Cambuskenneth Abbey Investigations
Data Structure Report

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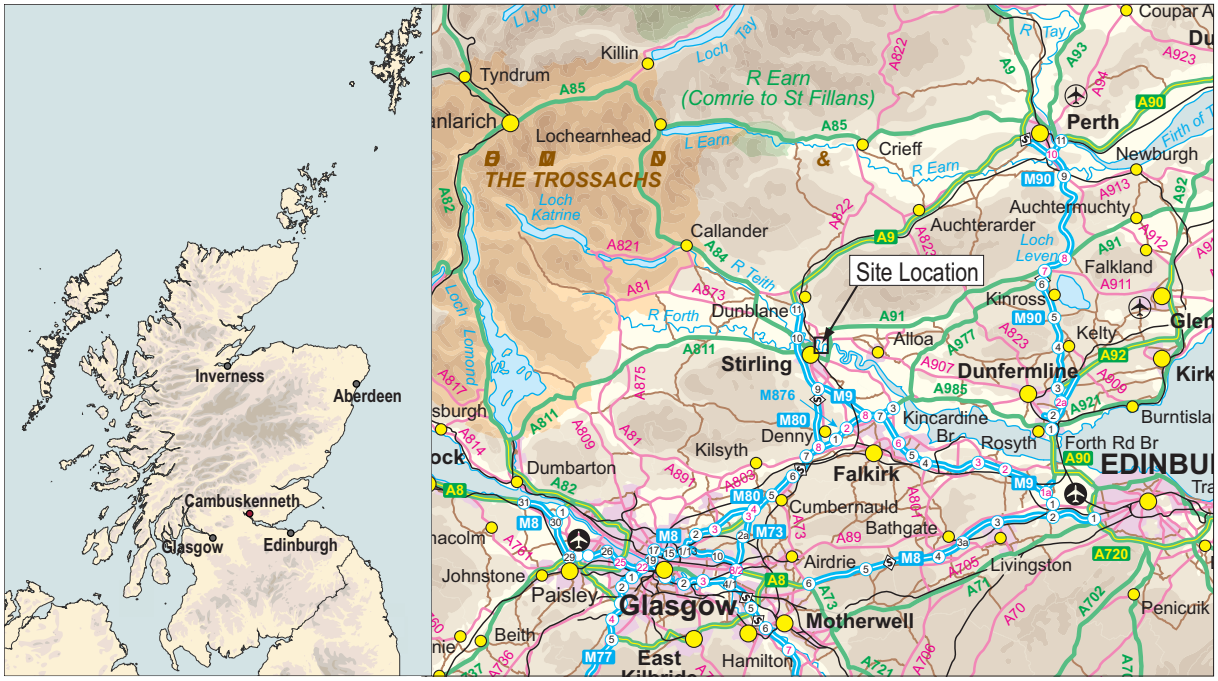

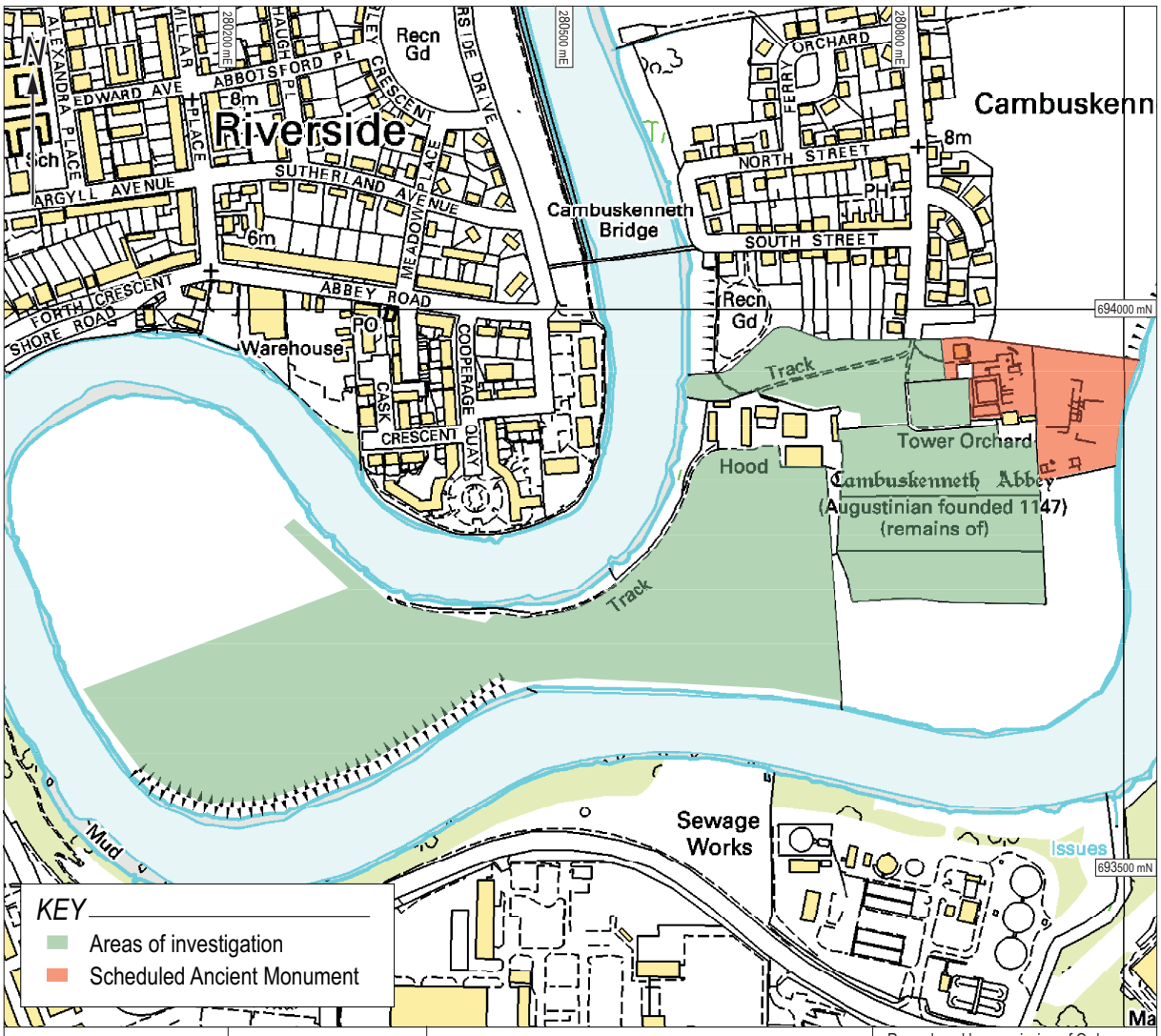

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Figure 1: Site location.

Executive Summary

1.1 Archaeological investigations were carried out by the Centre for Battlefield Archaeology in collaboration with GUARD Archaeology Limited, on behalf of the Tread Right Foundation at Cambuskenneth Abbey. The investigations were carried out in accordance with the Project Design (Pollard 2012). The work undertaken involved an initial geophysical survey followed by a series of hand and machine excavated evaluation trenches (Plates 1 and 2) aimed at interpreting geophysical anomalies and topographical features. In addition a metal-detecting survey (Plate 3) was also conducted to the south and west of Cambuskenneth Abbey. Where possible, volunteers were involved in all investigations. A key objective of the project was to engage members of the local community in the project.

Plate 1: Volunteers excavating trench 2.

Plate 2: View of evaluation are to west of Cambuskenneth Abbey, taken from tower.

Plate 3: Metal detecting in fields to south of Cambuskenneth Abbey.

Introduction

2.1 This report sets out the results of all investigations undertaken by the Centre for Battlefield Archaeology in collaboration with GUARD Archaeology Limited at Cambuskenneth Abbey, Stirling (Figure 1). The work was undertaken between 27th August and 14th September under the direction of Warren Bailie.

Site Location, Topography and Geology

3.1 Cambuskenneth Abbey is situated on the low-lying flood plain or carse of the River Forth, some 1.5 km to the east of Stirling Castle at NGR NS 80868 93940. The abbey complex is located within a looping meander on the north bank of the river, a location that gives it some degree of natural protection/isolation as the river flows by on three sides.

3.2 The area associated with the remains of the Abbey buildings, of which the bell tower is the most obvious element, are protected as a Scheduled Ancient Monument and the site is maintained by Historic Scotland. The area covered by the schedule and the tract of land immediately to the west, in addition to the current village to the north, lies within a conservation area designated by Stirling Council.

3.3 One of the main points of access onto the meander and therefore into the Abbey does not appear to have been via dry land across the northern neck of the meander but via a ferry across the western loop of the river. Evidence for a link between this crossing and the Abbey takes the form of an east-west running trackway terminating at the river at a point some 235 m to the west of the Abbey. A prospect of Stirling drawn from the ruins of the Abbey by John Slezer in 1693 (Pollard 2012) clearly shows this track, with buildings to the left. These structures may be related to buildings on either side of the road which are today suggested by topographic features

3.4 The underlying drift geology consists of Alluvium, Clay, sand, silt and gravel http://www.bgs.ac.uk

Historical Background

4.1 The Abbey was founded by David I in around 1140, and was originally known as the Abbey of St Mary of Stirling. However, from at least 1201 onwards it was referred to as the Abbey of St Mary of Cambuskenneth (on the basis of Papal Bulls from Innocent III). The place name means the 'creek' or 'field of Kenneth', and is traditionally associated with a battle between the Scots under Kenneth and the Picts – this tradition underpins the location's position at the heart of the idea of a Scottish identity. It was an Arrouasian monastery, where the monks followed a strict interpretation of the rule of St Augustine. The community was composed from a house of canons, i.e. ordained men, priests in their own right, rather than regular monks. The present ruins, which include the bell tower, foundation walls and elements of upstanding walls, have been dated no earlier than the 13th century. The bell tower, probably built after the church, is unusual in being free standing and would have been relatively new at the time of Bannockburn (RCAHMS 1963, 122). It is possible that an earlier structure stood on the site, but there is as yet no archaeological evidence for this.

4.2 The Abbey is associated with some key events from the Scottish Wars of Independence and indeed was to repeatedly suffer the privations of wars during the late thirteenth and first half of the fourteenth century as these raged. A close association with the Scottish crown is evident through much of the pre-Reformation period, partly no doubt due the Abbey's proximity to the royal castle at Stirling (RCAHMS 1963, 120). This connection was most clearly established by the burial there of James III after his death under suspicious circumstances following the Battle of Sauchieburn in 1488. In 1303-4 however, Edward I, King of England, was at the Abbey, and here he received Robert Wishart, the Bishop of Glasgow as he swore an oath of fealty, for the fifth time, to the English king. On 11 June 1304 Robert the Bruce and William Lamberton, the Bishop of St Andrews, came to the Abbey to enter into a treaty with one another; it was the start of a partnership which was to climax with Lamberton placing the crown on Bruce's head (according to some) in 1306, following the murder of the Red Comyn. In 1308 Sir Neill Campbell, Sir Gilbert Hay and others swore fealty to the Bruce on the High Altar, swearing then to defend the liberty of Scotland against all enemies.

4.3 The Abbey was also the location for a series of important parliaments during the rule of Robert I. The first of these, in November 1314, saw Robert disinherit all the nobles holding lands in Scotland who were not present at the parliament; this included the sons of those who had died fighting for Edward II at Bannockburn, while any who were not present were judged to have declared themselves as Edward's subjects rather than Robert's. This act set the seal on the nature of future conflicts, creating the Disinherited who were the catalyst for the Second War of Independence. Then, in 1326 the entire clergy of Scotland (though presumably only its upper echelons), the earls and barons, but also importantly a good number of lesser individuals, assembled in the presence of the Bruce to swear fealty to his son David on the event of his

death, and indeed also to his grandson Robert Stewart, lest David should die without issue. The parliament is notable not just for this, but also because it is the first time that the lower order of burgesses is mentioned as having a seat. In short, it can perhaps be regarded the first sign of democracy in an otherwise monarchical system of government – as if to highlight the latter, another order of business was the signing over to the king of ten percent of the revenues of all laymen in the kingdom (Cruden 1953).

4.4 Cambuskenneth is one of the few places actually named in the near contemporary sources relating the story of the Battle of Bannockburn in 1314. The best known of these, Barbour's The Bruce, describes how Bruce's baggage was looted by the Earl of Athol, who bore a grudge due to past events and his association with the rival Comyn faction through marriage. The relevant stanza (lines 491-504) goes:

> His awyne wyff dame Ysabell.
>
> And tharfor sa gret distance fell
>
> Betwix him and the erle Davi
>
> Off Athole, brother to this lady
>
> That he apon Saynct Jhonys nycht,
>
> Quhen bath the kingis war boun to fycht,
>
> In Cammyskynnell the kingis vittaill
>
> He tuk and sadly gert assaile
>
> Schyr Wilyam off Herth and him slew
>
> And with him men ma then ynew.
>
> Tharfor syne intil Ingland
>
> He wes bannyst and all his land
>
> Wes sesyt as forfaut to the king
>
> That did tharoff syne his liking.

4.5 The buildings were reduced to ruins during the Reformation and were quarried for stone until the site was excavated in 1864 by William Madison (Alexandria 1868), who also restored the bell tower. The present plans of the ruins are based on his work. From the plans alone it is clear that not all of the Abbey has been excavated. Few ancillary structures have been identified and the whereabouts of the medieval graveyard is unknown. The present field boundaries are a modern construct placed on the landscape, which probably follow the limits of the 1864 excavations.

Archaeological background

5.1 The Abbey was the subject of antiquarian interest in the 19th century and underwent excavation in 1864, partly motivated by the desire to locate the remains of James III. Prior to this time only limited evidence of the once impressive medieval complex of buildings were visible, thanks to the success of the Abbey's destruction in 1559 during the Reformation, though denudation through stone robbing no doubt took place over a long period of time following that date (it is said to have been used as a quarry). The most obvious feature was the bell tower, which stood apart from the church as a campanile and this underwent renovation at the same time as the excavation, both operations being under the supervision of William Mackison, Town Architect of Stirling (Alexander 1858).

5.2 The excavation resulted in the exposure of lengths of foundation wall marking out a number of structures, including the church, the arched doorway of which is still upstanding, south cloister with sacristy, slype and chapter house on east side, with refectory and kitchen to south. These can be seen on the ground today, though there is doubt as to the accuracy of the site plan thus

portrayed or the date of the buildings represented (RCAHMS site record). Much of the stone work present appears to represent later masonry elements used to portray the site on the basis of the excavation results – the work having been carried out in the main by local labourers.

5.3 A series of photographs taken in the 1920s and 1930s appear to show excavation work possibly associated with the renovation/consolidation of the foundations first laid out by Mackison in the wake of his original 1864 excavations (see section on historical research below). As yet no report or account of this work, which appears to have included removal of turf and topsoil over a considerable area, thus exposing architectural features either recreated by Mackison or re-buried at the close of his investigations. It is possible that a trawl through Ministry of Works archives at Historic Scotland may shed some further light on this fascinating set of photographs.

5.4 The Abbey, both within the scheduled area and outside it, has been subject to investigation in recent years. Topographic and geophysical survey along with a limited programme of excavation was carried out by GUARD in 1997. These areas included the eastern limit of the scheduled area, where the remains of two ancillary buildings are visible, one of these including a remnant of a dovecot attached to the end of a long building (see below). The anomalies thrown up by the geophysical survey to the west of the Abbey suggested building foundations – in the form of rubble spreads created by collapsed walls (Etheridge 1997). It has been suggested that these remains relate to buildings within the Abbey precincts, including houses for agricultural workers.

5.5 Trial trenching of a crop mark anomaly to the south of Hood Farm revealed no sign of the possible enclosure but did reveal remnant ridge and furrow and a stakehole. Geophysics of the land to the east of the Abbey buildings, close to the river, established the presence of buried elements to the northern building and a possible river wall.

Project Objectives

6.1 The aim of the archaeological evaluation was to identify:

- the presence or absence of the possible medieval settlement to the west of Cambuskenneth Abbey;
- the presence of absence of the remains of the Watergate depicted in Slezer's 1693 drawing;
- as yet unknown archaeological features and deposits in areas not previously investigated to the west of Cambuskenneth Abbey;
- as yet unknown metal finds and in particular those which may have some association with the baggage train for the Battle of Bannockburn, and its sacking;
- to ensure that any surviving archaeological remains, encountered during the site investigation works within the investigation area, are recorded to an appropriate level.

6.2 The objectives were therefore to:

- Conduct a geophysical survey, metal-detecting survey and archaeological evaluation within the investigation area to establish the presence or absence of any archaeological remains, and their character, date and extent if surviving.

Methodology

7.1 The total area investigated by the metal-detecting survey measured approximately 17 hectares to the south and west of Cambuskenneth Abbey (Figure 2 and 3). The geophysical survey covered an area of 340 m^2 to the west of the Abbey and the seven evaluation trenches (1-7) covered an area of 47.54 m^2 (Figure 2)

Figure 2: Trench location

Figure 3:
Metal detecting survey results

Metal Detecting Survey

7.2 A metal detecting survey was undertaken in 5 m transects across accessible fields to the west, south and south-west of the main Cambuskenneth Abbey location (Figure 3). The total area covered by the survey measured approximately 17 hectares. The finds from the metal-detecting survey were plotted using a Leica (R100). Sub-centimetre GPS- Smart Rover, a Total Station Leica TPS1200 and a Total Station 2 - Leica TCR407 Ultra. All finds were recovered using stratigraphically controlled key-hole excavation for identification and further study if necessary. All finds collected during metal detecting were assessed for identification by a suitably qualified and experienced battlefield archaeologist.

Geophysical Survey

7.3 A geophysical survey was conducted across the field to the west of Cambuskenneth Abbey (Figure 4). The survey covered a total area of 340m² spread over several areas and was undertaken over four days. The survey aimed to cover areas of topographic variance that may suggest underlying archaeological remains. Both resistivity and gradiometry survey methods were utilised across the test grids to highlight any potential anomalies for further investigation via evaluation trenches. A series of 20m² grids were positioned using a SmartRover sub-centimetre DGPS. Resistivity was carried out using a Geoscan RM15 Advanced Resistivity Meter with a twin probe array and probe separation of 0.5m, at a 1m traverse and 0.5m survey interval, allowing a good resolution of detail whilst enabling survey to be carried out with the help of volunteers. Gradiometry used a Geoscan FM256 Fluxgate Gradiometer, and was carried out at a 1m traverse and 0.25m survey interval. This allowed for a high definition of detail, in the hope of producing more detailed results than those achieved by previous gradiometry survey carried out across Area A. The collected data was downloaded and processed using Geoplot V3.

Area A

7.4 Twelve grids were surveyed across this area, allowing for fairly comprehensive coverage of the targeted site, and avoiding more disturbed ground to the south.

Area B

7.5 Two grids were surveyed across this area, allowing for almost full coverage of the ground adjacent to the existing tower grounds.

Area C

7.6 Three grids were surveyed across this area stretching along the side of the upstanding remains in order to identify any further structural evidence relating to the existing remains to the south, or those visible in undergrowth to the north.

Archaeological Evaluation Trenches

7.7 Using the metal-detecting and geophysical surveys an archaeological evaluation of any metal object clusters and/or geophysical anomalies was conducted. The evaluation comprised of seven trenches positioned to establish the presence, nature, significance and extent of any archaeological features within areas not previously investigated in the field immediately to the west of Cambuskenneth Abbey (Figure 2).

7.8 In all trenches the turf was initially removed by hand with any overburden removed by a mechanical excavator fitted with a c 2 m wide flat-bladed (toothless) ditching bucket, with the exception of trenches 6 and 7 which were completely excavated by hand. All machine excavation of trenches was supervised by a GUARD Archaeologist. The spoil and turf was stored near each trench to facilitate reinstatement.

7.9 The topsoil at each trench location was removed in spits to the first archaeological horizon or, where none was found, to the natural subsoil. Any archaeological features encountered were cleaned by hand by the on-site team to determine their character and extent.

7.10 Any significant archaeological features encountered were dealt with by the on-site team. When negative-cut features were encountered, a representative sample of 25%-50% was excavated in order to determine their significance, date and function. A full record of excavated features was made using a single context recording system using pro forma sheets, drawings and photographs. All archaeological features were photographed and recorded at an appropriate scale. Sections were drawn at 1:10 or 1:20, and plans at 1:20 or 1:50. All trenches and test pits were accurately surveyed using a Leica (R100) Sub-centimetre GPS- Smart Rover, a Total Station Leica TPS1200 and a Total Station 2 - Leica TCR407 Ultra. and located within the National Grid.

7.11 All archaeological finds were dealt with by the on-site team. Modern finds and animal bone were collected as bulk samples by context. Significant small finds were three dimensionally located prior to collection. All finds were processed to MAP2 type standards and subject to appropriate specialist assessment. If necessary, conservation of finds was appraised to allow for specialist study.

7.12 All excavated feature fills and horizons were sampled as appropriate, using bulk soil samples, for palaeo-environmental evidence.

7.13 A representative section was recorded denoting depth of topsoil, any stratigraphy present and the nature of the soil. This information was logged in the day book together with a sketch drawn to scale and a photographic record of deposits.

7.14 On completion of the recording of the evaluation trenches, the hand-excavated trenches were back-filled by hand and reinstated with the original turf.

Results

8.1 A total of 1044 metal-detecting finds were recovered and 135 finds collectively from the seven evaluation trenches. A prefix of MD was used for all metal-detector finds and a prefix of EX was used for all excavation finds (e.g. MD SF 1; EX SF 1)

Metal-detecting results

8.2 The metal-detecting survey covered an area of 17 hectares across the fields to the south and west of Cambuskenneth Abbey (Figure 2). There were a total of 1044 finds retained; these included 36 coins, one of which was identified as an Edward I coin giving a late thirteenth to early fourteenth century date for its minting. This coin is minted in London and could feasibly have been lost around the time of the Battle of Bannockburn in 1314. In addition 44 musket balls, some of which were distorted or partial, were recovered during the survey. These varied in size from small shot of 5 mm diameter to larger shot of approximately 15 mm. Two possible cannon shot were also found, as were 22 buttons and 3 buckles. These particular finds are highlighted with a key on figure 3 with the other miscellaneous 937 finds plotted to show the general distribution of the finds across the survey area.

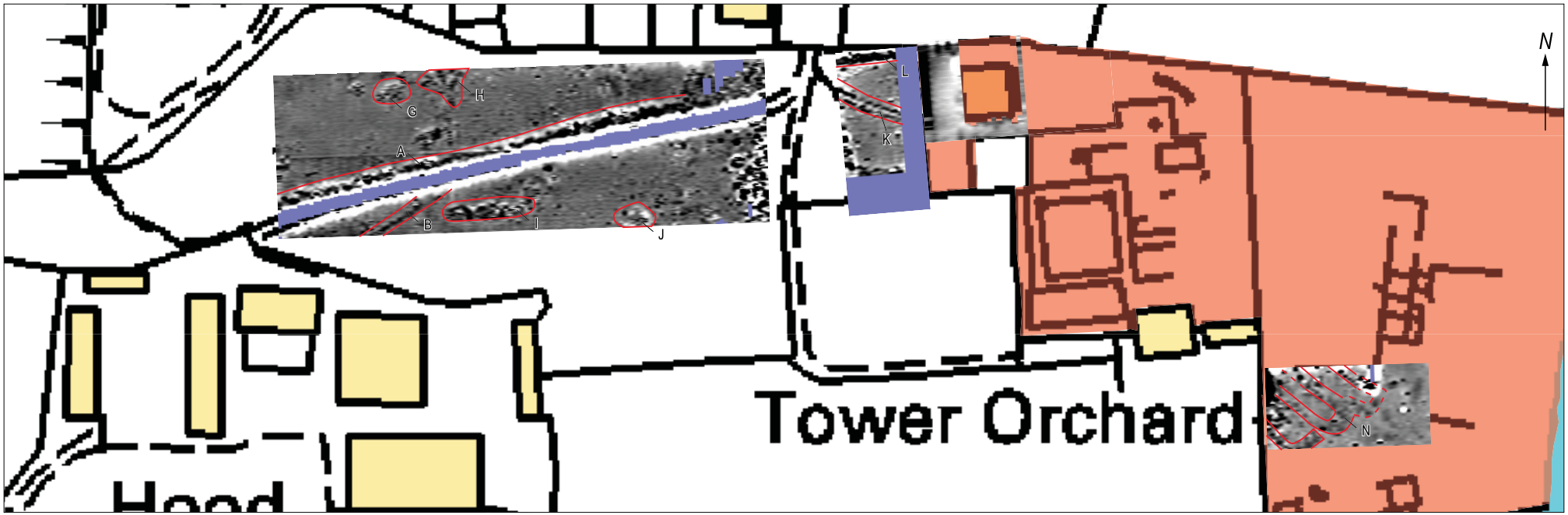
Geophysical Survey Results

8.3 The geophysical survey highlighted various anomalies across all three areas, visible across the resistivity and gradiometry results. Some problems of water-logging were encountered in Area A due to heavy rain during the week of survey, and the presence of existing features such as the track across Area A meant that survey could not be could not be carried out over occasional points; the presence of the metal fences to the east and north of Area B meant that gradiometry could not be carried out across the full extent of this area. However several anomalies highlighted hold the potential to suggest features of archaeological significance; the fourteen individual anomalies are detailed below.

Area A

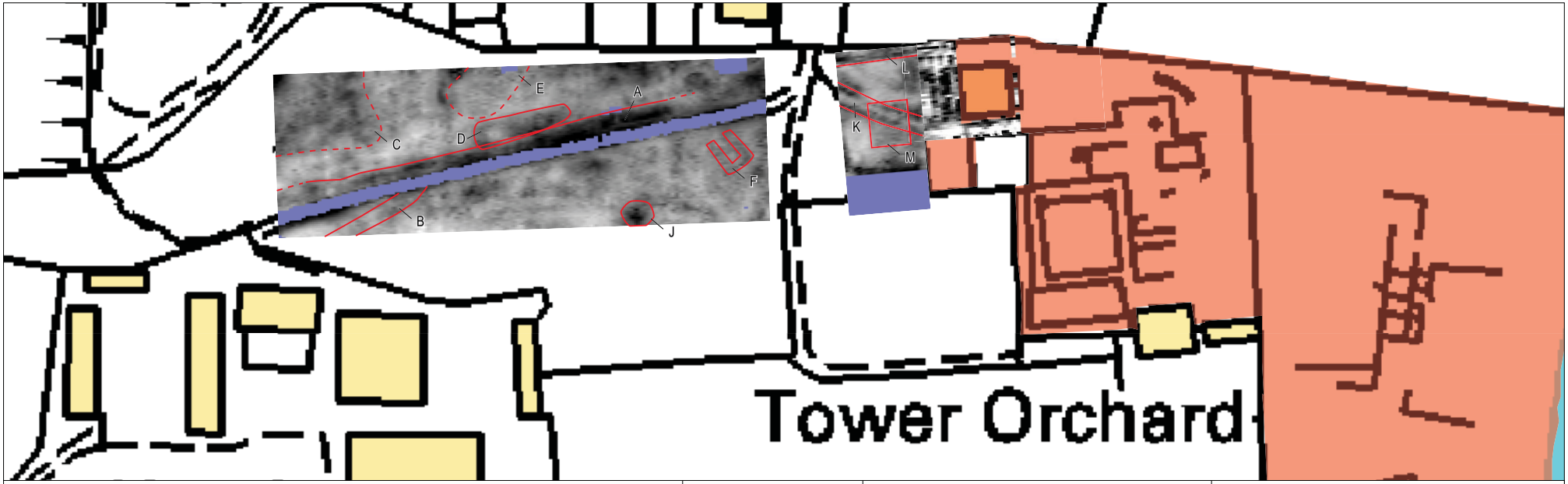
Feature A

8.4 This is visible as a linear band of high resistance and magnetic disturbance running adjacent to the existing track way on the north side. This may be disturbance caused by the construction



Gradiometry Results

Resistivity Results



Key Identified geophysics anomalies Scheduled Ancient Monument

Figure 4: Geophysics Results

0 50 m

of the existing track, however the anomaly could also indicate the presence of an adjacent roadside ditch.

Feature B

8.5 Visible as a straight linear anomaly running roughly SSW/NNE on the south side of the existing track represented by a stretch of magnetic disturbance and an area of high resistivity, this feature likely represents a service pipe.

Feature C

8.6 This is visible in the resistivity results as an area of higher resistivity concentrated in the north-west corner of the survey area, close to the northern field boundary. Although not clearly defined in shape and potentially affected by roots of nearby trees, the anomalous area could suggest the presence of structural features.

Feature D

8.7 This is visible on the resistivity survey as a faint sub-rounded area of high resistivity, situated orientated east/west, approximately 18 m long. This could represent a possible house platform.

Feature E

8.8 This is represented by an area of slightly higher resistivity, sub-rounded in shape and situated to the north of Feature D. Although quite ephemeral in nature, this has the potential to represent a structural feature.

Feature F

8.9 Visible on the resistivity survey as a rectilinear feature of higher resistance approximately 9 m^2 and quite regular in form, this could suggest a structural feature.

Features G-J

8.10 These are visible in the gradiometry results as sub-rounded anomalies of magnetic disturbance, likely caused by anthropogenic activity. Although the nature of features represented is unclear, Features G and H both lie in close proximity to the possible structural Features C and E, suggesting the potential for archaeological significance.

Area B

Feature K

8.11 This is visible as a linear band of magnetic disturbance and what may be two adjacent thin bands of high resistivity, approximately 2 m in total width, running nprth-west/south-east across Area B towards the area of the existing gate to the Abbey grounds. This may represent services, or a possible earlier pathway towards the Abbey building.

Feature L

8.12 Visible on both surveys as a clear band of disturbance running along the northern edge of the surveyed area, this may represent an earlier pathway, but is potentially more likely to be disturbance caused by the adjacent metal boundary fence and bush; this is certainly likely to be the case in the gradiometry results where a reaction to the metal is represented by a band of very high disturbance.

Feature M

8.13 This is visible as a rectangular anomaly of higher resistance, approximately 7 m by 5 m and quite regular in shape. The feature appears to be truncated by Feature K in the resistivity results, and could be structural.

Area C

Feature N

8.14 This is a series of rectilinear anomalies visible in the results of the gradiometry survey, across the northern half of the area. These could suggest structural remains, either representing a series of structures or the walls of a single larger structure.

Archaeological Evaluation Results

8.15 There were a total of seven evaluation trenches excavated and recorded. These will be described in numerical order below.

Trench 1

8.16 This trench measured 1.2 m by 5.6 m and was positioned over a square geophysical anomaly, which was located immediately west of the Abbey tower and graveyard (Figure 2 plan of trenches). The trench was orientated east to west and aimed to cross one side of the potential underlying feature. The trench revealed a series of eight layers in section, (including topsoil) before reaching the underlying sterile sandy clay subsoil 002 at 1.2 m below current ground level. These layers sloped gradually towards the Abbey grounds (Plate 4) (Figure 5)

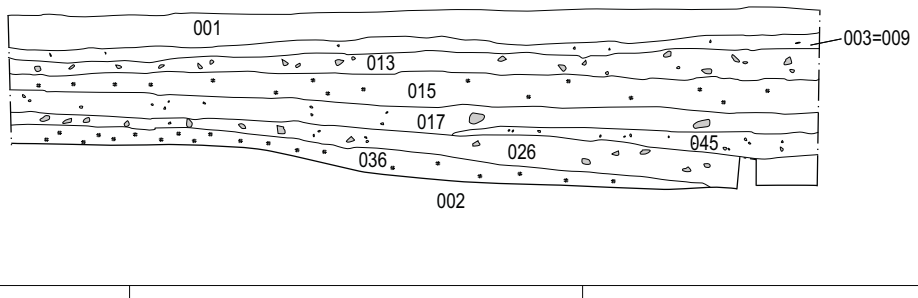


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Figure 5:
South facing section of trench 1.

0 2.5 m

8.17 Immediately overlying the subsoil 002, the earliest anthropogenic layer encountered in Trench 1 was a layer consisting of very dark grey silty clay (036) with occasional charcoal flecks. There were no finds recovered from this material and it measured between 0.1 m and 0.2 m thick, petering away on a slight incline towards the east. Sealing this was a layer of grey sandy clay (026) with occasional small rounded stones. This layer also inclined slightly to the east and measured between 60 mm and 0.2 m thick. Artefacts recovered from this layer included mortar (EX SF 50), floor tile fragments (EX SF 52), burnt clay (EX SF 53), animal bone (EX SFs 43 and 54) and numerous sherds of green glazed and unglazed pot sherds (EX SFs 44 to 49). Above this layer was very firm dark grey silty clay (045) with occasional charcoal flecks. This layer, only present towards the east, measured up to 0.18 m thick and was observed extending 2.5 m from the east end of the trench. One fragment of floor tile (EX SF 59) was recovered from this layer. Sealing this layer was possible rubble layer 017 which consisted of sandy clay with moderate inclusions of rounded and sub-angular stone fragments and occasional degraded sandstone pockets throughout. The colour of this layer varied between yellowish brown and greyish brown and the artefacts recovered included pottery sherds (EX SF 39 and 40), animal bone fragments (EX SF 38), iron fragments (EX SF 37) and a piece of carved stone (EX SF 41). Sealing this layer was a very compact rubble layer consisting of mid-grey brown clay (015) with occasional broken stone rubble with occasional charcoal and coal flecks. This measured between 0.16 m and 0.22 m thick in section and was present throughout the 5.6 m long trench. The finds included metal objects, animal bone and ceramic, including one sherd of possible white gritty ware (EX SF 33). The layer above this (013) consisted of moderately compact rubble with grey silt and finds recovered included animal bones, iron fragments and ceramic. Sealing this was a layer of firm

dark grey brown sandy silt (003) with very occasional stone rubble and mortar inclusions. This layer varied between 90 mm and 0.11 m thick and was present throughout the 5.6 m section length. Finds recovered from this layer included iron and lead objects, a flint flake (EX SF 19) and numerous pottery sherds. Topsoil (001) then completed the sequence of layers encountered in Trench 1.

Plate 4: Trench 1 south facing section, note slope to east.

Plate 5: Trench 2, mole drain, drainage cut and later ceramic drain.

Trench 2

8.18 This trench was located to the south of the main track leading west across the site. Trench 2 was positioned over two perpendicular ridges which framed the south-east corner an obvious rectangular hollow to the west. These two ridges were seen as potential remnants of former buildings. The north/south arm of the trench measured 5.4 m and the east/west arm measured 4 m in length, both measured 1.2 m wide (Figure 6) . This trench revealed the presence of a drainage system which extended down slope to towards the apparent hollow. What appeared to be a cut for a mole drain (027) was observed two arms of Trench 2 coincided (Plate 5). This was cut into the subsoil (002), and extended east and was then truncated slightly by later drainage cut 028. The cut of the later drain measured 0.53 m deep and over 1.1 m wide as it extended south beyond the trench edge. The basal fill of this later drain was a layer of very compacted grey brown clay silt (016) with very occasional charcoal flecks, fragments of burnt animal bone (EX SF 65) were recovered from this fill. Above this lay (014) which consisted of a very compacted mix of yellow orange and grey brown clay. One sherd of green glazed pottery (EX SF 63) and an iron nail (EX SF 64) were recovered from this fill. The uppermost layer was very compacted pale yellow brown silty clay (011) with occasional rounded and angular stones; one sherd of green glazed pottery was recovered during excavation. Another orange ceramic drain cut (048) truncated the north edge of cut 028. This measured 0.48 m wide and up to 0.6 m deep and was filled by an orange ceramic drain surrounded by mid-grey silty clay. This drain extended west and east beyond the trench limits. In addition to the drainage features observed there was a deposit 010 observed on the lower slope of the north to south arm of Trench 2, this was found to be a natural silting layer of up to 20 mm thick at the base of the slope forming a transition between topsoil 001 and subsoil 002.

Trench 3

8.19 Trench 3 measured 1.2 m by 4.6 m and was excavated across an obvious east to west orientated slight ridge which was thought to potentially be the remains of a former building (Figure 7). This trench was located to the north of the main track which leads across the site. Although no upstanding remains or features were uncovered there was a deposit (047), which formed a slight mound commensurate with what was visible above ground. This deposit consisted of firm dark brown silty clay (047) with occasional charcoal flecks and rounded stones. At the apex of this slight ride of material it measured 0.16 m thick, petering away to the north and south with a width of 2.5 m in section.

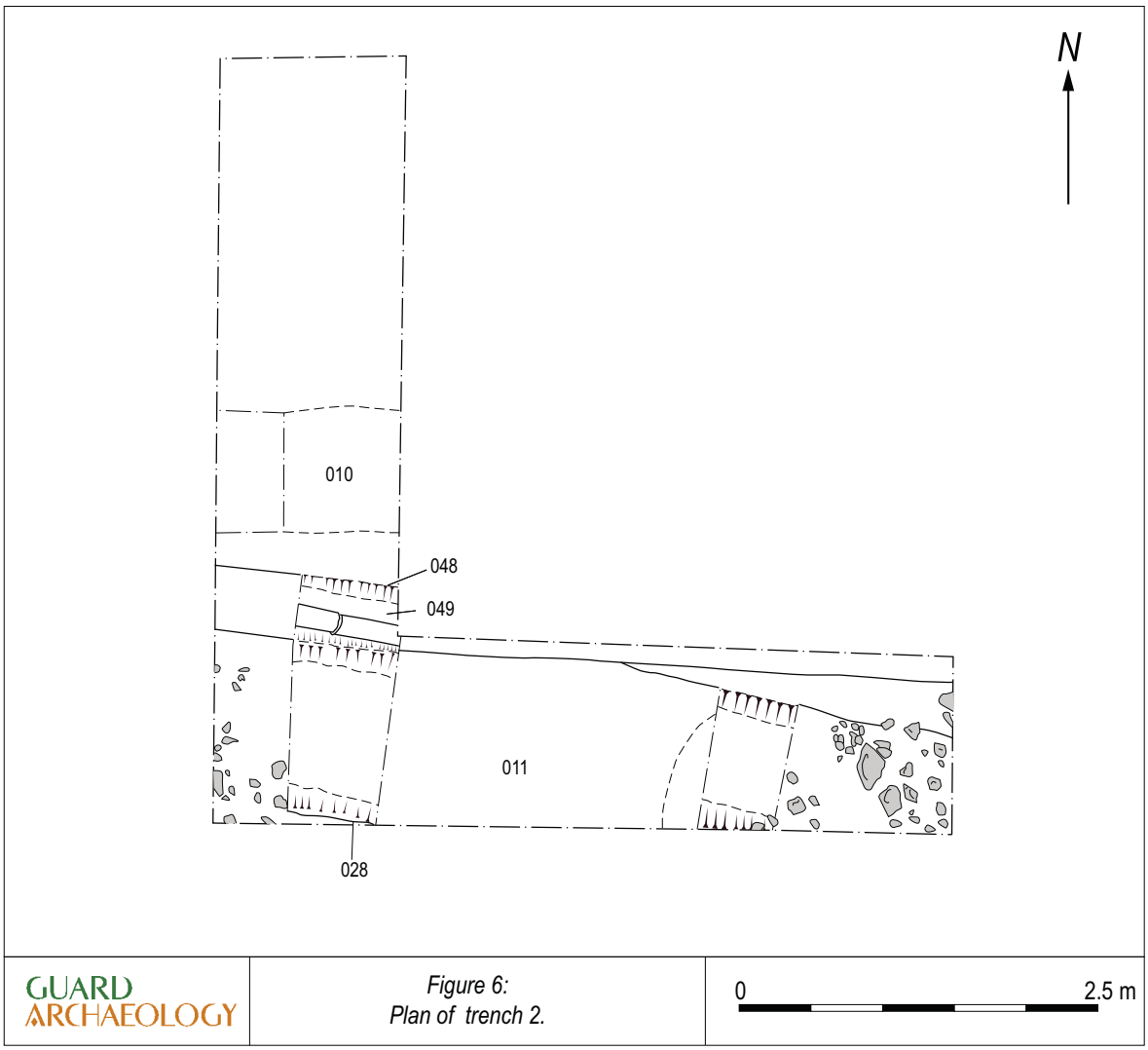

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Figure 6:
Plan of trench 2.

0 2.5 m

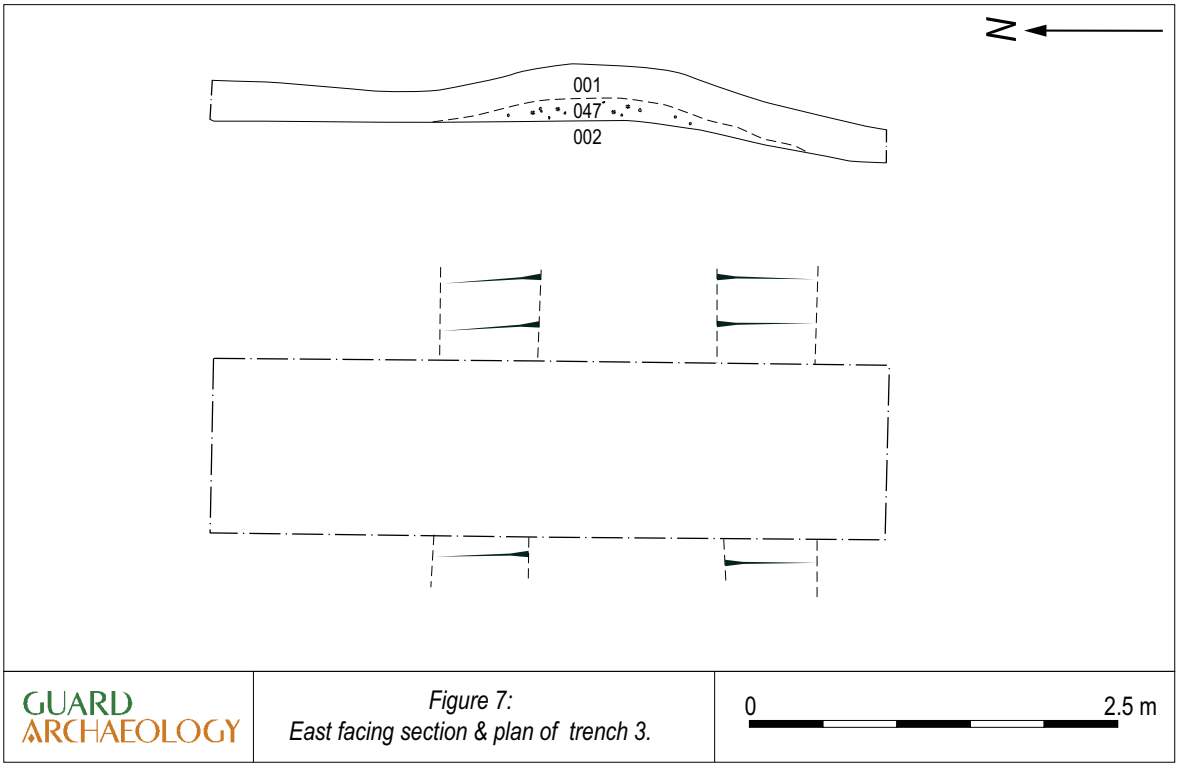

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Figure 7:
East facing section & plan of trench 3.

0 2.5 m

Trench 4

8.20 This trench measured 1.2 m by 5.65 m and was located over a geophysical anomaly and above ground feature which lay to the north of the main track leading across the site. The trench revealed that there was a ditch feature (018) extending parallel along the north side of the current track which leads west across the site (Figure 8). This ditch measured 0.75 m deep and 1.8 m in the trench section which was restricted to the south by a modern service trench and the track itself (Plate 6). The true width of the ditch is unknown although if the profile is uniform, based on the extent revealed in section, it could be up to 3 m wide. There were a total of five fills present; the basal fill consisted of very firm mid-grey silty clay (019) with occasional charcoal flecks. This measured between 60 mm and 0.11 m thick and lined the base of the ditch and the upper north edge of the cut, no artefacts were recovered from this fill. Above this lay a fill consisting of very firm dark grey brown silty clay with frequent charcoal flecks and occasional small angular stones. This fill measured between 60 mm and 0.14 m thick and 1.6 m wide within the limits of the section. Finds recovered from this fill included glass, pottery, animal bone with the remains of a leather shoe sole (EX SF 012) also found (Plate 7). The fill overlying this consisted of very dark brown silty clay (006) with occasional large rounded stones and red-brick fragments. This measured up to 0.4 m thick and extended 1.45 m across the section. Finds recovered included clay pipe fragments (EX SFs 096 to 098), a ceramic bottle stop (EX SF 093) and twentieth century pottery sherds (EX SF 092). This fill was sealed by mid-grey brown silty clay (005) with occasional charcoal flecks. This fill measured between 50 mm and 0.1 m thick and measured 1.4 m wide in the exposed section. Finds recovered included mixed refuse in the form of ceramic sherds, drain fragments, animal bone, glass, metal and slag. The uppermost fill of the ditch was dark grey brown silty clay (004) with occasional charcoal flecks. This measured between 40 mm and 80 mm thick and was 1.5 m wide in section. A mix of waste material was also recovered from this fill.

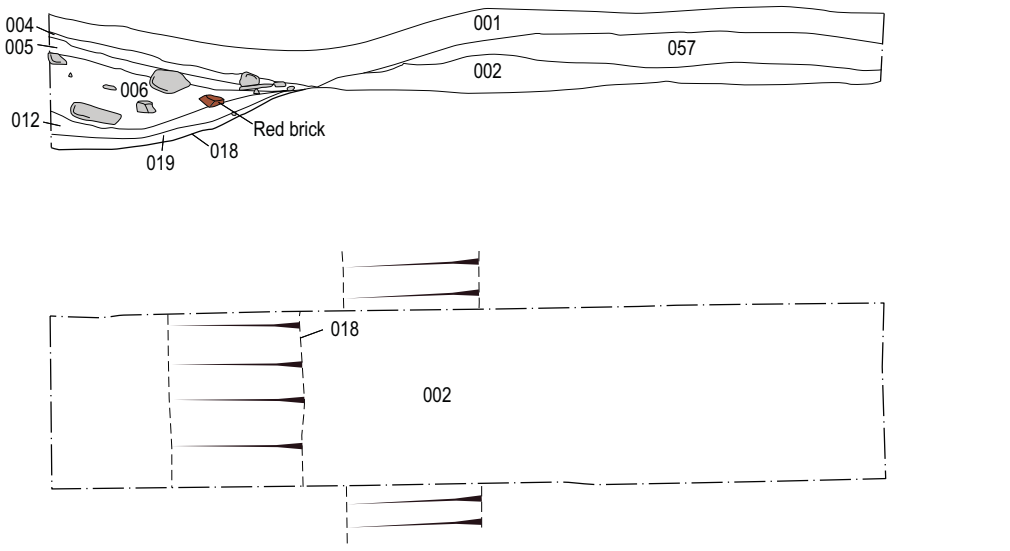

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Figure 8:
East facing section & plan of trench 4.

0 2.5 m

8.21 Aside from the ditch another deposit was encountered to towards the northern end of the trench. This material (057) appeared to undulate below the topsoil level creating above ground topographic features which were immediately apparent visually and which may have also given signals during the geophysical survey. The deposit measured between 0.1 m and 0.24 m thick and measured 3 m wide in section and extended beyond to the north for an unknown distance. No finds were recovered during the excavation of this deposit.

Plate 6: Trench 4, ditch 018 east facing section.

Plate 7: Trench 4 Shoe sole SF 012 in situ.

Trench 5

8.22 This trench was located over an above ground feature and geophysical anomaly on the north edge of the investigation area. The trench measured 1.2 m by 4.2 m (Figure 9) and a loose rubble deposit was encountered on the removal of the topsoil layer. This rubble layer (058) consisted of dark grey brown silty clay with occasional coal and stone fragments. This layer measured between 20 mm and 0.1 m thick and was present throughout the 4.2 m section of the trench, although it thinned out considerably to the west and east. Twentieth century pottery sherds were recovered from the topsoil overlying this thin rubble deposit but no finds were securely recovered from the layer other than coal fragments.

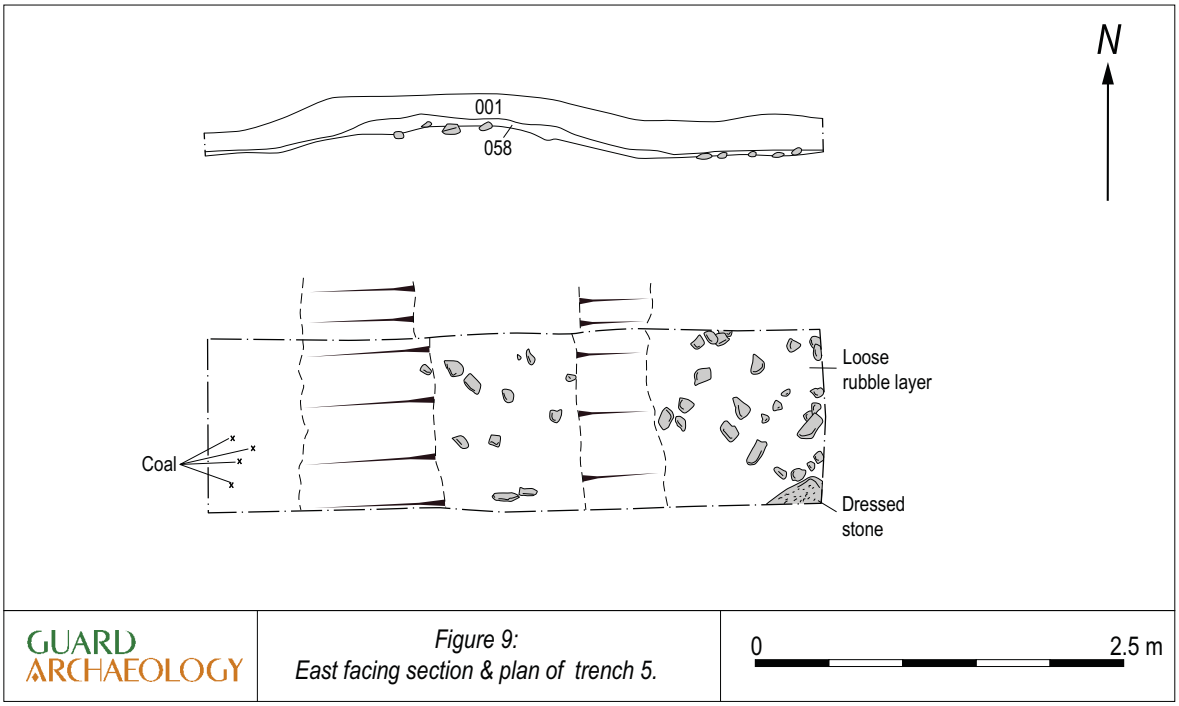

Figure 9:
East facing section & plan of trench 5.

Trench 6

8.23 This trench was located over the ruined remains of what was assumed to be the ruined remains of the southern footing of the Watergate depicted in Slezer's drawing of 1693 (Pollard 2012). There was a north to south orientated line of masonry which extended westwards towards the sloping bank of the nearby Forth River. The trench measured 1.2 m by 5.6 m and was orientated north to south, perpendicular to the line of the masonry (Figure 10).

8.24 The investigations here were limited by time and resources, therefore the interpretations of the stratigraphy observed are limited by the availability of information. The earliest deposit encountered was a rough line of stones (029) which extended across the 1.2 m wide trench at 0.7 m below surface. This deposit measured up to 0.4m wide and the depth is unknown.

Overlying this layer was a possible demolition layer (037) (Plate 8) which consisted of compact dark brownish grey silt with very frequent pebbles, cobbles and large angular dressed stones. This deposit measured between 0.74 m and 1.6 m north to south, extended beyond the 1.2 m wide trench to the east and west and measured up to 0.5 m thick in section. In the west facing section of the trench this demolition layer was abutted by blue grey clay (033) with orange mottling, although in the east facing section this same deposit appears to underlie the demolition layer. This may be down to nature of the limited investigations conducted here; it may be that the widening of the trench would resolve this startigraphic relationship. Sealing layers 037, 033 and 029 was a layer of very compacted orange grey clay with occasional small pebble inclusions. This measured between 40 mm to 0.36 m thick and was present throughout the trench. The masonry that was visible at ground level, and which dictated the positioning of the trench initially, was stone wall 008, one course thick with no apparent bonding material (Plate 9). This wall extended beyond the trench to the west and east, measured approximately 0.8 m wide within the trench and up to 0.22 m deep. The stone was of sandstone and other unidentified fragments of various stone types. There was no uniformity in the elements used in this construction and no foundation cut. This was subsequently overlain by a thin topsoil and turf layer (001).

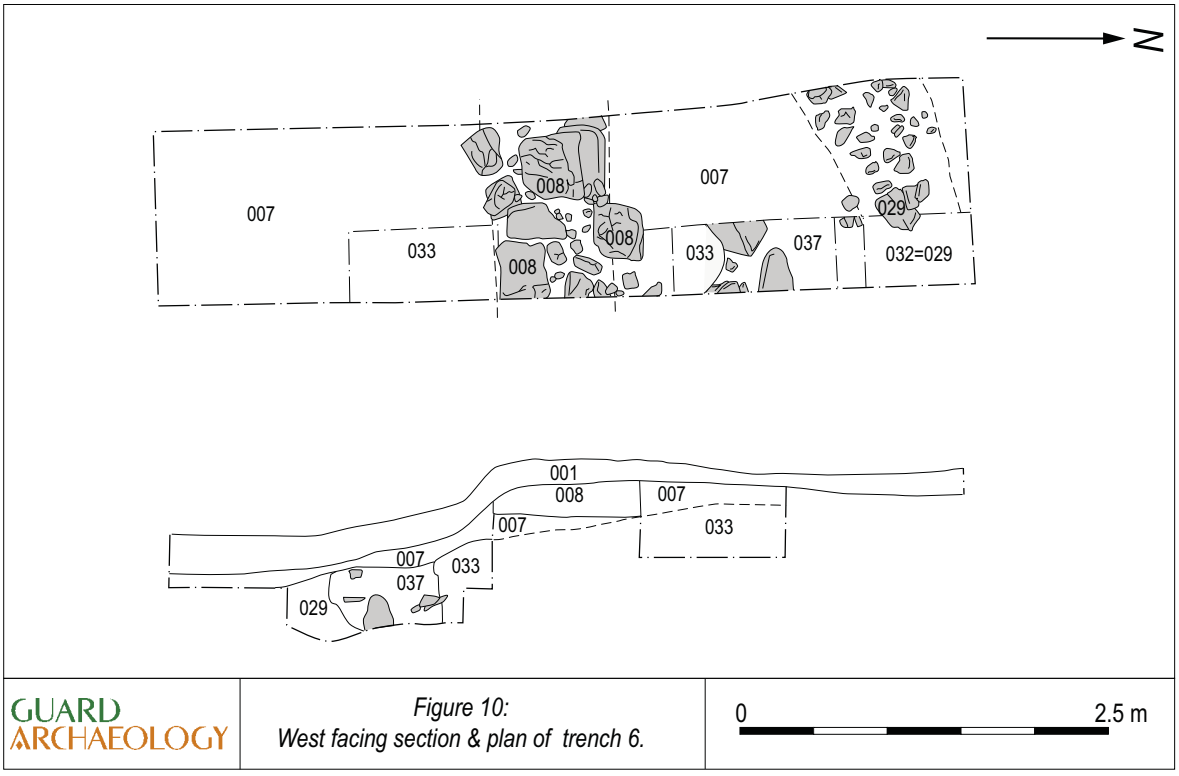

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Figure 10:
West facing section & plan of trench 6.

Plate 8: Trench 6, possible demolition layer extending below limits of trench.

Plate 9: Trench 6, one course of sandstone.

Trench 7

8.25 This trench was positioned over what was initially observed as the possible collapse from the Watergate shown in Slezer's plan of 1693 (Pollard 2012). The trench measured 1.56 m by 3.2 m on plan with the long axis orientated north to south. The excavation of this trench revealed the presence of three separate constructs consisting of possibly contemporary wall (021 and 038), and a later mortar footing (022), which seems to have truncated wall 021 (Plate 10) (Figure 11).

Plate 10: Trench 7 wall 038 (left) wall 021 (right) mortar footing 022 (centre).

8.26 The two walls which may be contemporary were both orientated east to west and were found in the north and south edges of the trench. The first of these (021) was built on top of a compacted yellowish brown grey sandy silty clay layer (039) with occasional sandstone fragments throughout. This is not a natural layer and may be the remnants of a former episode of demolition or construction trample layer. Wall 021 stood 0.55 m proud of this surface and extended partially intact across the width of the trench. The wall measured 0.25 m wide at the surface and tapered to approximately 0.5 m at its base. The stones were sub-angular partially dressed, irregularly coursed, un-bonded sandstone blocks. A series of layers had accumulated against the wall on the south and north sides. To the north were layers 030, 024 and 056, to the south were layers 031 and 023. The foundation cut 053 for the second wall (038) was cut into a natural orange grey clay layer (041) at the south end of the trench. This wall was built of roughly shaped un-coursed and un-bonded sandstone pieces and measured 0.53 m wide, extended east and west beyond the trench edges and the true height of the wall was not determined due to time constraints. Overlying the stones of this wall was a layer of brownish orange silty clay (046) with occasional sandstone fragments. Overlying this layer and abutting the south side of wall 021 was a layer of compact light yellowish brown silty clay (031). This was then overlain by rubble layers 023 and 025 before being sealed by topsoil 001. Truncating the northern wall (021) and the rubble layer 023 was the cut for a mortar footing (053), this was in-filled with a grey clay (055) with frequent sandstone and mortar fragment inclusions. The upper level of the footing consisted of rounded mortar footing 022 with occasional large stones set into the mortar for strength. This footing measured 0.2 m thick and approximately 1.4 m in diameter, extending beyond the trench limits to the west.

Discussion

9.1 The metal-detecting survey revealed the presence of material from the late thirteenth through to the twentieth century. The earliest identified object is the Edward I coin with the remaining coins being unidentifiable or of later nineteenth or twentieth century date. Some of the unidentified coinage recovered may be of an earlier date but again this would require further cleaning and specialist analysis. Aside from the coinage the 44 musket balls would require further analysis to determine type and period, as will the two cannon shot. The buttons and buckles may indicate the loss of clothing fasteners during conflict, but such interpretations cannot be made without the determining of the typology and period the items belong to.

9.2 Several of the anomalies identified by the geophysical survey have the potential to represent features of archaeological significance across the areas surveyed, with some suggesting the possibility of structural remains; these are discussed by area below.

Area A

9.3 Within Area A Features C-F could be seen to suggest the presence of structures in this area and therefore could be considered to hold archaeological potential. Features C and F could represent

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Figure 11:
West facing section & plan of trench 7.

0 2.5 m

structural remains, as seen particularly in the form of Feature F which is quite rectilinear in shape. The more ephemeral anomaly representing Feature E could be structural, although also may suggest a house platform similar to that, which could be seen in Feature D. This is not unlikely given that the ground in this area was particularly waterlogged during wet weather. Further to this, although the nature of the Features G-J represented by irregular sub-rounded anomalies in the gradiometry results is unclear, they may have the potential to represent features connected to activity across the site.

9.4 Feature A could also be of archaeological significance within this area. This clear band of disturbance likely represents the compact fill of a road side ditch which may be connected to the construction of the modern raised track way here, however also holds the potential to relate to earlier track ways or paths on the same route, and again has the potential to suggest earlier activity on the site.

Area B

9.5 Features K and M both have potential to be of archaeological significance. The track or pathway suggested by Feature K could represent an earlier access route to the church, although this may be relatively modern given that it lies over the most direct route from the current street entrance to the field to the existing gateway to the Abbey grounds. However Feature M could potentially be of archaeological interest given that the regular rectilinear form of the feature could suggest structural remains, and it appears to be truncated by Feature K suggesting an earlier date.

Area C

9.6 The possible structural remains suggested by the linear anomalies in Feature N could be of archaeological significance in this area. The ground is visibly disturbed across this site, and given the extent of the existing visible surrounding structural remains it seems quite possible that further structural remains could be present across the site, therefore these features could suggest the potential for future investigation in this area.

9.7 The evaluation trenches will be discussed in numerical order below:

Trench 1

9.8 This trench revealed the presence of a series of dump layer that had accumulated in the area immediately west of the main Abbey grounds. The ground level where the trench was positioned appeared to be approximately 0.6 m higher than the area around the present Abbey ruins. Initially this was assumed to be artificially raised but the trench showed that the lower layers of the trench contained securely contexted artefacts of potentially medieval date, including a piece of carved stone detail, floor tile fragments and pottery which may be contemporary with the Abbey's early centuries of occupation. There was also a tangible incline to the layers encountered in Trench 1, perhaps indicating that a wide gully or bank existed outside the Abbey to the west to allow this sloping of fills to occur. Although the trench did not uncover any built remains as the geophysics may have suggested, the point at which the layers began to incline may have given the linear signal leading across the trench line. Bulk samples and kubiena tins were retained for further analysis.

Trench 2

9.9 Trench 2 showed the presence of a succession of drainage features leading to a wide shallow rectangular hollow which extended parallel along the south edge of the current track across the site. The drains ranged from a mole drain which was succeeded by a wider drainage cut which in turn had silted up and was later replaced by a fairly recent orange ceramic drain on roughly the same original drainage line. It is not certain whether this drainage system relates to small scale industry once carried out or if it is a remnant of earlier land management. There is a channel depicted on Feuw Plan of Cambuskenneth 1813 (Stirling Council Archive Service, MP SB 70) which extends parallel to the current track and may offer an explanation for the successive

drains uncovered although the function of the channel remains unknown. Bulk samples and kubiena tins of key transitions in the stratigraphy were retained for further analysis.

Trench 3

9.10 This trench revealed the ephemeral remains of a slight ridge on the north edge of the site. It is not certain what the origin of this ridge was. There is the possibility that it is the remains of a now denuded turf wall but there is no structural evidence to support this and no internal features to support the hypothesis that this may be the remains of a dwelling. This may simply be the result of attempts made to control water across the site and along the north edge of the site for the current housing or for small scale rope work industry known to have occupied the site.

Trench 4

9.11 This trench revealed a slight ridge similar to that encountered in Trench 3, this undulating layer again may represent the ephemeral remains of a former structural deposit but there is no evidence to support this. It may again be simply the result of attempts to control water across the site. Ditch feature 018 was encountered to the south edge of the trench along the track edge. A range of material was recovered from this ditch including glass, pottery animal bone, ceramic building material and the sole of a shoe. The majority of the material was from recent centuries and probably represents the use of the ditch alongside the track as an area for refuse due to the contents. This same ditch is depicted on the Feuw Plan of Cambuskenneth 1813 (Stirling Council Archive Service, MP SB 70) extending along the line of the track and leading to a large tear shaped pond, which also seems to have been fed by the drain that forms the northern irregular boundary of the site.

Trench 5

9.12 This trench was positioned over a ridge along the northern edge of the site, this was found to be related to the former rope-works that occupied this part of the site. The rope-works also extended along the rear gardens of the house plots extending north. A photograph of the works showed that Trench 5 was directly in its path and therefore no further work was conducted on this trench other than a clean-up for photograph, plan and section recording.

Trench 6

9.13 The single coursing of sandstone and other stones, unbonded and with no foundation can be discounted as the footing for the former Watergate archway which was a substantial construction reaching at least the height of the nearby 2 storey farm buildings to the south of it in Slezer's drawing of 1693. The single course found may have been re-use of some of the stone from the arch for a less substantial surface or building. There is a track extending across this area and turning south along the bank of the Forth River on the Feuw Plan of Cambuskenneth 1813 (Stirling Council Archive Service, MP SB 70). Perhaps some of the stones from the arch were used as revetting for the track. The lower possible demolition layers encountered in the trench do however have the potential to be the remnants of the more substantial water gate construction. Time constraints negated further investigation during this phase of works.

Trench 7

9.14 This trench revealed a pair of potentially contemporary parallel walls which lay approximately 2 m apart in the trench. These two walls have the potential to be the remains of the lower courses of the Watergate. The northern wall appears to be truncated by a later introduced mortar footing of uncertain function. This later addition may be for a small crane or pier that is now gone; given the features proximity to the water's edge both seem a distinct possibility. There are further remains of the two parallel walls to the east and west of the trench edges as well as below the limits of the excavations carried out during this phase. There is evidence for collapse to the west of this trench and there is the possibility that the north footing of the Watergate survives in the un-investigated area to the north of Trench 7.

Recommendations

10.1 The investigation revealed that there is a high volume of coinage dating from the later thirteenth to the twentieth century in the topsoil levels in the agricultural fields around the site. Also discovered were two cannonballs and 44 musket balls or pistol shot, probably debris from later battles or skirmishes. It is recommended that the musketballs, cannonballs and any other as yet unidentified objects of potential relevance to the interpretation of the site are identified by a specialist to ascertain their potential date and association with the Battle of Bannockburn or indeed any particular later battle in the vicinity.

10.2 In light of a number of unidentified iron finds of potential significance it is recommended that they are assessed for further analysis. It is also recommended that the samples retained from Trench 1 are analysed for archaeobotanical remains and micromorphological changes that might indicate the soil formation processes in this relatively undisturbed area of the site.

10.3 The ceramic assemblage recovered from the excavation of the evaluation trenches, and in particular from Trench 1 and Trench 4 has the potential to contain material that could be contemporary with the time of the Battle of Bannockburn or the period soon after. Of specific interest are the lower layers of Trench 1 where floor tile, pottery sherds, roof slate and carved stone were recovered, all of which could date to the earlier centuries of the Abbey's use. This assemblage should be analysed by specialists in their respective field. This may contribute to our understanding of the role that Cambuskenneth Abbey played in the Battle of Bannockburn, and coupled with the archaeobotanical evidence, can give some insight into the economy of the Abbey during this time.

Acknowledgements

11.1 The Centre for Battlefield Archaeology and GUARD Archaeology Limited would like to thank the farmer Andrew Rennie for allowing access to his fields and the many members of the local community who took part in this project. In addition metal-detectorists from SARG put in many hours of work during the survey. There were also a number of local metal-detectorists who assisted with the project. Technical support was from Aileen Maule, John Kiely and Jen Cochrane. The investigations were directed by Warren Bailie with assistance from Richard Tuffin, Rowena Thomson and Val Dufeu and volunteers from the local and wider community. The Geophysical Survey was conducted by Beth Spence and Dr. Iain Banks. The illustrations were produced by Fiona Jackson, who also conducted the survey of the site. The report was desk top published by Gillian McSwan. The project was managed for GUARD by Dr. John Atkinson.

CambuskennethAbbey Investigations
Data Structure Report

Section 2: Appendices

Appendices

Appendix A: References

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Sources consulted:

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Cartographic Sources:

Feuw Plan of Cambuskenneth 1813 Stirling Council Archive Service (MP SB 70)

Appendix B: List of Contexts

Context No.	Area	Description	Interpretation
001	All	Dark brown fine silty clay – TOPSOIL	-
002	All	Grey brown silty clay – SUBSOIL	-
003	Tr1	Layer below topsoil 001?	-
004	Tr4	Layer below topsoil at south end	-
005	Tr4	Layer below 004	-
006	Tr4	Below 004 in Tr 4	-
007	Tr6	Intermediate layer below 001	-
008	Tr6	Wall structure	-
009	Tr1	Layer below 001 at NE. May be 003. Greyish silty sand.	-
010	Tr2	Linear feature – E-W across Tr1, light brown clay silt	-
011	Tr2	Linear feature E-W – stony grey brown silty clay (non-archaeological)	-
012	Tr4	Layer below 006 (sole of shoe)	-
013	Tr1	Rubble layer – sandstone frags below 009	-
014	Tr2	Below 011	-
015	Tr1	Below 013 – dark grey	-
016	Tr2	Below 014	-
017	Tr1	Below 015 – possible cobbles/rubble layer	-
018	Tr4	Cut for ditch in Tr4	-
019	Tr4	Dark grey clay layer – base of ditch 018 – below 012	-
020	Tr2	Possible mole-drain – fill	-
021	Tr7	In-situ footing	-
022	Tr7	Mortared stone 'pad'	-
023	Tr7	Rubble overlying 021/022	-
024	Tr7	Silty clay, N of 021 – simultaneous with 025	-
025	Tr7	silty clay, S 0f 023 – simultaneous with 024	-
026	Tr1	Below 017 and 045 at E end, grey sandy clay	-

Context No.	Area	Description	Interpretation
027	Tr2	Cut for mole-drain – filled by 020	-
028	Tr2	Cut for 011,014,016 – channel	-
029	T6	Rubble alignment E-W – N end of trench	-
030	T7	Silty clay below 024 – high level of s/stone and shell grit	-
031	T7	Mottled yellow clay below 023 – south of 021	-
032	T6	Compact even layer of clay, same as 029, below 037	-
033	T6	'Natural' clay	-
034	T7	Rubble, south of 031, below 025	-
035	T7	Rubble, north of 022, below 023	-
036	T1	Present at west end – very dark silty clay	-
037	T6	Silt clay & rubble, below 029 and 007	-
038	T7	wall footing, below 046	-
039	T7	sandy silt clay, mortar and s/stone waste below 030, north of 021	-
040	T7	probably rubble wall, below 035	-
041	T7	grey clay below 031	-
042	T7	Rubble revetting packing, south of 021	-
043	T7	Grey clay, below 039, N of 021	-
044	T7	Fill of 051	-
045	T1	Layer below 017 at east end	-
046	T7	Clay and rubble above 038, below 034	-
047	T3	Layer below 001 in Trench 3, dark brown silty clay, occ charcoal flecks and small rounded stones	-
048	T2	Cut for ceramic drain	-
049	T2	Fill of ceramic drain 048	-
050	T2	Cut for mole-drain – filled by 020	-
051	T7	Cut in 039 for 040 wall	-
052	T7	Sandy, gritty clay below 041/043	-
053	T7	Cut for 038, through 041	-
054	T7	Possible cut in 041 for 022	-
055	T7	Fill in 034	-
056	T7	Rubble lens between 024 & 001/002 – N of 021	-
057	T4	below topsoil north end of trench, light grey brown silty clay, occas. flecks of charcoal	-
058	T5	loose rubble layer below topsoil, probably from ropeworks	-

Appendix C: List of Finds

Excavation Finds (EX on bags)

Metal detecting finds (MD on bags)

	Find No.	Context No.	Area	No. of Pieces	Material	Type	Description
EX	1	009=003	T1	1	ceramic	medieval?	Light green glaze – small sherd
EX	2	009=003	T1	1	ceramic	medieval?	Large body sherd
EX	3	001	T3	1	ceramic	medieval?	Sherd – orange interior
EX	4	001	T4	1	ceramic	medieval?	dark green glaze body sherd
EX	5	001	T4	1	ceramic	medieval?	dark green glaze body sherd
EX	6	001	T4	1	ceramic	medieval?	dark green glaze rim sherd
EX	7	004	T4	1	ceramic	medieval?	greenish yellow pot sherd (laminating into three pieces)
EX	8	004	T4	1	ceramic	unid.	body sherd
EX	9	005	T4	1	ceramic	medieval?	body sherd
EX	10	001	T2	1	metal	Pb	distorted musket ball
EX	11	001	T2	1	ceramic	medieval?	rim sherd
EX	12	012	T4	1	organic	leather	shoe sole

	Find No.	Context No.	Area	No. of Pieces	Material	Type	Description
EX	13	001	T1	1	metal	Fe	chisel
EX	14	001	T1	3	metal	Fe	objects x 3
EX	15	009=003	T1	12	ceramic	medieval?	Green glaze
EX	16	009=003	T1	many	ceramic	unid.	Sherds – unglazed
EX	17	009=003	T1	1	ceramic	unid.	white gritty sherd?
EX	18	009=003	T1	1	ceramic	modern	glazed sherd
EX	19	009=003	T1	1	lithic	flint?	possible flint flake
EX	20	009=003	T1	1	glass	glass	sherd
EX	21	009=003	T1	many	metal	Fe	object fragments
EX	22	009=003	T1	1	metal	Pb	fragment
EX	23	013	T1	1	metal	Fe	nail
EX	24	013	T1	10	ceramic	medieval?	green glaze
EX	25	013	T1	many	ceramic	medieval?	sherds
EX	26	013	T1	many	bone	animal	fragments
EX	27	013	T1	many	CBM	tile / drain	fragments
EX	28	013	T1	many	metal	Fe	object fragments
EX	29	013	T1	1	ceramic	medieval?	green glaze
EX	30	015	T1	many	bone	animal	green glaze
EX	31	015	T1	many	metal	Fe	object fragments
EX	32	015	T1	many	ceramic	medieval?	green glaze
EX	33	015	T1	1	ceramic	white gritty?	sherd
EX	34	015	T1	4	CBM	tile?	fragments
EX	35	015	T1	2	coal/coke	coal	2x coal lumps
EX	36	015	T1	many	ceramic	medieval?	unglazed sherds
EX	37	017	T1	many	metal	Fe	object fragments
EX	38	017	T1	many	bone	animal	fragments
EX	39	017	T1	many	ceramic	medieval?	unglazed sherds
EX	40	017	T1	many	ceramic	medieval?	green glaze
EX	41	017	T1	1	stone	?worked	worked stone?
EX	42	017	T1	2	botanic	CV	2x fragments
EX	43	026	T1	many	bone	animal	fragments
EX	44	026	T1	3	ceramic	medieval?	green glaze sherds
EX	45	026	T1	1	ceramic	medieval?	green glaze handle sherd
EX	46	026	T1	1	ceramic	medieval?	pale green glaze sherd
EX	47	026	T1	1	ceramic	medieval?	unglazed sherd
EX	48	026	T1	1	ceramic	medieval?	green glaze base sherd
EX	49	026	T1	many	ceramic	medieval?	unglazed sherds
EX	50	026	T1	2	CBM	mortar	two fragments
EX	51	026	T1	3	metal	Fe	object fragments
EX	52	026	T1	many	CBM	ceramic	tile fragments
EX	53	026	T1	1	clay	burnt	burnt clay frag?
EX	54	026	T1	1	bone	animal	burnt fragment
EX	55	031	T1	2	shell		fragments
EX	56	031	T1	3	bone	animal	fragments
EX	57	031	T1	1	metal	Fe	fragment
EX	58	031	T1	1	CBM	ceramic	tile fragment
EX	59	045	T1	1	CBM	ceramic	tile fragment?
EX	60	001	T2	2	bone	animal	burnt fragments
EX	61	001	T2	1	industrial waste	slag	slag lump?
EX	62	011	T2	1	ceramic	medieval?	green glaze sherd
EX	63	014	T2	1	ceramic	medieval?	green glaze sherd
EX	64	014	T2	1	metal	Fe	fragment -nail?
EX	65	016	T2	1	bone	animal	burnt fragment
EX	66	001	T3	1	ceramic	medieval?	modern glazed sherd

	Find No.	Context No.	Area	No. of Pieces	Material	Type	Description
EX	67	001	T3	3	ceramic	medieval?	green glaze
EX	68	001	T3	1	clay	burnt	burnt clay fragment
EX	69	001	T3	1	bone	animal	horse tooth
EX	70	001	T2	2	ceramic	modern	glazed sherds
EX	71	001	T2	1	ceramic	unid.	unglazed sherds
EX	72	004	T4	3	metal	Fe	fragments
EX	73	004	T4	2	industrial waste	slag	2x lumps
EX	74	004	T4	1	metal	Fe	nail
EX	75	004	T4	3	bone	animal	fragments
EX	76	004	T4	1	slate		roofing tile with pierced hole
EX	77	004	T4	1	slate		fragment with line marks
EX	78	004	T4	many	glass	mixed	sherds
EX	79	004	T4	many	ceramic	medieval?	green glaze sherds
EX	80	004	T4	1	ceramic	clay pipe	pipe bulb fragment with writing
EX	81	004	T4	1	ceramic	clay pipe	pipe stem fragment with decoration
EX	82	004	T4	1	CBM	tile	tile fragment
EX	83	004	T4	2	metal	steel?	spoon fragments
EX	84	004	T4	many	ceramic	modern	glazed sherds
EX	85	005	T4	1	bone	animal	bone fragment
EX	86	005	T4	1	metal	Fe	peg/bolt
EX	87	005	T4	many	glass	clear	sherds
EX	88	005	T4	1	metal	Fe	peg/nail
EX	89	005	T4	1	industrial waste	slag	possible slag fragment?
EX	90	005	T4	many	ceramic	modern	glazed sherds
EX	91	005	T4	many	CBM	drain	drain pieces
EX	92	006	T4	many	ceramic	modern	glazed sherds
EX	93	006	T4	1	ceramic	glazed ball	bottle stop?
EX	94	006	T4	1	metal	Fe	peg/nail?
EX	95	006	T4	1	bone	animal	fragment
EX	96	006	T4	1	ceramic	clay pipe	stem fragment
EX	97	006	T4	1	ceramic	clay pipe	stem fragment
EX	98	006	T4	1	ceramic	clay pipe	stem/bulb fragment
EX	99	006	T4	many	glass	mixed	sherds
EX	100	012	T4	1	CBM	ceramic	tile fragment
EX	101	012	T4	1	CBM	ceramic	drain piece
EX	102	012	T4	many	glass	mixed	sherds
EX	103	012	T4	1	glass	opaque	sherds
EX	104	012	T4	1	ceramic	ball	clay ball – bottle stop?
EX	105	012	T4	1	metal	Fe	nail
EX	106	012	T4	1	metal	Fe	nail/bolt fragments
EX	107	012	T4	many	bone	animal	fragments
EX	108	012	T4	2	ceramic	medieval?	green glaze fragments
EX	109	012	T4	many	ceramic	modern	glazed sherds
EX	110	001	T5	many	bone	animal	fragments
EX	111	001	T5	many	industrial waste	slag/vit stone	slag/vitrified stone fragment?
EX	112	001	T5	many	glass	mixed	sherds
EX	113	001	T5	1	ceramic	clay pipe	bulb fragment
EX	114	001	T5	many	ceramic	modern	glazed sherds
EX	115	001	T5	many	ceramic	unid.	unglazed sherds
EX	116	001	T5	many	CBM	ceramic	brick/tile fragments
EX	117	001	T5	1	stone	graphite	pointed rod
EX	118	001	T5	2	metal	Fe	nails

	Find No.	Context No.	Area	No. of Pieces	Material	Type	Description
EX	119	001	T5	many	metal	Fe	object fragments
EX	120	001	T6	5	ceramic	unid.	glazed sherds
EX	121	001	T6	1	ceramic	clay pipe	stem fragment
EX	122	001	T6	1	CBM	ceramic	tile fragment
EX	123	037	T6	1	ceramic	medieval?	unglazed sherd
EX	124	037	T6	2	bone	animal	tooth and fragment
EX	125	037	T6	1	metal	Fe	fragment
EX	126	037	T6	3	metal	Fe	nails
EX	127	023	T7	4	shell		fragments
EX	128	023	T7	1	ceramic	medieval?	unglazed base sherd
EX	129	023	T7	2	CBM	ceramic	tile fragments?
EX	130	023	T7	2	slate	slate	2x fragments
EX	131	023	T7	1	stone	coarse	large rounded, with drilled central hollow
EX	132	031	T7	1	metal	Fe	fragment
EX	133	031	T7	1	ceramic	medieval?	Unglazed
EX	134	031	T7	3	shell	marine	fragments
EX	135	056	T7	1	stone	masonry	carved stone from rubble on N side of arch
MD	1	-	-	1	metal	Fe	nail
MD	2	-	-	1	metal	Fe	rod (flat)
MD	3	-	-	1	metal	Fe	flat strip piece
MD	4	-	-	1	metal	Fe	horse shoe
MD	5	-	-	1	metal	Fe	nail
MD	6	-	-	1	metal	Fe	rod
MD	7	-	-	1	metal	Fe	flat plate fragment
MD	8	-	-	1	metal	Fe	flat fragment
MD	9	-	-	1	metal	Fe	possible plough piece?
MD	10	-	-	1	metal	Fe	rod
MD	11	-	-	1	metal	Fe	sheet fragment
MD	12	-	-	1	metal	Fe	small nail
MD	13	-	-	1	metal	Pb	flat fragment
MD	14	-	-	1	metal	Fe	peg
MD	15	-	-	1	metal	Fe	rod
MD	16	-	-	1	metal	Fe	rod
MD	17	-	-	1	metal	Cu alloy	
MD	18	-	-	1	metal	Fe	bolt
MD	19	-	-	1	metal	Fe	flat fragment
MD	20	-	-	1	metal	Fe	sheet piece
MD	21	-	-	1	metal	Fe	sheet piece
MD	22	-	-	1	metal	Fe	screw piece
MD	23	-	-	1	metal	Fe	bolt head
MD	24	-	-	1	metal	Fe	plough piece?
MD	25	-	-	1	metal	Fe	rod fragment
MD	26	-	-	1	metal	Cu alloy	1914 half penny
MD	27	-	-	1	metal	Fe	fragment
MD	28	-	-	1	metal	Cu alloy	coin/token?
MD	29	-	-	1	metal	Fe	hoop
MD	30	-	-	1	metal	Fe	curved flat fragment
MD	31	-	-	1	metal	Cu alloy	sheet piece
MD	32	-	-	1	metal	Fe	bolt
MD	33	-	-	1	metal	Fe	iron ring
MD	34	-	-	1	metal	Fe	hose head?
MD	35	-	-	1	metal	Fe	nail
MD	36	-	-	1	metal	Fe	plough piece?
MD	37	-	-	1	metal	Fe	rod piece

	Find No.	Context No.	Area	No. of Pieces	Material	Type	Description
MD	38	-	-	1	metal	Fe	strip piece
MD	39	-	-	1	metal	Fe	iron ring
MD	40	-	-	1	metal	Pb	lead ring
MD	41	-	-	1	metal	Fe	iron ring
MD	42	-	-	2	metal	steel	steel hoops
MD	43	-	-	1	metal	Fe	plough/tractor piece
MD	44	-	-	1	metal	Fe	spike
MD	45	-	-	1	metal	Fe	square nail
MD	46	-	-	1	metal	Fe	square nail
MD	47	-	-	1	metal	Fe	strip
MD	48	-	-	1	metal	Fe	square nail
MD	49	-	-	3	metal	Fe	nails
MD	50	-	-	1	metal	Cu alloy	1917 penny
MD	51	-	-	1	metal	Pb	possible shot?
MD	52	-	-	1	metal	Fe	iron key
MD	53	-	-	1	metal	Fe	plate
MD	54	-	-	1	metal	Fe	disc
MD	55	-	-	1	metal	Fe	fragment
MD	56	-	-	1	metal	Fe	rod
MD	57	-	-	1	metal	Fe	possible plough piece?
MD	58	-	-	1	metal	Fe	nail
MD	59	-	-	1	metal	Fe	rod
MD	60	-	-	1	metal	Fe	strip
MD	61	-	-	1	metal	Fe	ring
MD	62	-	-	1	metal	Cu alloy	ring and fragments
MD	63	-	-	1	metal	Pb	strip
MD	64	-	-	1	metal	Fe	object and hook?
MD	65	-	-	1	metal	Fe	possible key?
MD	66	-	-	1	metal	Fe	peg
MD	67	-	-	1	metal	Pb	musket ball
MD	68	-	-	1	metal	Fe	nail
MD	69	-	-	1	metal	Fe	horseshoe
MD	70	-	-	2	metal	Fe	strip fragments
MD	71	-	-	2	metal	steel?	strips
MD	72	-	-	3	metal	Cu alloy	strips
MD	73	-	-	1	metal	Fe	strip
MD	74	-	-	1	metal	Fe	hoop with hook
MD	75	-	-	1	metal	Fe	disc
MD	76	-	-	1	metal	Fe	spike
MD	77	-	-	1	metal	Fe	flat piece
MD	78	-	-	2	ceramic	unid.	glazed sherd and possible sherd
MD	79	-	-	1	metal	Cu alloy	1912 half penny
MD	80	-	-	1	metal	Pb	bullet
MD	81	-	-	1	metal	Fe	horseshoe
MD	82	-	-	1	metal	Fe	curved piece
MD	83	-	-	1	metal	Fe	strip
MD	84	-	-	1	metal	Fe	object
MD	85	-	-	1	metal	Fe	flat piece
MD	86	-	-	1	metal	Fe /Cu alloy	door lock
MD	87	-	-	1	metal	Fe	strip with holes
MD	88	-	-	1	metal	Cu alloy	1953 shilling
MD	89	-	-	1	metal	Cu alloy	1872 penny
MD	90	-	-	1	metal	Fe	twisted strip
MD	91	-	-	1	metal	Fe	ring

	Find No.	Context No.	Area	No. of Pieces	Material	Type	Description
MD	92	-	-	1	metal	Fe (plated)	spoon head
MD	93	-	-	1	metal	Fe	object with screws
MD	94	-	-	1	metal	Fe	tool?
MD	95	-	-	1	metal	Fe	nail
MD	96	-	-	1	metal	Fe	nail head
MD	97	-	-	1	metal	Fe	object
MD	98	-	-	1	metal	Fe	object
MD	99	-	-	1	ceramic	unid.	glazed sherd
MD	100	-	-	4	industrial waste	slag	fragments
MD	101	-	-	1	metal	Fe	possible nail
MD	102	-	-	1	metal	Fe	peg head
MD	103	-	-	1	metal	Fe	fragment
MD	104	-	-	1	metal	Fe	strip with writing
MD	105	-	-	1	metal	Fe	disc
MD	106	-	-	1	metal	Fe	strip
MD	107	-	-	1	metal	Fe	bent rod
MD	108	-	-	1	metal	Fe	rod
MD	109	-	-	1	metal	Fe	handle?
MD	110	-	-	1	metal	Pb	strip
MD	111	-	-	1	metal	Fe	bolt
MD	112	-	-	3	metal	Pb	strips
MD	113	-	-	1	metal	Fe	lump
MD	114	-	-	1	metal	Fe	peg
MD	115	-	-	1	metal	steel?	fragments
MD	116	-	-	1	metal	Fe	strip
MD	117	-	-	1	metal	Fe	plate fragment
MD	118	-	-	1	metal	Fe	horseshoe fragment?
MD	119	-	-	1	metal	Fe	bolt
MD	120	-	-	1	metal	Pb	shot (impacted)
MD	121	-	-	1	metal	Fe	strip
MD	122	-	-	1	metal	Fe	nail
MD	123	-	-	1	metal	Fe	bolt
MD	124	-	-	1	metal	Fe	strip
MD	125	-	-	1	metal	Fe	bolt
MD	126	-	-	1	metal	Fe	fragment
MD	127	-	-	1	metal	Fe	plough piece?
MD	128	-	-	1	metal	Fe	screw
MD	129	-	-	1	metal	Fe	bracket?
MD	130	-	-	1	metal	Fe /Cu alloy	object
MD	131	-	-	1	metal	Fe	fragment
MD	132	-	-	1	metal	Fe	rod
MD	133	-	-	1	metal	Fe	rod
MD	134	-	-	1	metal	Fe	bolt
MD	135	-	-	1	metal	Fe	rod
MD	136	-	-	1	metal	Fe	lump
MD	137	-	-	1	metal	Pb	strip
MD	138	-	-	1	metal	Cu alloy	strip
MD	139	-	-	1	metal	Fe	plough piece?
MD	140	-	-	1	metal	Fe	flat piece
MD	141	-	-	1	metal	Cu alloy	ring
MD	142	-	-	1	metal	Fe	peg
MD	143	-	-	1	metal	Fe	fragment
MD	144	-	-	1	metal	Fe	strip
MD	145	-	-	1	metal	Fe	bolt head

	Find No.	Context No.	Area	No. of Pieces	Material	Type	Description
MD	146	-	-	1	metal	Fe	strip
MD	147	-	-	1	metal	Fe	nail
MD	148	-	-	1	metal	Fe	plough piece?
MD	149	-	-	1	metal	Fe	rod
MD	150	-	-	1	metal	Fe	fragment
MD	151	-	-	1	metal	Fe	strip
MD	152	-	-	1	metal	Pb	musket ball?
MD	153	-	-	1	metal	Fe	bolt head
MD	154	-	-	1	metal	Pb	possible shot?
MD	155	-	-	1	metal	Fe	nail head
MD	156	-	-	1	metal	Fe	bolt
MD	157	-	-	1	metal	Fe	strip
MD	158	-	-	1	metal	Fe	lump
MD	159	-	-	1	metal	Fe	flat piece
MD	160	-	-	1	metal	Fe	tube
MD	161	-	-	1	metal	Fe	fragment
MD	162	-	-	1	metal	Fe	fragment
MD	163	-	-	1	metal	Fe	square fragment
MD	164	-	-	1	metal	Fe	lump
MD	165	-	-	1	metal	Fe	fragment
MD	166	-	-	1	metal	Fe	bolt
MD	167	-	-	1	metal	Fe / Wood	penknife
MD	168	-	-	1	metal	Pb	object
MD	169	-	-	1	metal	Fe	strip
MD	170	-	-	1	metal	Pb	object
MD	171	-	-	1	metal	Pb	possible shot?
MD	172	-	-	1	metal	Pb	strip
MD	173	-	-	1	metal	Cu alloy	brooch
MD	174	-	-	1	metal	Pb	fragment
MD	175	-	-	1	metal	Pb	flat piece
MD	176	-	-	1	metal	Pb	possible shot?
MD	177	-	-	1	metal	Fe	bolt
MD	178	-	-	1	metal	Pb?	flat piece
MD	179	-	-	1	metal	Fe	tube
MD	180	-	-	1	metal	Cu alloy	button
MD	181	-	-	1	metal	Fe	rod
MD	182	-	-	1	metal	Pb	strip
MD	183	-	-	1	ceramic	medieval?	green glaze
MD	184	-	-	1	metal	Cu alloy	button
MD	185	-	-	1	metal	Fe	flat fragment
MD	186	-	-	1	metal	Pb	object
MD	187	-	-	1	metal	Pb	rod
MD	188	-	-	1	metal	Fe	nail
MD	189	-	-	1	metal	Cu alloy	coin
MD	190	-	-	1	metal	Pb	possible shot
MD	191	-	-	1	metal	Fe	peg
MD	192	-	-	2	metal	Fe	strips
MD	193	-	-	1	metal	Fe	bolt
MD	194	-	-	1	metal	Fe	nail
MD	195	-	-	1	metal	Fe	strip
MD	196	-	-	1	metal	Fe	horseshoe fragment?
MD	197	-	-	1	metal	Fe	bolt head
MD	198	-	-	1	metal	Fe	bullet fragment?
MD	199	-	-	1	metal	Fe	hollow object

	Find No.	Context No.	Area	No. of Pieces	Material	Type	Description
MD	200	-	-	1	metal	Fe	nail?
MD	201	-	-	1	metal	Fe	square bolt head?
MD	202	-	-	1	metal	Fe	fragment
MD	203	-	-	1	metal	Fe	horseshoe fragment
MD	204	-	-	1	metal	Fe / Pb?	lump
MD	205	-	-	1	metal	Fe	stake
MD	206	-	-	1	metal	Fe	bolt
MD	207	-	-	1	metal	Fe	peg head?
MD	208	-	-	1	metal	Fe	nail?
MD	209	-	-	1	metal	Pb	possible shot?
MD	210	-	-	1	metal	Pb?	fragment
MD	211	-	-	1	metal	Pb?	fragment
MD	212	-	-	1	metal	Pb	possible shot
MD	213	-	-	1	metal	Pb	possible shot
MD	214	-	-	1	metal	Pb	fragment
MD	215	-	-	1	metal	Fe / Pb?	hoop fragment
MD	216	-	-	1	metal	Fe	horse harness piece?
MD	217	-	-	1	metal	Pb?	industrial waste?
MD	218	-	-	1	metal	Ag alloy	1928 sixpence
MD	219	-	-	1	metal	Pb	possible shot?
MD	220	-	-	1	metal	Fe	strip fragment
MD	221	-	-	1	metal	Fe	fragment
MD	222	-	-	1	metal	Fe	stud
MD	223	-	-	1	metal	Pb	fragment
MD	224	-	-	1	metal	Fe	bolt head
MD	225	-	-	1	metal	Fe	nail?
MD	226	-	-	1	metal	Pb	possible shot
MD	227	-	-	1	metal	Fe	fragment
MD	228	-	-	1	metal	Fe	fragment
MD	229	-	-	1	metal	Fe	possible shot
MD	230	-	-	1	metal	Fe	fragment
MD	231	-	-	1	metal	Fe	tube fragment
MD	232	-	-	1	metal	Pb	fragment
MD	233	-	-	1	metal	Pb /Cu alloy	fragment
MD	234	-	-	1	metal	Fe	tweezers?
MD	235	-	-	1	metal	Cu alloy	coin/token
MD	236	-	-	1	metal	Pb	fragment
MD	237	-	-	1	metal	Fe	peg
MD	238	-	-	1	metal	Pb	shot
MD	239	-	-	1	metal	Pb	possible shot?
MD	240	-	-	1	metal	Fe	nail head
MD	241	-	-	1	metal	Fe	square bolt head
MD	242	-	-	1	metal	Fe	bolt
MD	243	-	-	1	metal	Fe	fragment
MD	244	-	-	1	metal	Fe	nail
MD	245	-	-	1	metal	Fe	bolt?
MD	246	-	-	1	metal	Fe	plough piece?
MD	247	-	-	1	metal	Fe	tube
MD	248	-	-	1	metal	Fe	nail
MD	249	-	-	1	metal	Fe	screw?
MD	250	-	-	1	organic	leather	fragment
MD	251	-	-	1	metal	Fe	fragment
MD	252	-	-	1	metal	Fe	bolt
MD	253	-	-	1	metal	Fe	nail/peg
MD	254	-	-	1	metal	Fe	fragment

	Find No.	Context No.	Area	No. of Pieces	Material	Type	Description
MD	255	-	-	1	metal	Fe	plough piece?
MD	256	-	-	1	metal	Fe	flat fragment
MD	257	-	-	1	metal	Fe	stud
MD	258	-	-	1	metal	Fe	round object
MD	259	-	-	1	metal	Fe	peg
MD	260	-	-	1	metal	Fe	peg
MD	261	-	-	1	metal	Fe	rounded fragment/wheel?
MD	262	-	-	1	metal	Fe	rod
MD	263	-	-	1	metal	Fe	hinge?
MD	264	-	-	1	metal	Fe	fragment
MD	265	-	-	1	metal	Fe	mount?
MD	266	-	-	1	metal	Fe	bolt
MD	267	-	-	1	metal	Fe	mount
MD	268	-	-	1	metal	Fe	rod
MD	269	-	-	1	metal	Fe	strip
MD	270	-	-	1	metal	Pb	fragment
MD	271	-	-	1	metal	Fe	stud
MD	272	-	-	1	metal	Ag /Cu alloy?	coin
MD	273	-	-	1	metal	Fe	peg head
MD	274	-	-	1	metal	Fe	plough piece?
MD	275	-	-	1	metal	Fe /Cu alloy	button
MD	276	-	-	1	stone	coarse	disc fragment
MD	277	-	-	1	CBM	ceramic	tile
MD	278	-	-	1	metal	Fe	bolt head
MD	279	-	-	1	metal	Fe	sheet
MD	280	-	-	1	metal	Fe	coil
MD	281	-	-	1	metal	Fe	strip
MD	282	-	-	1	metal	Pb	strip – possible shot
MD	283	-	-	1	metal	Pb	fragment
MD	284	-	-	1	metal	Fe	nail?
MD	285	-	-	1	metal	Cu alloy	button
MD	286	-	-	1	metal	Fe?	fragment
MD	287	-	-	1	metal	Pb	fragment – possible shot
MD	288	-	-	1	metal	Fe	fragment
MD	289	-	-	1	metal	Fe	horseshoe fragment
MD	290	-	-	1	metal	Fe	bolt
MD	291	-	-	1	metal	Fe	plough piece?
MD	292	-	-	1	metal	Fe	plough piece?
MD	293	-	-	1	metal	Fe	strip fragment
MD	294	-	-	1	metal	Fe	nail
MD	295	-	-	1	metal	Fe	nail
MD	296	-	-	1	metal	Fe	bracket?
MD	297	-	-	1	metal	Fe	nail
MD	298	-	-	1	metal	Fe / Steel?	cutlery handle
MD	299	-	-	1	metal	Pb	fragment
MD	300	-	-	1	metal	Pb	fragment
MD	301	-	-	1	metal	Fe	nail?
MD	302	-	-	1	metal	Fe	fragment
MD	303	-	-	1	metal	Pb	lead/copper alloy fragment
MD	304	-	-	1	metal	Fe	nail head
MD	305	-	-	1	metal	Fe	nail
MD	306	-	-	1	metal	Cu alloy	coin
MD	307	-	-	1	metal	Fe	lump
MD	308	-	-	1	metal	Fe	plough piece?
MD	309	-	-	1	metal	Fe	strip fragment

	Find No.	Context No.	Area	No. of Pieces	Material	Type	Description
MD	310	-	-	1	metal	Fe	pin
MD	311	-	-	1	metal	Fe	bolt
MD	312	-	-	1	metal	Fe	fragment
MD	313	-	-	1	metal	Pb	fragment
MD	314	-	-	1	metal	Fe	hinge piece
MD	315	-	-	1	metal	Cu alloy	buckle
MD	316	-	-	1	metal	Fe	nail head
MD	317	-	-	1	metal	Fe	screw head
MD	318	-	-	1	metal	Fe	strip
MD	319	-	-	1	metal	Fe	square nail head
MD	320	-	-	1	metal	Pb	folded lead
MD	321	-	-	1	metal	Pb	possible shot
MD	322	-	-	1	metal	Fe	fragment
MD	323	-	-	1	metal	Pb	fragment
MD	324	-	-	1	metal	Fe	fragment
MD	325	-	-	1	metal	Pb	fragment
MD	326	-	-	1	metal	Fe	strip
MD	327	-	-	1	metal	Pb	musket ball?
MD	328	-	-	1	metal	Fe	curved fragment
MD	329	-	-	1	metal	Fe	object
MD	330	-	-	1	metal	Fe	nail
MD	331	-	-	1	metal	Fe	plough piece?
MD	332	-	-	1	metal	Pb	fragment
MD	333	-	-	1	metal	Pb	fragment
MD	334	-	-	1	metal	Fe	object with handle?
MD	335	-	-	1	metal	Fe	bolt
MD	336	-	-	1	metal	Fe	fragment
MD	337	-	-	1	metal	Fe	fragment
MD	338	-	-	1	metal	Fe / Steel	spoon
MD	339	-	-	1	metal	Fe	nail
MD	340	-	-	1	metal	Fe	fragment
MD	341	-	-	1	metal	Fe	flat fragment
MD	342	-	-	1	metal	Fe	Rod – machine/harness piece?
MD	343	-	-	1	metal	Pb	Fragment – possible shot
MD	344	-	-	1	metal	Fe	fragment
MD	345	-	-	1	metal	Fe	bolt fragment
MD	346	-	-	1	metal	Fe	curved fragment
MD	347	-	-	1	metal	Fe	nail fragment
MD	348	-	-	1	metal	Cu alloy	20th century coin
MD	349	-	-	1	metal	Fe	peg
MD	350	-	-	1	metal	Fe	canon ball?
MD	351	-	-	1	metal	Fe	curved fragment
MD	352	-	-	1	metal	Fe	hinge fragment
MD	353	-	-	1	metal	Fe	fixture?
MD	354	-	-	1	metal	Fe	strip (blade?)
MD	355	-	-	5	metal	Fe	fragments
MD	356	-	-	1	metal	Pb	Fragment – possible shot
MD	357	-	-	1	metal	Cu alloy	door/gate handle
MD	358	-	-	1	metal	Fe	nail
MD	359	-	-	1	metal	Cu alloy	coin
MD	360	-	-	1	metal	Fe	nail
MD	361	-	-	1	metal	Pb	fragment
MD	362	-	-	1	metal	Cu alloy	Coin – penny
MD	363	-	-	1	metal	Fe	hook and chain
MD	364	-	-	1	metal	Cu alloy	Victorian half penny

	Find No.	Context No.	Area	No. of Pieces	Material	Type	Description
MD	365	-	-	1	metal	Fe	fixture
MD	366	-	-	1	metal	Fe	square corner fragment
MD	367	-	-	1	metal	Fe	decorative fixture
MD	368	-	-	1	metal	Cu alloy	1967 half penny
MD	369	-	-	1	metal	Fe	nail?
MD	370	-	-	1	metal	Fe	fragment
MD	371	-	-	1	metal	Pb	fragment
MD	372	-	-	1	metal	Fe / Steel	strip with number
MD	373	-	-	1	metal	Cu alloy	tube
MD	374	-	-	1	metal	Cu alloy	fixture fragment
MD	375	-	-	1	metal	Pb	flashing?
MD	376	-	-	1	metal	Pb	flashing?
MD	377	-	-	1	metal	Fe	lump
MD	378	-	-	2	metal	Fe	fragments
MD	379	-	-	1	metal	Fe	fragment
MD	380	-	-	1	metal	Pb	lump
MD	381	-	-	1	metal	Fe	nail
MD	382	-	-	1	metal	Fe	fragment
MD	383	-	-	1	metal	Fe	fragment
MD	384	-	-	2	CBM	ceramic	lumps
MD	385	-	-	1	metal	Fe	nail
MD	386	-	-	1	metal	Fe	fragment
MD	387	-	-	1	metal	Fe	nail
MD	388	-	-	1	metal	Fe?	industrial waste?
MD	389	-	-	1	metal	Fe	fragment
MD	390	-	-	1	metal	Fe	lump
MD	391	-	-	1	metal	Fe	fragment
MD	392	-	-	1	metal	Fe	bolt
MD	393	-	-	1	metal	Fe	fragments
MD	394	-	-	1	metal	Fe	bolt
MD	395	-	-	1	metal	Fe	nail fragment
MD	396	-	-	1	metal	Fe	bolt
MD	397	-	-	1	metal	Fe	fragment
MD	398	-	-	1	metal	Fe	object
MD	399	-	-	1	metal	Fe	pin
MD	400	-	-	1	metal	Fe	strip
MD	401	-	-	1	metal	Fe	fragment
MD	402	-	-	1	CBM	ceramic	fragment
MD	403	-	-	1	metal	Fe	fragment
MD	404	-	-	1	metal	Fe	horseshoe fragment
MD	405	-	-	1	metal	Pb	object
MD	406	-	-	1	metal	Pb	flashing
MD	407	-	-	1	metal	Fe	nail
MD	408	-	-	1	metal	Fe	punch
MD	409	-	-	1	metal	Fe	rod
MD	410	-	-	1	metal	Fe	hammer
MD	411	-	-	1	metal	Fe	rod
MD	412	-	-	1	metal	Fe	lump
MD	413	-	-	1	metal	Fe	lump
MD	414	-	-	1	metal	Fe	chisel
MD	415	-	-	1	metal	Fe	nail
MD	416	-	-	1	metal	Fe	rod
MD	417	-	-	1	metal	Pb	bullet casing
MD	418	-	-	1	metal	Fe	bar
MD	419	-	-	1	metal	Cu alloy	fixing

	Find No.	Context No.	Area	No. of Pieces	Material	Type	Description
MD	420	-	-	1	metal	Fe	nail
MD	421	-	-	1	metal	Fe	nail
MD	422	-	-	1	metal	Fe	lump
MD	423	-	-	1	metal	Pb	strip
MD	424	-	-	1	metal	Pb	strip
MD	425	-	-	1	metal	Fe	object
MD	426	-	-	1	metal	Cu alloy	buckle
MD	427	-	-	1	metal	Fe	strip
MD	428	-	-	1	metal	Fe	bar
MD	429	-	-	1	metal	Fe	piece
MD	430	-	-	1	metal	Fe	nail
MD	431	-	-	1	metal	Fe	bar
MD	432	-	-	1	metal	Fe	nail
MD	433	-	-	1	metal	Fe	lump
MD	434	-	-	1	ceramic	unid.	rim sherd
MD	435	-	-	1	metal	Fe	bar
MD	436	-	-	1	metal	Fe	nail
MD	437	-	-	1	metal	Fe	chain linkage
MD	438	-	-	1	metal	Fe	curved bar
MD	439	-	-	1	metal	Fe	nail
MD	440	-	-	1	metal	Fe	chain
MD	441	-	-	1	metal	Pb	shot
MD	442	-	-	1	metal	Cu alloy	coin
MD	443	-	-	1	metal	Fe	bar
MD	444	-	-	1	metal	Pb	deformed musket ball
MD	445	-	-	1	metal	Pb	lump
MD	446	-	-	1	metal	Fe	nail
MD	447	-	-	1	metal	Fe	bar
MD	448	-	-	1	metal	Fe	squared ring
MD	449	-	-	1	metal	Fe	object
MD	450	-	-	1	metal	Pb	object
MD	451	-	-	1	metal	Fe	rod
MD	452	-	-	1	metal	Pb	fragment
MD	453	-	-	1	metal	Fe	rod
MD	454	-	-	1	metal	Pb	object
MD	455	-	-	1	metal	Fe	hook
MD	456	-	-	1	metal	Fe	object
MD	457	-	-	1	metal	Fe	object
MD	458	-	-	1	metal	Fe	horseshoe
MD	459	-	-	1	ceramic	unid.	lump
MD	460	-	-	1	metal	Cu alloy?	coin
MD	461	-	-	1	metal	Fe	object
MD	462	-	-	1	metal	Fe	bolt
MD	463	-	-	1	metal	Fe	object
MD	464	-	-	1	metal	Fe	object
MD	465	-	-	1	metal	Fe	object
MD	466	-	-	1	metal	Cu alloy	coin
MD	467	-	-	1	metal	Fe	nail
MD	468	-	-	2	metal	Fe	objects
MD	469	-	-	1	metal	Fe	object
MD	470	-	-	1	metal	Fe	nail
MD	471	-	-	1	metal	Fe	object
MD	472	-	-	1	metal	steel?	object
MD	473	-	-	1	metal	Fe	object
MD	474	-	-	1	metal	Fe	object

	Find No.	Context No.	Area	No. of Pieces	Material	Type	Description
MD	475	-	-	1	metal	Fe	object
MD	476	-	-	1	metal	Fe	nail
MD	477	-	-	1	metal	Fe	nail
MD	478	-	-	1	metal	Fe	object
MD	479	-	-	1	metal	Fe	fragment
MD	480	-	-	1	metal	Cu alloy	coin
MD	481	-	-	1	metal	Pb	lump
MD	482	-	-	1	metal	Pb	strip
MD	483	-	-	1	metal	Cu alloy	cap
MD	484	-	-	1	metal	Pb	lump
MD	485	-	-	1	metal	Pb	lump
MD	486	-	-	1	metal	Pb	lump
MD	487	-	-	1	metal	Cu alloy	small coin (date?)
MD	488	-	-	1	metal	Pb	spindle whorl – perforated lead piece
MD	489	-	-	1	metal	Pb	strip
MD	490	-	-	1	metal	Pb	lump
MD	491	-	-	1	metal	unknown	Object – irregular form
MD	492	-	-	1	metal	unknown	broken button
MD	493	-	-	1	metal	unknown	button
MD	494	-	-	1	metal	unknown	square object
MD	495	-	-	1	metal	Cu alloy	Coin (date?)
MD	496	-	-	1	metal	Pb	lump
MD	497	-	-	1	metal	Pb	token? – no marking visible
MD	498	-	-	1	metal	Pb	perforated circle
MD	499	-	-	1	metal	Pb	lump
MD	500	-	-	1	metal	Pb	lump
MD	501	-	-	1	metal	Pb	Object – insertion of unknown material
MD	502	-	-	1	metal	unknown	wire?
MD	503	-	-	1	metal	Pb	lump
MD	504	-	-	1	metal	Pb	lump
MD	505	-	-	1	metal	Pb	musket ball
MD	506	-	-	1	metal	Pb	bullet casing
MD	507	-	-	1	metal	Pb	lump
MD	508	-	-	1	metal	Pb	lump
MD	509	-	-	1	metal	Pb	lump
MD	510	-	-	1	metal	Pb	lump
MD	511	-	-	1	metal	Fe	nail
MD	512	-	-	1	metal	Pb	lump
MD	513	-	-	1	metal	Pb	lump
MD	514	-	-	1	metal	Pb	strip
MD	515	-	-	1	metal	Pb	lump
MD	516	-	-	1	metal	Pb	musket ball
MD	517	-	-	1	metal	Pb	lump
MD	518	-	-	1	metal	Pb	lump
MD	519	-	-	1	metal	Pb	lump
MD	520	-	-	1	metal	unknown	curved thin piece of metal
MD	521	-	-	1	metal	Fe	bent square headed nail
MD	522	-	-	1	metal	Pb	button?
MD	523	-	-	1	metal	unknown	object/fragment
MD	524	-	-	1	metal	Fe	fragment
MD	525	-	-	1	metal	Fe	fragment
MD	526	-	-	1	metal	Fe	ring
MD	527	-	-	1	metal	unknown	tube
MD	528	-	-	1	metal	unknown	object
MD	529	-	-	1	metal	Fe	nail head

	Find No.	Context No.	Area	No. of Pieces	Material	Type	Description
MD	530	-	-	1	?	?	object
MD	531	-	-	1	metal	Pb	fragment
MD	532	-	-	1	metal	steel?	fragment
MD	533	-	-	1	metal	Fe	object
MD	534	-	-	1	metal	Pb	buckle
MD	535	-	-	1	metal	Pb	fragment
MD	536	-	-	1	metal	Fe	object
MD	537	-	-	1	metal	Cu alloy	coin
MD	538	-	-	1	metal	Fe	object
MD	539	-	-	1	metal	Fe	fragment
MD	540	-	-	1	metal	Fe	fragment
MD	541	-	-	1	metal	Fe	object
MD	542	-	-	1	metal	Fe	fragment
MD	543	-	-	1	metal	Fe	object
MD	544	-	-	1	metal	Fe	square nail
MD	545	-	-	1	metal	Pb	fragment
MD	546	-	-	1	metal	Pb	fragment
MD	547	-	-	1	metal	Pb	fragment
MD	548	-	-	1	metal	Pb	object
MD	549	-	-	1	metal	Pb	fragment
MD	550	-	-	1	metal	Ag	Coin – Edward I or II
MD	551	-	-	1	metal	Pb	fragment
MD	552	-	-	1	metal	Pb	fragment
MD	553	-	-	1	metal	Pb	fragment
MD	554	-	-	1	industrial waste	Fe	slag
MD	555	-	-	1	metal	Pb	fragment
MD	556	-	-	1	metal	Pb	fragment
MD	557	-	-	1	metal	Fe	fragment
MD	558	-	-	1	metal	Pb	fragment
MD	559	-	-	1	metal	Pb	fragment
MD	560	-	-	1	metal	Pb	fragment
MD	561	-	-	1	metal	Fe	round head nail
MD	562	-	-	1	metal	Pb	fragment
MD	563	-	-	1	metal	Pb	fragment
MD	564	-	-	1	metal	Pb	fragment
MD	565	-	-	1	metal	Cu alloy	coin
MD	566	-	-	1	metal	Pb	musket ball
MD	567	-	-	1	metal	Pb	fragment
MD	568	-	-	1	metal	Fe	object
MD	569	-	-	1	metal	Pb	fragment
MD	570	-	-	1	metal	Pb	fragment
MD	571	-	-	1	metal	Fe	object
MD	572	-	-	1	metal	Fe	object
MD	573	-	-	1	metal	-	None in field records
MD	574	-	-	1	metal	Pb	fragment
MD	575	-	-	1	metal	Fe	object
MD	576	-	-	1	metal	Pb	fragment
MD	577	-	-	1	metal	unknown	fragment
MD	578	-	-	1	metal	unknown	fragment
MD	579	-	-	1	industrial waste	Fe	slag?
MD	580	-	-	1	metal	Fe	object
MD	581	-	-	1	metal	Pb	object
MD	582	--	--	1	industrial waste	Fe	slag

	Find No.	Context No.	Area	No. of Pieces	Material	Type	Description
MD	583	-	-	1	metal	Pb	bullet
MD	584	-	-	1	metal	Fe	object
MD	585	-	-	1	metal	Pb	fragment
MD	586	-	-	1	industrial waste	Fe	slag
MD	587	-	-	1	metal	Fe	object
MD	588	-	-	1	metal	Fe	object
MD	589	-	-	1	metal	Cu alloy	half coin
MD	590	-	-	1	metal	Pb	bullet
MD	591	-	-	1	metal	Fe	object
MD	592	-	-	1	metal	Fe	nail?
MD	593	-	-	1	industrial waste	Fe	slag
MD	594	-	-	1	metal	Pb	object
MD	595	-	-	1	metal	Cu alloy?	fragment
MD	596	-	-	1	metal	Fe	object
MD	597	-	-	1	metal	unknown	fragment
MD	598	-	-	1	metal	Fe	object
MD	599	-	-	1	industrial waste	Fe	slag
MD	600	-	-	1	metal	Fe	nail?
MD	601	-	-	1	metal	Fe	nail?
MD	602	-	-	1	metal	Fe	fragment
MD	603	-	-	1	metal	unknown	fragment
MD	604	-	-	1	industrial waste	Fe	slag
MD	605	-	-	1	metal	Fe	object
MD	606	-	-	1	metal	Pb	fragment
MD	607	-	-	1	metal	Pb	musket ball
MD	608	-	-	1	metal	Pb	fragment
MD	609	-	-	1	metal	Pb	object
MD	610	-	-	1	industrial waste	Fe	slag
MD	611	-	-	1	metal	Pb	bullet
MD	612	-	-	1	metal	Fe	object
MD	613	-	-	1	metal	Fe	nail
MD	614	-	-	1	metal	Fe	nail
MD	615	-	-	1	metal	Cu alloy	object
MD	616	-	-	1	metal	Pb	fragment
MD	617	-	-	1	metal	Pb	fragment
MD	618	-	-	1	metal	Fe	fragment
MD	619	-	-	1	metal	Pb	musket ball
MD	620	-	-	1	metal	Fe	nail?
MD	621	-	-	1	metal	Fe	object?
MD	622	-	-	1	metal	Pb	fragment
MD	623	-	-	1	metal	Pb	fragment
MD	624	-	-	1	metal	Fe	object
MD	625	-	-	1	metal	Fe	nail?
MD	626	-	-	1	metal	-	none in field records
MD	627	-	-	1	metal	Cu alloy	button?
MD	628	-	-	1	metal	Pb	fragment
MD	629	-	-	1	metal	Pb	musket ball
MD	630	-	-	1	metal	Fe	nail
MD	631	-	-	1	metal	Pb	fragment
MD	632	-	-	1	metal	Pb	fragment

	Find No.	Context No.	Area	No. of Pieces	Material	Type	Description
MD	633	-	-	1	metal	Pb	fragment
MD	634	-	-	1	metal	Cu alloy	object
MD	635	-	-	1	metal	Fe	object
MD	636	-	-	1	metal	Fe	object
MD	637	-	-	1	metal	Pb	object
MD	638	-	-	1	metal	Fe	object
MD	639	-	-	1	metal	Fe	object
MD	640	-	-	1	metal	Fe	nail
MD	641	-	-	1	metal	Cu alloy	button?
MD	642	-	-	1	metal	Pb	lump
MD	643	-	-	1	metal	Fe	object
MD	644	-	-	1	metal	Pb	lump
MD	645	-	-	1	metal	Pb	fragment
MD	646	-	-	1	metal	unknown	button
MD	666	-	-	1	metal	Fe	chain
MD	650	-	-	1	metal	Pb	lump
MD	648	-	-	1	metal	unknown	button?
MD	652	-	-	1	metal	Pb	shot
MD	668	-	-	1	metal	Fe	nail
MD	670	-	-	1	metal	Pb	fragment
MD	672	-	-	1	metal	Pb	fragment
MD	674	-	-	1	metal	Pb	fragment
MD	673	-	-	1	metal	Pb	lump
MD	671	-	-	1	metal	Pb	lump
MD	669	-	-	1	metal	Pb	lump
MD	667	-	-	1	metal	Pb	fragment
MD	665	-	-	1	metal	Cu alloy	button
MD	664	-	-	1	metal	Pb	lump
MD	663	-	-	1	metal	Pb	lump
MD	661	-	-	1	metal	Pb	lump
MD	659	-	-	1	metal	Pb	lump
MD	658	-	-	1	metal	Pb	lump
MD	672	-	-	1	metal	Pb	object
MD	676	-	-	1	metal	Pb	lump
MD	653	-	-	1	metal	Pb	lump
MD	654	-	-	1	metal	Pb	fragment
MD	655	-	-	1	metal	Pb	musket ball
MD	656	-	-	1	metal	Pb	fragment
MD	651	-	-	1	metal	Pb	fragment
MD	647	-	-	2	metal	Fe	nails x 2
MD	649	-	-	1	metal	Fe	object
MD	677	-	-	1	metal	Pb	musket ball
MD	678	-	-	1	metal	Fe	nail
MD	662	-	-	1	metal	Cu alloy	object
MD	660	-	-	1	metal	Pb	fragment
MD	657	-	-	1	metal	Pb	fragment
MD	679	-	-	1	metal	Fe	object
MD	680	-	-	1	metal	Pb	fragment
MD	681	-	-	1	industrial waste	Fe	slag
MD	682	-	-	1	metal	Pb	object
MD	683	-	-	1	metal	Pb	fragment
MD	684	-	-	1	metal	Fe	nail
MD	685	-	-	1	industrial waste	Fe	slag

	Find No.	Context No.	Area	No. of Pieces	Material	Type	Description
MD	686	-	-	1	metal	Fe	nail
MD	687	-	-	1	metal	Fe	object
MD	688	-	-	1	metal	Fe	object
MD	689	-	-	1	metal	Fe	object
MD	690	-	-	1	metal	Fe	nail
MD	691	-	-	1	metal	Fe	nail
MD	692	-	-	1	industrial waste	Fe	slag
MD	693	-	-	1	metal	Fe	fragment
MD	694	-	-	1	metal	Fe	musket ball
MD	695	-	-	1	metal	Fe	fragment
MD	696	-	-	1	metal	Fe	object
MD	697	-	-	1	metal	Fe	fragment
MD	698	-	-	1	industrial waste	Fe	slag
MD	699	-	-	1	metal	Fe	object
MD	700	-	-	1	metal	Fe	fragment
MD	701	-	-	1	metal	Cu alloy & textile	object
MD	702	-	-	1	ceramic	unid.	fragment
MD	703	-	-	1	metal	Fe	object
MD	704	-	-	1	metal	Fe	nail
MD	705	-	-	1	industrial waste	Fe	slag
MD	706	-	-	1	metal	Fe	nail
MD	707	-	-	1	metal	Fe	object
MD	708	-	-	1	metal	Fe	fragment
MD	709	-	-	1	metal	Fe	object
MD	710	-	-	1	metal	Fe	nail
MD	711	-	-	1	metal	Pb	fragment
MD	712	-	-	1	metal	Fe	object
MD	713	-	-	1	metal	Fe	nail
MD	714	-	-	1	metal	Fe	nail
MD	715	-	-	1	metal	Fe	object
MD	716	-	-	1	metal	Fe	object
MD	717	-	-	1	metal	Pb	fragment
MD	718	-	-	1	metal	Fe	object
MD	719	-	-	1	metal	Cu alloy	2p coin
MD	720	-	-	1	metal	Pb	musket ball
MD	721	-	-	1	metal	Fe	nail head?
MD	722	-	-	1	metal	Pb	object
MD	723	-	-	1	metal	Fe	object
MD	724	-	-	1	metal	Fe	object
MD	725	-	-	1	metal	Fe	Object – rod
MD	726	-	-	1	metal	Fe	nail
MD	727	-	-	1	metal	Fe	Object – square lump
MD	728	-	-	1	metal	Fe	Object – modern nut?
MD	729	-	-	1	metal	Fe	Object – rectangular lump
MD	730	-	-	1	metal	Fe	Object – looped
MD	731	-	-	1	metal	Fe	nail
MD	732	-	-	1	metal	Fe	nail
MD	733	-	-	1	metal	Fe	nail
MD	734	-	-	1	metal	Fe	object
MD	735	-	-	1	metal	Fe	nail
MD	736	-	-	1	metal	Fe	nail

	Find No.	Context No.	Area	No. of Pieces	Material	Type	Description
MD	737	-	-	1	metal	Fe	nail head
MD	738	-	-	1	metal	Fe	object
MD	739	-	-	1	industrial waste	Fe	slag
MD	740	-	-	1	metal	Pb	fragment
MD	741	-	-	1	metal	Fe	object
MD	742	-	-	1	metal	Fe	fragment
MD	743	-	-	1	metal	Fe	object
MD	744	-	-	1	metal	Fe	-
MD	745	-	-	1	metal	Fe	-
MD	746	-	-	1	metal	Fe	-
MD	747	-	-	1	metal	Fe	fragment
MD	748	-	-	1	metal	Fe	nail
MD	749	-	-	1	metal	Fe	nail head
MD	750	-	-	1	metal	Fe	nail
MD	751	-	-	1	metal	Fe	nail
MD	752	-	-	1	metal	Fe	fragment
MD	753	-	-	1	metal	Fe	nail
MD	754	-	-	1	metal	Fe	chain attachment
MD	755	-	-	1	metal	Fe	nail
MD	756	-	-	1	metal	Fe	lump
MD	757	-	-	1	metal	Fe	nail?
MD	758	-	-	1	metal	Fe	object
MD	759	-	-	1	metal	Fe	nail
MD	760	-	-	1	metal	Fe	lump
MD	761	-	-	1	metal	unknown	Fragment – pottery?
MD	762	-	-	1	metal	Fe	object
MD	763	-	-	1	metal	Fe	fragment
MD	764	-	-	1	metal	Fe	object
MD	765	-	-	1	metal	Fe	object
MD	766	-	-	1	metal	Pb	musket ball
MD	767	-	-	1	metal	Fe	nail
MD	768	-	-	1	metal	Fe	nail
MD	769	-	-	1	metal	Fe	fragment
MD	770	-	-	1	metal	Fe	object
MD	771	-	-	1	metal	Fe	nail
MD	772	-	-	1	metal	Fe	fragment
MD	773	-	-	1	metal	Fe	nail
MD	774	-	-	1	metal	Fe	object
MD	775	-	-	1	metal	Fe	object
MD	776	-	-	1	metal	Fe	nail
MD	777	-	-	1	metal	Pb	tag
MD	778	-	-	1	metal	Fe	object
MD	779	-	-	1	metal	Fe	nail
MD	780	-	-	1	metal	Fe	fragment
MD	781	-	-	1	metal	Fe	nail
MD	782	-	-	1	metal	Fe	nail?
MD	783	-	-	1	ceramic	19th C	fragment
MD	784	-	-	1	metal	Fe	lump
MD	785	-	-	1	metal	Fe	object
MD	786	-	-	1	metal	Fe	nail
MD	787	-	-	1	metal	Fe	fragment
MD	788	-	-	1	metal	Fe	object
MD	789	-	-	1	metal	Fe	fragment
MD	790	-	-	1	metal	Fe	object

	Find No.	Context No.	Area	No. of Pieces	Material	Type	Description
MD	791	-	-	1	metal	Fe	nail
MD	792	-	-	1	metal	Fe	lump
MD	793	-	-	1	metal	Fe	fragment
MD	794	-	-	1	metal	Fe	lump
MD	795	-	-	1	metal	Fe	fragment
MD	796	-	-	1	metal	Fe	nail
MD	797	-	-	1	metal	Fe	object
MD	798	-	-	1	metal	Fe	nail
MD	799	-	-	1	metal	Pb	fragment
MD	800	-	-	1	metal	Pb	lump
MD	801	-	-	2	metal	Fe	objects
MD	802	-	-	1	metal	Cu alloy	19th century coin
MD	803	-	-	1	metal	Pb	musket ball
MD	804	-	-	1	metal	Pb	fragment
MD	805	-	-	1	metal	Fe	fragment
MD	806	-	-	1	metal	Pb	fragment
MD	807	-	-	1	metal	Cu alloy	coin
MD	808	-	-	1	metal	Ag	coin
MD	809	-	-	1	metal	Fe	nail?
MD	810	-	-	1	metal	Pb	fragment
MD	811	-	-	1	metal	Pb	lump
MD	812	-	-	1	metal	Pb	fragment
MD	813	-	-	1	metal	unknown	lump
MD	814	-	-	1	metal	Pb	lump
MD	815	-	-	1	metal	Pb	object
MD	816	-	-	1	metal	Fe	lump
MD	817	-	-	1	metal	Fe	lump
MD	818	-	-	1	metal	Fe	nail
MD	819	-	-	1	metal	Pb	lump
MD	820	-	-	1	metal	Fe	object
MD	821	-	-	1	metal	Fe	grid
MD	822	-	-	1	metal	Cu alloy	coin
MD	823	-	-	1	metal	Fe	object
MD	824	-	-	1	metal	Pb	object/fragment
MD	825	-	-	1	metal	Pb	musket ball
MD	826	-	-	1	ceramic	19th C	sherd
MD	827	-	-	1	metal	Fe	mixed metal object
MD	828	-	-	1	metal	unknown	object
MD	829	-	-	1	metal	Fe	object
MD	830	-	-	1	metal	Fe	object
MD	831	-	-	1	metal	Pb	bullet
MD	832	-	-	1	metal	Fe	object
MD	833	-	-	1	metal	Pb	lump
MD	834	-	-	1	metal	Fe	nail
MD	835	-	-	1	metal	Fe	fragment
MD	836	-	-	1	metal	Fe	object
MD	837	-	-	1	metal	Fe	fragment
MD	838	-	-	1	metal	Fe	fragment
MD	839	-	-	1	metal	Fe	object fragment
MD	840	-	-	1	industrial waste	Fe	slag?
MD	841	-	-	1	metal	Fe	nail
MD	842	-	-	1	metal	Fe	nail?
MD	843	-	-	1	metal	Pb	lump
MD	844	-	-	1	industrial waste	Fe	slag?

	Find No.	Context No.	Area	No. of Pieces	Material	Type	Description
MD	845	-	-	1	metal	Fe	nail
MD	846	-	-	1	metal	Fe	object
MD	847	-	-	1	metal	Fe	fragment
MD	848	-	-	1	metal	Pb	musket ball
MD	849	-	-	1	metal	Fe	mixed metal fragment
MD	850	-	-	1	metal	Fe	object
MD	851	-	-	1	metal	Fe	nail
MD	852	-	-	1	metal	Fe	object fragment
MD	853	-	-	1	metal	Fe	object
MD	854	-	-	1	metal	Pb?	lump
MD	855	-	-	1	metal	Cu alloy	coin
MD	856	-	-	1	metal	Cu alloy	coin
MD	857	-	-	1	metal	Fe	object
MD	858	-	-	1	metal	Cu alloy / Fe	object
MD	859	-	-	1	metal	Fe	object
MD	860	-	-	1	metal	Cu alloy	object
MD	861	-	-	1	metal	Pb	fragment
MD	862	-	-	1	metal	Fe	nail
MD	863	-	-	1	metal	Cu alloy	object
MD	864	-	-	1	metal	Fe	lump
MD	865	-	-	1	metal	Fe	object
MD	866	-	-	1	metal	Pb	object
MD	867	-	-	1	metal	Fe	fragment
MD	868	-	-	1	metal	Fe	nail?
MD	869	-	-	1	industrial waste	Fe	slag
MD	870	-	-	1	metal	Pb	lump
MD	871	-	-	1	metal	Fe	fragment
MD	872	-	-	1	metal	Pb	shot
MD	873	-	-	1	metal	Pb	lump
MD	874	-	-	1	metal	Pb	lump
MD	875	-	-	1	metal	Fe / Cu alloy?	object
MD	876	-	-	1	metal	Fe?	object
MD	877	-	-	1	metal	Fe	fragment
MD	878	-	-	1	metal	Cu alloy	button
MD	883	-	-	1	metal	Pb	lump
MD	882	-	-	1	metal	Pb	bullet
MD	881	-	-	1	metal	Pb	bullet
MD	886	-	-	1	metal	Pb	bullet
MD	885	-	-	1	metal	Pb	musket ball
MD	879	-	-	1	metal	Pb	lump
MD	880	-	-	1	metal	Pb	lump
MD	887	-	-	1	metal/textile	Cu alloy	object
MD	884	-	-	1	metal	Pb	musket ball
MD	885	-	-	1	metal	Pb	musket ball
MD	886	-	-	1	metal	Fe	nail?
MD	887	-	-	1	metal	Cu alloy	object
MD	888	-	-	1	metal	Pb	lump
MD	889	-	-	1	metal	Pb	lump
MD	890	-	-	1	metal	Pb	bullet
MD	891	-	-	1	metal	Cu alloy	coin
MD	892	-	-	1	metal	Pb	lump
MD	893	-	-	1	metal	Cu alloy	fragment
MD	894	-	-	1	metal	Fe	lump
MD	895	-	-	1	metal	Fe	lump

	Find No.	Context No.	Area	No. of Pieces	Material	Type	Description
MD	896	-	-	1	metal	Fe	object
MD	897	-	-	1	metal	Fe	fragment
MD	898	-	-	1	metal	Pb	musket ball/shot
MD	899	-	-	1	metal	Cu alloy	object
MD	900	-	-	1	metal	Cu alloy	coin
MD	901	-	-	1	metal	Fe	lump
MD	902	-	-	1	metal	Fe	object
MD	903	-	-	1	metal	unknown	fragment
MD	904	-	-	1	metal	Fe	object
MD	905	-	-	1	metal	Pb	musket ball
MD	906	-	-	1	metal	Cu alloy	button
MD	907	-	-	1	metal	Pb	musket ball
MD	908	-	-	1	metal	Cu alloy	button
MD	909	-	-	1	metal	Fe	Fragment – canon ball?
MD	910	-	-	1	metal	Fe	object
MD	911	-	-	1	metal	Cu alloy	coin
MD	912	-	-	1	metal	Fe	object
MD	913	-	-	1	metal	Fe	fragment
MD	914	-	-	1	metal	steel	fragment
MD	915	-	-	1	metal	Fe	nail?
MD	916	-	-	1	metal	Pb	lump
MD	917	-	-	1	metal	Fe	nail?
MD	918	-	-	1	metal	steel	object
MD	919	-	-	1	metal	Pb	musket ball
MD	920	-	-	1	metal	Fe	nail
MD	921	-	-	1	metal	Fe	lump
MD	922	-	-	1	metal	Cu alloy	button?
MD	923	-	-	1	metal	Fe	object
MD	924	-	-	1	metal	Fe	object
MD	925	-	-	1	metal	Pb	bullet
MD	926	-	-	1	metal	Fe	nail head
MD	927	-	-	1	metal	Fe	fragment
MD	928	-	-	1	metal	Cu alloy	button
MD	929	-	-	1	metal	Fe	object
MD	930	-	-	1	metal	Fe	fragment
MD	931	-	-	1	metal	Fe	ball
MD	932	-	-	1	industrial waste	Fe	slag
MD	933	-	-	1	metal	Pb	Fragment – shot?
MD	934	-	-	1	metal	Pb	musket ball
MD	935	-	-	1	metal	Fe	object
MD	936	-	-	1	metal	Pb	musket ball
MD	937	-	-	1	metal	Pb	shot?
MD	938	-	-	1	metal	Pb	shot?
MD	939	-	-	1	metal	Fe	fragment
MD	940	-	-	1	metal	Pb	musket ball
MD	941	-	-	1	metal	Fe	fragment
MD	942	-	-	1	metal	Pb	object
MD	943	-	-	1	metal	Pb	lump
MD	944	-	-	1	metal	Pb	object
MD	945	-	-	1	metal	Fe	fragment
MD	946	-	-	1	metal	Fe	fragment
MD	947	-	-	1	metal	Pb	fragment
MD	948	-	-	1	metal	Pb	shot?
MD	949	-	-	1	metal	Fe	fragment

	Find No.	Context No.	Area	No. of Pieces	Material	Type	Description
MD	950	-	-	1	metal	Fe	fragment
MD	951	-	-	1	metal	steel	fragment
MD	952	-	-	1	metal	Fe	object
MD	953	-	-	1	metal	Fe	nail
MD	954	-	-	1	metal	Fe	slag
MD	955	-	-	1	metal	Fe	fragment
MD	956	-	-	1	metal	Fe	fragment
MD	957	-	-	1	metal	Fe	nail
MD	958	-	-	1	metal	Fe	object
MD	959	-	-	1	metal	Pb	lump
MD	960	-	-	1	metal	Pb	fragment
MD	961	-	-	1	metal	Pb	musket ball
MD	962	-	-	1	metal	Fe	object
MD	963	-	-	1	metal	Pb	musket ball
MD	964	-	-	1	metal	Cu alloy	object
MD	965	-	-	1	metal	Fe	fragment
MD	966	-	-	1	metal	Cu alloy	coin
MD	967	-	-	1	metal	Pb	lump
MD	968	-	-	1	metal	Pb	lump
MD	969	-	-	1	metal	Cu alloy	button?
MD	970	-	-	1	metal	Pb	musket ball
MD	971	-	-	1	metal	Cu alloy	object
MD	972	-	-	1	metal	Cu alloy	object
MD	973	-	-	1	metal	Pb	musket ball
MD	974	-	-	1	metal	Fe	fragment
MD	975	-	-	1	metal	Fe	nail
MD	976	-	-	1	metal	Pb	lump
MD	977	-	-	1	metal	Fe	object
MD	978	-	-	1	metal	Pb	bullet
MD	979	-	-	1	metal	Pb	fragment
MD	980	-	-	1	metal	Fe	nail
MD	981	-	-	1	metal	Fe	fragment
MD	982	-	-	1	metal	Fe	fragment
MD	983	-	-	1	metal	Fe	object
MD	984	-	-	1	metal	Cu alloy	coin
MD	985	-	-	1	metal	Pb	fragment
MD	986	-	-	1	metal	Fe	object
MD	987	-	-	1	metal	Pb	musket ball
MD	988	-	-	1	metal	Pb	fragment
MD	989	-	-	1	metal	Fe	object
MD	990	-	-	1	metal	Pb	lump
MD	991	-	-	1	metal	Fe	nail
MD	992	-	-	1	metal	Pb	musket ball
MD	993	-	-	1	metal	Cu alloy	coin
MD	994	-	-	1	metal	Pb	musket ball
MD	995	-	-	1	metal	Cu alloy	half coin?
MD	996	-	-	1	metal	Pb	lump
MD	997	-	-	1	metal	Pb	lump
MD	998	-	-	1	metal	Pb	musket ball?
MD	999	-	-	1	metal	Cu alloy	object
MD	1000	-	-	1	metal	Fe	lump
MD	1001	-	-	1	metal	Cu alloy	coin
MD	1002	-	-	1	metal	Pb	lump
MD	1003	-	-	1	metal	Pb	fragment

	Find No.	Context No.	Area	No. of Pieces	Material	Type	Description
MD	1004	-	-	1	metal	Cu alloy	object
MD	1005	-	-	1	metal	Pb	musket ball
MD	1006	-	-	1	metal	Cu alloy	button?
MD	1007	-	-	1	metal	Pb	lump
MD	1008	-	-	1	metal	Fe	object
MD	1009	-	-	1	metal	Fe	object
MD	1010	-	-	1	metal	Pb	fragment
MD	1011	-	-	1	ceramic	unid.	pot fragment
MD	1012	-	-	1	metal	Pb	lump
MD	1013	-	-	1	metal	Cu alloy	object
MD	1014	-	-	1	metal	Cu alloy	button
MD	1015	-	-	1	metal	Pb	lump
MD	1016	-	-	1	metal	Fe	object
MD	1017	-	-	1	metal	Cu alloy	fragment
MD	1018	-	-	1	metal	Fe	nail
MD	1019	-	-	1	metal	Fe	fragment
MD	1020	-	-	1	metal	Pb	musket ball
MD	1021	-	-	1	metal	Pb	lump
MD	1022	-	-	1	metal	Pb	musket ball
MD	1023	-	-	1	metal	Cu alloy	button
MD	1024	-	-	1	metal	Fe	nail
MD	1025	-	-	1	metal	Cu alloy	coin
MD	1026	-	-	1	metal	Pb	shot?
MD	1027	-	-	1	metal	Fe	fragment
MD	1028	-	-	1	metal	Pb	musket ball
MD	1029	-	-	1	metal	Pb	fragment
MD	1030	-	-	1	metal	Fe	object
MD	1031	-	-	1	metal	Fe	object
MD	1032	-	-	1	metal	Cu alloy	coin
MD	1033	-	-	1	metal	Pb	object
MD	1034	-	-	1	metal	unknown	object
MD	1035	-	-	1	metal	Cu alloy	coin?
MD	1036	-	-	1	metal	Pb	musket ball
MD	1037	-	-	1	metal	Pb	musket ball
MD	1038	-	-	1	metal	Cu alloy	button
MD	1039	-	-	1	metal	Pb	musket ball
MD	1040	-	-	1	metal	Pb	fragment
MD	1041	-	-	1	metal	Fe	object
MD	1042	-	-	1	metal	Pb	lump
MD	1043	-	-	1	metal	unknown	object
MD	1044	-	-	1	metal	Cu alloy	object

Appendix D: List of Samples

Sample No.	Area	Context No.	Size	Reason for Sampling				Application/Comments
				Pot	Bone	Lithics	Botanics	
1	T1	015	L	y	y	y	y	-
2	011	T1	KT	-	-	-	-	-
3	014	T2	KT	-	-	-	-	-
4	011	T2	KT	-	-	-	-	-
5	002	T2	KT	-	-	-	-	-
6	014/002	T2	KT	-	-	-	-	-
7	001/003	T1	KT	-	-	-	-	-
8	013/015	T1	KT	-	-	-	-	-
9	015/017	T1	KT	-	-	-	-	-

Sample No.	Area	Context No.	Size	Reason for Sampling				Application/Comments
				Pot	Bone	Lithics	Botanics	
10	017/045	T1	KT	-	-	-	-	-
11	026	T1	KT	-	-	-	-	-

Appendix E: List of Drawings

Drawing No.	Sheet No.	Area	Feature no.	Subject	Scale
1	1	T6	8	Plan of trench after first clean	1:20
2	-	T2	-		
3	-	T7	021-025	Plan of trench after first clean	1:20
4	-	T2	-	stratigraphy of W facing	1:10
5	-	T2	-	stratigraphy of W facing	1:10
6	-	T6	029	T6, 007 removed, shows 029 alignment	1:20
7	-	T7	030, 035, 031, 034	T7, 023-025 removed	1:20
8	-	T6	032, 033, 029, 039	T6 – post ex	1:20
9	-	T7	-	W facing section	1:10
10	-	T7	-	S facing section	1:10
11	-	T7	-	N facing section	1:10
12	-	T7	-	Final plan	1:10
13	-	T6	-	W facing section	1:20
14	-	T6	-	E facing section	1:10

Appendix F: List of Photographs

Digital

Frame	Area	Context No.	Subject	Taken from
1	-	-	ID shot	-
2	-	-	Working shot from west	W
3	-	-	Working shot from west	W
4	Tr2	-	Working shot from west Tr2	W
5		-	Working shot from west Tr2	W
6	Tr4	-	West facing section of Tr4 -south end	W
7	-	-	Working shot of MD finds	NE
8	Tr4	-	Ditch feature at south end – mid ex	N
9	Tr4	-	Tr4 - ditch feature at south end – mid ex	N
10	Tr4	-	Tr4 - ditch feature at south end – mid ex	N
11	Tr6	-	Masonry in Tr6	N
12	Tr6	-	Close up of masonry in Tr6	N
13	Tr6	-	General view	N
14	Tr6	-	General view	S
15	Tr6	-	Looking towards forth	E
16	Tr2	-	011 from west	W
17	Tr2	-	011 from west – tower in background	W
18	Tr2	-	010 from south	S
19	Tr2	-	010 from north	S
20	-	-	General shots in tower and from roof	-
21	-	-	General shots in tower and from roof	-
22	-	-	General shots in tower and from roof	-
23	-	-	General shots in tower and from roof	-
24	-	-	General shots in tower and from roof	-
25	-	-	General shots in tower and from roof	-
26	-	-	General shots in tower and from roof	-

Frame	Area	Context No.	Subject	Taken from
27	-	-	General shots in tower and from roof	-
28	-	-	General shots in tower and from roof	-
29	-	-	General shots in tower and from roof	-
30	-	-	General shots in tower and from roof	-
31	-	-	General shots in tower and from roof	-
32	-	-	General shots in tower and from roof	-
33	-	-	General shots in tower and from roof	-
34	-	-	General shots in tower and from roof	-
35	-	-	General shots in tower and from roof	-
36	-	-	General shots in tower and from roof	-
37	-	-	General shots in tower and from roof	-
38	-	-	General shots in tower and from roof	-
39	-	-	General shots in tower and from roof	-
40	-	-	General shots in tower and from roof	-
41	-	-	General shots in tower and from roof	-
42	-	-	General shots in tower and from roof	-
43	-	-	General shots in tower and from roof	-
44	-	-	General shots in tower and from roof	-
45	-	-	General shots in tower and from roof	-
46	-	-	General shots in tower and from roof	-
47	-	-	General shots in tower and from roof	-
48	-	-	General shots in tower and from roof	-
49	-	-	General shots in tower and from roof	-
50	-	-	General shots in tower and from roof	-
-	-	-	General shots in tower and from roof	-
-	-	-	General shots in tower and from roof	-
-	-	-	General shots in tower and from roof	-
-	-	-	General shots in tower and from roof	-
-	-	-	General shots in tower and from roof	-
-	-	-	General shots in tower and from roof	-
-	-	-	General shots in tower and from roof	-
-	-	-	General shots in tower and from roof	-
-	-	-	General shots in tower and from roof	-
-	-	-	General shots in tower and from roof	-
-	Tr1	-	General of 013 rubble exposed	W
-	Tr1	-	General of 013 rubble exposed	W
-	Tr1	-	General of 013 rubble exposed with tower	W
-	Tr1	-	General of 013 rubble exposed	E
-	Tr1	-	General of 013 rubble exposed	E
-	Tr7	-	Tony and Iain digging	NE
-	Tr7	-	Tony and Iain digging	NW
-	Tr4	-	Shoe sole sf012 in situ in 012	W
-	Tr4	-	Shoe sole sf012 in situ in 012	W
-	Tr4	-	Shoe sole sf012 in situ in 012	S
-	Tr4	-	Shoe sole sf012 in situ in 012	S
-	Tr4	-	Shoe sole sf012 in situ in 012 before lift	S
-	Tr4	-	Shoe sole sf012 in situ in 012 before lift	S
-	Tr2	-	West facing section of 011 etc	W
-	Tr2	-	West facing section of 011 etc	W
-	Tr2	011 etc	W facing section of 011 etc	W
-	Tr1	-	General of Tr1 area and MD	N
-	Tr1	-	General of Tr1 area and MD	W
-	Tr1	-	General of Tr1 area and MD	W
-	Tr1	-	General of Tr1 area and MD	W
-	-	-	Area on south side of orchard wall	S

Frame	Area	Context No.	Subject	Taken from
-	-	-	Area on south side – tower beyond	S
-	-	-	MD in fields to south	SW
-	-	-	MD in fields to south	SW
-	Tr1	-	Grey layer 015	W
-	Tr1	-	Grey layer 015	E
-	Tr2	-	Continuation of 011	W
-	Tr2	-	Continuation of 011	W
-	Tr4	-	E facing ditch section	E
-	Tr4	-	E facing ditch section	E
-	Tr4	-	E facing ditch section	E
-	Tr4	-	General	NE
-	Tr4	-	General	W
-	Tr5	-	General	E
-	Tr5	-	General	E
-	Tr5	-	General	E
-	Tr7	-	Masonry in Tr7	W
-	Tr7	-	Masonry in Tr7	S
-	Tr7	-	Masonry in Tr7	N
-	Tr1	-	General – 015 removed to rubble 017	W
-	Tr1	-	General – tower in background	W
-	Tr1	-	General 015 removed to reveal 017	W
-	Tr2	-	View of west facing profile	W
-	Tr2	-	View of west facing profile	W
-	Tr2	-	View of possible drain	W
-	Tr2	-	General view of 2 sections size	W
-	Tr7	-	General of rubble	N
-	Tr7	-	General of rubble	S
-	Tr7	-	Footings/rubble exposed	S
-	Tr1	-	General from W	W
-	Tr1	-	General from west	W
-	Tr1	-	General	-
-	Tr1	-	Clay pocket in S facing section	S
-	Tr6	-	Rubble on N side of wall	N
-	-	-	Area of 2 ditches N of abbey – top of tower	S
-	-	-	Area of 2 ditches N of abbey – top of tower	S
-	-	-		-
-	Tr7	-	Rubble 023 mid-ex – N of 021, 024 removed	N
-	Tr7	-	Rubble 023 removed	N
-	Tr7	-	Rubble 023 removed	S
-	Tr7	-	Rubble 023 removed, exposed rubble below	S
-	Tr6	-	Rubble alignment	N
-	Tr6	-	Rubble alignement	W
-	Tr6	-	032 clay 'surface'	S
-	Tr6	-	032 clay 'surface'	SW
-	Tr6	-	033 'natural' and possible ditch cut/fill	E
-	Tr6	-	033 'natural' and possible ditch cut/fill	S
-	Tr7	031	Detail showing Fe inclusions	E
-	Tr1	-	View of 017 and 026 and ? In foreground	W
-	Tr1	-	View of 017 and 026 and ? In foreground	W
-	Tr1	-	View of 017 and 026 and ? In background	E
-	Tr7	034, 031, 038	South of 022, 031clay, remnanats 0f 034 rubble, 038 wall in sondage	E
-	Tr7	039	Possible footing below 035 rubble	N
-	Tr7	034	Possible footing below 035 rubble	W
-	Tr6	032, 033	Plan on sondage of S of trench	S

Frame	Area	Context No.	Subject	Taken from
-	Tr6	032, 033, 008	SE facing section on S of trench	S
-	Tr6	-	?	
-	Tr6	-	?	-
-	Tr6	-	?	-
-	Tr1	-	Section shots	-
-	Tr1	-	Section shots	-
-	Tr1	-	Section shots	-
-	Tr1	-	Section shots	-
-	Tr1	-	Section shots	-
-	Tr1	-	Section shots	-
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-
-	Tr7	-	Final	N
-	Tr7	-	Final	NE
-	Tr7	-	Final	SE
-	Tr7	-	Final	S
-	Tr7	-	Final	SW
-	Tr7	-	Final deatil of 038 wall	S
-	Tr7	-	Final detail of 021 wall and 043 clay cut	N
-	Tr7	-	Final elevation of 022 – S facing	S
-	Tr7	-	Final elevation of 022 – E facing	E
-	Tr7	-	Final detail of 021 wall	S
-	Tr7	-	Final detail of 021 wall section	N
-	Tr7	-	Final ?	E
-	Tr7	-	Final ?	SE
-	Tr7	-	Final W facing section 1	W
-	Tr7	-	Final W facing section 2	W
-	Tr7	-	Final N facing section	N
-	Tr7	-	Final E facing section	E
-	Tr7	-	Final S facing section	S
-	Tr7	-	Final detail of pad/pier/base	NW

Black and white

Frame	Area	Context No.	Subject	Taken from
1	-	-	ID shot	-
2	Tr4	-	Shoe sole sf012 in situ in 012	W
3	Tr4	-	Shoe sole sf012 in situ in 012	W
4	Tr4	-	Shoe sole sf012 in situ in 012	S
5	Tr4	-	Shoe sole sf012 in situ in 012	S
6	Tr7	-	Final	NE
7	Tr7	-	Final	SE
8	Tr7	-	Final	S
9	Tr7	-	Final	SW
10	Tr7	-	Final detail of 038 wall	S
11	Tr7	-	Final detail of 021 wall, 043 clay and cut	N
12	Tr7	-	Final elevation of 022 S-facing	S
13	Tr7	-	Final elevation of 022 E-facing	E
14	Tr7	-	Final detail of 021 wall	S
15	Tr7	-	Final detail of 021 wall section	N
16	Tr7	-	Final setting	E
17	Tr7	-	Final setting	SE

Appendix G- Project Design

Bannockburn 700 Project

Cambuskenneth Abbey Investigation

Project Design

Medieval sword motif on stone tomb fragment (Canmore)

Centre for Battlefield Archaeology and GUARD Archaeology Ltd

2012

1.0 Summary

This design sets out a scheme to effect the archaeological investigation of the remains of Cambuskenneth Abbey, which are contained within an area designated as a Scheduled Ancient Monument. The main aim of the project is to subject areas of the abbey, those to the east and south, to limited targeted excavation. The project will include active participation on the part of the local community and will feature with two programmes for the BBC centred on the Bannockburn 700 project and to be broadcast in 2014.

Funding has been secured to enable a two season project on the site, the first taking place in 2012 and the second in 2013. The project is a collaboration between the Centre for Battlefield Archaeology and GUARD Archaeology Ltd.

As specified below the project will fit in well with Historic Scotland's current policy of sanctioning targeted fieldwork which causes minimal disturbance, is of obvious public benefit and enhances public knowledge while also providing valuable information for the development of future management schemes for the site, by clarifying the nature of past works and the accuracy of reconstructions resulting from them. Not least, this project will do much to raise the profile of a site which has played a key role in the development of a Scottish identity but is somewhat overlooked by better known sites, such as nearby Stirling Castle.

2.0 Introduction

Cambuskenneth Abbey was founded in 1140, or thereabouts, by David I, and for the earlier part of its life was also known as the Abbey of St Mary of Stirling (see below for fuller history). The Abbey is one of the few places named in the near contemporary accounts of the Battle of Bannockburn, and so is of relevance in any attempt to shed further light on the events of 1314 (see below). It is proposed here to integrate an investigation of the abbey into a wide-ranging investigation into the landscape in which the battle took place. This project, titled Bannockburn 700, is currently underway and is financed by a number of sponsors, including the BBC, National Trust for Scotland and Insight Vacations (the latter as part of a scheme with which the Centre for Battlefield Archaeology has now been involved with for two years).

The main aim of the overall project is to locate the actual site of the battle (up

to half a dozen have been suggested in the Stirling area) while also considering the conflict in the wider context of the contemporary landscape and society. In addition to metal detector surveys, geophysics surveys, environmental analyses and various other approaches the project will involve the excavation of a number of sites associated with the battle. These will include the possible medieval settlement outside the Abbey, a mill site on the Bannockburn and the remains of the Abbey itself.

The aims and objectives of the Abbey investigation are detailed below, along with the methodology to be adopted in achieving them.

In addition to making a valuable contribution to our understanding of the Battle of Bannockburn, the medieval landscape in which it was fought, and the society within which the conflict took place, the project will provide the basis for two television programmes to be shown by the BBC in 2014, around the time of the 700th anniversary of the battle (these programmes will be co-presented by Neil Oliver and Tony Pollard and be shown in Scotland and south of the border, as well as internationally).

3.0 Site location and description

Cambuskenneth Abbey is situated on the low-lying flood plain or carse of the River Forth, some 1.5 Km to the east of Stirling Castle. The abbey complex is located within a looping meander on the north bank of the river, a location that gives it some degree of natural protection/isolation as the river flows by on three sides.

The area associated with the remains of the Abbey buildings, of which the bell tower is the most obvious element, are protected as a Scheduled Ancient Monument and the site is maintained by Historic Scotland. The area covered by the schedule and the tract of land immediately to the west, in addition to the current village to the north, lies within a conservation area designated by Stirling Council.

One of the main points of access onto the meander and therefore into the Abbey does not appear to have been via dry land across the northern neck of the meander but via a ferry across the western loop of the river. Evidence for a link between this crossing and the Abbey takes the form of an east-west running trackway terminating at the river at a point some 235 metres to the

west of the Abbey. A prospect of Stirling drawn from the ruins of the Abbey by John Slezer in 1693 clearly shows this track, with buildings to the left. These structures may be related to buildings on either side of the road which are today suggested by topographic features (see below)

Although the area to the north of the Abbey is now largely covered with modern housing, the southern tip of the meander remains as agricultural land and vestiges of an orchard associated with the Abbey are visible. Also shown on Slezer's drawing is a water gate at the western end of the track, on the bank of the river (a zoom-able version of this print can be seen on the NLS website at: http://maps.nls.uk/slezer/view/?sl=6). There is no trace of this apparently substantial feature today, though at least one piece of ashlar masonry was recently observed lying on the ground surface in this area. Though perhaps not relating to a regular ferry service, there is a record from 1529 of a boat carrying people back from a festival at the Abbey capsizing with the result that 50 'persons of distinction, besides many others were drowned.' (Nimmo 1880, 122). That this part of the river has long been navigated is demonstrated by the discovery of a logboat in 1874 in mud exposed at low tide just to the south of the presumed ferry crossing point. This has been radiocarbon dated to 996 AD (MacGrail 1987).

The Slezer drawing also shows some interesting details regarding the river itself (the tower is missing, probably due to artistic license as it would interrupt the vista). The western spur of the meander (the dog-leg) is visible to the left of frame, and has buildings on it (though given the previous comment about artistic license this should not be taken for granted). The river to the west of the water gate appears to be much wider than at present, which would certainly be in keeping with the 1529 report of a boat capsizing while undertaking the crossing. Stirling Bridge is visible to the right of frame and it would appear to be this that the Scots under Bruce were using to gain access to the Abbey at the time of the battle in 1314 – it seems highly unlikely that Athol mounted his assault on the baggage by boat (see below).

Fig. 1 Google image of meander – note western dog-leg with pinched neck

To the southwest of the Abbey, or more specifically to the west of the land to the south of the Abbey, the meander extends to the west, where a dog-legged salient of land exhibits a pinched neck, which with little difficulty could have been isolated from the eastern part of the meander occupied by the Abbey. There is no historical suggestion that this area was ever fortified in any way – a ditch across the neck would effectively create something akin to a promontory fort (it is however interesting that the narrowest point, where a barrier might be expected does correspond to a field boundary). Barrier or no, this area is likely to have appealed to Bruce when it came to placing his baggage in a safe location (his train is unlikely to have been placed within the precincts of the Abbey itself).

Fig. 2 Slezer print of 1693 showing track running west to river from Abbey ruins and water gate on river's edge (top off frame)

4.0 Historical Background

The Abbey was founded by David I in around 1140, and was originally known as the Abbey of St Mary of Stirling. However, from at least 1201 onwards it was referred to as the Abbey of St Mary of Cambuskenneth (on the basis of Papal Bulls from Innocent III). The place name means the 'creek' or 'field of Kenneth', and is traditionally associated with a battle between the Scots under Kenneth and the Picts – this tradition underpins the location's position at the heart of the idea of a Scottish identity. It was an Arrouasian monastery, where the monks followed a strict interpretation of the rule of St Augustine. The community was composed from a house of canons, i.e. ordained men, priests in their own right, rather than regular monks. The present ruins, which include the bell tower, foundation walls and elements of upstanding walls, have been dated no earlier than the 13th century. The bell tower, probably built after the church, is unusual in being free standing and would have been relatively new at the time of Bannockburn (RCAHMS 1963, 122). It is possible that an earlier structure stood on the site, but there is as yet no archaeological evidence for this.

The Abbey is associated with some key events from the Scottish Wars of Independence and indeed was to repeatedly suffer the privations of wars during the late thirteenth and first half of the fourteenth century as these raged. A close association with the Scottish crown is evident through much of the pre-Reformation period, partly no doubt due the Abbey's proximity to the royal castle at Stirling (RCAHMS 1963, 120). This connection was most clearly established by the burial there of James III after his death under suspicious circumstances following the Battle of Sauchieburn in 1488. In 1303-4 however, Edward I, King of England, was at the Abbey, and here he received Robert Wishart, the Bishop of Glasgow as he swore an oath of fealty, for the fifth time, to the English king. On 11 June 1304 Robert the Bruce and William Lamberton, the Bishop of St Andrews, came to the Abbey to enter into a treaty with one another; it was the start of a partnership which was to climax with Lamberton placing the crown on Bruce's head (according to some) in 1306, following the murder of the Red Comyn. In 1308 Sir Neill Campbell, Sir Gilbert Hay and others swore fealty to the Bruce on the High Altar, swearing then to defend the liberty of Scotland against all enemies.

The Abbey was also the location for a series of important parliaments during the rule of Robert I. The first of these, in November 1314, saw Robert disinherit all the nobles holding lands in Scotland who were not present at the parliament; this included the sons of those who had died fighting for Edward II at Bannockburn, while any who were not present were judged to have declared themselves as Edward's subjects rather than Robert's. This act set the seal on the nature of future conflicts, creating the Disinherited who were the catalyst for the Second War of Independence. Then, in 1326 the entire clergy of Scotland (though presumably only its upper echelons), the earls and barons, but also importantly a good number of lesser individuals, assembled in the presence of the Bruce to swear fealty to his son David on the event of his death, and indeed also to his grandson Robert Stewart, lest David should die without issue. The parliament is notable not just for this but also because it is the first time that the lower order of burgesses are mentioned as having a seat. In short, it can perhaps be regarded the first sign of democracy in an otherwise monarchical system of government – as if to highlight the latter, another order of business was the signing over to the king of ten percent of the revenues of all laymen in the kingdom (Cruden 1953).

Cambuskenneth is one of the few places actually named in the near contemporary sources relating the story of the Battle of Bannockburn in 1314.

The best known of these, Barbour's The Bruce, describes how Bruce's baggage was looted by the Earl of Athol, who bore a grudge due to past events and his association with the rival Comyn faction through marriage. The relevant stanza (lines 491-504) goes:

> His awyne wyff dame Ysabell.
> And tharfor sa gret distance fell
> Betwix him and the erle Davi
> Off Athole, brother to this lady
> That he apon Saynct Jhonys nycht,
> Quhen bath the kingis war boun to fycht,
> In Cammyskynnell the kingis vittaill
> He tuk and sadly gert assaile
> Schyr Wilyam off Herth and him slew
> And with him men ma then ynew.
> Tharfor syne intil Ingland
> He wes bannyst and all his land
> Wes sesyt as forfaut to the king
> That did tharoff syne his liking.

The buildings were reduced to ruins during the Reformation and were quarried for stone until the site was excavated in 1864 by William Madison (Alexandria 1868), who also restored the bell tower. The present plans of the ruins are based on his work. From the plans alone it is clear that not all of the Abbey has been excavated. No ancillary structures, other than buildings A and B have been identified, the whereabouts of the medieval graveyard is unknown, neither are the bounds of the precinct known. The present field boundaries are a modern construct placed on the landscape, which probably follow the limits of the 1864 excavations.

Archaeological background

5.1 Past work

The Abbey was the subject of antiquarian interest in the 19th century and underwent excavation in 1864, partly motivated by the desire to locate the remains of James III. Prior to this time only limited evidence of the once impressive medieval complex of buildings were visible, thanks to the success of the Abbey's destruction in 1559 during the Reformation, though denudation through stone robbing no doubt took place over a long period of time following that date (it is said to have been used as a quarry). The most obvious feature was the bell tower, which stood apart from the church as a campanile and this

underwent renovation at the same time as the excavation, both operations being under the supervision of William Mackison, Town Architect of Stirling (Alexander 1858).

The excavation resulted in the exposure of lengths of foundation wall marking out a number of structures, including the church, the arched doorway of which is still upstanding, south cloister with sacristy, slype and chapter house on east side, with refectory and kitchen to south. These can be seen on the ground today, though there is doubt as to the accuracy of the site plan thus portrayed or the date of the buildings represented (RCAHMS site record). Much of the stone work present appears to represent later masonry elements used to portray the site on the basis of the excavation results – the work having been carried out in the main by local labourers.

A series of photographs taken in the 1920s and 1930s appear to show excavation work possibly associated with the renovation/consolidation of the foundations first laid out by Mackison in the wake of his original 1864 excavations (see section on historical research below). As yet no report or account of this work, which appears to have included removal of turf and topsoil over a considerable area, thus exposing architectural features either recreated by Makison or re-buried at the close of his investigations. It is possible that a trawl through Ministry of Works archives at Historic Scotland may shed some further light on this fascinating set of photographs.

The Abbey, both within the scheduled area and outside it, has been subject to investigation in recent years. Topographic and geophysical survey along with a limited programme of excavation was carried out by GUARD in 1997. These areas included the eastern limit of the scheduled area, where the remains of two ancillary buildings are visible, one of these including a remnant of a dovecot attached to the end of a long building (see below). The anomalies thrown up by the geophysical survey to the west of the Abbey suggested building foundations – in the form of rubble spreads created by collapsed walls (Etheridge 1997). It has been suggested that these remains relate to buildings within the Abbey precincts, including houses for agricultural workers.

Trial trenching of a crop mark anomaly to the south of Hood Farm revealed no sign of the possible enclosure but did reveal remnant ridge and furrow and a stakehole. Geophysics of the land to the east of the Abbey buildings, close to the river, established the presence of buried elements to the northern building (A) and a possible river wall.

5.2 Current archaeological interest in the Abbey

As previously noted the Bannockburn 700 project aspires to include Cambuskenneth Abbey in its remit. The Abbey is one of the few places specifically mentioned in the near contemporary accounts of the Battle of Bannockburn. It was here that Robert the Bruce kept his baggage prior to the Battle of Bannockburn, though it is possible that this was also where supplies related to the on-going siege of Stirling Castle by the Scots were stored (it was an effort to relieve the siege that brought Edward II and his army to Bannockburn). It is also recorded the baggage train was sacked by a discontented Scots noble, the Earl of Athol, after the first day of action at Bannockburn, the night before the main battle on 24 June 1314. This action, the motives for which can be traced back to his temporary siding with the English 1307 and his marriage into the rival Comyn faction, appears to have been intense as the commander of the baggage, Sir William de Erth of Airth, was killed.

As part of the research directed at the Cambuskenneth and its environs it is proposed to search for evidence for the baggage train and its sacking. This is most likely to be accomplished through a metal detector survey of the lands around the Abbey – one location to be targeted will be the dog-leg part of the meander described above. This may also be accompanied by a geophysical survey prospecting for any form of barrier across the pinched neck of this feature.

Also outside the scheduled area an investigation of the remains of the associated village has the potential to provide a unique insight into the nature of medieval life at the time of the battle, while also broadening our knowledge of how the Abbey functioned with regard to economy, agriculture etc. Another target for this element of the project will be the location of the apparently fortified water gate shown on Slezer's drawing. If this feature dates back to the 14th century it is possible that it provided defence for the Abbey lands and the baggage train and may have been a focus for activity related to the battle and the siege of Stirling.

Another vital connection with the battle, and apparently one overlooked elsewhere, is its likely role in providing succor and treatment to men injured in the battle, both Scots and English (the latter probably nobles taken for ransom but injured in the fray). The Abbey would have had an infirmary or hospital,

providing care for the canons and the local community. Despite excavation in the 19th century, and the previously noted works in the early 20th century, the hospital has not been positively identified. However, the long building, with possibly later dovecote built onto its eastern end has been tentatively identified with the infirmary or hospital (Cruden 1953).

Another important reason for executing limited invasive investigation within the scheduled area will be to provide clarification on the nature of the buildings as they are currently displayed – there is uncertainty as to the accuracy of the initial interpretation which followed the 1864 excavation, and this issue may have been further compounded by what appear to have been various further programmes of excavation and consolidation in the 20th century, including those in 1931 (see section on historical research below for more detail on this).

Detail on how these various issues coalesce into a series of focussed aims and objectives is provided in section 6, below.

5.3 Proposed investigations outside the scheduled area

Prior to discussing the specific aims and objectives of the work proposed for the scheduled area it is pertinent to summarise what is envisaged outside the core of the Abbey site.

The medieval settlement to the west of the site, suggested by topographic features and geophysics (Etheridge 1997) will provide the opportunity to shed light on the domestic context for lowlier members of society in the medieval period. As yet these remains have not been firmly dated to the medieval period but the fact that most of them seem to be missing from Slezer's 1693 drawing would suggest they have long gone by this time. The buildings to the right of the frame, to the south of the track, may represent modified versions of the original buildings, and these themselves no longer seem to exist though some trace may be visible within the buildings of Hood farm.

Limited excavation of features within the settlement complex will establish the character and hopefully date of these structures. An attempt will also be made to uncover traces of the water gate shown on Slezer's drawing, and again dating this feature would be an important aim of this work.
Both of the above elements of work would involve local volunteers under close supervision of professional archaeologists, community involvement being an

important aspect of the Bannockburn 700 project. It is also proposed that local residents, living in houses to the north of the Abbey take part in a 'garden dig' in which small test pits are excavated in resident's gardens. It seems reasonable to suggest that this exercise will shed further light on the nature of the medieval Abbey and the history of human occupation on this part of the Carse.

6.0 Cambuskenneth Scheduled Area Project aims and objectives

The aims and objectives of the current fieldwork are:

- To establish the accuracy of certain of the structural remains as they are currently displayed – taking into account the reinstatement work following the 1864 excavation and various 20th century works.
- To establish the presence or absence of further structures related to the Abbey and not currently visible on the ground as lower course foundations.
- To investigate the function of certain buildings, it has been suggested that the building with the dovecot may have been the hospital or related to the hospital. Given the probable use of the hospital after the Battle of Bannockburn this facility is of obvious interest to the current project.
- The aims and objectives are described in more detail below, with reference to each specific area of investigation.

The above aims will be met via the following objectives

- Submitting areas with the scheduled area to geophysical survey (2012).
- Subject certain structures and geophysical anomalies to limited, targeted excavation (2013).

7.0 Scheduled Area Project Methodology

7.1 Historical research

It is hoped that Ministry of Works archives held by Historic Scotland will contain information on the 1931 excavations, which are recorded in photographs. Nothing is presently known of this work and on first viewing the photos (in Canmore) were assumed to be from the 1864 excavation. However, the quality of the photos, the 1931 date appended (first thought to be an accession date not related to when they were taken) and the presence of the Wallace Monument

(commenced in 1861 but not completed until 1869) in the background of some clearly indicate that they are not. The only reference to this work thus far identified is in Hansard from 2 March 1931, where the commissioner of works reports on various historic sites currently being restored, cleared or excavated. Cambuskenneth Abbey (listed as Cambuskenneth castle) is there with 12 labourers identified with the work (http://hansard.millbanksystems.com/written_answers/1931/mar/02/ancient-monuments-and-historic-buildings). There are also photographs in the collection which show excavation works and dating from 1914-15 and 1925, and which on the basis of the above may also relate to excavation works taking place in these years.

It is clear that while the 1864 excavations were published (Alexander 1868), gleaning information on what appear to be several phases of work taking place in the first half of the 20th century is less straightforward (there is no reference to any of these works for instance in the Canmore entry for the site nor in the RCAHMS inventory of 1963). While documentary research may shed light on these various events it is also hoped that excavation will also permit further understanding.

7.2 Geophysical Survey

The area of the river terrace occupied by buildings A and B has previously been subject to geophysical survey, with suggestion of features running off building A and a possible flood defence (Etheridge 1997). It is proposed here to re-survey the area between and to the east of the buildings with more advanced equipment in order to detect related features, such as drains, and other structures, as suggested by the photographs from 1931 (Figs. 4,5 & 6). The proposed area is highlighted in Fig.3, covering around 100mx40m. Both resistivity and magnetometer will be used. Surveying close to the buildings should also throw up the location of earlier trenches, from the 19th and 20th century and help to inform our understanding of these earlier interventions.

1.3 Limited excavation

Limited excavation will serve a variety of aims:

- It will clarify the nature of any geophysical anomalies located outside of the current outlines of buildings, as the photos below demonstrate

geophysics within the buildings would be of limited use due to disturbances caused by previous excavations. (see below for more specific research aims).

- It will provide an insight into the nature of previous work, which has taken place over various phases, the first in 1864 and the last apparently in 1931.
- It will establish the accuracy or otherwise of the current ground plan of certain buildings – which appear to be based on the work carried out in 1864.
- It will provide an insight into the history of the site and phasing of buildings – e.g. do the present buildings sit on the remains of earlier structures?
- It will hopefully provide a greater understanding of the function of the buildings investigated. This project is particularly interested in buildings that may have had an association with the battle and the events surrounding it – the hospital being the obvious example.

It is proposed here to focus attention on the part of the Abbey complex, which sits on the river terrace to the east of the ecclesiastical heart of the Abbey (Fig.3). At present two buildings (A and B), or ranges of buildings, are visible here. In the main the remains relate to the lower courses of walls, which appear at least in part to have been reconstructed on the basis of remains first unearthed in the 1864 excavations. As the Canmore entry states: 'The remainder of the Abbey buildings are now only foundations. The measures taken to preserve these foundations, revealed in 1864, have substantially altered their character and much of the masonry visible today is comparatively recent.' One of the photographs from 1931 (Fig.4) shows the most northerly of the two buildings (A) in what looks like a state of fresh consolidation, with the mortar looking very new and reinstatement around the structure just finished. The building to the south (B), which has the dovecot attached to the eastern end, was also exposed/excavated in 1931, with a photograph showing the extent of the disturbance, probably with the aim of consolidating the outside walls (Fig. 5). Another shot, taken from the east, shows the exposed interior dividing walls and what looks to be a cobbled area, but possibly a further building, outside the building on the northern flank (Fig.6)

Fig. 3 Proposed geophysics survey area and prelim trench locations

Fig. 4 Photo from 1931 (Canmore) Building A from south, presumably following consolidation

Fig. 5 Photo from 1931 (Canmore)
Building B from south-west

The photo above (Fig. 5) appears to show that the ground level has been reduced to at least the subsoil, thus exposing several courses of the lower wall, possibly foundation courses. On the southern side of the building this disturbance appears to be limited to the edge of the wall footings, with some expansion away from the wall. This would bode well for undisturbed and unknown features to exist outside this area of disturbance.

It is proposed that geophysical survey in this area and the targeted excavation of any anomalies would have the potential to add much to our understanding of this building, with regards to its function and wider setting.

Fig. 6 Photo from 1931(Canmore) – Building B from east, showing exposed internal walls and cobbling or further building to north (right of frame)

At present we have little idea as to the function or even the date of the buildings A and B. Though most of the Abbey appears to have been built in the early 13th century it has been suggested that they are later additions, with some of the north range (A) dating to the 15th century (RCAHMS 1963, 129). Certainly, the dovecot modification added to one end of the southern-most building (B), perhaps after it had fallen out of use, does suggest later activity in this area. Alexander (1868), reporting on the 1864 excavations identifies a long building to the south, near one of the orchards, with the parliaments noted above. However, it is unclear whether he is referring to building B or the long building to the south of the main complex, which seems a little unlikely as this has long been agreed to be the refectory (its location and associated lavatory fitting well with other Abbey plans). Cruden (1953) has suggested that this building (B) may be the infirmary, or associated with it. Again, however, other than the building's location on the periphery of the site there has been no evidence to back up this claim.

It is in an effort to provide further information on the form and function of building A that we propose to target this structure and its environs with limited excavation. It is doubtful that much in the way of positive archaeological

evidence would be provided by a parliament building, given the nature of the activities that took place within it. However, it seems unlikely that a parliament of the scale alluded to in Bruce's time could be accommodated in anything but the largest of buildings (the use of the church for this purpose may be a more realistic option). In any case, it seems unlikely that any such building would be divided up into smaller rooms, which is what the interior features in the 1931 photograph suggest (Fig. 6). One focus for investigation would be what appear to be interior walls in order to check their character in relation to the rest of the building – i.e. are they contemporary or are they evidence for later partitioning?

It seems more likely that the building may be associated with the Abbey's infirmary as suggested by Cruden (1953). Such a facility would be expected on a developed Abbey site and the building's position on the periphery of the complex would be in keeping with such a function, though as noted above this cannot be taken as evidence in itself. Investigations of medieval monastic hospitals have taken place and diagnostic evidence has been recovered from them. One such site in Scotland is Soutra, in the Borders. Founded in 1164 by Malcolm IV it was run by the Augustinians and was the biggest medieval hospital in Scotland. Archaeological excavation has uncovered drains and soak-aways, which have tested positive for residues indicative of blood and exotic plant material (cloves, opium poppy) - adhering to potsherds and loose - all of which suggests medicinal waste. The pottery assemblage also included a 60% complete, glazed ointment pot that was part of an apothecaries' kit (Ewart and Moffat 1988). It is just this sort of evidence that may be present at Cambuskenneth, with drains possibly surviving inside and outside building B (drains are shown elsewhere on the site on the RCAHMS plan of the site). That Abbey drains can prove a very rich source of evidence has been demonstrated at Paisley, where all manner of medieval objects and evidence for medicinal plants were recovered during drain clearance at the Abbey (Will 1996).

Alternatively, building B may be the Abott's House. The RCAHMS Inventory places this to the west of the main complex (1963, 122) but this may be an error – there is little in the way of substantial Abbey related buildings apparent in this area. The location of the Abbot's house to the east of the church and cloisters is mirrored elsewhere, for instance at Much Wenlock Priory.

Identifying the building with a hospital or infirmary is one thing, positively associating its activities with the Battle of Bannockburn, no matter how likely,

will be quite another. It seems highly unlikely that we will blessed with the discovery of removed arrowheads, or any other evidence of conflict medicine but establishing the presence of a hospital will allow the wider project to consider the nature of medieval medicine and how it might have played a role in the aftermath of the Battle of Bannockburn.

Excavation will also be carried out in the area to the north of building B, where a cobbled feature is apparent on one of the 1931 photos (Fig. 6). It is possible that another building exists here, and investigation in this area may not only flesh out the nature of the site in this area but also provide some evidence for phased activity, as what might be a wall stump exhibits what looks like a different construction technique to that displayed by Building B.

In addition to the research objectives of the project this carefully considered intervention will also go some way to resolving issues related the accuracy of the current display of the remains on site. It is apparent that several phases of excavation have taken place on site, with recording levels probably varying at all of these stages (as yet no written records of the work other than the original 1864 excavation are known to exist). Re-excavating ground which has already been disturbed should provide the double benefit of unravelling past processes of site investigation and presentation while also hopefully giving access to areas which have not suffered great levels of disturbance and will therefore provide fresh information on the history of the Abbey and the activities carried out within it. It is our intention that the information recovered during this exercise will prove useful in any attempt by Historic Scotland to develop future management plans for the site.

Importantly, geophysical survey will allow for the relocation of previous excavation trenches, a process which will also be aided by reference to the photo archive. Re-excavation of trenches will allow for an assessment of the relationship between masonry elements currently visible above ground and those below ground – is there a correspondence between the two, or have liberties been taken with the above ground reconstruction work? It is hoped that differences between original construction elements and reconstructed elements will be visible through differences in stonework and mortar.

7.4 Excavation Methodology

A preliminary proposed outline and location of a 'T' configuration of two

trenches is shown on Fig. 3. The north to south running trench runs across Building A, in order to capture the walls, exterior and interior, and the areas outside the building. The east to west running trench, crossing the T, sits to the north of Building A and covers the external features, cobbling etc. visible in the 1931 works (Fig. 6). The trenches would be 5 metres in width and around 15 metres in length. These dimensions represent only the area to be de-turfed, a repeat of the process undertaken in 1931. The extent of excavation within these exposed areas, which would be fully planned, would be further limited – the aim being to fulfil the remit of the project design with minimum disturbance of deposits. It is important to note however that trench location and configuration may be changed in response to the geophysical survey, which will take place in 2012, with excavation not taking place until 2013.

Further limited trenches should be considered on the basis of the geophysics results – even if this means perhaps reducing the maximum extent of those over and adjacent to Building B.

All trenches will be opened by hand, with no mechanical excavator used. Features will be fully recorded using pro-forma recording sheets, scale drawings and photographs. Mapping of trenches will be carried out using a total station.

All trenches will be backfilled and reinstated after the excavation is complete (care will be taken in cutting turfs to ensure clean replacement)

7.5 Metal Detector Survey

Although metal detector survey represents an important aspect of the Bannockburn 700 project, and will hopefully be used on the open fields in the vicinity of the Abbey, there is no intention to subject the scheduled area to such survey. However, a metal detector will be used during the excavation to scan for metal objects, this facilitating their recovery and hopefully preventing them ending up on the spoil heap, though these will also be scanned.

The above notwithstanding, one place where metal detector survey would be useful within the scheduled area would be around the base of the tower, against its northern and western walls. The authors of the present document appear to be the first to notice that these walls carry the distinctive scars created by the impact of musket balls against the stonework. These are concentrated around the windows and similar patterning is visible at Stirling Castle and Linlithgow

Palace. We are unaware of any documented post-medieval conflict to have occurred here but examination of musket ball remains may shed further light on this. The two most obvious periods are the mid to late 17th century (Civil War and Covenanter) and the first half of the 18th century (Jacobite Risings).

7.6 Environmental Sampling

Excavated archaeological features will be sampled for environmental analysis to enable the recovery of pollen, seeds, plant remains, charcoal and artefacts. As previously noted, features such as drains can provide a wealth of information regarding the activities taking place on the site – is it an infirmary? Samples may also provide more general information on the environment of the area and this data would feed directly into the wider Bannockburn 700 project, which will include a programme of environmental sampling and reconstruction work to be carried out by Dr Richard Tipping of Stirling University.

7.8 Human Remains

It is not an aim of the proposed project to uncover human remains. However, given that the location of the main Abbey cemetery is still unknown there is a possibility, however slight, given the limited extent of excavation, that graves will be encountered. The relevant authorities, including Historic Scotland would be contacted as soon as any such remains were encountered. The nature of the excavation will be such that care will be taken not to expose human remains unnecessarily and to wherever possible record the presence of a grave without excavating it. A fuller policy regarding human remains will be prepared prior to the project taking place.

8.0 *Report Preparation and Contents*

A report detailing the results of the investigation will be submitted to Historic Scotland within three months of completion of fieldwork.

The report will conform to established IFA standards and will take the form of a Data Structure Report as specified by Historic Scotland. The report will include a full descriptive text that will characterise the date and extent of any archaeological deposits. It will also include plans at an appropriate scale showing trenches and archiving lists of all finds, samples, field drawings and photographs.

A summary of the project results will be submitted to *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*

9.0 *Archive*

The archive for the project will be submitted to the National Monuments Records for Scotland within six months of completion of the fieldwork. Copies will also be deposited with the Stirling Council Archaeology Service.

10.0 *Finds Disposal*

All artefacts recovered will be declared to the Treasure Trove Advisory Panel in accordance with Scots Law. All artefacts will be temporarily stored by GUARD until a decision has been made by the panel.

11.0 *Publication and dissemination*

The fieldwork will be featured within a two part documentary to be shown on the BBC across the UK in 2014. The results of the Bannockburn 700 Project, including Cambuskenneth, will also be broadcast in a major conference, aimed at scholars and the general public, to be hosted by Glasgow University n 2014. The results of the Cambuskenneth project will be fully published, possibly as a monograph. There can be little doubt that this project will bring this rather overlooked but incredibly important site to the attention of the general public.

It is important to note that the project will directly involve local people taking part in the investigations, under close supervision as volunteers. The sensitive nature of the archaeology is fully recognised and it will be ensured that the use of volunteers does not compromise this. Training and education are important aspects of the project which will involve outreach with local schools etc.

12.0 *Personnel & Project Timetable*

The project will be a collaboration between the Centre for Battlefield Archaeology and GUARD Archaeology Ltd. The overall project will be directed by Dr Tony Pollard and Dr Iain Banks for the CBA. In the field the Cambuskenneth project will be directed by a senior member of GUARD Archaeology Ltd, with Drs Pollard and Banks playing an active role as overall project directors.

Funding has been secured for a two-season project, each lasting for two weeks, the first in 2012 and the second in 2013.

It is proposed that in 2012 geophysics and excavation be carried out across areas outside the scheduled area (most notably the possible village area to the west). Activity within the scheduled area in 2012 will be limited to geophysical survey as outlined in the forgoing document. This will be accompanied by a programme of documentary research aimed at providing further information on the 20th century and earlier interventions on the site.

The results of this preliminary work will be used to provide the basis for a modified project design which would propose targeted excavation to take place in 2013.

The GUARD Archaeology Team will include 3-4 professional archaeologists in addition to the site director. In keeping with the community basis of the Bannockburn 700 project (which is although allied is distinct in that it has spate funders to the Cambuskenneth project) it is hoped to provide opportunities for local volunteers and students on the project, but only in such numbers as can be usefully deployed under close supervision. The project will provide an important opportunity for Historic Scotland to provide outreach for the general public, with professionals providing training in basic field techniques on a site which can only have its profile enhanced as a result of this exciting project.

13.0 *Monitoring*

The CBA/GUARD Archaeology Ltd will liaise with Historic Scotland in all points relevant to the proper conduct of the project and in particular will give immediate notification of any artefact or archaeological discovery of extraordinary significance.

14.0 *Health & safety and Insurance*

GUARD Archaeology Ltd is an IFA Registered organisation and will adhere to the guidelines and standards prescribed for archaeological fieldwork set down in the Institute of Field Archaeologists approved Health and Safety in Field Archaeology document, prepared under the aegis of the Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers. It is standard company policy, prior to any fieldwork project commencing, to conduct a risk assessment and to prepare a project safety plan, the prescriptions of which will be strictly followed for the duration of all archaeological fieldwork. Copies of the resultant project safety plan and of GUARD Archaeology Ltd's Fieldwork Safety Policy Statement may

be viewed upon request.

15.0 *References*

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