FAS

EILEAN DONAN CASTLE

ROSS-SHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

MAY 2010

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

EILEAN DONAN CASTLE

ROSS-SHIRE

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Summary

This document presents the results of an archaeological watching brief undertaken at Eilean Donan Castle, Rossshire, by Field Archaeology Specialists (FAS) Ltd on behalf of Mackenzie Kerr for the Conchra Charitable Trust. The watching brief was carried out between the 2nd and 4th February 2010 inclusive.

The watching brief was maintained during all groundworks required for the installation of a new sewer pipe and pumping station to serve the reconstructed castle. The pumping station was located adjacent to the southeast wall of the modern castle and flanked the south and north sides of the southern retaining wall, the sewer pipe trench passing beneath the wall. The sewer pipe trench connected with a new pipe positioned within the bridge during its renovation in 2008.

The majority of the sewer trench did not encounter archaeological remains since it had been designed to have minimal impact on areas of high archaeological potential. In the area approaching the modern bridge a total of four archaeological features were encountered and can be related to the remains of the medieval castle. A length of substantial curtain wall foundation was exposed and may have been associated with two areas of lime mortar surface. A possible former building stance may also have been represented by a large spread of demolition material. The pipe trench was diverted to avoid the *in situ* remains of the curtain wall.

The results of the watching brief have allowed a revision of the reconstructed plan of the castle walls and will be incorporated into the ongoing archaeological research programme.

Acknowledgements

FAS would like to thanks the Trustees of the Conchra Charitable Trust, and David Win and the staff at Eilean Donan Castle for their continuing support. We are also grateful to John Malcolm, Inspector of Ancient Monuments, Historic Scotland and Kirsty Cameron, Archaeologist, Highland Council for their advice and guidance.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This document presents the results of an archaeological watching brief undertaken at Eilean Donan Castle, Kyle of Lochalsh, Ross-shire. The watching brief was carried out by Field Archaeology Specialists (FAS) Ltd on behalf of Mackenzie Kerr for the Conchra Charitable Trust. Fieldwork took place between the 2nd and 4th February 2010 inclusive.

1.1 LOCATION AND LAND USE

Eilean Donan Castle lies at the confluence of three lochs on the western seaboard of Scotland, situated on a small island, now connected to the mainland by a bridge (Figure 1; NGR: NG 8812 2583; Plate 1). The current appearance of Eilean Donan Castle is primarily the result of an early 20th-century campaign of reparation and restoration, engineered by Lieutenant-Colonel John Macrae Gilstrap. Much of this work masks the remains of a medieval predecessor which occupied the island from at least the 13th century. The picturesque nature of the monument and its surroundings has made the site a major tourist destination, attracting thousands of visitors per year.

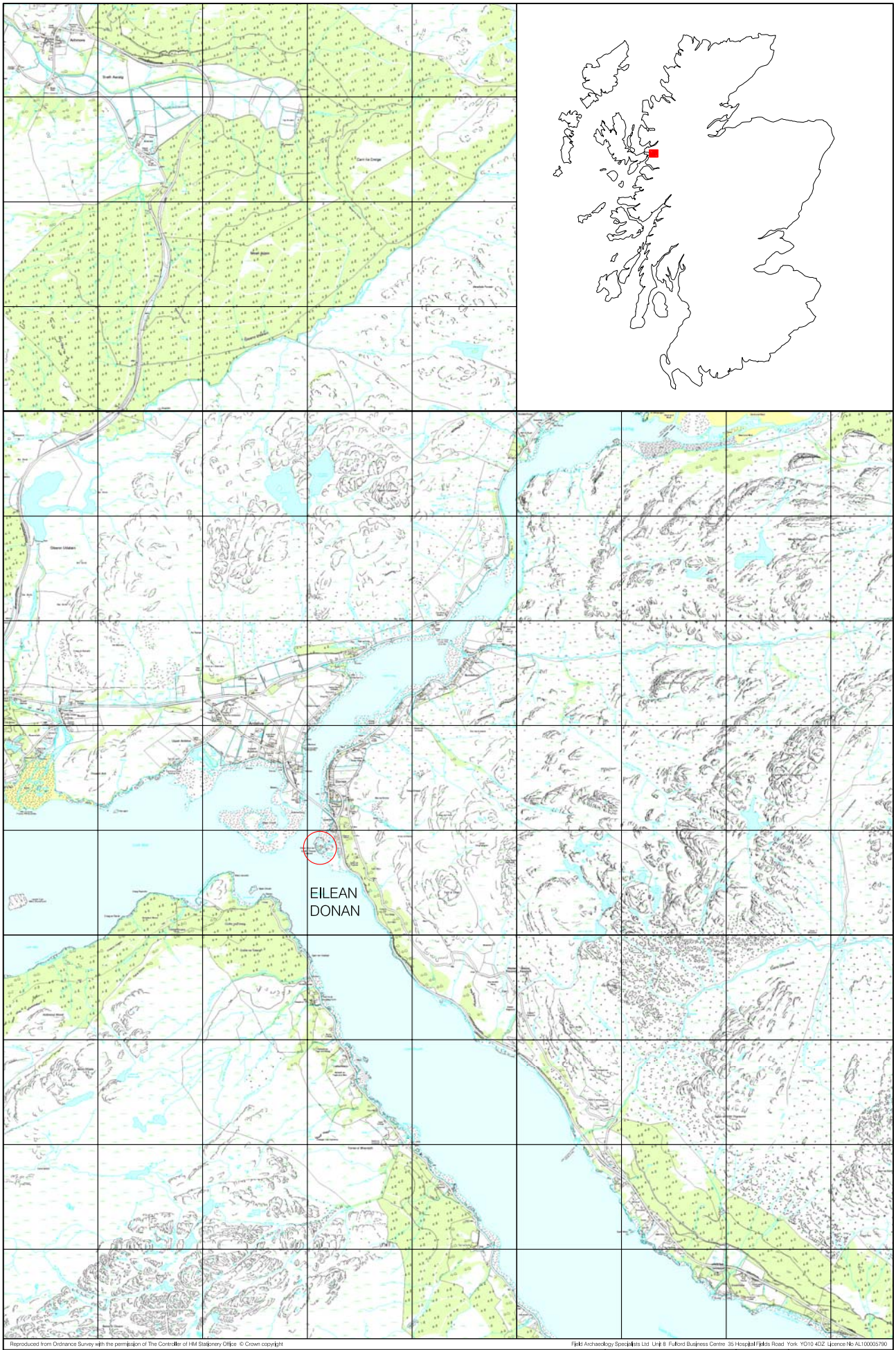
Plate 1 Eilean Donan Castle looking northwest

1.2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The aim of the watching brief was to identify, characterise and record any archaeological deposits encountered during groundworks which would be destroyed or disturbed by the excavation of the sewer pipe trench and pumping chamber. Earlier consultation with the castle architects, ANTArchitecture, enabled the archaeological impact of the trench to be minimised.

1.3 PROJECT BACKGROUND

The watching brief was undertaken within the framework of an ongoing programme of research and presentation at Eilean Donan Castle. Prior to 2008 there had been no formal archaeological investigation at Eilean Donan Castle. An Archaeological Assessment and Research Agenda was prepared for the site in 2006 (FAS 2006), which outlined the understanding of the site, and identified the need for a Conservation and Research Management Plan (CRMP) to inform future decisions regarding management, research and presentation of the site. The CRMP was subsequently prepared and adopted in 2009. The Research Agenda outlined a programme of archaeological evaluation which was undertaken in 2008 and consisted of topographic and geophysical survey (FAS 2008) followed by evaluation excavation (FAS 2009). The first season of research excavation was undertaken in 2009 (FAS 2010).



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Location map | Scale 1:50000 | Figure 1

In summary, the topographic survey (Intervention 1) resulted in a detailed and accurate base map of the castle, island and adjacent shoreline, along with an accurate outline plan of the reconstructed castle. The survey also identified and mapped earthwork features and exposed walls relating to the medieval curtain wall and associated towers. Geophysical survey (Intervention 2) was carried out in three areas, and provided further information on the layout of structural remains, in addition to indicating the presence of below-ground features at the northern part of the site. The results of the evaluation excavation (Intervention 3 to 7) demonstrated the presence of stone-built remains belonging to the medieval castle and the survival of a sequence of associated occupation deposits. The excavation (Intervention 8) begun in 2009 concentrated on the northern side of the island targeting the area of the northwest tower and curtain wall. The remains of the tower and three stone walls were excavated and the position of a building containing stratified occupation deposits identified.

1.4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

1.4.1 Prehistory

It is frequently stated that Eilean Donan Castle was constructed on the site of a vitrified fort. Prior to the reconstruction works of the early 20th century, Wallace observed that:

> 'on the landward side of the Island are traces of a vitrified wall of considerable dimensions, indicating probably that the island had been the site of a prehistoric fort' (Wallace 1912-1918, 109)

The walling referred to is, however, of doubtful antiquity, and a recent magnetometer survey at the site revealed no evidence for a substantial vitrified rampart. However, the presence of fragments of vitrified material reused within the medieval structures, suggests that the construction of the medieval castle disturbed an earlier vitrified structure.

1.4.2 Early medieval

Eilean Donan translates as 'Island of Donnan', and has been readily associated with the early medieval saint, Donnan, or Donan, of Eigg (Miket and Roberts 1990, 74, 80). Donan is believed to have lived in the late 6th to early 7th century, and has close associations with western Scotland; later documents record his martyrdom, with 52 of his congregation, at Eigg in AD 617 (Scott 1906). There is, however, no evidence to date for early medieval activity on the island.

1.4.3 Medieval

The chronology and development of the castle are currently not clear. Historical documents recording the origins of the castle are not extant, and several hypotheses exist relating to the date of the construction, and the individuals responsible for the building and its governance.

The castle is generally believed to have been constructed in the 12th or 13th century (Anon 1959). By the later 13th century, the castle is said to have been in the hands of Kenneth Mackenzie, who may have been a nephew of William third Earl of Ross, whose family were superiors of Kintail during the 13th to 14th centuries (Miket

and Roberts 1990, 76).

Likewise, few sources are available for the earliest form of the castle. No pictorial sources survive for the site prior to the early 18th century; the earliest plan and elevation, by Lewis Petit, date to 1714, immediately prior to the destruction of the castle. Petit's plan came to light during the earlier part of the 20th century, and has proved invaluable in the phasing and interpretation of the surviving medieval and post-medieval remains

Available cartographic sources and early descriptions tend to indicate only that a castle was present on the site. Slightly more informative is the late 16th century map and description by Timothy Pont;

> 'The castell of Ylen Donen is composed of a strong and fair dungeon upon a rock, with another tower compasd with a fair barmkin wall, with orchards and trees, al within ane yland of the lenth of twa pair of butts almost round. It is sayd of old that castel consisted of seven tours.' (MacFarlane's Geog. Collect.; OPS 1855, 395; Gifford 1992, 532-3)

From these later sources, and from the surviving medieval remains, scholars have attempted to ascertain the original plan, and subsequent development, of the castle. MacGibbon and Ross, in one of the earliest scholarly studies of castles of Scotland, provide a plan of Eilean Donan, and a description of major features (MacGibbon and Ross 1889, 82-3). This differs slightly from more recent plans, which have been helped by the emergence of the Petit's survey (Petit 1714), but provides a valuable pre-reconstruction account.

More recently, the castle has been phased by Miket and Roberts (1990, 82-92), who divide the development of the fortifications into four main phases (including the reconstruction). To the First Phase, dated to the 13th to 14th century, have been assigned the keep, north tower, northeast and southwest mural towers and the curtain wall. The Second Phase then saw a contraction of the castle, with the disuse of the outer curtain walls and towers, continuation of the main keep, and the construction of the inner ward to the plan that the reconstructed castle now occupies. The Third Phase, dated to the 16th century consisted of two stages: (a) the construction of the hornwork, and (b) addition of a staircase and gateway in the southern side of the hornwork.

1.4.4 Post-medieval

The castle was occupied by Government troops during the rising of 1715, but, on the eve of Sherrifmuir, was seized by Kintail men. Stewart supporters occupied the castle, and a local account records them dancing on the roofs of the castle, before heading out into battle, where large number of soldiers were killed (Miket and Roberts 1990, 80). In 1719, an attempt was made to recoup these losses, in a Jacobite uprising that involved the landing of 300 Spanish soldiers on the west coast, to unite with Highland forces and march to Inverness (Miket and Roberts 1990, 80). The Spanish occupied part of Eilean Donan. The Government had, however, received intelligence of this plan. Three government ships were situated on the west coast; two of which, the Worcester and the Enterprise, sailed up Loch Alsh to the castle, which was soon 'reduced to ruins' (Miket and Roberts 1990, 80; Close-Brooks 1995, 98). Captain Herdman of the 'Enterprise' was sent ashore to set fire to the powder magazine, which exploded, taking much of the castle with it, and forcing the Spaniards to move inland (Miket and Roberts 1990, 80); forced to make a stand, they were beaten at the pass of Glenshiel.

1.4.5 Modern reconstruction

Following the destruction of the castle in 1719, the ruins lay largely undisturbed, until John Macrae-Gilstrap (1861-1937), one of the claimants for the Chiefship of the Clan Macrae, purchased the island along with land at nearby Conchra (MacDonald and Polson 1931, 72). The site was purchased in 1912 from Sir Keith Fraser of Inverinate, although the transaction was not completed until 1913 (Woodward 1994, 50); a clan gathering was held on the site in the same year. The reconstruction of the castle (Miket and Roberts' Fourth Phase) then began.

The architect for the reconstruction of Eilean Donan was George Mackie Watson (1860-1948), and a local clansman, Farquhar Macrae, was appointed carpenter-in-chief (Gifford 1992, 532). The bridge to the mainland was built in 1932, and the castle officially opened on July 22nd. After the opening, work continued, with the addition of the complete southwest range, finishing of the well wall, stairway railings, roofing details and walls supporting the curved roadway to the main entrance. Shortly after completion, the southwest elevation of the keep was harled in an effort to reduce damp (Woodward 1994, 52).

John Macrae-Gilstrap died in 1937, and the castle then passed on to his son, Captain Duncan Macrae (1890-1966), whose enthusiasm for the project did not match that of his father, and whose family chose to occupy their other estates, rather than Eilean Donan (Woodward 1994, 53). Duncan's son, Mr John Macrae (25th Constable 1925-1988), opened the castle to the public in 1955, and in 1983 established the charitable trust to oversee the maintenance of the castle (Woodward 1994, 53).

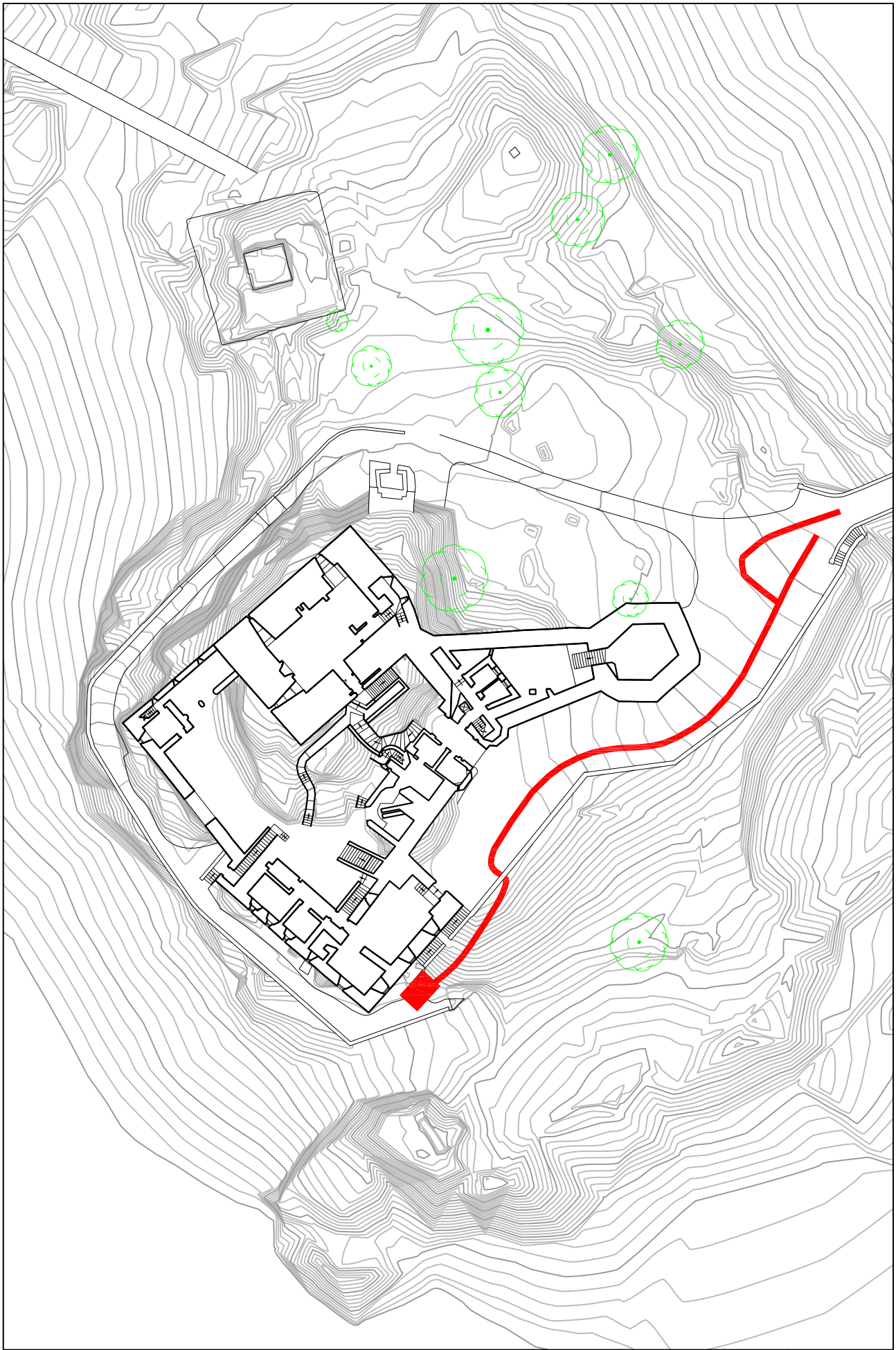
2.0 FIELDWORK PROCEDURE

The watching brief was assigned Intervention 9 within the archaeological research programme intervention index (Appendix A). The route of the trench originated adjacent to the southeast wall of the modern castle also being the location of the pump. The trench was position immediately adjacent to the south retaining wall close to its south and north elevations and connected with a pre-existing new sewer pipe located within the bridge during its renovation in 2008 (Figure 2; Plate 2). The sewer pipe trench measured *c*.0.5m wide and 0.4-0.5m below ground level (BGL).

Plate 2 General view of sewer pipe trench looking west

2.1 EXCAVATION PROCEDURE

The sewer pipe trench was excavated primarily using a small tracked mechanical excavator fitted with a small toothed bucket. Once the required depth had been achieved excavation was finished by hand particularly close to archaeological features. Areas of the trench route inaccessible to the mechanical excavator, such as the south side of, and passing beneath the retaining wall were also excavated by hand. All groundworks were undertaken under close



Location of sewer pipe trench | Scale 1:500 | Figure 2

archaeological supervision. Where it was possible to avoid the position of archaeological features the planned trench route was revised during groundworks.

2.2 RECORDING METHODOLOGY

A full written, drawn and photographic record was made of all deposits encountered during the course of the watching brief. The excavation and recording system employed during fieldwork is based on a set of principles known as *Field Research Procedure* (Carver 1999). This recording system structures excavation data in an hierarchical system: deposits defined during excavation, which are considered to have been formed by a single action, are defined as 'contexts' (standard stratigraphic units); sets of contexts are defined as higher order stratigraphic units defined as 'features'; groups of features can be defined as belonging to 'structures'. Thus, where appropriate, contexts are grouped during excavation as 'features', and similarly, features into groups called 'structures'; feature records are additional to, not alternative to, context records (*ibid* 158). Separate indices are maintained for contexts, features and structures, along with a working stratigraphic matrix, and each index has a structured pro-forma recording sheet to be completed using a system of keywords. All interventions share a single index for contexts starting at C1000 and for features starting at F1, all feature and contexts identified during the watching brief were allocated from these continuing indices. An index of all records created during the watching brief, which form the content of the project archive, is provided as Appendix B, along with summary information of contexts and features (Appendix C). Indices of photographic recording is provided as Appendix D.

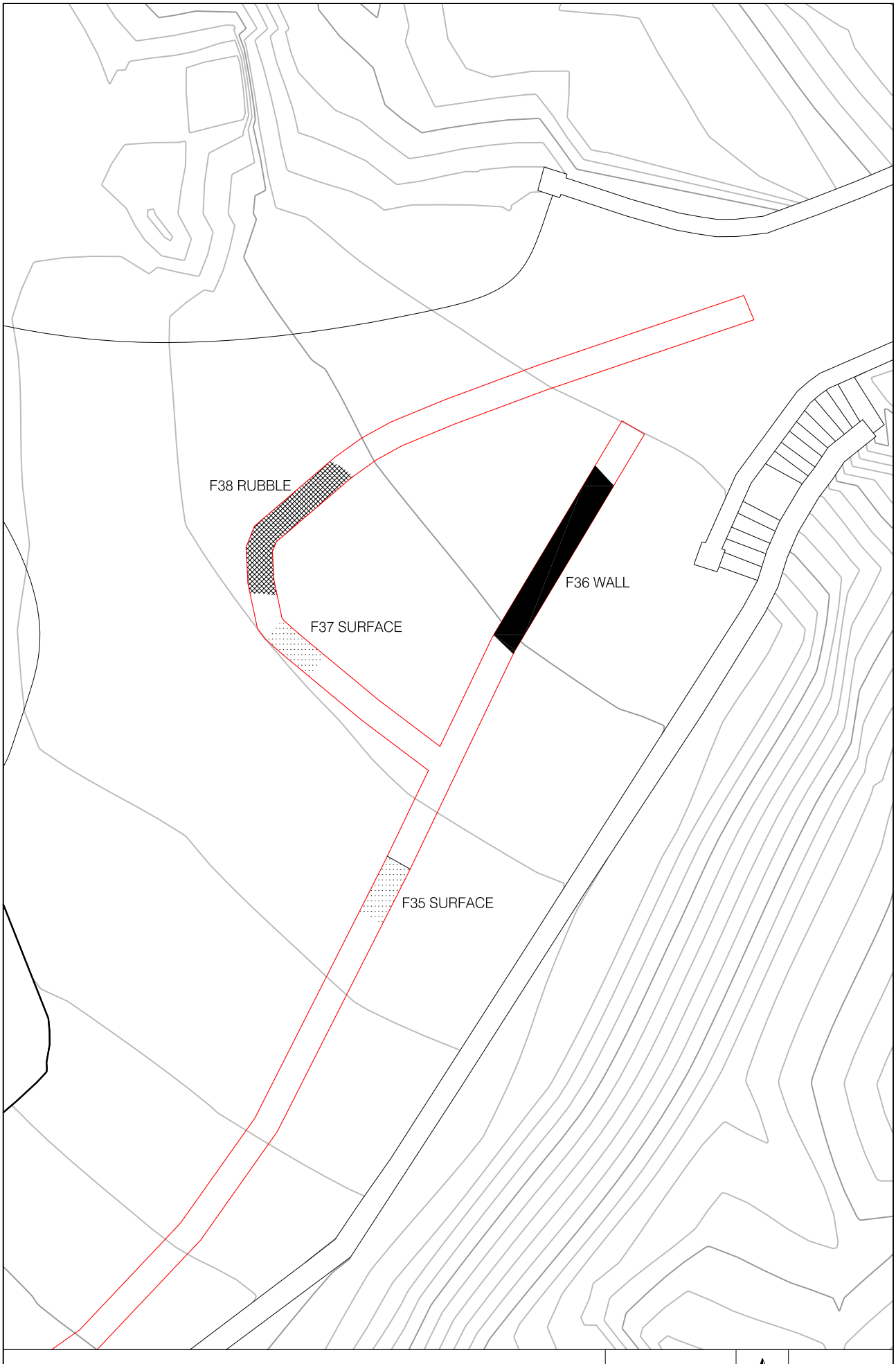
3.0 FIELDWORK RESULTS

Excavation commenced at the pump chamber which was cut directly into bedrock (Figure 3; Plate 3). The sewer pipe trench travelled broadly northeast from the pump chamber and encountered a sequence of gravel-covered variable topsoil which was not exceeded along a substantial length of the route.

Plate 3 General view of pump location and southwest end of sewer trench

In the vicinity of the modern bridge a number of archaeological features were exposed by the removal of topsoil. The first identified appeared at *c*.0.40m BGL and was identified as an area of compact lime mortar and stone rubble (F35 C1066)(Plate 4). F35 lay at the limit of the required depth and was visible for a length of *c*.1.0m, but is likely to have been more extensive in plan. No further excavation was required and the feature was recorded and reburied.

A second feature was encountered 3.5m to the northeast of F35 and allocated F36 (C1067). F36 consisted of densely packed rounded cobbles set in a matrix of clayey silt and lay only 0.10m BGL (Plate 5). The southwestern side of F36 was well-defined and was exposed to three courses and continued beneath the require



Location of features | Scale 1:100 | Figure 3

trench depth. The northeastern side of the feature was less well defined but the feature appeared to measure *c*.4.0m wide. The feature was readily identified as a portion of medieval curtain wall due to its similarity to lengths exposed within evaluation excavation and open area excavation. Accordingly, the decision was made to divert the trench to the north to avoid impacting the feature. The feature was exposed, recorded and reburied.

Within the length of diverted trench two further features were exposed. F37 lay to the northwest of F36 and represented a further section of lime mortar surface (C1064)(Plate 6). The surface lay at the required trench depth (0.40m BGL, c.5.8m AOD) and was not fully exposed and may have been more extensive in plan. F37 was recorded and reburied. To the northeast of F37 a large anomaly was exposed within the trench and assigned F38. F38 consisted of a substantial deposit of building rubble set in a matrix of lime mortar (C1065)(Plate 7). C1065 consisted primarily of disordered rubble and while some fragments remained bonded together no overall coherence could be discerned. F38 seems likely to represent material from the demolition of a lime-mortar bonded stone structure. The material may derive from a medieval or early post-medieval building and F38 has therefore been interpreted as a former building stance. F38 lay at 0.20m BGL and was impacted by *c*.0.20m for the length of the trench.

The presence of F38 and the location of a previous service trench carrying an electricity cable appear to have either obscured or previously impacted on the remains of F36 in this area.

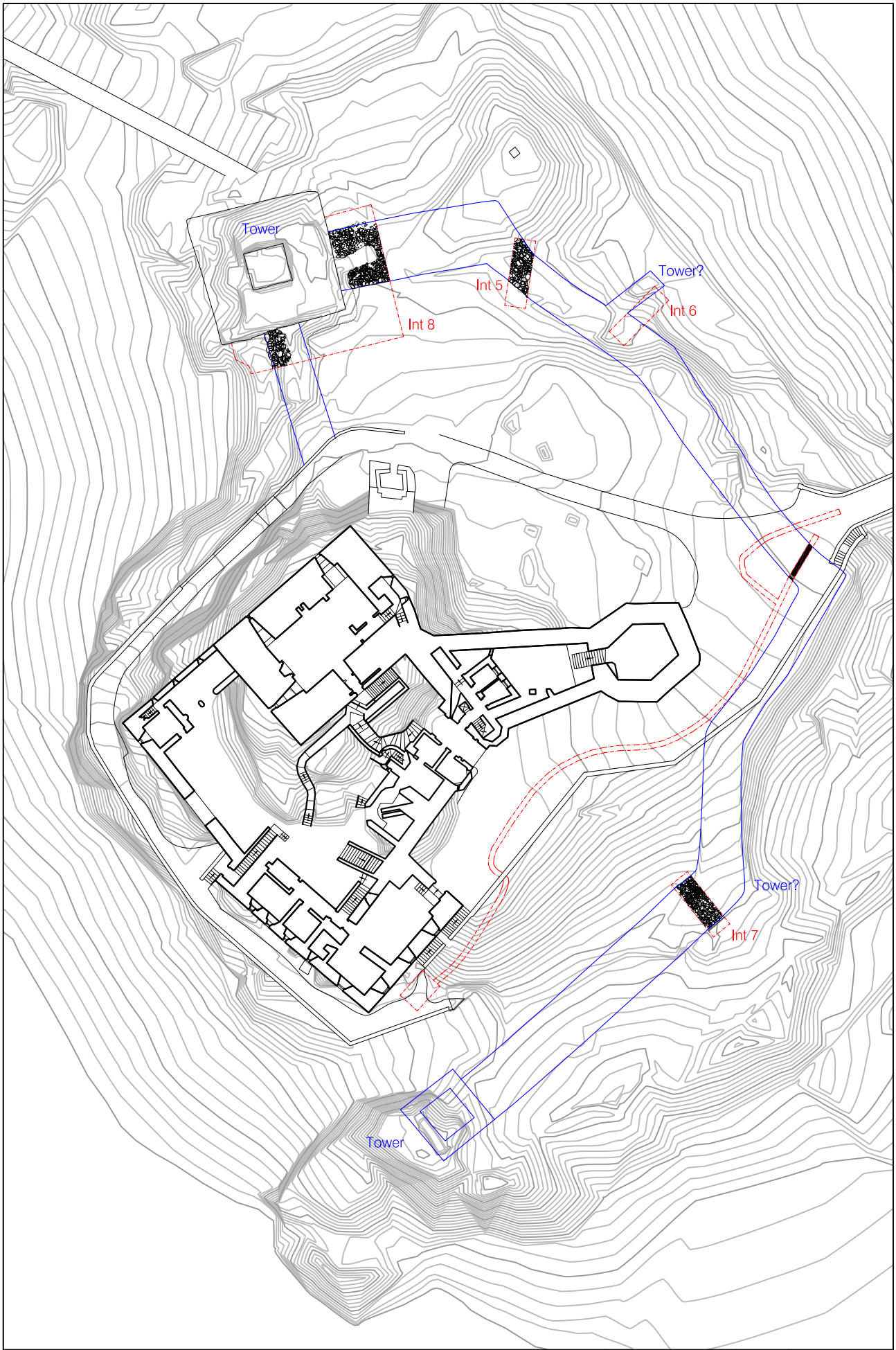
Plate 4 F35 looking NNE (scale 1.0m)

Plate 5 Curtain wall F36 looking NNE (scale 1.0m)

4.0 DISCUSSION

The results of the watching brief have provided new information on the position and layout of the medieval castle walls in a critical area. The landscaping for the modern bridge and access to the island had obscured earthwork remains of the route of the castle walls in this area and also rendered the surface impenetrable to geophysical survey or probing. As a consequence, the layout of the castle walls at this point has been subject to conjecture.

The position of curtain wall F36, while glimpsed within the narrow trench, is set further east than has been modelled previously which allows the reconstruction of the castle plan to be further refined (Figure 4). The location of F36 confirmed during the watching brief can be interpreted alongside evidence from evaluation survey. To the southwest of the position of F36 a feature defined by topographic survey has been proposed as a possible length of southern curtain wall (F8). Further information from the contour survey suggests an



Revised form of curtain wall | Scale 1:500 | Figure 4

optimum ridge running west, now occupied by the modern retaining wall, may also have been prime for a medieval wall line. The position of F36 corresponds with these topographic anomalies to reconstruct the line of the south and east curtain wall. To the north of F36 the position of the northern continuation of the east curtain wall might be reflected in the steeper contours and the location of visible wall line F7 and topographic feature F6.

In addition to the position of the castle walls, the watching brief demonstrated that evidence for building position and castle occupation lies intact within the area. The presence of two small areas of lime mortar surface F35 and F37 suggest buildings or external surfaces lie immediately within the curtain wall and the possible building stance represented by a significant dump of building rubble F38 may represent a glimpse of a gatehouse structure, although inevitably this interpretation remains extremely tentative.

Plate 6 F37 looking NW (scale 1.0m)

Plate 7 F38 looking NE (scale 1.0m)

5.0 ASSESSMENT

The installation of a new sewerage treatment system at the site was designed in order to minimise the impact on archaeological remains. The positioning of the pump chamber in an area of bedrock and the shallow depth requirement were largely successful in this respect and for the majority of the length of the trench no archaeological deposits were impacted. In the area where archaeological features were encountered they lay at between 0.10 and 0.40m BGL.

Notably the remains of the eastern curtain wall were the most shallow lying almost immediately beneath the gravel and topsoil cover of the west side of the bridge at 0.10m BGL. The route of the trench was diverted during groundwork in order that no impact be made into the remaining make-up of curtain wall F36; the feature was exposed and mapped and then reburied. The depths of all archaeological features encountered and the deposit profile across the length of the trench should be noted for future service infrastructure mitigation strategies.

6.0 ARCHIVE

Paper and/or digital copies of this report will be sent to Kirsty Cameron, Highland Council for inclusion in the Highland Historic Environment Record and to John Malcolm, Inspector of Ancient Monuments, Historic Scotland. The report will also be made available *via* OASIS. A short note on the results of the excavation will

be prepared and submitted to *Discovery and Excavation*.

The archive from the archaeological research programme is currently in the care of FAS. On completion of the excavations at the castle it is anticipated that the archive will be deposited with the Royal Commission. No archaeological material was encountered during the watching brief.

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APPENDIX A INDEX OF INTERVENTIONS

Int. No.	Location	Activity	Originator	Date
1	All zones	Topographic survey	JGL	03/08
2	All zones	Soil resistance/magnetometer survey	JGL	03/08
3	Zone 3	Evaluation excavation	NJT	09/08
4	Zone 3	Evaluation excavation	NJT	09/08
5	Zone 3	Evaluation excavation	NJT	09/08
6	Zone 4	Evaluation excavation	NJT	09/08
7	Zone 4	Evaluation excavation	NJT	09/08
8	Zone 3	Area excavation	JGL	09/09
9	Zone 2/4	Watching brief	JRC	02/10

APPENDIX B INDEX TO FIELD FILE

CODE		DESCRIPTION	RECORD	FORMAT
		Indices		
YO1		Index of notebooks	-	-
YO2		Index of contexts	1	A4
YO3		Index of features	1	A4
YO4		Index of structures	-	-
YO5		Index of drawings	-	-
YO6	.0	Index of photographs	2	A4
	.1	Index of film processing	1	A4
YO7	.0	Index of finds	-	-
	.1	Index of finds by context	-	-
	.2	Index of finds by grid square	-	-
	.3	Sample Register	-	-
	.4	Artefact Register	-	-
	.5	Finds Storage Register	-	-
YO8		Index of geophysical data files	-	-
YO9	.0	Index of survey stations	-	-
	.1	Index of co-ordinate files	-	-
	.2	Index of topographic files	-	-
YO10		Index of interventions	1	A4
Y1		**Notebooks**		
		Contexts		
Y2	.0	Context Record	4	A4
	.1	Skeleton Record	-	-
	.2	Coffin Record	-	-
	.3	Masonry Record	-	-
	.4	Timber Record	-	-
		Features		
Y3	.0	Feature Record	4	A4
	.1	Auger Record	-	-
		Structures		
Y4		Structure Record	-	-
		Site drawing		
Y5	.0	Legend	-	-
	.1	Plans	-	-
	.2	Maps	-	-
	.3	Sections	-	-
		Photographs		
Y6	.0	Black and white negatives	10	35mm
	.1	Colour negatives	19	35mm
	.2	Colour slides	-	-
	.3	Colour enprints	19	4” x 6”
	.4	Black and white prints	1	A4
		Finds		
Y7	.0	Finds Location Record	-	-
	.1	Artefact Record	-	-
		Survey		
Y8	.0	Record of geophysical data files	-	-
	.1	Record of .RAW data file	-	-
	.2	Record of .FLD data file	-	-

APPENDIX C SUMMARY OF FEATURE AND CONTEXT RECORDS

Summary of context records

Context	Identity	Feature	Description	Munsell
1064	Make-up	37		
1065	Make-up	38		
1066	Make-up	35		
1067	Make-up	36		

Summary of feature records

Feature	Identity	Contexts	Description	
35	?Floor surface	1066		
36	Curtain wall	1067		
37	?Floor surface	1064		
38	?Building stance	1065		

APPENDIX D INDEX OF PHOTOGRAPHS

Camera: Nikon FM2 **Film**: Fujicolour Superia **Film No**: N21

Slide ☐ **Print** ✓ **Colour** ☐ **Mono** ✓ **ISO**: 400

Frame	Lens	Scale	Direction	Int. No.	Module	Subject	Details (F/C Nos)	Notes	Date	Initials
0	z	1.0	NE	9	-	P	F35 C1066 pre-excavation	C1062 appears on board	04/02/10	JRC
1	z	1.0	NE	9	-	P	F35 C1066 pre-excavation	C1062 appears on board	04/02/10	JRC
2	z	1.0	NE	9	-	P	F36 C1067 pre-excavation	C1063 appears on board	04/02/10	JRC
3	z	1.0	NE	9	-	P	F36 C1067 pre-excavation	C1063 appears on board	04/02/10	JRC
4	z	1.0	NE	9	-	P	F36 C1067 pre-excavation	C1063 appears on board	04/02/10	JRC
5	z	1.0	NE	9	-	P	F36 C1067 pre-excavation	C1063 appears on board	04/02/10	JRC
6	z	1.0	NW	9	-	P	F37 C1064 pre-excavation		04/02/10	JRC
7	z	1.0	NW	9	-	P	F37 C1064 pre-excavation		04/02/10	JRC
8	z	1.0	N	9	-	P	F38 C1065 pre-excavation		04/02/10	JRC
9	z	1.0	N	9	-	P	F38 C1065 pre-excavation		04/02/10	JRC
10	z	-	W	9	-	P	General view of trench route		04/02/10	JRC
11	z	-	W	9	-	P	General view of trench route		04/02/10	JRC
12	z	-	E	9	-	P	General view of trench route		04/02/10	JRC
13	z	1.0	S	9	-	P	View of retaining wall section		04/02/10	JRC
14	z	1.0	S	9	-	P	View of retaining wall section		04/02/10	JRC
15	z	1.0	NE	9	-	P	General view of trench route		04/02/10	JRC
16	z	1.0	NE	9	-	P	General view of trench route		04/02/10	JRC
17	z	-	NE	9	-	P	General view of pump location		04/02/10	JRC
18	z	-	NE	9	-	P	General view of pump location		04/02/10	JRC

Camera: Nikon FM2 **Film**: Ilford HP 5 Plus **Film No**: N22

Slide ☐ **Print** ✓ **Colour** ☐ **Mono** ✓ **ISO**: 400

Frame	Lens	Scale	Direction	Int. No.	Module	Subject	Details (F/C Nos)	Notes	Date	Initials
0										
1	z	1.0	NE	9	-	P	F35 C1066 pre-excavation	C1062 appears on board	04/02/10	JRC
2	z	1.0	NE	9	-	P	F35 C1066 pre-excavation	C1062 appears on board	04/02/10	JRC
3	z	1.0	NE	9	-	P	F36 C1067 pre-excavation	C1063 appears on board	04/02/10	JRC
4	z	1.0	NE	9	-	P	F36 C1067 pre-excavation	C1063 appears on board	04/02/10	JRC
5	z	1.0	NE	9	-	P	F36 C1067 pre-excavation	C1063 appears on board	04/02/10	JRC
6	z	1.0	NE	9	-	P	F36 C1067 pre-excavation	C1063 appears on board	04/02/10	JRC
7	z	1.0	NW	9	-	P	F37 C1064 pre-excavation		04/02/10	JRC
8	z	1.0	NW	9	-	P	F37 C1064 pre-excavation		04/02/10	JRC
9	z	1.0	N	9	-	P	F38 C1065 pre-excavation		04/02/10	JRC
10	z	1.0	N	9	-	P	F38 C1065 pre-excavation		04/02/10	JRC

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