trade with the indigenous population. Further interpretation of the metal object is not possible until more detailed analysis including x-ray and conservation has been carried out. No other finds were recovered from the small linear features but samples were taken where appropriate and further analyses may reveal diagnostic material and/or organic remains suitable for radiocarbon dating.

- 8.3 The remains of the cobbled surface (049) at the western end of Trench 1A may correspond to the projected intervallum roadway on Birley & Richmond's Map of 1939 around the inner edge of the ramparts of the fort (Figure 8). With only 0.4 by 1.05 m of this cobbling exposed within the limits of the trench the full nature, extent and orientation remains uncertain. One alternative interpretation of this construct is that it is the remains of a revetment at the base of the inner rampart; without further investigation neither interpretation can be substantiated.
- 8.4 The 5 m wide ditch (033) was also orientated north-east to south-west, the same orientation as the ramparts on the north-western side of the fort, and the stratigraphically earlier linear features previously discussed. This ditch cut a layer that overlay the cobbled surface (049), and one of the layers (041) sealing the earlier linear features, making it one of the latest features encountered in this trench, aside from the nineteenth/twentieth century coach track. The ditch sides had a very gentle gradient and although the base was not encountered within the 0.6 m depth limit of the trench, the fills were almost horizontal in their deposition suggesting that the trench has either revealed the layers of a shallow wide profile ditch or these layers encountered are just the upper gently sloping fills of a much deeper ditch, which may steepen towards its base. As this ditch post-dates most other features and deposits encountered within the trench limits a likely interpretation is that it represents a modification of the ramparts at this point in the fort. Determining when this modification took place will be dependant on the retrieval of suitable organic material from the samples retained for further analysis. If suitable organic material is found it may be used to attain a radiocarbon assay for one of the ditch fills. Finds from the upper layer of the ditch (021) consisted of two pieces of abraded Samian Ware pottery (SFs 097 and 098), two unidentified metal objects (SFs 102 and 103) and one clay pipe stem fragment (SF 104). The clay pipe stem fragment in the same layer as sherds of Samian Ware is indicative of the potential for contamination, especially in the upper levels of the ditch which are close to the present ground surface and are also subject to quite prevalent root disturbance. The sherds were quite well rolled and abraded suggesting they had been moved around quite a lot before their final deposition in the ditch layer (021).
- 8.5 The nineteenth/twentieth century track that once served the Carzield House coach house (now Carzield Farm) was constructed using red-brick as a basal hard-core layer, overlain by two different grades of gravel with stone chippings making up the uppermost surface. The two upper layers were particularly compacted suggesting substantial use for a significant period of time.

## Trench 2

- 8.6 The hand excavations in this trench revealed successive compacted yard layers composed of a mix of cobbles, pebbles and gravel as well as the remains of a cobbled surface and wall footing of possible Roman date. When the positions of these structural deposits are compared to the projected layout of the fort according to Birley & Richmond (1942) it becomes apparent that they may correspond to one edge of an additional stable block. This is based on the basis that the pattern in the south-east corner of the fort, established through previous excavations, was repeated in the south-west corner (Figure 8).
- 8.7 The possible Roman constructs (016 and 017) were overlain by a number of compacted pebble and gravel layers. A number of large cobbles and sandstone fragments were recovered during the exposure of the cobbling and possible wall; this is reminiscent of the mention of one of the road surfaces being covered by '...burnt rubble ... including much broken sandstone' (DGNHAS 1948/9) From these overlying layers there was an assemblage of artefacts dating from the eighteenth to twentieth centuries. Making up this assemblage were ceramic fragments, glass, tile, mortar, red-brick, unidentified iron objects, lead strips and animal bone fragments. The artefacts reflect the use of this area of the former Manse and current Glebe House as a yard and a farm track over the past two centuries. A track surface (007) appeared to extend south-west across the rear of Glebe House grounds to meet with an existing track that continues along the south-western boundary wall of Glebe House. This track is visible on the Ordnance Survey 25 inch to 1 mile map of 1855, shown along the south-west side of the Manse grounds with a further section of track extending towards the junction to meet the main Carzield House



entrance. As the route of the track is broken where the rear Manse grounds are shown, the track is likely to pre-date this edition. The track does not appear to extend beyond the note of 'Wells' to the south of Glebe House; the track may therefore once have been a communal access route to the wells. Another well is noted north-east of the main road opposite 'The Manse'. Although no previous map to this edition shows sufficient detail to be certain, there is no corresponding track or road shown on Roy's Map of 1755, meaning that this track must have been constructed between 1755 and 1855.

## Conclusions

- 9.1 The hand excavations have shown that there are both deposits and built remains which may be related to the Roman occupation of Carzield Roman Fort surviving here, however truncated by post-medieval development and more recent garden landscaping. This is significant in that there have been extensive periodic change within this fort since its occupation during the Antonine campaign (AD 139- 143), through the medieval period and the eighteenth, nineteenth and twentieth centuries. The findings, with the aid of further post-excavation analyses and dating can be directly related to the previous excavations conducted on this site. The interpretation of this evidence will enable a greater understanding of the construction methods, material culture and period of occupation of this particular Antonine Fort. This information can then be used in comparison to other forts of the same period and the dates may allow this fort to be placed into a chronology of use with the Antonine forts used in the Romans' final advance north in Britain.

## Recommendations

- 10.1 The hand excavations revealed significant archaeological deposits and artefacts which are potentially contemporary with the use of this fort in the Antonine period. Despite locating these possible Roman remains, the very limited investigations within the (0.4 m wide, 0.6 m deep) trenches, cannot be conclusive on the nature, extent, function or date of the deposits without further investigations and/or analyses of the artefacts and samples and selective radiocarbon dating.
- 10.2 It is recommended that further analyses of the artefactual assemblage are conducted to create a full catalogue and typology for each find type and to identify any diagnostic finds which may aid in the interpretation and dating of the deposits uncovered. A Post-excavation Research Design (PERD) will be produced for any proposed further analysis which will be subject to approval of Historic Scotland and the Scottish Power Energy Networks.
- 10.3 It is also recommended that specific soil samples from potentially Roman deposits are processed to retrieve any archaeo-botanical remains which may be useful in identifying diagnostic plant micro- and macro-fossils. The analyses of these remains may enable a better understanding of the past vegetation patterns and possibly the diet of those occupying the fort. The identification of the organic remains will also highlight the most suitable samples for radiocarbon dating. The dating of key features and deposits will provide a series of dates that can be used in direct comparison to past and future excavations on Roman forts in this area, in the wider context of Scotland and the greater Roman Empire during the Antonine period. The dates acquired can also be used to refine any interpretations drawn from the artefactual and ecofactual assemblage.
- 10.4 GUARD Archaeology Limited would stress that these recommendations are intended for guidance only. Final decisions on the nature and extent of any future archaeological work rest with Historic Scotland.

## Acknowledgements

- 11.1 GUARD Archaeology Limited would like to thank Scottish Power Energy Networks. GUARD Archaeology Limited would also like to thank Mr. John Williams, local resident and secretary of the Dumfriesshire and Galloway Natural History and Antiquarian Society, who was on site each day

and provided documentation held by the society to aid in the interpretation of the archaeology found on site. Technical support was from Aileen Maule, John Kiely and Jen Cochrane. The hand excavations were directed by Warren Bailie with the assistance of Beth Spence and Kevin Mooney. Surveying assistance was provided by Fiona Jackson. The illustrations were produced and the report was desk top published by Gillian McSwan. The project was managed for GUARD Archaeology Limited by John Atkinson.

**Carzield Roman Fort, Kirkton, Dumfries**

**Data Structure Report**

**Section 2: Appendices**



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## Appendices

### Appendix A: References

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### Appendix B: List of Context

Context No.	Area	Description	Interpretation
001	TR 1/2	dark reddish brown to dark brown silty clay, freq. Roots, occas. Small rounded stones and occas. Pockets of sand	Topsoil, turf
002	TR 1/2	Orange brown silty sand	Subsoil
003	TR 2	light grey brown gravel and clay mix	levelling layer



Context No.	Area	Description	Interpretation
004	TR 2	very compacted small pebbles and stones, 20-50mm across	former track surface- 19th C
005	TR 2	very compact dark grey black silty gravel, occas. Pebble inclusions, similar to (008)	organic accumulation below (003) on east side of track (007)
006	TR 2	very compact dark grey black silty gravel, occas. Pebble inclusions, similar to (008)	possible former yard layer for Glebe House
007	TR 2	dark grey black compacted cobble surface with small pebbles and grit between stones	former track along rear of Glebe House grounds
008	TR 2	very compact dark grey black silty gravel, occas. Pebble inclusions, similar to (005)	organic accumulation below (003) on west side of track (007)
009	TR 2	Band of loose silty clay with inclusions of sub-angular and rounded stones of 20-100mm across	former yard surface, above (012)
010	TR 2	very, very compact, very dark brown gravel layer	former yard./ track surface of 19th/20th C date, below (004), overlain by (005) and (008)
011	TR 2	very very compact, light grey brown gravel and pebble matrix. Pebbles of 10-150mm across in filled with fine gritty silt	former yard surface pre-dating (004) and (010), probably 19th C
012	TR 2	loose mid-brown gravelly gritty silt	may be remnants of levelling layer for former yard surface, below (014) above (015), similar to (013)
013	TR 2	loose mid-brown gravelly gritty silt with orange flecking from sandstone content	may be remnants of levelling layer for former yard surface, below (014) above (015), similar to (012)
014	TR 2	fairly compact mid-greyish brown sandy silt with occas. Mortar frags. and freq. Sandstone frags.	Build up layer for yard at rear of Glebe House, immediately underlay the earliest yard surface (010)
015	TR 2	moderately compact dark brown silty clay, freq. mortar and sandstone inclusions	possibly a demolition layer, underlies (014)
016	TR 2	Very very compacted grey cobbles with fine gritty gravel in-fill, cobbles vary from 100 x 100 x 100mm to 100 x 100 x 200mm. 0.3 by 1.4m surviving in trench	cobbled surface, sealed by 18th/19th C layers, possibly Roman in date (may be floor of a stable if south-east corner arrangement is repeated in south-west corner)
017	TR 2	firmly set large rounded grey stones, single course of dry-stone build on sandy silt (018) footing	remains of wall associated with surface (016), possibly Roman in date (may be floor of a stable if south-east corner arrangement is repeated in south-west corner)
018	TR 2	firm yellowish brown sandy silt, occas. Grit and gravel inclusions	Bedding layer for wall (017) and cobbled surface (016), possible Roman in date
019	TR 2	compact dark orangey brown gravelly silty clay with occas. Rounded stones of 100-150 mm across	Possibly a former occupation level, pre-dates layer (018), surface (016) and wall (017), possibly Roman or earlier in date
020	TR 1	firm dark orange brown silty clay with occas. Gravel and v. occas. Small sub-angular stones of 30-60mm in diameter	layer below topsoil, seals all features including ditch [033], garden landscaping layer
021	TR 1	firm dark brown silty clay, freq. Small rounded stones	uppermost fill of ditch [033], two sherds of abraded Samian ware and one unidentified metal object
022	TR 1	firm mid-orange brown gravelly silty clay, freq. Gravel and occasional small rounded stones of 20-50mm in diameter	fill of ditch [033], below (021) above (023)
023	TR 1	firm, fine sediment, mid-orange brown sandy clay, occas. Gravel	lowest visible fill of ditch [033] within limits of 0.6m deep trench, unidentified metal object recovered
024	TR 1	Cut for sub-circular stake-hole, 0.1m diameter, 0.23m deep, sharp top and bottom break of slopes, very steep sides, 'V'-shaped base	cut for stake-hole which lay in line of upper rampart of the Roman Fort, may be one of multiple stakes forming a palisade, cuts (042)

Context No.	Area	Description	Interpretation
025	TR 1	firm dark brown sandy silty clay, rich in organic material	Fill of stake-hole cut [024]
026	TR 1	extremely compact flat grey stone chippings in a thin clay matrix	upper surface of 19th/20th C track leading to former Coach-House (now Carzield Farm), above (027)
027	TR 1	extremely compact red brown small rounded stones in red clay matrix	layer of former track leading to former Coach-House, below (026), above (029) and (030)
028	TR 1	firm mid-greyish brown gravelly silty clay, freq. Rounded and sub-rounded stones of 20-100mm across	Transitional layer between topsoil and subsoil in TR 1A, contained post-medieval pottery
029	TR 1	loose grey brown silt with pebble inclusion	layer of former track leading to former Coach-House, below (027), above (030)
030	TR1	loose orange brown rubble, red-brick and sandstone fill	Initial layer of former track leading to former Coach-House, below (029)
031	TR 1	firm dark brown silty clay, occas. Gravel inclusions	layer pre-dating several cut features, may be former soil level or rampart material, two possible prehistoric pottery sherds were recovered from this deposit
032	TR 1	firm mid-grey brown silty clay, occas. Gravel and sub-rounded stones of 20 to 50 mm across	layer accumulated below (031), may be former soil level or rampart material, one unidentified metal object was recovered
033	TR 1B	Ditch cut , orientated north-east to south-west, 5m wide, extends for ?m north-east and south-west, 0.5m deep within limits of trench, three visible fills (021), (022), (023).	cut for ditch which lies on similar orientation a the north-west ramparts of the Roman Fort. Abraded Samian ware from (021) suggests a Roman date.
034	TR 1B	linear feature, orientated north-east to south-west, 0.85-1.07m wide, 0.2 to 0.28m deep, extends for ?m north-east and south-west	linear feature cutting layer (042), filled by (037), uncertain date, may be associated with Roman Fort ramparts as it lies on the same orientation as the north-west ramparts
035	TR 1B	linear feature, orientated north-east to south-west, 0.95m wide, 0.45m deep (within limits of trench) extends for ?m to the north-east and south-west	cut for linear feature pre-dating [034] and [036], may be associated with Roman Fort ramparts as it is on same orientation as the north-west ramparts
036	TR 1B	linear feature, orientated north-east to south-west, 0.7m wide, >0.4m deep, extends for ?m north-east and south-west	cut for linear feature, cuts (039) and (043), filled by (040), may be associated with Roman Fort as it lies on same orientation as the north-west ramparts
037	TR 1B	firm, mid-greyish brown silty clay, occas. Rounded and sub-angular pebbles of 20-60mm across.	fill of linear feature [034]
038	TR 1B	firm light yellow brown silty clay, moderate gravel content	basal fill of linear feature [035]
039	TR 1B	firm mid-grey brown gravelly silty clay, very occas. Rounded stones of 30-60mm across	upper fill of linear feature [035]
040	TR 1B	firm light to mid-grey brown gravelly silty sand, occas. Rounded pebbles with dimensions up to 20 x 40 x 100mm.	fill of linear feature [036]
041	TR 1B	firm dark grey brown sandy clay with very occas. Small gravel.	layer cut by [033], seals (037) and (042), seems to have accumulated through natural deposition, not a dump layer
042	TR 1B	firm mid-greyish brown sandy clay, very occas. Small gravel	layer, seals (039), (040) and (043), cut be feature [034], seems to have accumulated through natural deposition, not a dump layer

Context No.	Area	Description	Interpretation
043	TR 1B	firm, greyish brown gravelly silty clay, occas. Rounded stones of 50 -100mm across	layer of accumulated sediment over layers (044) and (045), cut by [036], may be associated with Roman Fort ramparts
044	TR 1B	firm dark brown, fine sediment gravelly silt	layer of accumulated gravelly silt, same as (045), may be associated with Roman Fort ramparts
045	TR 1B	firm dark brown, fine sediment gravelly silt	layer of accumulated gravelly silt, same as (044), may be associated with Roman Fort ramparts
046	TR 1B	firm, light grey orange sandy clay, occas. Gravel and small rounded stones of 20-50mm diameter	layer overlying (047) and underlying (044)=(045), may be associated with Roman Fort ramparts
047	TR 1B	firm greyish orange, fine sediment sandy clay	layer below (046), pre-dates (050), a possible cut feature, this could not be confirmed within the limits of the trench
048	TR 1A	firm mid-brown gravelly silty clay with occas. Rounded stones of 50 -100mm in diameter, freq. roots	layer accumulated over possible cobbled surface (049)
049	TR 1A	cobbled surface, large sub-angular cobbles of approx. 100x 150 x 200mm, cobbles largest at western edge, with smaller compacted pebbles towards the east	possible Roman cobbled surface, lies within the inner ramparts of the Roman Fort, may be part of the inner perimeter road inside the fort
050	TR 1A	firm very dark brown very fine sediment sandy silt, occas. Small gravel, rich in organic material	deposit which post-dates (047), may be the fill of a linear cut but the constraints of the trench did not allow confirmation of this
051	TR 1C + D	reddish brown silty gravelly clay, loose compaction, occas. Large rounded stones, occas. Pockets of gravel, freq. Roots	Transitional layer between topsoil and subsoil in TR 1C and D , above (052), below (001)
052	TR 1C + D	firm orange brown silty sand, some grey brown mottling	variation in subsoil (002), below (051)

## Appendix C: List of Finds

Find No.	Area	Context No.	No. of Pieces	Material	Description
1	TR 1	001	1	Glass	Small brown bottle
2	TR 1	001	1	Iron	Hand-made nail and possible washer
3	TR 2	001	1	Iron	very corroded fragment
4	TR 2	003	1	Iron	small fragment
5	TR 2	003	1	Glass	pale blue, possible base sherd
6	TR 2	003	1	Mortar	lump
7	TR 2	003	1	Ceramic	possible base or drain pipe sherd
8	TR 2	003	2	Ceramic	green glazed earthenware
9	TR 2	003	1	Ceramic	rim sherd, brown glazed
10	TR 2	003	1	Ceramic	brown glazed earthenware
11	TR 2	003	1	bone	Fragment
12	TR 2	004	1	clay pipe	clay pipe fragment, bowl and stem
13	TR 2	004	1	Ceramic	rim sherd, glazed turquoise pattern
14	TR 2	004	1	Ceramic	rim, possible bottle neck, white glazed
15	TR 2	004	4	Ceramic	white glazed earthenware
16	TR 2	004	9	Ceramic	white glazed earthenware
17	TR 2	004	2	Ceramic	brown glazed earthenware
18	TR 2	004	1	Glass	green glass sherd
19	TR 2	004	1	Glass	possible waste lump
20	TR 2	004	1	Glass	clear glass sherd
21	TR 2	004	1	Iron	small iron nail

Find No.	Area	Context No.	No. of Pieces	Material	Description
22	TR 2	004	1	Iron	iron nail
23	TR 2	004	1	Iron	iron nail
24	TR 2	004	1	Iron	iron nail, square in section
25	TR 2	004	1	Iron	iron nail, very corroded
26	TR 2	004	1	Iron	possible nail
27	TR 2	004	1	Iron	tube shaped fragment
28	TR 2	004	1	Iron	very small iron disc
29	TR 2	005	1	Iron	fragment of pierced iron bar
30	TR 2	005	4	Ceramic	Includes 1 rim white glazed earthenware
31	TR 2	006	3	Ceramic	possible tile sherds
32	TR 2	008	6	Ceramic	brown glazed earthenware, includes handle
33	TR 2	010	2	Mortar	lumps
34	TR 2	010	2	Ceramic	brown glazed earthenware
35	TR 2	010	9	Ceramic	brown glazed earthenware
36	TR 2	010	1	Ceramic	possible drain pipe sherd
37	TR 2	010	2	Ceramic	possible tile sherds
38	TR 2	010	1	Iron	very corroded fragment
39	TR 2	011	1	Iron	possible nail or peg
40	TR 2	011	2	lead	rectangular strips
41	TR 2	011	5	Ceramic	blue pattern
42	TR 2	011	2	Ceramic	brown glazed earthenware
43	TR 2	011	3	Ceramic	Includes 1 rim brown glazed earthenware
44	TR 2	011	1	Ceramic	brown speckled glaze
45	TR 2	011	3	Ceramic	possible base/ tile fragments
46	TR 2	011	5	Ceramic	Includes 2 rim sherds, white glazed
47	TR 2	011	2	Glass	pale green
48	TR 2	011	2	Glass	pale blue, includes rim sherd
49	TR 2	011	3	Glass	green sherds
50	TR 2	011	1	bone	Fragment
51	TR 2	011	1	Mortar	lump
52	TR 2	011	2	Brick	brick corner fragments
53	TR 2	013	1	Ceramic	drain rim sherd
54	TR 2	013	4	Ceramic	Includes 2 rim sherds, white glazed
55	TR 2	013	1	Iron	small iron nail
56	TR 2	014	1	Ceramic	white glazed earthenware
57	TR 2	014	1	Ceramic	brown glazed earthenware
58	TR 2	014	1	Ceramic	brown glazed with inscription
59	TR 2	014	2	Ceramic	brown glazed earthenware
60	TR 2	014	2	Ceramic	glazed sherd, possible base or tile
61	TR 2	014	1	clay	clay pipe stem fragment
62	TR 2	014	1	Ceramic	rim sherd, brown/white glazed
63	TR 2	014	2	Animal Bone	Fragments
64	TR 2	014	3	Ceramic	drain pipe sherds
65	TR 2	014	1	Ceramic	glazed, blue pattern
66	TR 2	014	2	Ceramic	white glazed earthenware
67	TR 2	014	2	Ceramic	white glazed earthenware
68	TR 2	014	1	Ceramic	Glazed , blue decoration
69	TR 2	014	1	Ceramic	glazed, patterned earthenware
70	TR 2	014	1	Ceramic	dark glazed earthenware
71	TR 2	014	2	Ceramic	black glazed earthenware
72	TR 2	014	6	Ceramic	drain/pipe sherds
73	TR 2	014	2	Brick	2 corner fragments
74	TR 2	014	3	Glass	green glass sherds
75	TR 2	014	2	Glass	clear glass sherds
76	TR 2	015	1	Ceramic	speckled glaze
77	TR 2	015	1	Ceramic	Dark-glazed, with ridges



Find No.	Area	Context No.	No. of Pieces	Material	Description
78	TR 2	015	1	Ceramic	dark glazed earthenware
79	TR 2	015	1	Ceramic	glazed earthenware
80	TR 2	015	2	Ceramic	brown patterned earthenware
81	TR 2	015	3	Ceramic	white glazed earthenware
82	TR 2	015	2	Ceramic	brown glazed earthenware
83	TR 2	015	1	Ceramic	thick abraded sherd
84	TR 2	015	1	Ceramic	glazed neck/body sherd
85	TR 2	015	4	Ceramic	brown/white glazed
86	TR 2	015	5	Ceramic	white glazed earthenware
87	TR 2	015	3	Ceramic	white glazed earthenware, blue pattern
88	TR 2	015	1	Glass	pale glass sherd
89	TR 2	015	4	Glass	green glass sherds
90	TR 2	015	1	Iron	possible nail/ peg
91	TR 2	015	1	Iron	corroded fragment
92	TR 2	015	1	wood	Fragment
93	TR 2	015	4	Animal Bone	Fragments
94	TR 2	015	2	Animal Bone	Fragments
95	TR 2	015	1	Animal Bone	Fragments
96	TR 2	015	1	Animal Bone	Horse tooth
97	TR 1	021	1	Ceramic	Samian ware rim sherd
98	TR 1	021	1	Ceramic	possible Samian ware body sherd
99	TR 1	020	2	Ceramic	base sherd, creamware?
100	TR 1	022	1	slag	lump
101	TR 1	020	1	graphite	thin rod
102	TR 1	021	1	Metal	unidentified object
103	TR 1	021	1	Metal	unidentified object, quite intricate, brooch?
104	TR 1	021	1	clay	clay pipe stem fragment
105	TR 1	001	1	Ceramic	dark brown glaze
106	TR 1	023	1	Metal	unidentified object
107	TR 1	001	1	Ceramic	tile or drain sherd
108	TR 1	001	1	Brick	corner fragment
109	TR 1	030	1	Brick	fragment, stamped: '... & M...'
110	TR 1	001	1	Metal	Nail/ pin
111	TR 1	001	1	Metal	Nail/ pin
112	TR 1A	028	1	Ceramic	Jug rim sherd
113	TR 1A	028	1	Metal	unidentified object
114	TR 1A	028	1	clay	clay pipe stem
115	TR 1B	020	1	Daub	irregular lump
116	TR 1A	030	1	Ceramic	tile/drain sherd
117	TR 1B	032	1	Metal	unidentified object
118	TR 1B	031	1	Ceramic	possible prehistoric body sherd
119	TR 1B	031	1	Ceramic	possible prehistoric basal sherd
120	TR 1A	030	1	Glass	sherd from bottle base

## Appendix D: List of Samples

Sample No.	Area	Context No.	Size (Litres)	Reason for Sampling				Application/Comments
				Pot	Bone	Lithics	Botanics	
1	TR 1	025	1	yes	yes	yes	yes	fill of stake-hole [024]
2	TR 1	021	10	yes	yes	yes	yes	organic rich layer
3	TR 1B	021	-	no	-	-	yes	two pieces of charcoal
4	TR 2	018	3	yes	yes	yes	yes	Bedding layer for wall (017) and floor (016)
5	TR 2	019	3	yes	yes	yes	yes	Former soil/ occupation level, pre-dates (018)
6	TR 1	021	3	yes	yes	yes	yes	Ditch [033], upper layer
7	TR 1	022	3	yes	yes	yes	yes	Ditch [033] layer below (021)

Sample No.	Area	Context No.	Size (Litres)	Reason for Sampling				Application/Comments
				Pot	Bone	Lithics	Botanics	
9	TR 1	050	3	yes	yes	yes	yes	Possible linear feature, post-dates (047)
10	TR 1	040	3	yes	yes	yes	yes	fill of linear cut [036]
11	TR 1	031	3	yes	yes	yes	yes	former soil layer or rampart material pre-dating linear [035], contained possible prehistoric pottery
12	TR 1	032	3	yes	yes	yes	yes	former soil layer or rampart material pre-dating linear [035], contained unidentified metal object

## Appendix E: List of Drawings

Drawing No.	Area	Feature No.	Subject	Scale
1	TR2	-	Plan of yard surfaces	-
2	TR2	-	Plan of yard surfaces	-
3	TR2	-	Plan of yard surfaces	-
4	TR2	-	Plan of yard surfaces	-
5	TR2	(016) + (017)	section of yard surfaces and possible underlying floor (016) and wall (017)	-
6	TR2	-	overall plan showing Trench 2 in context of Glebe House	-
7	TR 1A	-	north facing section	-
8	TR 1A	-	south facing section	-
9	TR 1B	-	north-east facing section	-
10	TR 1B	-	south-west facing section	-
11	TR 1A + B	-	plan of Trench 1A + B, shows cobbles (049) and other possible features	-
12	TR 1A + B	-	At 0.4-0.45m below surface, shows ditch, linears and stake-hole [024]	-
13	TR 1A, B, C + D	-	overall plan of Trench 1	-
14	TR 1C + D	-	example section at corner of Trench 1C + D, no features	-
15	TR 1B	-	North-east facing section of Stake-hole [024]	-
16	TR 2	-	Section through cobbles (016), wall (017) removed	-
17	TR 2	-	Section through cobbles (016), wall (017) removed	-

## Appendix F: List of Photographs

### Film 1

Frame	Area	Context No.	Subject	Taken from
1	-	-	ID shot	-
2	TR1	-	shot of trench layout- Carzield Farm	W
3	TR1	-	shot of trench layout- Carzield Farm	W
4	TR1	-	shot of trench layout- Carzield Farm	E
5	TR1	-	shot of trench layout- Carzield Farm	E
6	TR1	-	shot of trench layout beyond Carzield Farm fenceline	ENE
7	TR1	-	shot of trench de-sodded	W
8	TR1	-	shot of trench de-sodded	E
9	TR1	-	shot of trench de-sodded beyond Carzield Farm fenceline	ENE
10	TR 2	-	General shot of Trench 2	NNW
11	TR 2	-	General shot of Trench 2	SSW
12	TR 2	-	Working shot, plastic along trench	NNW
13	TR 2	-	Working shot, plastic along trench	NNW
14	TR 2	-	De-sodding Trench 2	NNW
15	TR1	-	Trench 1 reinstated	W
16	TR1	-	Trench 1 reinstated	W
17	TR1	-	New Trench 1 layout	NW
18	TR1	-	New Trench 1 layout	SSW

Frame	Area	Context No.	Subject	Taken from
19	TR1	-	New Trench 1 layout	ESE
20	TR 2	-	General shot of trench during excavation	NW
21	TR 2	-	general shot of trench	NW
22	TR 2	004	General shot of (004)	E
23	TR 2	004	Detail of (004) near Gable end of Glebe House	E
24	TR 2	006	General shot of pebble context (006)	E
25	TR 2	005, 007, 008	Banded deposits, general shot	E
26	TR 2	009	general shot of (009) and subsoil	E
27	TR 2	003	general shot of (003) in section	W
28	TR 2	general	General shot of trench with (004) removed (yard surface)	SE
29	TR 2	007	shot after (006) removed showing track (007)	SE
30	TR 2	007	detail of track (007)	SE
31	TR 2	007	projected line of track	SW
32	TR 2	007	detail of track (007)	SW
33	TR 2	007	line of track (007)	NE
34	TR 2	007	detail of (007)	NE
35	-	-	looking along ramparts at SE corner of fort	NW
36	-	-	looking along ramparts towards Glebe House	NE
37	-	-	ramparts on left of picture, looking towards Glebe House, rise in background may be remnants of previously excavated barracks	NE
38	-	-	looking across possible barracks in field east of Glebe House	E
39	-	-	Looking along barracks area towards Carzield Farm (on right of picture)	SE

## Film 2

Frame	Area	Context No.	Subject	Taken from
1	-	-	ID shot	-
2	TR 2	-	general working shot	SE
3	TR 2	-	General shot of Trench 2	SE
4	TR 2	013	detail of (013) removed	SE
5	TR 2	013	detail of (013) removed	SE
6	TR 2	009	shot of (009) removed	SE
7	TR 2	-	general shot of trench	NW
8	TR 2	-	Trench secured with planks and hazard tape	NNW
9	TR 2	-	Trench secured with planks and hazard tape	NNW
10	TR 2	014	general shot of (014) exposed	SW
11	TR 2	014	general shot of (014) exposed	NE
12	TR 2	014	shot of (014), detail at N end	NE
13	TR 2	015	General shot with (015) exposed	SE
14	TR 2	015	detail of (015)	SE
15	TR 2	015	General shot with (015) exposed	NW
16	TR 2	015	detail of (015)	NW
17	TR 2	015	example of (015) (10m from NNW end)	NNW
18	TR 2	015	example of (015) (10m from NNW end)	NNW
19	TR 2	016 & 017	possible cobbled floor surface and wall	NNW
20	TR 2	016 & 017	possible cobbled floor surface and wall	NNW
21	TR 2	016 & 017	possible cobbled floor surface and wall	SSE
22	TR 2	016 & 017	possible cobbled floor surface and wall	SSE
23	TR 2	016	possible cobbled floor surface	above
24	TR 2	017	possible wall	above
25	TR 2	-	general shot of site made safe	SSE
26	Pole 2	-	section shot (excavated)	-
27	Pole 2	-	plan shot (excavated)	-

Frame	Area	Context No.	Subject	Taken from
28	Pole 1	-	section shot (excavated)	-
29	Pole 1	-	plan shot (excavated)	-
30	Pole 4	-	section shot (excavated)	-
31	Pole 4	-	plan shot (excavated)	-
32	Pole 3	-	section shot (excavated)	-
33	Pole 3	-	plan shot (excavated)	-
34	Pole 5	-	general post-ex shot	-
35	Pole 5	-	general post-ex shot	-
36	Pole 5	-	general post-ex shot	-
37	Pole 5	-	general post-ex shot	-
38	Pole 5	-	general post-ex shot	-
39	Pole 6	-	general post-ex shot	-
40	Pole 6	-	general post-ex shot	-
41	Pole 6	-	general post-ex shot	-
42	Pole 6	-	general post-ex shot	-
43	Pole 6	-	general post-ex shot	-
44	-	-	Looking NNW along eastern rampart at Carzield Farm	SSE
45	-	-	Looking NNW along eastern rampart at Carzield Farm	SSE
46	-	-	Looking NNW along eastern rampart at Carzield Farm	SSE
47	-	-	Looking NNW along eastern rampart at Carzield Farm	SSE
48	-	-	Looking NNW along eastern rampart at Carzield Farm	SSE
49	-	-	Looking NNW along eastern rampart at Carzield Farm, note wall courses narrowing over bank	SSE
50	-	-	Break in Carzield Farm wall on line of inner rampart	SSE
51	-	-	looking NNW along fence perimeter on east of Carzield Farm	SSE
52	-	-	looking along line of ramparts at NW of Carzield Farm	NE
53	-	-	NE corner of Carzield Farm	NNE
54	-	-	looking SSE along eastern side of Carzield Farm	NW
55	TR 1	-	General shot	W
56	TR 1	-	General shot	W
57	TR 1	-	General shot of coach track	W
58	TR 1	-	General shot of coach track	W
59	TR 1	-	General shot of coach track	E
60	TR 1	-	General shot of coach track	E
61	TR 1	-	General shot of coach track	E
62	TR 1	-	Looking along the line of coach track	NE
63	TR 1	024	Stake-hole [024] from above	-
64	TR 1 B	024	General shot	N
65	TR 1B	024	General shot	N
66	TR 1B	024	General shot	S
67	TR 1B	024	General shot	S
68	TR 1	024	detail of stake-hole	-
69	TR 1	024	detail of stake-hole	E
70	TR 1	026, 027, 029 & 030	detail of section through track	SE
71	TR 1	026, 027, 029 & 030	detail of section through track	SE
72	TR 1 B	-	General shot of Trench 1 B	S
73	TR 1B	-	General shot of Trench 1 B	SW
74	TR 1B	-	Detail of N end of Trench 1 B	SW
75	TR 1B	-	Detail of N end of Trench 1 B	SW
76	TR 1 A	-	General shot	W
77	TR 1A	-	General shot	W
78	TR 1A	-	General shot	E
79	TR 1A	-	General shot	E
80	TR 1A	-	Detail of coach track	E

Frame	Area	Context No.	Subject	Taken from
81	TR 1A	-	Detail of coach track	E
82	TR 1B	-	Detail of stratigraphy	E
83	TR 1B	-	Detail of stratigraphy	E
84	TR 1A	-	General shot	W
85	TR 1A	-	General shot	W
86	TR 1A	-	General shot	WNW
87	TR 1A	-	General shot of 19/20th C coach track	WNW
88	TR 1A	-	View beyond coach track to east	WNW
89	TR 1A	-	Garden bank-ditch?	ENE
90	TR 1A	-	Garden bank-ditch?	ENE
91	TR 1A	-	Garden bank-ditch?	ENE
92	TR 1A & B	-	Corner of Trench 1 A & B	E
93	TR 1A	-	Cobbles (049) at 0.6m below	W

### Film 3

Frame	Area	Context No.	Subject	Taken from
1	T 1B	-	(Distances from south end of TR 1 B) Section shot 0-1.5m	E
2	T 1B	-	Section shot 0-1.5m	E
3	T 1B	-	Section shot 1.5-3m	E
4	T 1B	-	Section shot 1.5-3m	E
5	T 1B	-	section shot 2.5-4m	E
6	T 1B	-	section shot 2.5-4m	E
7	T 1B	-	Section shot 3.5-5m	E
8	T 1B	-	Section shot 3.5-5m	E
9	T 1B	-	section shot 4.5-6m	E
10	T 1B	-	section shot 4.5-6m	E
11	T 1B	-	section shot 5.8-7.1m	E
12	T 1B	-	section shot 5.8-7.1m	E
13	T 1B	-	Section shot 0-1.5m	W
14	T 1B	-	Section shot 0-1.5m	W
15	T 1B	-	section shot 1-2.5m	W
16	T 1B	-	section shot 1-2.5m	W
17	T 1B	-	Section shot 2-3.5m	W
18	T 1B	-	Section shot 2-3.5m	W
19	T 1B	-	section shot 3-4.5m	W
20	T 1B	-	section shot 3-4.5m	W
21	T 1B	-	section shot 4-5.5m	W
22	T 1B	-	section shot 4-5.5m	W
23	T 1B	-	section shot 5.5-7m	W
24	T 1B	-	section shot 5.5-7m	W
25	T 1B	-	Oblique shot at N end of Trench 1 B	SW
26	T 1B	-	Oblique shot at N end of Trench 1 B	NE
27	T 1B	-	Oblique shot at N end of Trench 1 B	SW
28	T 1B	-	Oblique shot of Trench 1 B	SW
29	T 1B	-	Oblique shot of Trench 1 B	SW
30	T 1A	-	section shot, W end of Trench 1A	S
31	T 1A	-	section shot, W end of Trench 1A	S
32	T 1A	-	section shot, W end of Trench 1A	N
33	T 1A	-	section shot, W end of Trench 1A	N
34	T 1A	-	Oblique shot at W end of Trench 1 A	NW
35	T 1A	-	Oblique shot at W end of Trench 1 A	NE
36	T 1A	-	Oblique shot at W end of Trench 1 A	NE
37	T 1A	-	Oblique shot at W end of Trench 1 A	SW



Frame	Area	Context No.	Subject	Taken from
38	-	-	ID shot for previous 37 shots	-
39	-	-	General shot of Carzield Farm	-

#### Film 4

Frame	Area	Context No.	Subject	Taken from
1	T 1D	-	ID shot	-
2	T 1D	-	General shot	NW
3	T 1D	-	General shot	NW
4	T 1D	-	General shot	SE
5	T 1D	-	General shot	SE
6	T 1D	-	Detail of Trench 1 D	N
7	T 1D	-	Detail of Trench 1 D	N
8	T 1D	-	Section shot of Trench 1 D	NE
9	T 1D	-	Section shot of Trench 1 D	NE
10	T 2	-	Oblique shot of possible path and wall, post-ex	NE
11	T 2	-	Oblique shot of possible path and wall, post-ex	NE
12	T 2	-	Oblique shot of possible path and wall, post-ex	SW
13	T2	-	Oblique shot of possible path and wall, post-ex	SW

## Appendix G: Discovery And Excavation Scotland Entry

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	Dumfriesshire and Galloway
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Carzield, Kirkton, Dumfries
PROJECT CODE:	3261
PARISH:	Kirkmahoe
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR(S):	Warren Bailie
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	GUARD Archaeology Ltd
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Hand-excavation of cable trenches
NMRS NO(S):	NX98SE 8.00; Canmore ID: 65890
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	Scheduled Ancient Monument, Carzield Roman Fort
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	Two Samian Ware sherds, numerous as yet unidentified metal objects as well as an extensive 18-19 <sup>th</sup> century assemblage
NGR (2 letters, 6 figures)	NX 968 818
START DATE (this season)	3 October 2011
END DATE (this season)	21 October 2011
PREVIOUS WORK (inc <i>DES</i> ref)	None
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	<p>The watching brief of the excavations for the erection of seven new electricity poles revealed no archaeological deposits. The hand excavation of two cable trenches (1 and 2) revealed deposits and built remains of possible Roman date.</p> <p>Trench 1 totalled 51.2 m in length, 0.4 m wide and 0.6 m deep. This trench was located across the grounds of Carzield Farm and Carzield House; the Carzield Farm area revealed deposits, four linear features, including a 5 m wide ditch, a stake-hole along the line of the rampart and a cobbled surface inside the line of the rampart. All of the features were consistent with the orientation of the north-east to south-west ramparts known to define this, north-west side of the fort. Finds from the archaeological deposits included unidentified metal objects, two sherds of Samian Ware and fragments burnt daub and slag. A 19<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> century coach track was also uncovered leading to the courtyard of Carzield Farm (formerly the coach-house of Carzield House).</p> <p>Trench 2 measured 23 m in length, 0.4 m wide and 0.6 m deep and was located in the rear garden of Glebe House. This trench revealed the remains of a possible Roman cobbled surface and a possible wall footing, both of which may relate a possible stable block according to the projected layout of the fort based on previous excavations. There were also a series of 18<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> century yard surfaces and a 19<sup>th</sup> century track which overlay the possible Roman constructs.</p>
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	None
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	Scottish Power Energy Networks
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	N/A
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	52 Elderpark Workspace, 100 Elderpark Street, Glasgow, G51 3TR
EMAIL ADDRESS:	warren.bailie@guard-archaeology.co.uk
ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)	Archive to be deposited in NMRS

**Appendix H: Project Design****CARZIELD, KIRKTON, DUMFRIES****PROJECT DESIGN****PROJECT 3261**

## Contents

1.0	Non-Technical Summary	1
2.0	Site Location and Description	1
3.0	Archaeological Background	1
4.0	Project Objectives	2
5.0	Methodology	2
	Hand Excavation	2
	Watching Brief	2
	Human Remains	3
6.0	Reporting, Archive & Small Finds Arrangements	3
7.0	Timetable	3
8.0	Personnel	4
9.0	Health and Safety	4



# CARZIELD, KIRKTON, DUMFRIES

PROJECT DESIGN

PROJECT 3261

by

John Atkinson

## Non-Technical Summary

1.1 This document sets out a scheme of archaeological works within the Roman Fort at Carzield, Kirkton, Dumfries and Galloway (SAM ref 673), as part of a mitigation strategy to deal with archaeological remains within the bounds of the site during the replacement of low voltage electricity lines. Historic Scotland have requested that the proposed works are subject of the implementation of a programme of archaeological works defined in this document to accompany a scheduled monument consent application.

1.2 This Project Design establishes actions and products required to achieve stage 1 of a potentially two-stage process, required to fulfil the archaeological request. Stage 1 will include a programme of hand excavation of two new cable tracks (amounting to 70 m in length) and watching briefs during the replacement of six poles. Stage 2, should it be necessary, will include the analysis of any significant materials recovered during stage 1 and the preparation of a final publication report, if appropriate.

## Site Location and Description

2.1 The area proposed for cable renewal works lies to the north-west of the settlement of Kirkton and immediately adjacent to Carzield House. The site is identified as the bounds of the scheduled ancient monument, which covers the remains of the Roman Cavalry Fort - approximately 2.6 hectares in size.

2.2 The site is transected by a number of minor roads, which meet in a central cross roads within the middle of the fort. It is bounded by agricultural fields on all sides and the interior of the scheduled area is sparsely covered by trees and shrubs with occasional dense areas present.

2.3 The proposed areas of cable renewal lie to the west of Carzield Farm and directly to the north of Glebe House. Five of the six poles lie within the scheduled area and run from the north of the site towards the crossroads and then to the south-west of the scheduled area. The sixth pole lies immediately outside the scheduled area, but has been included in the mitigation works. The entire area of works is relatively flat with a natural terrace evident along the south-western edge.

2.4 There are three existing and occupied groups of buildings within the scheduled area. In the northern quadrant Carzield Farm steading is present, while the southern quadrant is occupied by Glebe House and its outbuildings. Carzield Lodge occupies the eastern side of the central area immediately adjacent to the crossroads.

## Archaeological Background

3.1 Excavations in 1939 revealed that Carzield Roman Fort was a cavalry fort built and occupied during the Antonine campaign (c. AD 139-143). The excavations also revealed the form of the fort, in particular the existence of a stone-built barracks and timber stable in the western quadrant of the fort and the presence of a rampart and ditch system around the fort with internal road system present within the fort dividing it into six defined areas of use. The excavators noted that the central administrative blocks were likely to have been damaged by a later tower site and farmstead location (Birley & Richmond 1942).

3.2 Subsequent investigations revealed the position of the bath house at Carzield and a possible civilian settlement annex in the mid 1950s (Truckell 1955; 1956). A small annex is clearly visible along the eastern side of the site in aerial photographs. This was followed by further investigations into rubbish pits at the site in the late 1960s (Williams 1977).

3.3 On the basis of the previous investigations it is possible that the proposed phases of hand excavation and watching brief will reveal traces of the internal road network and could also reveal elements of the northern barracks and potentially the western rampart and ditch system.

## Project Objectives

#### 4.1 The project objectives are:

- to hand excavate and monitor all ground-breaking works within the scheduled area to the satisfaction of Historic Scotland;
- to establish the presence or absence of archaeological features within the scheduled area and ensure their preservation by record ;
- to excavate and record any significant archaeological remains revealed during the programme of work;
- to undertake funded post-excavation analysis and publication of the results on the archaeological works should they be warranted.

## Methodology

### Hand Excavation

5.1 Hand excavation of two trenches (one c 40 m in length and the other c. 30 m by 0.4 m wide and 0.6 m deep) will be conducted. This will involve the removal of turf and topsoil down to the first archaeological horizon or subsoil layer and excavation of any features revealed or to the required depth of the trench where no archaeology is encountered.

5.2 Storage of turf, topsoil and subsoil layers will be kept separate from one another, so that reinstatement can be conducted to the best standard.

5.3 In the event that archaeological deposits are encountered they will be planned in situ then excavated and recorded.

5.4 The level of recording will depend on the nature of the archaeology encountered, but in general terms will be based on excavation of up to 100% of all significant postholes, pits and significant linear features, such as foundations or ditches.

5.5 Archaeological recording will be by means of the standard methods employed in archaeological fieldwork. Any archaeological or other significant features will be recorded on *proforma* sheets in writing, by means of measured drawings and sketches and by both black and white print and digital photography.

5.6 In circumstances where substantial and significant archaeological deposits are encountered, the funding of further archaeologists and resources will be provided by the client to ensure that the remains are fully recorded to the highest professional standards.

### Watching Brief

5.7 The removal of poles and stays will be conducted on up to six poles as part of the fieldwork and will be undertaken under archaeological watching brief conditions.

5.8 One GUARD archaeologist will be required per pole removal and where ground works are required. If an excavator is used it will be fitted with a flat-bladed (toothless) ditching bucket and will be used under the constant supervision of the GUARD archaeologist.

5.9 Any topsoil will be removed in spits to the first archaeological horizon or, where none is found, to the required depth for pole or stay removal. If archaeological remains are observed, the watching brief archaeologist will instruct the machine plant operator to cease excavation immediately.

5.10 Suitable down time will be provided to the on-site GUARD archaeologist in order to investigate and record any archaeological features encountered on site. Any archaeological features or layers encountered will be cleaned by hand to determine their character and extent. Any significant archaeological features encountered will be dealt with by the on-site Archaeologist.

Should negative-cut features be encountered, a representative sample will be 25-50% excavated in order to determine their significance, date and function.

5.11 If any archaeology encountered is sufficiently significant, and in particular is associated with the Roman occupation appropriate further mitigation measures may be necessary and are likely to include the excavation of the archaeological deposits by the on-site archaeologist and an appropriate number of assistant archaeologists.

5.12 A full record of excavated features will be made using a single context recording system using proforma sheets, drawings and photographs. All archaeological features will be photographed and recorded at an appropriate scale. Sections will be drawn at 1:10, and plans at 1:20. All levels will be tied into Ordnance Datum and the feature(s) accurately located with the National Grid. The general practice will be to bulk recover all artefacts by context.

### Human Remains

5.13 Though there is nothing to suggest their discovery is likely, should human remains be encountered, GUARD Archaeology will notify the local police and Historic Scotland immediately and thereafter follow prescribed procedures for their treatment, in accordance with legal requirements.

### Monitoring

5.14 John Atkinson, GUARD Archaeology's Managing Director will act as project manager for all the works outlined above and will be the sole point of contact for any project-related liaison with Historic Scotland and Scottish Power Energy Networks (SPEN). The on-site project team will be happy to accommodate monitoring visits to the site during fieldwork, whether pre-arranged or otherwise. Any site visitors will also be expected to conform to the health and safety regime in place during the project.

## Reporting, Archive & Small Finds Arrangements

6.1 Following completion of archaeological fieldwork, GUARD Archaeology will prepare a report, outlining the main results and including lists of all features, finds, samples, photographs and drawings. This report will provide recommendations for any further mitigation measures appropriate to any remains encountered. A short report detailing the results will also be submitted for publication in *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*. In the event that Stage 2, analysis and publication is required a Post-Excavation Research Design (PERD) and costing will be produced for agreement. Publication, where required, would normally be sought in a suitable format or outlet.

6.2 Copies of the fieldwork report will be provided to SPEN, to Historic Scotland and to the National Monuments Record for Scotland. Further copies can be distributed to other recipients if requested and specified.

6.3 The archaeological fieldwork report will be prepared to the standard of a Data Structure Report as defined by Historic Scotland, in their "Project Design, Implementation and Archiving" document (Historic Scotland Archaeological Procedure Paper 2, 1996). Archaeological reporting and archiving will in all respects be compliant with Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) standard conditions.

6.4 The laws relating to Treasure Trove and Bona Vacantia in Scotland apply to all finds where the original owner cannot be identified. This includes all material recovered during archaeological fieldwork. Accordingly, all assemblages recovered from archaeological fieldwork are claimed automatically by the Crown and must be reported to the Scottish Archaeological Finds Allocation Panel through the Treasure Trove Unit. GUARD Archaeology will insure this process of reporting is undertaken and temporarily store any finds until a decision has been made by the Panel regarding the museum which will be allocated the finds for permanent curation. All finds will be transferred to the appropriate museum within six months of completion of the fieldwork, if no post-excavation work is required, or at the end of the latest finishing post-excavation programme.



## Timetable

7.1 GUARD Archaeology aim to begin work on 3 October 2011 or as soon as possible thereafter and once scheduled monument consent has been granted. The programme of excavation and watching brief is estimated to last for between two and three weeks depending on the extent of the archaeology. On completion of the works a report to data structures level will be completed within three weeks.

7.2 Should post-excavation analysis and reporting be merited, a PERD will be produced within one month of completion of all fieldwork at the site. Submission of final publication reports, should they be warranted, will be undertaken within a year of agreement of the PERD.

## Personnel

8.1 The programme of work will be directed by Warren Baile an experienced project officer from GUARD Archaeology. A full CV for this individual will be made available on request and prior to fieldwork beginning.

## Health and Safety

9.1 The project will be conducted in line with all current legislation and with the IfA approved SCAUM document "Health and Safety in Field Archaeology". Prior to fieldwork commencing a risk assessment of the project would be undertaken, giving rise to a project-specific safety plan.

## Bibliography

Birley, E & Richmond, I A 1942 'The Roman Fort at Carzield', *Transactions of the Dumfries and Galloway Natural History and Antiquarian Society* 3, volume 22, 156-163.

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Our ref: AMH/673/1/1  
Our Case ID: 201103706

30 September 2011

Dear Mr Atkinson

**Ancient Monuments And Archaeological Areas Act 1979**  
**Application For Scheduled Monument Consent:**  
**Carzield, Roman fort – Archaeological mitigation associated with powerline upgrades**  
**FINAL CONSENT**

I refer to your application for scheduled monument dated 19 September to carry out archaeological mitigation associated with powerline upgrades at the above monument.

You indicated that a hearing is not requested before the Scottish Ministers determine whether or not to grant scheduled monument consent.

Accordingly, the Scottish Ministers **hereby grant scheduled monument consent for the proposed works** as outlined in the application dated 19 September.

Consent is granted subject to the following condition;

1. The works will be undertaken in strict accordance with the Description of Proposed Works submitted to Historic Scotland in support of the application. No changes to the Description of Proposed Works shall occur unless these have been agreed in advance in writing with Historic Scotland.

*Reason: to ensure that the work is carried out so as to minimise disturbance to the site.*

Yours sincerely

**John Malcolm**  
Senior Heritage Management Officer, West

Cc: Local Authority Archaeologist, Dumfries & Galloway Council  
Mr D Muir  
Mr J Robinson  
Mrs Isles

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