



SERF

Dunning's Big Dig 14th -19th August 2012

Data Structure Report

By Kevin Grant



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Cover images:

Top: Excavations at 19 Ochil Gardens. Featuring Nan Ross, Louisa Campbell, Fiona Watson, Genoveva Dimona & Yvonne Robertson.

Lower Left: Test pit being laid out, Thimble Row .Featuring Louisa Campbell, Kevin Grant, Ian Philip, Simon Warren, & Sandra and Emma Kelman.

Lower Right: Excavations underway at Thimble row. Featuring Francis Phillip, Sheona Sinclair and Marie Conger.

Summary

Members of the community of Dunning, Perthshire, undertook a programme of test pitting in five in gardens within the village. The test pitting recovered a large number of artefacts which range from the 20th century to the late medieval period. Information on the archaeological deposits investigated during the project will aid in assessing which areas of the village may yield fruitful results from future archaeological investigation.

The Big Dig acted as a pilot for future community archaeology activities within Dunning, was successful in testing the Big Dig methodology and providing training for students and local community members. Public engagement undertaken during the course of the excavations and at an open day also served to increase local interest and may generate increased participation in later community activities.

The Big Dig was undertaken as part of the Strathern Environs and Royal Forteviot (SERF) project. The project was directed by Dr Louisa Campbell and Kevin Grant with support from field supervisor Fiona Watson. Students from the Universities of Glasgow and Aberdeen, alongside visiting overseas students, also took part in the excavations.

Introduction

Five 1m by 1m test pits were excavated, between the 14th and 19th of August 2012 as part of a programme of community engagement within the SERF Project.

Site Locations & Topography

Dunning is a small village in Perth and Kinross, which lies in Strathearn, between Auchterarder and Perth. Five areas were proposed by members of local community within gardens in residential properties in the village.

Grid references for each trench were taken using ordinance survey mapping, coupled with measured offsets from known points which appear on ordinance survey maps. The location map overleaf shows the location of these trenches throughout the village.

Trench 1 was located in the rear garden of Weavers Cottage, Thimble row.

The centre of the test pit was located at the point of intersection between a line running 4.5m from the North West corner of Weavers Cottage, Thimble row and a line running 5m from the North East corner of Acharn, Thimble row. NGR: NO 02165 14203.

Trench 2 was located in within a small garden behind The Bakehouse, Muckart Road.

The centre of the test pit was located at the point of intersection between a line running 9.5m from the North East corner of the rear extension to The Bakehouse, Muckart Road and a line running 2.75m from the North West corner of a brick-built shed in the rear garden at the above address. NGR: NO 01849 14392

Trench 3 was located in the rear garden of number 33, Kirk Wynd.

The centre of the test pit was located at the point of intersection between a line running 8.1m from the North West corner of the rear extension to 33 Kirk Wynd and a line running 7.9m from the North East corner of the rear extension. NGR: NO 01871 14651

Trench 4 was located in the rear garden of 19 Ochil Gardens. The centre of the test pit was located at the point of intersection between a line running 6m from the North West corner of the main

building of 19 Ochil gardens and a line running 7m from the South West corner of the garage at the address above. NGR: NO 02016 15006

Trench 5 was located in the upper terrace of the rear garden of Ashgrove, Quarry road. The centre of the test pit was located at the point of intersection between a line running 6m from the North West corner of the main building of 19 Ochil gardens, and a line running 7m from the South West corner of the garage at the address above. NGR: NO 01967 14392

Trenches 1, 2, 4 & 5 were located on even areas of lawn. Trench 3 was located on an area of earth under ornamental gravel, between two garden features.

Aims

As part of a wider proposed programme of community engagement in Dunning associated with the SERF project, a pilot programme of community excavation was undertaken. A 'Big Dig' model was used whereby local residents were encouraged to excavate test pits in their gardens with the support and assistance of the project team. The aims of the project were twofold:

1. Investigate the nature of the archaeological record within the village of Dunning.

- Recover finds from various areas of the village to ascertain the nature of occupation throughout the village over time.
- Investigate the nature and survival of archaeological deposits throughout the village to ascertain which areas may be fruitful for future archaeological investigations.

2. Assess possible methodologies and undertake public engagement which will inform further community archaeology activities in the future.

- Assess the effectiveness of the Big Dig methodology.
- Generate interest within Dunning about community archaeology projects in the future.
- Increase public awareness of SERF within the local area.

This data structure report aims to address the field results of the excavations with relation to the first aim – a second reflexive report will address the second.

Excavation Methodology

An excavation methodology was designed which was intended to be simple and methodical as possible as excavation was to undertaken largely by individuals with little or no archaeological experience. The methodology was also designed to allow for a fast pace of work given time constraints on each test pit.

Test pits were excavated using a system of 10cm spits with photographing and drawing at each level. Although this system of arbitrary spit excavation was conducted, each context was recorded by photograph, drawing, and written description. After initial de-turfing, excavation was undertaken by trowel to ensure high recovery of artefacts. Mattocks were available to be used discretionally by project staff only to mitigate potential health and safety issues. All trenches were backfilled by hand and returned to original condition after excavation.

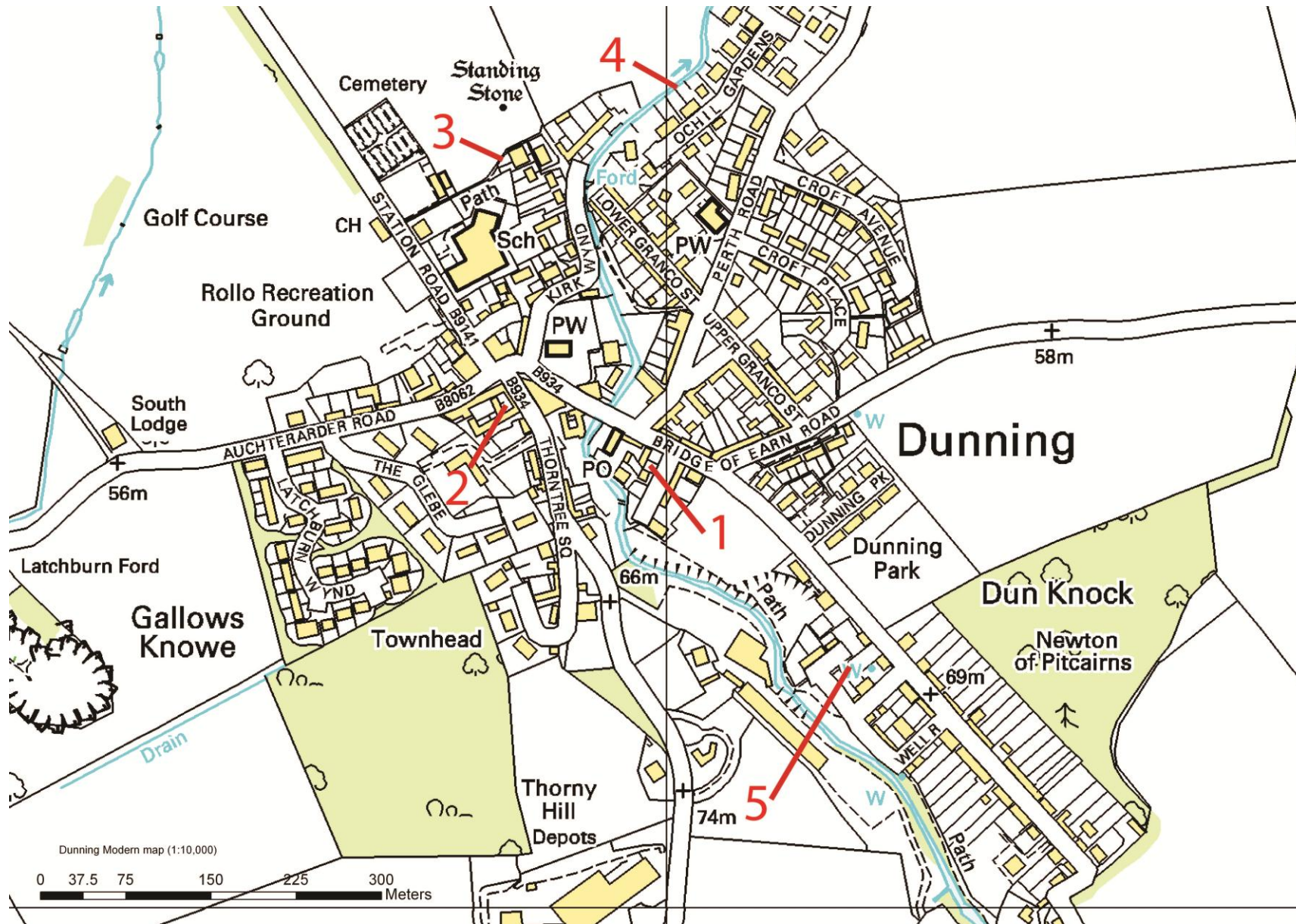


Figure 1. (Left) Map showing approximate location of test pits excavated within the village of Dunning, Perthshire.

Finds were not individually recorded but bagged and recorded firstly by spit and then by material. This allowed some resolution of finds stratigraphy within the test pits whilst also ensuring that the large number of post-medieval finds did not create an unnecessary and laborious finds recording process. Particularly informative artefacts were selected by the project team for individual recording and bagging after the excavations were completed.

A detailed manual was written by the author which was used for training purposes during the project and distributed to volunteers.

Results

Trench 1 - Weavers Cottage – Excavated by Ian and Francis Philip, Albie and Sheona Sinclair, Marie Conger, Julia Wither , Louisa Campbell and Kevin Grant.

Trench 1 was fully excavated to a depth of 70cm, with a further 50cm by 50 sondage in the South-Eastern quadrant of the trench to a depth of 75cm.

The upper layer of the test pit was comprised of a thin layer of firm, dark black-brown, 20th century or later 19th century garden soil (101) approximately 10 cm thick, which overlaid a substantial occupation layer of orange brown clay silt (102). This deposit contained frequent inclusions of coal and charcoal in the upper half of the deposit with charcoal and burnt clay or daub in the lower half. Context 102 had a depth of c 75cm and appeared to exhibit significant intra-context stratigraphy which was revealed through the distribution of artefacts. Images of a selection of the finds discussed below appear overleaf (figure 2).

The initial 10 cm of context 102 produced large numbers of fragments of mid/late 19th century transfer and sponge printed ceramics, metal, glass, and abraded clay pipe fragments. Mid-19th century buttons were recovered at 20-30cm (FN142) and 30-40cm (FN119). Finds became increasingly sparse as the context became deeper, with Post-Medieval ceramics becoming significantly less frequent by 50cm below ground level. Below 60cm, the frequency of finds dramatically reduced: where in the 50-60cm spit seventeen individual artefacts were recovered, 60-70cm produced eight finds and a 50cm by 50cm sondage into 70-75 only two finds.

The small number of ceramics recovered at 50-60cm appear to be early 19th century/late 18th century (example FN125) in character. A clay pipe stem recovered at 50-60cm (FN139) is likely to be early 18th century in date. A sherd of possible late medieval reduced ware (15th-17th centuries) was also recovered within the 50-60cm spit (FN 141), as well as a piece of hand blown green bottle glass (FN130) that appears to be 18th century or earlier in date.

Between 60cm to 70cm an abraded flat button 1.5cm in diameter was recovered which is likely to be 18th century in date, as well as a piece of thick hand blown green bottle glass (FN129) which may be of the same period. A further sherd of possible late medieval reduced ware was also recovered from this spit (FN140).

When the test pit had been reduced to 70cm below ground level, time constraints and health and safety issues caused by confined working prevented a further 10cm spit being excavated. A 50x50cm sondage was therefore excavated in the South-East corner of the trench to ascertain the possible depth of the archaeological deposits. Within the sondage two finds were recovered; a flat, rounded, abraded, possible pewter button c 3cm in diameter which is likely to be early/mid 18th century in date (FN134); and a fine piece of hand blown bottle glass (FN 133). At 75cm a deposit of hard packed sub-rounded stones averaging c 10cm in diameter in a matrix of dark orange-brown silty clay was encountered (103). This layer was interpreted as the natural subsoil.



Figure 2. A selection of finds from trench 1 discussed in the text. Left: abraded pewter button with fastener (FN134). Centre: sherd of possible late medieval reduced ware (FN 140). Right: sherd of fine, hand blown green bottleglass (FN 133)

Despite the apparent homogenous nature of context 102, the finds recovered from each spit appear to suggest a broad stratigraphy with largely 19th century material from 0-60cm in depth and probable 18th century and earlier finds between 60-75cm. This context is therefore interpreted as a largely undisturbed occupation layer which may have begun to form in the 17th/early 18th centuries, with some possibility of late medieval origins.

Trench 2 –The Bakehouse – Excavated by Simon Warren, David Brown, and Fiona Watson.

Trench 2 was fully excavated to a depth of 20cm, with a further 50cm by 50cm sondage in the North-Western quadrant of the trench to a depth of 30cm.

Excavations revealed a loose dark grey-brown silt (201) to a depth of 20cm which contained large numbers of 20th and 19th century artefacts with over 114 individual sherds of post-medieval ceramics (FN211) recovered from 10cm-20cm spit alone. The finds recovered from context 201 were almost exclusively late 19th and 20th century in origin, with the earliest piece being mid 19th century. This context also contained a large proportion of coal and charcoal.

At 20cm, an extremely compact layer of gravel and sub-rounded stones within an orange silt sand matrix was uncovered (202). This layer was interpreted as the natural subsoil and was investigated with a 50cm by 50cm sondage in the North-western quadrant of the test pit. This context was excavated to a depth of 10cm which confirmed the interpretation of the feature as natural.

Information from the owners of the Bakehouse suggested that the area of excavation abutted the former coal shed. It may be that the area was kept clear as an area of hard standing outside this feature and covered by garden soil in the late 19th century.



Figure 3. Trench 2 Post excavation showing sondage, contrast between contexts 201 and 202 is clearly visible.

Trench 3 – 33 Kirk Wynd – Excavated by Sandra and Emma Kelman, Sarah Shaw and Fiona Watson.

Trench 3 was fully excavated to a depth of 20cm, with a further 50cm by 50cm sondage in the North-Western quadrant of the trench to a depth of 30cm.

Test pitting was conducted in an area of extremely compact disturbed grey-brown clay silt (301) which contained a large number of 20th and late 19th century finds (e.g. FN305). This context appeared to have been disturbed by the construction of nearby garden features, and 2 contexts which were interpreted as an underlay for the nearby patio (302,303) were observed in the North East corner of the test pit.

At 20cm a deposit of compact brown-orange silty clay (305) with frequent charcoal inclusions was uncovered. 3 fragments of clay pipe recovered from this context are likely to be 19th century in date (FN213). Within context 305, a distinct cut (306) was observed running east-west across the test pit, with a fill of topsoil (301). The cut was steep with a flat c-shaped bottom and was found to have a maximum depth of 30cm from ground level as exposed in the trench. The eastern edge of the feature was not discovered as it lay outside area of excavation. This feature appeared to be spade or shovel cut in appearance and given the test pit location, the apparent freshness of the cut, and the fill of 19th/20th century topsoil, this feature is interpreted as being created by garden activity in the recent past.

Excavation time was limited due to inclement weather and difficulties due to the extreme compaction of the soils and it was not possible to excavate further. Context 305 appeared to be an occupational deposit in character and may warrant further investigation due to the close proximity to the possible medieval vallum observed during archaeological investigations at the nearby Dunning Primary School (Cook , 2007l; Lewis, 2009n; Wilson 2006k).

Trench 4 – Ochil Gardens – Excavated by Nan Ross, Fiona Watson, Yvonne Robertson and Genoveva Dimova.

Trench 4 was fully excavated to a depth of 40cm, with a further 40cm by 40cm sondage in the North-western quadrant of the trench to a depth of 48cm.

Excavation revealed a context of firm black-brown clay silt (401) which contained large amounts of construction debris such as CBM, angular stone, and tarmac. Large numbers of 20th century and late 19th century finds such as ceramics, metal, glass, plastic, and copper electrical or telephone wire (FN406) lay within this context. 401 was interpreted as either construction debris from the construction of 19 Ochil gardens or a redeposited context created when clearing and levelling ground for the housing development.

Context 401 was excavated to a depth of 40m and remained homogenous. A 40cm by 40cm sondage in the North-West corner of the trench was excavated to a depth of 48cm where a deposit of hard packed sub-rounded stones within a compact dark orange-brown clay silt (502) was found. This context was interpreted as being a natural deposit possibly formed by the nearby burn. It is also possible that this context may be a layer of revetting used to create a level platform for the nearby housing. Further excavation was not possible due to time constraints.



Figure 4. Trench 4 post-excitation record show showing sondage.

Trench 5 – Ashgrove, Quarry Road – Excavated by Albie and Sheona Sinclair, Daniel Dompierre-Outridge, Natalia Rebollo, Kevin Grant, Louisa Campbell.

Trench 5 was fully excavated to a depth of 50cm, with a further 50cm by 50cm sondage in the South-East quadrant of the trench to a depth of 80cm.

Excavation revealed a context of rich loose brown-black silty garden soil (501) which continues to a depth of 45cm. This context contained a large assemblage of finds which appear to be 19th and 20th centuries in character. These included a large assemblage of transfer printed pottery, industrial earthenware, clay objects (example FN513, a clay pipe, and bottlestopper FN 507), and an enigmatic length of lead alloy piping (FN24), interpreted as a possible pipe for Victorian gas lighting. Frequent inclusions of coal and charcoal were present in this context. The number of finds throughout this layer remained fairly consistent across spits. The nature of the finds and their deposition suggest that 501 represents a well turned garden soil with evidence of occupation or middening.

At a depth of 45cm a firm brown-orange clay silt (502) was uncovered. Full excavation continued through 502 to a depth of 50 cm, with a 50cm by 50cm sondage in the South-east of the trench excavated to 80cm in an attempt to ascertain the nature of the underlying subsoil. All the finds recovered from 502 were from this small sondage which contained significantly less finds than 501 with only six finds recovered compared to over one hundred within 501. These finds included a small sherd of hand blown bottleglass (FN521) which may be 18th century in date, and a piece of clay pipe stem (FN 519) with an irregular oval form in section and an extremely wide bore – both indicative of an early 18th century or 17th century date. Large amounts of burnt clay and charcoal were recovered. Two fragments slag with an unusual linear structure (FN522) and a high carbon content may be

indicative of Early Modern metalworking. Context 502 is interpreted as a relatively undisturbed occupation layer that is likely to predate the 19th century and may contain material which is 17th century or older. It was not possible to ascertain the full extent of this deposit but probing and informal investigation by trowel suggests the context continues to a depth of at least 100cm.



Figure 5. A selection of finds from trench 5 discussed in the text. Left: Clay pipe stem of possible early 18th of 17th century date (FN519). Centre: sherd of coarse hand blown green bottleglass (FN 521). Right: Example of burnt clay found in context 502 (FN 518).

Figure 6. (Below) Summary of depth of deposits and periods represented by trench. Possible periods represented interpreted from artefactual evidence.

Key:

Confirmed Artefactual evidence

Possible Artefactual Evidence.

Trench No.	Maximum Total Depth of Deposits.	20 th C	19 th C	18 th C	17 th C	Late Medieval	Early Medieval	Prehistoric
1	75cm							
2	Over 30cm							
3	30cm							
4	48cm							
5	Over 100cm							

Discussion and Recommendations

The programme of test pitting uncovered evidence of occupation in Dunning dating back to the late Medieval period, with substantial numbers of finds from the 18th to 20th century. Figure 6 above is a summary of the approximate ages of the deposits in each trench. The discovery of two fragments of late medieval reduced ware (FN 140,141), is significant in that they pre-date the destruction of the village by the Jacobites in 1716 (Old Statistical Account,1799). These ceramics, along with the recovery of several pieces of hand blown glass and clay pipe which may be 17th century in origin, comprise a significant increase in the evidence for Late Medieval and Early Modern occupation which is as yet little known. The large amounts of burnt clay recovered from trenches 1 and 5 may be evidence of the burning of the Medieval buildings which may have contained large amounts of clay daub; however this interpretation is conjectural and further test pitting is needed to ascertain how widespread these deposits may be. It is likely that further test pitting will produce more finds from this period or earlier which if found in significant numbers may be able to inform us about life in Dunning between the 12th century construction of St. Serf's church and the present day.

If future Big Dig excavations are undertaken, a large assemblage of Post-Medieval and earlier finds will be available for further research. In the future detailed analysis of the ceramics in particular may provide information about social and economic conditions across the village and about how the inhabitants acquired ceramics and other material culture. Given the successful stratigraphic recovery of finds in the 2012 season, there may also be scope for understanding how the use and nature of material culture changed over time.

The excavations proved that there are significant variations in the archaeological deposits throughout Dunning. Excavations at The Bakehouse, despite being close to St. Serf's church and the likely centre of the Medieval and later village, was found to have only a shallow deposit of 19th and 20th century material overlying natural subsoil – this may suggest that occupation was not as intensive in this area as might be expected, or that there has been a significant removal of deposits at some point in the Post-Medieval period. Further test pitting within the centre of the village would therefore be beneficial.

Excavations in Kirk Wynd may suggest that in parts of this Northern area of the village there has been little occupation in the Modern period, and there may be relatively undisturbed archaeological deposits below the addresses on Kirk Wynd backing on to Dunning Primary School where commercial excavations uncovered features which may be Early Medieval in origin. An area of open ground immediately to the rear of 33 Kirk Wynd has been suggested as a possible location for archaeological investigation in the future.

The test pitting at 19 Ochil gardens demonstrated that the construction of Ochil gardens in the 1970's is likely to have involved stripping of archaeological deposits or the redeposition of deposits from elsewhere to create level ground for construction – perhaps particularly in the Northern side of the street where the houses back directly onto the Dunning Burn. The Southern side of Ochil Gardens and the nearby housing estate at Roman Gate are likely to overlie remains of Dunning Roman temporary camp, which was partially excavated by Lawrence Keppie (1995) during construction of Roman Gate. The excavations at 19 Ochil gardens may suggest that the remains of the temporary camp underlying the Southern side of Ochil Gardens have in all likelihood been destroyed or severely denuded during the construction of the estate.

Weavers Cottage, Thimble Row and Ashgrove, Quarry road, which are approximately 250m apart both appear to exhibit similar deposits. Both addresses lie on a natural hill to the East of the course of the Dunning burn, although it appears likely that the gardens in Quarry road have been landscaped to create level platforms from what was probably a fairly steep hillside in the past. At

both of these addresses and layer of organic 20th and 19th century garden soil was underlain by an orange-brown context with frequent charcoal and burnt clay inclusions. The intra-context stratigraphy of finds at Thimble row seems to suggest that this context is a relatively undisturbed occupation layer which slowly built throughout centuries of activity, perhaps from the late medieval period onwards. Although the evidence for such detailed stratigraphy at Ashgrove is not present, the gradually decreasing number of finds with depth and the discovery of early clay pipe stem at the lower limit of excavations may suggest that a similar situation is present at Ashgrove – although the deposits may be significantly deeper in depth. The excavations at these addresses may suggest that this area may be fruitful for more substantial archaeological investigations into the Late Medieval and Early Modern occupation of the village.

Conclusion

Given the small number of test pits conducted during the Big Dig, and the nature of the 2012 Big Dig excavations as a pilot project using a methodology never previously used by SERF, the project was surprisingly effective in meeting its aims of recovering artefacts from the village and assessing the nature of the archaeological deposits. Further test pitting in the future would increase the likelihood of recovering artefacts or uncovering features which inform us more about the nature of Dunning from the Early Modern period to the Early Medieval period. There is also a possibility of Roman, Iron Age and earlier evidence in areas overlying the Roman temporary camp and Dunnock hillfort.

Further test pitting would be likely to give more information about the nature of the archaeological deposits in the village. The West side of the village and the 19th century planned extension to the village, Newton of Pitcairns, to the South East remain unexplored. Excavations there and throughout the Dunning would assist in piecing together a complete picture of the archaeological record in the village. Due to the nature of the methodology, each further test pit should serve to make the information from the others more valuable by offering contrast and comparison.

Given the public interest within Dunning, the success of the 2012 test pitting, and the likely expansion of community archaeology events in the village over the course of the next 4 years of the SERF project, it is hoped that further Big Digs may be undertaken in the future.

References

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Appendix 1 – Context Register

Context	Area	Type	Description	Checked	
				By	Date
101	Tr.01	Deposit	Firm dark black-brown clay silt	KG	20/08/12
102	Tr.01	Deposit	Orange brown sandy silt	KG	20/08/12
103	Tr.01	Deposit	Orange brown silty sand (Natural?)	KG	20/08/12
201	Tr.02	Deposit	Dark greyish-brown silt	KG	20/08/12
202	Tr.02	Deposit	Dark grey-orange silty sand	KG	20/08/12
301	Tr.03	Deposit	Compact grey-grown clay silt	KG	20/08/12
302	Tr.03	Deposit	Friable black brown silt	KG	20/08/12
303	Tr.03	Deposit	Friable light orange-brown silt clay	KG	20/08/12
304	Tr.03	Fill	Same as 301	KG	20/08/12
305	Tr.03	Deposit	Compact brown orange silty clay	KG	20/08/12
306	Tr.03	Cut	Cut of modern garden feature	KG	20/08/12
401	Tr.04	Deposit	Firm Black brown clay silt construction rubble	KG	20/08/12
402	Tr.04	Deposit	Compact dark orange brown clay silt with packed stones	KG	20/08/12
501	Tr.05	Deposit	Loose brown-black garden soil	KG	20/08/12
502	Tr.05	Deposit	Firm brown-orange clay silt	KG	20/08/12

Appendix 2 – Drawing Register

Drawing No.	Spit (layer) No.	Context numbers	Description	Scale	Type	Drawn		Levels	Scan
						By	Date		
101	0-10 cm	101	Post-ex drawing 10 cm	1:20	Plan	JWI	14/08/12	-	-
102	10-20 cm	101	Post-ex drawing 20 cm	"	"	KMC	15/08/12	-	-
103	20-30 cm	101	Post-ex drawing 30 cm	"	"	"	"	-	-
104	30-40 cm	101	Post-ex drawing 40 cm	"	"	"	"	-	-
105	40-50 cm	101, 102	Post-ex drawing 50 cm	"	"	"	"	-	-
106	50-60 cm	101, 102	Post-ex drawing 60 cm	"	"	"	"	-	-
107	60-70 cm	101, 102	Post-ex drawing 70 cm	"	"	KG	"	-	-
201	0-10 cm	201	Post-ex drawing 10 cm	"	"	SM	14/08/12	-	-
202	10-20 cm	201	Post-ex drawing 20 cm	"	"	DB	15/08/12	-	-
203	20-30 cm	201,202	Post-ex drawing 30 cm	"	"	"	"	-	-
301	0-10 cm	301,302,303	Post-ex drawing 10cm	"	"	EK,FW	15/08/12	-	-
302	0-20 cm	304/305	Post-ex drawing 20cm	"	"	"	"	-	-
401	0-10 cm	401	Post- ex drawing 10cm	"	"	GD	16/08/12	-	-
402	10-20 cm	401	Post-ex drawing 20cm	"	"	FW	16/08/12	-	-
403	20-30 cm	401	Post-ex drawing 30cm	"	"	GD	"	-	-
404	30-40 cm	401,402	Post-ex drawing 40cm	"	"	"	"	-	-
501	0-20 cm	501	Post-ex drawing 20cm	"	"	NR	18/08/12	-	-
502	20-30cm	501	Post-ex drawing 30cm	"	"	"	19/08/12	-	-
503	30-40cm	501	Post-ex drawing 40cm	"	"	"	"	-	-
504	40-50cm	501	Post-ex drawing 50cm	"	"	"	"	-	-
505	50-60cm	502	Post-ex drawing 60cm	"	"	KG	"	-	-

Appendix 3 – Photograph Register

Photo No.	Area	Spit (layer) No.	Description	Taken		
				From	By	Date
101	Tr.1	-	Pre-ex record shot.	w	JWI	14/08/12
102	Tr.1	0-10 cm	Record shot 10cm.	w	JWI	14/08/12
103	Tr.1	10-20 cm	Record shot 20cm.	w	KMC	15/08/12
104	Tr.1	20-30 cm	Record shot 30cm.	w	KMC	15/08/12
105	Tr.1	30-40 cm	Record shot 40cm.	w	KMC	15/08/12
106	Tr.1	40-50 cm	Record shot 50cm.	w	KMC	15/08/12
107	Tr.1	50-60 cm	Record shot 60cm.	w	KMC	15/08/12
108	Tr.1	60-70 cm	Record shot 70cm.	w	KMC	15/08/12
109	Tr.1	70-75 cm	Record shot 80cm showing sondage.	w	KMC	15/08/12
201	Tr.2	-	Pre-ex record shot.	w	JWI	14/08/12
202	Tr.2	0-10 cm	Record shot 10cm.	SE	SW	14/08/12
203	Tr.2	10-20 cm	Record shot 20cm.	SE	SW	15/08/12
204	Tr.2	20-30 cm	Record shot 30cm.	SE	SW	15/08/12
301	Tr.3	-	Pre-ex record shot.	N	EK	14/08/12
302	Tr.3	0-10 cm	Record shot 10cm.	N	EK	14/08/12
303	Tr.3	10-20 cm	Record shot 20cm.	E	EK	15/08/12

304	Tr.3	20-30 cm	Record shot 30cm.	E	EK	15/08/12
401	Tr.4	Deturfing.	Pre-ex record shot.	NE	FW	16/08/12
402	Tr.4	Deturfing.	Working shots, deturfing.	N	FW	16/08/12
403	Tr.4	Deturfing.	Working shots, deturfing.	E	FW	16/08/12
404	Tr.4	Deturfing.	Working shots, deturfing.	NE	FW	16/08/12
405	Tr.4	0-10 cm	Record shot 10cm.	NE	FW	16/08/12
406	Tr.4	0-10 cm	Record shot 10cm.	NE	FW	16/08/12
407	Tr.4	10-20 cm	Record shot 20cm.	NE	FW	16/08/12
408	Tr.4	10-20 cm	Record shot 20cm.	NE	FW	16/08/12
409	Tr.4	20-30 cm	Record shot 30cm showing sondage.	NE	FW	16/08/12
410	Tr.4	Sondage	Record shot showing sondage post-ex. 8cm depth.	NE	FW	16/08/12
411	Tr.4	10-20 cm	Close up Record shot showing sondage post-ex. 8cm depth.	NE	FW	16/08/12
501	Tr.5	-	Pre-ex record shot.	SW	JWI	18/08/12
502	Tr.5	0-10 cm	Record shot 10cm.	SW	NRB	18/08/12
503	Tr.5	10-20 cm	Record shot 20cm.	SW	DDO	18/08/12
504	Tr.5	20-30 cm	Record shot 30cm.	SE	DDO	18/08/12
505	Tr.5	30-40 cm	Record shot 40cm.	SE	NRB	18/08/12
506	Tr.5	40-50 cm	Record shot 50cm/ showing Sondage.	SE	DDO	18/08/12
507	Tr.5	50-60 cm	Record shot 60cm./ Showing Sondage	SE	DDO	18/08/12

Appendix 4 – Finds Register

Find No	Spit No. (e.g 20cm-30cm)	Context No	No of Pieces	Material	Description	Period?	Recorded	
							By	Date
101	0-10cm	101	-	Glass			JWI	14/8/12
102	"	"	-	Metal	Nails		"	"
103	"	"	-	Clay	Clay pipe fragments		"	"
104	"	"	-	Pottery	Post-Medieval		"	"
105	"	"	-	Misc	Plastic toy – polar bear hind leg		"	"
107	10-20cm	"	-	Pottery			"	"
108	"	"	-	Glass			"	"
109	"	"	-	Clay	Clay pipe pieces		"	"
110	"	"	-	Bone			"	"
111	20-30cm	102	-	Pottery	Post-Medieval		KMC	15/8/12
112	"	"	-	Glass			"	"
113	"	"	-	Metal	Nail, button		"	"

114	20-30cm	102		Bone			KMC	15/8/12
115	30-40cm	"		Ceramic			"	"
116	"	"		Glass			"	"
117	"	"		Bone			"	"
118	"	"		Clay	Clay pipe stem		"	"
119	"	"		Metal	Button		"	"
120	40-50cm	"		Pottery			"	"
121	"	"	1	Metal	Unidentified		"	"
122	"	"	2	Glass			"	"
123	"	"	3	Bone			"	"
124	"	"	1	industrial waste?			"	"
125	50-60cm	"	7	Ceramics	7x ceramics incl clay pipe and Throsk ware		KG	16/8/12
126	50-60cm	102	1	Glass	1 piece green glass	18 th C	KG	16/8/12
127	"	"	1	Metal	Abraded nail		"	"
128	"	"	1	Clay?	Possible burnt clay or daub		"	"

129	60-70cm	"	1	Metal	Button		LC	16/8/12
130	"	"	1	Glass	1 fragment green glass	18 th C?	LC	"
131	"	"	4	Ceramics	1 Throsk ware; 1 pipe bowl fragment and 2 ceramic sherds	Early mdn?	"	"
132	"	"	2	Bone	2 fragments bone		"	"
133	70-75cm	"	1	Glass	(sondage) 1 fragment green glass	18 th C?	"	"
134	"	"	1	Metal	Large button	"	"	"
135	"	"	1	Ceramic	1 brown glazed sherd	"	"	"
136	20-30cm	102	3	Metal	3 x abraded metal objects		KG	"
137	40-50cm	102	1	Ceramic	White glazed bowl rim		KMC	15/8/12
138	40-50cm	102	1	Glass	Green bottle glass (milled)		KMC	15/8/12
139	50-60cm	"	"	Ceramic	Clay pipe stem		KG	16/8/12
140	60-70cm	"	"	Ceramic	Possible late medieval Reduced ware/ Early throsk	15 th - 17 th hc?	KG	16/08/12
141	50-60cm	"	"	Ceramic	Possible late medieval Reduced ware/ Early throsk	15 th - 17 th hc?	KG	16/08/12
142	20-30cm	"	"	Metal	Button		KG	16/08/12
201	0-10cm	201	51	Ceramic	Assorted 20 th and 19 th century pottery		FW	14/08/12

204	“	“	10	Glass	Mixed glass sherds		“	“
205	“	“	2	Stone	Amourphous Flint, Possible whetstone.		“	“
206	“	“	1	Metal	Abraded metal Obj.		“	“
207	10-20cm	“	8	Ceramic	Assorted 19 th Ceramics, Possible older		DB	15/08/12
208	10-20cm	202	18	Glass	Assorted colours and styles	19 th c?	DB	15/08/12
209	“	“	8	Ceramic	Assocrted ceramic sherds	19 th C?	“	15/08/12
210	“	“	1	Glass	Plain Marble	20 th C	FW	14/08/12
301	0-10cm	301	14	Ceramics	General Representative sample of topsoil finds	19 th /20 th	SSH	14/08/12
302	“	301	7	Glass	Glass topsoil finds	19 th /20 th	“	14/08/12
303	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
304	“	301	4	Metal	Assorted 20 th c finds	19 th /20 th	SSH	14/08/12
305	“	“	32	Ceramic	Assorted ceramics	“	“	“
306	10-20cm	“	46	Ceramic	Assorted ceramics	“	“	“
307	“	“	2	Metal	Nail?	?	“	“
308	“	“	12	Glass	Assorted Glass objects	19 th /20 th	“	“

309	“	“	2	Bone	Fragmented animal bone.	“	“	“
310	10-20cm	304	7	Ceramic	Assorted ceramic fragments	19 th /20 th	FW	15/08/12
311	“	“	1	Glass	Assorted glass fragments	“	“	“
312	“	“	1	Metal	Corroded Object	“	“	“
313	0-10cm	301	3	Ceramic	3 x fragments clay pipe	“	LC	14/08/12
314	“	“	“	“	3x ceramic pot sherds	“	“	“
401	0-10cm	401	12	Ceramic	Assorted ceramic sherds.	19 th /20 th	FW	16/08/12
402	“	“	1	Metal	Assorted Metal Obj.	“	“	“
403	“	“	6	Glass	Assorted Glass Obj.	“	“	“
404	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
405	10-20cm	401	18	Metal				
406	“	“	7	Glass	Assorted Glass Obj.	19 th /20 th c	“	“
407	“	“	33	Ceramic	Ceramic Obj.	“	YR	“
408	?	?	1	Stone	Possible Whetstone found in Spoilheap	Unknown	FW	15/08/12
409	20-30cm	301	13	Ceramic	Assorted Ceramic fragments	19 th /20 th ?	“	“

410	“	“	7	Glass	Assorted Glass Obj.	“	“	“
501	0-20cm	501	16	Ceramic	Small abraded fragments, one piece of transfer-printed ceramics	19 th /20 th	NRB	18/08/12
502	“	“	5	Glass	3 sherds clear glass 2 green	20 th c	NRB	“
503	“	“	1	CBM	-	20 th c	“	“
504	“	“	3	Burnt Clay?	-	-	“	“
505	20-30cm	“	2	Metal	1 pipe, possible lead alloy?	19 th /20 th	“	“
506	“	“	6	Glass	-	“	“	“
507	“	“	24	Ceramic	Inc. 1 fragment clay pipe, possible bottle stopper.	“	DDO	“
508	“	“	7	Burnt Clay	-	“	“	“
509	“	“	1	CBM	Small piece of brick.	“	DDO	“
510	20-30cm	501	2	Coal	-		DDO	18/08/12
511	“	“	1	Oil Pastel?	Not from the current owned.		NRB	“
512	30-40cm	501	7	Glass	Piece of square bottle?		DDO	“
513	“	“	19	Ceramic	Transfer/sponge printed.	19 th ?	NRB	18/08/12
514	“	“	4	Burnt Clay	-		DDO	18/08/12

515	“	“	1	Charcoal	Shaped, possibly used for line?		NRB	18/08/12
516	“	“	1	Metal			DDO	18/08/12
517	40-50cm	“	12	Ceramic			NRB	18/08/12
518	“	“	1	Burnt Clay	-		“	“
519	Sondage	502	1	Clay Pipe	Oval in section, large bore.	Late 17 th early 18 th ?	“	18/08/12
520	“	“	2	Charcoal	-		“	“
521	“	“	1	Glass	Hand blown green bottle glass.	18 th century?	“	“