

GUARD ARCHAEOLOGY



Cambusbarron & Redhall Data Structure Report Project 3730

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Cambusbarron & Redhall Data Structure Report

On behalf of: The National Trust for Scotland and BBC

NGR: Cambusbarron NS 77846 92514; Redhall NS 81712 91148

Project Number: 3730

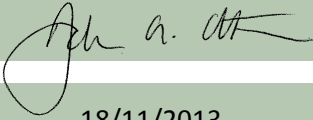
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*This document has been prepared in accordance
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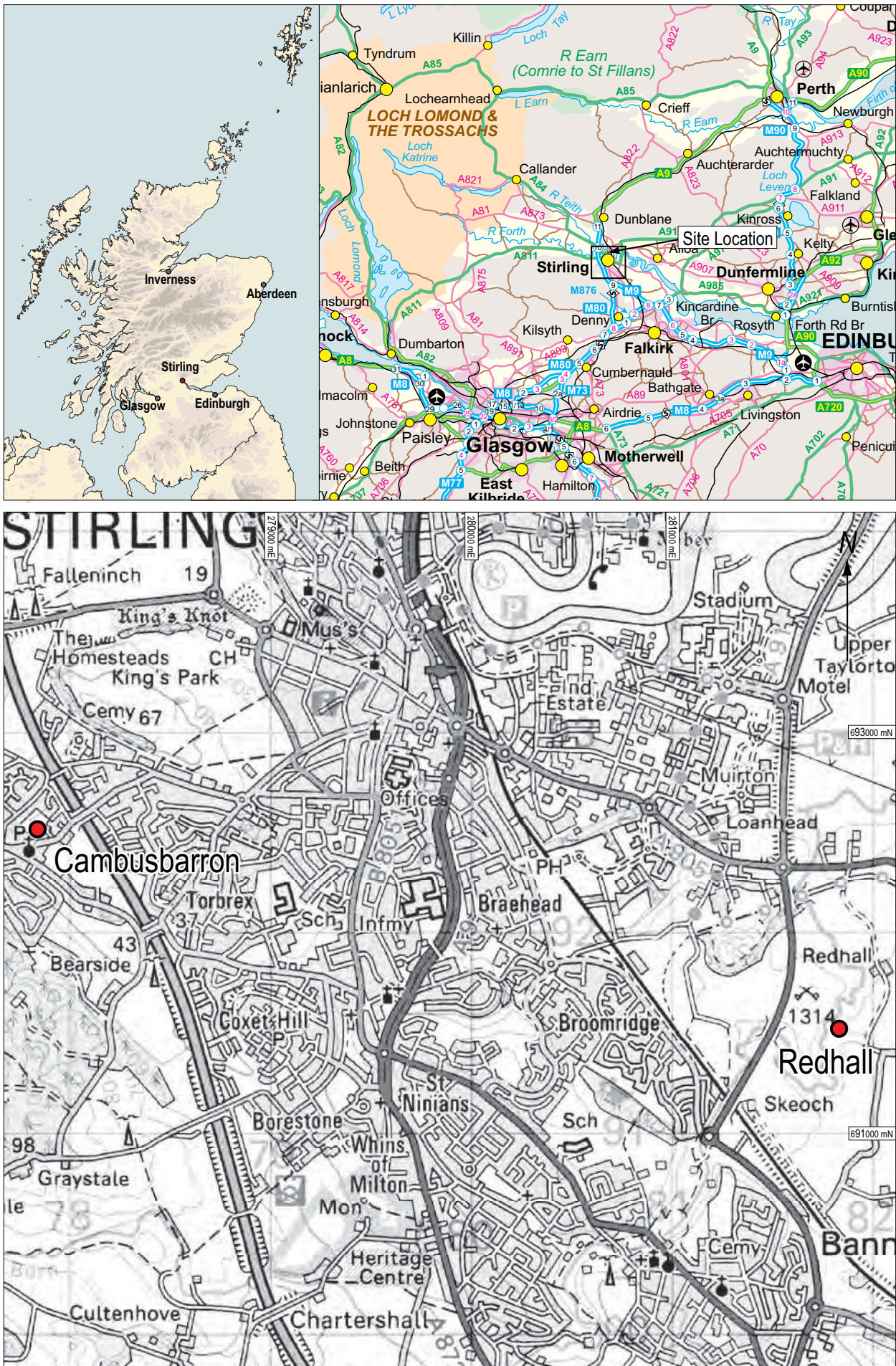
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Executive Summary

- 1.1 In advance of the commemoration of the 700 anniversary of the battle of Bannockburn in 2014 a series of archaeological investigations were carried out by GUARD Archaeology Limited, in collaboration with the Centre for Battlefield Archaeology at the University of Glasgow, the National Trust for Scotland (NTS) and BBC Scotland. The investigations at Cambusbarron and Redhall consisted of geophysical survey, test pits and metal-detecting which took place between 22nd and 30th August 2013. The aim of the overall project was to define the boundaries of the battle site and possibly locate sites of conflict within that boundary. The work was achieved with the help of volunteers from the local community and included excavations within private residents' gardens at Cambusbarron. The metal-detecting survey was also carried out across the Redhall site by members of the Scottish Artefact Recovery Group (SARG) and Detecting Scotland working alongside GUARD Archaeology staff. There were 44 individual volunteers involved in the project under supervision of experienced archaeologists. In this way 26 test pits were excavated during the course of the project.
- 1.2 The investigations were carried out in accordance with the Excavation Project Design (Baillie 2013, appended). The work undertaken involved a geophysical survey and the hand excavation of a series of eleven one metre square test-pits and a 1 x 5 m test pit sited across the gardens and common ground to the rear of dwellings on Birkhill Road, Cambusbarron NS 77846 92514. (Figure 1). A metal-detecting survey was conducted across the Redhall area with a series of fourteen one metre square test-pits also excavated. Finds included 48 sherds (39 from Cambusbarron, 9 from Redhall) of medieval pottery dating from the twelfth to the fifteenth century, pre-seventeenth century coinage, 26 horse shoes (or fragments) and one spur fragment. Also recovered were six copper alloy buttons, two lead buttons and four buckles (2 iron, 2 copper alloy).

Introduction

- 2.1 This report sets out the results of the archaeological investigations undertaken by GUARD Archaeology Limited, in collaboration with the Centre for Battlefield Archaeology at the University of Glasgow, the National Trust for Scotland and BBC Scotland in two areas in Stirling (Figure 1). The work was undertaken between 22 and 30 August 2013 under the direction of Warren Baillie.

Site Location, Topography and Geology

- 3.1 The two areas chosen for the investigations were located on the west and east of Stirling respectively. The Cambusbarron site, is located behind Nos. 46-60 Birkhill Road (NGR NS 77846 92514). This area slopes quite steeply to the north towards a small burn which defines the boundaries of the gardens investigated. All of the gardens investigated have been artificially terraced in the last century. The Redhall site is located to the south of Redhall Farm along the east side of the Bannockburn (NGR NS 81712 91148). This is a fairly flat grazing field which slopes down towards the Bannockburn near the water's edge (Figure 1).
- 3.2 The superficial geology at Cambusbarron consists of Raised Marine Deposits of Devensian clay, silt, sand and gravels, while the bedrock geology consists of Lower Limestone formation of the Clackmannan group type. The superficial geology of the Redhall site consists of Raised Tidal Flat Deposits Of Flandrian Age, while the bedrock geology consists of Upper Limestone Formation of the Clackmannan Group Type to the north and Limestone Coal Formation of the Clackmannan Group Type (Geology of Britain <http://bgs.ac.uk/>).

Archaeological Background

- 4.1 The Cambusbarron site investigated lies outside the north-west edge of the battlefield site of Bannockburn (NS89SW.11) as defined by the Historic Scotland Inventory of Battlefields. The Redhall site lies within this boundary to the south-east of Stirling. The Battle of Bannockburn

is one of the most significant and influential events in Scottish history and was fought over 23 and 24 June 1314 between the armies of Robert the Bruce and Edward II (SMR: 1183.03). The exact location of the battle remains inconclusive and various historians have suggested at least five different locations. The current investigations builds on recent work to try and define the location of the core of the battle and the wider boundary (Pollard and Oliver 2003; Sneddon 2006; Robertson 2006, Banks, Ferguson and Arabaolaza 2011; Bailie 2011; 2012a & 2012b). Another key area of the battle is where the English army was largely destroyed was the large ditch of Bannockburn, where the fleeing English army was routed, with many drowning in the water (Foard and Partida, 2005).

- 4.2 In addition to the battle site other sites or artefacts have been recovered from the immediate area that may relate to the battle. To the south-west of the areas investigated there is the 'bore stone' (SMR:783; NMRS NS79SE 15.01) situated at the top of Brock's Brae and described in 1859 as having been nearly circular, 3' in diameter and 2' thick, with a 3" wide hole in the centre. Little is known about the origin of the stone or the purpose of the hole, but the tradition that Bruce's standard was set in it at the Battle of Bannockburn does not appear in written accounts before 1723. It was thought that the bore stone was removed in the 1960s and fragments from it incorporated into the nearby cairn. However there is no physical evidence of this in the construction of the cairn. A small trial trench was excavated in 2001 (SMR No 783.01) over the site of the original bore stone to determine if anything survived in situ. Excavation revealed the remains of a concrete foundation for what appears to have been a low wall which surrounded the stone and is shown on photographs of the site.
- 4.3 A possible iron arrowhead (NMRS: NS79SE 879; SMR: 5394) with a pinched-in waist was found in topsoil during evaluation trenching work just down slope and to the south of the bore stone; 35 mm in length and weighing 4 g. Interpreted as the head of an iron arrowhead, which is missing its socketed end which may have broken-off. It is thought to be a bodkin arrowhead, which had no barbs and was used for penetrating armour. This type of arrowhead was current at the time of the Battle of Bannockburn (Alexander 2004). A single pit was also found during this archaeological field evaluation (SMR: 5718.02) conducted during the filming of the "Two Men in a Trench" archaeology programme about the site, which also included a geophysical survey of the area (SMR: 5718.02).
- 4.4 The rest of the sites found in the vicinity of the investigated areas include the Polmont to Stirling railway (NMRS: NS89SW 84) and its associated junction (NMRS: NS89SW 45) and bridge (NMRS: NS89SW 84.01). Several buildings are also found nearby: Skeoch farmstead (NMRS: NS89SW 52); Easter Livilands house (NMRS: NS89SW 87) depicted on the OS 2nd Edition map (Stirlingshire, sheet XVII, 1900). it has since been demolished and its stables (NMRS: NS89SW 87.01), depicted on Epoch 4, 1942, 1:2500 but now demolished.
- 4.5 The Cambusbarron site on Birkhill Road is situated approximately 2 km west of the main town centre of Stirling (NS 77846 92514). There is a note of part of a chapel still standing in the early fifteenth century suggesting that it was possibly established earlier than this (Fleming 1902). There is the possibility therefore that the chapel could be originally fourteenth century, possibly being in use during the time of the Battle of Bannockburn in 1314. If this was the case the chapel may have been a destination for the fallen or injured after the battle. There are currently no obvious above ground indications of any structural remains of the chapel although residents in 1858 had recalled part of the ruins surviving then (Fleming 1902). Excavations for house foundations, some years before 1904, revealed a quantity of human bones, suggestive of a burial ground (W Drysdale 1904). The chapel is shown on the first edition 25 inch to 1 mile OS map of Stirling (1865) as a rectangular outline truncated by the gardens of No.58 and No.2 (Figure 2) but is not defined as such on any other edition thereafter being simply noted by the text, 'Chapel, site of'. There is also note of the 'well' in the common ground area to the west of the gardens to be investigated.
- 4.6 The Redhall area lies along a stretch of the Bannockburn to the east of Stirling (NS 81712 91148) which may have been part of the battlefield in 1314. If the ensuing Scottish and English armies had clashed here during the second day of the battle there is a possibility that some debris may

have been dropped during the conflict. The wet conditions of the marginal areas along the meandering course of the Bannockburn may have made it difficult to retrieve clothes fastening and weaponry at the time of the battle. There have been no previous formal investigations in this specific area which is just east of the noted cartographic position of the battle and as previously mentioned, east across the Bannockburn from the positions of the two possible medieval spurs found previously.

Project Objectives

5.1 The aim of the archaeological investigations was to:

- identify the presence of any archaeological features which may represent the chapel or burial ground in the common ground area of Cambusbarron using a resistivity geophysical survey;
- identify the presence of as yet unknown archaeological features and deposits in the proposed areas using test pitting;
- identify and survey the position of as yet unknown metal finds and in particular those which may have some association with the Battle of Bannockburn on the Redhall site;
- ensure that any surviving archaeological remains, encountered during the site investigation works within the proposed areas, are recorded to an appropriate level.

5.2 The objectives were therefore to:

- conduct a metal-detecting survey and archaeological investigation via test pitting within the Redhall area to establish the presence or absence of any archaeological remains, and their character, date and extent if surviving;
- conduct a test-pitting exercise in the rear gardens of participating residents' gardens and common ground area at Cambusbarron to establish the presence of the medieval chapel and associated cemetery noted on cartographic sources;
- submit a report to data structure level for approval to the NTS and the Stirling Council Archaeologist, on completion of the archaeological fieldwork, which includes an outline of the scope of any further excavation works should any significant archaeology be encountered.

Methodology

6.1 The investigations proposed in this project design will varied across the two proposed areas. The area at Cambusbarron was confined to the lower slopes of the gardens of Nos. 44, 46, 48, 52, 54 and 58a. A hand-excavated one metre square test pit was excavated in each garden with any extension of this done with the permission of the resident. The position of each of the test pits was dictated by the resident to avoid any potential issues with reinstatement. In addition to the test pits in the residents' gardens there was a small geophysical survey conducted in the common ground just west of the current restored well position (Figure 2) and in the upper garden areas of numbers 52 and 54. The common ground area was heavily overgrown (Plate 1) and required clearing by hand prior to investigations commencing (Plate 2). A series of six pit/trenches were also opened across the common ground. The approximate available area of investigation for Redhall included approximately 2 hectares along the east edge of the Bannockburn as well as a further potential 10 hectares available to the south of Skeoch Farm straddling the railway line (Figure 1).

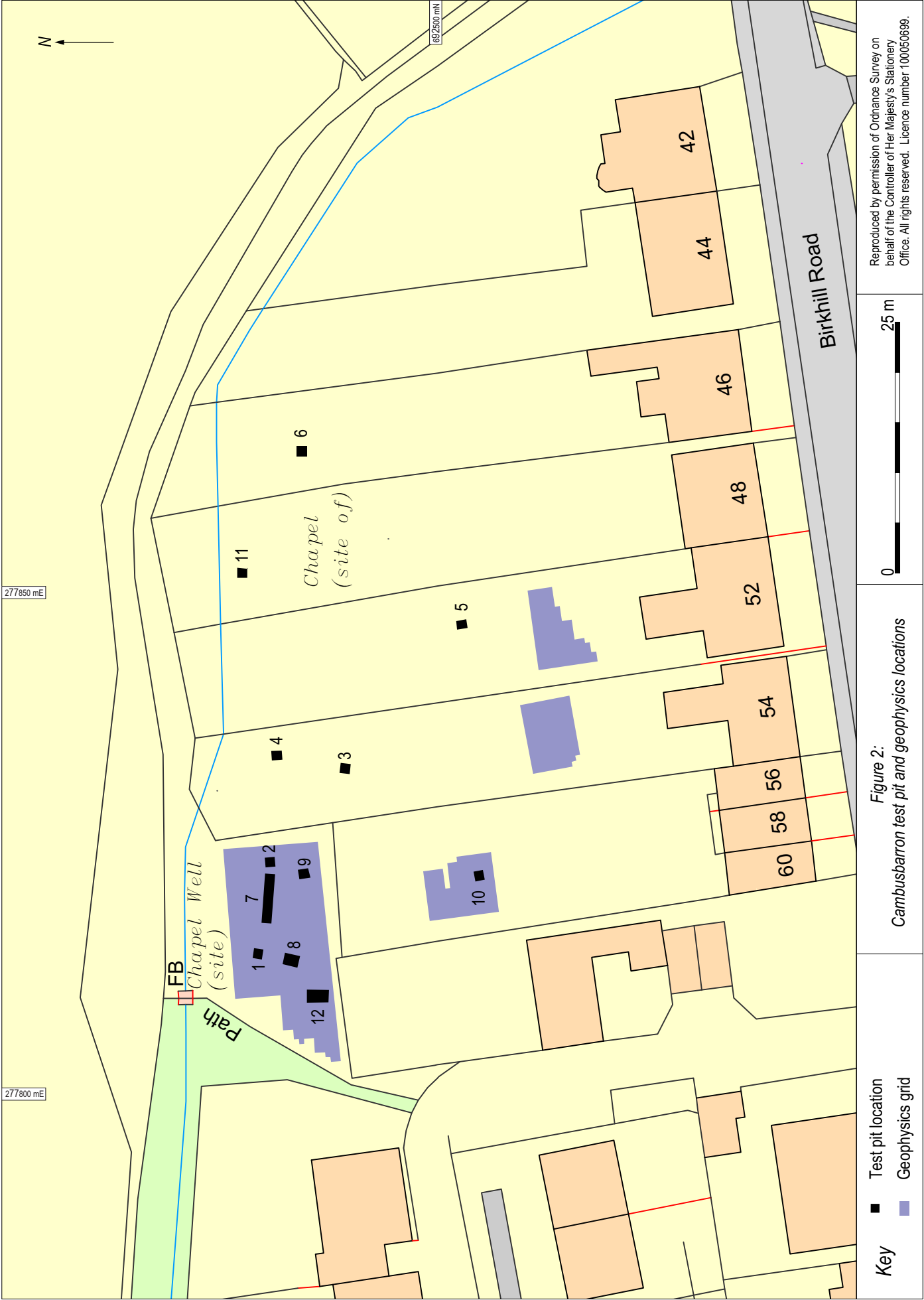




Plate 1: Cambusbarron before clearing vegetation.



Plate 2: Cambusbarron after clearing of vegetation.

6.2 Geophysics Methodology

6.2.1 The survey comprised a resistivity out using a Geoscan RM15 Resistivity meter with a twin-probe array and a probe separation of 0.5m. The readings for the resistivity survey were taken at a 0.5 m sample interval and a 0.5 m traverse interval, giving 400 survey points per 10 x 10 m grid. The geophysical survey was conducted across 135 m² of an area of common ground to the west of the residents' gardens; small-scale surveys were also conducted in the rear gardens of Nos. 52, 54 and 58a (Figure 2).

6.2.2 The data was downloaded into Geoplot v3 for analysis in the field and plot production. The location of the geophysical survey was recorded using a Leica Smart Rover sub-centimetre DGPS. This creates fully geo-referenced information for each grid point for the accurate placement of the geophysics results within the Ordnance Survey national grid, allowing for the ease of relocating areas identified for further assessment.

6.3 Archaeological Test Pit Methodology

Cambusbarron

6.3.1 In the participating residents' gardens an appropriate position within the property was agreed upon prior to ground-breaking. The position of each residential test pit was also surveyed using a sub-centimetre GPS (Figure 2). Based on the results of the geophysical survey and other topographic changes test pits were hand excavated to investigate any potential sub-surface remains.

Redhall

6.3.2 The positioning of the test pits was limited to the inside edge of meanders along the course of the Bannockburn to avoid disturbance of the soil profile in the main grazing fields at the request of the landowner (Figure 3). The test pits each measured 1 m² in area and were used to establish the presence, nature, significance and extent of any archaeological features within the areas of investigation. The test pits were surveyed using a sub-centimetre GPS.

6.3.3 Test pit locations avoided services, public access or obstructions.

6.3.4 Excavation was by hand and undertaken by volunteers under the constant supervision of professional archaeologists at all times.

6.3.5 Areas of more widespread test-pitting were demarcated by road irons and hazard tape to restrict unaccompanied public access and reduce the likelihood of accidents; individual test-pits will be covered by gazebo if weather permits.

6.3.6 In the case of the area to the south of Skeoch Farm access was restricted to the railway line bisecting the site. A safe distance from the railway line was maintained throughout the investigations. No access was possible to this area of the site due to the presence of livestock at the time of investigation.

- 6.3.7 The turf or other upper layer was removed carefully from each test pit in all areas with the turves stored on plastic sheeting beside each pit for later reinstatement. Plastic sheeting was also used to accommodate the spoil from each test pit excavated also to facilitate clean reinstatement.
- 6.3.8 The topsoil at each test pit 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.
- 6.3.9 Any significant archaeological features encountered were dealt with by the on-site team. 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, and plans at 1:20. All trenches and test pits were accurately surveyed using a sub-metre GPS and located within the National Grid.
- 6.3.10 All archaeological finds were dealt with by the on-site team. Modern finds and animal bone were collected as bulk samples by context. All finds will be processed to MAP2 type standards and subject to appropriate specialist assessment. If necessary, conservation of finds will be appraised to allow for specialist study.
- 6.3.11 All excavated feature fills and horizons were sampled as appropriate, using bulk soil samples, for palaeo-environmental evidence.
- 6.3.12 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.
- 6.3.13 On completion of the recording of the test pits were reinstated to a satisfactory standard. The reinstatement involved returning the spoil to the test pit in layers, compacting each layer in turn by foot before levelling the spoil at the surface. The turves were then carefully placed in their former position and also compacted by foot. Any loose spoil in the vicinity was then distributed over and between the turves completing the reinstatement process.

6.4 Metal Detecting Survey

- 6.4.1 The metal detecting survey of the Redhall area along the east edge of the Bannockburn and the area south of Skeoch Farm was undertaken to retrieve any metal artefacts which may relate to the Bannockburn battlefield surviving within the topsoil. Along the 2 hectare area extending parallel to the line of the Bannockburn the metal detecting was undertaken in a 20 m wide corridor. In the larger 10 hectare area south of Skeoch Farm access was restricted due to the presence of a high volume of cattle at the time of the investigations. Finds that were detected during the metal detecting survey were plotted using GPS (Figure 3) and recovered using stratigraphically controlled key-hole excavation for identification and further study if necessary. All finds collected during metal detecting will be assessed for identification by a suitably qualified and experienced battlefield archaeologist. The metal-detectorists involved were members of SARG and Detecting Scotland from the local community.

Results

- 7.1 The investigations across the two sites involved a geophysical survey covering 135 m² in the common ground at Cambusbarron with three additional small-scale survey conducted in the gardens of Nos. 52, 54 and 58a. Eleven 1 m² test pits and a 1 x 5 m test pit were excavated across the Cambusbarron site. Approximately 2 hectares were covered by the metal-detecting survey at Redhall with fourteen 1 m² test pits and excavated along the meandering Bannockburn. A prefix of MD was used for all metal-detector finds to distinguish them from the test pit excavation finds.

7.2 Geophysical Survey Results

- 7.2.1 The resistivity results are outlined in Figure 3.

Common Ground

- 7.2.2 The resistivity survey recorded three anomalies on the common-ground, one of which was the remains of a fire, visible on the ground (Anomaly A). A linear band of lower resistance (Anomaly B) ran south-east to north-west before apparently turning at a right angle to run to the north-east. A patch of higher resistance (Anomaly C) was located at the southern limit of the area surveyed.

No. 58 a

- 7.2.3 A patch of higher resistance (Anomaly D) was recorded at the western limit of this garden.

No. 52

- 7.2.4 Two anomalies were noted in this garden. A band of lower resistance (Anomaly G) crossed the garden from south-west to north-east, and a patch of higher resistance (Anomaly H) was located in the north-eastern corner.

No. 54

- 7.2.5 Two areas of higher resistance (Anomalies E & F) were noted in this garden. These are located towards the southern edge of the area surveyed.

7.3 Geophysics Discussion

Common Ground

- 7.3.1 Anomaly A was at the location of an area of burning, the remains of which were visible on the ground. Quite why burning should cause lower resistance I don't know. Anomaly B is a very discrete linear band of lower resistance than appears to run towards Chapel Well, before turning at a right angle. A test-pit over part of this anomaly revealed that the clay subsoil had been stepped, perhaps accounting for the linear signal observed.

No. 58 a

- 7.3.2 The ground surface in this garden was bark above a semi-permeable membrane. The membrane caused water to be retained within the bark layer, artificially lowering the background resistance. The anomaly in this garden is most likely due to vegetation roots as the higher resistance was found at the hedge-line.

No. 52

- 7.3.3 The two anomalies in this garden may be the result of landscaping for the creation of this lawn. There is no discernible shape to these anomalies, and the general background readings here were markedly higher than elsewhere on the site. It is possible that stones or bricks have been used to level the ground for aesthetic reasons.

No. 54

- 7.3.4 Anomaly G is related to the stepping-stone type path within the garden where one or more cuts for the insertion of the stones has been made. Anomaly H is possibly caused by the root hole of a former tree in this location.

7.4 Test-pit results

Cambusbarron

- 7.4.1 There were a total of twelve test pits excavated across the Cambusbarron site (Figure 2) (Plate 3), details on the stratigraphy and finds from each test pit can be found in Appendices A to C. Six of these test pits were located in the common-ground area with one test pit in the gardens of houses 46, 48, 52 and 58a and two test pits in the garden of No. 54. All of the gardens showed

evidence of a varying degree of terracing to improve the accessibility and use of the space. This meant that in some areas there was quite a lot of overburden in the form of redeposited garden soils and probably imported topsoil in some cases.

7.4.2 The test pits did not reveal any built remains relating to the chapel and there were no human remains located during these investigations. Test pit 8 was placed over geophysical anomaly B and revealed that the underlying clay subsoil had been stepped, perhaps accounting for the linear signal observed. Test pit 9 was placed over geophysical anomaly C and also revealed evidence of stepped subsoil (Plate 4) on or near the top break of slope in the common ground area. In the topsoil and garden soil layers there was a mix of ceramic, glass and metal from the post-medieval and modern periods. There were 39 sherds of medieval pottery ranging in date from SF 153 white gritty ware (12th to 15th Century date) to late medieval reduced ware SF 154 from the fifteenth century. This earlier pottery was concentrated in the common ground area and those garden test pits in the vicinity.



Plate 3: Test pit 7 post-excitation.



Plate 4: Cambusbarron Test pit 9, stepped clay surface.

Redhall

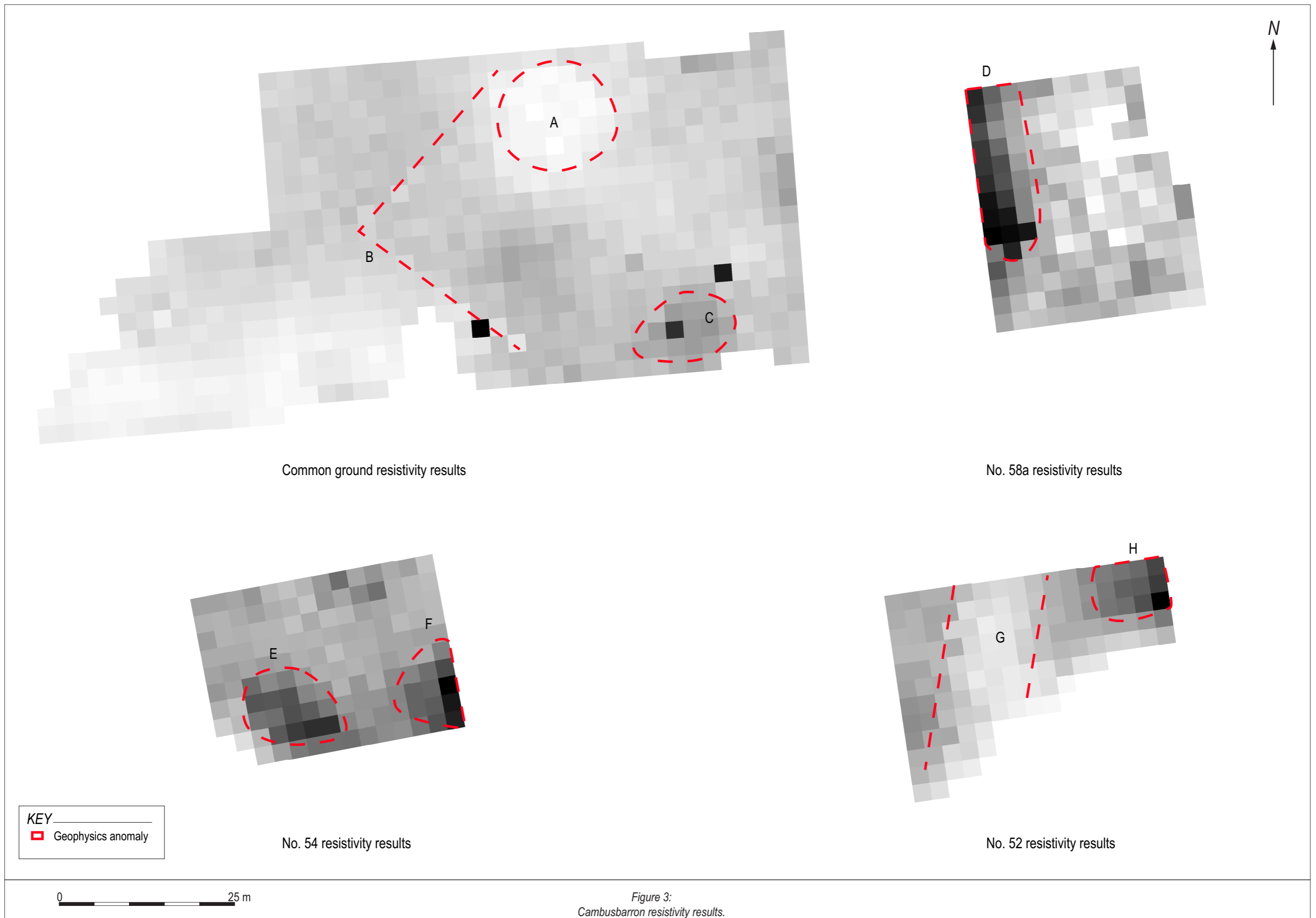
7.4.3 At Redhall a total of fourteen test pits were excavated along the inner bends of the meandering Bannockburn (Figure 4) (Plate 5). These test pits all revealed a silty clay topsoil 001 which in most cases overlay a dense stiff brownish grey clay (002) (Plate 6). In some test pits inclusions of fine gravel were encountered. The finds from the test pits included nine late medieval pot sherds, all but one unglazed sherd displaying a dark green glaze. These sherds may be of fourteenth to fifteenth century date. From Test pit 11 a 10 mm diameter hammered copper alloy coin of unknown date was recovered (SF 003). A small copper alloy lentoid object SF 001 recovered from Test pit 8 measuring approximately 5 mm in diameter with a point at one end; it is as yet uncertain what function this object may have had. Also recovered during the investigations was a quantity of post-medieval and modern pottery and glass.



Plate 5: Redhall site looking north to Redhall Farm, Bannockburn to left of image.



Plate 6: Redhall Test pit 12 working shot.



7.5 Metal Detecting Survey

- 7.5.1 The metal detecting survey conducted at Redhall uncovered a total of 560 artefacts (Appendix E) (Figure 4). The majority of the finds were of iron, many of which remain unidentifiable. There were a total of nineteen horseshoes recovered, varying considerably in size and form. One iron spur fragment (MD SF 484) was also discovered. Twelve copper alloy coins were discovered, four of which were dated from the nineteenth to twentieth century with the remaining coins being undated. One of the coins SF 345 was a hammered coin and therefore may be of seventeenth century or earlier. An additional notable find was part of a copper alloy tool or utensil (MD SF 57), the shank of the object widened at one end and was serrated on the edge perpendicular to the shank. One possible interpretation is that it is one end of a potter's tool. Also recovered were six copper alloy buttons, one lead button (SF 58) and four buckles (2 iron, 2 copper alloy).

Discussion

- 8.1 The geophysical survey at Cambusbarron did reveal several anomalies using resistivity. Unfortunately on this occasion the trench targeting the anomalies did not find features that could be definitively related to the Chapel site or Battlefield of Bannockburn. The anomaly did however seem to correspond to the very compacted terraced natural clay layers observed in Test pit 8. Similar stepping was also observed in Test pit 9 on near the top break of slope in over another anomaly in the common ground area showing that this modification probably extends across the slope and is not localised to the test pit locations. This clay had been modified perhaps as part of early attempts to terrace the slope here. It is uncertain when this may have occurred but there was a quantity of medieval pottery recovered from the layers immediately overlying this clay suggesting an earliest possible date for the modifications in the fourteenth century.
- 8.2 At Redhall the test pits recovered medieval pottery as well as other later ceramics and glass along with a small hammered copper alloy coin and a small pointed lentoid copper alloy object. This material is representative of refuse that has accumulated along the meanders of the Bannockburn at Redhall over the last 700 years. The strata encountered in the test pits at Redhall was typical of that expected along a watercourse where clays and gravels are periodically eroded and redeposited as the watercourse weaves its way across the landscape through time.
- 8.3 The metal detecting survey recovered finds with potential significance in the context of battlefield archaeology such as any iron objects with tapered points and edges although these will require cleaning before any further interpretation can be made. The iron spur fragment and some of the horseshoe fragments are of particular note and have the potential to be of medieval date. Some of the unidentified coinage recovered may also be of an earlier date but again these would require further cleaning and analysis.
- 8.4 The investigations show that there is scant evidence of the Battle of Bannockburn at these locations. The ephemeral nature of the material left behind after battles and the fact that this material has to survive the inevitable looting that would have ensued thereafter, potentially leaves little for the archaeologist. This combined with the fact that all the sites were disturbed in the recent times. The medieval and late medieval pottery fragments and metal finds encountered on these areas do demonstrate the use of these areas in the medieval period. The state of the cultural material found varied considerably from very heavily worn sherds to some quite sharp-edged sherds. This suggests that at least some of the material was not disturbed to any great extent since the medieval period. The artefactual evidence suggests that the areas investigated were probably cultivable during the medieval period for the material to have accumulated.

Recommendations

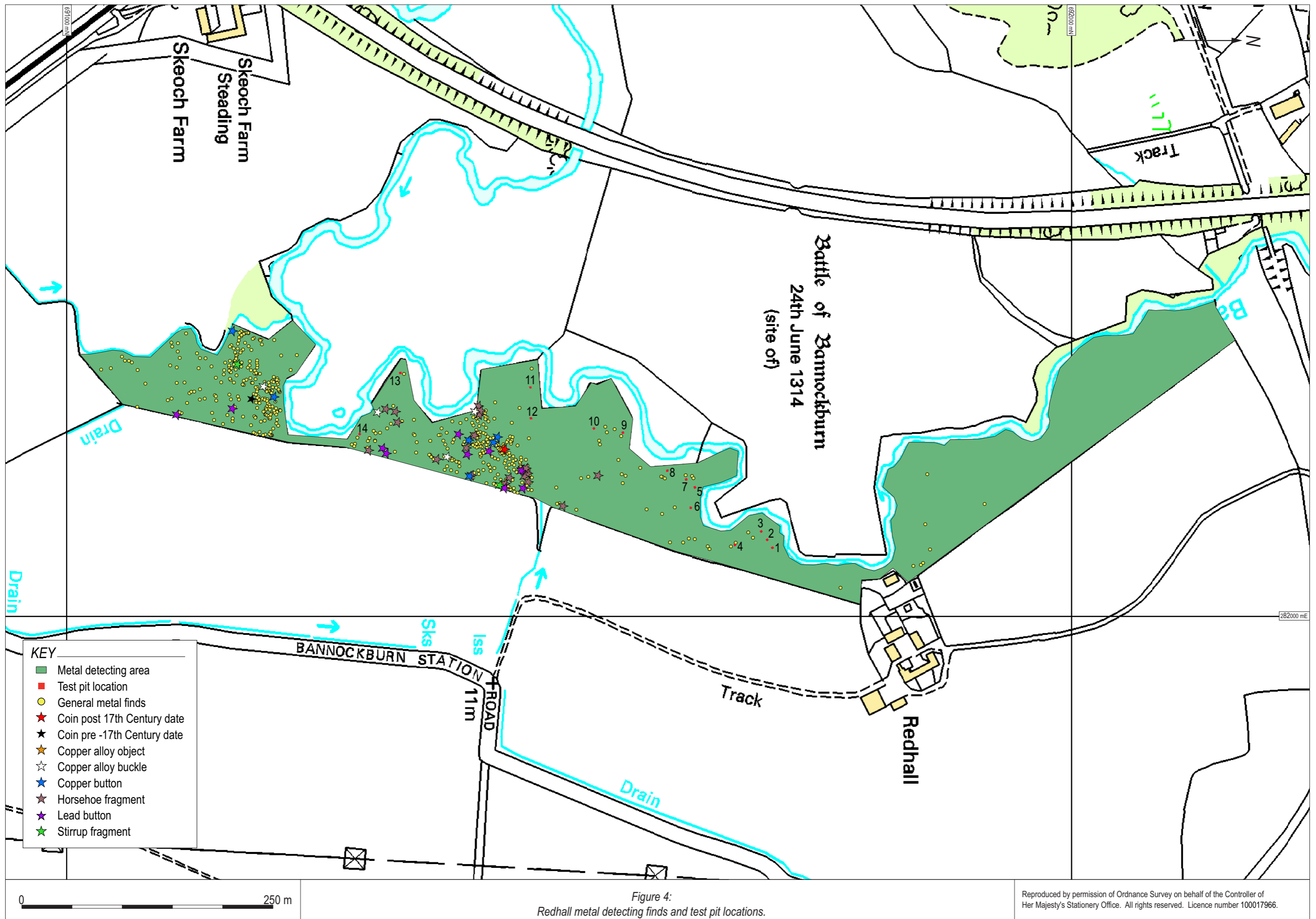
- 9.1 The investigation revealed that there is a high volume of coinage and other artefacts of nineteenth to twentieth century date, and possible earlier, present in the topsoil levels across the sites. Particularly interesting were the hammered coins, horseshoes, a spur fragment, copper tool and

pointed lentoid object together with the medieval and late medieval pottery fragments found on both sites. For this reason it may be a worthwhile exercise to metal-detect the spoil from any future ground-works proposed on or in the vicinity of these areas.

- 9.2 In light of a number of unidentified iron finds of potential significance it is recommended that they are assessed by a battlefield specialist for further analysis. The coins, in particular the hammered examples, should be cleaned and assessed by a specialist to potentially determine their type and date.

Acknowledgements

- 10.1 GUARD Archaeology Limited would like to thank Stirling Council Archaeologist Murray Cook for his input and guidance, Derek Alexander of NTS Scotland for his support and advice and BBC Scotland for additional funding. Thank you to Cambusbarron Community Council for providing welfare facilities during our time on site. We would also like to thank the landowner at Redhall, Sid Kyles for allowing us to conduct the investigations on his land. Technical support was from Aileen Maule, John Kiely and Jen Cochrane. GUARD would also like to thank Tony Pollard and Iain Banks of The Centre for Battlefield Archaeology, Glasgow University for their support and guidance. The investigations were directed by Warren Bailie with assistance from John-James Atkinson and volunteers from the local and wider community. Thank you to GUARD's Medieval pottery expert Bob Will who assisted in the identification of key artefacts. The Geophysical Survey was conducted by Christine Rennie. The metal-detecting was conducted by SARG and other experienced local detectorists from Detecting Scotland. The illustrations were produced by Gillian McSwan and 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 John Atkinson.



**Cambusbarron & Redhall
Data Structure Report**

Section 2: Appendices



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Appendices

Appendix A: References

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<http://canmore.rcahms.gov.uk>

Appendix B: Cambusbarron Test pit records

Area	Test Pit No	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Artefacts	Details
Cambusbarron	1	1	1	0.5	Topsoil – (004), 150mm depth. Loose dark grey brown. Intermediate deposit – (003), 200mm thickness. Moderately compact medium brown. Intermediate deposit – (006), 450mm thickness. Very compact light brown	(003) contained large shards of charcoal. Roots reached depth of 290mm. In (006) were smaller charcoal shards and red brick.	-

Area	Test Pit No	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Artefacts	Details
Cambusbarron	2	2	2	0.6	Topsoil – (002), 22cm thickness. Intermediate deposit – (003) 38cm thickness	-	-
Cambusbarron	3	1	1	0.72	Topsoil – (001), 10cm thickness. Loose, black loam. Intermediate deposit – (008), 25cm thickness. Sandy, loose, grey sand / loam. Intermediate deposit – (014), 35cm thickness. Wet, dark clay with stones. Subsoil – (015). Wet, thick, light coloured clay with stones.	Topsoil - Pottery, metal, glass, clay pipes. Intermediate (008) – Clay pipes, pottery, glass, metal. Intermediate (014) – pottery, bottle stop.	Topsoil – (004) Very nice garden soil, added when terraces built. Intermediate (008) – Mix of garden soil and sandy gravel used by occupier for vegetable growing so turned often. Intermediate (014) – Thick, wet, dark, clay deposit containing small / medium stones. Subsoil – rock clay.
Cambusbarron	4	1	1	1.07	Topsoil – (007). Dark brown silty clay. Intermediate – (013). Grey brown silty clay. Intermediate – (025). Dark grey brown silty clay.	-	-
Cambusbarron	5	-	-	-	Topsoil – (009). Very dark brown garden soil, few stones. Intermediate – (010). Mid brown yellowy, gravelly spread. Loose. Intermediate – (016). Bricks layer, 1 brick thick. Broken pieces. 125Mm wide x 68mm thick. Subsoil – (017). Dense, sandy, clayey soil. Occasional stones.	-	-
Cambusbarron	6	1	1	0.7	Topsoil – (011). 340mm thick. Black. Intermediate – (012). 360mm thick. Brown.	-	-
Cambusbarron	7	5	1	0.5	Topsoil – (018). 0.22m thick. Loose, dark brown silty clay with frequent roots. Intermediate – (019). 0.28m thick. Very compact light brown silty clay.	-	-
Cambusbarron	8	1.2	1	1	Topsoil – (020). 0.25m thick. Loose, dark brown silty clay with frequent roots. Intermediate – (021). 0.35m thick. Firm, light brown silty clay. Intermediate – (034). 0.4m thick. Very firm, mid brown silty clay with frequent stones. Subsoil – (035). Very firm greyish clay subsoil. Similar to (033) in TP 9.	-	-

Area	Test Pit No	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Artefacts	Details
Cambusbarron	9	1	1	1.03	Topsoil – (022). 34cm thickness. Loose, black soil and gravel. Intermediate – (023). 28cm thickness. Loose grey brown sandy clay with stones and pebbles. Intermediate – (030). 39cm thick. Very compact brown clay. Subsoil – (033). Very compact light grey clay with occasional charcoal.	Topsoil (022) – pottery, glass, clay pipe. Intermediate (023) – pottery.	Topsoil – (022). Distinct thin layer of gravel. Intermediate – (023). More loose with small-medium stones. Intermediate – (030). Hard packed clay with the appearance of artificially constructed terracing. Subsoil – Beaten clay surface.
Cambusbarron	10	1	1	1	Topsoil – (026). 0.55m thick. Loose, dark grey brown silty clay. Intermediate – (027). 0.45m (+). Firm, light grey brown silty clay.	-	Stopped at 1m below surface – unstable trench edges.
Cambusbarron	11	1	1	1	Topsoil – (024). 60cm thick. Black. Intermediate – (032). 40cm thick. Brown.	-	-
Cambusbarron	12	2	1	0.5m	Topsoil – (028). 0.25m. Loose, dark brown silty clay with frequent roots. Intermediate – (031). 0.25m thick. Firm, light brown silty clay.	-	-

Appendix C: Redhall Test pit records

Area	Test Pit No	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Artefacts	Details
Redhall	1	1	1		Topsoil – (001). 14cm thick. Very compact, light brown reddish yellow clay with charcoal. Intermediate – (003). 29cm thick. Very compact, grey brown clay.	Small bits of bone.	Topsoil – (001). Easier than bottom soil to dig through, less compact. Less charcoal across trench. North east corner wobbled a lot when digging, never figured out why.
Redhall	2	1	1	0.45	Topsoil – (001). 20cm thick. Loose, brown soil with grass roots. Subsoil – (002). 25cm thick. Hard, brown, clean clay with charcoal and coal.	(001) – Flint, glass, green glaze and pottery.	(001) – Sandy soil, brown in colour / grey. (002) – Hard compact sterile clay. Featureless.
Redhall	3	1	1	0.32	Topsoil – (001). 17cm thick. Fairly compact, light brown. Intermediate – (002). 15cm thick. Compact, red brown clay.	(001) – fragments of charcoal	-
Redhall	4	1	1	0.55	Topsoil – (001). Very firm, sandy brown clay with roots. Subsoil – (002). Very compact light grey brown clay with iron oxide pockets.	-	(001) – Bits of modern glass, stoneware, coal. (002) – Topsoil smooths into subsoil, becomes grayer and darker.
Redhall	5	1	1	0.25	Topsoil – (001). 0.25m thick. Very compact light brown silty clay with roots and coal. Subsoil – (002). Silty clay.	(001) – Fragments of pottery	-

Area	Test Pit No	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Artefacts	Details
Redhall	6	1	1	0.33	Topsoil – (001). 0.28cm thick. Semi compacted brown / grey silty clay with fragments of corroded metal. Subsoil – (002). Heavily compacted brown grey silt clay.	-	-
Redhall	7	1	1	0.4	Topsoil – (001). 24cm thick. Very compact mid brown silty clay with frequent roots. Subsoil – (002). Very compact grey brown orange mottled clay with occasional roots	-	-
Redhall	8	1	1		Topsoil – (001). Very firm brown sandy clay with roots and stones. Subsoil – (002). Very compact, grey brown clay with occasional roots.	-	-
Redhall	9	1	1	0.4	Topsoil – (001). 0.22m depth. Very firm, medium grey brown silty clay with frequent roots. Subsoil – (002). Very compact grey brown clay with occasional roots.	-	-
Redhall	10	1	1	0.3	Topsoil – (001). 0.3m thick. Very firm, medium brown silty clay with frequent roots. Subsoil – (002). Very firm grey brown with orange mottling silty clay.	-	-
Redhall	11	1	1	0.86	Topsoil – (001). 16cm thick. Loose light brown top soil with roots. Intermediate – 70cm thick. Moderately compact brown clay with charcoal and pockets of mixed soil and clay. Subsoil – Loose, dark brown silty gravel with pebbles	Topsoil – Pottery, ceramics. Intermediate – Coin?, Ceramics.	Subsoil is possible fluvial deposit
Redhall	12	1	1	0.7	Topsoil – (001). 0.7m thick. Firm, medium brown silty clay with frequent roots. Subsoil – (002). Very firm light brown silty sandy clay.	-	-
Redhall	13	1	1	0.75	Topsoil – (001). 0.75m thick. Firm, dark brown silty sandy clay with frequent roots. Subsoil – (002). Very firm light brown sandy clay.	-	-
Redhall	14	1	1	0.55	Topsoil – (001). 0.3m thick. Firm, mid brown silty clay with frequent roots. Subsoil – (002). Very firm light brown silty, sandy clay.	-	-

Appendix D: Test pit finds Redhall/Cambusbarron

Redhall

Find No.	Area	Context No.	No. of Pieces	Material	Type	Description
1	TR 8	001	1	Copper	Object	Small copper ball with point

Find No.	Area	Context No.	No. of Pieces	Material	Type	Description
2	TR 8	001	1	Ceramic	Pot sherd – medieval?	Small abraded sherd with green glaze – body sherd
3	TR 11	001	1	Copper	Coin	Small hammered coin? 10Mm diameter
4	TR 12	001	1	Ceramic	Pot sherd – medieval?	Small sherd of pot with green glaze – body sherd
5	TR 14	001	1	Ceramic	Medieval pot sherd	Handle fragment
6	TR 14	001	1	Ceramic	Medieval pot sherd	Body sherd
7	T 2	003	1	Ceramic	19th / 20th century pot sherd	refined redware, brown glaze
8	T 2	003	8	Ceramic	19th / 20th century pot sherd	White glaze with blue decoration
9	T 2	003	1	Lithic	Flint	Piece – not worked
10	T 2	003	1	Ceramic	medieval?	grey fabric, green exterior glaze. Pot sherd
11	T 2	003	4	Glass	Modern	Modern pane and bottle glass
12	T 1	001	1	Iron	Object	Shoe heel piece?
13	T 1	001	1	Glass	sherd	Green – modern
14	T 1	001	4	Ceramic	19th century	white and cream glazed
15	T 5	001	6	Glass	Modern	Greenish and clear bottle glass
16	T 9	001	1	Ceramic	19th/20th century	White glazed pot sherd
17	T 1	001	6	Glass	Modern	Modern sherds
18	T 5	001	2	Ceramic	White glazed	19th / 20th century ceramic
19	T 5	001	1	Unknown	Unknown	Clay? Putty? Stone?
20	T 5	001	8	Glass	Clear	Bottle glass
21	T 5	001	7	Ceramic	White, brown glaze	19th / 20th century
22	T 3	001	5	Glass	Clear and greenish	Modern glass
23	T 3	001	1	Ceramic	Green glazed medieval	Redware
24	T 3	001	1	Ceramic	Green glazed medieval	Redware
25	T 3	001	1	Ceramic	Green glazed medieval	Redware
26	T 3	001	1	Ceramic	Green glazed medieval	Redware
27	T 3	001	1	Ceramic	Redware, no glaze	? Dark redware medieval?
28	T 3	001	1	Lithic	Flint	Not worked
29	T 10	001	1	Ceramic	China	Body sherd
30	T 10	001	1	Lithic	Flint	Not worked
31	T 4	001	6	Ceramic	Pot sherds	Stoneware and earthenware, various – modern
32	T 4	001	1	Slag	Lump	Small slag lump, around 20mm diameter
33	T 4	001	5	Glass	Sherds	1 greenish and 4 clear pane and bottle glass
34	T 6	001	2	Metal	FE	2 x rods
35	T 7	001	2	Glass	Bottle sherds	2 x sherds
36	T 7	001	4	Ceramic	19th/20th century base and body sherds	2 unglazed sherds, 2 white glazed
37	T 11	001	7	Glass	Cream glazed 18th to 20th century	Cream glazed earthenware
38	T 7	001	1	Metal	Iron	Bent nail – post med?
39	T 8	001	4	Metal	Slag	4 lumps
40	T 12	001	2	Ceramic	Pot sherds 20th century	White glaze and hand painted sherd
41	T 8	001	1	Ceramic	sherd	Orange fabric, rough inside and out - ? date
42	T 8	001	3	Clay pipe	Stems x 3	Clay pipe - ? date
43	T 8	001	4	Glass	bottle sherds x 4	Top of clear glass bottle

Cambusbarron

Find No.	Area	Context No.	No. of Pieces	Material	Type	Description
44	TP 1	004	5	Glass	Clear / green, blue	Marble (blue), green and clear glass – modern
45	TP 1	004	1	Ceramic	½ bottle stop	Ceramic bottle stop 19th / 20th century
46	TP 1	004	8	Ceramic	White glazed earthenware	19th / 20th century – some blue decoration
47	TP 2	002	2	Metal	Iron	2 corroded lumps
48	TP 2	003	1	Metal	Iron	Corroded lump
49	TP 2	002	11	Glass	Green and clear	Bottle and pane glass, 19th / 20th century
50	TP 2	002	20	Ceramic	Misc. 19th / 20th century	glazed and unglazed blue and white
51	TP 3	001	2	Ceramic	Medieval?	Possibly medieval, no glaze
52	TP 3	001	8	Clay pipe	Stems x 5, bowl x 3	Broken stems and bowls
53	TP 3	001	1	Animal bone	Long bone	Fragment
54	TP 3	001	3	CBM	Mortar x 3	Lumps of mortar, unknown date
55	TP 4	013	4	Metal	Iron	Nail fragments – corroded
56	TP 4	007	8	Glass	Bottle sherds	Misc. bottle sherds - 19th / 20th century
57	TP 4	013	7	Glass	Bottle sherds	Misc. clear glass inc. bottle stop
58	TP 4	013	5	Ceramic	Misc. 19th / 20th century	White, blue and white + light brown glaze
59	TP 4	007	11	Ceramic	Misc. 19th / 20th century	White, yellow + brown + blue + white 19th / 20th century
60	TP 4	013	1	Ceramic	Medieval	Dark green glaze
61	TP 4	007	1	Ceramic	Bottle stop	Inscription: R. Barr Falkirk
62	TP 4	013	1	Ceramic	Bottle stop	Spherical bottle stop 19th / 20th century
63	TP 4	026	1	Clay pipe	Stem	ribbing along shank
64	TP 4	013	7	Clay pipe	4 stem, 3 bowl	Fragment of clay pipe
65	TP 4	007	5	Clay pipe	4 stem, 1 bowl	gfragments of clay pipe incl. inscription "glasgow"
66	TP 5	010	1	Ceramic	Medieval	Base sherd, green glaze
67	TP 5	010	7	Ceramic	Misc 19th / 20th century	White, cream, brown, blue + white
68	TP 5	010	1	Clay pipe	Stem frag	From near bowl
69	TP 5	009	10	Metal	Iron	Nail fragments – unknown date
70	TP 5	009	1	Metal	Lead	Strip
71	TP 5	009	3	Clay pipe	stems	Varying thickness stems
72	TP 5	009	3	Glass	1 x pane, 2 x bottle	3 sherds – clear glass 19th / 20th century
73	TP 5	009	1	Bone	Animal	Large mammal
74	TP 5	009	5	Ceramic	Misc. 19th / 20th century	Including transfer print + blue + white
75	TP 5	009	1	CBM	Tile	Pink glazed tile – unknown date
76	TP 5	009	1	Ceramic	Bottle stop	Spherical bottle stop
77	TP 5	017	1	Metal	Button	concave shape, black
78	TP 5	017	4	Ceramic	Misc. 19th / 20th century	white glaze, blue + white + unglazed
79	TP 5	017	2	Glass	Modern	Green + clear glass
80	TP 5	017	1	Metal	Iron	Lump
81	TP 6	012	3	Ceramic	Misc. 19th / 20th century	Blue + white x 2 Brown glazed handle x 1
82	TP 6	012	1	Ceramic	Rimsherd	Possibly medieval, yellow green glaze

Find No.	Area	Context No.	No. of Pieces	Material	Type	Description
83	TP 6	012	2	Ceramic	Redware	2 body sherds, unglazed, unknown date, medieval?
84	TP 6	012	1	Metal	Iron	Corroded object
85	TP 6	012	3	Bone	Animal	Distal end of long bone, butchered + toe bones
86	TP 6	012	1	Clay pipe	Stem	--
87	TP 6	011	1	Ceramic	Medieval? Body sherd	Pitted dark green glaze redware
88	TP 6	011	1	Ceramic	Medieval body sherd	Green glazed pot sherd
89	TP 6	011	2	Glass	Waste	Melted appearance, from bonfire?
90	TP 6	011	4	Ceramic	Misc 19th / 20th century	White, cream, brown + blue + white
91	TP 6	011	3	Bone	Animal	2 teeth (pig?) + butchered rib piece
92	TP 6	011	2	Clay pipe	Bowl + Stem	1 fragment bowl, 1 fragment stem
93	TP 3	001	1	Stone	?	Stone cube around 10mm sq.
94	TP 3	014	1	Ceramic	Medieval rimsherd	Some decoration towards rim, green glaze
95	TP 3	014	1	Ceramic	Medieval body sherd	Green glaze body sherd
96	TP 3	014	3	Ceramic	19th / 20th century pot	Incl. Sponge decorated and printed
97	TP 3	015	4	Ceramic	18th / 20th century	Sponge decorated blue + white
98	TP 3	015	1	Ceramic	19th / 20th century	Ceramic ball bottle stop
99	TP 3	015	1	Ceramic	? date.	Unglazed body sherd red ware
100	TP 3	001	1	Metal	Rifle shell	Spent 9mm?
101	TP 3	015	1	Metal	Corroded object	? object corroded
102	TP 3	015	1	Stone	Curved object/plate	? object curved
103	TP 3	015	12	Clay pipe	Stems + 2 bowls	No apparent decoration
104	TP 3	015	4	Ceramic	Unglazed redware	3 body sherds, 1 rimsherd
105	TP 7	019	2	Ceramic	Bottle stop	2 ceramic ball bottle stops
106	TP 7	019	1	Ceramic	Green glazed med. Pottery	Green glaze exterior, black interior
107	TP 7	019	1	Ceramic	Green glazed med. Pottery	15th century, possibly medieval
108	TP 7	019	1	Ceramic	Green glazed med. Pottery	Black interior medieval
109	TP 7	019	1	Ceramic	Green glazed med. Pottery	Medieval?
110	TP 7	019	3	Ceramic	Unglazed redware	? date
111	TP 7	018	1	Metal	Iron	Buckle
112	TP 7	019	1	Ceramic	Medieval body sherd	Dark green glazed exterior, black interior
113	TP 8	020	4	Ceramic	Misc 18th - 20th century	Fluted stoneware, 18th c. Sponge decorated + blue + white china
114	TP 8	021	5	Ceramic	Misc post med, 18th - 20th century	Cream + white glazed + stoneware
115	TP 8	020	1	Bone	Animal	Vertebrae fragment
116	TP 8	034	1	Glass	Faceted for jewellery	Costume jewellery, Ring & em.
117	TP 8	034	1	Lithic	Flint	small core – evidence of flaking on edge
118	TP 8	034	1	Graphite	Scribe	writing implement
119	TP 8	034	1	Ceramic	Medieval?, light brown glaze	Possibly medieval pot sherd
120	TP 8	034	1	Ceramic	Medieval redware	Green glazed redware (2 lines of decoration)
121	TP 8	034	1	Ceramic	Medieval base sherd	Green glazed outer, black interior – base sherd
122	TP 8	034	1	Ceramic	Medieval? Body sherd	redware unglazed
123	TP 8	034	1	Ceramic	Medieval? Body sherd	redware unglazed
124	TP 9	022	1	Ceramic	Medieval green glaze	body sherd. Redware, green glaze
125	TP 9	022	2	Ceramic	Transfer print white + blue	19th / 20th century transfer print

Find No.	Area	Context No.	No. of Pieces	Material	Type	Description
126	TP 9	030	2	Clay pipe	Stem x 2	Stem frags, 'Alloa' inscription
127	TP 9	030	3	Ceramic	Medieval green glaze	Redware – 3 body sherds
128	TP 10	026	1	Bone	Animal	Rib frag
129	TP 10	026	1	Ceramic	Bottle stop	½ ceramic bottle stop
130	TP 10	026	1	Clay pipe	Bowl frag	Part inscription, 'w'
131	TP 10	027	5	Bone	animal	4 small pieces, 1 ;arge frag butchered. Large bone.
132	TP 10	027	2	Clay pipe	Bowl + Stem	Fragment of small bowl + thin stem
133	TP 10	027	1	Ceramic	Medieval green glaze	Fluted body sherd
134	TP 7	018	1	Metal	Coin	1861' date
135	TP 11	024	2	Clay pipe	Stems + 2 bowls	2 frags of stem
136	TP 11	024	2	Bone	Animal	2 frags of stem
137	TP 12	028	1	Composite (iron + glass)	Button / Brooch	faceted glass surrounded by iron
138	TP 12	028	1	Shell	Cockle	Frag of cockle shell
139	TP 12	031	1	Ceramic	Medieval handle frag	green glazed handle frag
140	TP 12	031	1	Ceramic	Medieval green glaze	Small body sherd, redware
141	TP 12	031	2	Clay pipe	Stem frag	Stem fragment
142	TP 12	031	1	Ceramic	Medieval green glaze	3 small sherds
143	TP 12	031	1	Ceramic	dark glossy green glaze – Throsk?	18th / 19th century
144	TP 12	031	1	Graphite	Scribe	Frag of scribe
145	TP 12	031	1	Metal	Cut away	Button
146	TP 12	029	1	Ceramic	Medieval green glaze	Redware – small body sherd
147	TP 12	029	1	Clay pipe	Stem	Inscription: 'Glasgow' + 'Dougal'
148	TP 12	028	2	Bone	Animal	nb frag+ distal end of unfused long bone
149	TP 12	028	3	Slag / glass waste	--	3 small lumps of glossy slag
150	TP 12	028	2	Glass	Bottle	Inscription: 'Lung tonic'
151	TP 12	028	1	Metal	Bottle top	20th century
152	TP 12	028	1	Ceramic	Bottle stop	ball ceramic stop
153	TP2	003	1	Ceramic	medieval, white gritty	late 12th-15th C
154	TP2	003	4	Ceramic	Late medieval reduced ware	Green glazed, 15th C, 4 sherds
155	TP2	003	1	Ceramic	Scottish medieval redware	green glazed 14-15th C

Appendix E: Metal-detecting finds (Redhall only)

Find No.	Area	Context No.	No. of Pieces	Material	Type	Description
1	-	-	3	Iron	Handle	-
2	-	-	1	Iron	Strip	-
3	-	-	1	Iron	Long bent strip	-
4	-	-	1	Iron	Hoop	-
5	-	-	1	Iron	Nail	-
6	-	-	1	Iron	Nail	-
7	-	-	1	Iron	Nail	-
8	-	-	1	Iron	Sheet	-
9	-	-	1	Iron	Crescent- horseshoe fragment	-
10	-	-	1	Iron	Handle	-
11	-	-	1	Lead	Small sheet	-
12	-	-	1	Iron	Hoop	-
13	-	-	1	Iron	Object	-
14	-	-	1	Iron	Lump	-
15	-	-	1	Iron	Lump	-
16	-	-	2	Iron	Fencing (fragment)	-

Find No.	Area	Context No.	No. of Pieces	Material	Type	Description
17	-	-	1	Iron	Flat lump	-
18	-	-	1	Iron	Handle	-
19	-	-	1	Iron	Penknife	-
20	-	-	1	Iron	Strip	-
21	-	-	1	Iron	D K	-
22	-	-	1	Iron	S W	-
23	-	-	1	Iron	Rod	-
24	-	-	1	Iron	Lump	-
25	-	-	1	Iron	Stake	-
26	-	-	1	Iron	Rod	-
27	-	-	1	Iron	Lump	-
28	-	-	1	Iron	Lump	-
29	-	-	1	Iron	Lump	-
30	-	-	1	Iron	Bolt	-
31	-	-	1	Iron	Lump	-
32	-	-	1	Iron	Lump	-
33	-	-	1	Iron	Curved Rod	-
34	-	-	1	Iron	Lump	-
35	-	-	1	Iron	Curved Nail	-
36	-	-	1	Iron	Small horseshoe	-
37	-	-	1	Copper	Strip	-
38	-	-	1	Iron	Lump	-
39	-	-	1	Iron	Horseshoe (fragment)	-
40	-	-	1	Iron	Rod	-
41	-	-	1	Iron	Tool	-
42	-	-	1	Iron	Nail	-
43	-	-	1	Lead	Lump	-
44	-	-	1	Iron	Rod	-
45	-	-	1	Iron	Rod	-
46	-	-	1	Lead	Disc	-
47	-	-	1	Lead	Bent sheet	-
48	-	-	2	Iron	Sheet	-
49	-	-	1	Lead	Strip	-
50	-	-	1	Lead	Button	-
51	-	-	1	Copper	Lump	-
52	-	-	1	Iron/Copper	Iron lump/Copper sheert	-
53	-	-	1	Iron	Lump	-
54	-	-	1	Iron	Rod	-
55	-	-	1	Iron	Nail	-
56	-	-	1	Iron	Rod	-
57	-	-	1	Copper	Tool/utensil with serated end	-
58	-	-	1	Lead	Button	-
59	-	-	1	Lead	Sheet	-
60	-	-	1	Iron	Bolt	-
61	-	-	1	Iron	Rod	-
62	-	-	1	Iron	Nail	-
63	-	-	1	Iron	Sheet	-
64	-	-	1	Lead	Lump	-
65	-	-	1	Copper	Hinge	-
66	-	-	1	Iron	Lump	-
67	-	-	1	Copper	Sheet	-
68	-	-	1	Iron	Lump	-
69	-	-	1	Lead	Hook	-
70	-	-	1	Iron	Nail	-

Find No.	Area	Context No.	No. of Pieces	Material	Type	Description
71	-	-	1	Iron	Nail	-
72	-	-	1	Iron	Lump	-
73	-	-	1	Iron	Lump	-
74	-	-	1	Copper	Hoop	-
75	-	-	1	Alloy	Button	-
76	-	-	1	Iron	Nail	-
77	-	-	1	Lead	Fragment	-
78	-	-	1	Lead	Strip	-
79	-	-	1	Lead	Object	-
80	-	-	1	Iron	Nail	-
81	-	-	1	Iron	Horseshoe (fragment)	-
82	-	-	1	Iron	Square sheet (with hole)	-
83	-	-	2	Copper Alloy	Strip + Circular object	-
84	-	-	1	Iron	Sheet	-
85	-	-	1	Iron	Rod	-
86	-	-	1	Iron	Handle	-
87	-	-	1	Iron	Sheet	-
88	-	-	1	Iron	Nail	-
89	-	-	1	Iron	Long bent strip	-
90	-	-	1	Iron	Handle	-
91	-	-	1	Iron	Fencing (fragment)	-
92	-	-	1	Iron	Nail	-
93	-	-	1	Iron	Lump	-
94	-	-	1	Iron	Lump	-
95	-	-	1	Iron	Lump	-
96	-	-	1	Iron	Nail	-
97	-	-	1	Iron	Lump	-
98	-	-	1	Iron	Lump	-
99	-	-	1	Iron	Horseshoe	-
100	-	-	1	Iron	Nail	-
101	-	-	1	Copper	Curved sheet	-
102	-	-	1	Iron	Lump	-
103	-	-	1	Iron	Strip	-
104	-	-	1	Iron	Hook	-
105	-	-	4	Lead	Strip	-
106	-	-	1	Iron	Nail	-
107	-	-	1	Iron	Tool	-
108	-	-	1	Iron	Lump	-
109	-	-	1	Copper	Object	-
110	-	-	1	Iron	Nail	-
111	-	-	1	Iron	Nail	-
112	-	-	1	Unknown	Pocket knife	-
113	-	-	1	Lead	Object	-
114	-	-	1	Iron	Object	-
115	-	-	1	Iron	Object	-
116	-	-	1	Iron	Lump	-
117	-	-	1	Copper Alloy	Lump	-
118	-	-	1	Iron	Object	-
119	-	-	1	Iron	Object	-
120	-	-	1	Copper Alloy	Hook	-
121	-	-	1	Iron	horseshoe fragment	-
122	-	-	1	Iron	Lump	-
123	-	-	1	Lead	Fragment	-
124	-	-	1	Iron	Sheet	-

Find No.	Area	Context No.	No. of Pieces	Material	Type	Description
125	-	-	1	Copper	Button	-
126	-	-	1	Iron	Bracket	-
127	-	-	1	Iron	Strip	-
128	-	-	1	Iron	Slab	-
129	-	-	1	Iron	Bracket	Arched to fit round pipe
130	-	-	1	Iron	Lump	-
131	-	-	1	Iron	Slab	-
132	-	-	1	Iron	Bolt	-
133	-	-	1	Iron	Tube	-
134	-	-	1	Iron	Strip	-
135	-	-	4	Bronze	Disc	-
136	-	-	1	Iron	Disc	-
137	-	-	1	Iron	Fragment	-
138	-	-	1	Iron	Lump	-
139	-	-	1	Iron	Bowl shaped object	-
140	-	-	2	Iron	Objects	1 small fragment + 1 large flat fragment
141	-	-	1	Iron	Fragment	-
142	-	-	1	Iron	Tractor Step	-
143	-	-	1	Iron	Horseshoe	-
144	-	-	1	Iron	Bracket	-
145	-	-	1	Iron	Strip	-
146	-	-	1	Iron	Nail	-
147	-	-	1	Iron	Small horseshoe (fragment)	-
148	-	-	1	Iron	Strip	-
149	-	-	1	Iron	Small horseshoe (fragment)	-
150	-	-	1	Iron	Hook	-
151	-	-	2	Iron	Bent nail + Ceramic frag	-
152	-	-	1	Iron	Horseshoe	-
153	-	-	1	Iron	Nail	-
154	-	-	1	Iron	Nail	-
155	-	-	1	Iron	Fragment	-
156	-	-	1	Iron	Nail	-
157	-	-	1	Iron	Nail	-
158	-	-	1	Iron	Nail	-
159	-	-	1	Iron	Nail	-
160	-	-	2	Iron	Small lump + Large lump	The larger lump is L-shaped
161	-	-	1	Iron	Hammerhead	-
162	-	-	1	Iron	Bar	-
163	-	-	1	Iron	Spout	-
164	-	-	1	Iron	Fragment	-
165	-	-	1	Iron	Nail	-
166	-	-	1	Iron	Nail	-
167	-	-	1	Iron	Fragment	-
168	-	-	1	Lead	Folded disc	-
169	-	-	1	Iron	Curved fragment	-
170	-	-	1	Iron	Nail	-
171	-	-	1	Lead	Fragment	-
172	-	-	1	Copper	Ridged (one-side) Strip	-
173	-	-	1	Iron	Fragment	-
174	-	-	1	Iron	Fragment	-
175	-	-	1	Iron	Fragment	-
176	-	-	1	Copper Alloy	Stud	-
177	-	-	1	Iron	Curved fragment	-

Find No.	Area	Context No.	No. of Pieces	Material	Type	Description
178	-	-	1	Iron	Y-shaped tube	-
179	-	-	1	Iron	Chunk	-
180	-	-	1	Iron	Y-shaped fragment	-
181	-	-	1	Copper Alloy	Stud	-
182	-	-	2	Iron	Broken nail	-
183	-	-	1	Iron	Nail	-
184	-	-	1	Copper Alloy	Button	-
185	-	-	1	Iron	Lump	-
186	-	-	1	Iron	Strip	-
187	-	-	1	Iron	Strip	-
188	-	-	1	Iron	Strip	-
189	-	-	1	Iron	Nail	-
190	-	-	1	Iron	Lump	-
191	-	-	1	Iron	Cylinder	-
192	-	-	2	Iron	Nail + Small fragment	-
193	-	-	1	Iron	Spanner	-
194	-	-	1	Iron	Strip	-
195	-	-	1	Iron	Strip	-
196	-	-	1	Iron	Curved fragment	-
197	-	-	1	Copper Alloy	Sheet	-
198	-	-	1	Iron	Flat-headed screwdriver	-
199	-	-	1	Iron	Fragment	-
200	-	-	1	Stainless Steel	Knife (wooden handle)	-
201	-	-	1	Iron	Horseshoe fragment	-
202	-	-	1	Iron	Small hammerhead	-
203	-	-	1	Iron	Small horseshoe frag	-
204	-	-	1	Iron	Small fragment	-
205	-	-	1	Iron	Strip	-
206	-	-	1	Iron	Rod	-
207	-	-	1	Copper Alloy	Spoon end	-
208	-	-	1	Iron	Lump	-
209	-	-	1	Copper Alloy	Strip	-
210	-	-	1	Iron	Lump	-
211	-	-	2	Iron + Ceramic	Iron lump + Ceramic frag	Small black glazed pottery frag
212	-	-	1	Iron	Strip	-
213	-	-	1	Copper Alloy	Painted rim fragment	-
214	-	-	1	Lead	Lock	-
215	-	-	1	Iron	Lump	-
216	-	-	1	Iron	Nail	-
217	-	-	1	Iron	Nail	-
218	-	-	1	Iron	Nail	-
219	-	-	1	Iron	Machine part	-
220	-	-	1	Iron	Nail	-
221	-	-	1	Copper	Strip	-
222	-	-	1	Iron	Nail	-
223	-	-	1	Iron	Lump	Possibly a nail
224	-	-	1	Copper Alloy	Broken buckle	-
225	-	-	1	Copper Alloy	Thimble	-
226	-	-	1	Iron	Fence fragment	-
227	-	-	1	Iron	Lump	-
228	-	-	2	Lead	Small fragments	-
229	-	-	1	Iron	Horseshoe fragment	-
230	-	-	1	Iron	Fence staple	-
231	-	-	1	Iron	J-shaped object	-

Find No.	Area	Context No.	No. of Pieces	Material	Type	Description
232	-	-	1	Iron	Lump	-
233	-	-	1	Iron	Slightly curved strip	-
234	-	-	1	Iron	Bracket	-
235	-	-	1	Iron	L-shaped object	-
236	-	-	1	Copper Alloy	Wing nut	-
237	-	-	1	Iron	Nail	-
238	-	-	1	Copper	Coin	Victoria
239	-	-	1	Iron	Bolt	-
240	-	-	1	Iron	Lump	-
241	-	-	1	Iron	Bolt	-
242	-	-	1	Iron	Buckle/Horseshoe	-
243	-	-	1	Copper	2 coins stuck together	Dated 1865
244	-	-	1	Iron	Curved object	-
245	-	-	1	Iron	Object	-
246	-	-	1	Iron	Bolt	-
247	-	-	1	Iron	Triangular nail	-
248	-	-	4	Iron + Ceramic	Iron lump + pot rim (glazed)	-
249	-	-	1	Copper	Coin	-
250	-	-	1	Iron	Nail	-
251	-	-	1	Copper Alloy	Coin	-
252	-	-	1	Iron	Sheet	-
253	-	-	1	Iron	Horseshoe fragment	-
254	-	-	1	Iron	Object/Horseshoe fragment	-
255	-	-	1	Copper	Coin	-
256	-	-	1	Iron	Decorative keyhole	Circle on sheet – red middle
257	-	-	1	Iron	Nail	-
258	-	-	1	Iron	Lump	-
259	-	-	1	Lead	Object	-
260	-	-	1	Iron	Decorative object	Possibly from a frame or fence
261	-	-	1	Iron	Nail	-
262	-	-	1	Lead	Lump	-
263	-	-	1	Iron	Lump	-
264	-	-	1	Iron	Fence fragment	-
265	-	-	1	Iron	Nail	-
266	-	-	1	Iron	Lump	-
267	-	-	1	Iron	Lump	-
268	-	-	1	Copper	Coin	2p dated 1988
269	-	-	1	Iron	Object – ? Function	-
270	-	-	1	Lead	Small curved sheet	-
271	-	-	1	Lead	Lump	-
272	-	-	1	Copper	Button	-
273	-	-	1	Iron	Lump	-
274	-	-	1	Iron	Nail	-
275	-	-	1	Iron	Possible pipe	-
276	-	-	1	Iron	Rod	-
277	-	-	1	Iron	Buckle	-
278	-	-	1	Iron	Lump	-
279	-	-	1	Iron	Small horseshoe	-
280	-	-	1	Iron	Rectangular lump	-
281	-	-	1	Copper	Cog / Toothed pipe end	-
282	-	-	1	Lead	Strip twisted	-
283	-	-	1	Iron	Triangular lump	-
284	-	-	1	Iron	Lump	-
285	-	-	1	Lead	Rectangular sheet	Bolt in centre

Find No.	Area	Context No.	No. of Pieces	Material	Type	Description
286	-	-	1	Iron	Nail	-
287	-	-	1	Iron	Lump	-
288	-	-	1	Iron	Lump	-
289	-	-	1	Iron	Lump	-
290	-	-	1	Iron	Lump	-
291	-	-	1	Iron	Lump	-
292	-	-	1	Iron	Nail	-
293	-	-	1	Iron	Horseshoe	-
294	-	-	1	Iron	Horseshoe fragment	-
295	-	-	1	Iron	Lump / Bolt	-
296	-	-	1	Iron	Horseshoe	-
297	-	-	1	Tin	Bottle cap	-
298	-	-	1	Copper	Buckle	-
299	-	-	1	Iron	Nail	-
300	-	-	1	Lead	Token	Displays R, no. 30 and coat of arms
301	-	-	2	Iron	Lumps	-
302	-	-	1	Iron	Triangular sheet	-
303	-	-	1	Lead	Small lump	-
304	-	-	1	Iron	V-shaped object	Possibly a fence staple
305	-	-	1	Lead	Lump	-
306	-	-	1	Iron	Nail	-
307	-	-	1	Iron	Hook with fixing plate	-
308	-	-	7	Ceramic	Pottery with red paint	Possibly disregarded at site
309	-	-	1	Iron	Nail	-
310	-	-	1	Iron	Lump	-
311	-	-	2	Iron	Fence staple + horseshoe frag	-
312	-	-	1	Copper	Small coin	-
313	-	-	1	Copper	Coin	No markings
314	-	-	1	Iron	Lump – U-shaped rod	-
315	-	-	1	Iron	Lump	-
316	-	-	1	Iron	Small curved rod	-
317	-	-	1	Iron	Nail	-
318	-	-	1	Iron	Curved Rod	-
319	-	-	1	Iron	Nail	-
320	-	-	1	Iron	Lump	-
321	-	-	1	Iron	Strip	-
322	-	-	1	Iron	Staple	-
323	-	-	1	Iron	Object	-
324	-	-	1	Lead	Shaped sheet	-
325	-	-	1	Lead	Sheet	-
326	-	-	1	Iron	Lump	-
327	-	-	1	Copper	Wheel	-
328	-	-	1	Iron	Bolt	-
329	-	-	1	Copper	Coin	-
330	-	-	1	Iron	Nail	-
331	-	-	1	Iron	Lump	-
332	-	-	1	Lead	Small lump	-
333	-	-	1	Iron	Sheet with hole along edge	-
334	-	-	1	Iron	Lump	-
335	-	-	1	Lead	Curved strip	-
336	-	-	1	Iron	T-shaped lump	-
337	-	-	1	Iron	Nail	-
338	-	-	1	Iron	Nail	-

Find No.	Area	Context No.	No. of Pieces	Material	Type	Description
339	-	-	1	Copper Alloy	Curved object/plate	Looks like walking stick decoration
340	-	-	1	Iron	Lump	-
341	-	-	1	Iron	Strip	-
342	-	-	1	Iron	Sheet	-
343	-	-	1	Iron	Lump	-
344	-	-	1	Iron	Rod + Hoop	Hoop through rod for attaching chain / tether
345	-	-	1	Copper	Hammered coin	-
346	-	-	1	Lead	Lump	-
347	-	-	1	Lead	Lump	-
348	-	-	3	Unknown	Disc – hole in centre	-
349	-	-	1	Iron	Sheet	-
350	-	-	1	Iron	Lump	-
351	-	-	1	Copper	Object	-
352	-	-	1	Lead	Strip	-
353	-	-	1	Iron	Lump	-
354	-	-	1	Iron	Strip	-
355	-	-	2	Iron / Lead	2 rods	1 squashed at end. Iron centre, lead outside
356	-	-	1	Iron	Nail	-
357	-	-	1	Iron	Nail	-
358	-	-	1	Iron	Nail head	-
359	-	-	1	Iron	Lump	-
360	-	-	1	Iron	Nail	-
361	-	-	1	Copper	Screw Head	-
362	-	-	1	Iron	Nail	-
363	-	-	1	Iron	Lump	-
364	-	-	1	Iron	Nail	-
365	-	-	1	Iron	T-shaped object	-
366	-	-	1	Iron	Strip	-
367	-	-	1	Iron	Lump	-
368	-	-	1	Iron	Small sheet	-
369	-	-	1	Iron	Rod	-
370	-	-	1	Iron	Butterfly shaped slab	-
371	-	-	1	Copper	Curved strip	-
372	-	-	1	Iron	horseshoe fragment	-
373	-	-	1	Lead	-	-
374	-	-	1	Iron	-	-
375	-	-	1	Iron	-	-
376	-	-	1	Copper Alloy	Tube	-
377	-	-	1	Iron	Nail	-
378	-	-	1	Iron	Thick rod	-
379	-	-	1	Iron	Square nut	-
380	-	-	1	Iron	Square lump	-
381	-	-	1	Iron / Lead	Rod	Similar to find 355
382	-	-	1	Lead	Curved sheet	-
383	-	-	1	Lead	Crescent rod - 2 studs in centre	-
384	-	-	1	Iron	Nail	-
385	-	-	1	Lead	Twisted / Crumpled sheet	-
386	-	-	1	Copper	Button	-
387	-	-	1	Iron	Sheet	-
388	-	-	1	Lead	-	-
389	-	-	1	Lead	-	-
390	-	-	1	Lead	-	-

Find No.	Area	Context No.	No. of Pieces	Material	Type	Description
391	-	-	1	Iron	-	-
392	-	-	1	Iron	-	-
393	-	-	1	Iron	-	-
394	-	-	1	Iron	-	-
395	-	-	1	Copper	Very small hoop with handle	Similar to find 397
396	-	-	1	Lead	Curved sheet, semi-oval	-
397	-	-	1	Copper	Tethering hoop, square bracket	Similar to find 395
398	-	-	1	Iron	Nail	-
399	-	-	1	Iron	Very rusty penknife	-
400	-	-	1	Lead	Lump	-
401	-	-	1	Iron	Lump	-
402	-	-	1	Iron	Semi-circular lump	-
403	-	-	1	Lead	Lump	-
404	-	-	1	Lead	Very small lump	-
405	-	-	1	Iron	Nail	-
406	-	-	1	Iron	Sheet	-
407	-	-	1	Iron	Lump	-
408	-	-	1	Copper	Bracket / Bolt	-
409	-	-	1	Copper	Bent disc	-
410	-	-	1	Copper	Sheet	-
411	-	-	1	Iron	Lump	-
412	-	-	2	Copper	Sheet	-
413	-	-	1	Lead	Lump	-
414	-	-	2	Iron + Ceramic	Iron lump + Ceramic frag	Pot rim with yellow glaze
415	-	-	1	Iron	Lump	-
416	-	-	1	Iron	Lump / Curved sheet	-
417	-	-	1	Lead	Sheet	-
418	-	-	1	Lead	Crushed sheet	-
419	-	-	1	Copper	Disc with hole / Button / Washer	-
420	-	-	1	Lead	Small lump	-
421	-	-	1	Iron	Strip	-
422	-	-	2	Lead	Strip	-
423	-	-	1	Lead	Stamp – Small oval	-
424	-	-	1	Iron	Shaped lump	-
425	-	-	1	Iron	Lump	-
426	-	-	2	Iron / Ceramic	Lump / Brown glazed shard	-
427	-	-	1	Iron	Sheet Fragment	-
428	-	-	1	Iron	Nail	-
429	-	-	1	Iron	Buckle Fragment	-
430	-	-	1	Iron	Nail	-
431	-	-	1	Iron	Curved strip	-
432	-	-	1	Iron	Nail	-
433	-	-	2	Iron	Arched shoe heel + Fragment	-
434	-	-	1	Iron	Curved strip	-
435	-	-	1	Iron	Nail	-
436	-	-	1	Iron	Nail	-
437	-	-	1	Iron	Nail	-
438	-	-	1	Iron	Nail	-
439	-	-	2	Iron	Strip + Screw + Bolt	-
440	-	-	1	Iron	Strip	-
441	-	-	1	Iron	Strip	-
442	-	-	1	Lead	Nail	-
443	-	-	1	Iron	Nail	-
444	-	-	1	Iron	Nail	-

Find No.	Area	Context No.	No. of Pieces	Material	Type	Description
445	-	-	1	Iron	Nail	-
446	-	-	1	Iron	Fragment	-
447	-	-	1	Cu Alloy	Screw	-
448	-	-	1	Iron	Nail	-
449	-	-	1	Iron	Strip	-
450	-	-	1	Iron	Lump curved/hollow/elongated	-
451	-	-	1	Iron	Lump small	-
452	-	-	1	Iron	Bar with pointed end	-
453	-	-	1	Iron	Lump	-
454	-	-	1	Iron	Lump	-
455	-	-	1	Iron	Nail curved	-
456	-	-	1	Iron	Fence staple	-
457	-	-	1	Iron	Nail	-
458	-	-	2	Ceramic/Gold	Glazed sherd/Earring?	-
459	-	-	1	Glass	Dark brown sherd – curved	-
460	-	-	1	Iron	T-shaped slab	-
461	-	-	1	Iron	Nail	-
462	-	-	1	Iron	Small lump	-
463	-	-	1	Cu Alloy	Ridged strip	-
464	-	-	1	Iron	Small lump	-
465	-	-	1	Iron	Nail	-
466	-	-	1	Iron	Medium lump	-
467	-	-	1	Lead	Small oval sheet	-
468	-	-	1	Lead	Small bent sheet	-
469	-	-	2	Lead	Small sheet and lump	-
470	-	-	1	Iron and Misc.	Small lump	-
471	-	-	1	Lead	Small rectangular sheet	-
472	-	-	1	Iron	Lump-possible fused link chains	-
473	-	-	1	Copper	Button	-
474	-	-	1	Copper	Spout?	-
475	-	-	1	Iron	Hoop	-
476	-	-	1	Iron	Lump	-
477	-	-	1	Lead	Lump small	-
478	-	-	1	Iron	Nut	-
479	-	-	1	Iron	Lump	-
480	-	-	1	Cu Alloy	Tube-brass instrument (mouthpiece shaped?)	-
481	-	-	1	Iron	Lump	-
482	-	-	1	Iron	Sheet	-
483	-	-	1	Copper	Hoop-small	-
484	-	-	1	Iron	Y-shaped object (top spur?)	-
485	-	-	2	Ceramic/Iron	White glazed sherd/lump	-
486	-	-	1	Lead	Thick lead loop	-
487	-	-	1	Lead	Sheet	-
488	-	-	1	Lead	Rectangular lump with iron nail through it	-
489	-	-	1	Iron	Strip-curved	-
490	-	-	1	Iron	Lump	-
491	-	-	1	Iron	Lump	-
492	-	-	1	Iron	Nail	-
493	-	-	1	Lead	Token?	-
494	-	-	1	Iron	Nail	-
495	-	-	1	Iron	Strip-thick	-
496	-	-	1	Iron	Nail	-
497	-	-	1	Iron	Nail head	-

Find No.	Area	Context No.	No. of Pieces	Material	Type	Description
498	-	-	1	Iron	L-shaped object	-
499	-	-	1	Iron	Strip	-
500	-	-	1	Lead	Strip-very small	-
501	-	-	1	Iron	Horse shoe fragment	-
502	-	-	1	Lead	Lump flattish	-
503	-	-	1	Iron	Rod-small	-
504	-	-	1	Iron	Slag?	-
505	-	-	1	Iron	Lump	-
506	-	-	1	Copper	Tube	-
507	-	-	1	Iron	Nail	-
508	-	-	1	Copper	Small thin sheet	-
509	-	-	1	Lead	Thick sheet bent	-
510	-	-	1	Copper	Strip	-
511	-	-	1	Iron	Hoop-washer?	-
512	-	-	1	Iron	Fencing	-
513	-	-	1	Iron	Rod-bent	-
514	-	-	1	Iron	Fence staple	-
515	-	-	1	Iron	Bolt	-
516	-	-	1	Cu Alloy	Object red paint on it	-
517	-	-	3	Iron	Chain	-
518	-	-	1	Lead/ceramic	Hoop/white glazed sherd	-
519	-	-	1	Iron	Hoop-oblong	-
520	-	-	1	Iron	Sheet	-
521	-	-	1	Iron	Lump	-
522	-	-	1	Iron	Strip	-
523	-	-	7	Iron/ceramic	1 key/ 6 sherds of pottery	-
524	-	-	1	Iron	Sheet	-
525	-	-	1	Iron	Broken chain link	-
526	-	-	2	Iron	Lumps	-
527	-	-	1	Lead	Sheet -Bracket?	-
528	-	-	1	Iron	Nail	-
529	-	-	3	Iron	1 staple/ 2 Fence fragments	-
530	-	-	3	Iron/ceramic	1 nail/ 2 pottery sherds	-
531	-	-	2	Iron	Strip	-
532	-	-	1	Iron	Bolt	-
533	-	-	1	Iron	Sheet	-
534	-	-	1	Iron	Hoop with Iron rod-Bolt stay for trailer?	-
535	-	-	1	Iron	Object-clip?	-
536	-	-	1	Iron	Bowl shaped object	-
537	-	-	1	Iron	Strip with perpendicular strip at the end	-
538	-	-	1	Iron	Strip	-
539	-	-	1	Iron	Nail	-
540	-	-	1	Iron	Bolt	-
541	-	-	1	Lead	Strip	-
542	-	-	1	Lead	Tube	-
543	-	-	1	Cu Alloy	Coin-small	-
544	-	-	1	Iron	Key shaped object	-
545	-	-	1	Iron	Nail head	-
546	-	-	1	Iron	Object Holed 'knuckle duster like'	-
547	-	-	1	Iron	curved rod-hook end	-
548	-	-	1	Iron	Peg-large	-
549	-	-	1	Iron	Nail head small	-
550	-	-	1	Iron	Strange shaped iron object	-

Find No.	Area	Context No.	No. of Pieces	Material	Type	Description
551	-	-	1	Iron	Strip	-
552	-	-	1	Iron	Sheet	-
553	-	-	1	Iron	Sheet- JB Axehead	-
554	-	-	1	Lead	Strip	-
555	-	-	1	Lead	Odd shaped object looks like a tiny spade	-
556	-	-	3	Iron/Copper	Handle-iron with copper studs-in 3 bits	-
557	-	-	1	Lead	Strip small	-
558	-	-	1	Iron	Lump-mushroom shaped	-
559	-	-	1	Iron	Giant horse shoe	-
560	-	-	2	Iron	2 horse shoe fragments	-

Appendix F: List of Photographs

Cambusbarron File 1

Frame	Area	Context	Subject	Taken from
1	Common	-	ID shot	-
2	-	-	Working shot – Clearing common ground	-
3	-	-	Working shot – Clearing common ground	-
4	-	-	Working shot – Clearing common ground	-
5	-	-	Working shot – Clearing common ground	-
6	-	-	Working shot – Clearing common ground	-
7	-	-	Working shot – Clearing common ground	-
8	Common	-	Test Pit 2 – Common Ground	-
9	Common	-	Test Pit 1 – Common Ground	-
10	No. 54	-	Test Pit 3 – 54	-
11	-	-	Working shot – Common ground	W
12	-	-	Working shot – Common ground	W
13	-	-	Working shot – Common ground	W
14	-	-	Gargoyle shown by Peter Patterson	-
15	-	-	Gargoyle shown by Peter Patterson	-
16	-	-	Gargoyle shown by Peter Patterson	-
17	Common	-	Test Pit 2	-
18	Common	-	Test Pit 1	W
19	Common	-	Test Pit 2 – Post ex	NW
20	Common	-	Test Pit 1 – North Side	N
21	No. 46	-	Pre ex of test pit 6	S
22	No. 52	-	Test pit 5 – 0.7m down	SE
23	No. 52	-	TP 5 – Brick dump layer	SW
24	No. 54	-	TP 4 – (013) being reduced down	NE
25	No. 52	-	TP 5 – Brick dump layer	N
26	No. 53	-	TP 5 – Brick dump layer	N
27	No. 54	-	Stopped TP 5 – 1.1m – Still no subsoil	S
28	No. 55	-	Stopped TP 5 – 1.1m – Still no subsoil	S
29	No. 54	-	TP 4 – Feature E – W	W
30	No. 55	-	TP 3 – Completed – Overdug in NW corner	S
31	No. 46	-	TP 6 – Completed – Storm drain	NE
32	Common	-	Trench _ - Corner of rectangular anomaly	NW
33	Common	-	Working shots	-
34	Common	-	Working shots	-
35	Common	-	Working shots	-
36	Common	-	Working shots	-
37	Common	-	Working shots	-

Frame	Area	Context	Subject	Taken from
38	Common	-	Working shots	-
39	Common	-	Working shots	-
40	Common	-	Working shots	-
41	Common	-	Working shots	-
42	Common	-	Working shots	-

Cambusbarron File 2

Frame	Area	Context	Subject	Taken from
1	Common	-	ID shot	-
2	Common	-	Working shot common area - SW	SW
3	Common	-	Working shot common area - SW	SW
4	Common	-	Video -	SW
5	Common	-	Working shot common area	SW
6	Common	-	Working shot common area	NW
7	Common	-	Working shot common area	NE
8	Common	-	Working shot common area	NE
9	Common	-	Working shot – Trench 12	SW
10	Common	-	Working shot – Trench 13	SW
11	Common	-	Working shot – Trench 14	SW
12	No. 54	-	Post ex of test pit 4	SW
13	No. 55	-	Post ex of test pit 4	SW
14	No. 48	-	Post ex – test pit 11	W
15	No. 58A	-	Post ex – test pit 10	W
16	Common	-	Trench 7 – Post ex	W
17	Common	-	Trench 7 – Post ex	W
18	Common	-	T9 – 033 – Clay beaten layer	N
19	Common	-	T9 – 033 – Clay beaten layer	N
20	Common	-	T9 – 033 – Clay beaten layer	E
21	Common	-	T9 – 033 – Clay beaten layer	SE
22	Common	-	T9 – 033 – Clay beaten layer	E
23	Common	-	T8 – Clay feature	N
24	Common	-	T8 – Clay feature	N
25	Common	-	T12 Post ex - down to clay	N
26	Common	-	T12 Post ex - down to clay	N
27	Common	-	T12 Post ex - down to clay	N
28	Common	-	T8 post ex – down to clay	N
29	Common	-	T8 post ex – down to clay	N
30	Common	-	T9 Post ex – box into clay	N
31	Common	-	Working shot – backfilling	W
32	Common	-	Working shot – backfilling	W

Redhall File 1

Frame	Area	Context	Subject	Taken from
1	-	-	ID shot	-
2	-	-	Redhall HQ	N
3	-	-	Test pit 1-3	N
4	-	-	Test pit 1-3	E
5	-	-	Test pit 4	E
6	-	-	Trench 3 post exc	W
7	-	-	Trench 2 post exc	W
8	-	-	Trench 1 post exc	W
9	-	-	Trench 4	E
10	-	-	Trench 7	E
11	-	-	Trenches 5 and 6	SW

Frame	Area	Context	Subject	Taken from
12	-	-	Trench 6 working shot	E
13	-	-	Trench 9 working shot	E
14	-	-	Trench 8 post exc	W
15	-	-	Trench 8 post exc	E
16	-	-	Trench 6 post exc	NE
17	-	-	Trench 5 post exc	NE
18	-	-	Trench 7 post exc	E
19	-	-	Trench 9 post exc	NE
20	-	-	Trench 10 post exc	E
21	-	-	Trench 11 post exc	W
22	-	-	Trench 12 post exc	E
23	-	-	Trench 12 working shot	E
24	-	-	Trench 13 post exc	SW
25	-	-	Trench 14 post exc	SW

Appendix G: Discovery And Excavation Scotland Entry

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	Stirling Council
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Cambusbarron/Redhall
PROJECT CODE:	3730
PARISH:	St. Ninians
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR(S):	Warren Bailie
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	GUARD Archaeology Ltd.
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Metal-detecting, Geophysical survey and Test pits
NMRS NO(S):	NS79SE 8, NS89SW 11
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	Medieval chapel, Battle of Bannockburn Site
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	13 th – 15 th C Medieval pottery, an iron spur fragment, copper alloy tool and small copper alloy lentoid object. Two pre-17th C hammered copper alloy coins as well as unidentified milled coins. Various horseshoe fragments and numerous unidentified metal objects.
NGR (2 letters, 6 figures)	--
START DATE (this season)	22/08/13
END DATE (this season)	30/08/13
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)	<i>Discovery Excav Scot</i> , 129; GUARD Projects: 3438, 3357, 3520; Two Men in a Trench 2002, and 2003.
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	<p>The investigations at Cambusbarron and Redhall involved 44 volunteers in a metal-detecting survey, a geophysical survey and in the excavation of 24 targeted hand excavated 1 m² test pits. This work was carried out as part of ongoing work leading up to the 700th anniversary of the Battle of Bannockburn in June 2014, in collaboration with The Centre for Battlefield Archaeology, The National Trust for Scotland, Stirling Council and BBC Scotland.</p> <p>The metal-detecting survey retained a total of 560 finds. The discard included post imperial coinage, agricultural machinery debris and modern refuse. The retained finds included 12 coins ranging from a hammered copper alloy (pre-seventeenth century) coin. There were coin identifiable to the nineteenth and twentieth century although most of the milled coins bore no unidentifiable marks. Other finds included equestrian items such as 26 horse shoes (or fragments) and one spur fragment. Also recovered were six copper alloy buttons, two lead buttons and four buckles (2 iron, 2 copper alloy). The remaining majority of finds are as yet unidentified.</p> <p>The geophysical survey did reveal several anomalies using resistivity. Unfortunately on this occasion none of the test pits targeting the anomalies uncovered built remains, human remains or features that could be definitively related to the Battlefield of Bannockburn or the site of the chapel. However the anomalies found in the common area did correspond to early attempts at terracing the slope at Cambusbarron. These topographic modifications may well be contemporary with the use of this site for the medieval chapel.</p> <p>The material culture recovered from the test pits included medieval ceramic dating from thirteenth through to the fifteenth century. The assemblage at Cambusbarron included one sherd of white gritty ware, some Scottish red ware sherds and reduced green-glazed pottery as well as considerable amounts of late medieval 14/15th C green-glazed pottery sherds. Finds from the test pits at Redhall also included pottery of similar 14/15th C date, a copper alloy tool and a small lentoid copper alloy object with a pointed end.</p>
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	Uncertain
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	NTS and BBC Scotland
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	N/A
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	52 Elderpark Workspace, 100 Elderpark Street, Glasgow, G51 3TR
EMAIL ADDRESS:	warren.bailie@guard-archaeology.co.uk
ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)	Archive to be deposited in NMRS

Appendix H: Project Design**CAMBUSBARRON & REDHALL**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT DESIGN

PROJECT 3730

CAMBUSBARRON & REDHALL

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT DESIGN

PROJECT 3730

by
Warren Bailie



Executive Summary

- 1.1 This Project Design document sets out GUARD Archaeology's methodology and is provided as a written scheme for the investigation of lands at Cambusbarron and Redhall Farm, Stirling (Figure 1). The investigations will involve the use of volunteers from the local community as well as metal-detectorists from SARG (Scottish Artefact Recovery Group) and Detecting Scotland. The strategy will include a series of one metre square test pit excavations in participating residents' rear gardens at Cambusbarron and a metal-detecting survey with the hand excavation of a series of one metre square test pits at Redhall (Figure 1). This method may be varied dependant upon knowledge and understanding of the sites and the needs and requirements of the residents of Cambusbarron, the National Trust for Scotland (NTS) in respect of lands near Redhall Farm, BBC Scotland and the Centre for Battlefield Archaeology, Glasgow University during the project.
- 1.2 On completion of all investigations, a report to data structures level and an accompanying post-excavation research design (PERD) and costing will be submitted for agreement with the BBC. The PERD will also outline arrangements for final publication of the site.

Site Location and Description

- 2.1. This Project Design sets out the methodology for the proposed investigations at Cambusbarron (NGR: NS 77846 92514) and Redhall (NGR: NS 81712 91148).
- 2.2. This Project Design outlines the programme of archaeological works to investigate the two areas. It details the methodology to be employed in implementing the Stage 1 archaeological works. All phases of work will be funded by the BBC.

Archaeological and Historical Background

- 3.1 The Cambusbarron site lies just outside the northwest edge of the battlefield boundary and Redhall lies within the boundary of the Battle of Bannockburn (NS89SW. 11) as defined by Historic Scotland's Battlefield Inventory, one of the most significant and influential events in Scottish History. The battle was fought on 23 and 24 June 1314 between the army of Robert the Bruce and that of Edward II. The exact location of the battle remains inconclusive despite numerous previous investigations (Pollard & Oliver 2003; Robertson 2006; Sneddon 2006; Banks, Ferguson & Arabaolaza 2011). This is testament to the ephemeral nature of the archaeological evidence left behind even from such a prolific, documented battle. This work has been built upon further more recently by the work undertaken as part of the Bannockburn 700 Project which is being funded by the NTS and BBC with all archaeological investigations directed by GUARD Archaeology Ltd. One find of particular interest from this battlefield site was an iron arrowhead (Canmore ID: 274205) Site No NS79SE 879. This was found during ground-works associated with the Rotunda monument (NS79SE.15.03). "This type of arrowhead was current at the time of the Battle of Bannockburn in 1314" (Alexander 2004). Also noted on the Stirling Council SMR list are two stirrups of possible medieval date (SMR Nos 1183.04 and 1183.06). These were found on the eastern outskirts of Stirling near the A91, just west across the Bannockburn from the corridor to be investigated at Redhall in these investigations.
- 3.2 The Redhall area lies along a stretch of the Bannockburn to the east of Stirling (NS 81712 91148) which may have been part of the battlefield in 1314. If the ensuing Scottish and English armies had clashed here during the second day of the battle there is a possibility that some debris may have been dropped during the conflict. The wet conditions of the marginal areas along the meandering course of the Bannockburn may have made it difficult to retrieve clothes fastening and weaponry at the time of the battle. There have been no previous formal investigations in this specific area which is just east of the noted cartographic position of the battle and as previously mentioned, east across the Bannockburn from the positions of the two possible medieval stirrups found previously.
- 3.3 The Cambusbarron site on Birkhill Road is situated approximately 2 km west of the main town centre of Stirling (NS 77846 92514). There is a note of part of a chapel still standing in the early fifteenth century suggesting that it was possibly established earlier than this, Fleming (1902) suggests it may have still been in existence in the late fifteenth century. If only part of the chapel remained in the fifteenth century this does suggest that the chapel and associated burial ground were established earlier than this. There is the possibility therefore that the chapel could be originally fourteenth

century, possibly being in use during the time of the Battle of Bannockburn in 1314. If this was the case the chapel may have been a destination for the fallen or injured after the battle. There are currently no obvious above ground indications of any structural remains of the chapel although residents in 1858 had recalled part of the ruins surviving then (Fleming 1902). Excavations for house foundations, some years before 1904, revealed a quantity of human bones, suggestive of a burial ground (W Drysdale 1904). The chapel is shown on the first edition 25 inch to 1 mile OS map of Stirling (1865) as a rectangular outline truncated by the gardens of No.58 and No.2 (Figure 2) but is not defined as such on any other edition with only the text, 'Chapel, site of'. There is also note of the 'well' in the common ground area to the west of the gardens to be investigated.

Project Objectives

4.1 The aim of the archaeological evaluation is to:

- identify the presence of any archaeological features which may represent the chapel or burial ground in the common ground area of Cambusbarron using a resistivity geophysical survey;
- identify the presence of as yet unknown archaeological features and deposits in the proposed areas using test pitting;
- identify and survey the position of as yet unknown metal finds and in particular those which may have some association with the Battle of Bannockburn on the Redhall site;
- ensure that any surviving archaeological remains, encountered during the site investigation works within the proposed areas, are recorded to an appropriate level.

4.2 The objectives are therefore to:

- conduct a metal-detecting survey and archaeological investigation via test pitting within the Redhall area to establish the presence or absence of any archaeological remains, and their character, date and extent if surviving;
- conduct a test-pitting exercise in the rear gardens of participating residents' gardens and common ground area at Cambusbarron to establish the presence of the medieval chapel and associated cemetery noted on cartographic sources;
- submit a report to data structure level for approval to the NTS and the Stirling Council Archaeologist, on completion of the archaeological fieldwork, which includes an outline of the scope of any further excavation works should any significant archaeology be encountered.

Methodology

5.1 The investigations proposed in this project design will vary across the two proposed areas. The approximate available area of investigation for Redhall includes approximately 2 hectares along the east edge of the Bannockburn as well as a further potential 17 hectares available to the south of Skeoch Farm straddling the railway line (Figure 1). The area at Cambusbarron will be confined to the lower slopes of the gardens of Nos. 44, 46, 48, 52, 54 and 58a. A hand-excavated one metre square test pit will be excavated in each garden with any extension of this done with the permission of the resident. The position of each of the test pits will also be dictated by the resident to avoid any potential issues with reinstatement. In addition to the test pits in the residents' gardens there will be an option to conduct a small geophysical survey and to open a pit/trench over an area of common ground just west of No. 58 nearby the current restored well position (Figure 2).

5.2 *Metal Detecting Survey*

5.2.1 The metal detecting survey of the Redhall area along the east edge of the Bannockburn and the area south of Skeoch Farm will be undertaken to retrieve any metal artefacts which may relate to the Bannockburn battlefield surviving within the topsoil. Along the 2 hectare area extending parallel to the line of the Bannockburn the metal detecting will be undertaken in a 20 m wide corridor. In the larger 17 hectare area south of Skeoch Farm transects will be used in 10m intervals to ensure greatest coverage. Each transect will be surveyed using a sub-metre GPS or EDM. Finds that are detected during the metal detecting survey will be plotted using the transect grid and recovered using stratigraphically controlled key-hole excavation for identification and further study if necessary. All finds collected during metal detecting will be assessed for identification by a suitably qualified and

experienced battlefield archaeologist. Particularly significant finds or clusters of finds may act as a focus for further targeted investigations using test pits. The metal-detectorists will involve members of SARG and Detecting Scotland from the local community.

5.3 *Archaeological Test Pits*

Cambusbarron

- 5.3.1 In the participating residents' gardens an appropriate position within the property will be agreed upon prior to ground-breaking. The position of each residential test pit will also be surveyed using a sub-metre GPS or EDM. A geophysical survey using resistivity will be conducted across 50 m² of an area of common ground to the west of the residents' gardens. Based on the results of this a test pit will be hand excavated to investigate any potential sub-surface remains.

Redhall

- 5.3.2 The positioning of the test pits at Redhall may be influenced by the results of the metal-detecting survey. Where appropriate test pits may be used to investigate any metal object clusters. The test pits will each measure 1 m² in area and will be used to establish the presence, nature, significance and extent of any archaeological features within the areas of investigation. The test pits will be positioned in the less accessible areas within the investigation area along the inside of the meanders of the Bannockburn. In the larger 17 hectare area to the south of Skeoch Farm the test pits will be spaced at 10 m intervals to ensure systematic coverage. The test pits will be surveyed using a sub-metre GPS or EDM.
- 5.4 Test pit locations may be modified to avoid services, public access or obstructions.
- 5.5 Excavation will be by hand and undertaken by volunteers under the constant supervision of professional archaeologists at all times.
- 5.6 Areas of more widespread test-pitting will be demarcated by road irons and hazard tape to restrict unaccompanied public access and reduce the likelihood of accidents; individual test-pits will be covered by gazebo if weather permits.
- 5.7 In the case of the area to the south of Skeoch Farm access will be restricted to the railway line bisecting the site. A safe distance from the railway line will be maintained throughout the investigations.
- 5.8 The turf or other upper layer will be removed carefully from each test pit in all areas with the turves stored on plastic sheeting beside each pit for later reinstatement. Plastic sheeting will also be used to accommodate the spoil from each test pit excavated also to facilitate clean reinstatement.
- 5.9 The topsoil at each test pit location will be removed in spits to the first archaeological horizon or, where none was found, to the natural subsoil. Any archaeological features encountered will be cleaned by hand by the on-site team to determine their character and extent.
- 5.10 Any significant archaeological features encountered will be dealt with by the on-site team. Should negative-cut features be encountered, a representative sample will be 25%-50% excavated in order to determine their significance, date and function. A full record of excavated features will be made using a single context recording system using pro forma sheets, drawings and photographs. All archaeological features will be photographed and recorded at an appropriate scale. Sections will be drawn at 1:10, and plans at 1:20. All trenches and test pits will be accurately surveyed using a sub-metre GPS and located within the National Grid.
- 5.11 All archaeological finds will be dealt with by the on-site team. Modern finds and animal bone will be collected as bulk samples by context. Significant small finds will be three dimensionally located prior to collection. All finds will be processed to MAP2 type standards and subject to appropriate specialist assessment. If necessary, conservation of finds will be appraised to allow for specialist study.
- 5.12 All excavated feature fills and horizons will be sampled as appropriate, using bulk soil samples, for palaeo-environmental evidence.
- 5.13 A representative section will be recorded denoting depth of topsoil, any stratigraphy present and the nature of the soil. This information will be logged in the day book together with a sketch drawn to scale and a photographic record of deposits.
- 5.14 Should human remains be revealed by the excavation, the local police and the Stirling Council

Archaeologist (Cambusbarron) or the NTS (Redhall) will be informed immediately. Any human remains will be accurately recorded, but left in situ, pending the agreement of the police and Stirling Council Archaeologist (Cambusbarron) or the NTS (Redhall) on an appropriate mitigation strategy.

- 5.15 Should significant archaeological remains be encountered by any test pit, requiring more than the limited evaluation outlined above, the remains will be largely left in situ pending the agreement of the Stirling Council Archaeologist (Cambusbarron) or the NTS (Redhall) on an appropriate excavation strategy.
- 5.16 On completion of the recording of the test pits all must be reinstated to a satisfactory standard. The reinstatement will involve returning the spoil to the test pit in layers, compacting each layer in turn by foot before levelling the spoil at the surface. The turves will then be carefully placed in their former position and also compacted by foot. Any loose spoil in the vicinity will then be distributed over and between the turves completing the reinstatement process.

Report Preparation and Contents

- 6.1 A report detailing the results of the archaeological fieldwork will be submitted to the Stirling Council Archaeologist and NTS within four weeks of completion of fieldwork. The report will take the form of a Data Structure Report and will contain an analysis of the results of the metal detecting survey, evaluation and watching brief. 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 the area subjected to ground-breaking works, evaluation trenches, archaeological features and archiving lists of all finds, samples, field drawings and photographs.
- 6.2 If appropriate, the report will also include proposals for further archaeological fieldwork, should significant archaeology be encountered.
- 6.3 The report will include the following:
 - executive summary;
 - a site location plan to at least 1:10,000 scale with at least an 8 figure central grid reference;
 - OASIS reference number; unique site code;
 - Planning application number;
 - contractor's details including date work carried out;
 - nature and extent of the proposed development, including developer/client details;
 - description of the site history, location and geology;
 - a site plan to a suitable scale and tied into the national grid so that features can be correctly orientated;
 - discussion of the results of field work;
 - context & feature descriptions;
 - features, number and class of artefacts, spot dating & scientific dating of significant finds presented in tabular format;
 - plans and section drawings of the features drawn at a suitable scale;
 - initial assessment of relevant finds/samples if appropriate;
 - recommendations regarding the need for, and scope of, any further archaeological work;
 - bibliography.
- 6.4 At least two copies of the report will be prepared for Stirling Council and NTS.
- 6.5 The report will be presented in an ordered state and contained within a protective cover/sleeve or bound in some fashion. The report will be page numbered and supplemented with section numbering for ease of reference.

Copyright

- 7.1 Copyrights of the reports and all other information, including electronic information will rest on the

client but the consultant will have the right to use the report and the survey results free of charge in relation to non-commercial activities or to promote its work.

Publication

- 8.1 A summary of the project results will be submitted to *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*. In the event of minor archaeological remains being encountered during the archaeological fieldwork, it is proposed that the report submitted to *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*, will form the final publication of the site. A copy of this will be included in the Data Structure Report.

Archive

- 9.1 The archive for the project, including a copy of the report, will be submitted to the National Monuments Records for Scotland within three months of completion of all relevant work.
- 9.2 The online OASIS form at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> will be completed within 3 months of completion of the work. Once the Data Structure Report has become a public document by submission to or incorporation into the SMR, Stirling Council and NTS will validate the OASIS form thus placing the information into the public domain on the OASIS website.

Finds Disposal

- 10.1 The arrangement for the final disposal of any finds made in connection with the archaeological work, will be deposited in keeping with Scottish legal requirements as set out in the Treasure Trove Code of Practice published by the Scottish Government in December 2008. The laws relating to Treasure Trove and *Bona Vacantia* in Scotland apply to all finds where the original owner cannot be identified. This includes all material recovered during archaeological fieldwork. Accordingly, all assemblages recovered from archaeological fieldwork are claimed automatically by the Crown and must be reported to the Scottish Archaeological Finds Allocation Panel through its secretariat, the Treasure Trove Unit. In the event of the discovery of small finds, a filled-out copy of the form "Declaration of an Archaeological Assemblage from Fieldwork" and two copies of the pertinent Data Structure Report will be submitted to the Panel at the conclusion of the fieldwork. The Panel will then be responsible for recommending to the Queen's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer which museum should be allocated the finds. All artefacts will be temporarily stored by GUARD until a decision has been made by the panel.

Personnel and Liaison

- 11.1 The GUARD team will comprise the following qualified and experienced GUARD archaeologists:
 - Project Manager: John Atkinson
 - Project Director (on-site Archaeologist): Warren Bailie
 - Metal-detecting: Experienced local clubs and individual metal detectorists
 - Site Assistant: Johnnie Atkinson
 - Surveyor: Fiona Jackson
 - Finds and Environmental Support and Conservation: Aileen Maule
 - Illustrator: Gillian McSwan
- 11.2 The GUARD Project Manager, John Atkinson, will be the point of contact for the archaeological works. A full CV for individuals concerned can be made available on request.

Site Investigation Schedule

- 12.1 The proposed start date for the main archaeological fieldwork for these investigations will be Thursday 22 August 2013 with the completion of fieldwork scheduled for Thursday 30 August 2013 (9 consecutive days). There will be an estimated 30 test pits excavated across the Redhall area with the

distribution of this dependant on the preliminary findings. In addition to this number there will be at least six test pits excavated in participating residents' gardens at Cambusbarron beginning 22 August 2013 with completion of this area scheduled for 26 August 2013. The geophysical survey of the common ground west of the gardens will be conducted on 24 August with the results being used to position a test pit here. It is envisaged that the metal detecting survey across the Redhall area will take five days to complete. Where appropriate, throughout the project volunteers will assist with the cleaning and recording of test pits, geophysical survey and the cataloguing any artefacts recovered.

Health & Safety and Insurance

- 13.1 GUARD Archaeology Ltd adheres to the guidelines and standards prescribed for archaeological fieldwork set down in the Institute for Archaeologists approved Health and Safety in Field Archaeology document, prepared under the aegis of the Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers (SCAUM). It is standard GUARD 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's Fieldwork Safety Policy Statement may be viewed upon request.
- 13.2 GUARD Archaeology Ltd also possesses all necessary insurance cover, proofs of which may be supplied upon request.

Appendices

Appendix A: Sources Consulted

Ordnance Survey First Edition 25 inch to 1 mile (1865) Stirling Sheet XVII.7 (Combined)
 Ordnance Survey First Edition 6 inch to 1 mile (1865) Stirlingshire Sheet XVII
 Ordnance Survey Second Edition 6 inch to 1 mile (1901) Perth and Clackmannan Sheet CXXXVIII.NE
 Ordnance Survey Second Edition 6 inch to 1 mile (1922) Stirlingshire Sheet XVII.NW
<http://pastmap.org.uk/>
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Robertson, A 2006 *Milton Mill Bannockburn, Data Structure Report, Results Archaeological Evaluation and metal detecting survey*, Undertaken by Headland Archaeology Ltd. On behalf of CALA

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