



Drumburgh Castle Farm (GHT-25/26 DCF-A)

Farming in Protected Landscapes

Drumburgh Community Archaeology Project

**Report on Archaeological Excavations at Drumburgh Castle Farm
Drumburgh, Wigton, Cumbria, CA7 5DW
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We are very grateful to Graeme Westmorland from the Solway Coast National Landscape and the DEFRA Farming in Protected Landscapes (FIPL) Scheme for funding this community research project. We are grateful to Don O'Meara of Historic England for his assessment of the archaeobotanical material and his assistance in identifying suitable carbon dating material. Thanks are also due to archaeologist Kevin Mounsey for his expertise and assistance in supervising the excavations and to Emma Deyn for liaising with volunteers.

SUMMARY

Grampus Heritage led community excavations at Drumburgh Castle Farm in Cumbria during October 2025 and February 2026. With funding from Solway Coast National Landscape's DEFRA Farming in Protected Landscapes (FIPL) Scheme, the project sought increase our understanding of Hadrian's Wall and the fort of *Congavata* at Drumburgh. The project used the results of a previously completed geophysical survey to locate and excavate three trenches. The excavation was carried out by a team of 60 local volunteers with up to 10 people on site each day. This report summarises the main findings of the excavation and will be added to as post-excavation assessment is completed.

Roman archaeology was encountered in all the excavated trenches. Trench 1 was located behind The Grange and revealed two large ditches. The southern ditch may correlate with the SW corner of the fort ditch, as drawn in the 1947 plan, whilst the north ditch does not fit with this proposed plan. No dating evidence was recovered from the lower ditch fill but suitable material has been sent for radiocarbon dating.

Trench 2 revealed a well-preserved section of Hadrian's Wall, with surviving stonework up to 4 courses high on the north face. This discovery proves without question that Hadrian's Wall was constructed in stone at Drumburgh, built on top of the turf wall. Medieval pottery above the foundation slabs suggests that the majority of the masonry appears to have been removed in the medieval period. A fire had been lit on top of the cracked foundation slabs and suitable material from this context has been sent for radiocarbon dating.

Trench 3 uncovered evidence of the extra-mural settlement associated with the fort of *Congavata*. A spread of cobble and gravel surfaces contained frequent Roman pottery sherds. Two hearths and a granite beehive quern were associated with this phase of activity. The cobble surfaces overlay an earlier phase of timber buildings marked by beam slots for sill beams and post holes. The terminal of a V-shaped ditch with 'ankle-breaker' slot was excavated in the southwest corner of the trench. The timber buildings and V-shaped ditch appear to follow a planned NW/SE alignment.

INTRODUCTION

This report gives the main results of the Drumburgh Community Archaeology Project research excavations undertaken between 6th to 25th October 2025 (trenches 1 & 2) and 2nd to 19th February 2026 (trench 3). The project was managed by Grampus Heritage and Training Ltd and carried out by a team of more than 50 local volunteers. Archaeological supervision on site was provided by Mark Graham (Project Manager, Grampus Heritage) and Kevin Mounsey (Independent Archaeologist). The excavation took place with kind permission from the Hodgson family of Drumburgh Castle Farm. There is no public access to the site. The excavation followed the identification of archaeological features from geophysical survey (Graham, M. 2025) with each of the 3 trenches excavated targeting specific survey anomalies.

Scheduled monument consent was granted for trenches 1 and 2 which were excavated within the scheduled monument 'Drumburgh Roman fort and Hadrian's Wall between Burgh Marsh and Westfield House in wall miles 76 and 77', monument number: 1014699. Trench 3 lies outside of the scheduled area.

1.0 BACKGROUND

The Cumbrian village of Drumburgh occupies an elevated position on the southern side of the Solway Firth. The topographic location of the village, on a glacial Drumlin in otherwise low-lying terrain, provides for good visibility over the Solway Firth and surrounding marsh and farmland. The village lies between the settlements of Easton, 1.5km to the east, and Glasson 1.5km to the west. The closest large settlement is the city of Carlisle 16km to the east.

This community archaeology project is carried out at the request of the landowners of Drumburgh Castle Farm, Messrs RH and AH Hodgson. In 2024 the landowners approached Grampus Heritage to explore the possibility of developing a community archaeology project to better understand the archaeology on their land.

In 2024 Grampus successfully applied to the Solway Coast National Landscape DEFRA funded FIPL scheme to undertake a geophysical survey with community volunteers of land at Drumburgh Castle Farm to the north and east of the village. Following completion and dissemination of the geophysical survey report (Graham, M. 2025) it was decided to apply once again to the FIPL scheme to run a community archaeology project which aimed to clarify the nature of some of the key archaeological anomalies discovered.

2.0 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The main objectives of excavation were:

- Engage the local community in active and valuable archaeological research on Hadrian's Wall at Drumburgh.
- Search for evidence of the fort of Congavata at Drumburgh
- Investigate the course of Hadrian's Wall to the east of Congavata
- Search for evidence of Milecastle 76 to the east of Congavata
- If Milecastle 76 is identified, determine if the wall continues to the east into Burgh Marsh, terminates or turns to the south to take a more inland route across slightly higher ground (fossil marsh edge).

- Establish the date, character and state of preservation of those features (extent of plough damage or stone robbing).
- Recover artefactual material, especially where useful for dating purposes.
- Recover palaeoenvironmental material where it survived in order to further understand diet, subsistence, agriculture and land use associated with the features.
- Assess how the presence/absence, of archaeological remains relates to the geophysical survey results.

3.0 METHODOLOGY

Topsoil was removed using a 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. Machine excavation under archaeological supervision continued until archaeological remains were detected. Once archaeological features had been identified, the trench areas were cleaned by hand to define the archaeology. The area and all visible features were then cleaned and excavated by hand and then recorded following best archaeological practice. A total of three trenches were opened. The main archaeological features within the stripped areas were recorded with a LEICA TCR total station. Photogrammetry was used to assist in the recording and planning of trenches using Polycam (Pro). This enabled the creation of 3D models as well as rectified plan images of the trenches, georeferenced with the TCR survey.

A detailed record of the stratigraphic sequence was made and archaeological deposits and features were sampled systematically in accordance with current environmental sampling practice under the guidance of Historic England Science Advisor Don O'Meara. All trenches were backfilled following completion of the excavation and are now returned to pasture.

4.0 EXCAVATION RESULTS

All trench locations are depicted in Figure 2. Detailed plans and elevations of stonework are depicted in Figures 5 – 18 in appendix V of this report. In the discussion below context numbers will appear in brackets e. g. (100). Cuts for features will appear in square brackets e. g. [107].

4.1 TRENCH 1

Trench 1 was aligned north/south and measured 25m x 4.2m. The archaeological features encountered in Trench 1 are shown in figures 5 and 6. Discussion of Trench 1 below relates to these figures.

The trench was positioned to search for evidence of the fort of *Congavata* and to investigate a linear anomaly, related to an old hedge boundary, identified in the geophysical survey (Figure 3). The trench aimed to investigate whether this linear feature was related to the Roman fortifications at Drumburgh.

A machine was used to remove the ploughsoil (100) which covered site at a depth of 55 – 65 cm. Below the ploughsoil we encountered a deposit of pale grey silt (125) at the north end of the trench which extended some 6 metres to the south and continued beyond the trench in all other directions. This was cut by an east/west aligned land drain [119]. Hand cleaning of (125) at the western edge of the trench revealed a steep cut [106] into the natural red glacial clay (101). Cut [106] is interpreted as the SE edge of a large NE/SW aligned ditch. Preserving the land drain, and working within the trench area permitted by our scheduled monument consent,

meant that we could not create a full profile of the ditch within the time available. A slot was hand excavated to the north of the land drain to assess the depth of the feature and search for dating evidence.

The ditch [106] was excavated to a depth of 1.4m within the trench. It had an upper fill of banded grey silt (116) and a lower fill of dark grey silt (115) which showed evidence of waterlogging through a small piece of preserved wood and subsequent archaeobotanical analysis. We were unable to determine if this was the primary fill of the feature due to the trench constraints. No cultural material was recovered from the ditch but suitable material for C14 dating was identified and has been sent for analysis from (115).

To the south of (125) and at the same depth lay a spread of disturbed and redeposited natural red clay (130), more mixed than the solid red clay into which [106] had been cut. A shallow pit [111] was cut into this deposit with a mixed grey and black silty fill (112). No cultural material was recovered from this deposit. To the east of [111] we excavated a small sondage to search for evidence of the linear anomaly seen in the geophysical survey. Lying below the redeposited natural of (130) we found a band of raised clay (131) which correlates well with the survey anomaly. No cultural material was found in the sondage.

A shallow 90cm wide ditch [102] was cut into the natural clay (101) at the mid-point of the trench running across the width of the excavated area in a broadly E/W alignment. The U-shaped ditch was 35cm deep with an upper fill (103) comprising pale grey silty sand overlying a primary fill of darker grey silt (107). Roman pottery was recovered from the fill of [102].

The southern part of the trench was dominated by a wide ditch [104]. Ground water in this area made excavation extremely difficult and a water pump was used to drain the trench each morning. The ditch was excavated to a depth of 1m within the trench but it was not possible to create a full profile within the trench constraints.



Above left. Plate 1: Facing W. Edge of NE/SW Aligned ditch [106] with upper fill (116) and lower fill (115) in section. Land drain [119] can be seen on the left of the image.

Above right. Plate 2: Facing NW. Edge of NW/SE Aligned ditch [104] with upper fill (116) and lower fill (115) in section by the ranging pole. Water ingress and collapse made the excavation here challenging.

The upper fill of the ditch was a pale grey silt (105) which contained some Roman pottery and a small bead. This sealed a band of blue grey silt (118) which, in turn, lay above a brown clay layer (117). As the image above shows, the water ingress made the excavation extremely difficult with edges regularly collapsing. It is not certain that (117) is the primary fill of the

ditch but the deposit was sampled, and suitable material identified and sent for C14 dating. No cultural material was recovered from the ditch below the upper fill of (105).

4.2 TRENCH 2

Trench 2 was positioned to investigate anomalies identified through geophysical survey (Figure 4) and to search for evidence of Hadrian's Wall and Milecastle 76. The magnetometry in this area indicated a linear feature on an E/W alignment and two positive magnetic anomalies interpreted as possible pits. The trench was aligned East/West with the original extents measuring 14.8m E/W by 8m N/S.

The ploughsoil (200) was removed by a mechanical excavator with toothless ditching bucket. The trench location is to the west of a field boundary which marks the western edge of the cutting for the Carlisle canal. Following machine removal of ploughsoil, the trench was then hand cleaned to define the archaeological features. Plans, elevations and photogrammetry of trench 2 are shown in figures 7-14 in appendix V of this report.

The results of the first clean of trench 2 are shown in figures 7 and 8. A clearly defined linear cut feature [210] was identified with a dark fill (211).



Plate 3: Facing East. Trench 2 after first clean showing cut [210] and fill (211) running E/W. The pale bands of yellow clay in the foreground are [203], (204) E/W and [205], (206) N/S.

Cut [210] was filled with darker soil with frequent charcoal (211). The cut measured 2.6m wide and was cut through at the west end by two adjoining narrow cut features [203], [205] backfilled with yellow clay. These were initially interpreted as land drains and not immediately excavated. Two slots were excavated by hand to investigate cut [210] and these are shown in Figure 9.

The slots revealed parallel lines of cracked sandstone slabs on each side of the cut. At this point in the excavation it became clear that we had found the foundations of Hadrian's Wall (216).

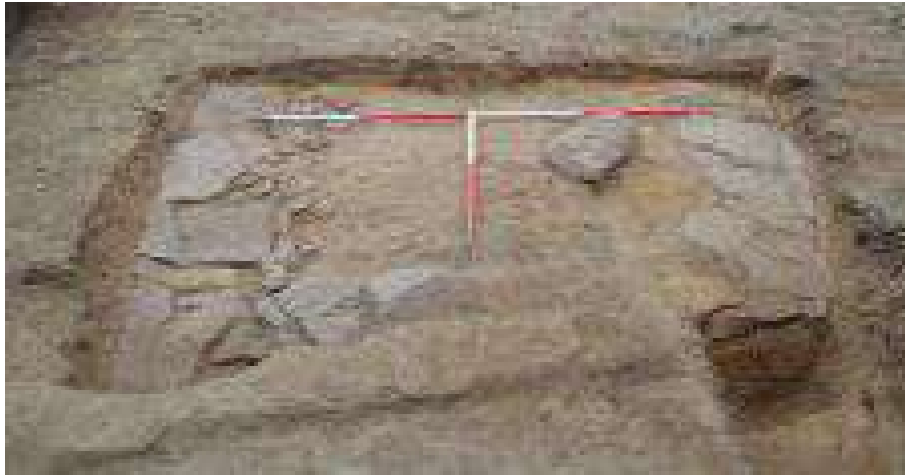


Plate 4: Facing West. Foundation slabs of Hadrian's Wall (216) prior to trench extension.

It was decided to extend the trench as far as possible up to the fenceline to the east of trench 2. By extending the trench we sought to understand if Hadrian's Wall would turn to the south or continue eastwards onto the marsh. We also extended the trench by 1.2m on the south side to search for evidence of milecastle 76. The trench extension to the east proved to be a good decision and a well-preserved section of Hadrian's Wall, with stonework standing 3 courses high above the foundation slabs, was revealed. Figures 10 to 14 show the whole trench results.



Plate 5: Facing East. Foundation slabs of Hadrian's Wall (216) looking east towards the trench extension.

Context (211) was carefully hand excavated to search for evidence of the date of stone robbing from this section of Hadrian's Wall. The pottery is awaiting assessment but the majority appears medieval in date and there were no obvious post-medieval sherds. This suggests that the upstanding stonework from this section of wall was comprehensively dismantled and reused during the medieval period.

Prior to extending the trench it was noted that the foundation slabs were consistently cracked. The line of the cracks is highlighted by a red line in Figure 11. This was consistent with the findings of the 1947 excavations at Drumburgh by Simpson and Richmond where they write that *“The thin footing-slabs, unprovided with adequate foundation, had almost everywhere snapped on the line of the face of the Wall, where its superincumbent weight cracked them”* (Simpson & Richmond 1952).



Plate 6: Left Photograph of Hadrian's Wall at Drumburgh. 1947 Excavations (Simpson & Richmond 1952)



Plate 7: Right. Facing East. Cracked foundation slabs in trench 2

Measurements taken between the cracks along the line of visible foundations suggest a wall width of 2.4m above foundations, varying slightly between 2.3m and 2.5m. Upon extending the trench to the east, we were able to confirm that the cracks were indeed showing the outer faces of the Wall, when we found stonework of the north face in situ on cracked foundation slabs. Indeed, the cracking and subsidence of the foundations on the north face meant that the structure had been supported by a clay and cobble revetment (233) to provide structural support and prevent further collapse.



Plate 8: Left. Facing East. North face of Hadrian's wall on cracked foundation slabs. Note the clay and stone revetment (233) supporting the wall on the left to prevent collapse.

Plate 9: Right. Facing West. Hadrian's Wall (216) under excavation following trench 2 extension.

An area of burning (229) was identified showing that a fire had been lit on the robbed foundations of Hadrian's Wall (216). It was noted that the heat from the fire had affected the clay in the core of the wall and that soot and charcoal had filled the cracks in the foundation slabs of the north face. Environmental samples were taken from this feature and suitable material for C14 dating has been sent for analysis.



Plate 10: Facing west. Burnt area (229) showing that a fire had been lit on the robbed wall foundations.

In the eastern trench extension we found that 4 courses of stonework survive on the north face and the south face has 3 surviving courses above foundation level. Comparison between the north and south face gives evidence of collapse and rebuild. Whilst the north face was maintained as a vertical defensive barrier, albeit with evidence of subsidence, the south face

only maintained the full width provided by the foundations in the lowest course. The upper 2 courses were stepped in, narrowing the width of the wall from the full 2.4 metres at base to around 2.2m in the upper course. Further evidence of rebuilding can be seen in the quality of the stonework on the south face and the incorporation of reused stone in the structure. Two stones have similar carved recesses in the upper and lower part of the dressed face. It is not known what the original function of these stones was but research is ongoing.



Left Plate 11: Facing South. North Face of Hadrian's Wall (216)

Right Plate 12: Facing North. South face of Hadrian's Wall (216)



Left Plate 13: Facing North. Reused carved stone incorporated into South face of Hadrian's Wall.

Right Plate 14: Facing North. Reused carved stone incorporated into South face of Hadrian's Wall.

The narrow cut features in trench 2 initially interpreted as land drains [203], [205], [207] were investigated to confirm the presence of drainage pipe and to use these previously cut features as an opportunity to search for evidence of the turf wall below the stone structure. Upon finding no evidence of drainage we realised that they were the trenches excavated by F, J Haverfield in 1899. By re-excavating [207] and removing the trench backfill (208) we were able to view narrow and compressed banded turf, 70cm deep, upon which the stone wall was constructed.



Plate 15: Facing West. East facing Section in Haverfieold trench [207] showing bands of compressed turf (235) to a depth of 70cm below the stone foundation. The point of the ranging pole is on the natural (201).

The discovery of Hadrian's Wall in trench 2 does not only increase our understanding of the Roman frontier defences on the Solway coast but also demonstrates how dramatically the state of preservation can vary within a short distance. Within the 19m length of the trench, the condition of the monument varies between areas with all stone removed to surviving parallel lines of cracked foundation slabs, to upstanding stonework up to four courses high at the east end.

4.3 TRENCH 3

An extension to the FIPL funding for this project enabled us to open trench 3 and work with community volunteers to search for evidence of the fort of *Congavata* on land behind the Grange at Drumburgh. The excavation targeted an area of high resistance anomalies to the west of Trench 1, outside of the scheduled area (Figure 3). The geophysical survey results also suggested a curving ditch in this area which may have formed part of a circular feature. The initial trench extents measured 14.5m N/S by 10m E/W. This was later extended in the SW corner following the discovery of a ditch (335) on the edge of the trench. The results of the excavation in trench 3 are shown in figures 15-18 in annex ??? of this report

A machine was used to remove the ploughsoil (300) which covered site at a depth of 40-45 cm. Below the ploughsoil we found areas of cobbling (303), (311), (306), (305) which were cleaned and defined by hand. All the cobbled surfaces had associated Roman pottery, including sherds of amphora incorporated into the cobbles (Figure 16).



Above Left: Plate 16 Facing SW. Cobble surface (311) foreground and cobble and gravel surface (306) under ranging pole

Above Right: Plate 17 Facing W. Shallow curving ditch [307] with cobbled surface (311) on the left and cobble and gravel (303) to the right.

A shallow curving ditch [307] was recorded in the eastern part of the trench, turning slightly to the south, with cobbled area (311) to the south and (303) to the north. A beehive quern and two hearths (304), (318). were associated with this phase of activity. The environmental sample from hearth (318) produced suitable material for C14 dating and this has been sent for analysis.



Above left: Plate 18 Facing East. Granite beehive quern (SF1) under excavation in context (302) with cobble and gravel surface (303) beyond.

Above right: Plate 19 Facing East. Hearth (318). Environmental samples produced suitable material for C14 dating.

Areas of the cobble surfaces were removed to investigate earlier phases of activity (Figures 17 & 18). A pattern of linear features interpreted as beam slots for timber sill beams was recorded on a NW-SE / NE-SW alignment [355], [357], [327], [331], [337], [351], (319). Three postholes were also identified [361], [325], [333], clearly showing an earlier phase of timber buildings below the later cobbled surfaces.



Above left: Plate 20 Facing north. Beam slots [355], [357] in the northeast corner of trench 3.

Above right: Plate 21 Facing north. Beam slot section [327], (328). The slot cuts context (345) in the upper part and natural clay (301) at the base.

The trench was extended in the southwest corner following the identification of a cut feature running beyond the excavated area. The extension revealed the terminal of a v-shaped ditch [335] on a NW/SE alignment. The V-shaped ditch with ‘ankle-breaker’ slot at the bottom measured 1.8m wide and 0.77m deep. Samples from the upper fill of the ditch (341) and primary fill (353) produced suitable material for C14 dating which has been sent for analysis.



Above left: Plate 22 Facing SE. Terminal of ditch [335] prior to excavation. Land drain [368], (369) can be seen on bottom left.

Above right: Plate 23 Facing SE. Section of ditch [335] cut into natural glacial clay (301). Ditch fills upper to lower (341), (336), (364), (352), (353).

The Roman pottery and glass recovered from trench 3 have been sent for post-excavation assessment. Although the majority of features identified beneath the cobble layers remain unexcavated, our work is sufficient to categorise the remains as a pattern of timber buildings. These are interpreted as being part of the extra-mural settlement associated with the fort of *Congavata*.

Figure 19 shows how the NW/SE alignment of the timber building phase in trench 3 correlates with two large ditches recorded in trench 1. Although we do not have an accurate plan for the fort or roads in the immediate area, it is likely that we have found the extra-mural settlement to the west of the fort. The excavation in trench 3 allows us to revisit the geophysical survey results and make a clearer interpretation. Figure 20 shows the cobbles in red as an overlay on the resistance survey results. Here we can see an excellent correlation between the dark, high resistance anomalies and the cobbled surfaces recorded. We can now see how far the cobbles extend beyond the excavated area and also other faint anomalies on a NW/SE alignment.

5.0 DISCUSSION

This community excavation has greatly increased our understanding of the Roman archaeology at Drumburgh. Trench 1 revealed the location and alignment of two substantial ditches. Whilst the southern ditch [104] may be the feature interpreted as the SW corner of the fort in 1947 (Simpson & Richmond. 1952) the north ditch [106] does not correlate with the 1947 plan. With no cultural material to date the lower ditch fills we await the results of carbon dating to better understand these features.

The discovery of a well-preserved section of Hadrian's Wall in trench 2 was beyond our expectations. Having initially found the wall robbed to the foundation slabs we believed that all the upper stonework had been removed in the medieval period. Finding the stone wall, standing up to 4 courses high in the eastern part of the trench presented the opportunity for a site open day to celebrate and share the project achievements. This was attended by over 250 people, testament to the high level of local interest and how highly the local community values Hadrian's Wall.

Finding part of the extra-mural settlement in trench 3 adds an important piece of information to our understanding of the fort of *Congavata*. This is the first time that the extra-mural settlement has been located. The excavation of trench 3 recovered more than 400 pottery sherds, the largest assemblage of Roman material from any excavation at Drumburgh. Although much more work is required to fully understand the arrangement and extents of the fort, settlement and associated roads, this is a very good starting point.

Six samples from the excavations have been sent for radiocarbon dating and the post-excavation assessment of the pottery, glass and archaeobotanical material is ongoing. This report aims to summarise the main findings of the excavations and will be added to in future versions as post-excavation work is completed.

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APPENDIX I: CONTEXT INDEX**CONTEXT INDEX**

SITE CODE DCF-A	GHT-25	AREA Trench 1	
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CONTEXT NO	TYPE	BRIEF DESCRIPTION	ABOVE	BELOW	COORD S	DRAW NO	INITIALS	CHECKED
(100)	deposit	Topsoil	(130)				KJM	02.3.26
(101)	geology	Natural substrate		[106]			KJM	02.3.26
[102]	cut	E-W ditch (small)	(101)	(107)			KJM	02.3.26
(103)	fill	Of [102] secondary	(107)	(100)			KJM	02.3.26
[104]	cut	South large ditch	(101)	(117)			KJM	02.3.26
(105)	fill	Of [104] grey upper	(118)	(100)			KJM	02.3.26
[106]	cut	North large ditch	(101)	(115)			KJM	02.3.26
(107)	fill	Primary of [102]	[102]	(103)			KJM	02.3.26
[108]	cut	For slag filled pit	(105)	(109)			KJM	02.3.26
(109)	fill	Of [108] brown slag	[108]	(100)			KJM	02.3.26
(110)	fill	Of [108] black slag	[108]	(100)			KJM	02.3.26
[111]	cut	For oval pit?	(130)	(112)			KJM	02.3.26
(112)	fill	Of [111]	[111]	(100)			KJM	02.3.26
[113]	cut	Cut out circular pit/posthole mid east side of TR1	(130)	(114)			KJM	02.3.26
(114)	fill	Black fill of [113]	[113]	(100)			KJM	02.3.26
(115)	fill	Primary (dark brown) of [106]	[106]	(116)			KJM	02.3.26
(116)	fill	Upper fill of [106]	(115)	(125)			KJM	02.3.26
(117)	fill	Primary of [104] brown clay		(118)			KJM	02.3.26
(118)	fill	Secondary of [104] blue/grey silt	(105)	(107)			KJM	02.3.26
[119]	cut	North E/W land drain	(125)	(120)			MG	02.3.26
(120)	fill	Fill of [119]	[119]	(100)			MG	02.3.26
[121]	cut	Mid e/w land drain	(130)	(122)			MG	02.3.26
(122)	fill	Fill of [121]	[121]	(100)			MG	02.3.26
[123]	cut	South E/W land drain	(105)	(124)			MG	02.3.26
(124)	fill	Fill of [123]	[123]	(100)			MG	02.3.26
(125)	deposit	Pale grey marine silt N end of trench	(116)	(100)			MG	02.3.26

[126]	cut	Shallow pit mid trench (oval)	(101)	(127)			MG	02.3.26
(127)	fill	Shallow dark grey fill of [126]	[126]	(100)			MG	02.3.26
[128]	cut	V shaped cut of N/S shallow ditch	(101)	(129)			MG	02.3.26
(129)	fill	Fill of [128]	[128]	(100)			MG	02.3.26
(130)	deposit	Re deposited natural south of [106]	(131)	(100)			MG	02.3.26
(131)	deposit	E/W aligned clay bank in stonodage		(130)			MG	02.3.26

SITE CODE DCF-A	GHT-25	AREA Trench 2	
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CONTEXT NO	TYPE	BRIEF DESCRIPTION	ABOVE	BELOW	COORD S	DRAW NO	INITIALS	CHECKED
200	deposit	topsoil	(202)				MG	03.3.26
201	deposit	natural		(235)			MG	03.3.26
202	deposit	Subsoil plough soil	(211)	(200)			MG	03.3.26
[203]	cut	E/W Haverfield trench	(211)	(204)			MG	03.3.26
204	fill	Clay fill of [203]	[203]	(202)			MG	03.3.26
[205]	cut	N/S Haverfield Trench E end of trench 2	(211)	(206)			MG	03.3.26
206	fill	Clay fill of [205]	[205]	(202)			MG	03.3.26
[207]	cut	N/S Haverfield Trench E end of trench 2	(209)	(208)			MG	03.3.26
208	fill	Clay fill of 207	[207]	(202)			MG	03.3.26
209	deposit	Stone and yellow clay slumped core material	(218)	(212)			MG	03.3.26
[210]	cut	E/W aligned cut 2.8m wide. Hadrians wall	(235)	(211)			MG	03.3.26
211	fill	Mixed fill of [210] incl med pot	[210]	(202)			MG	03.3.26
[212]	cut	Shallow Ditch w of (209)		(213)			MG	03.3.26
213	fill	Fill grey of [214]	[212]	(202)			MG	03.3.26
[214]	cut	Shallow N/S Ditch E of (209)		(215)			MG	03.3.26
215	fill	Grey fill of [214]	[214]	(202)			MG	03.3.26
216	structure	Red sandstone and clay. Hadrians wall	(235)	(227)			MG	03.3.26
217		void						03.3.26
218	deposit	Yellow clay in core of hadrians wall east end	(235)	(227)			MG	03.3.26
[219]	cut	N/S aligned cut to south of [210]		(220)			MG	03.3.26
220	fill	Bank fill of [219]	[219]	(202)			MG	03.3.26
221	deposit	Mixed ploughsoil and rubble east of (207)	(233)	(202)			MG	03.3.26
[222]	cut	Cut against N section of TR2 clay lined modern sheep burial		(223)			MG	03.3.26
223	fill	Blue/grey fill clay of [222]. Sheep burial	[222]	(202)			MG	03.3.26

[224]	cut	Cut against n section of TR2 mixed clay fill		(225)			MG	03.3.26
225	fill	Mixed clay and soil fill of [224] Presumed sheep burial not excavated.	[224]	(202)			MG	03.3.26
226	deposit	Clay and stone sw corner of TR2	(228)	(202)			MG	03.3.26
227	deposit	Overlying soil on ext wall at e end of TR2	(216)	(202)			MG	03.3.26
(228)	structure	E wall possible founds for turf wall MC NE corner		(226)			KJM	03.3.26
229	deposit	Area of burning on robbed section of wall	(216)	(221)			MG	03.3.26
[230]		void						03.3.26
231		void						03.3.26
(232)	deposit	Compact stone and Rubble south of Hadrian's Wall East end of trench	(234)	(221)			KJM	03.3.26
(233)	deposit	Clay and stone revetment n face of wall	(238)	(221)			MG	03.3.26
(234)	deposit	Cobble surface E end		(232)			KJM	03.3.26
(235)	deposit	Turf below stone wall	(201)	(216)			MG	03.3.26
[236]	cut	For stone filled pit (shallow)		(237)			KJM	03.3.26
(237)	fill	Stoney fill of [236]	[236]	(202)			KJM	03.3.26
(238)	deposit	Turf inside of (216)		(211)			MG	03.3.26

SITE CODE DCF-A	GHT-26	AREA Trench 3	
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CONTEXT NO	TYPE	BRIEF DESCRIPTION	ABOVE	BELOW	COORD S	DRAW NO	INITIALS	CHECKED
(300)	Deposit	Topsoil	(303)				KJM	05.3.26
(301)	geology	Natural substrate		[370], [335]			KJM	05.3.26
(302)	Deposit	Soft grey silt	(371)	(300)			KJM	05.3.26
(303)	Deposit	Cobbles main E-W	(345)	(300)			KJM	05.3.26
(304)	Deposit	Hearth		(300)			KJM	05.3.26
(305)	Deposit	Cobbles East edge		(300)			KJM	05.3.26
(306)	Deposit	Cobbles(N large area)	(342)	(300)			KJM	05.3.26
[307]	cut	NE-SW Ditch	(328)	(308)			KJM	05.3.26
(308)	fill	Single fill of [307]	[307]	(300)			KJM	05.3.26
[309]	cut	Possible ditch		(310)			KJM	05.3.26
(310)	fill	Of [309]	[309]	(300)			KJM	05.3.26
(311)	Deposit	Well-laid cobbles	(342)	(300)			KJM	05.3.26
(312)	Deposit	Grey silt and charcoal		(300)			KJM	05.3.26
(313)	Deposit	Brown silt NE corner	(356), (358)	(300)			KJM	05.3.26

(314)	Deposit	Orange heat affected clay. Not a hearth	(319)	(300)			KJM	05.3.26
(315)	Deposit	Initial RB level South side	(330)	(300)			KJM	05.3.26
(316)	Deposit	Possible Hearth		(300)			KJM	05.3.26
(317)	Deposit	North of curving ditch RB level	(345)	(300)			KJM	05.3.26
(318)	Deposit	Hearth and Charcoal area east edge C14 Date		(300)			KJM	05.3.26
(319)	struct	Clay walls south east corner		(315)			KJM	05.3.26
(320)	Deposit	Orange clay (not hearth)		(300)			MG	05.3.26
(321)	struct	NW-SE Wall		(315)			KJM	05.3.26
(322)	struct	Clay poss wall By (304)		(323)			MG	05.3.26
(323)	Deposit	Soft grey of (304)	(322)	(300)			MG	05.3.26
(324)	Deposit	Soft greys of (304)		(300)			MG	05.3.26
[325]	cut	posthole	(301)	(326)			MG	05.3.26
(326)	fill	Fill of [325]	[325]	(340)			MG	05.3.26
[327]	cut	NW/SE beam slot for sill beam	(301)	(328)			MG	05.3.26
(328)	fill	Fill of [327]	[327]	(306)			MG	05.3.26
[329]	cut			(330)			MG	05.3.26
(330)	fill	Fill of [329]	[329]	(315)			MG	05.3.26
[331]	cut			(332)			MG	05.3.26
(332)	fill	Fill of [331]	[331]	(315)			MG	05.3.26
[333]	cut	Posthole		(334)			MG	05.3.26
(334)	fill	Fil of [333]	[333]	(315)			MG	05.3.26
[335]	cut	Terminal of large NW/SE aligned ditch	(301)	(353)			MG	05.3.26
(336)	fill	Upper Fill of [335]	(364)	(341)			MG	05.3.26
[337]	cut			(338)			MG	05.3.26
(338)	fill	Fill of [337]	[337]	(315)			MG	05.3.26

SITE CODE DCF-A	GHT-26	AREA Trench 3	Page 2
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CONTEXT NO	TYPE	BRIEF DESCRIPTION	ABOVE	BELOW	COORD S	DRAW NO	INITIALS	CHECKED
(339)	struct	NW-SE bank		(300)			MG	05.3.26
(340)	fill	Upper fill of [325]	(326)	(308)			KJM	05.3.26
(341)	fill	Black fill of [335]		[327]+	(311)		MG	05.3.26
(342)	struct	Ne/sw wall base	(301)	(344)			MG	void
[343]	cut	Posthole NW of (311)	[343]	[307]			MG	void
(344)	fill	Black fill of [343]		[307] +	(303)		MG	05.3.26
(345)	deposit	Black burnt area	(301)	(317)			MG	05.3.26
(346)	deposit	Black SE of (304)		(315)			MG	05.3.26

(347)	deposit	Black E of (304)		(315)			MG	05.3.26
(348)	deposit	Pale silt circular se of (304)		(315)			MG	05.3.26
(349)	deposit	Grey pale silts of (304) possible cut feature.		(315)			MG	05.3.26
[350]	cut	NE SW linear beam slot		(351)			MG	05.3.26
(351)	fill	Fill of [350]	(350)	(303)			MG	05.3.26
(352)	fill	Primary of [335]	(353)	(364)			KJM	05.3.26
(353)	fill	Final primary of [335] C14 Date	[335]	(352)			KJM	05.3.26
(354)	deposit	Soft grey w of (319)		(315)			MG	05.3.26
[355]	cut	N/W S/E beam slot	(301)	(318)	NE cor		MG	05.3.26
(356)	fill	Grey fill of [355]	(301)	(318)	NE cor		MG	05.3.26
[357]	cut	n/e s/w beam slot	(301)	(318)	NE cor		MG	05.3.26
(358)	fill	Grey fill of [357]	(301)	(318)	NE cor		MG	05.3.26
[359]	cut	P/hole corn post of timber	(301)	(318)	NE cor		MG	05.3.26
(360)	fill	Clay + stone fill of [359]	(301)	(318)	NE cor		MG	05.3.26
[361]	cut	Small post hole	(301)	(318)	NE cor		MG	05.3.26
(362)	fill	Clay and stone fill of [361]	(301)	(318)	NE cor		MG	05.3.26
(363)	deposit	Orange clay in [335]	(341)	(339)			KJM	05.3.26
(364)	fill	Grey brown silt [335]	(352)	(336)			KJM	05.3.26
(365)	deposit	Gravel spread beside (310)	(312)	(300)			MG	05.3.26
[366]	cut	North land drain	(303)	(367)			MG	05.3.26
(367)	fill	Fill of [366]	[366]	(300)			MG	05.3.26
[368]	cut	South land drain	(315)	(369)			MG	05.3.26
(369)	fill	Fill of [368]	[368]	(300)			MG	05.3.26
[370]	cut	Beam slot by quern		(371)			MG	05.3.26
(371)	fill	Fill of [370]	[370]	(302)			MG	05.3.26
(372)	deposit	Pale grey silt w of (345)		(306)			MG	05.3.26

APPENDIX II: DIGITAL PHOTOGRAPHS INDEX

SITE(S) DCF-A			GHTL 25		Sheet 1
FRAME NO	TAKEN BY	DATE	DIRECTION FACING	SUBJECT	
1-5	MG	10.10.25	E	Trench 2 first clean	
6-9	MG	10.10.25	W	Trench 2 first clean	
10-13	MG	13.10.25	W	(216) (217) (218) Hadrian's wall Tr2 east end first slot	
14	MG	13.10.25	E	(216) (217) (218) Hadrian's wall Tr2 east end first slot	
15-16	MG	13.10.25	E	Trench 2 (210) first slots under excavation	
17-18	MG	15.10.25	17(w)18(s)	Trench 2 W slot against section (216) (217) [210]	
19-20	MG	15.10.25	W	Trench 2 hadrians wall east end	
21	MG	15.10.25	SE	Trench 2 hadrians wall east end	
22	MG	15.10.25	E	Trench 2 hadrians wall east end	
23-24	MG	15.10.25	N	[222] (223) possible pit against north section Trench 2	
25	MG	15.10.25	S	[222] (223) possible pit against north section Trench 2	
26-27	MG	15.10.25	N	[224] (225) possible pit against north section Trench 2	
28	MG	15.10.25	S	[224] (225) possible pit against north section Trench 2	
29	MG	15.10.25	W	(226) clay and stone possible foundation SW corner Trench 2	
30-31	MG	15.10.25	S	(226) clay and stone possible foundation SW corner Trench 2	
32-33	KJM	16.10.25	S	(228) East wall foundations turf wall M.castle	
34-35	KJM	16.10.25	N	[222] (223) possible pit	
36-37	KJM	16.10.25	N	[224] (225) possible pit	
38-41	KJM	16.10.25	W	Relationship between [222] and [224]	
42-44	MG	16.10.25	E	(229) dark in robbed wall section	
45-47	MG	16.10.25	N	End of Trench 2 Hadrian's wall	
48-49	MG	18.10.25	NW	[111] (112) oval pit trench 1	
50-51	MG	18.10.25	SW	[111] (112) oval pit trench 1	
52-53	MG	18.10.25	NW	[111] (112) oval pit 2 scales	
54	MG	18.10.25	SW	[111] (112) oval pit 2 scales	
55-56	MG	20.10.25	N	[113] (114) circular black pit or posthole in trench 1	
57	MG	20.10.25	NE	[113] (114) half section	
58-59	MG	20.10.25	NW	N pitch slot	
60-62	MG	20.10.25	W	N pitch slot	
63-64	MG	20.10.25	W	N pitch slot	
65-66	MG	20.10.25	N	N pitch slot	
67-69	MG	20.10.25	W	N pitch slot	
70-71	MG	20.10.25	(70)N(71)E	N pitch slot	
72-73	MG	20.10.25	(72)w(73)E	N pitch slot	
74-75	MG	22.10.25	S	End turf north side of wall East end of Trench 2 (233)	
79-79	MG	22.10.25	W	Wall at East end of Trench 2 (233)	

80	MG	22.10.25	S	North side of wall East end of Trench 2 (233)
81-87	MG	22.10.25	E	(229) dark burnt area in robbed wall Trench 2
88	MG	22.10.25	E	Turf block next to (233)
89-99	MG	22.10.25	E	Collapse and support of N face of Hadrians wall (253) (216)
100-106	MG	22.10.25	various	North side of wall east end of Trench 2 and turf (233)

SITE(S) DCF-A	GHTL 25		Sheet 2
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FRAME NO	TAKEN BY	DATE	DIRECTION FACING	SUBJECT
107-108	KJM	22.10.25	W	Slot in west end Trench 2
109-110	KJM	22.10.25	NW	Slot in west end Trench 2
111-113	KJM	22.10.25	SW	Slot in west end Trench 2
114-115	KJM	22.10.25	W	Turf blocks in slot West end Trench 2
116-119	KJM	22.10.25	E	Half section [222] (223) sheep burial
120-124	MG	24.10.25	NW	Slot in south ditch Trench 2 for samples
125-127	MG	24.10.25	NW	South face of Hadrian's wall (216)
128-130	MG	24.10.25	SE	[214] (215) ditch section
131-132	MG	24.10.25	SW	[214] (215) ditch section
133-137	MG	24.10.25	W	(235) Turf below stone wall
138-139	MG	24.10.25	N	[207] (208) Haverfield 1899 trench cutting (235)
140-145	MG	24.10.25	W	(235) turf below stone wall
146-149	KJM	24.10.25	E	West Facing Section Through pit [236] (237) Stoney fill
150-153	KJM	24.10.25	S	North facing section through [212] (213) linear N-S
154-159	MG	25.10.25	E	Foundations Trench 2
160-164	MG	25.10.25	E	Crack in south foundation
165-166	MG	25.10.25	E	Foundation leading to wall
167-171	MG	25.10.25	E	Wall profile (216)
172-175	MG	25.10.25	W	Top of wall (216)
176-177	MG	25.10.25	NE	South face of wall (216)
178-185	MG	25.10.25	S	North face of wall (216)
186-187	MG	25.10.25	SE	Revetment against wall (232)
188-189	MG	25.10.25	E	Whole trench 2
190-191	MG	25.10.25	E	Whole trench 2
192-194	MG	25.10.25	S	South face of wall (216)
195-200	MG	25.10.25		Sand edge in Trench 1
201-233	MG	25.10.25	various	Detail shots of Hadrians wall stones (216)
234-248	MG	25.10.25		Small finds various
249-252	KJM	03.02.26	E	Quernstone SF1 within context (302) Trench 3
253-254	KJM	03.02.26	E	Quernstone SF1 Detail Trench 3
255-256	KJM	03.02.26	N	Quernstone SF1 fully exposed Trench 3
257-258	KJM	03.02.26	E	Quernstone SF1 fully exposed Trench 3

259-260	KJM	03.02.26	E	Quernstone SF1 Trench 3
261-262	KJM	03.02.26	E	Quernstone SF1 overview Trench 3
263-264	KJM	05.02.26	S	Initial slot North west corner Trench 3
265-266	KJM	06.02.26	W	Slot through ditch [307] eastern edge Trench 3
267-268	KJM	06.02.26	W	East facing section through ditch [307] Trench 3
269-270	KJM	06.02.26	NE	Well laid cobble surface (311) Trench 3
271-272	KJM	06.02.26	SW	Cobbles (311) and (306) relationship trench 3
273-276	KJM	06.02.26	SW	Overview of trench 3 after week 1
277-279	MG	09.02.26	W	Hearth (304) first clean

SITE(S) DCF-A	GHTL26		Sheet 3
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FRAME NO	TAKEN BY	DATE	DIRECTION FACING	SUBJECT
280-281	MG	09.02.26	N	Hearth (304) first clean Trench 3
282-283	MG	09.02.26	W	(314) not a hearth large cobbles Trench 3
284-286	MG	09.02.26	NE	(316) possible hearth and charcoal Trench 3
287-288	MG	09.02.26	W	Hearth (304) with metal object in (323) Trench 3
289	MG	09.02.26	S	Hearth (304) with metal object in (323) Trench 3
290-291	MG	09.02.26	N	Hearth (304) with metal object in (323) Trench 3
292-294	MG	09.02.26	W	Metal object in situ in (323) Trench 3
295-296	KJM			
297-298	MG	09.02.26	E	Square hearth (not a hearth) (320) Trench 3
299-300	MG	09.02.26	N	Square hearth (not a hearth) (320) Trench 3
301-302	KJM	11.02.26	W	Working shot Trench 3
303-304	KJM	11.02.26	N	End of ditch (308) Trench 3
305-307	KJM	11.02.26	NE	End of ditch (308) Trench 3
308-315	MG	11.02.26	vertical	Cu alloy object- possibly pat era handle Trench 3
316-317	KJM	11.02.26	SW	Clay walls (319) South east corner Trench 3
318-319	KJM	11.02.26	NE	Clay walls (319) South east corner Trench 3
320-321	KJM	11.02.26	NW	Clay walls (319) South east corner Trench 3
322	MG	11.02.26	W	Hearth (304) Trench 3
323	MG	11.02.26	S	(304) (302) (323) Trench 3
324	MG	11.02.26	W	(313) brown silt NE corner of Trench 3
325-326	MG	11.02.26	N	(313) brown silt NE corner of Trench 3
327	MG	11.02.26	W	(313) brown silt NE corner of Trench 3
328-329	MG	11.02.26	S	(313) brown silt NE corner of Trench 3
330-332	MG	11.02.26	W	(305) patch of cobbles east side of Trench 3
333-335	MG	15.02.26	NW	[325] (326) posthole [327] (328) Beam slot Trench 3
336	MG	15.02.26	SE	[325] (326) posthole [327] (328) Beam slot Trench 3
337-338	MG	15.02.26	N	(304) hearth area cleaned and associated contents Trench 3
339-341	MG	15.02.26	S	(304) hearth area cleaned and associated contents Trench 3

342-344	MG	15.02.26	E	Hearth (304) cleaned with assorted contexts trench 3
345-349	MG	15.02.26	W	Central area cleaned with associated contexts
350-352	MG	15.02.26	W	(318) charcoal and burnt area East edge of Trench 3
353-355	MG	16.02.26	E	Trench 3 south end after cleaning
356-357	MG	16.02.26	W	Trench 3 south end after cleaning
358-359	KJM	17.02.26	E	Post ex slot through ditch [329] Trench 3
306-361	KJM	17.02.26	E	West facing sect thru E-W linear ditch [329](330) Trench 3
362-363	KJM	17.02.26	W	East facing sec thru linear[329]+ post hole [333] relation TR3
364-365	KJM	17.02.26	W	East facing sec thru post hole [333](334)Trench 3
366-367	MG	17.02.26	NE	(342)(328)(311)[327] Trench 3
368-369	MG	17.02.26	E	(342)(328)(311)[327] Trench 3
370-373	MG	17.02.26	W	(342)(328)(311)[327] Trench 3
374-376	MG	17.02.26	SE	Posthole [325](340) cobble(311) & ditch [327](328)Trench 3

SITE(S) DCF-A	GHTL	Trench 3	Sheet 4
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FRAME NO	TAKEN BY	DATE	DIRECTION FACING	SUBJECT
377-382	MG	17.02.26	S	Posthole half section [325](340) upper fill (326) primary
383-384	KJM	18.02.26	NW	Ditch [335] terminus end Pre exc
385-386	KJM	18.02.26	SE	Ditch [335] terminus end Pre exc
387-390	HJ	18.02.26	SE	NW facing section through [331](332)
391-392	KJM	18.02.26	SE	NW facing section through military ditch [335]
393-394	KJM	18.02.26	SE	[335] slot at NW terminus end
395-396	KJM	18.02.26	S	Oblique of [335] terminus end post ex
397-398	KJM	19.02.26	SE	Bank (339) overlying fills of ditch [335]
399-400	KJM	19.02.26	SE	Oblique of bank (339) over ditch [335]
401-402	KJM	19.02.26	SW	Oblique of bank (339) over ditch [335]
403-404	KJM	19.02.26	SW	Oblique of bank (339) over ditch [335]
405-408	MG	19.02.26	E	Beam slot & posthole [355](356)[357](358) [359](360)[361](362)
408-410	MG	19.02.26	S	Beam slot & posthole [355](356)[357](358) [359](360)[361](362)
411-412	MG	19.02.26	N	Beam slot & posthole [355](356)[357](358) [359](360)[361](362)
413-414	MG	19.02.26	E	Beam slot & posthole [355](356)[357](358) [359](360)[361](362)
415-425	MG	19.02.26	NW	Beam slot section [327](328) and black (345)
426-427	KJM	19.02.26	SE	Final ditch [335] no scales

APPENDIX III: ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLE INDEX

Site DCF-A			AREA			TRENCH		
Sample number	context	Type of sample	Co Ords	Number of Tubs	Level	Photo numbers	initials	Date
<1>	(114)	Bulk	TR#1	2		55-57	MG	20.10.25
<2>	(112)	Bulk	TR#1	2		48-54	MG	20.10.25
<3>	(115)	Bulk	TR#1	2			MG	23.10.25
<4>	(229)	Bulk	TR#2	2			MG	23.10.25
<5>	(118)	Bulk	TR#1	1			MG	23.10.25
<6>	(117)	Bulk	TR#1	1			MG	23.10.25
Trench 3								
<1>	(334)	Bulk	TR#3	1		364-365	KJM	18.02.26
<2>	(336)	Bulk	TR#3	1			KJM	18.02.26
<3>	(341)	Bulk	TR#3	1			KJM	18.02.26
<4>	(306)	Bulk	TR#3	1			MG	18.02.26
<5>	(320)	Bulk	TR#3	1			MG	18.02.26
<6>	VOID							18.02.26
<7>	(326)	Bulk	TR#3	1/2			MG	18.02.26
<8>	(340)	Bulk	TR#3	1			MG	18.02.26
<9>	(347)	Bulk	TR#3	1			MG	18.02.26
<10>	(345)	Bulk	TR#3	1			MG	18.02.26
<11>	(323)	Bulk	TR#3	2			SC	18.02.26
<12>	(352)	Bulk	TR#3	1			KJM	18.02.26
<13>	(318)	Bulk	TR#3	1			MG	18.02.26
<14>	(353)	Bulk	TR#3	1			KJM	18.02.26

APPENDIX IV

DRUMBURGH ROMAN FORT, DCF-A TRENCH 3 ARCHAEOBOTANICAL REPORT FOR GRAMPUS HERITAGE AND TRAINING, FEBRUARY 2026

Don O'Meara, Historic England

Introduction

Twelve samples were processed for this project from bulk sediment samples taken during the project. Samples were processed on site on the last day of the project using the washover/decanting technique. The washover/flot was collected in a 300-micron geological sieve. The residues were examined wet, before being discarded.

The material was examined at x60 magnification for charred and uncharred botanical remains. Identification of these was undertaken by comparison with modern reference material held by the author, and by reference to relevant literature (Cappers et al. 2010) and (Jacomet 2006). Plant taxonomic nomenclature follows Stace (2010). The results of the analysis have been summarised on the Excel table accompanying this document. All material has been quantified by counting the total number of individual elements. Charcoal fragments larger than 5mm were recorded, but not analysed at this time.

Discussion of the Plant Remains

The samples produced a varied series of results which represent different depositional processes and different human activities across a comparatively small area.

A series of samples were taken from ditch [335]. Samples <2> (336) and <3> (341) both produced a noticeable volume of charred straw/charred herbaceous material in the flot matrix. Sample <3> produced a range of plants (sedges, grasses, docks) which might suggest the burning of grassland material, or perhaps fodder. This fits with the interpretation of this feature being a dark lens within this ditch fill. It was notable that though both <2> (336) and <3> (341) produced charred stem material, only <3> (341) contained an appreciable number of charred seeds. The lower fills of ditch [335], <12> (352) and <14> (353), produced small amounts of charcoal, though little other material.

Samples from post-hole [325], <7> (326) and <8> (340), contained only small volumes of fragmentary charcoal.

Sample <9> (347) was taken as the deposit was notably very dark/black in colour. Upon processing it was observed that this was due to a high content of organic rich silt. Very infrequent, small (less than 2mm) fragments of charcoal were noted, but no other remains.

Sample <10> (345) was taken from a deposit, likely associated with a beam-slot feature. This sample was notable for the very frequent occurrence (#100's) of fungal sclerotia resting bodies. These small (1-2mm), spheres representing resting bodies of fungal spores of the species *Sclerotinia sclerotiorum*. In this case it is proposed that they were formed within rotting organic matter, possibly on the rotting beam structures of the timber-framing of the building. This might suggest the persistent high water table/soil moisture,

which is observable in the area now, was also a feature of this area in the past. It was notable that the sclerotia in this sample were not replicated in another of the other samples, suggesting their formation here was specific to the deposition history of this context.

Sample <13> was taken as two 10-litre samples, with both being processed and analysed separately. Despite the small size of this deposit both samples proved to be quite different in terms of the assemblages they produced. Sample <13a> produced 48 hulled barley grains, as well as smaller numbers of possible wheat/spelt grains. In contrast <13b> produced smaller numbers of barley grains and a small assemblage of spelt glume bases. Both samples produced an assemblage of 50+ charcoal fragments over 5mm in size. It is suggested here that this represented rake-out material from an oven or small domestic corn-dryer.

Cereal remains

The primary cereal remains recovered were grains of hulled barley. The ventral grooves were examined to see if these might be 6-row or 2-row. Though the preservation of the grains was sometimes affected by heavy charring, particular from <13b>, the grains head the appearance of 2-row types. One fragment of 6-row rachis was noted in sample <11> (323).

A small number of spelt glume bases were recovered from <13b>, and a spelt type grains was noted from <13a>.

Wild plant remains

The assemblage of wild plants was dominated by the material from <3> (341), which has the appearance of burnt grassland material, perhaps hay or bedding.

Dating Potential

Not all samples produced material suitable for radiocarbon dating:

- Material from <13a> and <13b> (318), <2> (336), and <3> (341) all produced material sufficient in weight and material type for dating.
- Material from <11> (323), <12> (352), and <14> (353) produced material which can be dated, but should be considered carefully owing to the small volumes produced.
- Some of the organic material from <9> (347) can likely be dated, though caution would need to be taken owing to the lack of clarity as to where the parent organic material in this deposit may have originated from.
- Material was insufficient from <4> (306), <7> (326), <1> (334), <8> (340), and <10> (345) to allow any consideration of dating from these deposits.

Primary conclusions

1. Most of the cereal remains were recovered from samples <13a> and <13b> from hearth deposit (318)
2. A charred assemblage of grassland type plants was recovered from the upper ditch-fill of (335)

3. Waterlogging was not observed in any of the samples. This can be contrasted with the samples from Trench 1, reported in DCF-A, written by this author in November 2025.

Bibliography

Cappers, R.T.J. Bekker, R.M. and Jans, J.E.A. 2010. *Digitale Zaden Atlas van Nederlands*. Barkhuis Publishing and Groningen Library, Groningen.

Stace, C. 2010. *New Flora of the British Isles*. 3rd Edition, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

APPENDIX V: FIGURES 1 - 20



Oronoke River Watershed
Project

Restoration Report 0475-0202-FA
Orange County Parks
Orlando, FL 32809

Created by: Trinity Church National
Landscape Office, Planning &
Management Department, October
2011

REV 00000000

Drawn by: JMS

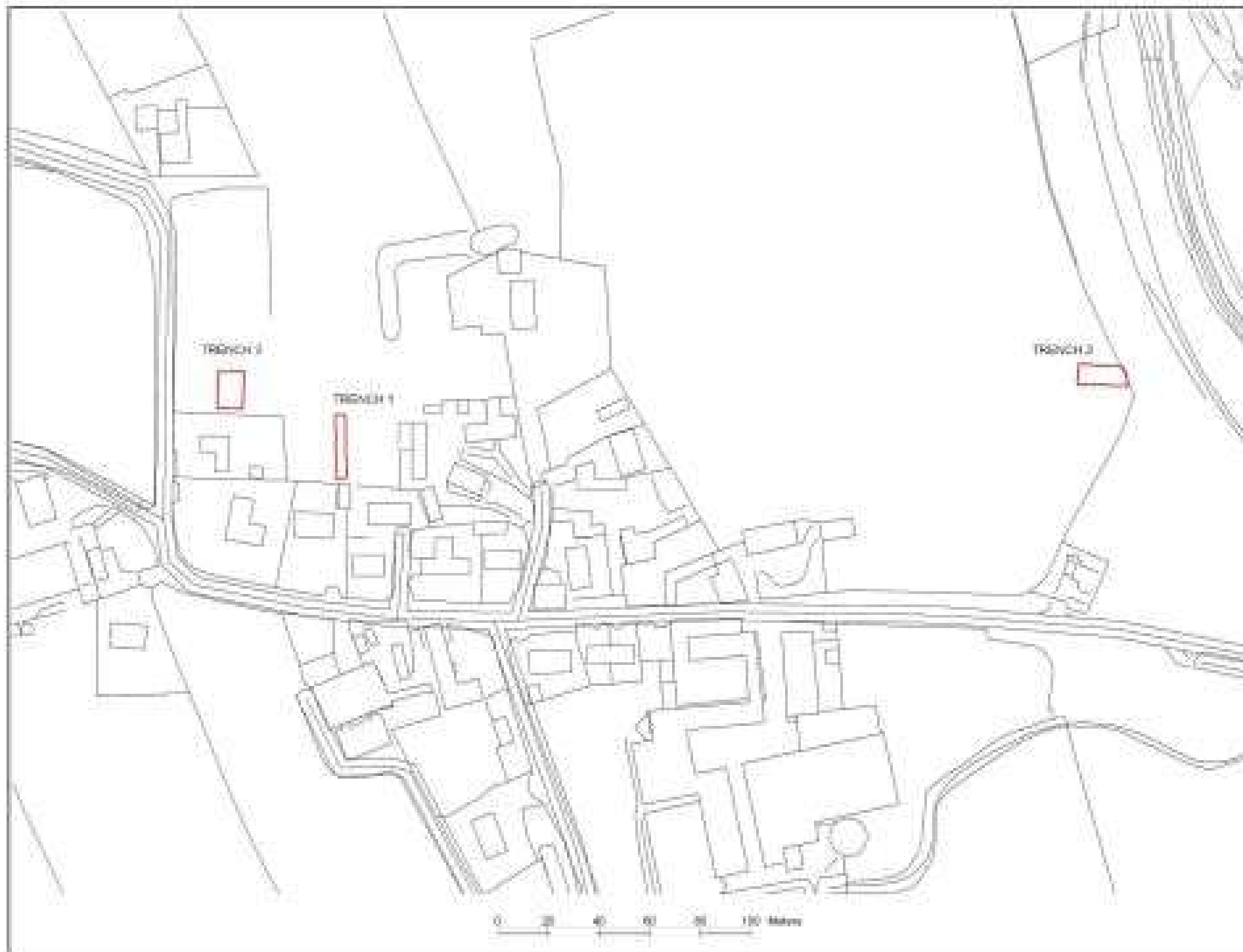
Date: March 2020



● Restoration Location

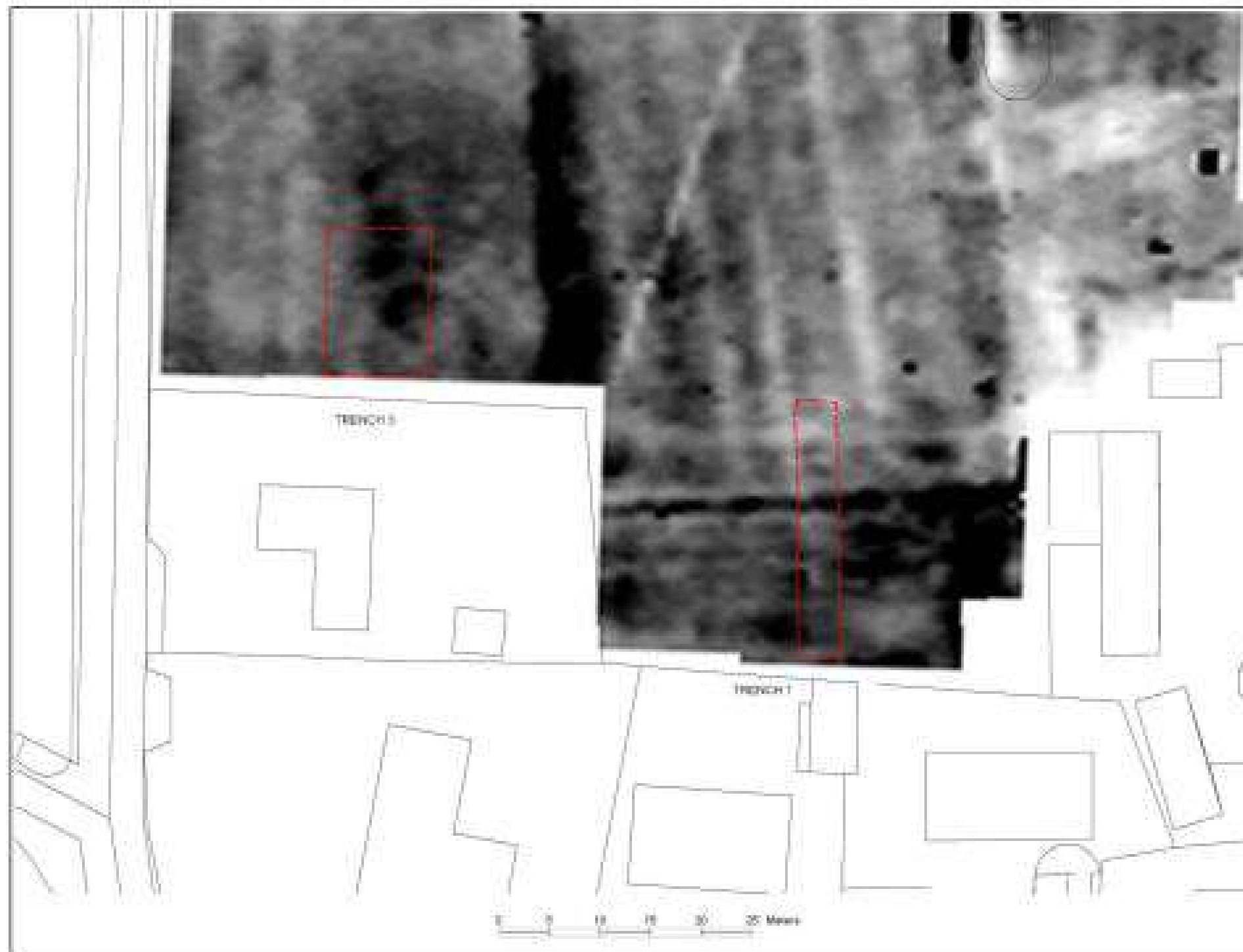
This map and information is provided
as a reference tool only. It is not
guaranteed. It is not intended
to be used for any purpose
other than as a reference.

Figure 1: Location Map



KEY

 Trench Location



San Diego County Airborne Survey
Project

Elevation Report (2D, 3D Data &
Geographic Data File)
Version 1.0/1.0/1.0

Feature by Survey Data File
Coordinate File (X, Y, Z) and
Feature Label File (Name
- ID)

UTM 18Q UTM

Scale 1: 1000

Drawn By: MJC

Date: March 2008

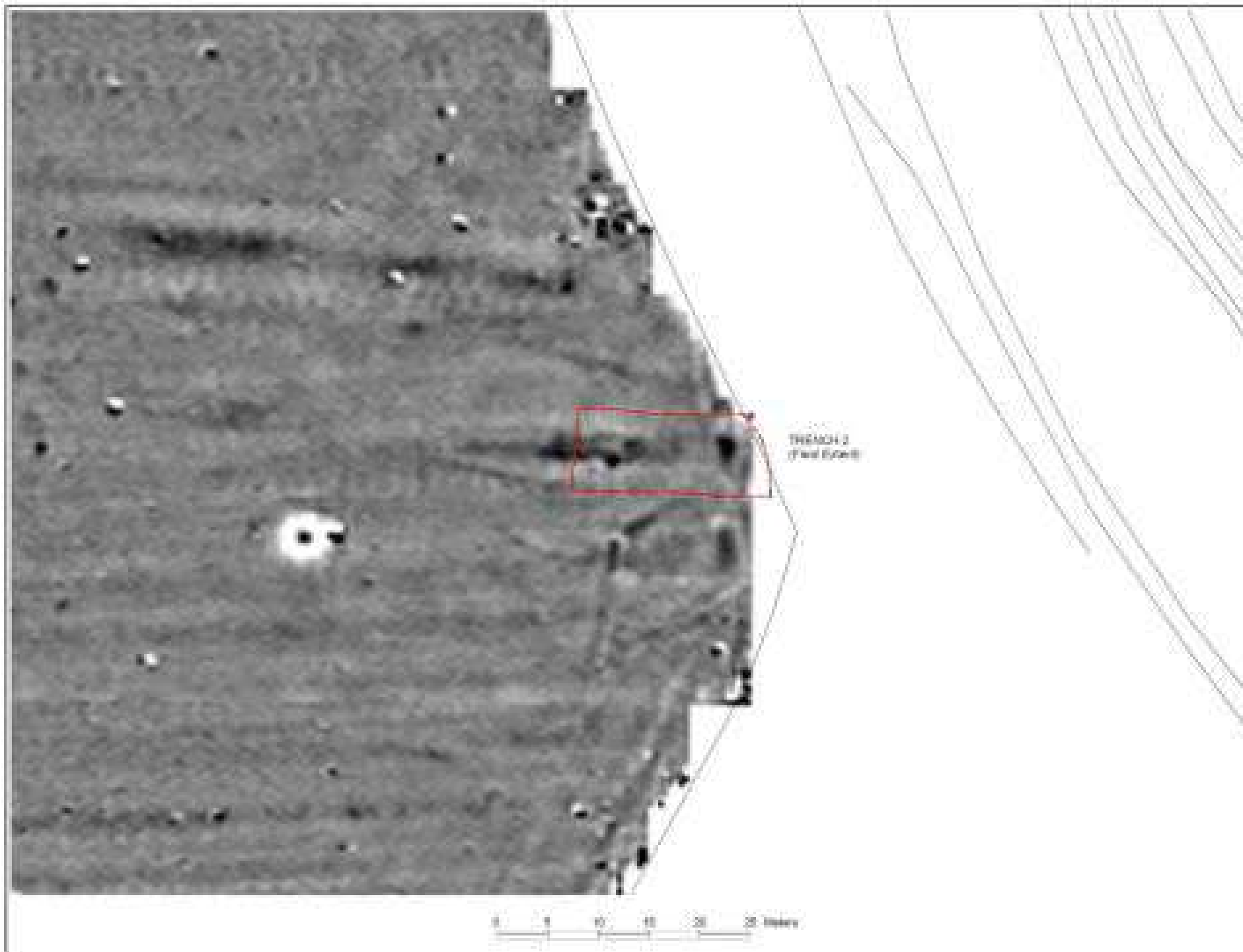


KEY

 Trench Location

San Diego County Airborne Survey
Data File (X, Y, Z) and
Feature Label File (Name
- ID)

Figure 3: Trenches 1 and 2
Overlay on Resistance Survey



Southwight Community Archaeology Project

Excavation Report: 18th-19th COT 2
Southwight Castle, Portsmouth
Island, Hampshire

Funded by Solway Coast National
Landscapes (COT 2) Planning for
the 2020-2021 Season
(2021)

11/11/2021

Scale 1:100

Drawn By: MD

Date: March 2021



KEY

Trench Location

Revised by: Community Archaeology Project
Report No. 100 (Southwight Castle)
2021 (Southwight Castle)
(Southwight Castle)

Figure 4: Trench 2 Overlay
on Aerial Survey



Figure 3: Trench 1
Photogrammetry

Dundee Community Archaeology Project

Excavation Project: QH1-J5 DCF-4
Dundee Castle Park
Contexts: 101-129

Funded by Scottish Coastal National
Landscapes (SCNLA) Farning in
Protected Landscapes Scheme
(PLS)

NY 2008.0842

Scale 1 : 100 (A1-A4)

Drawn By: MG

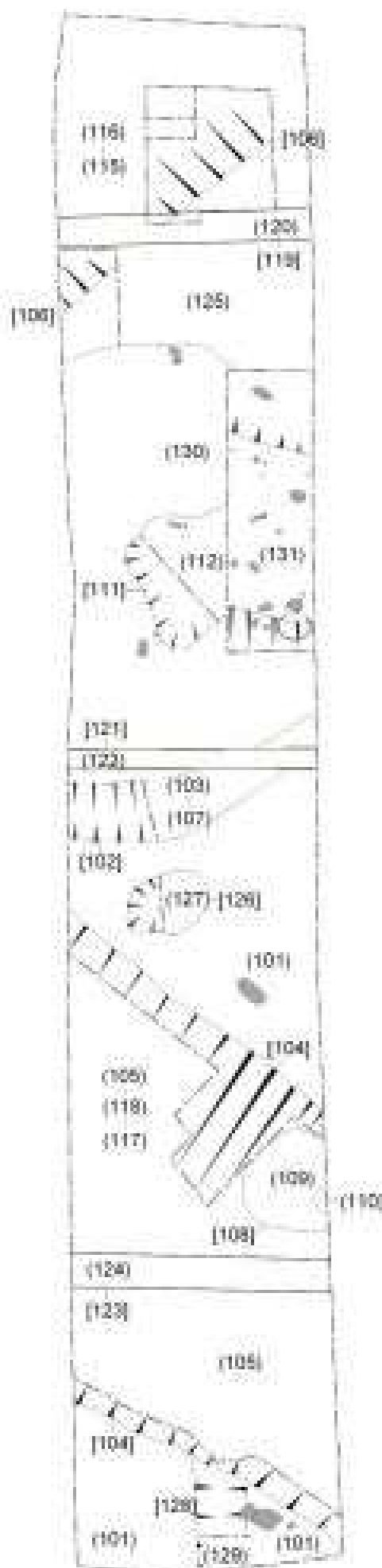
Date: March 2020



KEY

-  Stone
-  Context Number Cut
-  Context Number Deposit / Fill / Structure
-  Extent of Excavation

Approved by Dundee City Council on 10th March 2020
Signed: [Signature]
Name: [Name]
Position: [Position]



0 1 2 3 4 5 Meters

Figure 6: Trench J Plan





NSD



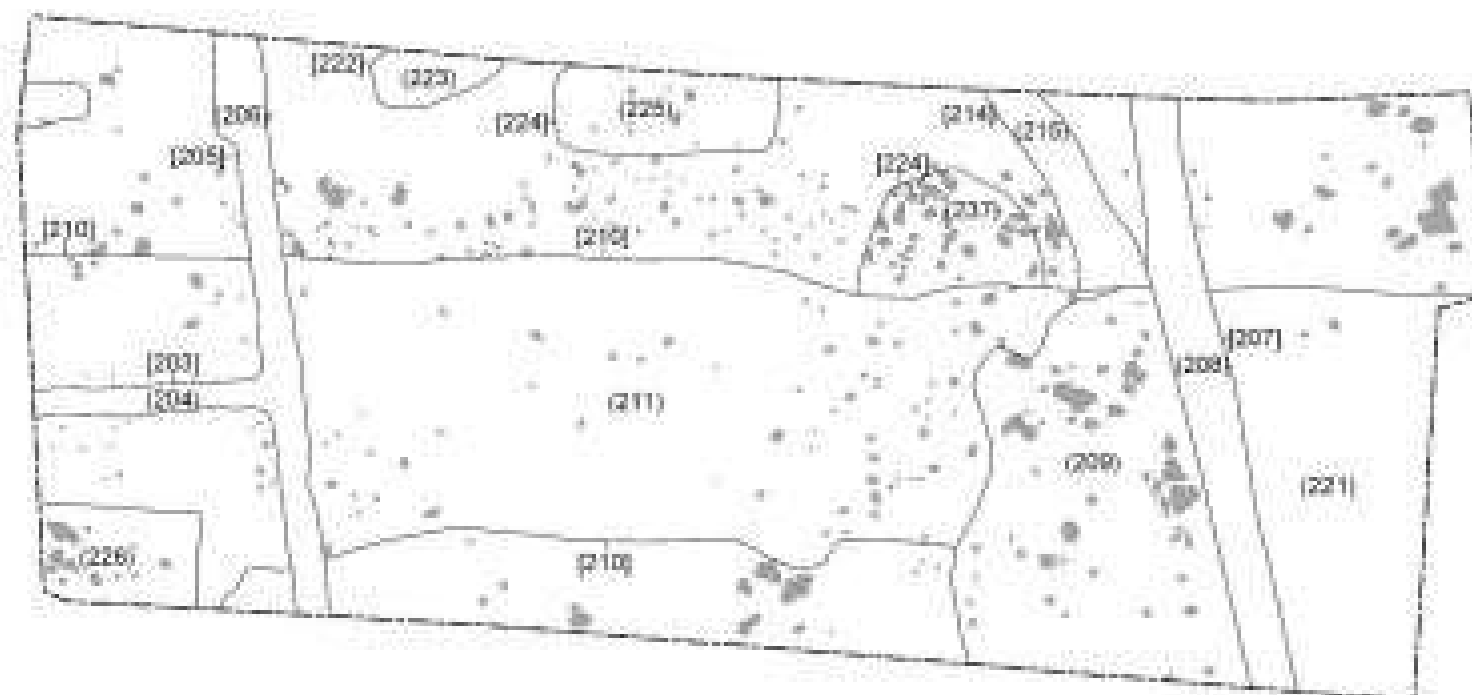
[207] Contour Number
207

[221] Contour Number
221

--- Extent of
Excavation

Geological Research and Mapping Unit
Project
Geological Research and Mapping Unit
Project

Figure 8. Trench 2
First Plan





0 1 2 3 4 5 Meters





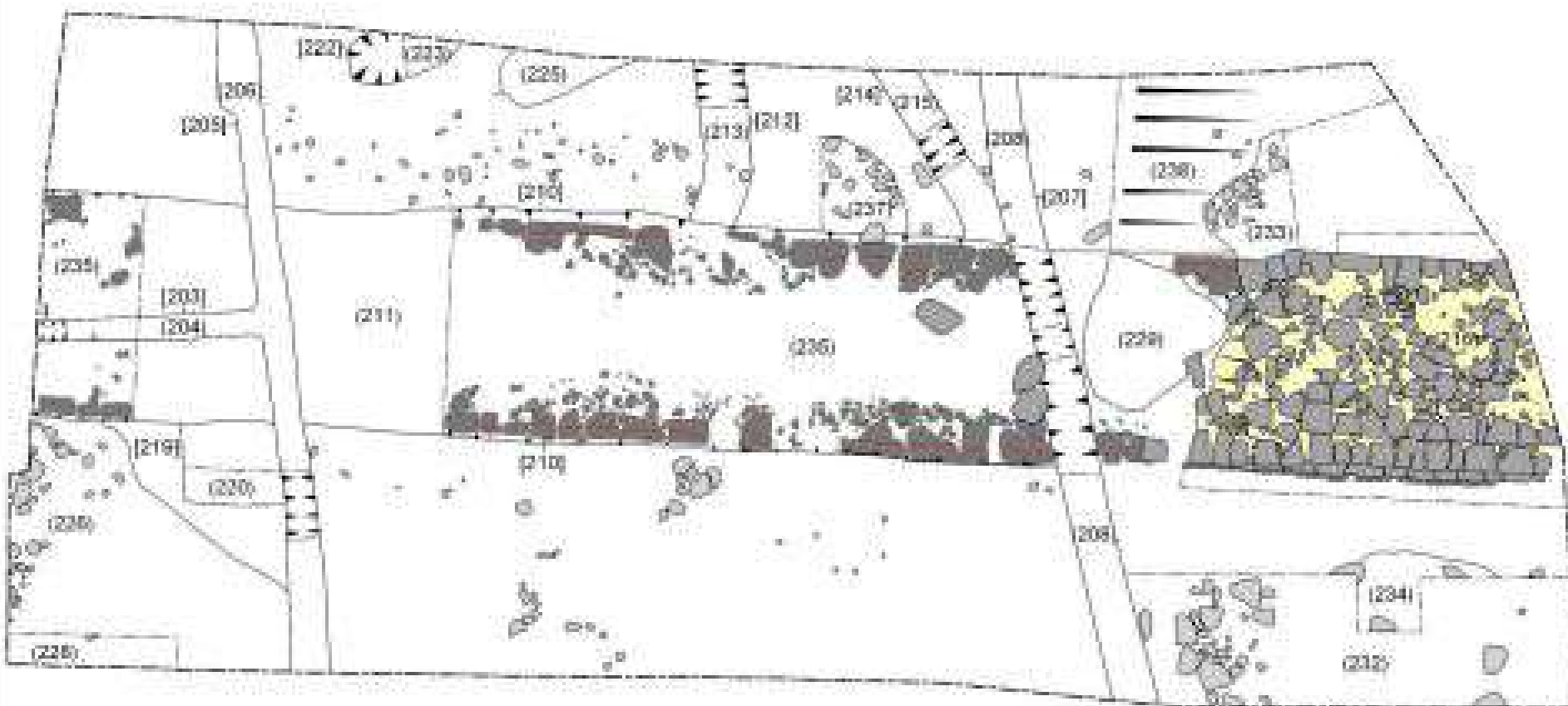


KEY

- Hadrian's Wall Foundation (Slabs)
- Hadrian's Wall Stone Structures
- Hadrian's Wall Core (Clay and Stone)
- Chalk in Foundation (Slabs)
- Stones
- [207] Corbelled Mosaic Cell
- [221] Corbelled Mosaic Deposit (Fill) Structure
- Extent of Excavation

Geological Research & Planning Unit
Bombay University Archaeology Project
Excavation Report (RT 20 2014 & Bombay University Archaeology Project)

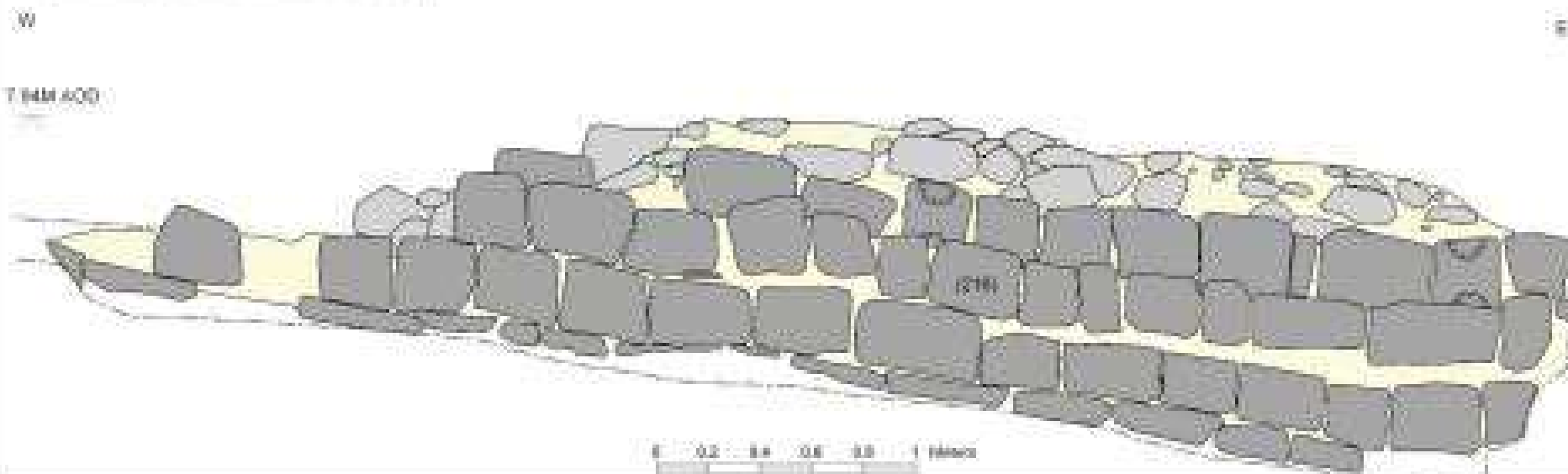
Figure 11: Trench 2 Final Plan



Trench 2 Photogrammetry
South-Facing Elevation of Hadrian's Wall (210)



Trench 3
South-Facing Elevation of Hadrian's Wall (210)



Knowledge for people, heritage
Project

Excavation Report (archaeological)
Dorchester, Dorset, Dorset
Dorchester, Dorset

Project for Dorset County Council
Landscape & Planning
Protected Landscapes Scheme
(PLS)

1st 2000, 2000

Scale 1:20 (A4)

Drawn by: ME

Date: March 2000

Key

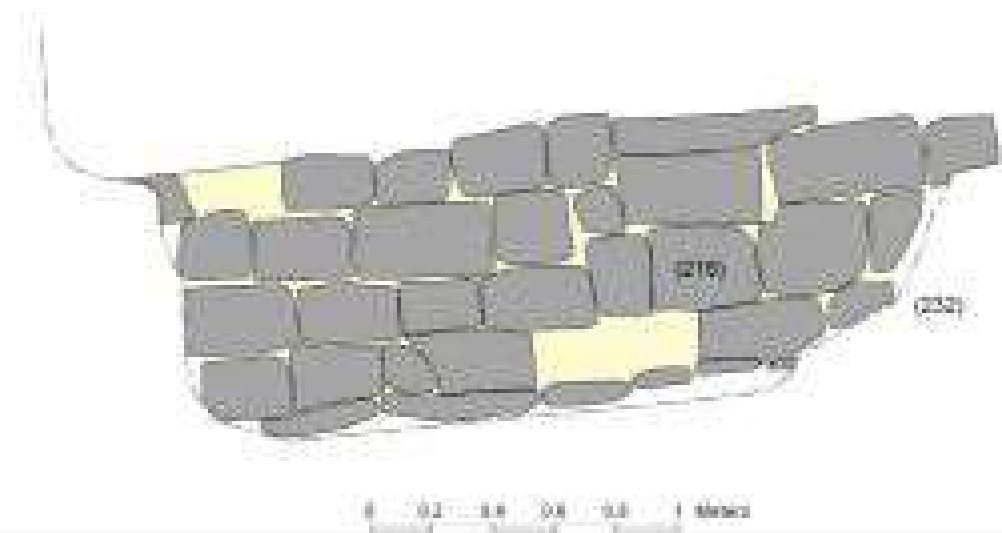
- Facing Stone and Foundation Base
- Core Stone
- Core Material (Clay and Small Stones)
- Cobble Number (Depth 1-10)

Figure 10: South-Facing
Elevation of Hadrian's Wall

Trench 2 Photogrammetry
North-Facing Elevation of Hadrian's Wall (216)



Trench 2
North-Facing Elevation of Hadrian's Wall (216)



Excellence in Heritage Technology
Project

Excavation Report: 08/10/2014
Excavation: 08/10/2014
Excavation: 08/10/2014

Excavation: 08/10/2014
Excavation: 08/10/2014
Excavation: 08/10/2014

08/10/2014

Scale 1 : 20 (M.A.)

Drawn By: M.C.

Date: March 2020

Key

Excavation: 08/10/2014

Excavation: 08/10/2014

Excavation: 08/10/2014

Excavation: 08/10/2014

Figure 13: North-Facing
Elevation of Hadrian's Wall



0 0.5 1 1.5 2 2.5 Meters





0 1 2 3 4 5 Meters



Geological Research and Mapping Unit
State of New York

Excavation Report: GPR of DCP &
Blindfolded Trench from
Concord, NY 10044

Featuring: Survey, Open, Natural
Conditions (GPR) & Survey of
Excavated Landscapes (GPR)

NY 10044

Scale: 1:100 (at 100)

Drawn By: MLC

Date: March 2008



Geological Research and Mapping Unit of the State of New York
Excavation Report: GPR of DCP & Blindfolded Trench from
Concord, NY 10044
Excavated Landscapes (GPR)

Figure 13. Trench 3
First Photograph





0 1 2 3 4 5 Meters



Geological Research and Mapping Unit
Report

Division Report: GPR of GPR &
Borehole Data from
Toronto, ON, 2008

Feasibility Study: Open Water
Construction (OWC) Planning in
Protected Lands (OWCPL)
(2008)

HY 2008/000

Scale: 1:500 (at 840)

Drawn By: MLC

Date: March 2008



This report is prepared by the Geological Research and Mapping Unit of the University of Toronto. It is not intended to be used for any other purpose without the written consent of the University.

Figure 17: Figure 1
Final Photograph



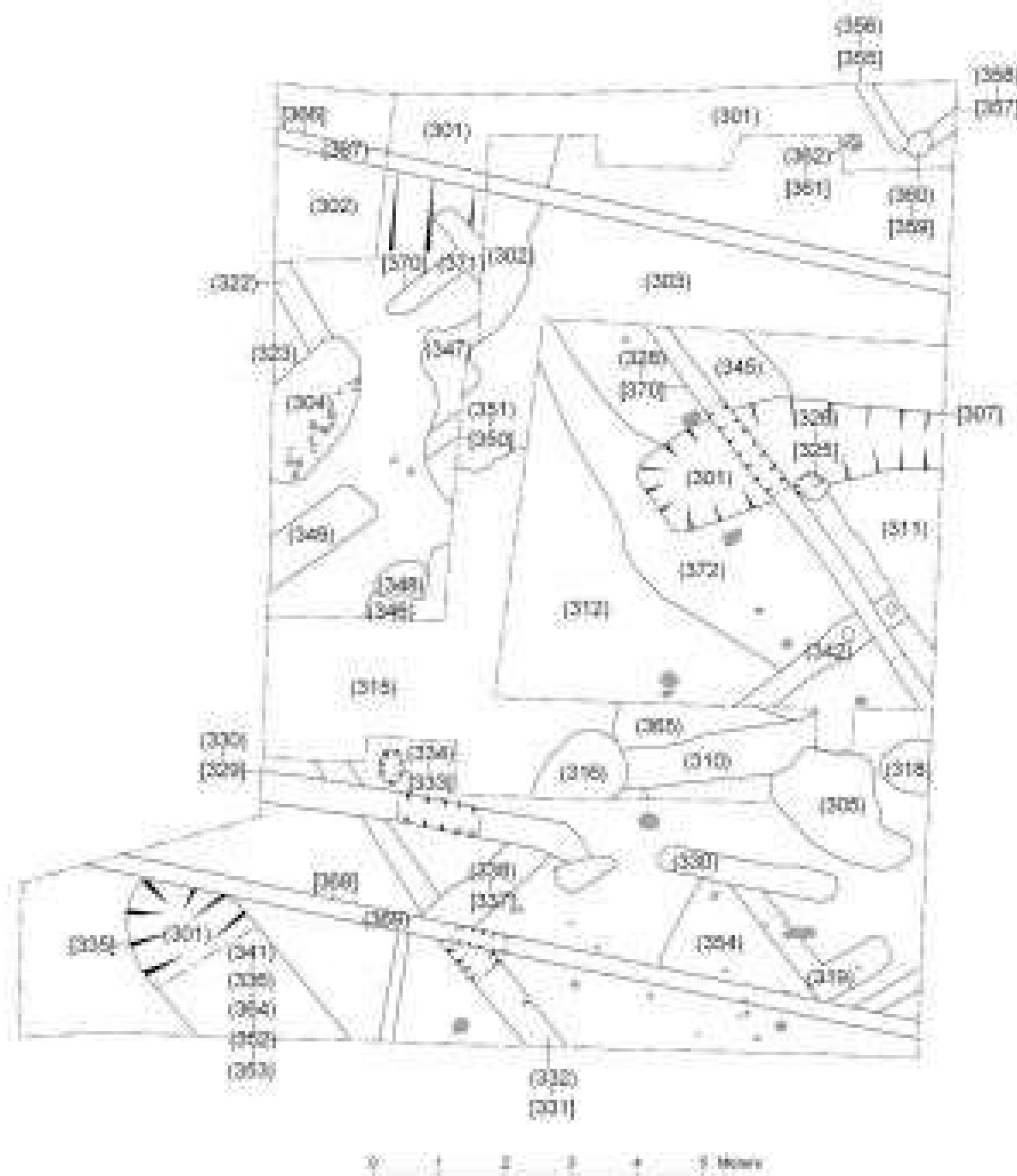
N2Y

Stone

(337) Context Number
Cut

(318) Context Number
Deposit / Fill /
Structure

— Extent of
Excavation





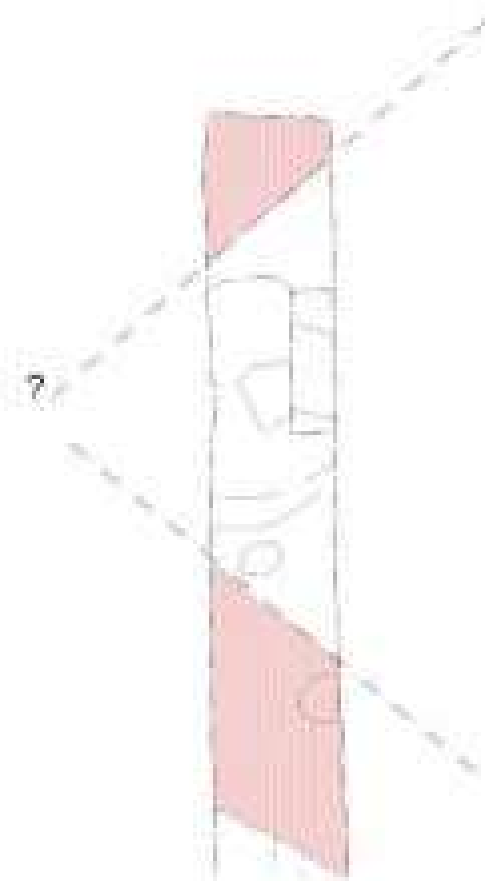
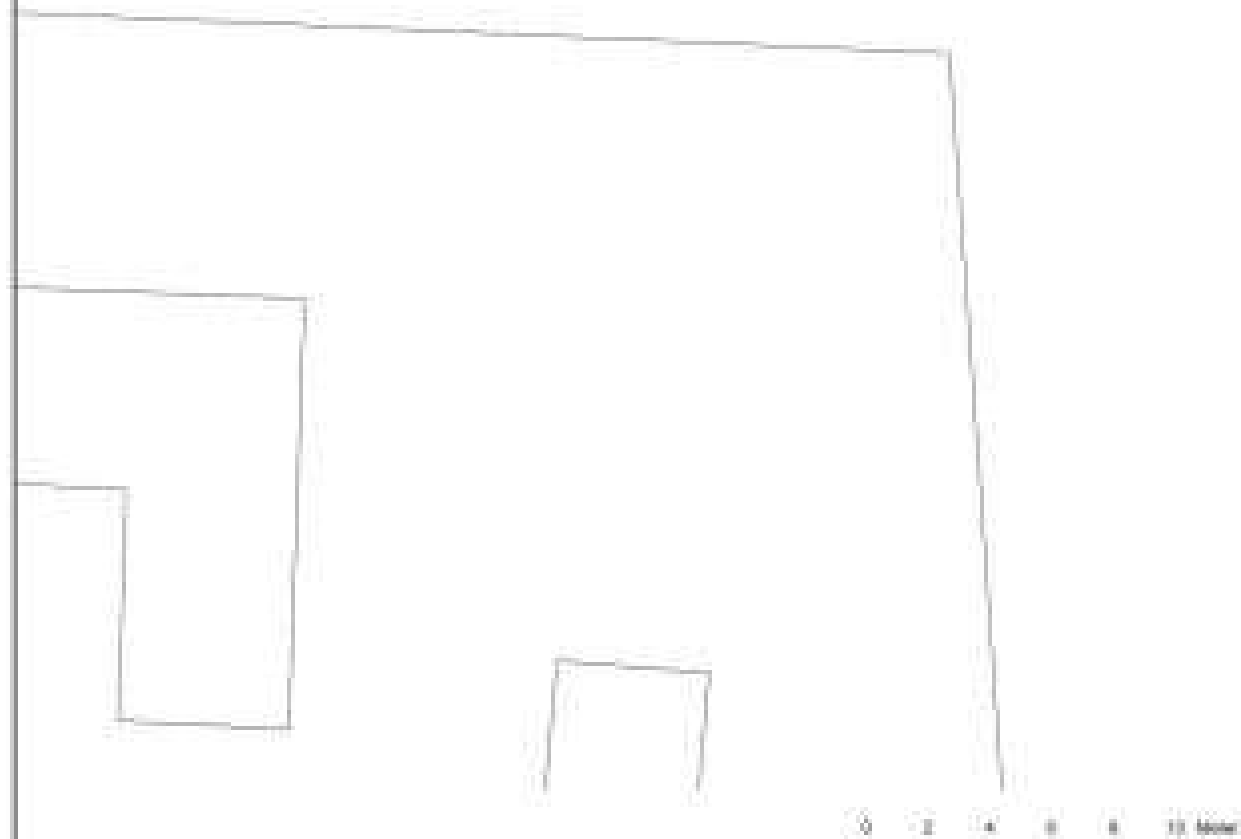
KEY

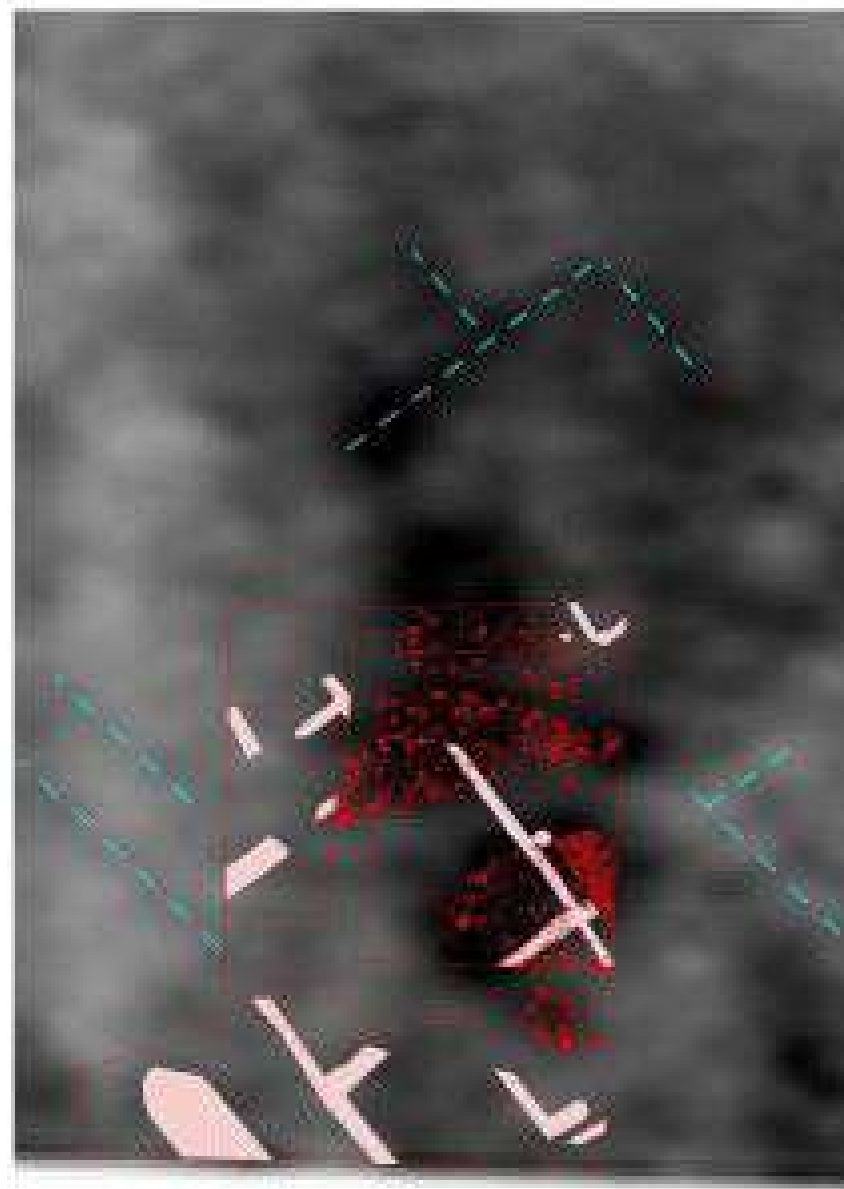
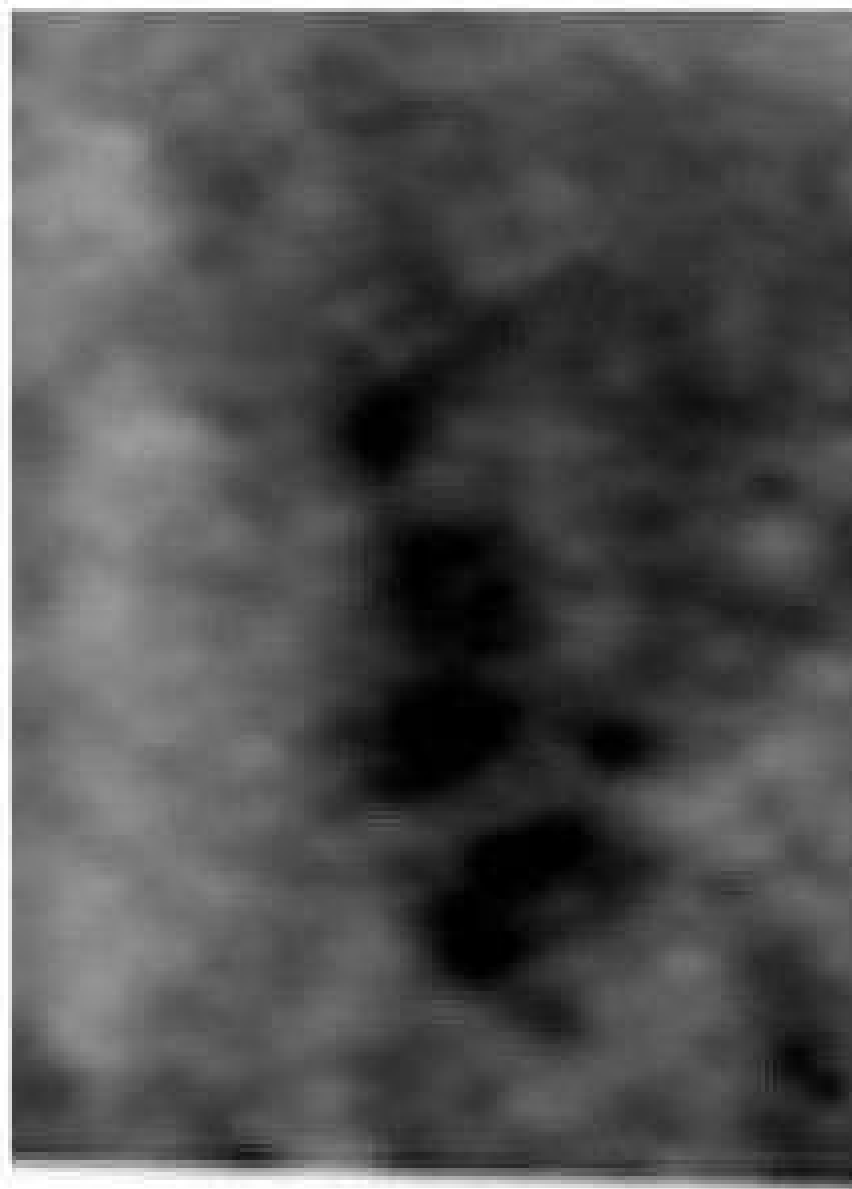
Structural Features
(Ditches, Full Basins)
on KBY / GE Alignment

Extrapolation of
Large Ditches
(Internal edges)

Heritage Planning and Archaeology Services
1000 Hwy 7 East, Unit 10, Richmond Hill, Ontario L4B 1N2
Tel: 905-709-1111
Email: info@grampus.com

Figure 10: Trenches 1 & 3
KBY / GE Alignment





KEY

--- Trench 3 Extent

RAW / DE Roman
Ditches and Sil
Silams

Barley Anomaly

Red Coals: Cobble