

Galloway Glens Landscape Partnership

Can You Dig It?

Community Archaeology Project

Data Structure Report

Test Pitting on Threave Estate



by Laura Anderson

issued 19th September 2022



the National Trust
for Scotland
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Signed Laura Anderson

Date19th September 2022.....

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Introduction

1. This Data Structure Report describes works undertaken for the sub-project on the Threave Estate carried out as part of the Galloway Glens Landscape Partnership (GGLP) community archaeology project *Can You Dig It?* in partnership with the National Trust for Scotland. This report presents the results from test pitting works undertaken across the site of the Threave Estate surrounding Kelton Mains, undertaken as part of series of works prior to the Threave Landscape Restoration Project.
2. The works were carried out by volunteers supported by Rathmell Archaeology and the National Trust for Scotland. The structure of the works was drawn from advice and guidance from officers of GGLP, Dumfries and Galloway Council, the National Trust for Scotland (NTS) and members of local heritage societies.

Historical & Archaeological Background

3. Threave Estate is rich in archaeology dating back to the prehistoric period and has been subjected to several archaeological interventions while under the care of the NTS. It is beyond the scope of this report to cover all of these in full, however, but listed below are some of the key discoveries of the area immediately surrounding and including the test pitting locations.
4. Within the immediate area, the earliest archaeological feature is that of Meikle Wood Hill: a scheduled monument that has been identified as an Iron Age hillfort, normally visible only on aerial photography. While no discernible prehistoric finds have been identified atop the scheduled monument, the fort stands as a prominent prehistoric feature in the landscape and can potentially be linked to prehistoric artefacts identified in the surrounding fields.
5. The site of Little Wood Hill sits to the north-northwest of Meikle Wood Hill and was first identified on aerial photography as a D-shaped enclosure with an entrance in the southeast. In recent years, it has been the focus of multiple archaeological investigations beginning with the NTS Thistle Camp in 2014. The trenches excavated by the NTS, and volunteers revealed the sides and cut of a ditch recorded as being 2.6m wide by 1.2m deep. Three small flakes of flint and a range of modern material was recovered. A radiocarbon date ranging from the mid-1st century BC to the early 2nd century AD was also obtained from charcoal recovered from one of the ditch's fills.
6. In September 2019, Can You Dig It ran a project atop Little Wood Hill to open a larger area across the enclosure. It confirmed the 2014 findings made by the NTS of a roughly V-shaped profile measuring between 2.5 and 3.25m wide and 1.08 to 1.55m deep. The entrance was simple in form, marked by rounded terminals, and a possible pit, posthole, and short linear feature were identified within the interior. Artefacts recovered included a stone tool and debitage flakes dating back to the late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age period, and a lead shot potentially dating to the 17th or 18th centuries. A radiocarbon date taken from the ditch produced a 1st century AD to early 3rd century AD date, confirming it as Iron Age, while a second date from a burnt hazelnut shell fragment recovered from the interior produced a mid-9th century BC date showing trace evidence of Mesolithic activity.
7. A fieldwalking exercise was undertaken by the NTS in the fields around Kelton Mains after agricultural ploughing of the area in March 2009. The study area included the field to the south of Meikle Wood Hill (Area B in Figure 1) and the field to the east. Within Area B, two early prehistoric lithics, a flint scraper and flint blade (Alexander 2009, 7), were identified, as well as a complete mallet-shaped wine bottle dating to the first half of the 18th century (Alexander 2009, 5). The finds further illustrate the vast and varied history of the area surrounding Threave Castle and Kelton Mains.
8. The farm of Mains of Kelton itself has been traced back to the 18th century and is present on mapping going back to Roy's *Military Survey of Scotland* (1752 - 1755). The farmhouse has seen many phases of development and modification of the farmhouse, stockyard and its associated structures. The surrounding landscape during the formation of the farm was very much characterised by agricultural and livestock use.

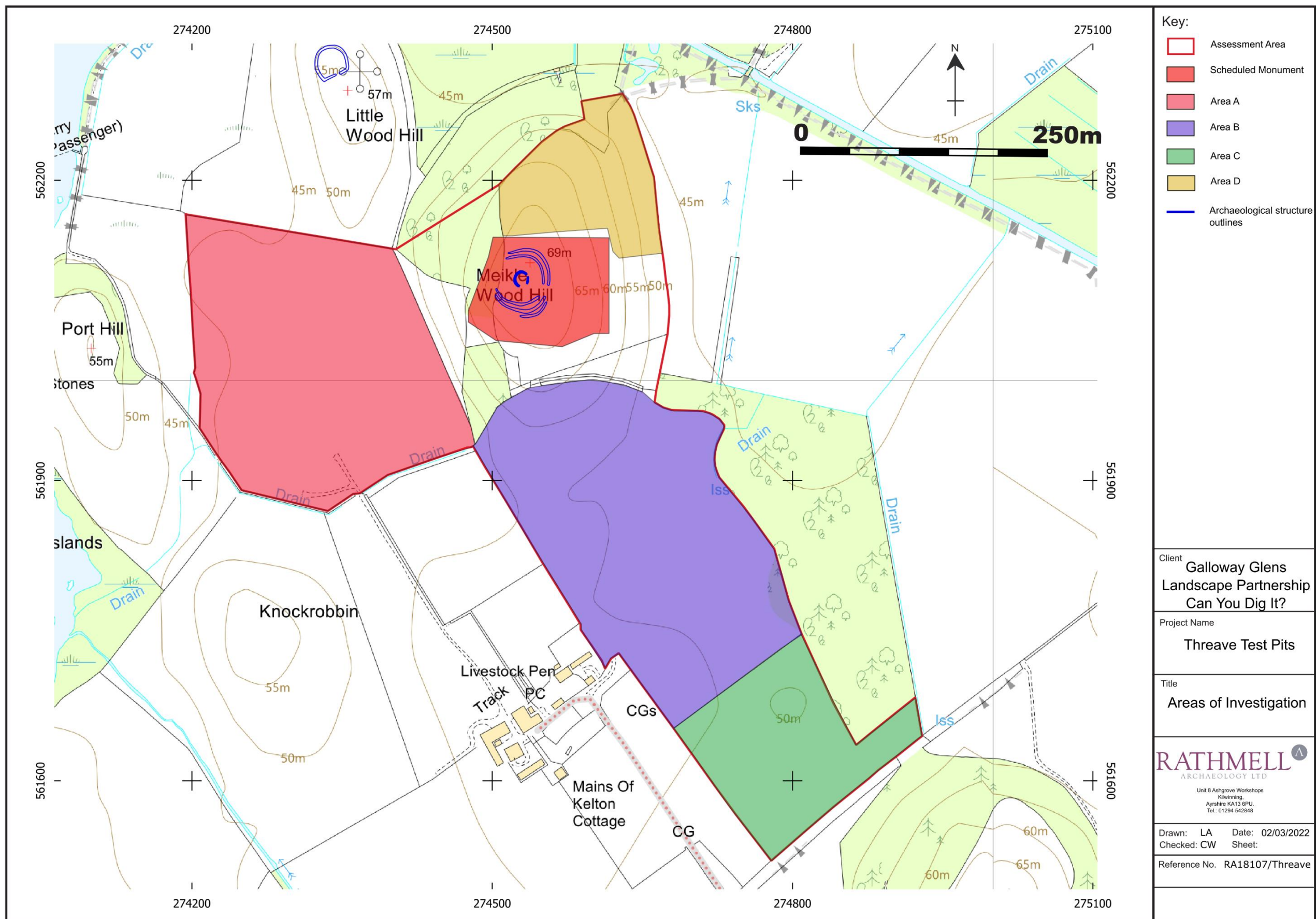


Figure 1: Plan showing the areas of investigation.



Figure 2a: Post-excavation shot of Test Pit 5 showing topsoil (001) and subsoil (002) within Area A.



Figure 2b: Post-excavation shot of Test Pit 1 with topsoil (002) within Area A.



Figure 3a: Post-excavation shot of Test Pit 7 showing deposits (004) and (005) within Area B.



Figure 3b: Post-excavation shot of Test Pit 10 showing deposit (006) within Area B.

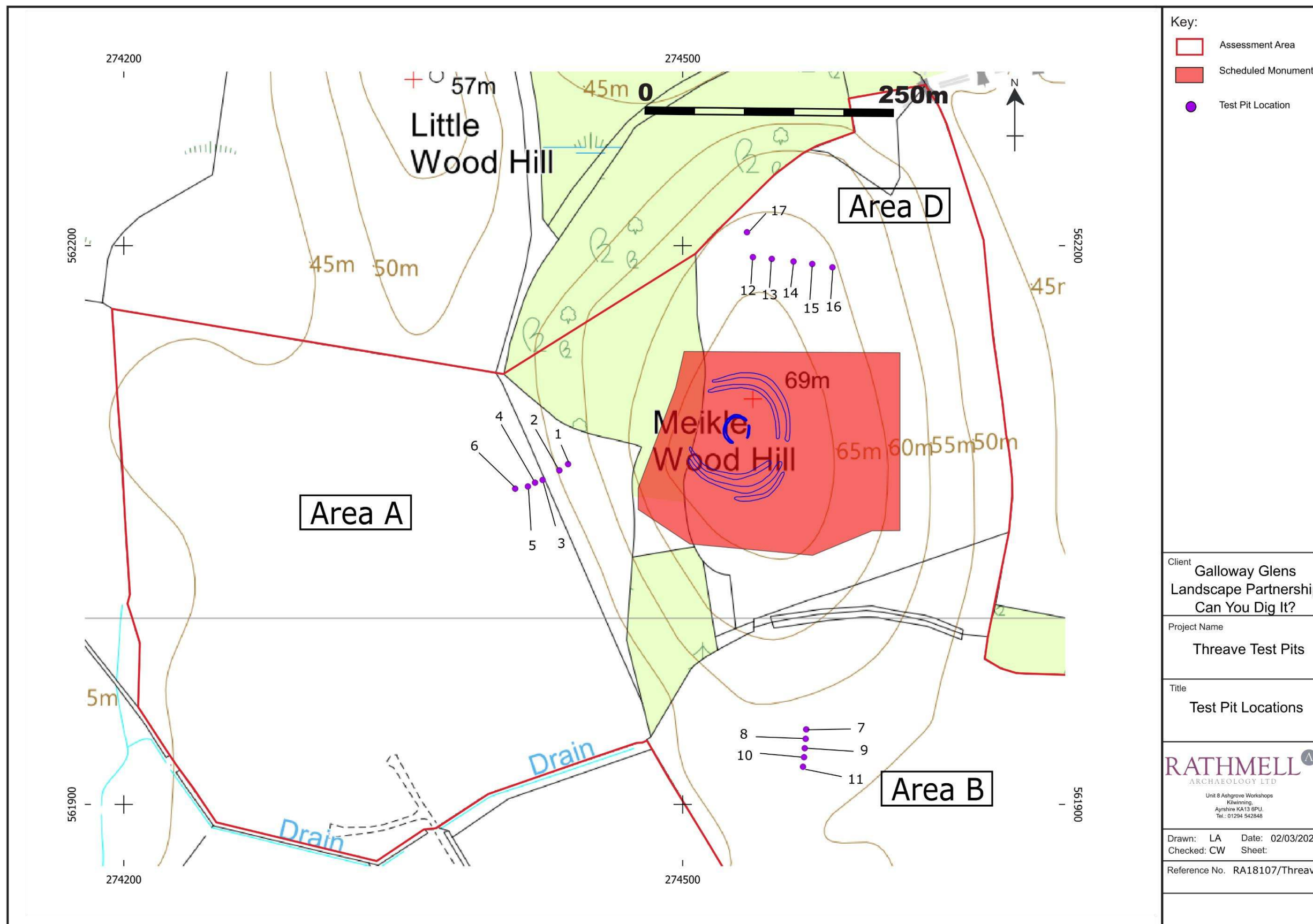


Figure 4: Plan showing test pits within Areas A, B and D.

9. In 2021, AOC Archaeology Group excavated trenches within the fields to the south of Meikle Wood Hill (Areas B and C in Figure 1), also as part of the series of works prior to the Threave Landscape Restoration Project. The findings from these works will be summarised in a separate report to be produced by AOC Archaeology.

Project Works

10. The archaeological works focussed on areas of the Threave Estate potentially associated with prehistoric activity located adjacent to two Iron Age enclosures (Williamson & Rees 2019). The site is located between the sites of Meikle Wood Hill to the east, Little Wood Hill to the north and Threave Castle and Port Hill to the west.
11. The on-site works took place on the 7th of August and then again on the 3rd and 4th of September 2021 and consisted of a series of hand-excavated test pits within Areas A, B and D (as marked on Figure 1) and metal detecting survey across all four areas (A – D). A total of 17 test pits were excavated with all soil sieved for artefacts.
12. All works were carried out using Rathmell Archaeology Ltd standard methods as outlined in the Risk Assessment Method Statement (RAMS) (Williamson 2021). The fieldwork was undertaken in a mixture of both wet and dry weather. In terms of structure, the core field team of Rathmell Archaeology staff and volunteers were on-site from 9am to 4pm.

Findings

Fieldwork conducted over the three days were split into four areas (Areas A – D). Test pits were excavated within Areas A, B and D, with excavation and recording completed by both volunteers, NTS and Rathmell Archaeology Staff. Within the four areas, metal detecting was carried out by volunteers under the supervision of Rathmell Archaeology staff.

Test Pits

Area A

13. Within Area A, six test pits (Test Pits 1 – 6) were excavated (Figure 4). The test pits were plotted on the WSW slope of Meikle Wood Hill, the pits were spaced at irregular intervals running from SW-NE. The six test pits measured between 0.5m and 0.6m square with a depth range of between 80mm to 510mm.
14. Two topsoils were identified within Area 1: (001) and (003). (001) was identified as a mid-brown silty clay with small to medium sized stone inclusions. The deposit had an excavated thickness of 160mm to 290mm and was only identified within Test Pits 3-6. The deposit overlay (002) within Test Pit 5.
15. The second topsoil, (003), was only identified within Test Pits 1 and 2 (Figure 2a). The deposit comprised a mid-brownish orange silty sand with frequent small to medium subangular stone inclusions. The deposit had an excavated thickness of between 80mm to 260mm. The bases of Test Pits 1 and 2 stopped within deposit (003).
16. Underlying (001), a light to medium greyish brown silty clay (002) with occasional inclusions of charcoal fragments and degraded wood was identified (Figure 2b). The deposit measured a thickness of between 240mm to 260mm and was only identified within Test Pit 5. The base of Test Pit 5 stopped within deposit (002); however this was not the full depth of the context.
17. A number of artefacts were recovered from Test Pits 4 and 5, which are discussed in more detail below (<201> to <207>). No significant archaeological features were identified within Area A.

Area B

18. Within Area B, five test pits (Test Pits 7 – 11) were excavated (Figure 4). The test pits were plotted to the S of Meikle Wood Hill on an area of sloping land that was previous grazing/farmland to the NNE of Mains of Kelton Cottage. The pits were spaced at measured intervals running from N-S. The five test pits measured 1m square with a depth range of

between 150mm to 320mm.

19. Only one topsoil was identified within Area B, which comprised a firmly compacted mid-brown sandy loam: (004). The deposit had a maximum thickness of 320mm and was identified within every test pit. Underlying (004) within Test Pits 7 and 9 was a firmly compacted orange-brown sandy silt, (005) (Figure 3a). (005) was identified in the western half of the test pits only and the deposit had a thickness of between 180mm and 260mm.
20. The eastern half of Test Pits 7 and 9, as well as the entirety of Test Pits 8, 10 and 11, all stopped within deposit (004).
21. A number of artefacts were recovered from all the test pits within Area B, which are discussed in more detail below (<208> to <228>). No significant archaeological features were identified within Area B.

Area D

22. Within Area D, six test pits (Test Pits 12 – 17) were excavated (Figure 4). The test pits were plotted on the N slope of Meikle Wood Hill. Test Pits 12 – 16 were spaced at irregular intervals running WNW to ESE, while Test Pit 17 was located at the start of a second line approximately 13m to the NNW of Test Pit 12. Four of the six test pits measured 0.5m square (Test Pits 12, 14, 16 and 17) whereas Test Pits 15 and 16 measured 0.5m by 0.6m. They all had a depth range of between 170mm to 390mm.
23. Within Area D, the test pits were dug through one topsoil: (006) (Figure 3b). The deposit consisted of firmly compacted mid-brown silty clay with frequent rootlets and small stone inclusions. The deposit was identified in all six test pits and measured an excavated thickness of 170mm to 390mm. All the test pits stopped within deposit (006).
24. Two artefacts were recovered from Test Pits 13 and 14 within Area D, which are discussed in more detail below (<229> & <230>). No significant archaeological features were identified within Area D.

Metal Detecting Survey

25. A metal detecting survey was conducted by volunteers, NTS and Rathmell Archaeology Staff throughout all four areas (A – D). The process consisted of volunteers flagging areas that had produced a positive metal result, which were subsequently excavated, registered on a GPS and bagged for finds analysis. The locations of the results of the metal detecting survey can be seen in Figure 5.
26. Within Area A, the artefacts were recovered from topsoil (001), whereas within Area B, they were recovered from topsoil (004). Similarly, the artefacts recovered from Area D were excavated from within topsoil (006).
27. Area C was located to the SSE of Meikle Wood Hill, to the SE of Mains of Kelton Cottage and was separated from Area B to the NW by a fence line that traces back to the 1st Edition OS map (1853). Within Area C, the artefacts recovered sat within a firmly compacted mid-brown silty clay, (007), with frequent rootlets and small stone inclusions. This deposit was only identified within Area C, but it appeared similar in composition to deposit (006) identified within Area D.
28. The artefacts recovered are discussed in more detail below. No significant archaeological features were identified during the metal detecting field survey.

The Artefacts

By Louise Turner

Introduction

29. Metalwork was the predominant material recovered, reflecting the fact that a metal detector survey formed an integral part of the archaeological works carried out. A total of 199 pieces were recovered; of these, 123 items represented examples of non-ferrous metalwork, with a far smaller number (76 items in total) composed of ferrous metal.

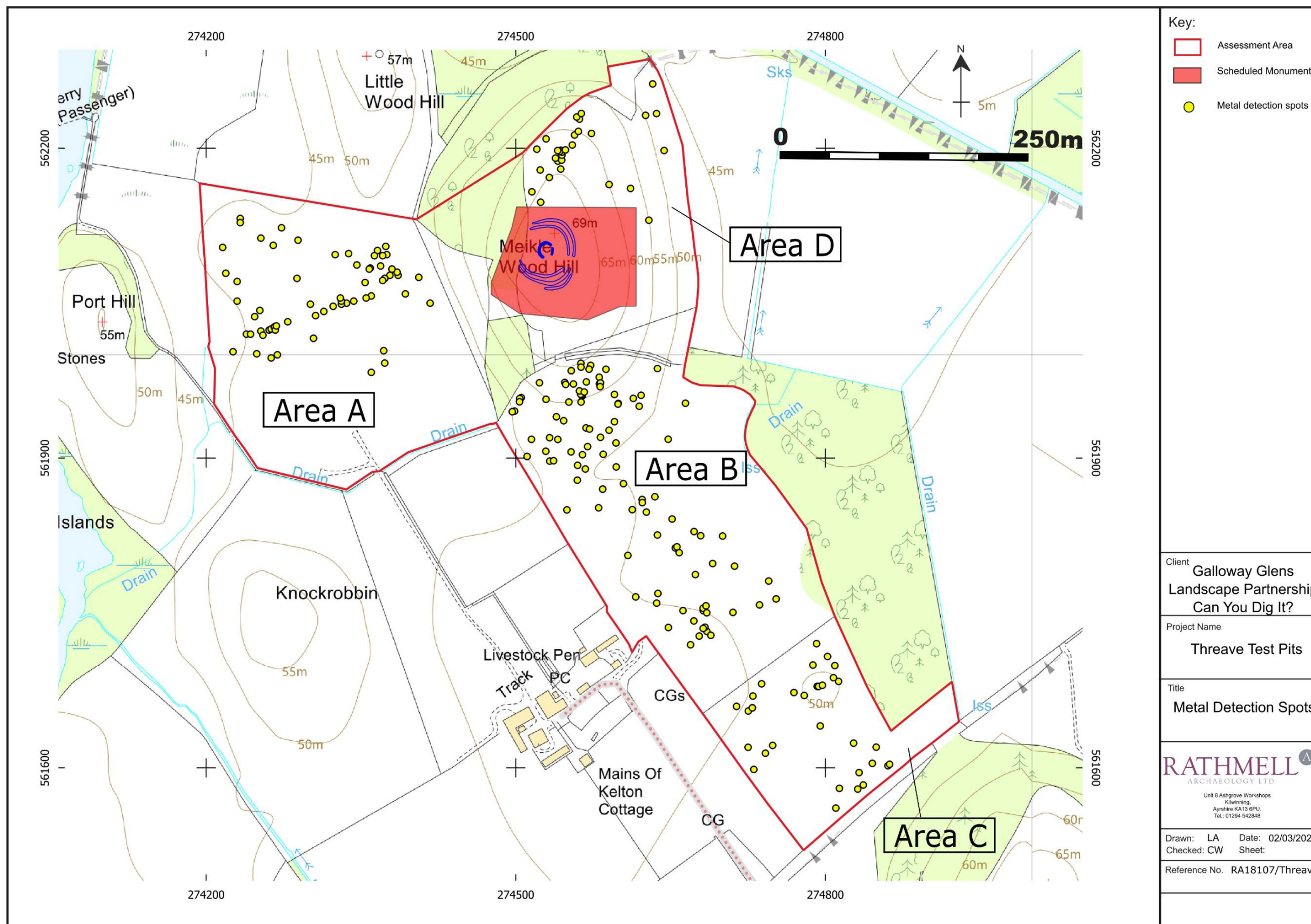


Figure 5: Plan showing the locations of metal-detector finds.

30. The non-ferrous metal component could be further subdivided according to material type. Copper alloys such as brass or bronze predominated, with 74 items present. Lead and aluminium were also represented, but in smaller quantities, with 29 and 27 items recovered respectively. Each of these materials will be discussed separately.
31. It has only been possible, within the scope of this analysis, to provide an overview of the items present. As well as considering the range of items occurring in the various materials represented, this analysis will place various items into categories, and identify which of these predominate amongst the assemblage.
32. In addition to the metalwork, small quantities of modern ceramic and coarse stone/lithics were recovered.

Ferrous Metalwork

33. In numerical terms, this group narrowly predominated, numbering 76 items in total. Items of structural ironwork were most numerous, with 17 objects represented that comprised either nails, bolts, or staples.
34. Arguably the most distinctive items were three complete or fragmentary horseshoes (Find Nos. <3>, <54> and <91>). All were large in size, of dimensions consistent with a draft horse (Figure 6a). There was, in addition to the horseshoes, another two items which were potentially connected with livestock or horses. A fragmentary circular-sectioned object (<4>) was of appropriate dimensions to represent a fragmentary hame, i.e., a metal fitting attached to the collar of a draft horse, although this was by no means certain. In addition, a large circular sectioned ferrous metal ring <188> could have been associated with horses: although too large to have derived from the cheekpiece of a snaffle bit, it could have functioned as a means of tethering horses either inside a stall or a loose box or outside a building. The ring did not show any signs of wear. Several tapering fragments were present that appeared to represent fragmentary tines from larger implements. One of these was relatively small in size (<49>) and was consistent with a garden fork or similar implement. Others (<22> and <50>) were more robust, and probably derived from a spike harrow.
35. Tools were also represented, in particular a coarse rasp or file <56> and a small penknife <52>.
36. In addition, there were a number of fragments of iron bars or strips, and also fragments of ferrous metal plate, along with some items of indeterminate form, much obscured through corrosion build-up.

Non-Ferrous Metalwork – Copper Alloy

37. In most archaeological contexts, ferrous metalwork would be expected to be more widely represented than non-ferrous metalwork, with the former being used for utilitarian objects, and the latter more often employed for the manufacture of decorative items. If the relative weights of the ferrous and non-ferrous metalwork components of the assemblage were compared, then ferrous metalwork would indeed predominate, but in numerical terms, non-ferrous alloys were represented in greater numbers. Of these non-ferrous alloys, copper alloy predominated, with 74 items present. The exact composition of these copper alloys cannot be determined within the scope of this analysis, but it is likely that most, if not all, were manufactured of brass (i.e., an alloy of copper and zinc).
38. Harness fittings were particularly well-represented. Of particular note were three terrets of varying form. Two of these were plain terrets with screw fittings (Figure 6b), which would have been used as rein guides placed on the collar or the 'saddle' of a draft horse. The third was a fly terret of 'triple bell' form (Figure 7a). This was an ornamental fitting attached to the saddle or the headpiece of the bridle of a draft horse. Three small bells would have been suspended from the mounts, and coloured feathers would have been placed in the central mount to create a striking and colourful display. They appear to have fairly late origins, first noted in photographs taken after the 1870s. Modern equivalents can still be purchased for use on modern show harness today.

39. While the terrets represented objects which could not have functioned as anything other than harness fittings, there were other more ambiguous items which nonetheless seemed likely to derive from horse-harness. One perforated oval plaque (Figure 7b) appears to comprise a harness pendant <164>, as it is inscribed with the legend '..... SILVER....MILLIC... SADDLERS.'
40. Other copper alloy items that are likely to fall amongst the harness fittings group are six large rectangular buckles (including <2>, <68>, <75> and <191>) (Figures 7b and 8a). Initial examples were provisionally interpreted as shoe buckles, but their robust character and form (with a straight, as opposed to curved profile) would suggest instead that they were harness buckles. Similar in their dimensions to the buckles used to fasten modern stirrup leathers, they are more likely to derive from the harness used with draft horses.
41. Another, much smaller, 'D'-shaped buckle frame with pin *in situ* (<28>) has a form consistent with medieval dress fastenings, but – given the large number of modern harness buckles occurring throughout the study area – a role as a harness fitting seems more likely. This smaller buckle (Figure 8b) is consistent with the 'D'-shaped buckles used to fasten the throatlash of a bridle, though its small size would be more consistent with the bridle of a riding horse rather than a draft horse. A copper alloy ring <81> of large diameter may also have been associated with horse harness or stable fittings. It is a little on the large side to have functioned as a bit ring, and its uniform thickness would be unusual in a snaffle type bit, but there are forms of bit which could incorporate a large ring of this kind, in particular a loose ring snaffle or a Wilson driving bit. The use of copper alloy would not be unexpected, with copper alloy preferred over steel or iron by some horsemen on account of its 'sweet' taste which encourages the horse to chew its bit and produce more saliva. As per the ferrous metal ring mentioned earlier, it is however also possible that this ring could have functioned as a stable fitting.
42. One final item with a probable association with horse harness was a fragmentary openwork plaque <153> with slight curved profile. If the original size and dimensions are extrapolated from the surviving fragment, then the rhomboidal shape and general dimensions would be consistent with an ornament that could be fitted to the browband or noseband of a heavy horse bridle.
43. Arguably, the harness fittings formed the most striking group of objects amongst the assemblage. Other items were, however, represented. Of particular note were a group of dress fittings, which included three buttons, a pin badge, and a fragmentary cufflink or waistcoat button. Two of the buttons – <124> and <129> – were military buttons, both unfortunately in too poor a condition to decipher the inscription. The pin badge <108> was shield-shaped, and consistent with the form of badge that might be worn by a high school prefect (Figure 9a).
44. Four items represented spent bullets or cartridges. These included two small three-ring bullets <136> and <172>, both measuring 5mm in diameter, which would have been consistent with the type of ammunition used in a .22 calibre pistol (Figure 9b). A fragmentary cartridge case from a shotgun <163> was also recovered.
45. One final object which merits a mention was a robust oval plaque (Figure 10a) marked with a stamped or relief-moulded numeral '22.' No rivet holes were present, which infers that the object was placed within a recessed setting, as might be present in a church pew, for example.
46. Before leaving this summary of copper alloy objects, mention should be made of the small group of coins recovered. These numbered 12 in total, all representing 19th or 20th century British coin issues, most of which were pre-decimal. The group included an 1861 farthing <20>, three ha'pennies (<47>, <65> and <184>) and a penny <23>.

Non-Ferrous Metalwork – Lead

47. Three groups were represented here: lead shot, spindle whorls and waste spill/lead scrap.
48. Six pieces of lead shot were recovered (Figure 10b): <30>, <105>, <132>, <135>, <170> and <171>. All were of a size and weight consistent with a small calibre weapon

such as a pistol rather than a musket and were likely to be of 18th or early 19th century date. A concentration of such finds may reflect use of the area for hunting or fowling rather than evidence of aggressive activities, although the unusually high concentration of these objects may reflect the possibility that the area was used by a local militia or other amateur military group for training, which included target practice.

49. The two lead spindle whorls <127> and <134> were of particular interest as they are likely to represent the oldest objects amongst the assemblage. Lead was used for the manufacture of spindle whorls from the Roman and Iron Age periods onwards, but it was only from the 13th century onwards that its use became more widespread. These examples are likely to be medieval in date, with a wider central perforation than would be expected in its Roman or Iron Age counterpart (Figure 11a).
50. The remaining lead items comprised fragments of waste spill or lead strip (e.g., <53>). Their presence may reflect the fact that lead scrap was being unused for the production of lead shot in the vicinity, but no conclusive evidence of any such activity was found.

Non-Ferrous Metalwork – Aluminium

51. Last amongst the non-ferrous metalwork was a small group of aluminium objects. These were dominated by small ointment tubes which appeared to be for veterinary use (e.g., <33> and <35>). Other items appeared to derive from food and drink, in particular bottle caps <48> and <100>.
52. Also present amongst the assemblage was an engine ID plate <97>, potentially derived from an agricultural vehicle.

Other Items

53. Two sherds of modern ceramic were also recovered during the test pitting exercise. Both were small sherds of glazed white earthenware of probable 19th or 20th century date.

Lithics

54. A small number of possible lithics and coarse stone artefacts were recovered. Through investigation by Thomas Rees, many of the artefacts were identified as normal field stones. One find <104> was identified as a very possible “mutilated axe-head”, however the find could possibly be a “much battered field stone”. Two small fragments of slate were identified, either naturally found or potentially part of a roofing slate from the nearby structures at Mains of Kelton.
55. The final item amongst the lithics <221> was found within Test Pit 7 and identified as “a regular flake (inner material) of pale honey brown flint with the proximal end snapped off” of prehistoric origin (pers. comm. Thomas Rees 25th February 2022) (Figure 11b). The “mid-left dorsal edge has previous removal scars with a platform” which suggests that the flake is a core management flake to rejuvenate the platform “as the worker was unhappy with the flakes/blades being removed” (pers. comm. Thomas Rees 25th February 2022).
56. The presence of a prehistoric lithic flake links with the surrounding prehistoric evidence at Kelton Mains and Little Wood Hill as well as the prehistoric fort at Meikle Wood Hill. The lithics identified at Little Wood Hill during their excavations revealed a “coherent reduction strategy” with only one identified diagnostic finished tool: that of a “thumbnail scraper” (Williamson 2020). These lithics were dated approximately to the late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age and due to a lack of rolling damage on the lithics, it was suggested that lithic working was undertaken in close proximity to their find location atop Little Wood Hill (Williamson 2020).
57. Further evidence for prehistoric activity has been found on the Threave Estate, in particular two pieces of worked flint found during fieldwalking in the fields to the S of Meikle Wood Hill (Canmore ID: 304979) (Alexander 2009) as well as the presence of cup marks carved into rocky outcrops approximately 1.2km to the south of Little Wood Hill (Canmore ID: 239597). Additionally, a possible prehistoric pit was identified alongside a collection of prehistoric flints during a test pitting exercise at Port Hill.

Discussion

58. The metal detector and test pitting activities produced a sizeable assemblage of metalwork that was composed of roughly equal numbers of ferrous and copper alloy artefacts, supplemented by smaller quantities of lead and aluminium.
59. A single prehistoric lithic flake was identified within Test Pit 7. The flake sits in isolation in our assemblage with the next datable finds moving to after the 13th century. The flake shows evidence of being worked and appears to be a core management flake to allow the original flint item to be reused again. Similar prehistoric flakes were identified at the nearby Little Wood Hill, and suggested a possible lithic working area atop the hill. The flake identified within Test Pit 7 links with the prehistoric artefacts and nature of the surrounding areas of Meikle Wood Hill and Kelton Mains.
60. Only two other items were of demonstrably early date. These comprised two circular lead spindle whorls with central perforations, likely to be of medieval date, and post-dating the 13th century.
61. The other items which were likely to originate prior to the 19th century were the six pieces of lead shot. They are likely to represent pistol shot and could either be the residue from militia training or from hunting for game. An 18th century date seems most likely for these objects.
62. Of the later finds, with origins in the 19th or 20th century, arguably the most interesting group was that represented by the horse-gear and harness fittings, of which a varied range of objects were present. Horseshoes for use with a heavy horse breed, such as the Clydesdale, provided an immediate association with draft animals, and this was strengthened by a selection of harness fittings which included two terrets and a more unusual form of fly terret: the 'triple bell' terret. While the two plain terrets performed a functional role as rein guides, the fly terret was an ornamental fitting which would have been more in keeping with a horse wearing a show harness, or perhaps an animal who used to draw a commercial vehicle where a more ostentatious presentation was desired. Another item, a fragmentary openwork mount, was consistent with a bridle fitting, again more likely to be used on show harness rather than on utilitarian harness, although a small oval plaque marked with the name of the saddler that manufactured it (sadly illegible, but potentially a saddler named 'Millican') seemed more utilitarian in its execution. With such items unequivocally linked with horses present, it was considered highly likely that the six large, robust rectangular buckles which occurred amongst the assemblage derived from harness. All were consistent with the rectangular buckles that are used to fasten modern stirrup leathers, but an association with the robust straps used for the harnessing of draft horses seems more likely. Only one much smaller 'D'-shaped buckle was more likely derive from the tack of a riding horse, its size and shape consistent with the fastening of a throatlash. While most of these items are fairly generic in form and could originate over a long period extending from the mid-19th century to the present, the presence of the fly terret narrows the date range down considerably to the period post-dating c.1870, when these particular fittings appear on photographs and within product catalogues.
63. A less numerous but nonetheless interesting group was composed of bullets and shotgun cartridge fragments. Shotgun cartridges would be expected in any rural location, but the bullets, derived from a .22 calibre pistol, were less easy to explain. The recovery of two military type buttons, of probable early 20th century date, would however help to explain the presence of the bullets, with both items potentially being lost during militia or Home Guard training.
64. Items which were likely to have their origins in the later part of the 20th century were the school prefect's badge and the numerous aluminium tubes of veterinary ointment and occasional bottle caps.
65. A total of 12 coins were recovered, all of 19th or 20th century date, and most representing pre-decimal issues. Most were poorly preserved and their dates illegible, but one 1861 farthing was recorded. The date range represented by these coins is consistent with the majority of the other metal objects recovered. It is also interesting to note that the two



Figure 6a: Horseshoes <3> and <54> from topsoil (001) within Area A.



Figure 6b: Terrets <169> and <198> from topsoils (007) within Area C and (006) within Area D.

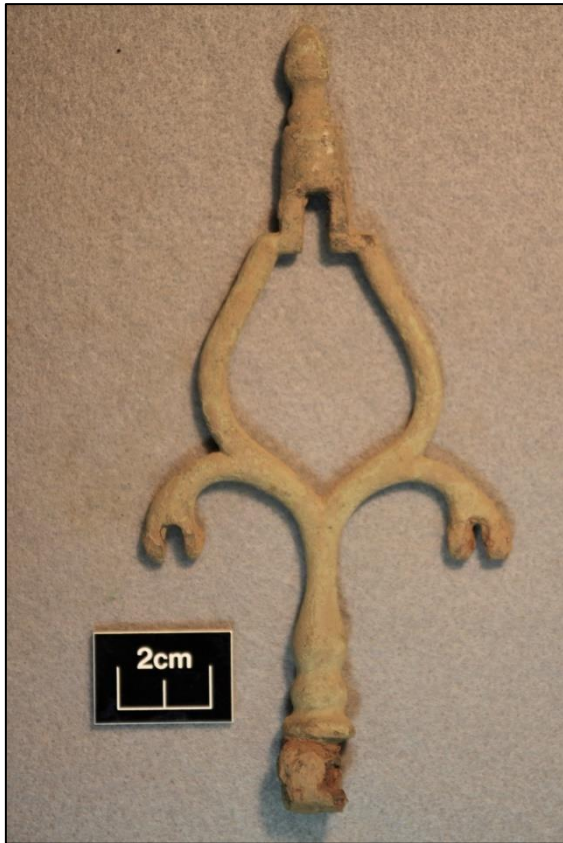


Figure 7a: Fly Terret of Triple Bell Type <314> in (007) within Area C.



Figure 7b: Harness Pendant <164> from topsoil (006) within Area D and Probable Harness Buckle.

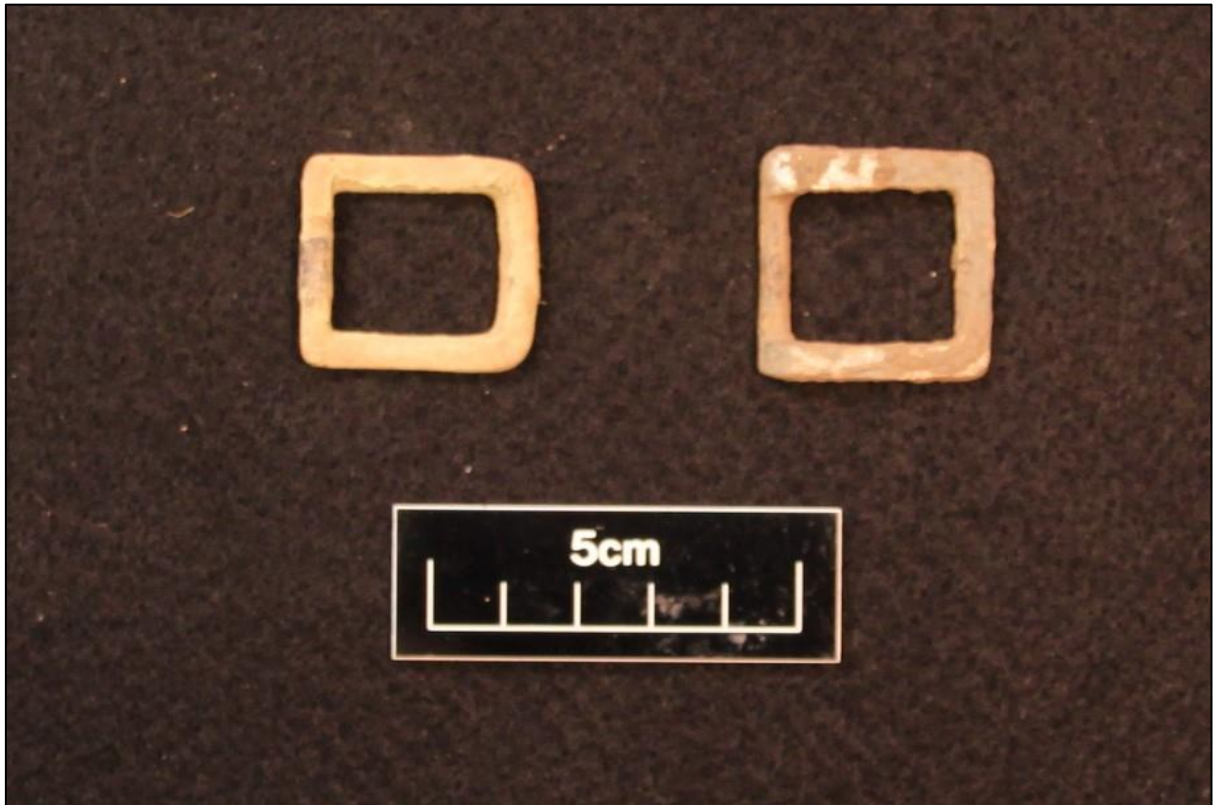


Figure 8a: Examples of Probable Harness Buckles.

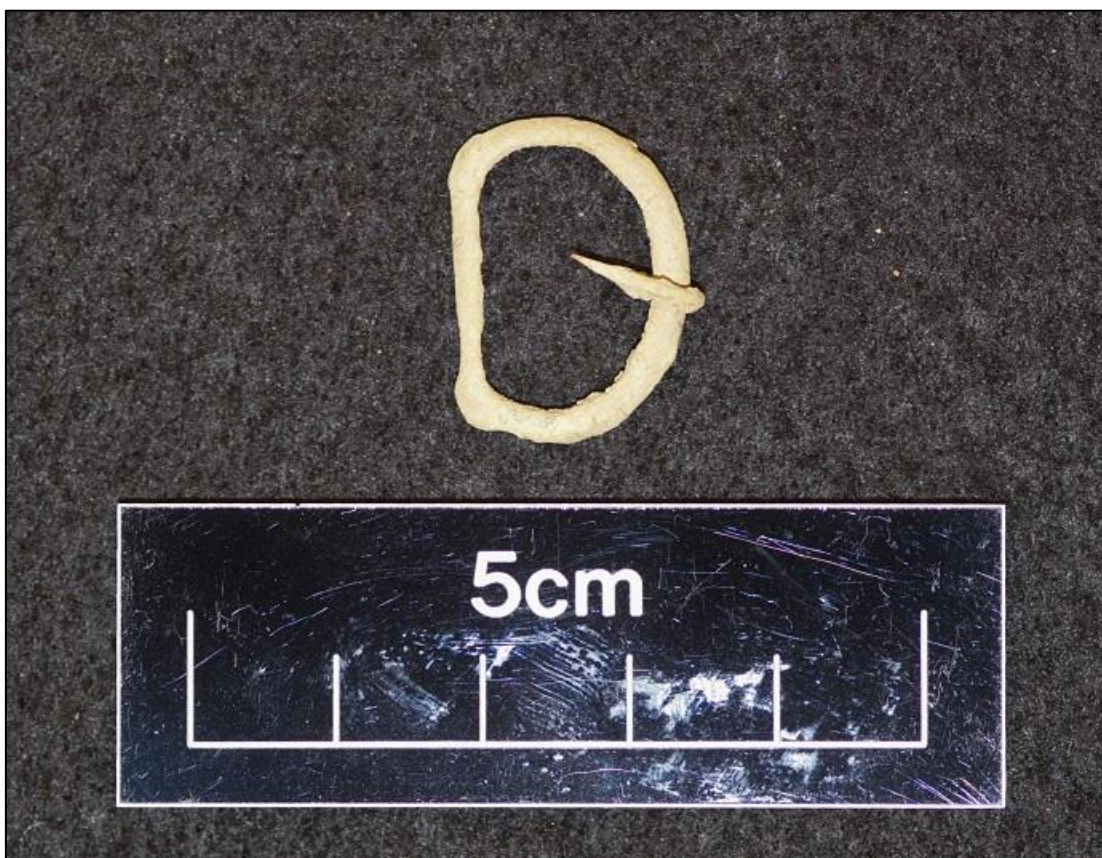


Figure 8b: 'D'-shaped Harness Buckle <28> from within topsoil (001) in Area A.

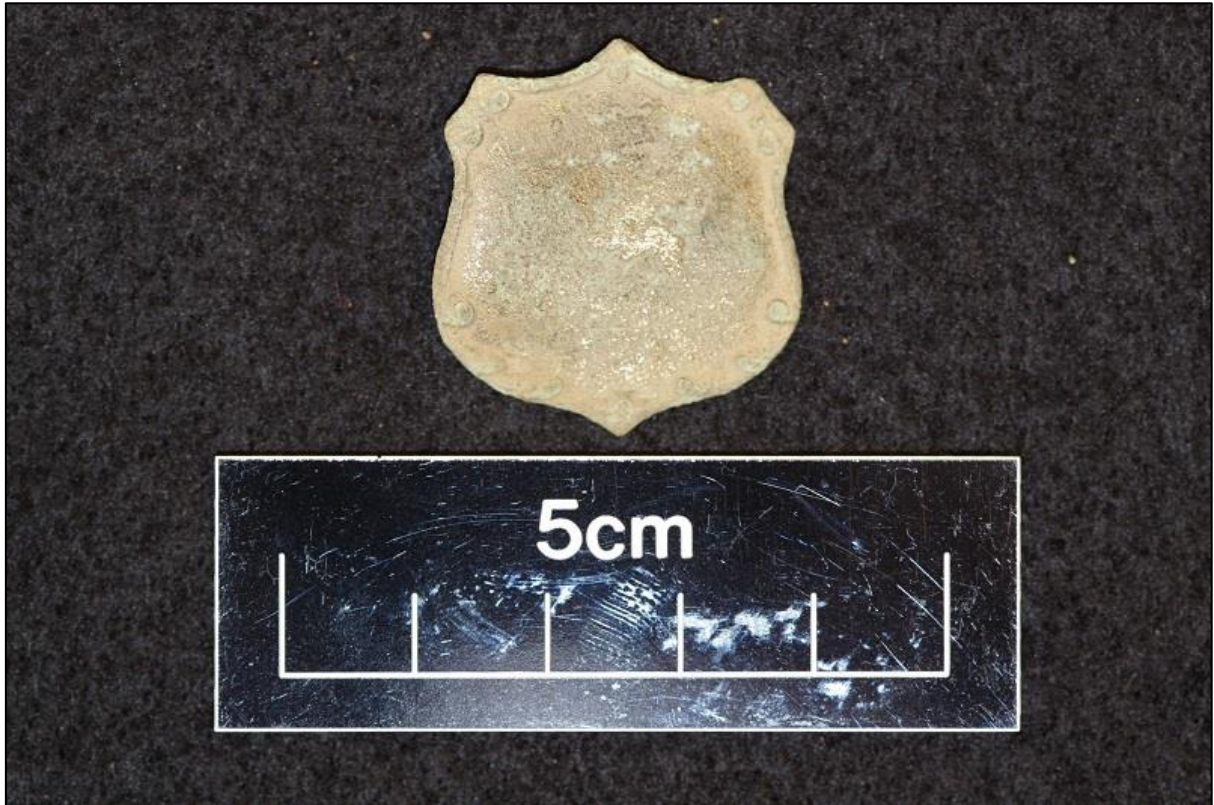


Figure 9a: Shield-shaped Pin Badge (Probable School Prefect's Badge) <108> from within topsoil (001) within Area A.



Figure 9b: 'Three-Ringed Bullet <136> from .22 Calibre Pistol identified within topsoil (001) in Area A.



Figure 10a: Copper Alloy Oval Plaque <27> from within topsoil (001) within Area A.



Figure 10b: Two Examples of Lead Shot.

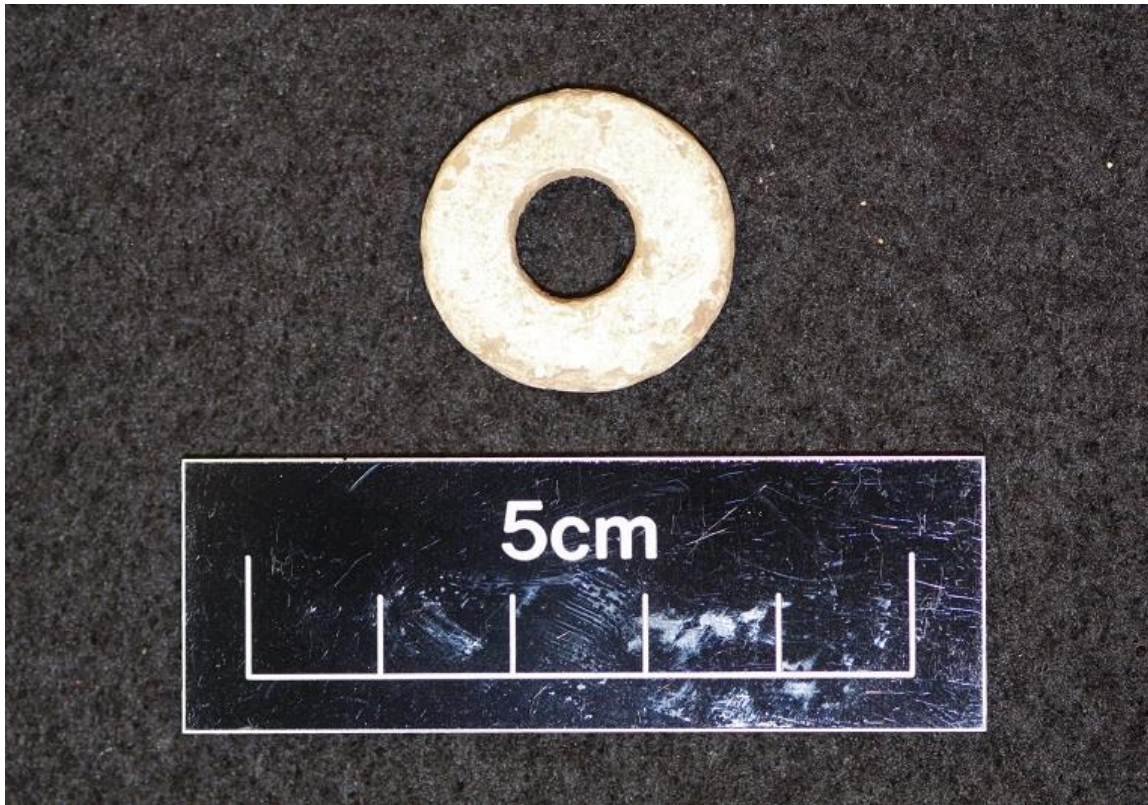


Figure 11a: Lead Perforated Spindle Whorl <127> from within (004) within Area B.



Figure 11b: Core Management Lithic flake <221> from within (004) within Area B.

sherds of glazed white earthenware ceramic recovered during the excavations are also consistent with this date range.

66. The type of artefacts recovered reflects the fact that the predominant land use was agricultural: the horse harness suggests the use of horses as draft animals in either ploughing or the processing of hay for winter use by livestock, during the late 19th and/or early 20th century, while the presence of fragmentary spike tines is consistent with earth-breaking equipment which could be horse- or tractor-drawn. The large number of aluminium ointment tubes dating to the later 20th century would suggest livestock husbandry, perhaps with a focus on dairy. The recurring presence of lead shot and bullets, along with two military buttons, might suggest that the area saw secondary use for the training of part time militia, certainly during the earlier part of the 20th century but also potentially much earlier during the late 18th or early 19th century when lead shot was still in regular.

Ceramics and Glass

67. Ceramics were recovered in small numbers, with a total of 16 sherds and four fragments recovered, along with a single fragment from a clay tobacco pipe. All were modern, i.e., late 19th to early 20th century, in origin.
68. Nine sherds and four fragments were likely to derive from items of tableware, with six sherds of blue-and-white transfer printed glazed white earthenware represented (e.g., <21>). Two sherds and four fragments of plain glazed white earthenware may once have had decoration present, but no evidence for this now survives. The final sherd from this group was derived from a buff-glazed pink earthenware <58>.
69. Two sherds of brown glazed red earthenware – potentially from a teapot – and a rim sherd from a glazed red earthenware crock jar <207> were also present.
70. There were in addition three sherds of red terracotta tile and one buff tile fragment, and a bowl fragment from a clay tobacco pipe.
71. Three items of glass were recovered. One (<19>) was derived from a thick-walled bottle, opaque and greenish black in colour, which is likely to have been an upright bottle (for wine or similar) of 19th century date. The second was a small fragment of brown transparent glass, <17>, probably derived from a modern beer bottle, and the third a tiny piece of thin-walled clear glass, <204>, which appears to have derived from a glass drinking vessel, again probably modern.

Industrial Residues

72. A small quantity of industrial residues were recovered, numbering four in total (<167>). Their character could not be determined; flat and plate-like in character, they had a glossy surface which implied a metallurgical origin but their brittle character argued against this. Two concentrations of coal were also noted in (004).

Discussion

73. Over the course of three days, volunteers opened 17 test pits within three areas surrounding Meikle Wood Hill, sieving all the excavated spoil to aid artefact recovery. The aim was to investigate the surrounding area for artefactual evidence related to potential land use of the Threave area, from the noted Iron Age evidence on Little Wood Hill to the post-medieval agricultural evidence associated with Mains of Kelton Cottage. The project was a precursory investigation to the Threave Landscape Restoration Project that was conducted in partnership with the National Trust for Scotland.
74. No archaeological features were exposed within the test pits, which revealed a simple stratigraphy across the area of topsoil directly overlying possible natural subsoil. With the test pits measuring between 0.5m square and 1m square, the underlying subsoils of (002) and (005) cannot be confirmed as the natural subsoil at this stage but it remains likely; their sandy composition and stone inclusions appear to match the area's natural geology of sand, silt and gravel.



Figure 12a: Extract from Roy's 1752-1755, *Military Survey of Scotland* (Lowlands).



Figure 12b: Extract from 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1853.

75. Despite the small size of the sample area, a number of artefacts were recovered which spanned in date from the prehistoric period through to the 20th century. Without the presence of features, we must instead turn to these to see what evidence we can discern about the site's history.
76. One possible prehistoric flake, <221>, was identified as a core management flake. The flake links within the prehistoric nature of the surrounding landscape of Meikle Wood Hill. Two additional lithics were identified during fieldwalking conducted by the National Trust of Scotland in 2009, as well as the excavation atop Little Wood Hill in 2019, which produced evidence for a possible area of lithic working. While the flake identified during the test pitting is in isolation, it is connected to a wider prehistoric story in the landscape.
77. Two lead spindle whorls were identified as likely medieval in date: <127> and <134>. Lead was first used in the manufacture of spindle whorls from the Roman and Iron Age period onwards, however it was only by the 13th century that it became more widespread. These particular examples do not appear to be Roman or Iron Age in date due to the central perforation being smaller than would be expected for an earlier version (see Turner's section on *The Artefacts* above).
78. These were the only medieval finds in our assemblage, and the inferred timeline of our recovered artefacts now jumps to the post-medieval/modern period. As stated above by Turner, predominately modern and 19th-century ceramic and glass fragments and sherds were identified. The ceramic was primarily reflective of table wear with possible teapot fragments and part of a clay tobacco pipe also identified. The glass fragments were either modern drinking vessels (one modern beer bottle and clear drinking glass) or from a 19th-century green upright bottle. These items could have possibly entered the topsoil through nearby refuse areas being turned over through the soil.
79. Much of the assemblage was metal objects, including lead, copper alloy, aluminium, and ferrous metalwork, which was modern in character. The majority of the objects were agricultural in nature, ranging from decorative items for horses to modern veterinary ointment tubes. The land surrounding Mains of Kelton Cottage and Meikle Wood Hill appears to have been characterised by agricultural work with Roy's *Military Map of Scotland* (1752 -1755) showing the land cornered off by field boundaries and areas of decorative forestry (Figure 12a). Roy's map also indicates that the area directly to the east and west of three buildings, presumably the yet-to-be-named Mains of Kelton Cottage, has been utilised by rig and furrow.
80. The process of rig and furrow before machinery would have required draft horses or oxen to cut through the field for planting, a process that appears to have continued with the introduction of heavy farm machinery, as noted within the 1st Edition OS map (1853) (Figure 12b). The now-named Kelton Mains has visibly increased in size with a distinct decorative tree line and multiple tracks leading from the farm.
81. Nearby the Kelton Mains' buildings, a "Thrashing Machine" is noted. These were common early farming machines which relied on water, wind, or horsepower. The larger machines often required draft horses to power them, the exact horses that would have used the horseshoes, possible fragmentary hame, buckles and possible tethering ring identified by Turner (see section on *The Artefacts* above). Similarly close to Kelton Mains, a rectangular structure is noted with a circular structure jutting to the south. The circular structure could potentially represent a 'Horse Gin-House'; these structures used large draft horses to turn a wheel or 'gin', which would be used to power nearby machinery.
82. Three terrets of varying forms were identified. Two were plain with screw fittings and would have been used in the collar or saddle of a draft horse. The third was identified by Turner as a "fly terret of triple bell form", an ornamental fitting which would have attached to the saddle or headpiece of the bridle of a draft horse. Three small bells and coloured feathers would have been attached, leading to the presumption that the terret was not used for every day but was instead reserved for a show harness: perhaps for occasions like the local county fairs within Castle Douglas.
83. The "Thrashing Machine" and the horse gin-house are not depicted on the 2nd Edition OS

map (1895) with the horse gin-house represented as a thin dotted line to show its removal. The demolition of the thrashing machine would likely have seen the separation of larger reusable parts, such as the wheels and gears, from the other smaller items such as nails and scrap metal. The smaller items may have then entered a rubbish dump which could have been spread throughout the area when later farm machinery was introduced to Mains of Kelton.

84. The 1st Edition OS map shows multiple tracks that leave Mains of Kelton Cottage, including one that runs NNW towards Meikle Wood Hill cutting through Area B and another that runs through Area C from WSW to ENE. The track towards Meikle Wood Hill runs directly to a passageway that is maintained through the forestry surrounding the scheduled monument; this is suggestive of an access path for potential locals and tourists that may have used the hilltop as a viewpoint for Threave Castle to the NW. This pathway could result in some of the metal clothing items, buttons and buckles, and the 19th or 20th century British coins entering the archaeological record through their previous owners losing them on their journey to the site. The two paths do not appear on the 2nd OS map of 1895; however, they may still be used by the local people without the need for formal tracks.
85. The presence of lead shot in Areas A, B and D suggests that the area of Meikle Wood Hill and the surrounding lands of Mains of Kelton Cottage were utilised for hunting or fowling in the 18th or early 19th century with guns such as pistols. The lead shots could also correspond to the military buttons identified by Turner (see *The Artefacts* above) and suggest a local militia or amateur military group used the area for training, which involved target practice in the wide fields near Mains of Kelton Cottage. The two small three-ring bullets, consistent with a .22 calibre pistol, continue with the suggestion of hunting or fowling or the presence of practice training with firearms within these areas.
86. One of the more recent objects identified by Turner was a possible schools prefect's badge. The item was copper alloy and shield shaped. The badge could represent a lost item from a school trip to the historic Mains of Kelton Cottage or Threave Castle. The other modern finds of aluminium ointment tubes, which appeared to be modern veterinary tubes, highlights that Area B continued to be used for livestock until recently.
87. All areas appear to be regularly used by locals for recreational activities alongside periods of agricultural use, which lends to the varied items recovered within them. Areas A, B and D were particularly used for hunting activities possibly due to the nearby forestry.
88. In conclusion, while the test pitting was not able to identify any archaeological features relating to Meikle Wood Hill or Mains of Kelton Cottage, it has shown the value that still exists in the ground which surrounds these two sites.
89. Through their work, our volunteers have been able to contribute to the knowledge of the agricultural use of the landscape and the history of recreational activities in the area. The finds they have recovered have provided us with a narrative of the area which spans millennia of use.
90. Today, the area is part of the Threave Landscape Restoration Project and will be developed to create "a wetlands habitat of national significance" (Galloway Glens 2020). The Landscape Restoration Project will develop the nature reserve and wider wetlands at Threave allowing nature to flourish in the area.

Conclusion

91. The test pitting undertaken in the area surrounding Meikle Wood Hill recovered a number of artefacts which contribute to our understanding of the history of the site. The majority of the finds span from the medieval period through to the 20th century.
92. The earlier finds are predominately lead spindle whorls which postdate the 13th century. Six pieces of lead shot suggest that the area surrounding Kelton Mains and to the south of Meikle Wood Hill was potentially used for militia training or for the hunting of game. The continuation of military activity and hunting is confirmed by later bullets and two military-type buttons, which are dated to the early 20th century.

93. The most interesting of the finds identified were metal finds used for horse gear or harness fittings. The maps show the surrounding landscape's continuous use for crops, which would need large draft horses or oxen for planting. The progression of agriculture within the area was evident with the presence of 'modern' farming machinery, which was often supplemented by large draft horses. The metal finds identified through metal detecting appear to relate to this progression of farming within Kelton Mains from traditional rig and furrow dug by draft horses to the use of thrashing machines.
94. Outwith these main phases, a single find of a prehistoric flint flake was discovered, further adding to the growing assemblage of prehistoric finds from the Threave Estate.
95. The two main uses of the surrounding area of Meikle Wood Hill appear to be agriculture and potential hunting or small militia exercises.
96. No archaeological features were identified within the test pits but the array of artefacts recovered hints at the potential that this area holds for future works. The works also allowed volunteers to further their knowledge of the history of this important site, and gain experience in the different techniques involved during an archaeological investigation.

Acknowledgements

97. This project is part of a wider Community Archaeology project, 'Can You Dig It', run by the Galloway Glens Landscape Partnership Scheme from April 2020 to September 2022. See www.gallowayglens.org.uk/Resources and follow 'Can You Dig It' for their published outputs. The Community Archaeology project was offered free to volunteers thanks to funding from the Heritage Fund and Historic Environment Scotland. The work at the Threave Estate was undertaken in partnership with the National Trust for Scotland's Archaeology Unit. Guidance was also given by the Dumfries and Galloway Council Archaeology Service and members of local heritage societies.
98. Our thanks go to our partner in this project, the National Trust for Scotland's Head Archaeologist, Derek Alexander, as well as the National Trust of Scotland volunteers: Jim Shearer, Christine McPherson, Jennifer Roberts, Lizzie Robertson, Edward Stuart, Alister McIntosh and Andrew Jepson.
99. The author would like to additionally thank all the metal detecting volunteers who aided in the detection and excavation of metal finds: Steven Steele, Dale Ashby, Dean Watson, Will Ramage, David Bartholomew, Andrew Mellor, John Wykes, Thomas Carlyle and Will Adam.
100. The author would like to thank all the hardworking volunteers who took part in the excavation: Alison Anderson, Tom Marshall, Helen Bell-Palmer, Lyn Ferguson, James Rhys, Rowan Garrow, Thomas Byrne, Siobhan Byrne, Stuart Ingram, Alison Templeton, Stuart Templeton, and Sam Templeton.
101. The support and guidance provided by Rathmell Archaeology staff members Thomas Rees and Claire Williamson on site was much appreciated by everyone involved. Further thanks should go to Thomas Rees and Claire Williamson for their guidance throughout the initial organisation of the project and I am also grateful to Claire for editing this report. Thanks also go to Louise Turner and Thomas Rees for their work on the artefact analysis.

References

Documentary

Alexander, D. 2009 *Fieldwalking at Kelton Mains, Threave*, unpublished report by The National Trust for Scotland

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Williamson, C.& Rees, T. 2019 *Galloway Glens Landscape Partnership, Can You Dig It? Community Archaeology Project, Research Design 1.2.b Later Prehistoric Power Centres* unpublished commercial report by Rathmell Archaeology Ltd

Cartographic

1752-55	Roy, W.	<i>Military Survey of Scotland</i>
1853	Ordnance Survey	Six-inch 1 st edition, <i>Kirkcudbrightshire Sheet 39</i>
1909	Ordnance Survey	Six-inch 2 nd edition, <i>Kirkcudbrightshire Sheet XLII.NE</i>

Appendix 1: Discovery & Excavation in Scotland

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	Dumfries & Galloway
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Threave
PROJECT CODE:	RA18107
PARISH:	Kelton
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:	Laura Anderson
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	Rathmell Archaeology Limited
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Test Pitting
NMRS NO(S):	NX76SW 92 (Canmore ID: 332692)
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	Farm Building(s) (Period Unassigned)
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	Flint; Spindle Whorl; Lead Shots; 19 th -century Horse Harness Fittings.
NGR (2 letters, 8 or 10 figures)	NX 74529 61635
START DATE (this season)	7 th August 2021
END DATE (this season)	4 th September 2021
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)	Field 1 – Fieldwalking at Kelton Mains, Threave. Completed by The National Trust for Scotland in March 2009.
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (may include information from other fields)	The test pitting undertaken in the area surrounding Meikle Wood Hill recovered a number of artefacts which contribute to our understanding of the history of the site. The majority of the finds span from the medieval period through to the 20th century. The earlier finds are predominately lead spindle whorls which postdate the 13th century. Six pieces of lead shot suggest that the area surrounding Kelton Mains and to the south of Meikle Wood Hill was potentially used for militia training or for the hunting of game. The continuation of military activity and hunting is confirmed by later bullets and two military-type buttons, which are dated to the early 20th century. The most interesting of the finds identified were metal finds used for horse gear or harness fittings. The maps show the surrounding landscape's continuous use for crops, which would need large draft horses or oxen for planting. The progression of agriculture within the area was evident with the presence of 'modern' farming machinery, which was often supplemented by large draft horses. The metal finds identified through metal detecting appear to relate to this progression of farming within Kelton Mains from traditional rig and furrow dug by draft horses to the use of "thrashing machines". Outwith these main phases, a single find of a prehistoric flint flake was discovered, further adding to the growing assemblage of prehistoric finds from the Threave Estate. The two main uses of the surrounding area of Meikle Wood Hill appear to be agriculture and potential hunting or small militia exercises. No archaeological features were identified within the test pits but the array of artefacts recovered hints at the potential that this area holds for future works. The works also allowed volunteers to further their

	knowledge of the history of this important site, and gain experience in the different techniques involved during an archaeological investigation.
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	None
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	None
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	The Galloway Glens Landscape Partnership Scheme (part of Dumfries & Galloway Council), externally funded by Historic Environment Scotland and the National Lottery Heritage Fund
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	Unit 8 Ashgrove Workshops, Kilwinning, Ayrshire KA13 6PU
EMAIL:	contact@rathmell-arch.co.uk
ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)	Report to Dumfries & Galloway Archaeology Service and archive to National Record of the Historic Environment.

Appendix 2: Test Pit Details

Within this appendix a standardised set of data pertaining to the test pits is presented.

Test Pit Summary

Test Pit	NGR	Area	Size	Stratigraphic sequence (depth of uppermost surface from ground level)	Features	Artefacts
1	NX 74438 62082	A	0.58m by 0.52m	(003) – 120mm	None	None
2	NX 74433 62079	A	0.58m by 0.58m	(003) – 80mm	None	None
3	NX 74424 62074	A	0.47m by 0.48m	(001) – 90mm	None	None
4	NX 74420 62072	A	0.50m by 0.52m	(001) – 160mm	None	White glazed ceramic, tile, slate
5	NX 74416 62070	A	0.48m by 0.54m	(001) – 250mm (002) – 260mm	None	Glass, slate, ceramic, red earthen ware
6	NX 74410 62069	A	0.52m by 0.45m	(001) – 190mm	None	None
7	NX 74566 61940	B	1m by 1m	Part dug into (005) – 180mm – 260mm Part dug into (004) – 140mm	None	Ceramic, Metal, Bone, Lithic and Coal
8	NX 74566 61935	B	1m by 1m	(004) – 150mm	None	Burnt bone, Ceramic Building Material
9	NX 74565 61930	B	1m by 1m	Part dug into (004) – 130mm Part dug into (005) – 180mm – 250mm	None	Coal, Ceramic and Glass fragments
10	NX 74565 61925	B	1m by 1m	(004) – 160mm – 190mm	None	Ceramic, Bone, Coal, Lithic and Organic fragments
11	NX 74564 61920	B	1m by 1m	(004) - 260mm – 320mm	None	Ceramic, Coal, Metal, Stone, Glass and Burnt bone

						fragments.
12	NX 74537 62193	D	0.5m by 0.5m	(006) – 290mm	None	None
13	NX 74548 62192	D	0.5m by 0.6m	(006) – 200mm	None	Horseshoe fragment
14	NX 74559 62191	D	0.5m by 0.5m	(006) – 210mm	None	Clay pipe
15	NX 74569 62190	D	0.5m by 0.6m	(006) – 170mm	None	None
16	NX 74580 62188	D	0.5m by 0.5m	(006) – 390mm	None	None
17	NX 74534 62207	D	0.5m by 0.5m	(006) – 220mm	None	None

Appendix 3: Registers

Appendix 3, which contains all registers pertaining to the works on site during the excavation.

Context Register

Context No.	Area	Test Pit	Type	Description	Interpretation
001	A	3 - 6	Deposit	Mid-brown, silty clay with small to medium subangular stones with frequent inclusions of roots. Excavated depth of 160 to 290mm.	Topsoil
002	A	5	Deposit	Light to medium greyish brown silty clay with occasional inclusions of charcoal fragments and degraded wood. Excavated depth of 240 to 260mm. Underlying topsoil (001).	Possible natural subsoil with signs of disturbance
003	A	1, 2	Deposit	Mid-brownish orange silty sand with frequent inclusions small to medium subangular stones. Excavated depth of 80 to 260mm.	Topsoil
004	B	7 - 11	Deposit	Firmly compacted mid-brown sandy loam. Maximum thickness of 320mm.	Topsoil
005	B	7,9	Deposit	Firmly compacted orange-brown sandy silt. Exposed underlying topsoil (004) in Test Pit 7 and 9.	Natural subsoil
006	D	12 - 17	Deposit	Firmly compacted mid-brown silty clay with frequent rootlets and small stone inclusions. Excavated depth of 170 – 390mm.	Topsoil
007	C		Deposit	Same as (006) - firmly compacted mid-brown silty clay with frequent rootlets and small stone inclusions.	Topsoil

Photographic Register

Image	Digital	Description	From	Date
1	4149	Working shot of NTS team	-	07/08/2021
2	4150	Working shot of NTS team	-	07/08/2021
3	4151	Working shot of NTS team	-	07/08/2021
4	4152	Working shot of NTS team	-	07/08/2021
5	4153	General working shot	-	07/08/2021

Image	Digital	Description	From	Date
6	4154	Working shot of Jenny test pitting	-	07/08/2021
7	4155	Working shot of Jenny test pitting	-	07/08/2021
8	4156	Working shot of Laura and Alison	-	07/08/2021
9	4157	Working shot of Laura and Alison	-	07/08/2021
10	4158	Working shot of NTS team and the horseshoe	-	07/08/2021
11	4159	Post excavation shot of test pit 1	SW	07/08/2021
12	4160	Post excavation shot of test pit 1	NW	07/08/2021
13	4161	Post excavation shot of test pit 2	SW	07/08/2021
14	4162	Post excavation shot of test pit 2	NW	07/08/2021
15	4163	General shot of test pits 1 and 2	SW	07/08/2021
16	4164	General shot of test pits 1 and 2	W	07/08/2021
17	4165	Working shot of Laura, Alison, and Jenny	-	07/08/2021
18	4166	Working shot of Laura, Alison, and Jenny	-	07/08/2021
19	4167	Working shot of Laura, Alison, Jenny, and Dale	-	07/08/2021
20	4168	General working shot	-	07/08/2021
21	4169	Working shot of Tom, Will and Steven	-	07/08/2021
22	4170	Working shot of Steven, Puck, and Tom	-	07/08/2021
23	4171	General working shot	-	07/08/2021
24	4172	Working shot of Dean and Helen	-	07/08/2021
25	4173	Working shot of Dean and Helen	-	07/08/2021
26	4174	General working shot	-	07/08/2021
27	4175	General working shot	-	07/08/2021
28	4176	General working shot	-	07/08/2021
29	4177	Working shot of Steven and the Spindle Whorl	-	07/08/2021

Image	Digital	Description	From	Date
30	4178	Working shot of Will and the badge	-	07/08/2021
31	4179	Post excavation shot of test pit 3	SW	07/08/2021
32	4180	Post excavation shot of test pit 3	NW	07/08/2021
33	4181	Post excavation shot of test pit 4	SW	07/08/2021
34	4182	Post excavation shot of test pit 4	NW	07/08/2021
35	4183	General shot of test pit 4	SW	07/08/2021
36	4184	Post excavation shot of test pit 5	SW	07/08/2021
37	4185	Post excavation shot of test pit 5	SE	07/08/2021
38	4186	Post excavation shot of test pit 5	NW	07/08/2021
39	4187	Post excavation shot of test pit 6	SW	07/08/2021
40	4188	Post excavation shot of test pit 6	NW	07/08/2021
41	4189	Working shot and general shot of test pit 5	-	07/08/2021
42	4190	Post excavation shot of test pit 6	ESE	07/08/2021
43	4191	Post excavation shot of test pit 6	NE	07/08/2021
44	4192	Post excavation shot of test pit 6	SE	07/08/2021
45	4193	Working shot	-	07/08/2021
46	4194	Working shot	-	07/08/2021
47	4195	Backfilling of test pits 1 – 3	SW	07/08/2021
48	4196	Backfilling of test pits 4 - 6	NE	07/08/2021
49	4255	Working Shot of Area 2	-	03/09/2021
50	4256	Working shot of Area 2	-	03/09/2021
51	4257	Working shot of Area 2	-	03/09/2021
52	4258	Working shot of Area 2	-	03/09/2021
53	4259	Working shot of Area 2	-	03/09/2021

Image	Digital	Description	From	Date
54	4260	Working shot of Area 2	-	03/09/2021
55	4261	Working shot of Area 2	-	03/09/2021
56	4262	Working shot of Area 2	-	03/09/2021
57	4263	Working shot of Area 2	-	03/09/2021
58	4264	Working shot of Area 2	-	03/09/2021
59	4265	Working shot of Area 2	-	03/09/2021
60	4266	Working shot of Area 2	-	03/09/2021
61	4267	Working shot	-	03/09/2021
62	4268	Working shot	-	03/09/2021
63	4269	Test pit 2 from Downslope as finished	SW	03/09/2021
64	4270	Working shot	-	03/09/2021
65	4271	Working shot	-	03/09/2021
66	4272	Working shot	-	03/09/2021
67	4273	Working shot	-	03/09/2021
68	4274	Test pit 7 post-excavation shot	W	03/09/2021
69	4275	Test pit 7 post-excavation shot	S	03/09/2021
70	4276	Test pit 9 post-excavation shot	W	03/09/2021
71	4277	Test pit 9 post-excavation shot	S	03/09/2021
72	4278	Test pit 8 post-excavation shot	W	03/09/2021
73	4279	Test pit 8 post-excavation shot	S	03/09/2021
74	4280	Test pit 10 post-excavation shot	W	03/09/2021
75	4281	Test pit 10 post-excavation shot	S	03/09/2021
76	5001	Test pit 12 post-excavation shot	S	04/09/2021
77	5002	Test pit 12 post-excavation shot	S	04/09/2021

Image	Digital	Description	From	Date
78	5003	Test pit 12 post-excavation shot	E	04/09/2021
79	5004	Test pit 13 post-excavation shot	S	04/09/2021
80	5005	Test pit 13 post-excavation shot	E	04/09/2021
81	5006	Test pit 14 post-excavation shot	N	04/09/2021
82	5007	Test pit 14 post-excavation shot	N	04/09/2021
83	5008	Test pit 15 post-excavation shot	N	04/09/2021
84	5009	Test pit 15 post-excavation shot	N	04/09/2021
85	5010	Test pit 16 post-excavation shot	N	04/09/2021
86	5011	Test pit 16 post-excavation shot	N	04/09/2021
87	5012	Test pit 17 post-excavation shot	S	04/09/2021
88	5013	Test pit 17 post-excavation shot	S	04/09/2021

Finds Register

Find No.	Test Pit	Context	Material Type	Description	Excavator	Date
1		001	Non-Ferrous Metal	1 x Cu Alloy Hinge	All	07/08/2021
2		001	Non-Ferrous Metal	1 x Cu Alloy metal buckle (square)	All	07/08/2021
3		001	Ferrous Metal	1 x horseshoe	All	07/08/2021
4		001	Non-Ferrous Metal	1 x Cu Alloy sheet fragment	All	07/08/2021
5		001	Non-Ferrous Metal	1 x Pb waste lump	All	07/08/2021
6		001	Flint	1 x Possible gun flint	All	07/08/2021
7		001	Stone	1 x stone with a reaction	All	07/08/2021

Find No.	Test Pit	Context	Material Type	Description	Excavator	Date
8		001	Ferrous Metal	1 x Length of chain	All	07/08/2021
9		001	Ferrous Metal	1 x Metal fixture	All	07/08/2021
10		001	Ferrous Metal	2 x Nails	All	07/08/2021
11		001	Non-Ferrous Metal	1 x Cu Alloy bullet casing	All	07/08/2021
12		001	Non-Ferrous Metal	1 x Cu Alloy hinge	All	07/08/2021
13		001	Non-Ferrous Metal	1 x Cu Alloy watch winder	All	07/08/2021
14		001	Non-Ferrous Metal	1 x Cu Alloy strip	All	07/08/2021
15		001	Ferrous Metal	1 x Bolt	All	07/08/2021
16		001	Non-Ferrous Metal	1 x Cu Alloy ribbed strip	All	07/08/2021
17		001	Non-Ferrous Metal	1 x Fragment of shotgun casing	All	07/08/2021
18		001	Non-Ferrous Metal	1 x NF metal stud	All	07/08/2021
19		001	Glass	Green glass fragment	All	07/08/2021
20		001	Non-Ferrous Metal	1 x Cu Alloy coin (Farthing, 1861)	All	07/08/2021
21		001	Ceramic	Earthen ware ceramic fragment	All	07/08/2021
22		001	Ferrous Metal	1 x Metal fragment	All	07/08/2021
23		001	Non-Ferrous Metal	1 x Cu Alloy coin (Penny)	All	07/08/2021
24		001	Non-Ferrous Metal	1 x Oval mount with central perforation	All	07/08/2021

Find No.	Test Pit	Context	Material Type	Description	Excavator	Date
25		001	Non-Ferrous Metal	1 x Pb Strip	All	07/08/2021
26		001	Ferrous Metal	2 x Plate fragments	All	07/08/2021
27		001	Non-Ferrous Metal	1 x Cu Alloy Oval plaque (22)	All	07/08/2021
28		001	Non-Ferrous Metal	1 x Cu Alloy buckle (D-Shaped)	All	07/08/2021
29		001	Non-Ferrous Metal	1 x Cu Alloy Sheet fragment	All	07/08/2021
30		004	Non-Ferrous Metal	1 x lead shot	All	03/09/2021
31		004	Non-Ferrous Metal	1 x Al Bottle cap	All	03/09/2021
32		004	Metal	1 x Metal tube	All	03/09/2021
33		004	Non-Ferrous Metal	1 x Metal Ointment tube	All	03/09/2021
34		004	Non-Ferrous Metal	1 x Al Bottle top	All	03/09/2021
35		004	Metal	1 x Metal tube	All	03/09/2021
36		004	Non-Ferrous Metal	3 x Cu Alloy sheet plate fragment	All	03/09/2021
37		004	Metal	1 x Metal object	All	03/09/2021
38		004	Ferrous Metal	1 x Bracket	All	03/09/2021
39		004	Non-Ferrous Metal	1 x Al Ointment tube	All	03/09/2021
40		004	Ferrous Metal	1 x Fitting or pin	All	03/09/2021
41		004	Non-Ferrous Metal	1 x Cu Alloy coin	All	03/09/2021

Find No.	Test Pit	Context	Material Type	Description	Excavator	Date
42		004	Non-Ferrous Metal	1 x Cu Alloy flanged plate fragment	All	03/09/2021
43		004	Ferrous Metal	2 x Metal fragments	All	03/09/2021
44		004	Ferrous Metal	2 x Metal objects (Inc. 1 x Nail)	All	03/09/2021
45		004	Ferrous Metal	1 x Metal nail	All	03/09/2021
46		004	Ferrous Metal	3 x Sheet Iron object (Possible drainpipe)	All	03/09/2021
47		004	Metal	1 x coin	All	03/09/2021
48		004	Metal	1 x Bottle cap	All	03/09/2021
49		004	Ferrous Metal	1 x Tine fragment	All	03/09/2021
50		004	Ferrous Metal	1 x Blade or Tine fragment	All	03/09/2021
51		001	Non-ferrous Metal	1 x Cu Alloy strip with rivet hole	All	07/08/2021
52		001	Ferrous Metal and bone	1 x Pen knife	All	07/08/2021
53		001	Non-ferrous Metal	1 x Pb Strip or sheet fragment	All	07/08/2021
54		001	Ferrous Metal	1 x Large horseshoe	All	07/08/2021
55		001	Ferrous Metal	1 x Nail	All	07/08/2021
56		001	Ferrous Metal	1 x Rasp file	All	07/08/2021
57		001	Ferrous Metal	2 x Nail	All	07/08/2021
58		001	Ceramic	Brown and white banded wire	All	07/08/2021
59		001	Iron	Modern nail – Rounded head	All	07/08/2021
60		001	Ferrous Metal	1 x Flanged plate fragment	All	07/08/2021
61		001	Non-ferrous Metal	1 x Fragment of rivetted strip	All	07/08/2021
62		001	Non-ferrous	1 x Fragment of sheet or plate	All	07/08/2021

Find No.	Test Pit	Context	Material Type	Description	Excavator	Date
			Metal			
63		001	Ferrous Metal	1 x circular object	All	07/08/2021
64		001	Non-ferrous Metal	1 x Cu Alloy spring or plate fragment	All	07/08/2021
65		001	Non-ferrous Metal	1 x Cu Alloy Coin (Ha'penny)	All	07/08/2021
66		001	Non-ferrous Metal	1 x Cu Alloy fragment, drain mount	All	07/08/2021
67		001	Non-ferrous Metal	1 x Cu Alloy dome headed stud	All	07/08/2021
68		001	Non-ferrous Metal	1 x Cu Alloy buckle (square)	All	07/08/2021
69		004	Metal	1 x Metal object	All	03/09/2021
70		004	Non-ferrous Metal	1 x non-ferrous strip with stone adhering	All	03/09/2021
71		004	Non-ferrous Metal	1 x Cu Alloy strip fragment	All	03/09/2021
72		004	Non-ferrous Metal	1 x Al bottle cap	All	03/09/2021
73		004	Ferrous Metal	1 x Fe pipe fragment	All	03/09/2021
74		004	Ferrous Metal	1 x Tine fragment	All	03/09/2021
75		004	Non-ferrous Metal	1 x Cu Alloy D-shaped Buckle	All	03/09/2021
76		004	Metal	1 x Metal object (Stone?)	All	03/09/2021
77		004	Metal	1 x Metal object	All	03/09/2021
78		004	Metal	1 x Metal object	All	03/09/2021
79		004	Ferrous Metal	1 x Fe object	All	03/09/2021

Find No.	Test Pit	Context	Material Type	Description	Excavator	Date
80		004	Ferrous Metal	1 x Hinge fragment	All	03/09/2021
81		004	Non-ferrous Metal	1 x Cu Alloy Ring (Possible bit ring?)	All	03/09/2021
82		004	Non-ferrous Metal	1 x Cu Alloy fence wire tensioner	All	03/09/2021
83		004	Non-ferrous Metal	1 x Al Sheet fragment	All	03/09/2021
84		004	Metal	1 x Metal object (stone?)	All	03/09/2021
85		004	Non-ferrous Metal	1 x Cu Alloy coin (Ha'penny)	All	03/09/2021
86		004	Metal	1 x Metal object (can)	All	03/09/2021
87		004	Non-ferrous Metal	1 x Cu Alloy plate fragment	All	03/09/2021
88		004	Ferrous Metal	1 x Tap or spigot	All	03/09/2021
89		004	Non-ferrous Metal	1 x Lead strip	All	03/09/2021
90		004	Ferrous Metal	1 x Metal tube	All	03/09/2021
91		004	Ferrous Metal	1 x Horseshoe fragment	All	03/09/2021
92		004	Ferrous Metal	1 x Plate strap	All	03/09/2021
93		004	Non-ferrous Metal	1 x Bolt	All	03/09/2021
94		004	Ferrous Metal	1 x Fe Padlock	All	03/09/2021
95		004	Non-ferrous Metal	1 x Cu Alloy machine fitting	All	03/09/2021
96		004	Non-ferrous Metal	1 x Cu Alloy Button	All	03/09/2021
97		004	Non-ferrous	1 x Al case for tractor ID plate	All	03/09/2021

Find No.	Test Pit	Context	Material Type	Description	Excavator	Date
			Metal			
98		004	Metal	1 x Coin (1863)	All	03/09/2021
99		004	Non-ferrous Metal	1 x Pb sheathed object	All	03/09/2021
100		004	Metal	1 x Bottle cap	All	03/09/2021
101		001	Ceramic	Pottery	All	07/08/2021
102		001	Ceramic	Pottery	All	07/08/2021
103		001	Non-ferrous Metal	1 x Cu Alloy object	All	07/08/2021
104		001	Stone	Stone shaped like an axe head	All	07/08/2021
105		001	Non-ferrous Metal	1 x Pb shot	All	07/08/2021
106		001	Ferrous Metal	1 x Circular object (Washer)	All	07/08/2021
107		001	Non-ferrous Metal	1 x Pb waste lump	All	07/08/2021
108		001	Non-ferrous Metal	1 x Cu Alloy lapel badge (Shield shaped)	All	07/08/2021
109		001	Ferrous Metal	1 x U shaped staple	All	07/08/2021
110		001	Ferrous Metal	1 x Screw	All	07/08/2021
111		001	Ferrous Metal	1 x Bolt	All	07/08/2021
112		001	Non-ferrous Metal	1 x Pb Waste lump	All	07/08/2021
113		001	Ferrous Metal	1 x Bolt and washer	All	07/08/2021
114		001	Ferrous Metal	1 x Indeterminate object	All	07/08/2021
115		004	Metal	1 x Bolt	All	03/09/2021
116		004	Non-ferrous	1 x Perforated Cu Alloy disk	All	03/09/2021

Find No.	Test Pit	Context	Material Type	Description	Excavator	Date
			Metal			
117		004	Metal	1 x Metal object	All	03/09/2021
118		004	Non-ferrous Metal	1 x Cu Alloy coin	All	03/09/2021
119		004	Non-ferrous Metal	1 x Cu Alloy coin	All	03/09/2021
120		004	Non-ferrous Metal	1 x Cu Alloy coin	All	03/09/2021
121		004	Non-ferrous Metal	1 x Cu Alloy coin	All	03/09/2021
122		004	Non-ferrous Metal	1 x Fragment of sheet lead	All	03/09/2021
123		004	Non-ferrous Metal	1 x Cu Alloy strip or bracket	All	03/09/2021
124		004	Non-ferrous Metal	1 x Military Button	All	03/09/2021
125		004	Metal	1 x Bolt	All	03/09/2021
126		004	Non-ferrous Metal	1 x Cu Alloy flanged strip	All	03/09/2021
127		004	Non-ferrous Metal	1 x Fragmentary Pb Spindle Whorl	All	03/09/2021
128		004	Non-ferrous Metal	1 x Folded Pb sheet	All	03/09/2021
129		004	Non-ferrous Metal	1 x Military Button	All	03/09/2021
130		004	Non-ferrous Metal	1 x Cu Alloy object (Spindle?)	All	03/09/2021
131		001	Non-ferrous	1 x Pb Waste lump	All	07/08/2021

Find No.	Test Pit	Context	Material Type	Description	Excavator	Date
			Metal			
132		001	Non-ferrous Metal	1 x Pb shot	All	07/08/2021
133		001	Stone	Stone	All	07/08/2021
134		001	Non-ferrous Metal	1 x Pb Spindle Whorl	All	07/08/2021
135		001	Non-ferrous Metal	1 x Pb shot	All	07/08/2021
136		001	Non-ferrous Metal	1 x Bullet (? Pb)	All	07/08/2021
137		004	Metal	1 x Metal spacer	All	03/09/2021
138		004	Ferrous Metal	1 x Toothed fitting	All	03/09/2021
139		004	Non-ferrous Metal	1 x Cu Alloy Harness Buckle	All	03/09/2021
140		004	Non-ferrous Metal	1 x Al tube	All	03/09/2021
141		004	Ferrous Metal	1 x Metal strip within situ clench bolt	All	03/09/2021
142		004	Non-ferrous Metal	2 x Cu Alloy Trilobate fittings	All	03/09/2021
143		004	Ferrous Metal	1 x Hexagonal-sectioned bolt	All	03/09/2021
144		004	Non-ferrous Metal	1 x Al Foil wrapper	All	03/09/2021
145		004	Ferrous Metal	1 x Bucket	All	03/09/2021
146		004	Non-ferrous Metal	1 x Al Foil tub	All	03/09/2021
147		004	Ferrous Metal	1 x U-shaped staple	All	03/09/2021
148		004	Metal	1 x Metal lid	All	03/09/2021

Find No.	Test Pit	Context	Material Type	Description	Excavator	Date
149		004	Ferrous Metal	1 x Fe fragment	All	03/09/2021
150		004	Ferrous Metal	1 x Metal object and 2 x Ceramic sherds	All	03/09/2021
151		004	Ferrous Metal	1 x Ceramic, 1 x Nail and 1 x Metal wire	All	03/09/2021
152		004	Ferrous Metal	1 x Oval plate fragment (Perforated)	All	03/09/2021
153		004	Non-ferrous Metal	1 x Cu Alloy Harness fitting	All	03/09/2021
154		004	Non-ferrous Metal	1 x Toy vehicle fragment and 1 x decorative fitting	All	03/09/2021
155		004	Metal (Lead)	1 x Lead object	All	03/09/2021
156		004	Ferrous Metal	1 x Fe wedge shaped object	All	03/09/2021
157		004	Ferrous Metal	1 x Sheer Fe with curved profile	All	03/09/2021
158		006	Ferrous Metal	1 x Iron strip hinge fragment	MDS	04/09/2021
159		006	Ferrous Metal	1 x Circular plate	MDS	04/09/2021
160		006	Non-ferrous Metal	1 x Cufflink	MDS	04/09/2021
161		006	Ferrous Metal	1 x Fe C-shaped Bracket with hooked attachment	MDS	04/09/2021
162		006	Ferrous Metal	1 x Fe Buckle or fitting	MDS	04/09/2021
163		006	Non-ferrous Metal	1 x Fragment of Cartridge case	MDS	04/09/2021
164		006	Non-ferrous Metal	1 x Harness fitting (Decorative plaque)	MDS	04/09/2021
165		006	Non-ferrous Metal	1 x Al double glazing fixture fragment	MDS	04/09/2021
166		006	Ferrous metal	1 x Fe Bar or strip	MDS	04/09/2021
167		006	Non-ferrous Metal	3 x Industrial residue fragments	MDS	04/09/2021

Find No.	Test Pit	Context	Material Type	Description	Excavator	Date
168		006	Non-ferrous Metal	1 x Crush Al ointment tub	MDS	04/09/2021
169		006	Non-ferrous Metal	1 x Cu Alloy Terret	MDS	04/09/2021
170		006	Non-ferrous Metal	1 x Lead shot	MDS	04/09/2021
171		006	Non-ferrous Metal	1 x Lead shot	MDS	04/09/2021
172		004	Non-ferrous Metal	1 x 3-ringed bullet	MDS	04/09/2021
173		004	Ferrous Metal	1 x Fragment Tine	MDS	04/09/2021
174		004	Non-ferrous Metal	1 x Al Ointment tube	MDS	04/09/2021
175		004	Non-ferrous Metal	1 x Circular Escutcheon	MDS	04/09/2021
176		004	Non-ferrous Metal	1 x Non-ferrous bracket fragment (Pipe or tube)	MDS	04/09/2021
177		004	Non-ferrous Metal	1 x Cu Alloy strip with rivet hole	MDS	04/09/2021
178		004	Non-ferrous Metal	1 x non-ferrous blue painted fitting	MDS	04/09/2021
179		004	Ferrous Metal	1 x Fe plate or strap fragment	MDS	04/09/2021
180		004	Ferrous Metal	1 x fragmentary bar or strip; 2 x iron fragments (Hinge)	MDS	04/09/2021
181		004	Ferrous Metal	1 x Iron bar fragment	MDS	04/09/2021
182		004	Non-ferrous Metal	1 x Al tube (crushed)	MDS	04/09/2021
183		004	Non-ferrous Metal	1 x Flanged Cu Alloy strip with rib decoration	MDS	04/09/2021

Find No.	Test Pit	Context	Material Type	Description	Excavator	Date
184		007	Non-ferrous Metal	1 x coin – George V half penny (1910 – 1936)	MDS	04/09/2021
185		007	Non-ferrous Metal	1 x Rectangular washer	MDS	04/09/2021
186		007	Non-ferrous Metal	1 x Non-ferrous switch or button	MDS	04/09/2021
187		007	Non-ferrous Metal	1 x Cu Alloy strip fitting	MDS	04/09/2021
188		007	Ferrous Metal	1 x Iron ring	MDS	04/09/2021
189		007	Ferrous Metal	1 x Iron object	MDS	04/09/2021
190		007	Non-ferrous Metal	1 x Cu Alloy button	MDS	04/09/2021
191		007	Non-ferrous Metal	1 x Harness buckle	MDS	04/09/2021
192		007	Non-ferrous Metal	1 x Cu Alloy harness fitting	MDS	04/09/2021
193		007	Ferrous Metal	1 x Fitting	MDS	04/09/2021
194		007	Non-ferrous Metal	1 x Waste spill	MDS	04/09/2021
195		007	Non-ferrous Metal	1 x Sheet lead off-cut	MDS	04/09/2021
196		007	Non-ferrous Metal	1 x Fragment of wire with bolt attached	MDS	04/09/2021
197		007	Non-ferrous Metal	1 x Cu Alloy key fragment	MDS	04/09/2021
198		007	Non-ferrous Metal	1 x Cu Alloy Terret	MDS	04/09/2021
199		007	Non-ferrous	1 x Non-ferrous ring or washer	MDS	04/09/2021

Find No.	Test Pit	Context	Material Type	Description	Excavator	Date
			Metal			
200		007	Non-ferrous Metal	1 x Lead waste	MDS	04/09/2021
201	TP 4	001	Ceramic	1 x White glazed ceramic	Jenny	07/08/2021
202	TP 4	001	Ceramic	1 x Fragment of tile	Jenny	07/08/2021
203	TP 4	001	Slate	1 x Slate fragment	Jenny	07/08/2021
204	TP 5	001	Glass	1 x Glass fragment	Tom	07/08/2021
205	TP 5	001	Slate	1 x Slate fragment	Tom	07/08/2021
206	TP 5	001	Ceramic	1 x White glazed ceramic	Jenny	07/08/2021
207	TP 5	001	Ceramic	1 x Red earthen ware	Jenny	07/08/2021
208	TP 11	004	Fuel	6 x Coal	Tom	03/09/2021
209	TP 11	004	Ceramic	4 x Sherds	Tom	03/09/2021
210	TP 11	004	Metal	1 x FE (possible)	Tom	03/09/2021
211	TP 11	004	Stone	14 x Lithics (possible)	Tom	03/09/2021
212	TP 11	004	Glass	1 x Glass fragment	Tom	03/09/2021
213	TP 11	004	Bone	5 x Burnt bone	Tom	03/09/2021
214	TP 9	004	Ceramic	1 x Ceramic sherd	Eddie	03/09/2021
215	TP 9	004	Glass	1 x Glass fragment	Eddie	03/09/2021
216	TP 8	004	Bone	1 x Burnt bone	Lizzie	03/09/2021
217	TP 7	004	Ceramic	1 x Ceramic sherd	Andy	03/09/2021
218	TP 7	004	Fuel	2 x Coal	Andy	03/09/2021
219	TP 7	004	Metal	1 x Shotgun cartridge	Andy	03/09/2021
220	TP 7	004	Bone	Bone	Andy	03/09/2021
221	TP 7	004	Lithic	1 x Lithic (Disposed, non-anthropic)	Andy	03/09/2021

Find No.	Test Pit	Context	Material Type	Description	Excavator	Date
222	TP 10	004	Ceramic	4 x Sherds	Alistar	03/09/2021
223	TP 10	004	Bone	6 x Bone fragments	Alistar	03/09/2021
224	TP 10	004	Coal	5 x Coal fragments	Alistar	03/09/2021
225	TP 10	004	Lithic	3 x Lithics	Alistar	03/09/2021
226	TP 10	004	Organic	Burnt fragments	Alistar	03/09/2021
227	TP 8	004	CBM	1 x Brick fragment	Lizzie	03/09/2021
228	TP 9	004	Coal	1 x Coal fragment	Eddie	03/09/2021
229	TP 13	006	Ferrous Metal	1 x Possible Horseshoe fragment; 1 x Metal strip	Alison, Stuart & Sam	04/09/2021
230	TP 14	006	Ceramic	1 x Clay pipe	Sioban	04/09/2021
301		007	Non-ferrous Metal	1 x Reinforcing mount or washer	MDS	04/09/2021
302		007	Non-ferrous Metal	2 x fragments of Cu alloy hinge or metal ring	MDS	04/09/2021
303		007	Non-ferrous Metal	1 x Cu Alloy Harness buckle	MDS	04/09/2021
304		007	Non-ferrous Metal	1 x Sheet lead waste	MDS	04/09/2021
305		007	Ferrous Metal	1 x Iron 'D' ring	MDS	04/09/2021
306		007	Non-ferrous Metal	1 x Metal object (Crushed can fragment)	MDS	04/09/2021
307		007	Non-ferrous Metal	1 x Coin	MDS	04/09/2021
308		007	Non-ferrous Metal	3 x Lead waste	MDS	04/09/2021
309		007	Non-ferrous	1 x Metal buckle	MDS	04/09/2021

Find No.	Test Pit	Context	Material Type	Description	Excavator	Date
			Metal			
310		007	Non-ferrous Metal	1 x Button (looped)	MDS	04/09/2021
311		007	Non-ferrous Metal	1 x Metal composite padlock fragment (Non-ferrous & Ferrous combined)	MDS	04/09/2021
312		007	Non-ferrous Metal	1 x Cu Alloy nut and stopper	MDS	04/09/2021
313		007	Non-ferrous Metal	1 x Cu Alloy Key Escutcheon		
314		007	Non-ferrous Metal	1 x Cu Alloy Triple Bell Terret		
315		006	Ferrous Metal	1 x Fe Fragment	MDS	04/09/2021
316		006	Ferrous Metal	1 x Fe object	MDS	04/09/2021
317		006	Ferrous Metal	1 x Fe plate fragment	MDS	04/09/2021
318		006	Ferrous Metal	1 x Fe strip fragment	MDS	04/09/2021
319		006	Non-ferrous Metal	1 x Metal nut	MDS	04/09/2021
320		006	Ferrous Metal	1 x Iron nail or staple	MDS	04/09/2021
321		006	Ferrous Metal	1 x Iron nail	MDS	04/09/2021
322		006	Ferrous Metal	1 x Iron nail	MDS	04/09/2021
323		006	Ferrous Metal	2 x Cu Alloy watch fragments	MDS	04/09/2021
324		006	Ferrous Metal	1 x Metal nail	MDS	04/09/2021
325		006	Ferrous Metal	1 x Fe fragment	MDS	04/09/2021
326		006	Ferrous Metal	1 x Nail fragment	MDS	04/09/2021
327		006	Ferrous Metal	1 x Nail fragment	MDS	04/09/2021
328		006	Ferrous Metal	1 x Fe nail and bolt	Rowan	04/09/2021

Find No.	Test Pit	Context	Material Type	Description	Excavator	Date
329		006	Ferrous Metal	1 x Fe bracket or washer	Rowan	04/09/2021
330		006	Ferrous Metal	1 x Metal fragment shank or tong (Marked 3000)	MDS	04/09/2021
331		004	Ceramic	1 x modern ceramic	All	03/09/2021
332		004	Ceramic	2 x modern ceramic	All	03/09/2021

Contact Details

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