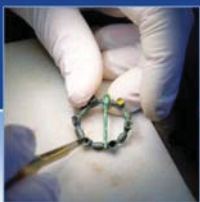


Campwood, Midlothian Archaeological Re-instatement: Data Structure Report

AOC 21381
September 2009



ARCHAEOLOGY

HERITAGE

CONSERVATION

Campwood, Midlothian Archaeological Excavation: Data Structure Report

On Behalf of: **Mr and Mrs Smith**
158 Barleyknowe Road,
Goregbridge,
Midlothian
EH23 4PS

National Grid Reference (NGR): **NT 3595 6380**

AOC Project No: **21381**

Prepared by: **Martin Cook**

Illustration by: **Douglas Park & Gemma Hudson**

Date of Fieldwork: **17th August to 18th September 2009**

Date of Report: **30th October 2009**

This document has been prepared in accordance with AOC standard operating procedures.

Author: Martin Cook

Date: 30th October 2009

Approved by: John Gooder

Date: 30th October 2009

Draft Report Stage: Draft

Date: 30th October 2009

Enquiries to: AOC Archaeology Group
Edgefield Industrial Estate
Edgefield Road
Loanhead
EH20 9SY

Tel. 0131 440 3593
Fax. 0131 440 3422
e-mail. admin@aocarchaeology.com



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Abstract

A programme of archaeological works was required by Mr. and Mrs. Smith on the Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM) of Camp Wood (Scheduled 1995, Index No.1164), south of Mayfield, Midlothian (NGR: NT 3595 6380) which had recently been accidentally disturbed during the course of groundworks. A programme of archaeological works was required by Historic Scotland on behalf of the Scottish Ministers to restore the SAM to its original condition prior to the recent disturbance.

The archaeological works focussed on three main trenches, but covered only two main elements of the site - the outer enclosure bank and one of the inner enclosures. The outer bank varied in shape and size around its length but this is certainly due to varying levels of truncation and erosion. From the existing evidence, the bank appears to have been built in a uniform manner, comprising a foundation layer of flat stones, overlain by a series of larger stones and sealed by a clay matrix.

Similarly, the inner enclosure bank was also constructed of an inner rubble core and clay matrix. A paved surface identified at the possible entrance suggests the inner enclosure was accessed through a paved causeway feature.

0 NON TECHNICAL SUMMARY

- 0.1 A programme of archaeological works was required by Mr. and Mrs. Smith on the Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM) of Camp Wood (Scheduled 1995, Index No.1164), south of Mayfield, Midlothian (NGR: NT 3595 6380) which had recently been accidentally disturbed during the course of groundworks. A programme of archaeological works was required by Historic Scotland on behalf of the Scottish Ministers to restore the SAM to its original condition prior to the recent disturbance.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Location

- 1.1.1 The Campwood site lies within a young deciduous woodland, at the top of a hill, with clear views of the surrounding countryside across East Lothian, Fife, Stirling and Midlothian (NGR: NT 3595 6380; Figure 1).

1.2 Archaeological background

- 1.2.1 The location of the Camp Wood site together with the morphology of the site's banks suggests that this is a settlement rather than a fort. The site measures about 130 m north-east/south-west by 110 m transversely. Its 'rampart' is denuded to a broad stony bank up to 8.5 m wide by 1 m high. A number of small enclosures lie within the interior, some located against the inner edge of the rampart. In the north lie two enclosures measuring about 10 m in diameter within banks up to 4 m wide by 0.8m in high. A larger sub-rectangular enclosure, circa 20 m by 15 m within double banks, lies in the south. Externally a smaller enclosure (circa 18 m wide) is formed on the site's western side (RCAHMS 1988).

1.3 Curatorial control

- 1.3.1 The site of Campwood is a Scheduled Ancient Monument. Prior to the on site works commencing, Scheduled Ancient Monument Consent was granted by Historic Scotland on behalf of the Scottish Ministers.

2 OBJECTIVES

- 2.1 The objectives of the archaeological works were:
- i) to determine the extent and significance of the extent of the damage to the SAM by survey, plan and photography prior to any other works being undertaken;
 - ii) to determine and fully record the character, extent, condition, quality, date and significance of any archaeological remains exposed by damage to the SAM;
 - iii) to conduct and oversee the reinstatement of the SAM, to a level that met with Historic Scotland's approval.

3 METHOD

- 3.1 The details of the archaeological works, laid out below, were designed fully to meet the requirements of Historic Scotland. Following an on site meeting between AOC, Mr McDonald and the landowner, (Mr. Smith), a programme of works was agreed that would satisfy Historic Scotland. These works would encompass an assessment of the damage to monument, followed by the cleaning and excavation of three trenches situated over the areas of damage. These trenches would be hand cleaned to expose the top of the *in situ* archaeology, with the trench sections cut back to a vertical edge before being fully recorded. Following this a geotextile layer would be used to cover the archaeology before material was imported onto site to back-fill the excavations and return the damaged areas to their former appearance.
- 3.2 All hand excavation was undertaken according to AOC Archaeology Group's standard operating procedures (Appendix 9).
- 3.3 All features and sections were fully recorded by measured drawing, written record, digital survey and photography.

4 RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The works were conducted between Monday 17th August and 20th September 2009. The weather conditions during the evaluation were mixed, dry and sunny in parts with heavy showers. Overall archaeological visibility was good.

4.1.2 The various data gathered from the excavation are presented as a series of appendices:

- Appendix 1 contains trench summaries;
- Appendix 2 contains the photographic register;
- Appendix 3 contains the context register
- Appendix 4 contains the sample register;
- Appendix 5 contains the drawing register;
- Appendix 6 reproduces the *Discovery & Excavation in Scotland* entry.

4.2 Trench 1

- 4.2.1 Aligned NW to SE, Trench 1 measured approximately 1 m in width by 9 m long (Figures 2, 3, 4 and 5). It was located across the main 'rampart' an area where the upper part of the rampart/bank was disrupted by the removal of an area of trees and gorse by a JCB.
- 4.2.2 The aim of the excavation of the trench was to establish the extent, condition, character, quality and date of any archaeological features present. The two exposed sections through the rampart were cleaned and straightened. The trench was excavated by hand down to the first significant archaeological horizon or natural subsoil and then recorded.



Plate 1: General working shot of Trench 1 with bank [101]

- 4.2.3 Trench 1 was excavated across the outer enclosure wall/bank (Figures 2, 3, 4 & 5). The bank [101] was aligned east to west across the trench and comprised a clay and stone matrix [104]. A series of flat stones [102] identified on the top of the bank may represent eroded or damaged elements of the core. Alternatively, the stones may represent the foundation of a wall which was located at the top of the bank. The bank measured approximately 2.20 m in width by up to 0.80 m in height.
- 4.2.4 An area of loose rounded and angular stone located to the immediate south of the internal face of the bank may represent an area of cobbling [103], perhaps running along the interior of the enclosure. Alternatively, this stone may represent the eroded core of the bank.
- 4.2.5 No other significant archaeological features or artefacts were identified within the trench.



Plate 2: Detail of clay bank [101] and collapse [102]

4.3 Trench 2

- 4.3.1 Trench 2 measured approximately 3 m in width and 11 m in length and was located across the main rampart of the fort (Figure 2). A path or access way appeared to have been driven through the rampart.
- 4.3.2 The aim of the excavation of the trench was to establish the extent, condition, character, quality and date of any archaeological features present. The trench was excavated by hand down to the first significant archaeological horizon and in places the natural subsoil. The two exposed sections through the bank/rampart were cleaned and straightened.
- 4.3.3 Trench 2 was excavated across the outer enclosure bank (Figures 2, 6, 7 & 8). Bank [201] (= bank 101 in Trench 1) was aligned north to south across the trench, and comprised a clay matrix [207] overlying an inner stone core [202]. The bank measured approximately 2.80 m in width by up to 0.50 m in height. The stone core consisted of a series of large angular and rounded stones, directly overlying the natural clay subsoil. An inner face or kerb was identified [210], but the outer face had been truncated away. A deposit of looser stone [204] identified abutting the face of the bank and partially overlying [206] constitutes an area of earlier collapse of the bank. A layer of rounded stones [203]? identified at the eastern end of the trench, underlying the area of collapse [204], and abutting the inner core [202], probably represents the same feature recorded in Trench 1 as cobbling [103].



Plate 3: General view of bank [201] with rubble [206] in background

4.3.4 A sample of charcoal was identified and recovered from the base of the bank and is currently being stored by AOC.

4.3.5 No other significant archaeological features or artefacts were identified within the trench.

4.4 Trench 3

4.4.1 Trench 3 measured approximately 1 m in width by 6 m in length and was located adjacent to the inner bank of the enclosure; where damage was apparently caused by movement of a mechanical excavator (Figure 2).

4.4.2 The aim of the excavation of the trench was to establish the extent, condition, character, quality and date of any archaeological features present. The trench was excavated by hand down to the first significant archaeological horizon. The exposed sides of the intrusion into a bank were cleaned and straightened.

4.4.3 Trench 3 was excavated between the outer enclosure bank identified in Trench 1 and 2 and an internal bank (Figures 2, 9, 10 and 11). The inner bank comprised a clay matrix [303] surrounding an inner stone core [305]. The bank measured approximately 3 m in width by up to 1.50 in height. Outwith the eastern trench edge, the bank was broken by a 2 m wide gap, which probably formed the entrance to the area enclosed by bank [301].

4.4.4 An area of flat stones, measuring 2 m by 2 m was identified at the higher western end of the trench, overlying the clay bank [303] (Figure 9). The stones may constitute a paved causeway feature providing access across the lower, wet ditch identified out with the trench (Figure 9).



Plate 4: North facing section through bank [201] with inner rubble core [202]



Plate 5: Detail of area of paving [302]

- 4.4.5 A depression feature [304] identified at the eastern end of the trench probably represents the outer ditch of the bank [301]. The feature was unexcavated but was identified surrounding the bank throughout its circuit, and obviously formed the quarry for the upcast material.

5 DISCUSSION

- 5.1 The archaeological works focussed on three main trenches, but covered only two main elements, the outer enclosure bank (Trenches 1 and 2) and one of the inner enclosures (Trench 3). The outer bank varied in shape and size along its course, this is almost certainly due differential levels of truncation and erosion. From the existing evidence, the bank appears to have been built in a uniform manner. Initially, at least in parts, a foundation layer of flat stones [206] appears to have been laid down, to provide a base for the overlying bank. As no buried soil horizon was identified within either section, it seems likely that the site might have been cleared prior to the banks construction. A series of larger stones [202] was then laid over the foundation, providing an inner, solid core, and enclosed by a clay matrix ([104] and [207]). The limited nature of the investigation meant the exterior of the bank was only partially identified. However, in both trenches, and particularly Trench 1, the bank appeared to slope down in to a possible external ditch [106]. The excavated and displaced material derived from the probable ditch would then have been used to enclose the inner stone core of the bank.
- 5.2 In Trench 1 specifically, a layer of large flat stones was identified at the top and back of the bank [101] overlying a probable *in situ* layer of cobbles [103]. That the stones overlie the cobbles suggests they were previously upstanding, perhaps as a wall aligned along the top of the bank. A series of large stones observed near Trench 2, may represent the remnants of the same feature at this point of the enclosure. A possible post-hole [208] was identified in the south-facing section of Trench 2, adjacent to the proposed inner face. While this evidence is slight, this feature may be the only surviving element of an internal structural palisade, supporting the back of the bank. No evidence was identified for any post-holes adjacent to the external face.
- 5.3 The position of Trench 3 between the external and internal banks meant that very little structural information could be ascertained. On excavation the bank [301] was shown to share similarities with the outer bank, comprising a clay matrix [303] surrounding an inner stone core [305] and associated with an enclosing ditch [304]. Perhaps the most interesting feature of the trench was the paved area identified at the western part of the trench, to the east of gap in the bank. Although only partially excavated, the paving is reminiscent of the paved entrances recorded at sites such as the Bronze Age roundhouse at Helmsdale (Dunbar 2008). The function of the inner enclosure is unclear. While its shape and size is reminiscent of a small homestead, the lack of a more detailed investigation limits any definite conclusions.
- 5.4 The fact that at least one of the inner enclosures (see Section 1.2 above) seems to have been over the approximate alignment of the outer bank suggest that there are at least two phases of activity on site (Figure 2). Chronologically, there is nothing to indicate the age of the site. The density of the tree coverage has disguised any other topographic features which may previously have been visible on site and no datable artefacts were recovered.

- 5.5 The problem with trying to assign a possible date and function to a monument given only a cursory investigation is of course obvious, and in the south-east of Scotland this is particularly so. Most forts within this area are relatively small and archaeologically difficult to classify from enclosed homesteads or small villages, at least in the Iron Age (Harding 2004, 58). An added complication is of course the possible extensive chronology of such sites. For example, the multi-phased occupation site Traprain Law, was occupied between at least the Bronze Age and Medieval period. Even a relatively simple enclosure site such as West Prestonpans (NMRS: NT37SE115) shows at least two phases of occupation, albeit within a relatively short period (Cook 2001).

6 CONCLUSION

- 6.1 The archaeological works completed at Campwood have complimented and added to the existing records, but have also demonstrated the limited amount we know of the site specifically, and more generally about this site type. Furthermore, the works have recorded the current and continuing damage woodland has on such upstanding sites. Perhaps as to be expected, no artefactual material was recovered and only limited conclusions could be drawn from the existing evidence on the structure and chronology of the site.

7 REFERENCES

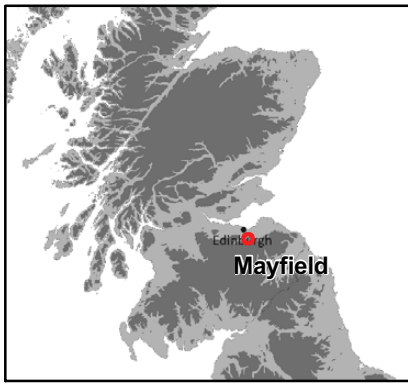
AOC. 2009 *Campwood, Midlothian: Archaeological Evaluation Written Scheme of Investigation* AOC Archaeology Client Report

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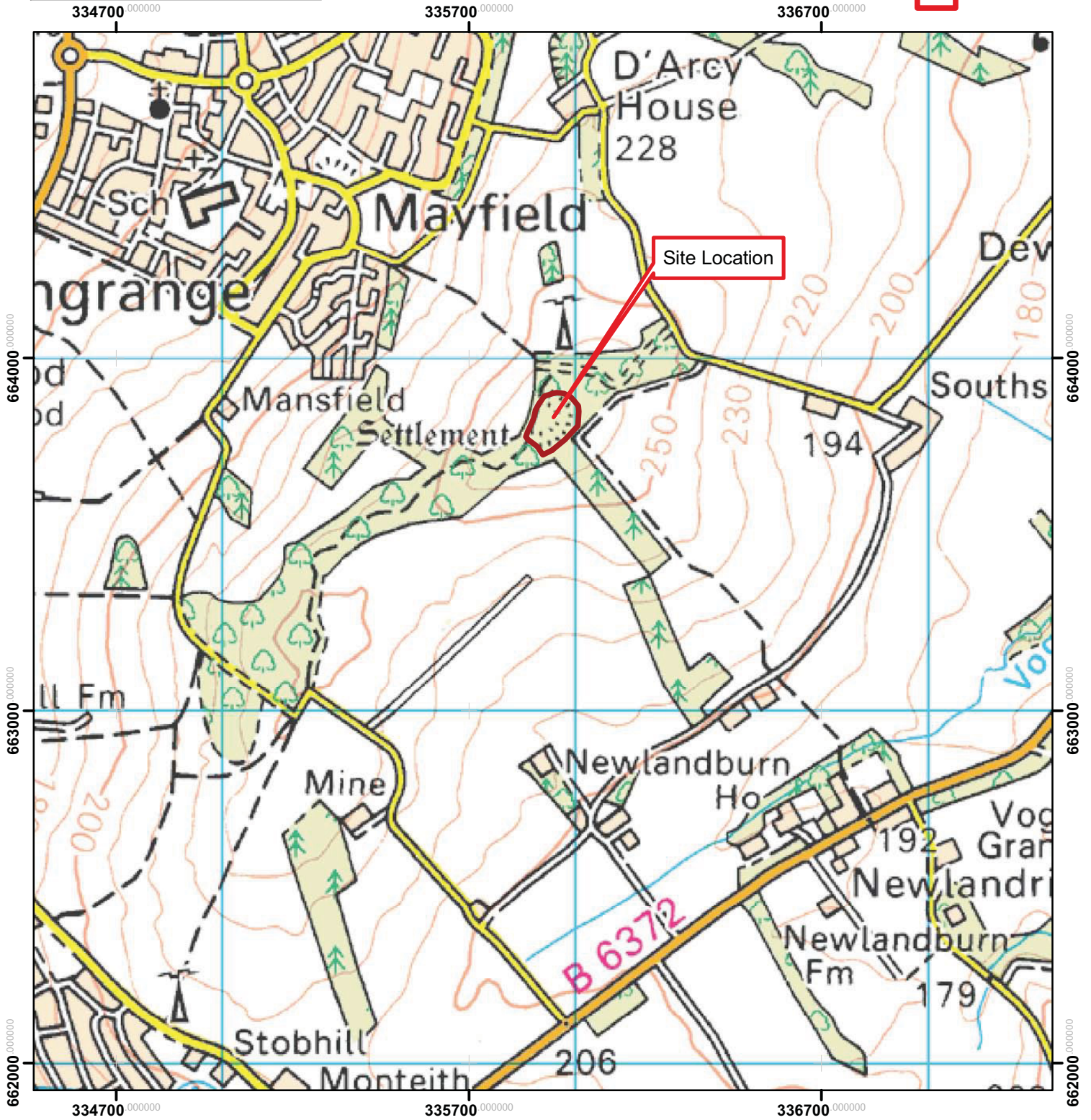
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 SAM area



0 62.5125 250 375 500 Meters

Figure 1: Site Location



(c) AOC Archaeology 2009




 SAM boundary

Figure 2: Trench Locations

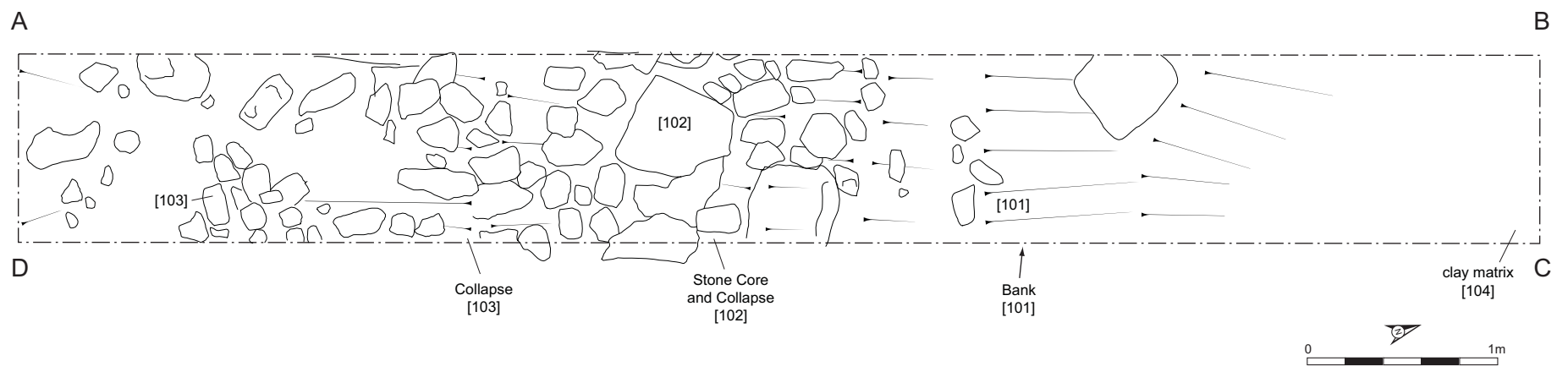


Figure 3: Plan of Trench 1

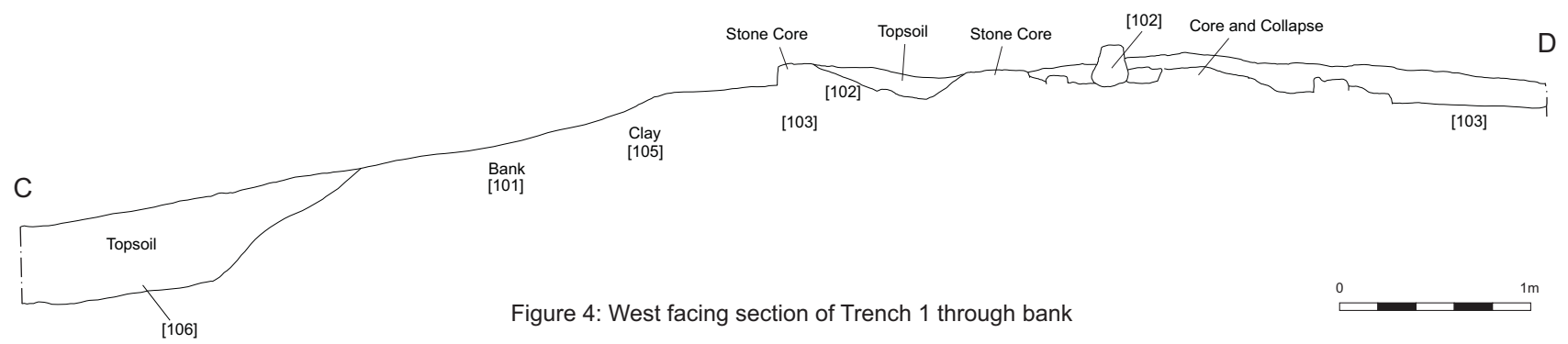


Figure 4: West facing section of Trench 1 through bank

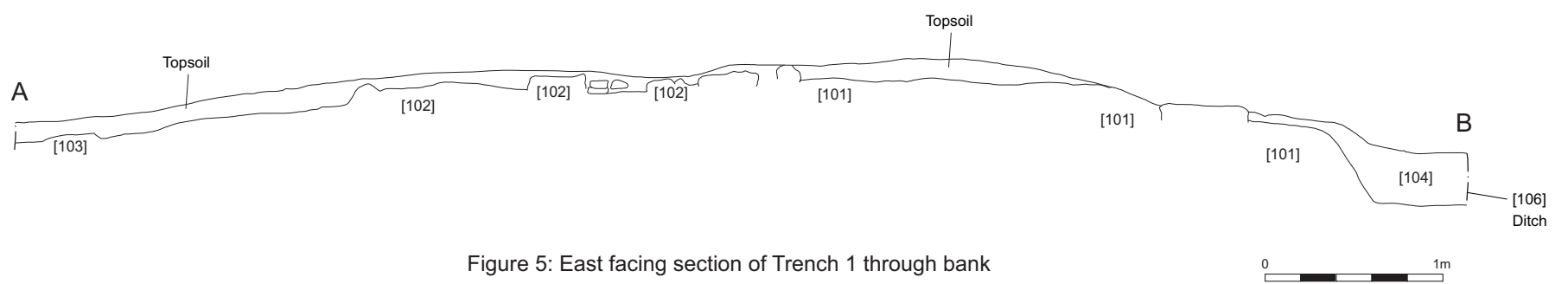


Figure 5: East facing section of Trench 1 through bank

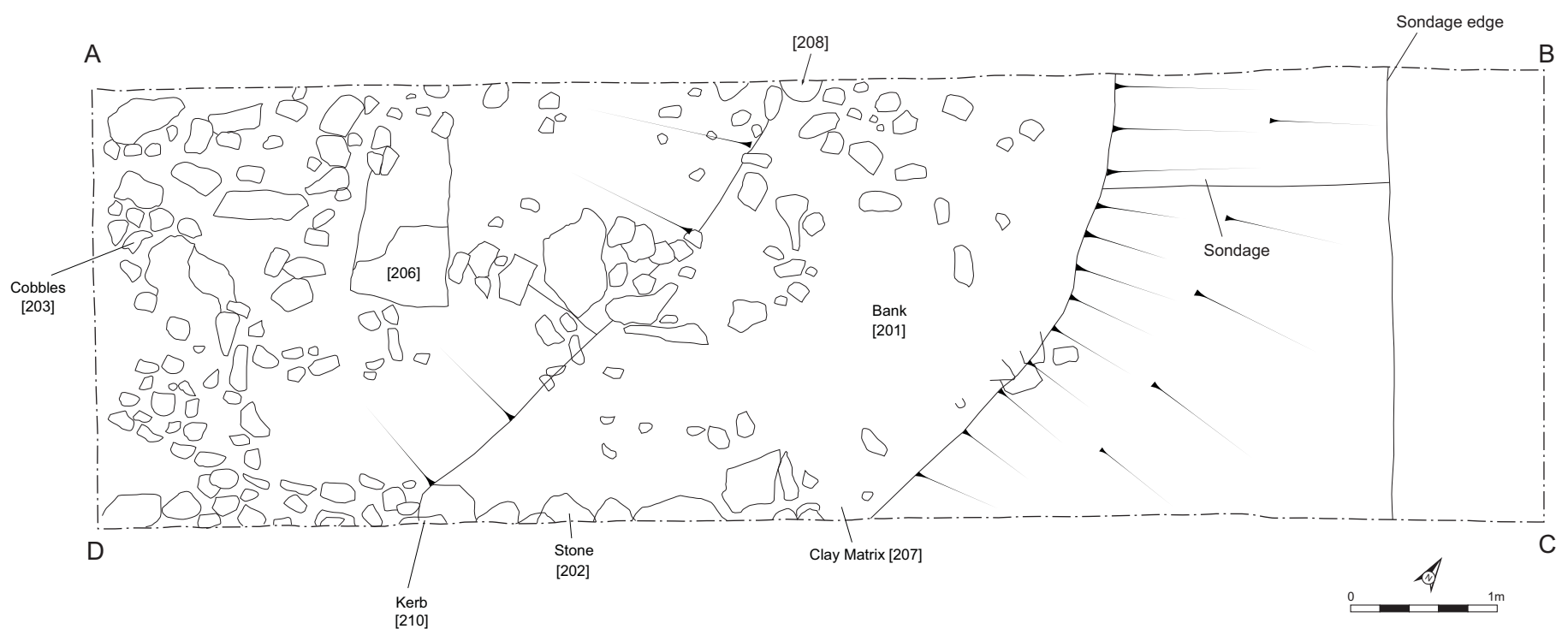


Figure 6: Plan of Trench 2

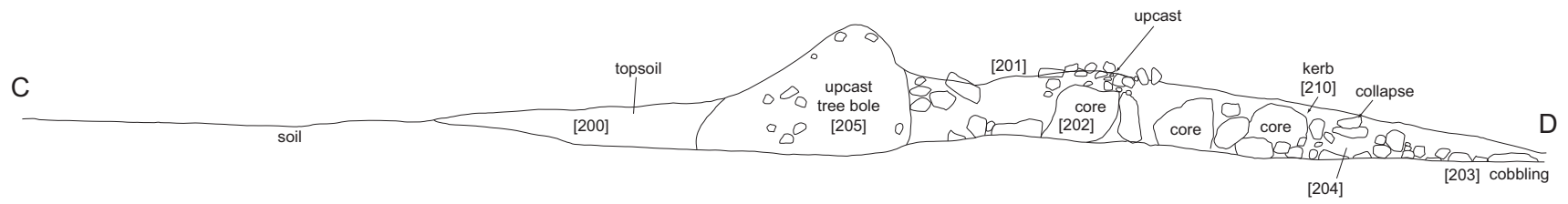


Figure 7: South facing section, Trench 2

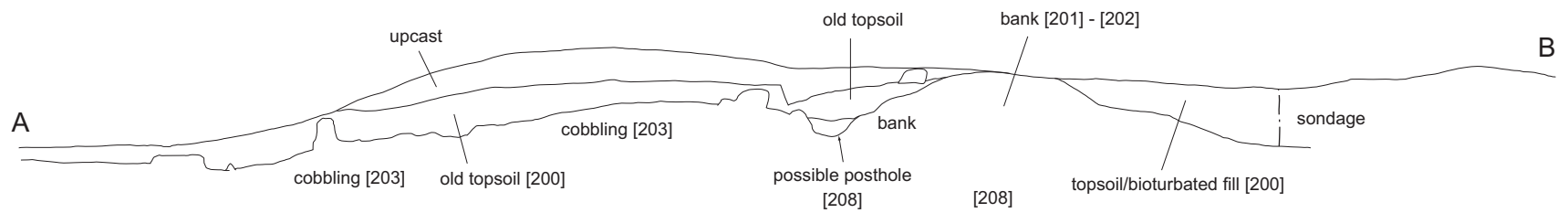


Figure 8: North facing section of Trench 1 through bank

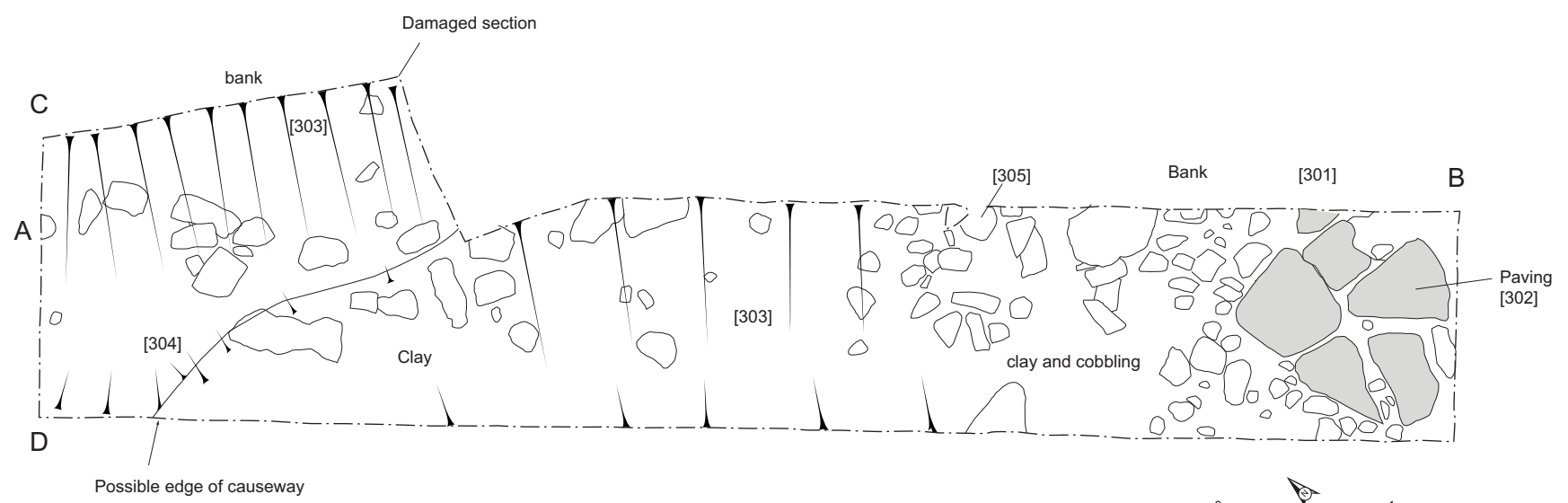


Figure 9: Plan of Trench 3

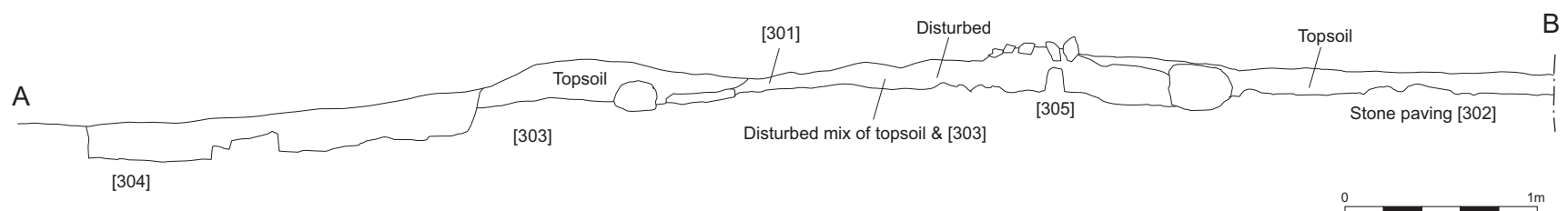


Figure 10: North facing section through Trench 3

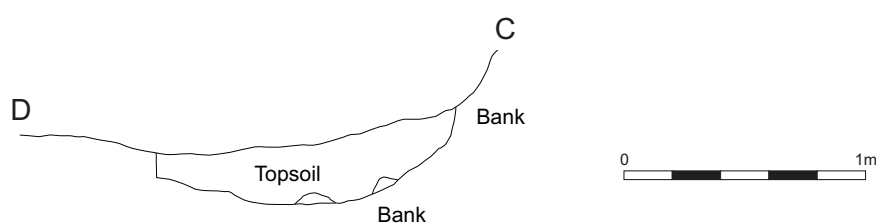


Figure 11: West facing section through Trench 3

APPENDIX 1: TRENCH SUMMARIES

Trench 1

Dimensions	1.0 m by 9.0 m
Orientation	NW-SE
Depth of Topsoil	0.05 m to 0.45 m
Features	Enclosure bank [101] and associated cobbling [103]
Subsoil	Not identified
Finds	None

Trench 2

Dimensions	11 m by 3.0 m
Orientation	SW-NE
Depth of Topsoil	0.15 m to 0.20 m
Features	Enclosure bank [201] and associated features
Subsoil	Not identified
Finds	None

Trench 3

Dimensions	7 m by 1.0-2.0 m
Orientation	E-W
Depth of Topsoil	0.05 m to 0.30 m
Features	Enclosure bank [301], paving [302]
Subsoil	Not identified
Finds	None

APPENDIX 2: PHOTOGRAPHIC REGISTER

Black & White Print Film 1

Frame	Trench	Detail	From
1-2	-	Registration	
3-4	Tr.1	Pre-excavation shot of trench	W
5-6	Tr.1	Detail of bank [101]	N
7-8	Tr.1	General shot of trench	E
9-10	Tr.1	Detail of bank	E
11-12	Tr.2	Detail of cobbling [203]	W
13-14	Tr.2	North facing section through trench	N
15-16	Tr.2	Detail of bank [201]	E
17-18	Tr.2	Detail of bank [201]	E
19-26	Tr.2	General shots of trench	Var
27-28	Tr.2	North-facing section through bank [201]	N
29-30	Tr.2	Detail of bank [201], core [202] and collapse [203]	N
31-32	Tr.2	Detail of bank [201] and [202]	S
33-34	Tr.3	Detail of bank [301]	S
35-36	Tr.3	Detail of bank [301]	S
37-38	Tr.3	South-facing section through bank [301]	S

Black & White Print Film 2

Frame	Trench	Detail	From
1-2	-	Registration	
3-4	Tr.3	South facing section through trench	S
5-6	Tr.3	Plan of trench	E
7-8	Tr.3	Plan of trench	W

APPENDIX 3: CONTEXT REGISTER

Context No.	Trench	Description
[100]	Tr.1	Topsoil identified across the trench comprising a loose, black silt, with frequent roots and rotting vegetation. Between 0.05 and 0.40 m in depth
[101]	Tr.1	General number assigned to enclosure boundary, comprising an east to west aligned clay bank, measuring at least 2.20 m in width, by up to 0.80 m high. The bank is abutted by a layer of flat and angular stones [202].
[102]	Tr.1	Layer of flat stones and cobbling, abutting southern edge of bank [101]. Measuring 2.20 m in width, the feature probably comprises the inner core or collapse of the bank. Overlying [103].
[103]	Tr.1	Layer of possible cobbling identified at southern end of trench, measuring 1.0 m in width. Underlying the later collapse [102], the feature may comprise an internal surface within the enclosure.
[104]	Tr.1	Clay matrix of bank [101], enclosing the stone core [102].
[105]	Tr.1	General number assigned to notional ditch cut at northern end of trench.
[200]	Tr.2	Layer of topsoil identified across trench. Measuring between 0.05 and 0.20 m in depth.
[201]	Tr.2	General number assigned to north to south aligned enclosure boundary, comprising a clay and stone core [203]. Measuring 2.80 m in width by up to 0.50 m high.
[202]	Tr.2	Inner stone core of bank [201], comprising a series of edge set angular and rounded stones, overlying the clay matrix. Measuring 2.0 m in width. Abutted by layer of collapse [204].
[203]	Tr.2	Layer of set cobbles abutting and underlying collapse [204], identified at eastern edge of trench. Measuring 1.40 m in length.
[204]	Tr.2	Area of collapse identified abutting inner core [202]. Measuring 0.80 m in length and overlying the earlier cobbles [203].
[205]	Tr.2	General number assigned to tree bowl/upcast in north-facing section through trench.
[206]	Tr.2	Layer of flat stones identified just beyond the eastern edge of the bank. Possibly associated with layer of cobbling [203].
[207]	Tr.2	Clay matrix of bank [201].
[208]	Tr.2	Possible post-holes identified in south facing section of trench. Measuring 0.20 m in width by 0.20 m in depth. Filled by [209]. Unexcavated.
[209]	Tr.2	Fill of possible post-hole [208]. Unexcavated.
[210]	Tr.2	Inner stone kerb of bank.
[300]	Tr.3	Topsoil identified across the trench comprising a loose, black silt, with frequent roots and rotting vegetation. Between 0.05 and 0.40 m in depth.
[301]	Tr.3	General number assigned to east to west inner enclosure bank, comprising clay [303] surrounding an inner core [305]. Measuring at least 3.0 m in width by 1.5 m high.
[302]	Tr.3	Area of paving identified at western end of trench towards entrance of the inner enclosure. Comprising a series of flat slabs, the exposed area measured c.1.60 m by 2.0 m overlying the clay bank [303].
[303]	Tr.3	Number assigned to grey clay identified across majority of trench and comprising main component of the bank [301]. Encloses the rubble inner core [304] and underlies the paving [302].

[304]	Tr.3	Number assigned to 'notional' ditch cut identified at eastern end of trench, where the clay bank slopes down. Unexcavated.
[305]	Tr.3	Rubble core of bank comprising rounded stones set into the clay [303].

APPENDIX 4: SPECIAL SAMPLE REGISTER

Trench	Context	Quantity
Tr.2	[201]	1 bag of charcoal

APPENDIX 5: DRAWING REGISTER

Drawing No	Description	Scale
1	Plan of Trench 1	1:10
2	West-facing section through Trench 1	1:10
3	East-facing section through Trench 1	1:10
4	South-facing section through Trench 2	1:10
5	North-facing section through Trench 2	1:10
6	Plan of Trench 2	1:10
7	South-facing section through Trench 3	1:10
8	Plan of Trench 3	1:10
9	Profile through Trench 3	1:10

APPENDIX 6: DISCOVERY AND EXCAVATION IN SCOTLAND REPORT

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	Midlothian Council
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Campwood Re-instatement
PROJECT CODE:	AOC 21381
PARISH:	Newbattle
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:	Martin Cook
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	AOC Archaeology Group
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Archaeological Evaluation
NMRS NO(S):	NT36SE1
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	Enclosure
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	None
NGR (2 letters, 6 figures)	NT 3595 6380
START DATE (this season)	17 th August 2009
END DATE (this season)	18 th September 2009
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES)	None
MAIN DESCRIPTION: (NARRATIVE) (May include information from other fields)	<p>A programme of archaeological works was required by Mr. and Mrs. Smith on the Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM) of Camp Wood (Scheduled 1995, Index No.1164), south of Mayfield, Midlothian (NGR NT 3595 6380). The monument had recently been accidentally disturbed during the course of groundworks. A programme of archaeological works was required by Historic Scotland on behalf of the Scottish Ministers to restore the SAM to its original condition prior to the recent disturbance.</p> <p>The archaeological works focussed on three main trenches, but covered only two main elements of the site - the outer enclosure bank and one of the inner enclosures. The outer bank varied in shape and size around its length but this is certainly due to varying levels of truncation and erosion. From the existing evidence, the bank appears to have been built in a uniform manner, comprising a foundation layer of flat stones, overlain by a series of larger stones and sealed by a clay matrix.</p> <p>Similarly, the bank of an internal enclosure was also constructed of an inner rubble core and clay matrix. A paved surface identified at the possible entrance suggests the internal enclosure was accessed through a paved causeway feature.</p> <p>No stratigraphic relationship existed between the two features, and no artefactual material was recovered to suggests a possible date for either.</p>
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	No further works
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	n/a
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	Mr and Mrs Smith
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	C/o AOC Archaeology Group
EMAIL ADDRESS:	Martin.Cook@aocarchaeology.com



AOC Archaeology Group, Edgefield Industrial Estate, Edgefield Road, Loanhead EH20 9SY
tel: 0131 440 3593 | fax: 0131 440 3422 | e-mail: edinburgh@aocarchaeology.com

www.aocarchaeology.com