

To the west of Seabegs Wood and just south of the Forth and Clyde Canal and the B816 is the site of a Roman temporary camp at Dalnair farm. The camp is partially visible as cropmarks in aerial photographs, but no traces are visible on the ground.

## HISTORY OF DISCOVERY AND EXCAVATION:

The temporary camp at Dalnair farm was first identified from aerial photographs in 1957, but no excavations have taken place.

## DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION:

Examination of aerial photographs have revealed only portions of the Dalnair temporary camp, which is located less than 100m south of the line of the Antonine Wall. The camp was probably oriented on a slight north-west to south-east axis. The northern defences are visible, measuring about 145m, with up to 75m of the eastern and western sides visible before they disappear under Dalnair farm. The northern defences feature a centre entrance gap with a titulus, a staggered

section of bank and ditch that offered extra protection to the entryways or gates of Roman camps. The camp's full size is uncertain, but if it was rectangular rather than square, it is likely that the visible northern side was shorter than those on the east and west. No dating evidence has been collected, but the camp's location and orientation toward the Antonine Wall suggests that it was probably a construction camp used to house legionary soldiers as they carried out the work of building the Wall.

## BIBLIOGRAPHY:

CANMORE Record: <http://canmore.rcahms.gov.uk/en/site/46806/>

Jones, R.H. (2011) Roman Camps in Scotland. Edinburgh: Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. [For the Dalnair camp, see page 107.]