



Interim Report No 4A

2002 – 2005

Fieldwork, Excavations and Research in Daer Valley and Reservoir, Clydesdale

OS Sheet NS 90 NE

Abstract

Part 1

Describes various excavations and other fieldwork undertaken in Daer Valley, South Lanarkshire.

Part 2

Describes further work within the reservoir on the Mesolithic sites, the discovery of other lithic scatters including a fifth proven Mesolithic site, features, burnt mound, cairns and a post medieval house site.

Introduction

This report should be read in conjunction with Interim Report No 1 (1995), Report No 2 (2001) and Report No 3 (2002) same title, available at Biggar Museum and the National Monuments Record of Scotland, see also a draft report on The History of Daer Valley (Ward 2002).

This report is divided into two parts; the first describes new excavations on various sites and the consolidation works on two bastle houses in the Daer Valley, the second part describes the latest excavations and discoveries within the reservoir. In autumn of 2003 the water level dropped to the lowest level since the Daer Project began. Work resumed within the reservoir late in May 2004.

Legacy Report 4a

Field survey in Daer Valley Interim Report No 4a

Fieldwork, Excavations and Research in Daer Valley and Reservoir, Clydesdale
OS Sheet NS 90 NE

Building No	Site name	Numbers	Numbers used Trenches
1	Coom post medieval	001 - 025	1, 2, 3
2	Coom burnt mound	026 - 050	4, 5a, 5b, 5c
3	Coom post medieval	051 - 075	6, 7
4	Coom post medieval	076 - 100	8, 9
5	Coom post medieval	101 - 125	10, 11, 12
6	Coom post medieval	126 - 130	13
7	Coom post medieval	131 - 135	14
--	Coom post medieval	Trench 14a not allocated a building number	
8	Coom BA stone circle	136 - 150	no excavation
9	Coom BA cemetery	150 - 200	15
10	Smithwood bastle	201 - 250	16
11	Wintercleuch bucht	251 - 275	17
12	Wintercleuch building	276 - 300	18
13	Wintercleuch bucht	301 - 325	19
14	Wintercleuch building	326 - 350	20, 21
15	Crookburn building	351 - 375	22
16	Hapturnell	376 - 400	23 (not completed)
17	Sweetshaw @ burn	401 - 450	24, 25
18	Sweetshaw @ burn	"	26
19	Sweetshaw @ burn	"	no excavation
20	Sweetshaw @ burn	"	27, 28
21	Sweetshaw @ burn	"	29, 30, 31
22	Sweetshaw on hill	"	32, 33
23	Shiel Burn	451 - 475 3	4, 35

Finds are catalogued in an alphanumeric system which gives the site location

Legacy Report 4B

Wintercleuch bucht and building

Trenches 17 - 21

Crookburn building Trench 22

Hapturnell 376 - 400

Trench 23

Burnt mound No 69

Burnt mound No 71

Sweetshaw @ burn 401 - 450

Trenches 24 – 31

Sweetshaw on hill Trenches 32, 33

Shiel Burn 451 - 475

Trenches 34, 35

Daer Reservoir Part 2 (of the 4th Interim Report)

Sites 1-3, 5 – 10, 12, 31 – 33, 37, 39 - 43

Daer Reservoir	Site 82 Burnt mound discovered in 2004	[NS 97406 08399]
Daer Reservoir	Site 83 Ring enclosure/cairn?	[NS 96695 06925]
Daer Reservoir	Site 84 Chert lithic scatter	[NS 95292 10319]
Daer Reservoir	Site 85 Chert lithic scatter	[NS 95196 10295]
Daer Reservoir	Site No 85/1 Burnt mound	[NS 97438 08425]
Daer Reservoir	Site No 85/2 Burnt mound	[NS 97374 08402]
Daer Reservoir	Site No 85/3 Charcoal deposit	[NS 97405 08511]
Daer Reservoir	Site No 85/4 Possible cairn site	[NS 97173 08372]

Legacy Reports 1

Daer Reservoir - Kirkhope Tower
Daer Reservoir - The Cairn Group
Daer Reservoir – Burnt mound
Daer Reservoir – Ring Cairns.
Daer Reservoir - Chert Knapping Site.
Daer Reservoir - Mesolithic Flint Knapping Site No 1, 1995.

Legacy Reports 2

Daer Reservoir - Mesolithic Flint Knapping Site No. 1.1997, 2000
Daer Reservoir - Burnt Mound deposit charcoal and date.
Daer Reservoir - Mesolithic Site No 2. 2999 [NS 9847 0798].
Daer Reservoir - Mesolithic Site No 3. 2999 [NS 9858 0829]
Daer Reservoir - ?Mesolithic chert knapping site. Site No 4 [NS 9855 0795].
Daer Reservoir – Lithic scatter - Site No 5 [NS 97150765]
Daer Reservoir – Lithic scatter - Site No 6 [NS 97130760]
Daer Reservoir – Lithic scatter - Site No 7 [NS 97120754]
Daer Reservoir – Lithic scatter - Site No 8 [NS 96800715]
Daer Reservoir – Lithic scatter - Site No 9 [NS 97150765]
Daer Reservoir – Lithic scatter - Site No 10 [NS 97130760]
Daer Reservoir – Lithic scatter - Site No 11 [NS 97120754]
Daer Reservoir – Lithic scatter - Site No 12 [NS 96800715]
Daer Reservoir – Lithic scatter - Site No 13 [NS 96770680]
Daer Reservoir – Lithic scatter - Site No 14 [NS 96740710]
Daer Reservoir – Lithic scatter - Site No 15 [NS 96780693]
Daer Reservoir – Lithic scatter - Site No 16 [NS 96780686]
Daer Reservoir – Lithic scatter - Site No 17 [NS 96770680]
Daer Reservoir – Lithic scatter - Site No 18 [NS 96730660]
Daer Reservoir – Lithic scatter - Site No 19 [NS 97050670]
Daer Reservoir – Lithic scatter - Site No 20 [NS 97050678]
Daer Reservoir – Lithic scatter - Site No 21 [NS 97330674]
Daer Reservoir – Lithic scatter - Site No 22 [NS 96750643]
Daer Reservoir – Lithic scatter - Site No 23 [NS 97050670]
Daer Reservoir – Lithic scatter - Site No 20 [NS 97500708]
Daer Reservoir – Cairn 1. [NS 98310794]
Daer Reservoir – Cairn 2.
Daer Reservoir – Cairn 3.
Daer Reservoir – Cairn 4. [NS 98290786]
Daer Reservoir – Burnt mounds`. [NS 98820797]
Daer Reservoir – Stone building [NS 96830710]

Legacy Report 3

Fieldwork and excavations at Daer Reservoir, 2001 [NS 90 NE]
Daer Reservoir – Site No 2. finds 2001
Daer Reservoir – Site No 24 [NS 9852 0836]
Daer Reservoir – Site No 9 lithic finds 2001
Daer Reservoir – Site No 10 lithic finds 2001
Daer Reservoir – Site No 25 lithic finds 2001
Daer Reservoir – Site No 26 lithic finds 2001
Daer Reservoir – Misc lithic find 2001
Daer Reservoir – Site No 26 lithic finds not plotted 2001.
Daer Reservoir – Misc. Lithic found in 2001
Daer Reservoir – Lithic found @ Cairn Group
Daer Reservoir – Site No 27 Cairn [NS 9858 0808]
Daer Reservoir – Site No 27 Cairn NS 9858 0808
Daer Reservoir – Fire Site (A), Site No 28 (Near Site No 1)
Daer Reservoir – Site No 29
Daer Reservoir – Test pits Nos1 and 2 at main cairn group
Daer Reservoir – Other new sites
Daer Reservoir – Medieval sites

Part 1

Introduction

In order to realise greater potential for compiling a history of the Daer Valley, a series of limited excavations were planned and executed on sites of varying types and periods. Apart from the total excavation of Smithwood bastle house, Shiel Burn building (a shieling) and Crookburn (house/byre), the other sites were trial trenched to determine as much as possible from minimal disturbance.

Methodology

The buildings or sites under investigation have been given sequential numbers beginning with Number One. Blocks of context numbers were allocated to each building the amount being estimated in the planning stage.

Daer Valley Project 2002 - 2004

Context / feature numbers allocated and used for various sites from 2002 - 2004

All sites external to reservoir area except for Building No 15, Crookburn which lies 0.5m below the high water level.

Context

Building	Site	Numbers	Numbers used	Trenches
1	Coom post medieval	001 - 025	1, 2, 3	
2	Coom burnt mound	026 - 050	4, 5a, 5b, 5c	
3	Coom post medieval	051 - 075	6, 7	
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20	Sweetshaw @ burn	"	27, 28
21	Sweetshaw @ burn	"	29, 30, 31
22	Sweetshaw on hill	"	32, 33
23	Shiel Burn	451 - 475	34, 35

Finds are catalogued in an alphanumeric system which gives the site location / trench number / and sequential numbers starting at one for each trench. Unless otherwise stated all excavation after de-turfing was done by hand trowelling. Soil samples were retained from various contexts; some are to be retained for possible future work while others were processed for analytical purposes.

1. Coom post medieval Trenches 1, 2, 3

BUILDING No 1. NGR NS 94966 08832 Fig 15, 15a & 15b

This feature was first located in the 1980's during a search for bastle house sites. At that time it was interpreted as part of the site of Coom settlement as depicted on early maps (Wells, 1746). This view remains unaltered.

This building is part of the complex given as Site No 31 (Ward 2002) and is given as 'B' on the survey plan of that area. The feature lies c 20m north of the Southern Uplands Way, on a level area lying parallel with and above a short break of slope down to the north. An elevated area measuring c 30m long by 7m wide and up to 0.6m high above the surrounding ground depicts the remains of a turf building with very subtle banks. The west end is more regular in shape while the eastern half appears to angle slightly to the north and is seen as a hollow area, perhaps open on the extreme east end.

Three trenches were open to establish something of the nature of the site, and these were chosen to cover the entire feature. The trenches were run across the feature in north / south alignments and each was less than 1m in width.

Trench No 1 Plate 30 Fig 15

The trench measured 5.5m by 0.9m, being 4.95m in total area.

Trench No 2 Plate 31 Fig 15

The trench measured 6m by 0.9m, being 5.4m in total area.

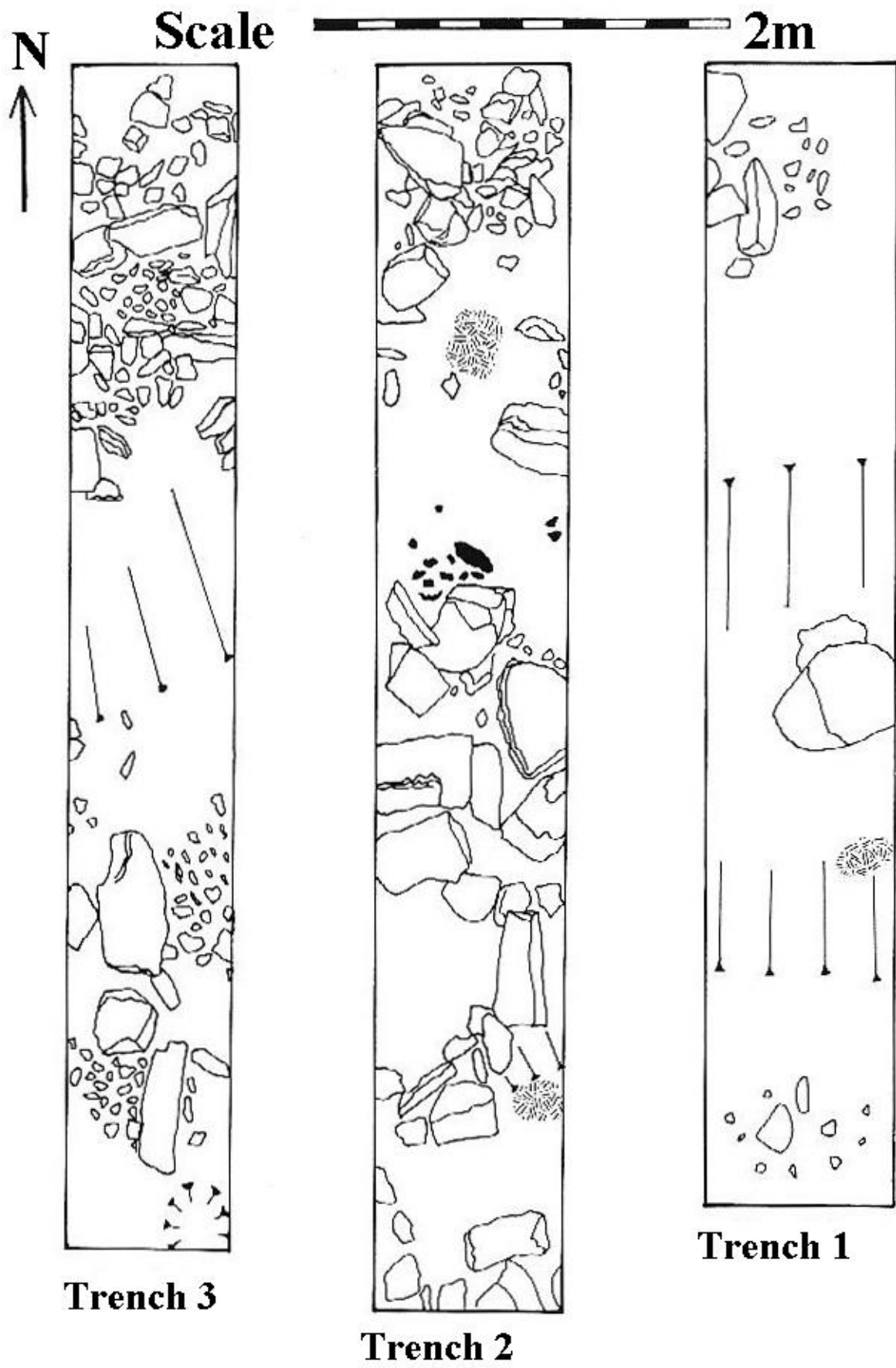


Fig. 15

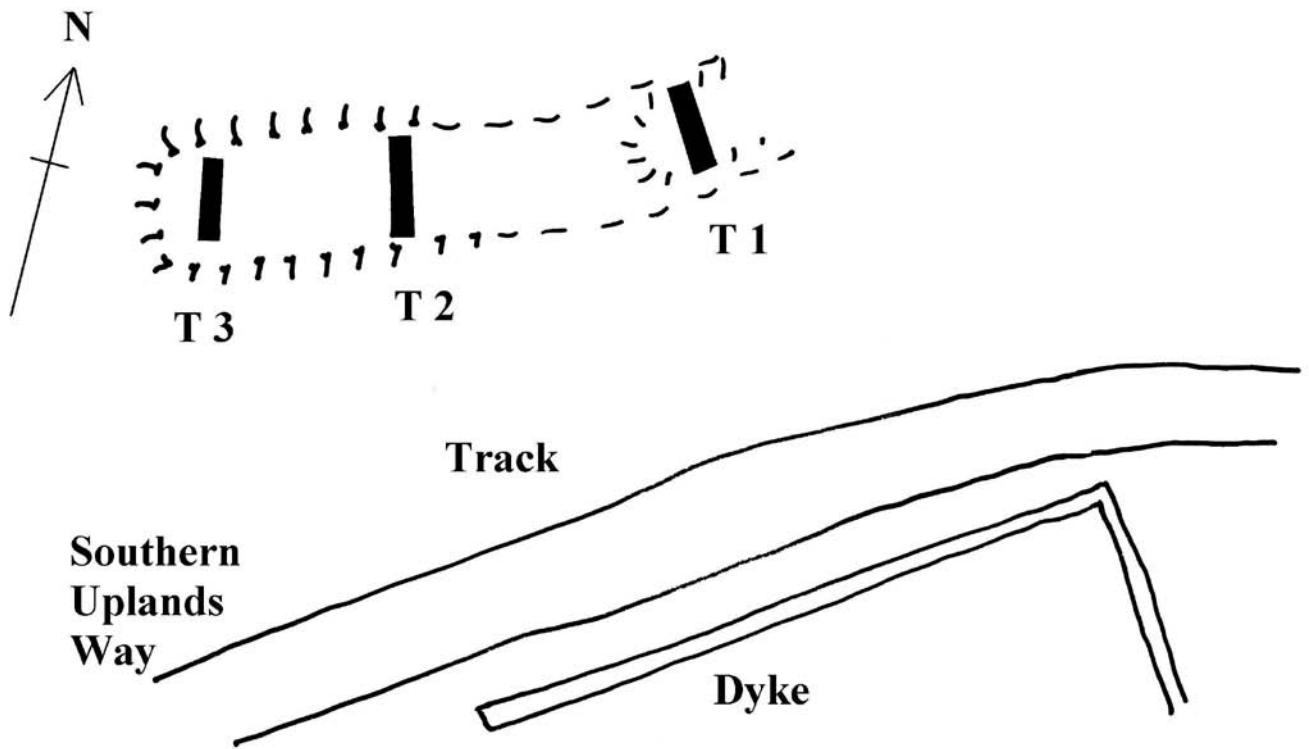


Fig. 15a

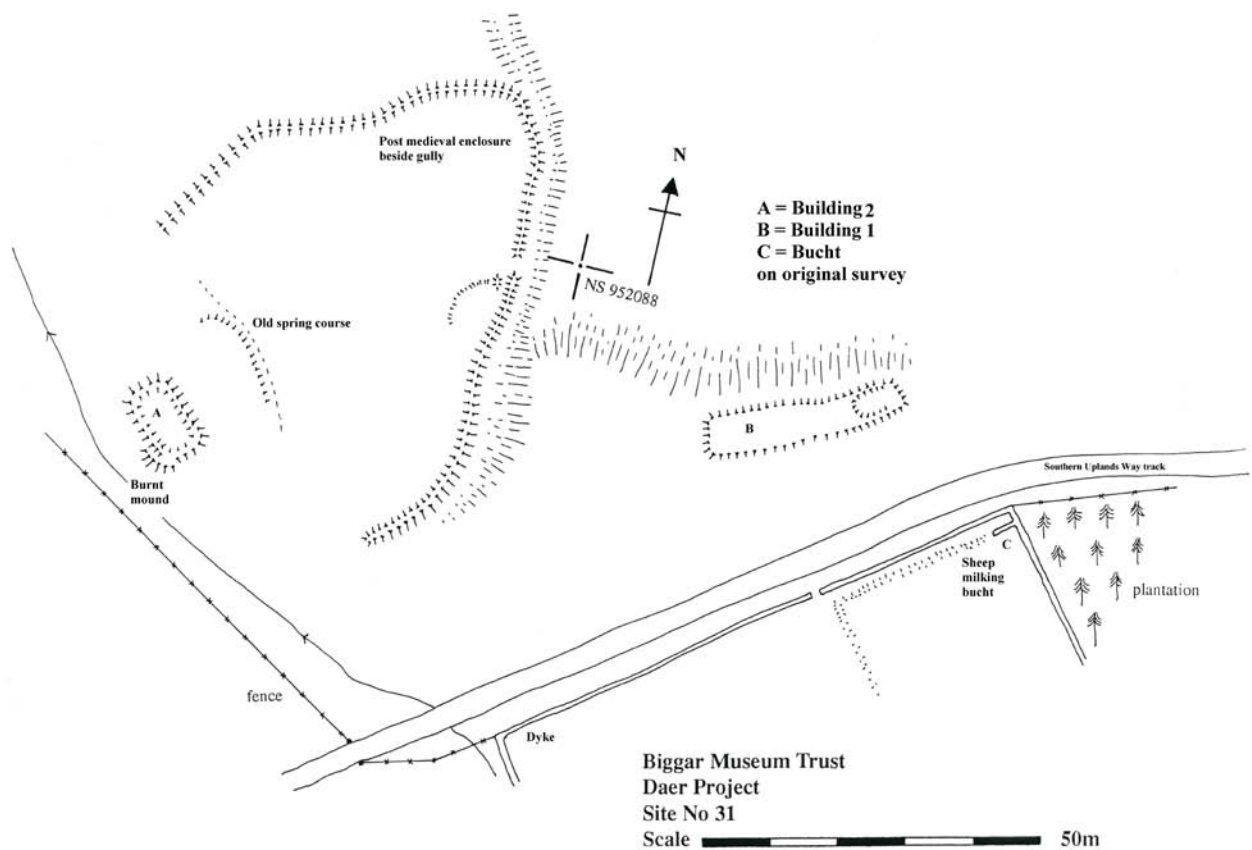


Fig. 15b



Plate 29



Plate 30



Plate 30a



Plate 31

Finds Plate 30a

31/T2/1

Perforated greywacke stone, flat triangular shaped pebble with rounded edges. Measuring 60mm by 50mm by 12mm thick, and with a broad 'hour glass' perforation from 25mm to 9mm hole. This object may be Mesolithic or pre historic at least.

31/T2/2

Chert side scraper 38mm by 18mm by 8mm thick. One side retouched, other side broken off. May originally have been double sided?

Also a tiny chert flake found nearby.

31/T2/3

Lump of haematite, non faceted. 30mm by 13mm.

Trench No 3 Plate 33 Fig 15

The trench measured 5.7m by 0.8m, being 4.56m in total area.

Finds

31/T3/1

Honey coloured flint flake (PI 30a) possible retouch one edge. 15mm square by 3mm thick.

31/T3/2

Indeterminate iron object severely oxidised. Hollow tube with aperture at one end and on one long side. Other end has two knobs. Total length 100mm by c 40mm diameter.

31/T3/3

Indeterminate iron object, severely oxidised, curved, part of ring or nail? 45mm by 10mm.

It was evident that a building with turf walls was represented here, although few details were forthcoming in the limited work. The bank on the northern side was composed of earth (PI 30) and the interior was slightly lower than the banks which are assumed to be the eroded walls. However, apart from small burnt patches of soil in T1 and T2, but which were not substantial enough to be hearths, and a patch of apparently laid stones in the centre T3, no other archaeological features were seen. Occasional small burnt stones lay in each trench and the only diagnostic finds were pre historic lithic.

The pre historic items such as the chert scraper and flint and possibly the perforated stone (PI 30a) were most likely subsumed into the building through construction turf, and on the basis that the turf would have been cut in the immediate vicinity then a pre historic location must exist there.

Given the known density of pre historic sites and find spots in the area this is not surprising (see reports on the 2010 – 2012 project work). The haematite however probably belonged to the occupation/activity of the buildings.

The purpose of the building is unknown given the absence of recognisable finds although it is most likely a post medieval one, probably 17th – 18th century in date and associated with Site No 32 nearby (Below), it does not appear to have been a habitation judging by the lack of finds and it may have formed a byre or barn.

2 Coom burnt mound 026 - 050 Trenches 4, 5a, 5b, 5c

BUILDING No 2. NGR NS 95098 08776 Figs 15b, 16 & 16a

This feature was first located in the 1980's during a search for bastle house sites. At that time it was mistakenly interpreted as the site of Coom settlement as depicted on early maps (eg Wells, 1746). The interpretation was due to its appearance as a roughly rectangular turf building, the dimensions of which were compatible with known house sites at nearby Glenochar fermtoun site. In the event excavation showed that a turf built structure was created over an existing burnt mound deposit, presumably taking advantage of a well drained and elevated site. The function and date of the turf building is not known but it is suspected as being part of the Coom suite of 17th century settlement buildings.

The feature lies 35m north of the track which is the Southern Uplands Way (Fig 15b) and is seen as a sub-oval shaped mound measuring in total 19m long by 12m at its maximum width, the long axis being aligned north west / south east. The north west end drops down a break of slope 4m long by 1m high, the other sides are less high above the surrounding ground. A hummocky bank appears to form a roughly rectangular enclosure along the upper edges of the site. The site is covered in better quality grass than that which surrounds it, and this makes the feature conspicuous. A spring flows 3m away on the west side and on the east side there is evidence of former spring courses including a prominent dry gully, these bifurcate with the running spring immediately uphill and south of the site.

The ground, upon which the site lies, slopes down to the north and east sides, it is fairly level on the southern side and about 3 -5m from the west edge and more or less level with it, the existing spring flows north.

Upon re-inspection of the site in January 2002 molehills covered the entire area, these were not seen previously. All of the molehills contained fragments of reddened burnt stone in very black soil; this is typical of a burnt mound deposit. Because of the size and shape of the site, it was judged that it was unlikely to consist entirely of burnt mound material, this assumption being based on previous experience of discovering over three hundred burnt mounds. However, a bulge on the south west corner of the site was tested and was shown to be an in situ burnt mound deposit. This was 0.75m in height above the edge of the site but still lying below the crown of the main feature.

The excavation was initiated to determine the true extent of the burnt mound, since the actual site of Coom settlement had now been discovered nearby (Buildings No's 3 to 7, following this report). At the outset it was intended to sample and date the burnt mound to determine its history if possible.

Four trenches (Fig 16) were opened to establish the maximum information with minimum disturbance, the excavations indicated the true extent of the burnt mound deposit, which, by and large was the visible extent of the feature. In each case the trenches were stripped of turf, proving the underlying material was burnt stone and charcoal, and then, in half the width of each trench where the burnt mound deposit was clearly shown, selected areas were excavated to the till below (Fig 16a).

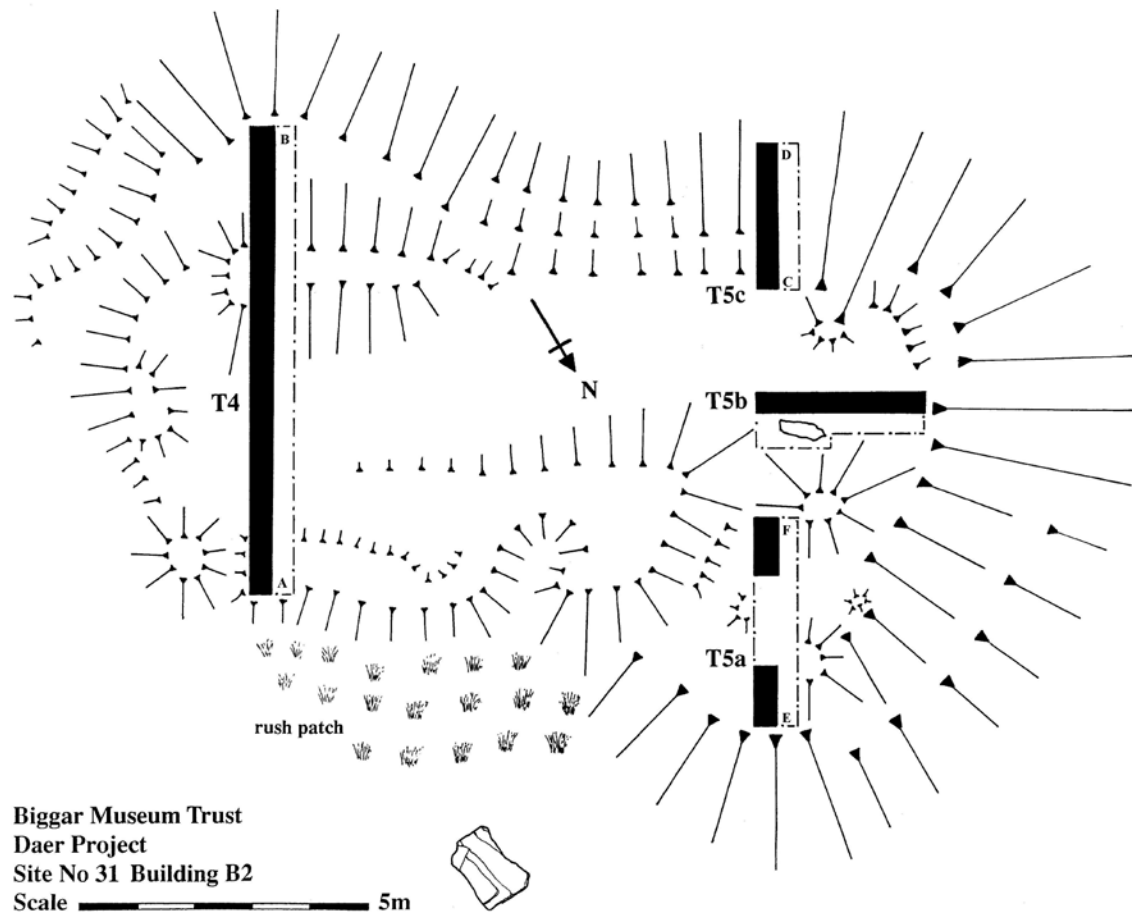


Fig. 16

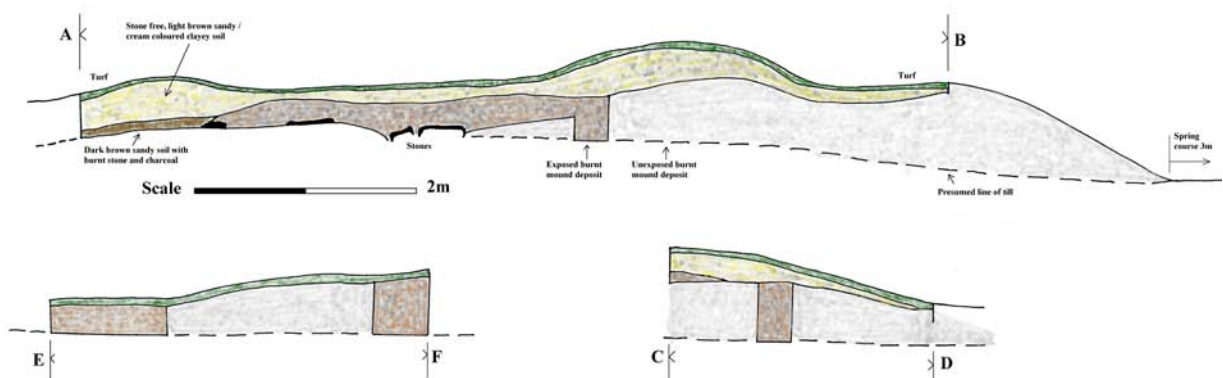


Fig. 16a



Plate 32



Plate 34



Plate 33



Plate 35



Plate 36



Plate 37

Turf lay immediately over the deposit of compacted burnt stone and charcoal in some places (PI 35 and see section E-F Fig 16a), but in places where the overlying turf building was evident, the ground consisted of a light brown sandy soil with cream coloured patches of clay, it was stone free apart from only occasional fragmented burnt stones, presumably disturbed from below (PI 34).

Certainly the central area of the burnt mound surface was hollowed (PI 33), and it may be that the turf structure was a sheep milking bucht and the solid upper surface of the burnt mound would have made a good under footing for the animals penned within, if this were so then it would also be likely that the central area would have been stripped of turf to build the enclosure, this of course is speculative.

The composition of each trench was the same, being a mass of reddened burnt stone within a matrix of black soil which could be seen to contain an abundance of charcoal fragments; the subtleties of change within the body of the exposed burnt mound were darker patches where larger charcoal was evident. There was a clear visible change in the interface of the burnt mound material and the till below it. Because the base of the mound deposits was biologically active with root systems, and also because of the relatively shallow depth of the burnt material, pollen was not considered as a sampling strategy.

In Trench 5b a thin flat slab of greywacke rock (PI 36) lay immediately on top of the burnt deposit, it was unaffected by heat and although it would have made a side slab for a small trough, its purpose (if any) and date were not determined, it is possible it was associated with the post medieval period activity. No intrusion was made into the burnt mound deposit in 5b.

Trench No 4 [total area 8.1m by 0.8m = 6.48m²]

Trench No 5a [total area 3.6m by 0.8m = 2.88m²]

Trench No 5b [total area 2.9m by 1.2m & 0.8m = 2.84m²]

Trench No 5c [total area 2.5m by 0.8m = 2.0m²]

A large flat boulder lay 9m south east of the mound (Fig 16). Half of it was obscured by turf which was removed to reveal the full dimensions of 1.3m long by 0.9m wide by 0.14m deep at its maximum thickness. The angles of the buried part were fairly fresh. Fragments of burnt stone were lying at the edges of the boulder however no archaeological significance could be implied by its proximity to the burnt mound, although judging by its size, it would not have been moved since that time.

Contexts, same numbers for each trench

026 = turf

027 = cream coloured clay

028 = light brown sandy/clayey soil

029 = burnt mound material which was exclusively burnt stone in a matrix of charcoal

030 = till composed of clayey gravel

Dr Jennifer Miller and Susan Ramsay of GUARD collected and processed samples from the site in 2002 and their findings are paraphrased here [a full report will appear in the final work];

Samples were taken from the uppermost and basal deposits from trenches 4, 5a and 5c with the purpose of identifying taxon composition and securing AMS samples for dating. The following species were identified and there appeared to be little difference in the upper and lower samples or from those in each trench: birch, alder, hazel, apple type, cherry type, blackthorn type, oak and willow. The dominant species was birch. The environment being exploited does not appear to have changed over the period of the two C14 dates which were obtained.

The following C14 dates were obtained from the site, the dated charcoal was sampled at the base of the sections in Trenches 4 and 5c:

(Birch)

SUERC-3557 (GU-12115)	BURNT MOUND	BETULA CHARCOAL
Radiocarbon age	3245 +- 35BP	
Calibrated Age Ranges	68.2% probability	95.4% probability
	1600BC (10.8%) 1560BC	1620BC (95.4%) 1430BC
	1530BC (57.4%) 1440BC	
Coomb Burnt Mound 3530 years ago	Site No 31.	Trench 5c base circa

(Birch)

SUERC-3558 (GU-12116)	BURNT MOUND	BETULA CHARCOAL
Radiocarbon age	2815 +- 35BP	
Calibrated Age Ranges	68.2% probability	95.4% probability
	1005BC (68.2%) 915BC	1070BC (90.1%) 890BC
		880BC (5.3%) 830BC
Coomb Burnt Mound	Site No 31. Trench 4 base	circa 2950 years ago

Discussion

The dates show that this feature was in use for a considerable time, evident anyway in its large size, and no doubt covers at least the period between the two C14 dates obtained and which is typically Bronze Age. The charcoal identification confirms a wide range of trees being exploited as fuel and helps to give an understanding of the upland environment at that time.

Burnt mounds are a ubiquitous site type in the Southern Uplands of Scotland and where they have been dated, they are usually Bronze Age sites. Hundreds have now been discovered in Upper Clyde and Tweed valleys by BAG, the first examples only being found in 1990 on the M74 Project (Ward 1992). The function of cooking or cleansing is still debateable and this will be considered in a forthcoming paper by the writer.

Daer Valley has an impressive array of burnt mounds from subtle deposits which never showed as visible features to what may be the largest example in mainland Scotland (below, Site No 82). These will all be considered and presented in the paper alluded to. Suffice to say at this stage that a prominent dome shaped example overlooks this site from the northern slope of Comb Law (Site No 30, Fig 13) while others are to be found on Coom Rig to the north.

The trenches were backfilled with clean sharp builders (glacial deposit) sand in order not to corrupt the deposits and each trench was marked with copper date tags for future reference (PI 37). The excavated material was dumped in the spring course by the road side as demonstration material as the site and its environs are to be included in a future heritage trail.

Coom post medieval settlement Figs 13 & 16b

The following reports deal with Coom 17th/18th century settlement. The full finds catalogue is given at the end of the individual trench reports.

The site location is beside and beneath a drystone built sheep stall which lies on the west bank of the Coom Burn, on the lower northern flank of Comb Law, and about 150m north of the Southern Uplands Way and at 350m OD. The place was only betrayed by the faint outlines of buildings as seen in mid winter when vegetation was at its lowest. The area is rush infested and nearby to the west is a peat bog area.

Eight trenches were cut to establish the nature of the site and these proved successful in identifying the place as Coom, as given in early maps and other historical sources.

The pottery from this site requires specialists work as some of it may be 19th century and if so alters the story of the site (more below).

3 Coom post medieval 051 - 075 Trenches 6 & 7 Plate 36

BUILDING No 3. NGR NS 94942 08826

Trench No 6 [total area 1.15 square m]

Trench No 7 [total area 1.15 square m]

The two trenches cut across an apparent building established that a structure had existed with stone footings for walls. On the western side of the stones footing a shallow groove or trench had been cut, possibly for drainage purposes, the ground rose up from here to the assumed position of another wall line. However, little more could be deduced from the limited work other than a structure had existed.

A few finds of significance were made including pieces of haematite which are discussed below, however, in Trench 6 a greywacke stone axe was found (PI 39), it is difficult to be certain if this object is a crude axe of pre historic time or dates to the period of occupation in the 17th and 18th centuries. A sherd of brown glazed pot assumed to be 18th century in date was also found (PI 40).



Plate 38



Plate 41



Plate 43



Plate 39



Plate 40



Plate 42



Plate 44

4 Coom post medieval 076 - 100 Trenches 8, 9

Trench No 8 [total area 1.2 square metres]

This trench was excavated down the natural boulder clay, through a 0.4m depth of dark humic soil (076) intermixed with patches of gravelly clay, burnt soil which had charcoal flecks in it (077), and loose stones. The only feature within the trench which was a sharp 50mm deep cut (078) in the boulder clay (085), this was created as a wall trench with the external side of the south gable wall fitting into it.

Trench No 9 [total area circa 9 square metres] Plate 49

The irregular shaped trench measures c8m by 3m and was developed to ascertain the dimensions of the building. It was shown that the building measured 2.4m by 5.5m internally and had walls (079) which were 0.8m thick, they survived to a maximum height of 0.4m high when measured from the inside floor surface, built in four courses of stones which ranged in size from 0.4m down to cobbles. Most of the wall stones were rounded indicating that they had been gathered rather than being quarried. The wall stones had been bonded with gravelly clay, probably taken directly from the near by burn. The walls only survived with any continuity as the north gable and extended south from that on east and west sides, for about two metres. Some slumping and bulging of the extant walls was evident. A small patch of walling survived on the south gable, the external face of which aligned perfectly with the cut (078) in Trench No 8.

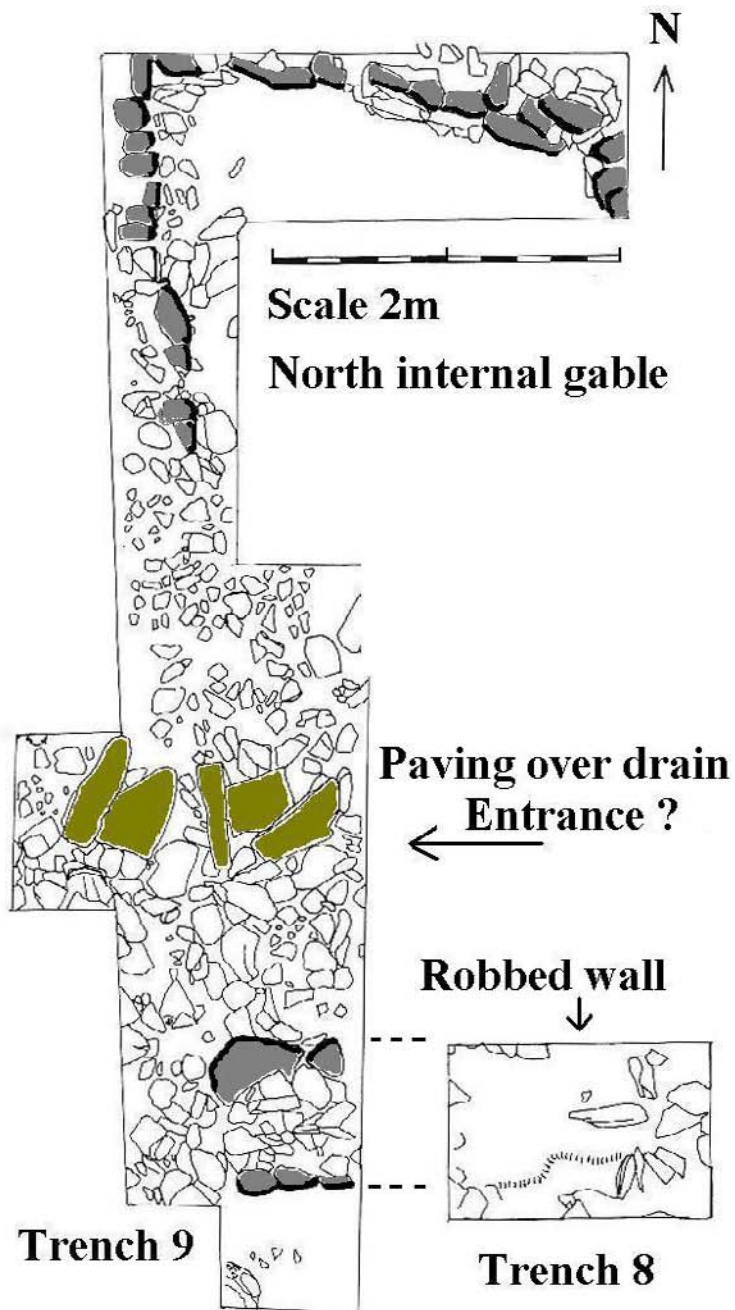
The south side of the building was free of any built feature, being the natural boulder clay.

The walls had been built over a prepared or pre-existing floor surface (084) of cobbles set onto the natural boulder clay (085). Over this, a secondary floor surface (083) had been laid down; this consisted of loose cobbles and small stones in a matrix of gravelly clay. The secondary floor surface abutted the internal wall faces and was therefore later.

Centred 1.4m from the southern gable, was a crudely constructed drain with some flat and elongate stones (080) forming the fairly level cover. The drain cut (082) was haphazardly excavated from the boulder clay and the fill which was excavated, consisted of dark brown soil which included some of the burnt soil and charcoal flecks. The fill material (081), which was about 0.12m deep, had apparently filtered into the drain from the floor above. The drain appeared to run through the west wall and it is possible that this position was where the entrance had been, giving a more comfortable footing over the drain covers (Fig 17). The drain does not appear to have run beyond the external face of the wall since that area was surfaced with small stones. It is most likely that a small cobbled courtyard or close lay between buildings No's 4 and 5, with their respective doors leading onto the road.

Lying over the entire area of Trench 9 was a layer (078) of reddish/brown burnt soil, which included charcoal pieces and carbonised peat within it. It had a maximum depth of 0.25m at the north west corner, the depth decreasing towards the south where the floor level raised slightly by about 0.2m. This material was more intermixed with dark humic soil at the southern half of the trench, perhaps due to the deep rooted rush growth there. The deposit was consistently free of any great extent of stone, indicating that perhaps it was laid down fairly quickly.

Some of this deposit overlay the extant walls and over the robbed out positions of the walls, it is however unclear whether this material found its way into these areas after the building had been demolished and abandoned. It certainly lay hard on the upper floor surface with some having filtered into the drain. The material was sampled for analyses, (Sample No 1).



Finds included the following, all of which were lying on the floor surfaces and below the burnt soil deposit; sherds from a cream coloured pot, possibly a butter crock and which may be 19th century (PI 41), a damaged pipe bowl dating to c 1660 -90 (T8/4), a considerable quantity of coarse ware pottery and also several slate discs which are reckoned as being pot lids (PI 42).

Pieces of reddened burnt stone were found (not retrieved) but no burnt ground or site of a hearth was located.

Fig. 17

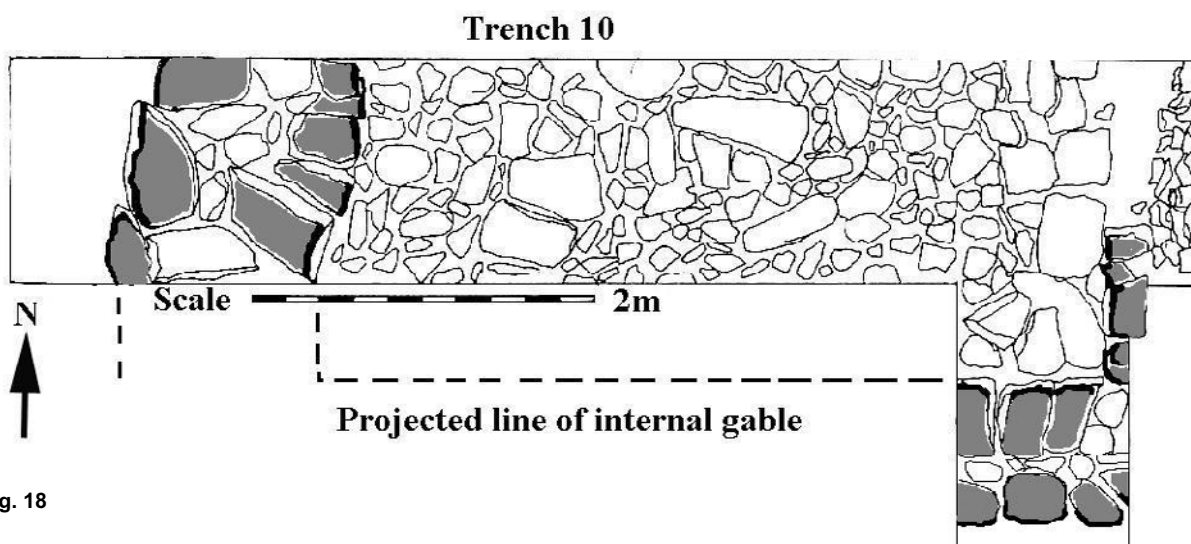


Fig. 18

Coom post medieval 101 - 125 Trenches 10, 11, 12

BUILDING No 5 NGR NS 94946 08851

Before excavation this building was evident as a 5m length of wall face being up to a maximum of 0.3m high. It was uncertain at that time whether this was an internal or external wall face. A 3m long break of slope down to the north ran off from the stell, and east towards the burn. The area for the most part was grass covered but surrounded by rush growth. The ground between the two features was uneven with occasional stones showing.

Trench No 10 [total area c10 square metres] Fig 18 Plates 50 & 51

The L shaped trench measured 7m by 1.25m in total. The footings of the east, west and south (gable) walls (103) survived. Both internal and external faces of the south and west walls were preserved and these were 0.9m thick, and seen as a basal layer of stones up to 0.7m long. The internal size of the chamber was circa 2.4m wide. The internal face of the east wall was robbed out apart from a short length allowing the internal corner to be defined. The external face, which was seen prior to excavation, was not disturbed. This wall was slightly thicker at 1.1m; its internal line could be determined by the line of the floor covering stones (105) which also aligned with the south east corner (PI 51). The entire floor surface of the trench was paved with flat stones making a fairly level surface.

What may have been a cruck pad (104) lay 0.9m from the gable, if it was, it shows the position of the cruck being set within the wall and flush with the internal face. However, a corresponding feature was not found at the opposite end of the trench where the wall base survived.

The floor between the two walls was paved with loose flat stones and cobbles (105), these lay directly on the natural cream coloured boulder clay and, unlike Building 4, this primary floor abutted the walls.

One flat stone (106) showed signs of burning on one side only, the adjacent stones and ground were free of discolouration and unburnt, which suggests that the burnt stone had been re-positioned.

The trench depth was a maximum of 0.5m. The sections (102) consisted of dark soil intermixed with lenses of clay, reddened burnt soil which included charcoal flecks and stones, the latter being occasional on the east side of the building while at the western half, the trench was choked with them. There was a slight slope in the floor, down from the west side by about 0.2m, probably accounting for the natural topography of the ground. The arrangement of floor surfacing showed the intent to make it fairly level.

The finds included a very nice lump of haematite with faceted sides (T10/9, PI 43) which is one of several pieces found over the site, a spindle whorl (T10/1, PI 44), and a quantity and variety of pottery including probable 17th and 18th century material; a small beaker (T10/7, PI 45) was represented by base sherds, several clay pipe stems were also found.

Pieces of reddened burnt stone were found (not retrieved) but no burnt ground or site of a hearth was located.



Plate 45



Plate 46



Plate 47



Plate 48



Plate 49



Plate 50



Plate 51



Plate 52

Trench No 11 [total area 4.5 square metres] Fig 19 Plate 52

The walls which should have been at each end of this 6m by 0.5m trench were robbed out with only rubble remaining. The floor surface here was completely different in character to Trench No 10, it was very uneven and without any formal covering, probably robbed out, mostly it was seen as the natural boulder clay, however, iron pan staining in patches may indicate that a floor covering had been removed. A few stones (not on plan but see PI 52) were lying in an apparent random fashion. The slope down from west to east was also evident here. The trench was only 0.25m deep and the section consisted of the same material (102) as Trench No 10. There may have been some cobbling (107) on the east side of the building.

The east end of this trench may have been the entrance into the building, judging by two flat slabs which would have lain within the wall, possibly forming a door step.

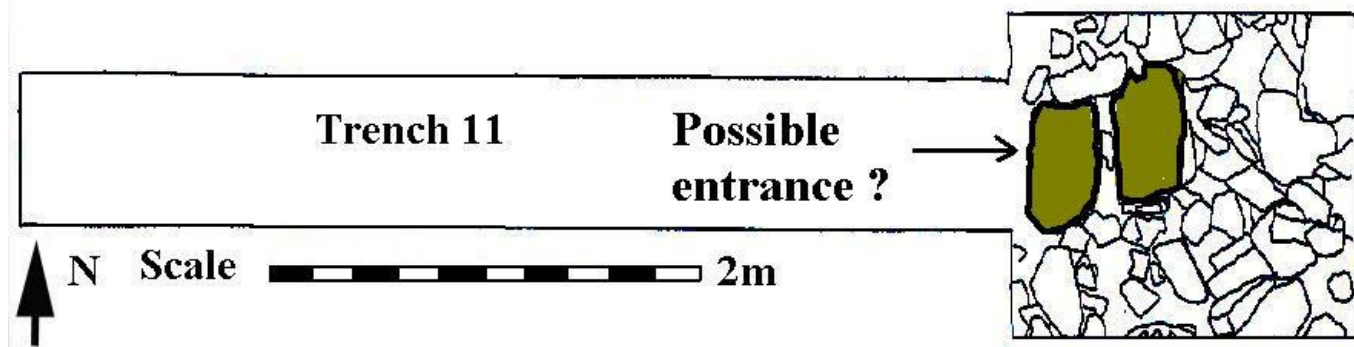


Fig. 19

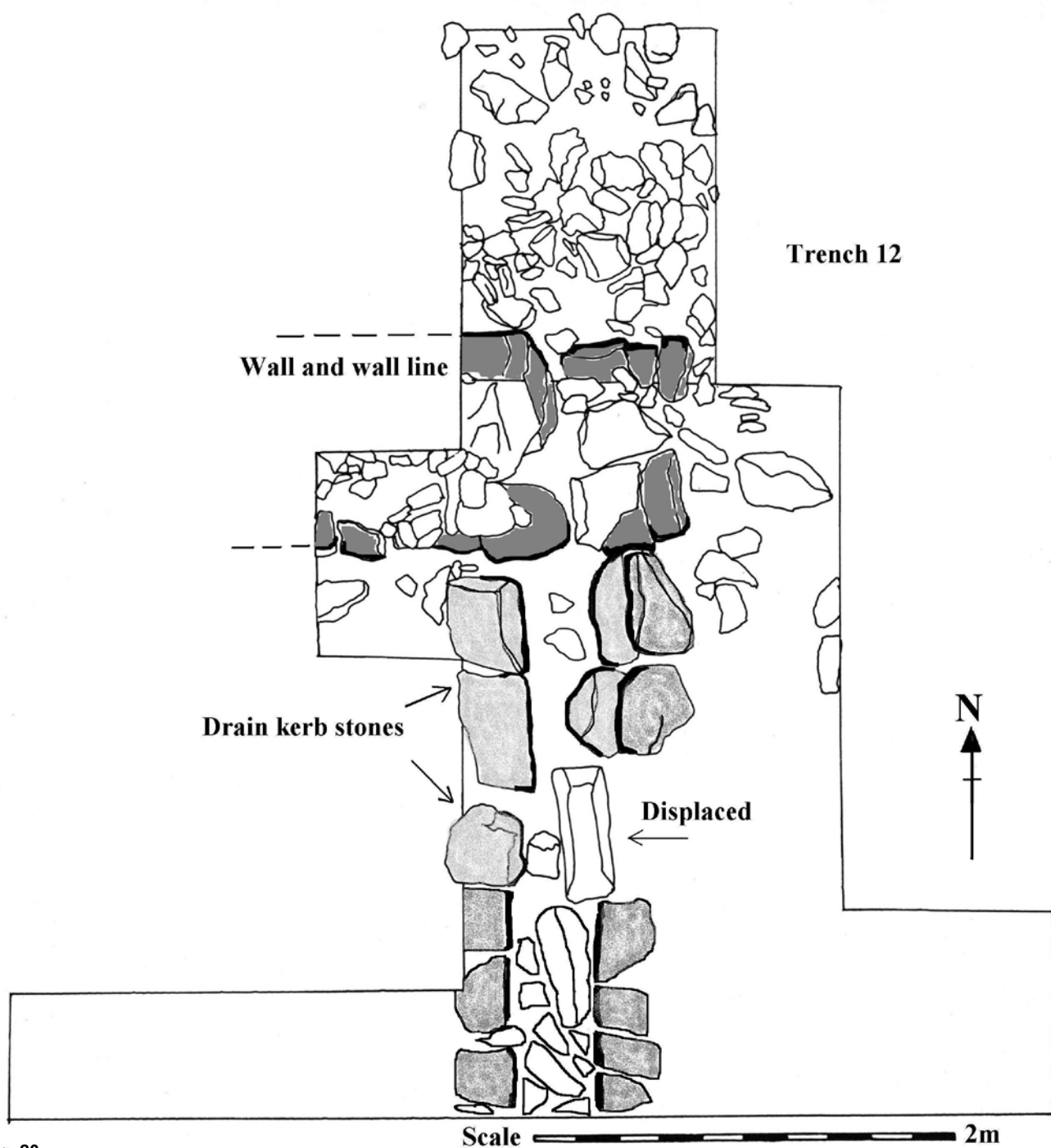


Fig. 20



Plate 53



Plate 54

The finds included pottery including a sherd of salt glaze and probably from a Bellarmine jug, pipe stems, hematite and a whetstone.

Pieces of reddened burnt stone were found (not retrieved) but no burnt ground or site of a hearth was located.

Trench No 12 [total area c 13 square metres] Fig 20 Plates 53 & 54

This irregular shaped trench was developed to establish various features of the building. Similar to Trench No 11, both the east and west walls had been robbed out, in this case, completely. The west wall had been built on cleared and levelled ground and on the inside of the room; the boulder clay had been cut down by 0.15m, presumably to level the floor with the east side.

A well made, open and centrally placed drain (108) had been built to run down the building and discharge through the north gable. The kerbed drain measured between 0.35m to 0.6m wide by 0.3m deep at the gable wall face, further up and to the south the depth was about 0.15m. It extended into the baulk; therefore its full length is unknown.

The base of the drain was crudely paved and one kerb stone had slumped into the channel. At the drain terminal and on the east side, there appeared to be a double rank of kerb stones, this may have been to level off the floor surface at that side. Either the drain has been over cut into the boulder clay, or there may have been a natural gully there before the building was constructed.

The drain kerbs appeared to have slightly worn edges, probably due to the action of hoofed animals, although most of the stones were naturally rounded, showing that they had been gathered rather than quarried.

The gable wall survived as a single layer of basal stones up to 0.7m long, some were angular but did not appear to be quarried rock. The wall was 1m thick. Aligned with the centre of the drain was a gap (109) in the external stones of 0.1m, which would allow discharge of effluents from the building. However, the exit was blocked on the inside wall face by a stone which had slumped into the channel, presumably after the building had been abandoned.

The ground on each side of the drain consisted of cream coloured, gritty till and impregnated into this were numerous red coloured burnt stone fragments which may have indicated burning there, it was unclear however and the burnt material may have been re deposited.

Lying directly over this and also onto the drain stones was a deposit (110) of reddened burnt soil with charcoal fragments, and occasional stones. This was identical to the deposit (078) in Building No 4. Its maximum depth was 0.25m lying in sections up to 0.35m in total depth. A sample (Sample No 2) was retrieved for analyses. Similar to Building No 4, some of this material overlay the extant walls and robbed out position of the east wall, however, it is also possible that this occurred after abandonment and demolition.

On the east side of the drain a surviving iron double spike of the 19th century fence was still in situ, and the position of a further three spike holes were located.

The finds in this trench were nearly all made from (110) including a broken pipe bowl (T12/30, PI 47) and numerous pipe stems (PI 48). An assortment of pottery including another Bellarmine sherd, haematite, iron objects and further small stone pot lids were all found in this material. An exception was a stone 'pot lid' which was found on the floor surface beside the pipe bowl. A complete pipe bowl (T12/23, PI 46) was found outside the gable wall where the area was choked with random stones lying in a matrix of sandy soil including charcoal flecks.

6 Coom post medieval 126 - 130 Trench 13

BUILDING No 6 NGR NS 94951 08794

Trench No 13 [total area 3 metres square]

This 6m by 0.5m trench was opened on an apparent break of slope which was created by a bank of stones, but from the limited trench nothing could be confirmed, the finds were fragments of a c20th century beer bottle.

7 Coom post medieval 131 - 135 Trench 14

BUILDING No 7 NGR NS 94949 08868

Trench No 14 [total area 3 metres square]

Trench 14 was opened between T7 and T9 to establish if any building existed there, nothing was found apart from a single sherd of pottery.

Soil samples from this site samples have not been processed.

Discussion

There is no doubt that Coom was occupied from the 17th to 18th centuries judging by the diagnostic finds and also the fact that they exactly parallel the finds from neighbouring settlements of that period and which have been excavated by BAG. The variety of pottery needs to be expertly analysed and if some pieces are 19th century in date as is suspected it may be that the site was re occupied for a short period, however, the presence of the sheep stell could explain the later material, for example the broken beer bottle and some pottery?

Two principal buildings were identified; in T8 & 9 and in T10 – T12, each of these buildings was clearly occupied as a habitation judging by the quantities of domestic refuse found and also by their similar 'occupational' deposits of burnt soils and charcoal. The small building represented by T8 & 9 may also have functioned as a dairy judging by the quantity of stone pot lids found, although many were also found elsewhere on the site. The larger building is almost certainly a house/byre as indicated by the occupational material and the well constructed drain at the lower end of the chamber.

Other buildings may exist in the vicinity; there is a hint of a turf structure to the west of the stell and the stell itself may cover archaeological remains.

It is possible that Coom is a satellite settlement of Smithwood Bastle (to follow) although it does appear as a place in its own right in documentation and maps. It was given as 'Smithwood and Cowme' in 1587 and was repeated as such up to 1663 in the Register of the Great Seal of Scotland, of which more in the last (No 5) of these interim reports.

The clay pipes from BAG projects were examined by Dennis Gallagher and published on www.biggarchaeology.org.uk.

The pipes from Coom reflect date and source patterns found in the other assemblages from this area; the above bastle locations. The assemblage dates from the second half of the 17th century, with pipes from both Edinburgh and Glasgow makers

Finds catalogue for Coom post medieval excavation

Ian Paterson (Pipe bowls by Dennis Gallagher)

Notes:

Pottery

1. In an attempt to achieve consistency, glaze and fabric colours are described where appropriate according to the 'Rock Colour Chart', prepared by the Geological Society of America, Boulder, Colorado.
2. The fabric of many sherds, especially those of the Scottish Post-Medieval Wares (SPMW), varies in colour from interior to exterior. This has been codified as follows.

G = dark grey

g = pale grey

R = 'red' - usually Moderate reddish orange [10 R 6/6]

r = grey, almost always pale grey, with 'red' spots or blotches

- = transitional boundary

/ = sharp boundary

The zones are defined from the interior outwards. Thus [r-G/r] describes a fabric in which an inner zone of pale grey with red spots passes by transition into dark grey which has a sharp boundary with a red-spotted external zone.

Clay pipe stems

The measurements of these are given in the form [length/diameter/ bore] eg.[49.0/ 7.5/ 3.2]. All measurements are in millimetres.

Bottles

In this catalogue where a substantial part of the neck of a wine bottle survived, its splay, or change in diameter, is expressed as a percentage. This is derived from the simple equation $[(a - b) \text{ divided by } c] \times 100$, where a = the maximum diameter of the neck, measured just above the junction with the body of the bottle, b = the minimum diameter of the neck, just beneath the string ring and c = the vertical distance between a and b. All dimensions in mm.

Generally speaking, the lower the splay value, the later the neck.

Number	Type	Context	Description
Trench 1			
C.T1. 1	Li	Trench C.T 1	Haematite, small chunk, 4 smoothed faces.
Trench 3			
C.T3. 1	Or	Trench C.T 3	Hazelnut shell (broken up).
Trench 6			
C.T6. 1	Ce	Trench C.T 6	(Pl 40)Sherd from flat base with downturned ledge foot, diameter 100mm, of thick-walled bowl, base angle 35°. Brown glaze on inside and on outside where it drapes down on to the foot in places. Fabric, silt grade with rare very small mica flakes and a few sand grains. Moderate reddish brown [10 R 4/6].
C.T6. 2	CP	Trench C.T 6	Fragment of clay pipe stem [33/ 8.8/ 3.1].
C.T6. 3	Gl	Trench C.T 6	Sherd, from side of wine bottle in fire bright yellow-green. Diameter c. 90mm.
C.T6. 4	Ce	Trench C.T 6	Sherd, from rim of white earthenware bowl - white glaze.
C.T6. 5	Li	Trench C.T 6	Haematite, small piece o/f
C.T6. 6	Li	Trench C.T 6	(Pl 39) Greywacke, fragment in the shape of an axe head 125mm long, tapering from c.52mm to c.36mm. Chipped at both ends; sides smoothed. Perhaps actually an axe
Trench 7			
C.T7. 1	Li	Trench C.T 7	Haematite, lump of, 43 x 42 x 24mm, assembled from 5 fragments. Smoothed faces all round.
Trench 8			
C.T8. 1	Ce	Trench C.T 8	(Pl 41)Sherd from flat base of bowl. White slip overlain by clear glaze with a diffuse patch of green. Fabric silt grade Moderate reddish brown [10 R 4/6].
C.T8. 2	Ce	Trench C.T 8	Sherd from rim of bowl c.240mm in diameter. White slip on interior overlain by clear glaze. Brown glaze on exterior. Fabric silt grade, moderate reddish brown [10 R 4/6].
C.T8. 3	Ce	Trench C.T 8	Sherds 11 of, 9 conjoined from side and base of bowl/ basin. Base flat, diameter 200mm, base angle 45°. White slip overlain by clear glaze on inside. Fabric silt grade Moderate reddish orange [10 R 6/6]. 'butter crock'
C.T8. 4	CP	Trench C.T 8	Damaged pipe bowl, c 1660-90.
C.T8. 5	Ce	Trench C.T 8	Sherd from rim of bowl c.250mm in diameter. White slip on interior up to rim edge. Clear glaze overall inside and on outside Fabric silt grade Moderate reddish brown [10 R 4/6].

C.T8. 6	Ce	Trench C.T 8	Sherd, small, abraded. No glaze seen. Fabric gritty Pale reddish brown [10 R 5/4] with grey patches. SPMOW.
Trench 9			
C.T9. 1	Li	Trench C.T 9	Whetstone, tip of. 80mm long, tapering from 32mm in diameter at broken end. Sandstone, micaceous, with calcareous cement.
C.T9. 2	Li	Trench C.T 9	Disc? pot lid. 90 x 80mm, greywacke.
C.T9. 3	Li	Trench C.T 9	Smoothing stone, pale red fine-grained micaceous sandstone 17mm x 15mm, up to 5mm thick. Smoothed both flat sides and edges.
C.T9. 4	Li	Trench C.T 9	Crudely worked disc, 94 x 96mm, of greywacke ?pot lid.
C.T9. 5	Li	Trench C.T 9	Crudely worked disc, 102 x 95mm, of greywacke ?pot lid.
C.T9. 6	Ce	Trench C.T 9	Sherds, 5 of, from rim, base and side of small bowl or jug. Base is flat, diameter c.90mm, base angle 60°, knife trimmed. The rim is an upturned flange type (cf. Glenochar GO.P.229), diameter c.105mm. Traces of glaze on inside. Fabric gritty with quartz sand temper, pale grey with Moderate reddish orange [10 R 6/6] on inside, darker grey at core and Moderate reddish orange on outside [r/G/R]. SPMOW.
C.T9. 7	Ce	Trench C.T 9	Sherds, 23 of, from rim, base and side with rim handle of jug. Base is flat, diameter, base angle 60°. The rim is an upturned thickened flange type (cf. Glenochar GO.P.229), diameter c.150mm. The strap handle, 26mm wide with sagittal ridge, splays out at attachment to rim and side - overall height 90mm. Diameter of jug at belly c.200mm. Traces of glaze on inside. Fabric soft, gritty with quartz sand temper, Moderate reddish orange [10 R 6/6] on inside and outside, pale grey at core [r/g/R]. Similar to C.T9 6. SPMOW.
C.T9. 7A	Ce	Trench C.T 9	Sherd, from rim of small bowl or jug. The rim is a thickened upturned flange type (cf. Glenochar GO.P.229), diameter c.160mm. Traces of glaze on inside and on to outer edge of rim Fabric soft, gritty with quartz sand temper, mostly Moderate reddish orange [10 R 6/6] throughout - pale grey at core in places. SPMOW.
C.T9. 8	Fe	Trench C.T 9	Nail, at least 60mm long, head 13-15mm in diameter.
C.T9. 9	Fe	Trench C.T 9,	Cauldron 2 pieces, one perhaps from rim c.280mm in diameter. Inside possible entrance
C.T9. 10	Fe	Trench C.T 9	Unidentifiable iron pieces, 4 of.

C.T9. 11	Fe	Trench C.T 9,	Bar, 127mm long, 22mm wide and 12mm thick, thinning to 6mm. NW internal corner, heavily concreted. Beside pottery
C.T9. 12	Li	Trench C.T 9	Sandstone, flat slab, quartzose, cream coloured, micaceous, with calcareous cement, 7x59x14mm. Smoothed on one side. Possibly a fragment of grindstone.
C.T9. 13	Ce	Trench C.T 9,	Sherd, from side of small vessel. Yellow-green glaze on inside and outside possible entrance possibly also on outside. Fabric silt grade [g/G/R], SPMOW.
C.T9. 14	Ce	Trench C.T 9,	Sherds, 6 of, from base and side with handle attachment of jug, outside possible entrance Diameter of flat base c.100mm. Lower side knife-trimmed. Base angle 60°. Diameter of belly c.160mm. Strap handle 44mm wide at Attachment with thumb print. Indication of glaze on inside Fabric soft, gritty with quartz sand temper, Pale reddish brown [10 R 5/4] at core, blackened ?burnt, on inside and outside. Generally similar to C.T9. 6 and 7. SPMOW.
C.T9. 15	Li	Trench C.T 9	Greywacke? pot lid, 118 mm in diameter. One side is smoothed and grooved suggesting secondary use as smoother.
C.T9. 16	Li	Trench C.T 9	Slate? pot lid, 67 mm in diameter.
C.T9. 17	Li	Trench C.T 9	Greywacke pot lid, 90 mm in diameter.
C.T9. 18	Li	Trench C.T 9	Greywacke pot lid, 70 mm in diameter.
Trench 10			
C.T10. 1	Li	Trench C.T10	(Pl 44) Spindle whorl in mudstone, diameter 35mm, sub-circular hole 11mm in diameter. Decorated with 6 incised lines on its sides and outer edge.
C.T10. 2	Li	Trench C.T10	Disc? pot lid, slate, 115 x 118mm,.
C.T10. 3	Li	Trench C.T10	Disc, greywacke, 65 x 66mm
C.T10. 4	Li	Trench C.T10	Disc, greywacke, 45 x 50mm
C.T10. 5	Ce	Trench C.T10	Sherd, from lower side of salt glazed, stoneware 'Bellarmine'? jug. Orange peel finish on outside. Pronounced turning or combing marks on inside. Hard grey fabric. Late 17th - early 18th Century.
C.T10. 6A	Ce	Trench C.T10	Sherd from lower part of strap handle, probably c.30mm wide. No glaze seen. Fabric silt grade, Pale reddish

			brown [10 R 5/4] with grey core. SPMOW.
C.T10. 6B	Ce	Trench C.T10	Sherd, flat perhaps from base of vessel. No glaze seen. Fabric coarse grained with sand temper. Abraded. Pale reddish brown [10 R 5/4]. SPMOW.
C.T10. 6C	Ce	Trench C.T10	Sherds, 2 of, Moderate reddish orange [10 R 6/6]; fine grained. SPMOW.
C.T10. 6D	Ce	Trench C.T10	Sherd, fabric gritty with sand temper. Moderate reddish orange [10 R 6/6]; on outside, grey at centre. SPMOW.
C.T10. 7	Ce	Trench C.T10	(PI 45) Sherds, 2 of conjoined, from drinking vessel. The cylindrical body of the vessel, diameter 58.5mm, is set on a low pedestal foot c.11mm high and 50mm in diameter. The square ledge foot is decorated with 2 narrow ridges. The foot is flat. Indications of glaze on inside and outside. Fabric silt grade g/G/r]. SPMOW.
C.T10. 8	Li	Trench C.T10	Haematite. 2 pieces conjoined, cubical (30mm) with all faces smoothed.
C.T10. 9	Li	Trench C.T10	(PI 43) Haematite, chunk with several smoothed faces. Haematite lump with 7 sides, 6 of faceted with striae and one of which is curved. Easily the best example found in BAG projects
C.T10.10	CP	Trench C.T10	Clay pipe stems, 5 of. [49.0/ 7.5/ 2.8; 42.0/ 8.8/ 3.1; 38.5/ 9.4/ 3.2; 29/ 9.0/ 3.0; 14.5/ 9.2/ 3.4]. Two are abraded.
C.T10.11	Fe	Trench C.T10	Possible nail
C.T10.12	Fe	Trench C.T10	Fragment of iron plate 35mm x 16mm and 4mm thick pierced by 2 round-headed nails or possibly rivets.
C.T10.13	Fe	Trench C.T10	Possible patten
C.T10.14	Ce	Trench C.T10	Sherd from side of vessel c. 160mm in diameter. The sherd appears bleached, perhaps burnt, but probably was grey on inside and 'red' on outside. Fabric gritty with quartz sand temper. SPMOW.
C.T10.15	Ce	Trench C.T10	Sherd from base of vessel. Fabric gritty with quartz sand temper, dark grey on inside, Moderate reddish orange [10 R 6/6] on outside. SPMOW.
Trench 11			
C.T11. 1	Ce	Trench C.T11	Sherd? from jug, diameter c. 160mm, salt glazed stoneware 'Bellarmine'. Bright, smooth glaze on outside. On inside pale grey with enhanced turning marks. Late 17th-early 18th C.
C.T11. 2	Ce	Trench C.T11	Sherd from lower side with knife trimming and base? of a jug, base angle 45°; diameter greater than 160mm at belly. Yellow-green glaze on inside. Fabric fine grained with abundant sand temper [g/G/R]. SPMOW.

C.T11. 3	Li	Trench C.T11	Whetstone, broken off tip of fine-grained, light brown [5 YR 6/4] quartzose sandstone. Pyramidal shape, base 42mm square, height 53mm, rounded tip, sides smoothed.
C.T11. 4	CP	Trench C.T11	Pipe stem, [25.0/ 10.0/ 3.4].
C.T11. 5	Li	Trench C.T11	Haematite, small piece.
C.T11. 6	Ce	Trench C.T11	Sherd from rim, upwardly curving, thickened flange rim - a larger version of C.T9. 6. Outside diameter c.200mm; inside diameter c.170mm. Yellow green glaze, with dark spots, on inside and on to upper part of outer surface of rim. Fabric fine-grained with abundant quartz sand temper [R-g-R]. SPMOW.
C.T11. 7	Ce	Trench C.T11	Sherd from rim, upwardly curving, thickened flange rim - a smaller version of C.T11. 6 but more curved. External diameter c.160mm, internal diameter c.125mm. Indication of glaze, on inside and outside of rim. Fabric fine-grained with some quartz sand temper [g/G/r]. SPMOW.
C.T11. 8	CP	Trench C.T11	Pipe bowl, 2 fragments of (will conjoin
C.T11. 9	Li	Trench C.T11	Greywacke, rubbing stone, part broken off, 105 x 93 x 37mm. outside possible entranceSurface blackened and smoothed all over.
C.T11.10	CP	Trench C.T11	Pipe stem
Trench 12			
C.T12. 1	CP	Trench C.T12	(Pl 48)Clay pipes, bowl fragments 3, stems 19. [26/ 10.5/ 3.2]; [28.5/ 10.5/ 2.9]; [37.8/ 10.7/ 3.4]; [40/ 10.3/ 2.7]; [27.5/ 9.2/ 3.4]; [27.3/ 9.2/ 3.0]; [28.0/ 8.2/ 3.6]; [28.0/ 8.8/ 3.2]; [62.5/ 8.8/ 3.5]; [36.0/ 9.0/ 3.6]; [29.4/ 8.6/ 2.8]; [35.0/ 8.2/ 3.1]; [47.0/ 8.2/ 4.1]; [39.0/ 7.7/ 3.0]; [31.5/ 8.0/ 3.5]; [58.0/ 7.0/ 3.3]; [19.5/ 7.8/ 3.0]; [17.8/ 8.2/ 3.3]; [32.5/ 5.9/ 3.3]
C.T12. 2	Li	Trench C.T12	Coal
C.T12. 3	Li	Trench C.T12	Haematite, small piece, most sides smoothed.
C.T12. 4	Fe	Trench C.T12	Nail, part of, 37mm long; head diameter c.16mm.
C.T12. 5	Li	Trench C.T12	Slate disc 45 x 35mm.
C.T12. 6	Li	Trench C.T12	? Slate disc, 30mm x 30mm, 2.5mm thick, red-stained. Irregular hole in centre.
C.T12. 7	Ce	Trench C.T12	Sherds, 7 of, from sides of at least 4 vessels, probably jugs like C.T9 6-7. One sherd is abraded. SPMOW.
C.T12. 8	Ce	Trench C.T12	Sherd from lower side and base, base angle 33° - probably jug like C.T9 6-7. Yellow-green glaze on inside, fabric gritty [g/R]. SPMOW.

C.T12. 9	Ce	Trench C.T12	Sherd, from jug, diameter c. 160mm, salt glazed stoneware 'Bellarmine'. Bright, smooth glaze on outside. On inside pale grey with enhanced turning marks. Almost certainly from same vessel as CT11.1 Late 17th-early 18th C.
C.T12.10	Ce	Trench C.T12	Sherds, 2 of, from rim or rims, upwardly curving, thickened flange type - cf. C.T9. 6. [g/G/R]. SPMOW.
C.T12.11	Ce	Trench C.T12	Sherd from rim of jug with strap handle attached. Rim is upwards tilted thickened flange type, 22mm wide, 9mm deep at outer expanded edge. Handle is 25mm wide with prominent sagittal ridge. Indication of glaze, on inside extending on to rim edge. Fabric silt grade with some quartz sand temper [g/G/R]. SPMOW.
C.T12.12	Ce	Trench C.T12	Sherd from base, 90mm in diameter, and lower knife-trimmed side? of jug, base angle c.45°. Fabric silt grade with rare quartz sand grains [g/r]. SPMOW.
C.T12.13	Li	Trench C.T12	Slate, 150 x 110 mm, part of a disc c.180mm in diameter.
C.T12.14a	Li	Trench C.T12	Greywacke, irregular disc shape, 55 x 55 mm.
C.T12.14b	Li	Trench C.T12	Slate disc 55 x 55 mm
C.T12.15	Li	Trench C.T12	Slate disc 65 x 47 mm
C.T12.16	Fe	Trench C.T12	Part of cauldron 105 x 67 mm
C.T12.17	Fe	Trench C.T12	Part of knife with tang. Blade preserved to 39mm by 22mm wide. Tang is 27mm long.
C.T12.18	Fe	Trench C.T12	Part of a straight shaft with incomplete circle c.35mm in diameter -perhaps part of a key.
C.T12.19	Fe	Trench C.T12	Broken blade (in 2 pieces)
C.T12.20	Fe	Trench C.T12	Miscellaneous heavily concreted pieces, 4 of.
C.T12.21	CP	Trench C.T12	(PI 46)Pipe bowl I. C.stamp (James Colquhoun). Outside gable
C.T12.22	Ce	Trench C.T12	Sherd from base of vessel. Traces of glaze on outside. Fabric outside gablegritty with quartz sand temper. [G-r]
C.T12.23	CP	Trench C.T12	(PI 47) Pipe Bowl, mould-imparted A/A and portcullis-style basal stamp. Possibly Alexander Aiken, Edinburgh.
C.T12.24.	Li	Trench C.T12	Greywacke, pot lid, 60 mm diameter. on floor
C.T12.25	Li	Trench C.T12	Slate pot lid, 70 mm diameter.on floor
C.T12.26	Ce	Trench C.T12	White fragment - possibly plastic. Modern.
C.T12.27	Ce	Trench C.T12	Sherd from lower side with knife trimming of vessel at least 160mm outside gablein diameter. Yellow-green glaze on inside. Fabric gritty with quartz on gravel floor sand temper. [G-R]. SPMOW.
C.T12.28	Ce	Trench C.T12	Stone pot lid, (greywacke), 103 mm diameter.

Trench 13

C.T13. 1	Gl	Trench C.T13	Shards, 49 of, 2 conjoining, from beer bottle, c.100mm in diameter with steep kick. In fire bright yellow-brown. c.1900.
C.T13. 2	Li	Trench C.T13	Sandstone, piece of, pink. 2 curved smooth surfaces (possibly used as sharpening stone).

Trench 14

C.T14. 1	Ce	Trench C.T14	Sherd from side of vessel? jug, c.160mm in diameter. Indications of interior glaze. Fine-grained with quartz sand temper. Grey on inside, light brown [5 YR 6/4] on outside. SPMOW.
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Enclosure NGR NS 94967 08901

Lying on the east side of Coom Burn and immediately north of the excavation site, there is a grassy bank forming an L shaped enclosure, and which faces west to the burn. The bank running parallel with the burn is straight and is 11m long, it is about 1.5m wide by 0.5m high. There is a right angle towards the burn on the southern end of this bank, this part is 5m long and is seen as a double bank or a bank with a hollow running the centre of its length, it is about 3m in total by 0.5m high. Adjacent the and on the southern side of the shorter length of bank is a hollow way about 1m wide and which may have been a track.

Rather astonishingly, there are the remains of a 1950's Standard 10 car dumped beside the burn here. This appears to be dissolving into the ground and will no doubt be seen by future archaeologists and environmentalists as a symptom of late 20th century life, even in this remote part of Scotland.

8 Coom BA stone circle Ring No 1 136 - 150 no excavation

9 Coom BA cemetery? Ring No 2 150 - 200 Trench 15

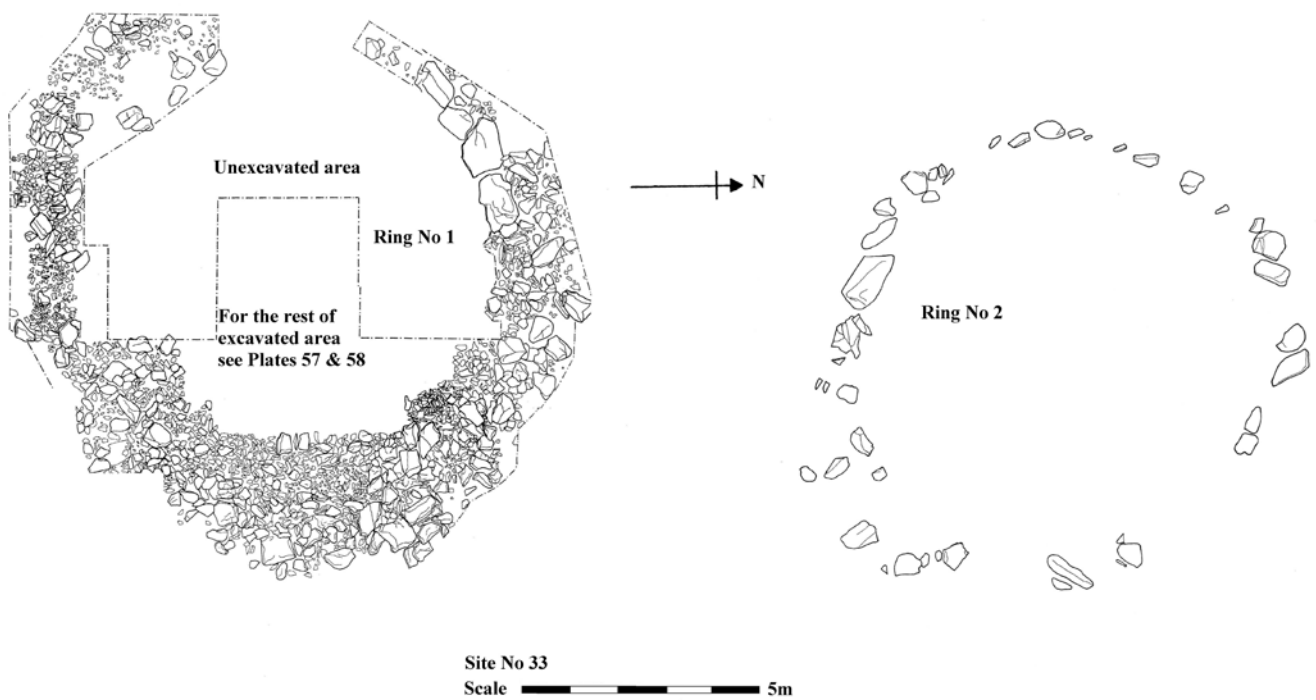


Fig 21



Plate 55



Plate 58



Plate 60



Plate 56



Plate 57



Plate 59



Plate 61



Plate 62



Plate 63



Plate 64



Plate 65



Plate 66



Plate 67



Plate 68

Site No 33. Enclosures. Enclosed cremation cemeteries? Fig 21 Plates 55 - 68

On the lower north east flank of Comb Law and Helm Hill and lying at the base of a break in slope at 350m OD, there are two circular enclosures built with boulders (Fig 21). Each ring was seen as circa 8m in internal diameter and the northerly of the two has a fairly level interior, while that to the south has a sloping surface from west down to east.

They lie in a rush infested area with patches of improved grass and when originally found, were visible by only a few stones protruding from the ground surface, probing established the presence of further stones and boulders and a limited amount of vegetation clearance was done to allow a better survey plan to be made.

Ring No 2. {North} NS 95336 09021. No invasive work is intended for this site.

The ring (Fig 21 and Pl's 55 & 56) was composed of apparently single earth fast boulders and stone, the largest (on the south side) being 1.5m long, however some places appeared to have multiple stones showing and by probing it was shown that the entire perimeter and interior was covered in stone, therefore the exact appearance of the monument is not known. Only 5m separates the two circles which are aligned N/S.

Ring No 1, the southerly of the two was chosen for limited excavation to better understand the monument, an enclosed cremation cemetery was suspected for it and possibly even for Ring No 2 also, however it was decided not to investigate No 2 by excavation whose interior was however probed and found to be a stony surface.

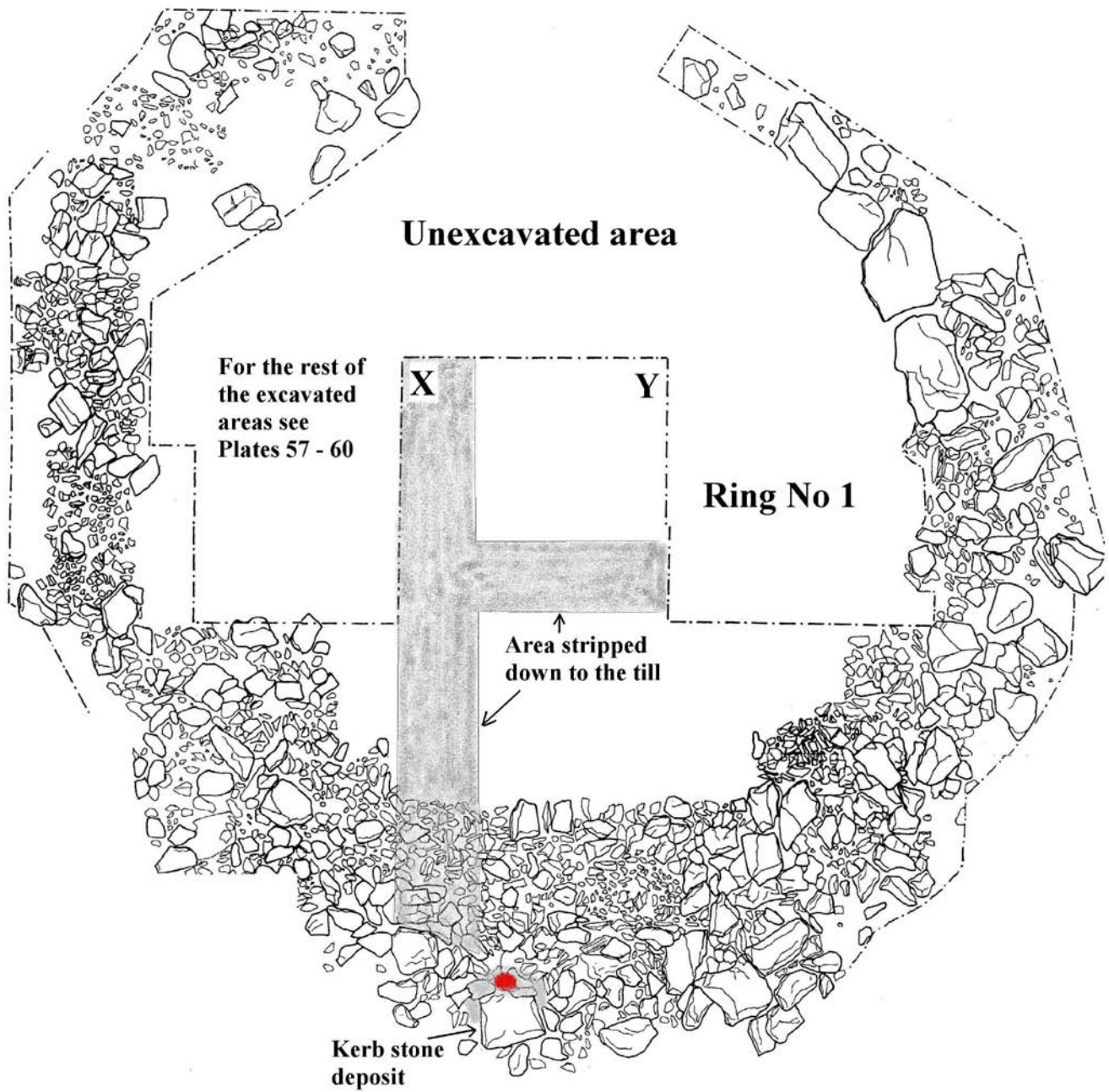


Fig 22



Fig 23

Ring No 1. NS 95399 09000.

The site was covered in a thin lens of turf laying directly on the uppermost stone component of the monument, which was shown to be the entire area of the circle.

Upon Deturfing (Fig 21) an immediate picture of the site emerged as there was a prominent bank of stone 3m wide and up to 0.6m high on the lower eastern side, and which tailed out as each side climbed to the west. At the highest point on the west there was a gap in the stone arrangement of about 3m, this was proved by probing and excavation was not carried out in that area. The bank could be seen to be composed of a series of large boulders and slab like rocks, some of which were lying hard on the underlying till (PI's 63 & 64).

Some of these larger flatter stones appeared to be lying at angles around the bank, especially on the lower east side and it was clear they had functioned as a kerb (PI's 61 & 62). Other large boulders on the NW internal side of the ring (PI 63) were simply lying on the till and excavation showed that these stones, if ever set upright, had no stone holes to hold them up. They are therefore likely to be in their original positions.

Between these larger rocks were smaller stones which had been piled in to form the cairn like bank as described, the smaller stones also choked the interior as a rubble layer. Some of the assumed kerbs stones were fallen to various extents and smaller stones had found their way below them.

Selected areas within the deturfed ground were selected for further investigation and the only features which emerged were two cists. The cists, which became evident after removing the turf were clearly secondary, and created within the pre existing stony scatter of the site. Each was a pit, probably formed by removing a few stones and then having capstones placed over to seal them. They were extremely crude in their formation and only the stone free fills of light soil in each determined that they were features.

Cist No 1 (Fig 23) (PI 60) was seen as a slight dome of about 3m in diameter but no more than 0.25m above the rest of the stone rubble, a roughly circular capstone, which had broken in two due to weathering was 1.2m in diameter, it was a natural flat slab of greywacke stone. Beneath it was a pit of about 0.5m in irregular width and which, had it not been for the capstone, may have been missed as a feature since it was merely a few stones removed to create it. Nothing was found in the fill of soil which was about 150mm deep and lying on the till.

Cist No 2 (Fig 23) (PI 60) a smaller one, was located only two metres to the south and at the edge of the trench. A squarish shaped rock, 0.4 by 0.3m covered an equally insignificant pit created in the stone rubble; it was about 0.3m in diameter by 150mm deep and filled with the same soil. Found in this pit was a single, extremely small and abraded piece of pottery, it had an orange coloured surface and was about 20mm thick but only just diagnostic as being pre historic, possibly Bronze Age in date.

Almost adjacent Cist 2 was a flat slab of rock 1.6m in length and which appeared to have been laid down on the till. However, it could not be attributed any purpose but may have been a working surface beside two inferred grave pits.

An area was stripped to the natural till (Fig 22) to test for further features or deposits, occasional small burnt stones were found and the entire area was strewn with a very sparse deposit of tiny charcoal fragments embedded in the soil matrix of the rubble stones and below them.

The 'terminals' of the enclosure which could be described as penannular, clearly showed that a bank of stone was not involved, rather the two sides simply faded out although on the northern side four massive rocks were used, curving round to delineate the area within, which varied between 8 – 9m in diameter.

The putative kerb stones were protruding from the stony bank around half of the circuit of the enclosure on its east side, these lay at odd angles but because of their generally flat surfaces it was likely that they did form a formal kerb and again, because of their locations, probably around the outside of the feature.

One stone was chosen to be investigated and it was seen as lying outwardly at an angle in the pile as if having been pushed over in that direction (PI 65). Smaller stones were removed around its assumed base to reveal a patch of charcoal (PL 66) which had seemingly lay directly below the stone; this was assuming its upright position. The charcoal did not appear to form a stone hole but was in a small pit of about 250mm in width and only about 100mm deep. It was bulk sampled. The charcoal was analysed by Dr Jennifer Miller of GUARD and two species were identified; hazel and oak and with the latter being the dominant type. A sample of hazel was C14 dated with the following result:

(hazel)

SUERC-3556 (GU-12114)	ENCLOSED CREMATION CEMETERY	CORYLUS CHARCOAL
Radiocarbon age	4735 +- 35BP	
Calibrated Age Ranges	68.2% probability	95.4% probability
	3640BC (37.7%) 3560BC	3640BC (67.3%) 3490BC
	3540BC (14.5%) 3500BC	3460BC (28.1%) 3370BC
	3420BC (16.0%) 3380BC	

Daer Site 33 Enclosed Cremation Cemetery Context 159.Circa 5565 years ago

Discussion

The date came surprisingly early as the site was assumed to be an enclosed cremation cemetery of which several examples are to be found in Upper Tweed and Clyde valleys. This was the first evidence of the Neolithic in the valley apart from a few random finds made within the reservoir and which included a leaf arrow and flakes of pitchstone. [The 2010 – 2012 project work on the opposite side of the valley has now produced significant evidence of Early Neolithic activity; see the Interim reports on that work www.biggararchaeology.org.uk]

Site No 33 remains enigmatic regarding its purpose if not its date. Certainly the excavation demonstrated phasing of the construction of Ring No 1. It would appear that the ground had been cleared of top soil to lay the probably founding stones of the enclosure, perhaps the kerb stones at this time also, however, prior to the laying of the kerb which covered the charcoal feature; some activity must have taken place. No bone or other artefacts were found and the charcoal may have been a token deposit, perhaps of a cremation? Burning had taken place within the site as was evident by the reddened stones and occasional charcoal fragments found all over the site, although no hearth was found. The next phase was the overlaying of the interior with rubble, possibly to cover features which were not located in the excavation, and possibly at the same time creating a low bank of stone around the kerbs and other boulders defining the site. Finally, at least two crude cists were created by removing rubble stones and overlaying the pits with single slabs of rock.

The purpose of the cists is reasonably assumed to have been for funerary deposits but if this theory is correct, they were not cremation deposits and obviously the features were too small for inhumation burials. The single sherd offers little help in the quest for an explanation for the two cists.

The ultimate creation of a penannular enclosure seems certain, with its opening at the upper west end and the overall shaped forming a lunular shape.

The site is unique in the experience of the writer, certainly so for the BAG area of study; the Upper Clyde and Tweed valleys. It now adds to a growing number of pre historic sites in the Daer valley and of which there appears to be no parallels, the forthcoming reports on the 2010 – 2012 project, within sight and hearing of this location, has produced a further range of perplexing monuments, of which little can be said, apart from the fact that each one has the possibility of being C14 dated.

The charcoal feature which was sampled was backfilled with clean builders sand (PI 67) and the kerb stone was erected over it in a vertical position (PI 68).

Site 33 A. There are three cairns in the vicinity of Site No 33 above:

- 1) NS 95274 08990. Cairn, 2m diameter by 0.3m high with boulders.
- 2) NS 95313 08920. Cairn, 4m diameter by 0.3m high, slight dome, stone showing.
- 3) NS 95305 08908. Possible cairn, 1m diameter by 0.2m high with boulders.

Site No 34. Stone setting centred NS 95383 09229 330m OD

On the lower north east flank of Comb Law and Helm Hill and on the south side of Meikle Burn, there is a group of stones lying on a slope. The group is dominated by two large boulders, the lower and larger of the two is a squarish block of about 1.5m by 0.75m high. Straight uphill from here and about 40m away, the second is more irregular in shape and is about 1m by 0.3m high. Making a possible circular or elliptical shape with the two large stones, there appears to be other smaller stones protruding from the otherwise stone free ground. However, this may be more illusory than real as there are also some groups of stones. The entire feature may therefore be a natural scatter of stones lying among two erratic boulders.

10 Smithwood bastle 201 - 250 Trench 16

The excavations of Smithwood bastle house, South Lanarkshire

Tam Ward 2004

Abstract

As part of the ongoing Clydesdale Bastle Project in Clydesdale, and also the Daer Valley Project by the Biggar Archaeology Group, a sub group of Biggar Museum Trust, the Smithwood site was excavated to reveal the demolished remains of a circa AD1600 bastle house. The plan of the building was obtained and a significant collection of early 18th century pottery and glass sherds was retrieved from a midden context.

Note: this is a preliminary report as finds and soil samples have not been expertly examined, it is hoped that when such work is done a more complete report will appear in due course.

Introduction

The writer first recorded the bastle house in 1986 (Ward 1996) during the survey of Clydesdale for bastles. The site was then interpreted as a bastle house on the visible evidence, and also on the evidence from excavations carried out in the area by BAG.

It was during the search for bastles that many prehistoric sites were recorded for the first time, later to be included in the several survey projects of Upper Clydesdale by BAG.

Before excavation, the site (NS 959 093) (PI's 69 – 71) was seen as an irregular shaped grass covered mound with some boulders and stones protruding, the mound measured circa 20m by 12m, and was up to 3m above the surrounding ground, the southern end being the greatest in height. The long axis was aligned north/south and lay parallel with, and on the western side of the Old Town Burn; a minor stream that flows north from the gully between Hem Hill and Hitteril Hill, and then into the Meikle Burn, itself a tributary of Daer Water.

One roughly rectangular shaped (natural) block of greywacke stone (see PI 88) was interpreted as the north west corner of the building, several 'tusks' of protruding stones were assumed to be the remains of barrel vaulting (PI 72), otherwise no visible features of the building were evident, excepting that lime mortar could be seen in rubble. In the event of excavation, the above deductions proved correct. The size of the building was originally estimated to be c13.5m by 5.5m and this also proved to be correct.

Several other bastle houses and associated remains have been recorded and excavated by BAG in Clydesdale (Ward 1998). Ultimately, the sites will be made more accessible to the public by on site interpretation and also access facilities such as paths etc and the entire project will be published as a single report.

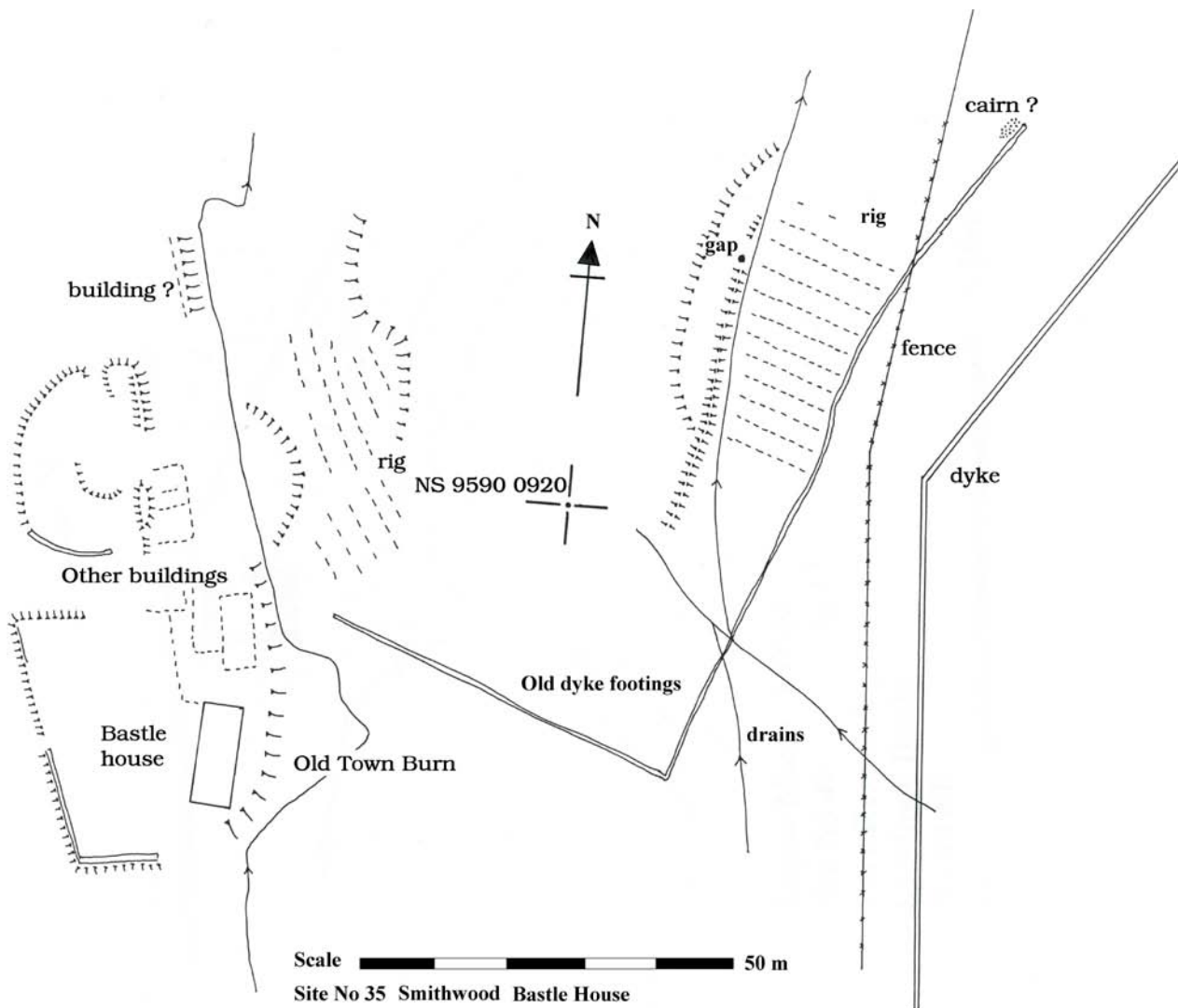


Fig: 24

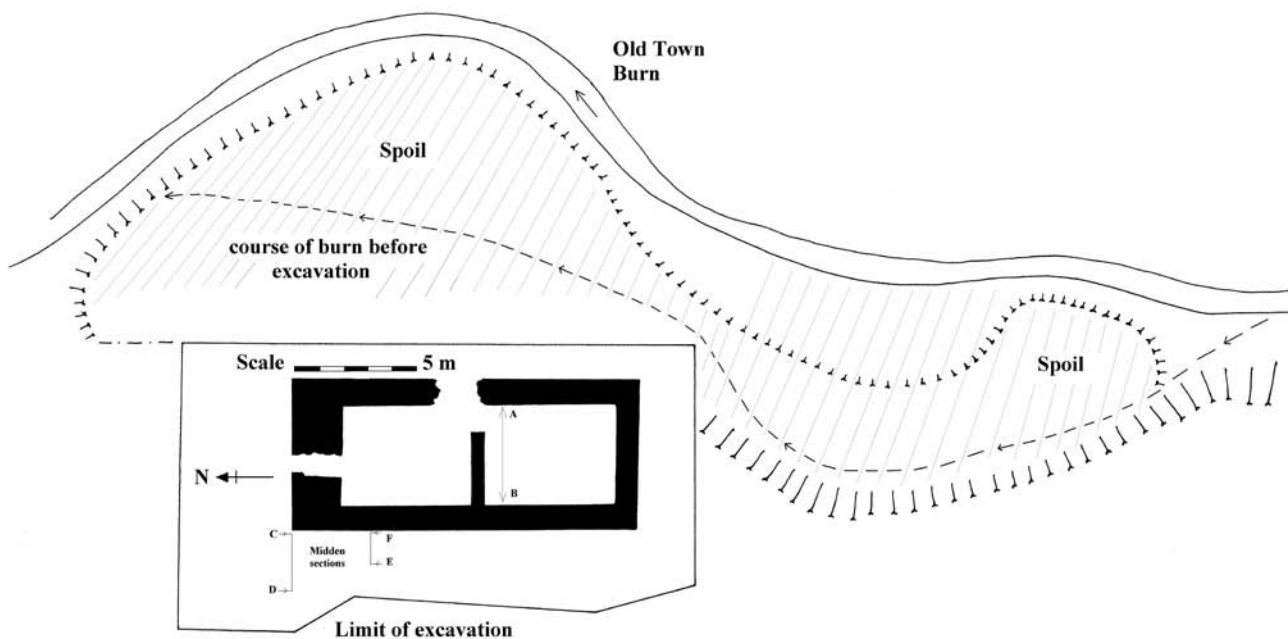


Fig: 25

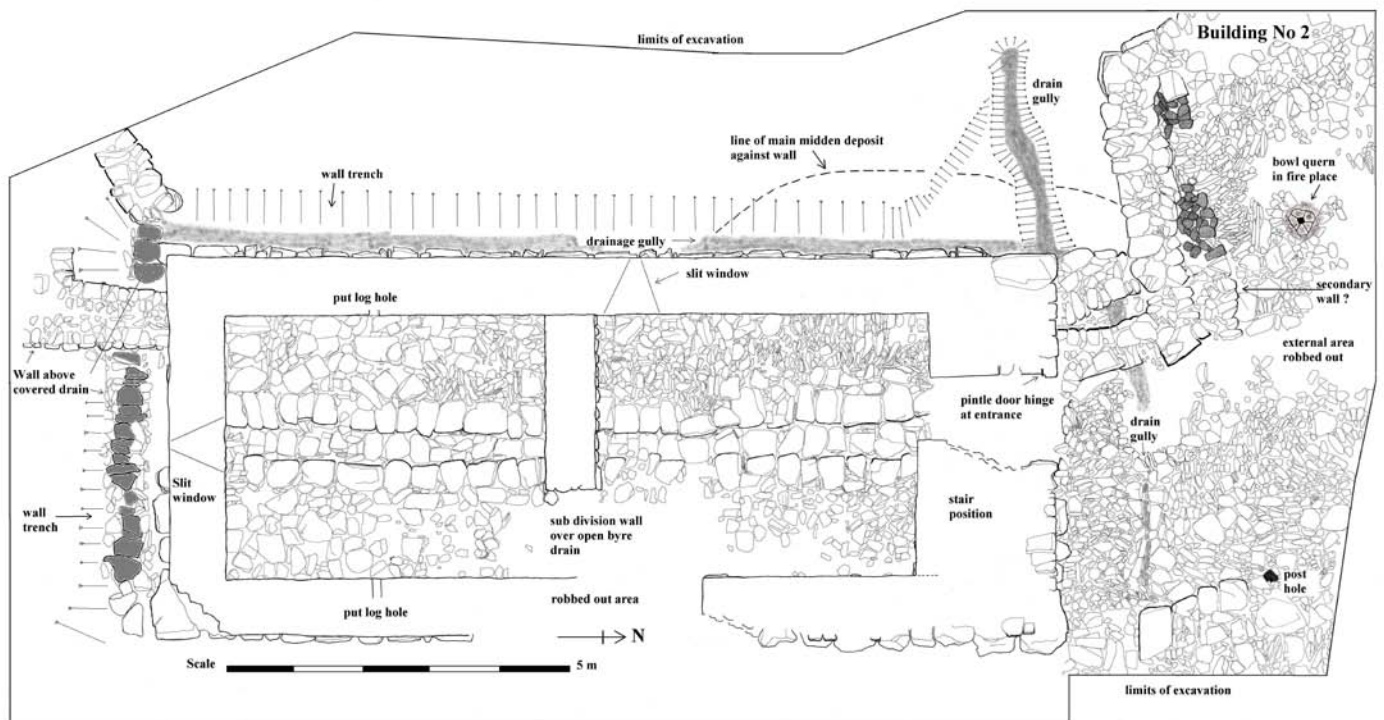


Fig: 26

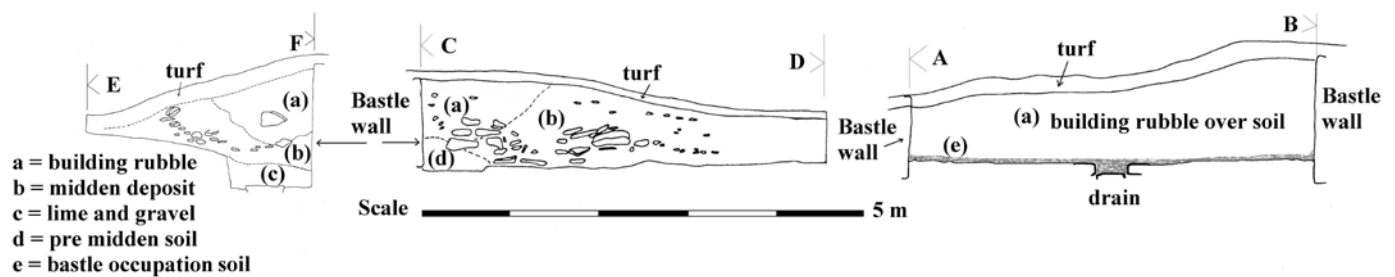


Fig: 27

Smithwood is one of a series of bastle houses in Upper Clydesdale (Ward, *ibid*) three of which lie in the Daer Valley with another two nearby sites to the north; Glenochar and Glengieth (Fig 28). Wintercleuch and Kirkhope, both in Daer, and Glenochar have also been excavated; the site at Glengieth has been surveyed only. Smithwood, Wintercleuch, Glenochar and Glengieth are all now Scheduled Ancient Monuments and the first three have their remains consolidated using traditional lime mortar.

Site and environs description

The Daer Valley could be described as one of the two principal feeders of the River Clyde. The area is all above 300m OD and is comprised of the steep slopes of the Southern Uplands of Scotland with only marginal ground lying nearer the valley floor. Nearly all of the ground is unimproved pasture with a few improved fields along the course of the Daer Water. The agricultural economy appears always to have been pastoral before the 18th century with perhaps only fodder crops being taken from improved areas.

The site location is fairly typical of other bastle sites in the area, they are often seen as locations apparently chosen slightly 'off the beaten track', that is to say some way up a tributary of the main river course, as if the farmers were building their settlements as near to the centre of the area under their control as was practical. In most locations ancillary buildings and associated fields and enclosures may be seen. This is true of Smithwood (fig 24) and it also has small areas of lazy bed.

The excavation

The excavation of the bastle house remains has been total and includes a surrounding area, a single continuous trench, (fig's 25 & 26) which was dictated by the evidence being retrieved during the progress of the work. With the exception of a broken bowl quern that was re-used as a floor surface, no original features have been removed. The entire area of excavations is c240 square metres and all the work was done by hand trowelling.

In general, the site was covered by a layer of turf, rush and nettle growth that fed off a post demolition soil profile (201). Underlying this in nearly all places was a layer of demolition lime mortar and building stone (203), this demolition layer measured up to 2m deep within the southern end of the house but was considerably less in other places. It was obvious that deliberate demolition of the building had taken place and that much of the lime mortar was removed along with the stone of the house. Exactly when and over what time the demolition took place is unknown but occupation artefacts sealed below the demolition layers date to the middle of the 18th century at the latest.

For convenience the excavations will be described as areas around the main building and the interior of it, the building will be described separately. The finds will be considered in more detail later in the text, but with the exception of the glass and clay pipes, nothing has been expertly analysed.

Soil samples were retrieved from various contexts but these have not been examined.

Main building interior.

The interior of the building, before excavation, was seen as an undulating surface which was highest at the southern end, rather hollow in the middle and with a lower point in the centre of the east side, and rising again towards the northern end where it tailed down to the more level ground. The lower central area was composed with the greatest depth of post demolition soil and plant growth (201) and within this and the interface between it and the rubble below (203), lay a quantity of finds, mostly composed of a variety of small abraded sherds of pottery, some glass and two whetstones. The latter two items may have been deposited after the demise of the site but the other material was contemporary with occupation or an activity in some other part of the site. It was therefore obvious that most of the finds in this area were re-deposited.

The ends of the building were more clear-cut in terms of post occupation deposition. Beneath the turf lay a concentrated layer of clean lime mortar and stone rubble (PI 73), this extended over the surviving walls in places but everywhere within the building it reached down to a layer of dark silty soil (222) and seen in section A-B (Fig). Objects within the mortar layer were sparse however, it was likely that the sherds of Delft or tin ware pottery found on the highest part of the rubble at the south-western corner, and also the brown glazed sherds of a chamber pot (PI's 109 & 110) which were strewn down through the rubble deposit and onto the floor mud, mainly in the south-eastern corner, had been derived from the upper floor of the building, before its final collapse.

The fine muddy soil (222) was never greater than 0.1m deep, apart from within the drain and was probably compressed below the weight of the material above. The soil lay immediately over all of the interior floor surfaces which included an open central drain (212). The drain ran for nearly the entire length of the chamber, it must have discharged through the only entrance in to the building on the north gable. The consolidated cobbled surface (210), lying between the west side of the drain and the main wall, and the much less consolidated cobbled floor surface along the east side of the drain (227), lay on the natural till.

The occupation soil also lay within the gaps between the cobbles and drain stones and had silted beneath stones where space was available; this was especially true of the loose cobbles on the east side of the drain. Finds from within the soil and on the floor surfaces included several iron objects in various states of preservation, some pottery and glass and spindle whorls.

It is possible that there is an underlying floor surface beneath 210; a small patch of cobbles of about 0.5m square is apparently missing in the north-western corner. In the space, and level with the base of the cobbles are stones set in the gravel, these may of course be naturally disposed.



Plate: 69



Plate: 70



Plate: 71



Plate: 72



Plate: 73



Plate: 74



Plate: 76



Plate: 77

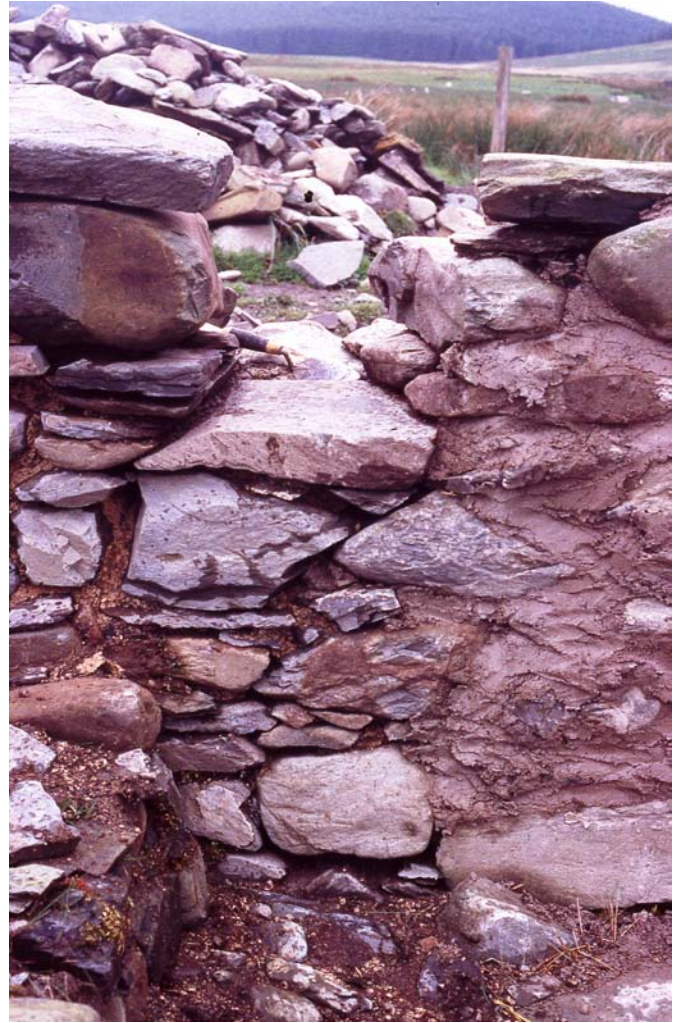


Plate: 75



Plate: 78



Plate: 79



Plate: 80



Plate: 81



Plate: 82



Plate: 83



Plate: 84



Plate: 85



Plate: 86



Plate: 88



Plate: 89



Plate: 87



Plate: 90

The bastle Plate 83, 84 & 121. Fig 26

The bastle house measured 14.2m by 6m overall, the south, east and west walls were 0.9m thick while the north gable where the entrance was, measured 4m thick in the NW corner, this is where the sole surviving block of sandstone from the doorway survived, the wall thickness on the NE side was 4.2m.

The internal area was divided by a secondary cross wall (Pl's 79 & 83) which was 0.8m thick, and where the stones were bonded with clay, not lime mortar, which the rest of the building was made from, being built in the random rubble method and using local greywacke rock and high quality lime mortar.

The southern chamber measured 5m long by 4.2m wide and the northerly room was 5.3m long and the same width as the other room.

A central section of the east long wall was completely robbed out but the total ground plan was available by the extant walls, which were up to 1m high at the northern end and up to 3m high at the SE corner, where the curvature of the barrel vault was best preserved. The wall in the SW corner also curved over thus allowing the height of the chamber to be estimated at a minimum of circa 3m above the floor. The springing of the vault was about 1m above the floor surface.

Strangely, the SE section of the long wall (PI 82) had all its facing mortar eroded out of the joints in the stone; this must have been due to leaching by water percolating down through the demolition rubble. By contrast, the opposite corner of both gable and west long wall (PI's 77 & 78) had excellent preservation of the original full lime pointing over the joints, demonstrating the method of finishing wall faces. The high quality of the lime mortar is seen here and also in the wall matrix's where no voids were left between stones, a phenomenon of poor building technique often seen in similar walls but built in the 19th century, but not on bastles (personal observation).

All around the base of the walls on the exterior side were projecting plinth stones forming a solid foundation over the till, on the corners especially very large boulders were used, upon which the greywacke quoins were then built.

Fortunately, a single block of cream coloured carboniferous sandstone survived on the west side of the entrance (PI 74), this was shaped as a rybat for a single door, and embedded into the stone, using lead for plugging, was the remains of an iron pintle hinge. The door was therefore hung on that side and this was important evidence to allow for predicting the position of the absent stairway, which would have been opposite the opened door and leading to the upper chamber; the house part.

The additional width of the north gable was necessary to carry the stair up to the house, it would have been a 'scale and platt' type with several steps leading straight to a platform (platt) or landing, then turning right and also in straight line climbing over the haunch of the vaulted corner of the basement. The external wall thicknesses at the stair corner must have been reduced in thickness to accommodate the stair, which was normal practice on towers and bastles with mural stairs.

The additional wall thickness on the NW corner is perplexing; it may have been a change in design for the stair position during construction.

The floor survived in excellent condition apart from the east central area where the demolition of the building was making an inroad there. It was clear that similar paving had existed over the entire floor but it had been robbed out with the wall at that position.

The well constructed open drain or grip ran centrally down the entire length of the basement. Between the kerb stones of the drain was a width which varied between 0.3m and 0.5m, the depth was generally about 0.15m, the base of the drain must have been cut into the till and then the stones set in, as the kerb stones were set on top of the till, none of the base stones lay under the kerb stones, however the entire drain lay under the sub division wall, as did the floor surface (PI 83). The drain had a very subtle gradient down to the north where the entrance was located.

The floor at the entrance was robbed out and exactly how the drain exited the building is uncertain, there was no indication of a drainage channel leading away from or below the threshold, therefore any effluents must presumably flowed over the threshold which was likely to have been a door step. A large block of smoothed greywacke was found inside the bastle apparently abandoned near the robbed gap in the east wall, it may have been the doorstep, however, if it was, it must have lain on top of the till there, as no stone hole was evident to bed it into. It has been reinstated in that position, based on that assumption (PI 121).

Other building features which survived were two putlog holes of about 150mm square and no more than 0.25m deep they were located 2.2m north of the southern gable and about 1.2m above the floor. These were likely to have been associated with the timber framing necessary to build the barrel vaulting.

Two splayed slit window positions also survived (PI's 75 & 76), both being the same size at 0.9m wide internally and narrowing to 0.1m on the external wall face, they were 1.2m above the floor but the window heights were not determinable. One was located centrally on the south gable and the other was on the long west wall and immediately north of the internal dividing wall. Similar windows survived in the bastle houses of Glendorch, Glenochar, Carnwath and Nemphlar.

Externally on the south gable and the long west wall the ground had been scarped to create a level foundation trench for the walls. At the base of the cut outside the south gable a further gully into the till was made to create a drain, and which was both edged and covered with stones (PI 87). It had been well sealed because when it was discovered it was still functioning by passing water. It ran the entire length of the gable. The drainage facility was apparently an original concept when the house was built as it later had two drystone walls built over it, after the ground had silted up with soil. The two walls may have formed part of the enclosure walls on the west side of the bastle (Fig 24) and may have functioned as a stock enclosure.

The excavated area outside the entrance was a cobbled and paved yard, and unlike all other sides, this area had very little building rubble and it may be that the gable was collapsed towards the interior during demolition.

1.2m from the bastle wall was a little gutter formed in the stones and which drained down from west to east. A single post hole in the cobbles nearby was located and it was in line with three raised flat boulders, but nothing could be implied by these features.

On the NW side of the bastle another building gable was exposed (PI 84). The drystone wall footings were 1m thick and enough survived to determine a room size of 3.5m in width and which was covered with a well made paved or cobbled floor, parts of which were robbed out. Although uncertain, it is likely that this was the habitation end of a house byre, certainly a hearth was evident by reddened heat cracked stones and central to these was an overturned bowl or pot quern (PI's 89 & 90) which had obviously been cracked and holed, either before or after its re use as a floor surface and prior to the fireplace being created. Stones were laid against the wall and over the floor surface (shaded on Fig 26), these may have formed a secondary wall face.

The second building (B2) lay at an angle to the bastle house and further buildings to the north (Fig 24) were traced on the ground but not explored.

On the south side of B2 and cut into the till was an open gully which formed a drain 0.7m wide and by 0.25m deep. It ran the full width of B2 and seemingly was designed to join with the gully on the long west wall and then flow to the gutter in the cobbles in front of the bastle door, however and perplexingly it was cut to abut the corner boulder of the bastle house, it is possible that the gully existed before the construction of the bastle. However, built over the drain were two little drystone walls separated by a slight gap and which must have impeded access between the buildings for some reason. At any rate, the blocking walls existed while the drain functioned below them (PI 88) because it was choked with midden material, mainly broken bottles, which were also found between the two walls and indeed in them. The main midden deposit therefore was created when both the walls and the drain were operational.

Stones which had projected from the bastle wall faces had been battered to square them off, this appears to have been done after construction, the same practice has been observed on other bastle houses in the BAG projects.

Discussion

Smithwood bastle has many parallels with others investigated by BAG. The plan is almost identical to Windgate House and also similar to Glendorch, although these two houses had slated roofs, Smithwood must have had some sort of thatch, perhaps straw as burnt straw was found below the midden context. The three bastles above are all 'long types' and have subdivided basements. The other common denominator of slit windows would have provided limited light and some ventilation to the basement byre. The quality of construction on all is high, leading to the possibility that the same builder or builders were responsible for them all.

The deliberate and systematic demolition of these buildings is quite evident by what survives. It appears that any dressed sandstone was first removed and then the rest of the masonry dismantled. Given the quality of the mortar, this must have presented some difficulty. However, both stone and former mortar was removed from the site, obviously being seen as a valuable re-cycling resource to be used elsewhere. In nearly every case where bastles have been excavated, the demolition was systematic until the lower courses of the building became buried in small stones and mortar. Fortunately at that point the dismantlers seem to have been satisfied that enough had been done to make the place inhabitable and that enough material had been gleaned for use elsewhere. Whatever remained was then forgotten and developed into grassy mounds (PI's 69 & 70) about which even the modern farmers and shepherds knew nothing.

Interestingly, Smithwood has no sheep milking buchts near it, although some may have existed in the nearby forested areas to the south. The small unenclosed patches of lazy beds operated as gardens and would have supplied vegetable crops, and it is possible that livestock may have been driven further from the settlement in summer months; however no shielings are known to support that.

The finds also parallel those from similar sites investigated by BAG in both the Clyde and Tweed valleys. The objects tell of occupation from circa 1600 to c1750, nothing before and little after those times. The terminus ante quem is more difficult to explain as it is known from historical sources that the settlements, if not necessarily the bastles, existed into medieval times (the history of these sites is discussed in the final interim on Daer, No 5, to follow). The abandonment of these sites is however becoming better understood and this appears to be linked to the so called Lowland Clearances which took place from the mid 18th century (Devine 2012, Ward 2012).

The writer believes that the work of BAG is the only archaeological evidence of this event, which rationalised land use for the greater benefit of estate owners, by removing people from the land and ensuring that previous houses could not be re occupied.

Note: Smithwood is given on the 1st Ed OS map of 1864 as 'Smithwood ruins'.

The only 19th century items found at Smithwood were sherds of a bowl or plate (PI 93) which as found in the turf on top of the south gable wall, it was obviously a vessel broken by a shepherd or a picnicker to the location.

As with all other sites the early use of pottery was with coarse wares, often green glazed (PI 94), these gave way to Delft and tin wares (PI's 95 – 97), and finally in the early 18th century to red earthenware known as Staffordshire slip ware (PI's 105 – 113). Various types of late pottery were found (PI's 102 & 103) and this will all require expert analyses.

Glass in the form of spirit bottles and small medicine bottles also makes its appearance at this time, and the use of tobacco smoked in clay pipes started on these sites in the mid 17th century and continued to the end of the settlements history. The glass and tobacco pipes have now been subject to professional study and reports (Murdoch 2006 and Gallagher 2011) on both are to be found at www.biggararchaeology.org.uk. Suffice to say here that the extensive collection of bottles date to the first half of the 18th century while the tobacco pipes and stems date from the second half of the 17th century and into the 18th C.

Quote from Gallagher 2011:

Again, the small assemblage from Smithwood reflects the supply of pipes both from Edinburgh and from Glasgow. Edinburgh is represented by a pipe with a poorly-impressed castle style basal stamp, possibly the work of Thomas Banks (cf Martin 1987, 193, no's 48-50).

1. Basal fragment with castle-style basal stamp, burnished. An Edinburgh product, possibly Thomas Banks, 1660-80.
SM/CP/10
2. Basal fragment with IC/G stamp on splayed heel. James Colquhoun, Glasgow, 1660-80.
SM/CP/3
3. Bowl fragment, upper part missing. 1660-1700. SM/CP/7
4. Bowl fragment, upper part missing, mould-imparted S/H. Samuel Hyndshaw, Glasgow, 1660-1700. SM/CP/8
5. Bowl fragment, damaged, mould-imparted S/. Possibly Samuel Hyndshaw, Glasgow, 1660-1700. SM/CP/9
6. Bowl fragment, missing spur, SM/CP/11
7. Spurred bowl and stem fragment, upper bowl missing, black surface. C 1750-1800.
SM/CP/1
8. Bowl fragment with spur. 1750-1800. SM/CP/6
9. Stem fragment with spur, C 1750-1800. SM/CP/2



Plate: 91



Plate: 93

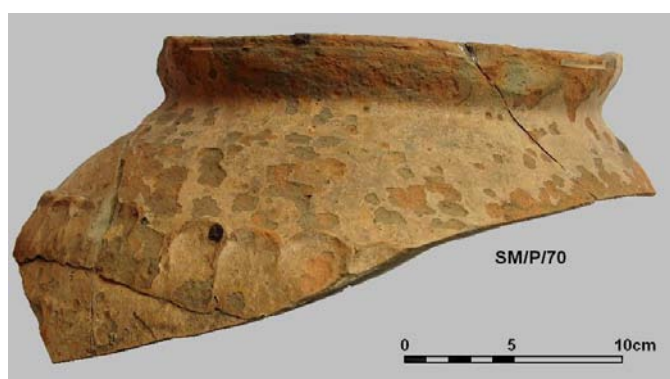


Plate: 94



Plate: 92

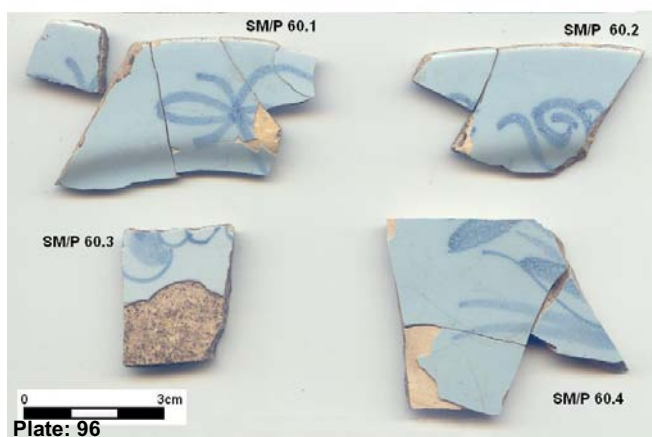
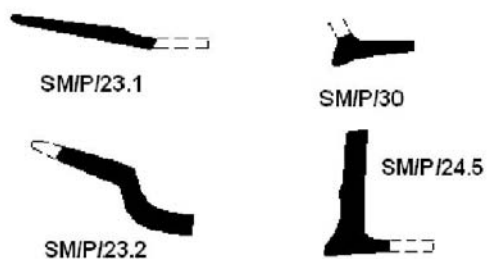


Plate: 96

Plate: 95



Plate: 96



Plate: 96a

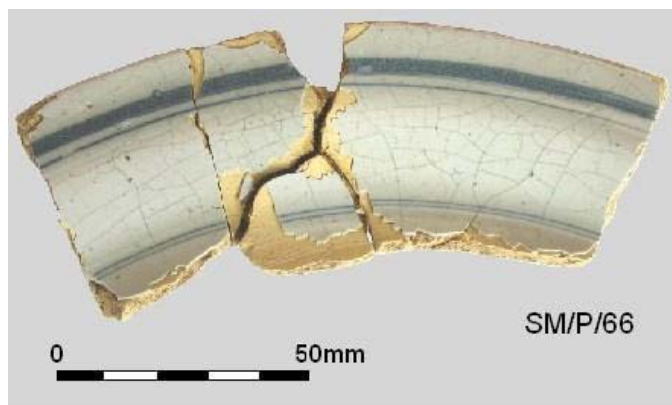


Plate: 97



Plate: 98



Plate: 99



Plate:100



Plate:101



Plate:103



Plate:102

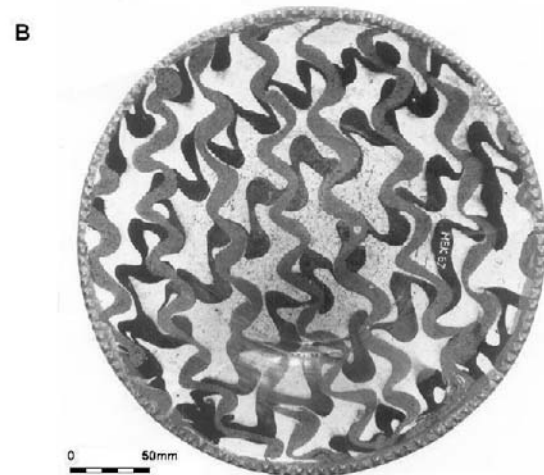


Plate:104



Plate:106



Plate:108

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Plate:105



Plate:107



Plate:109



Plate:110



Plate:111



Plate:112



Plate:113



Plate:114

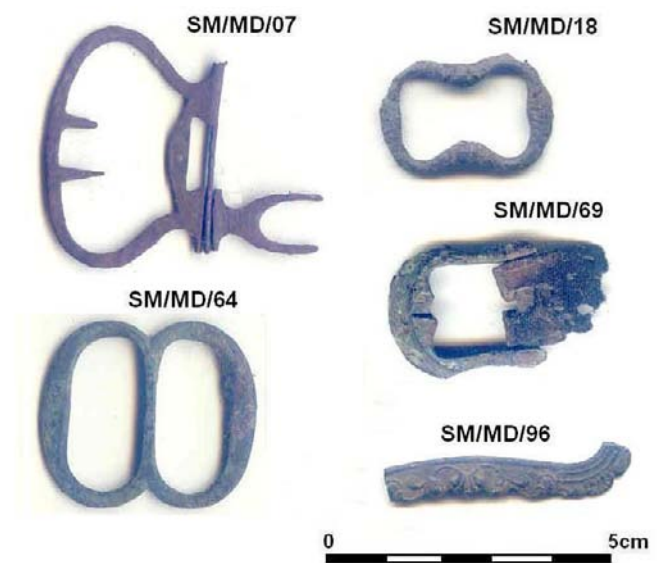


Plate:115



Plate:116



Plate:118



Plate:117



Plate:119



Plate:120



Plate:121

Other finds

Post medieval settlements often produced a myriad of find types, many of which because of their poor preservation, for example metals, are difficult to identify. Certainly ferrous objects are often badly decayed but X ray photography can often reveal details within the corrosion products.

It is the policy of BAG to metal detect post medieval sites in their projects, this is to combat illicit detecting once the sites are advertised, and also to retrieve valuable information which would not be otherwise obtainable. Mundane items such as horse shoes, belt and shoe buckles, buttons and often coins help considerably to date the occupation and use of the site and its environs (PI's 115 & 116).

The trench along the east side of the bastle.

The trench along the east side of the bastle extended out for 1.5m. Between that and the old scarp of the burn further to the east, the ground had been modified by successive encroachments of the burn. This area and that to the south of the building where the burn was actively scouring into the SE corner, were used as spoil heap dumps to push the burn course away from the site and back to what must have been its ancient course

At the northern end the ground was excavated down through about 1m depth of demolition material to broken bed rock which lay immediately below the level of the bastle plinth stones and fell away sharply. The erosion of the burn at some earlier period may have caused this edge to form. Along the southern half of the long wall and at the gable, the natural ground was composed of gravelly boulder clay and the demolition layer reached a height of almost 2m. A thin soil profile lay below all of the demolition material and no features were found. Finds were extremely sparse, only a clay tobacco pipe stem and some tiny scraps of 18th century pottery were retrieved and which may be further evidence that the burn had scoured material away in early modern times.

The trench along the west side of the bastle. Plate 84

The area extended a maximum of 4m from the bastle wall. The demolition material (203) was mostly heaped up against the wall and to its full extant height. The deposit varied in depth between 0.5m and 1m depending on the height of surviving wall, and it also laid within the gully (wall trench) which ran for the full length of the wall and within which there was a considerable quantity of broken bottle glass and other material the same as the midden deposit at the northern end of the wall.

Immediately below 203 and for the full length of the wall was a deposit of dark, fine soil (205). Some large stones including wall stones had been embedded into the soil due to compression. This soil covered the entire area although it was deeper against the wall, varying up to about 0.5m, while at the edge of the trench the depth was quite marginal in places, tapering out under the turf. Within the soil were a concentration and a general scatter of early 18th century pottery and glass, mostly bottle glass, iron objects and other material.

Against the wall and covering an area of about 6m by 3m at the north west corner, there was a dense concentration of finds, this mass extended beyond the gable and descended down into a cut (221) made into the natural sub stratum of boulder clay (220). The soil containing the concentration of finds therefore formed a heap near the wall. This is interpreted as a midden deposit, the position of which is possibly accounted for by the location of a window in the house part of the bastle. However, no supporting evidence for that hypothesis was found, although an almost identical midden arrangement was found at Windgate Bastle House (Christison et al, 1985) and which could be shown to have been jettisoned from an upper floor window.

Sections C-D and E-F (Fig 27) show the deposits and it would appear that the midden (b) would have been heaped against the wall, but that the demolition process had probably remove some of it, causing a gully, while that material was being removed from the site, ultimately the demolition deposit (a) was left lying directly on the midden which may have been truncated beside the wall to an extent. Lying below the midden in section E-F a basal layer of gravels and lime mortar was seen, this is interpreted as being construction mortar.

In section C-D a deposit (d) of black organic soil was found and which contained pieces of wood, carbonised straw and orange coloured patches of burnt soil, a bottle neck was found with a cork in situ. The deposit clearly pre dates the midden although probably some of the latter material was included. The burnt straw and soil may have been from the roof of the bastle as it is known that slates were not involved, therefore turf and some type of thatch must have covered it. This may be evidence of a fire on the roof, but equally it could have been roof material being burned on the ground, even as fuel.

A large number of glass sherds, mainly from wine bottles, were found scattered over the entire trench, these were more numerous nearer to the bastle wall and were certainly more abraded further south along the wall. The greatest numerical concentration and better-preserved fragments were found within and close by the supposed midden, which was around 6m in length. Only a relatively few sherds of pottery were retrieved from out with the main concentration described above, and these were for the most part, quite small sherds compared to the examples in the main deposit.

At the northern end and extending for a further 4.5m beyond the north gable of the bastle further archaeological remains were uncovered, these will be dealt with below.

Post excavation

Before work started on the site the burn had altered its course and ran against the NE corner of the bastle house (Fig 25). Since the site has been chosen to figure in a series of heritage trails, the burn was moved over to its original course by dumping spoil from the site to achieve that. Test pits were opened in the spoil areas to check for archaeological deposits, none were found. A few trailer loads of stone were removed from the site after all trenches had been reinstated.

The building was repaired using traditional lime mortar to Historic Scotland specifications (Pl's 118 - 121), BAG hope to create the site into a series of heritage trails along the nearby Southern Uplands Way in 2013.

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Smithwood Bastle House Excavation

THE LITHIC FINDS

by

Ian Paterson

Number	Stone	Context	Size	Description
SM/S/1	Slate	203/222	190x140x15	Possible broken pot lid? random striations & peck marks, mostly on one side, possible writing.
SM/S/2	Slate	203/222	155x125x5	Irregular shape. One side mostly covered with scratch marks. These are mainly curving lines but a few are elongate ovals
SM/S/3	Slate	203/222	85x55x8	Irregular shape. One side has been deliberately smoothed. In addition to random scratch marks there appear to be the letters H A B A
SM/S/4	Sandstone	203/222		Whetstone fragment, of pale greyish brown fine-grained sandstone with scattered small flakes of white mica. 80 long x 30 x 30 cross section, tapered to c.20mm at complete end (may be post 18th C).
SM/S/5	Sandstone	222		Whetstone fragment, 2 conjoined pieces, of pale greyish brown fine-grained sandstone with scattered small flakes of white mica (same as SM/S/4 and SM/S/30. 135 long and 35 x 35 in cross section, tapering to 25 x 20 at complete end. Straight groove 50 long on one side with cross striae (may be post-18th C).
SM/S/6	Sandstone	222		Whetstone, irregular shape 70 x 70 x 35, 3 sides smoothed by use, one side curved. Two larger flat surfaces with striae and deep scores. Moderate reddish orange [10 R 6/6] fine grained sandstone with rare, very small mica flakes - ? Permo-Triassic.
SM/S/7	Sandstone	222		Whetstone, part of. Irregular shape, 80 x 60 x 20, 4 sides smoothed by use, the two larger flat sides and two of the edge sides. Moderate reddish orange [10 R 6/6] fine grained sandstone with rare very small mica - ? Permo-Triassic.

SM/S/8	Greywacke	222		Whetstone /polisher. 125 x 40 x 15mm. One end is broken, the other is naturally tapered. Natural convex surface on one side; the other side is flat and polished by use. One edge is also smoothed for a width of up to 7 mm.
SM/S/9	Coal	203		Pieces, 6of. One is of bright coal. The others appear dull and at least two fragments may have been partially burnt.
SM/S/10	Haematite	222	40x25x20	Irregular lump. One face flat, faceted and with striae
SM/S/11	Haematite	222	30x20x12	Irregular lump.
SM/S/12	Graphite	222	45x20x15	Irregular, elongate lump. Both pointed ends are faceted by use.
SM/S/13	Sulphur	222	14x10x5	Irregular lump, pale yellow in colour.
SM/S/14	Flint	222	30x28x8	Scraper, secondary flake with proximal end, distal end broken. Both sides worked or used?. Mottled orange colour.
SM/S/15	Chert?	205	25x20x10	Secondary flake with proximal end & flake scars. Pale grey in S gable colour - possibly silicified limestone cf. 'bluestone' from Daer.
SM/S/16	Slate S gable	205		Disc, 45mm in diameter, 2mm thick.
SM/S/17	Haematite	205	40x25x20	Irregular lump with one faceted and striated side.
SM/S/18	Haematite	205	20x20x5	Irregular lump with one faceted and striated side.
SM/S/19	Haematite	205west		Lumps, 9 of, irregular.
SM/S/20	Slate	205	100x50x4	Irregular shape. On one side random straight and curved scratch marks and part of a compass- drawn circle
SM/S/21	Slate	205	Irregular	Three circular indentations, apparently drilled, in line, at one shape.
SM/M/22	Slate	205	100x100x8	Irregular shape.
SM/S/23	Greywacke	205		Disc, 110 x 100 x 15 mm. Pot lid?
SM/S/24	Greywacke	205		Disc, c.90mm diam. x 3mm. Pot lid?
SM/S/25	Slate	205		Disc, c.90mm diam. x 6mm. Pot lid?
SM/S/26	Quartz	205	30 x 8 x 7	Facetted quartz crystal.
SM/S/27	?chert		34x22x5	Broken? scraper, mottled orange colour. Found on molehill, c.100m. north of bastle.

SM/S/28	Chert		33x10x5	Secondary flake with flake scars. Found on molehill near sheepfold NW of bastle.
SM/S/29	Sandstone			Hone-stone, 130 mm oval section 40 x 30mm. Tapered end, both ends broken. (Found at 19th C. Smithwood Cottage, modern item)
SM/S/30	Sandstone			Multi-faceted whetstone, 150 x 40 x 40. The two halves of this, both of rectangular section, are rotated at 45° with respect to one another meet in a chamfered joint (Fig. 5). Both ends are broken off. (Found at 19th C. Smithwood Cottage? modern item). The sandstone is identical to that of SM/S/4 and 5.
SM/S/31	Lime mortar	203	120x80x50	Sample of. The white mortar contains rounded pebbles of greywacke up to 10mm in length. On one side, linear impression of a batten or lath. This sample also contains a sherd from the base? of a storage jar (Fig. 6).
SM/S/32	Plaster	203		This enigmatic object? a candle sconce, in fine-grained finishing plaster, has the form of 3 sides of a truncated pyramid c.17mm high. The largest side measures 40mm x c.25mm; the opposite smaller side is 20mm x 17mm. These and three sloping faces show smoothing striations, the object appears to have been attached? to the wall on its fourth side.
SM/S/33	Lime mortar	203		Sample. The white mortar contains rounded pebbles of greywacke up to 10mm in length. On one side, linear impression of a batten or lath. This sample also contains a brick fragment, presumably from the lime kiln.
SM/S/33A	Lime mortar	203		Samples, 2 of. These appear to have been affected by fire and contain lumps of what may be baked clay.
SM/S/34	Clinker	203		Samples, 6 of. These include at least one piece of clinker and others that appear to be reddish brown baked clay.
SM/S/35	Baked clay	203		Possibly pottery sherd.
SM/S/36	Miscellaneous	203		Samples. These include mortar, baked clay including at least one pottery sherd,, burnt stone, and lime.

SM/S/37	Sandstone	203	Building stone (Richard)
SM/S/38	Sandstone	203	Building stone (Richard)
SM/S/39	Sandstone	203	Building stone (Richard)
SM/S/40	-----	203 (inside)	Whorl, 32mm diameter by 11mm thick. Spindle hole 10mm - 11.5mm. Double parallel incised lines around the upper and lower surfaces, triple parallel incised lines around edge
SM/S/41	-----	222	Whorl, 35mm diameter by 11mm thick. Spindle hole 10mm - 11.5mm. Double parallel incised lines around the upper and lower surfaces, triple parallel incised lines around edge.
SM/S/42	Sandstone	222	Whorl, half of, split. 38mm diameter by 5mm. Spindle hole 10mm - 11.5mm. Decorated side divided into quarters, each infilled with parallel incised lines radiating. The lines in opposite quarters have similar alignments which differ by c.45° from those in the other two quarters.).
SM/S/43	Siltstone	222	Whorl, split (2 parts of circa one third) 33mm diameter by 5mm. Hole 10mm. Decorated side has three parallel incised lines around it. One line visible on outer edge.
SM/S/44	Siltstone	222	Whorl fragment (split and halved). 26mm by 15mm by 5mm. Has been decorated on one side with three parallel incised lines and three incised lines on edge.
SM/S/45	Sandstone	224	Bowl quern, broken. (Not re-examined. IBP).
SM/S/46	Haematite	223	Fragment of, facettted on all sides.

Appendix

Report on sandstone specimens from localities in Lower Clydesdale

Spec 1.

Quartz-arenite (sandstone) - medium-grained, moderately well sorted, brown-grey, somewhat iron-stained. Mainly sub-rounded quartz grains with a few flakes of white mica. Small amount of calcareous matrix. ? Upper Carboniferous.

Spec 2.

Quartz-arenite (sandstone) – fine grained, moderately well sorted, red-brown. Well rounded-sub-rounded quartz grains, coated with iron oxides. Triassic. Cf. the sandstone of Mauchline and Dumfries.

Spec 3.

Quartz-arenite (sandstone) – medium-to-course grained, moderately well sorted, grey with reddish tinge in places. Mainly quartz grains, sub-rounded to sub-angular, with a very few flakes of white mica. Moderate amounts of calcareous matrix. ?lower Carboniferous.

Spec 4.

Quartz-arenite (sandstone) – medium-to-course-grained with one or two pebbles up to 0.05m, moderately well sorted, grey with reddish tinge in places. Mainly quartz grains, sub-rounded to sub-angular. Moderate amounts of calcareous matrix. ? Lower Carboniferous.

Spec 5.

Quartz-arenite (sandstone) – fine-grained, well sorted, brown-grey, somewhat iron-stained. Mainly sub-rounded quartz grains with a few flakes of white mica. ? Upper Carboniferous.

Spec 6.

Quartz-arenite (sandstone) – fine-grained, moderately well sorted, brown-grey, somewhat iron-stained. Mainly sub-rounded to sub-angular quartz grains with a few flakes of white mica. ? Upper Carboniferous.

THE POTTERY FINDS

by

Ian Paterson

Introduction

The pottery recovered at Smithwood is typical of the assemblages recovered from the suite of bastle houses in South Lanarkshire. Approximately a third of the sherds were of Scottish Post Mediaeval Ware ('green glaze') - mainly of the oxidised variety. Much of the rest of the material consisted of Staffordshire slipware but there were sherds from a significant number of vessels in tin-glazed Delftware. The pottery, as a whole, dated from the late 17th and early 18th Centuries.

Number	Context	Description
SM/P/01	201	<p>Circular bowl with rim diameter of c.200mm and a turned-out, rounded foot c.10mm high. This has an external diameter of 110mm and an internal diameter of 86mm. The estimated height of the bowl is c.130mm. It is carinated in the 'London Style' at a distance of c.30mm above the foot. The rim is simple with an interior rim band in black c.1mm wide, 10mm down. The bowl has been decorated with a painted multi-coloured floral motif, similar designs being applied to the outside of the bowl above the carination and the base of the interior. From what may be seen, the floral design consists of oval shapes, richly coloured in purple, red and yellow, which may represent petals or perhaps fruits. These, together with leaves in green, and possibly orange-red, spring from very thin black stems. The most complete design was that on the base. The sherds were found fractured but with relatively fresh surfaces indicating that, although the bowl had been smashed, the pieces had not been abraded by movement. The surface glaze is crazed all over and scaling of the glaze from the greyish-white fabric has occurred.</p> <p>The sherds of the bowl were found scattered within the turf (201) overlying the demolition layer on the south gable of the bastle, some pieces being located on the wall head of the ruin. This indicates that the pottery was probably broken and deposited late in the history of the site and perhaps not directly connected with the settlement. The London style was popular about 1825-30 and the vessel may have been discarded at a time when further demolition of or stone extraction from the site was taking place in the 19th Century. C.1825-30.</p>
SM/P/ 2	201	<p>Sherd, stoneware, salt-glazed with orange peel texture, greyish-white fabric.</p>

SM/P/ 3	205, south gable	Plate, red earthenware, 2 sherds conjoining base flat c.160 mm in diameter, curving into steep side 20mm high. Sharp transition from side to rim, at least 20mm wide, inclined inwards at about 30°. Slip, on interior only, yellow with diffuse light brown mottle Knife trimming on underside of base. ?early 18th C.
SM/P/ 4	205 west	Beaker, diameter 60mm, with sharply everted foot, 6mm high, 50mm in diameter. Pronounced turning marks on outside. Fine-grained fabric, mostly pale orange-red but foot is pale grey. Traces of brownish green glaze overall. SPMOW .
SM/P/ 5	205 west	Rim sherd from bowl with vertical sides in upper 50mm. Rim is c.25mm wide, turned out, thickened to c.10mm, with a shallow step down just inside underside of rounded edge Overall diameter at rim 240 mm. Brownish green glaze on inside and exterior. Fabric is fine-grained, pale grey with pale orange-red patches. SPMOW.
SM/P/06	205 west	Sherds, 2 of, from large basins or storage vessels. One is split. Brownish green glaze on inside and exterior. Fabric is fine-grained, pale grey with pale orange- red patches. SPMOW.
SM/P/07	205 south gable	Sherd, from upper shoulder of storage jar.Brownish green glaze on inside and exterior. Fabric is fine-grained, pale grey with small pale orange-red patches. SPMOW.
SM/P/08	205 south gable	Sherd from strap handle, 20mm wide, with thumb impression. Brownish green glaze. Fabric is fine-grained, pale grey with pale orange-red patches. SPMOW.
SM/P/09	205 west	Sherds, 2 of, from neck with turned out rim of storage jar Internal diameter of neck c.140 mm. Traces of brownish green glaze on inside. Fabric fine-grained, pale orange-red with very small grains of mica. SPMOW.
SM/P/10	205 west	Sherd from rim, with base of rim handle from? serving bowl. Internal diameter c.180mm. Handle has oval section, c.61mm high by c.12mm. Thumb mark on underside. Diagonal shallow grooves on inside - possibly decorative. No trace of glaze survives. Fabric fine-grained, pale orange-red on outside, grey within. SPMOW.
SM/P/11	205 west	Sherd, 3 of, 2 conjoining, from base and lower side of large ?storage jar. Base is flat, c.120mm in diameter, extended out to form shallow foot c.6mm high, with bevelling into base Brownish green glaze on inside and whole of exterior. Fabric is fine- grained; pale grey but foot and lower side area mainly pale orange-red. SPMOW.
SM/P/12	205 west	Sherd from base, 100mm in diameter? from beaker. A low rounded ridge, 21mm wide, is set c.3mm above turn into flat base. The fabric is pale buff- grey, gritty with rounded grains of ?quartz. A scrap of crazed pinkish buff glaze survives on inside. Underside of base appears burnt. SPMOW.

SM/P/13	205 west	Sherds, 2 of, conjoining, from base and lower side of large ?storage jar. Base is flat, c.120mm in diameter, extended out to form shallow ledge foot c.6mm high, with bevelling into base. Brownish green glaze on inside and whole of exterior with drips on to base in places. Fabric is fine-grained, pale orange-red but becoming pale grey on side. This is almost certainly same vessel as SM/P/11. SPMOW.
SM/P/14	205 west	Sherd from upper body of storage jar. c.220mm in diameter. Handle scar, with thumb print, on upper edge, where diameter is greatest. Prominent turning marks on interior. Brownish green glaze on inside and exterior. Fabric is fine-grained, pale grey with patches of pale orange-red. This sherd may well be from SM/P/11. SPMOW.
SM/P/15	205 west	Sherds, 11 of, 6 conjoining from sides and lower shoulder of coarse ware storage jar. Diameter at shoulder 160mm. Prominent turning marks in inside. Brownish green glaze on exterior. Fabric is fine-grained, grey, slightly paler on exterior, with a few very small mica flakes. SPMOW.
SM/P/16	205 west	Miscellaneous, 27 sherds, green glazed coarse ware, mostly pale orange-red fabric.. SPMOW.
SM/P/17	205 south gable	Sherd from sharply curved in shoulder of jar 160mm in diameter. Springing for strap handle, 35mm wide and c.7mm thick. Thumbprint with fingerprint. Fabric gritty, with a sandstone fragment c.10mm long, grey with well marked paler grey zone on inside and pale orange-red zone on outside (cf. SM/P/154 and 155). Brownish green glaze on exterior. SPMOW.
SM/P/18	205 south gable	Sherd, stoneware, from lower side of thin-walled (4mm) cup or small bowl c.80mm in diameter at foot. Smooth, pale brown glaze on inside and exterior. Narrow groove above foot. Very subtle ogival curve out from base. Fabric fine-grained, hard, slightly gritty. Almost certainly from same vessel as SM/P/ 110 and SM/P/ 115.
SM/P/19	220/223	Sherds, 4 of, conjoining, from lower side of storage jar, diameter c.200mm. inside bastleOlive green glaze on interior and exterior. Fabric silt grade, grey, and paler on inside and outside. SPMOW.
SM/P/20	220/223	Base sherd, flat, 80mm diameter, curving, ledge foot 10mm high inside bastle traces of glaze survive. Fabric, silty, pale orange-red throughout. SPMOW.
SM/P/21	220/223	Rim sherd, of small bowl 120mm in diameter. Side wall curves inside bastleout on outside from 7.5mm to 11mm to form flat, slightly concave rim, bevelled at outer edge. Olive brown glaze inside and out. Fabric silt grade, pale grey with darker centre. SPMOW.

SM/P/22	220/223	Rim sherd, plain, of small bowl 120mm in diameter, decorated inside with low ridge 1.5mm wide, 36mm down. Yellow-green glaze on outside. Fabric silt grade, grey, paler with orange-red patches on outside. SPMOW.
SM/P/23	205 west	68 fragments being the unclassified residue of a large assemblage of tin-glazed Delftware sherds and detached flakes of glaze, considered to be from plates. The featured sherds from the assemblage have tentatively been assigned to a number of these plates and are labelled as SM/P/23.1 - 6. 18th Century.
SM/P/23.1		Rim sherds, 2 of, conjoining, from shallow plate, 280mm in diameter, in pale blue tin-glazed Delftware. The flat rim, 28mm wide, is differentiated only in being thickened towards its inner edge
SM/P/23.2		Rim sherds, 2 of, conjoining, from shallow plate, probably c.280mm in diameter, in pale blue tin-glazed Delftware. The flat, outwards tapering rim, width unknown, turns down c.4mm, before curving into flat base
SM/P/23.3		Rim and base sherds, 12 of, 2 conjoining, of plate probably c.280mm in diameter, in pale blue tin-glazed Delftware. The tapering, slightly concave rim, 26mm wide, rises outwards at an angle of c.30°. Gentle curve into 4mm high 'side' and thence into 7mm thick base.
SM/P/23.4		Rim and base sherds, 20 of, 2 conjoining, of plate, probably c.280mm in diameter, in pale blue tin-glazed Delftware. The tapering, slightly concave rim, 26mm wide, rises outwards at an angle of c.30°. Gentle curve into 4mm high 'side' and into 4mm thick base.
SM/P/23.5		Rim sherd. ?of plate c.280mm in diameter. Rim, 16mm wide, slightly concave upwards, side at least 6mm high, in pale blue tin-glazed Delftware.
SM/P/23.6		Sherd? from rim of plate, in pale blue tin-glazed Delftware.
SM/P/24	205 west	Sherds, 30 of, in pale blue Delftware with decorative motifs in darker blue. Various vessels SM/P/24.1 - SM/P/24.12. 18th Century.
SM/P/24.1		Rim sherds, 2 of, of plate. Rim at least 28mm wide, tapering outwards, slightly concave upwards. Parts of? floral motif.
SM/P/24.2		Rim sherds, 2 of, of plate. Rim 23mm wide, in style of SM/P/24.1. Parts of? floral motif in mid blue.
SM/P/24.3		Sherd, from base of plate. Glaze is crazed. Part of floral motif in mid blue.
SM/P/24.4		Sherd from everted rim, 11mm wide, of porringer, diameter c.140mm. Part of ? floral motif in dark blue 21mm below rim

SM/P/24.5		Sherd, 4 of, 2 conjoining, from? mug with thickened, everted foot. Base with kick. A broad, low ridge set 15mm above base of foot. Three narrow bands of various widths, in dark blue, in lower 15mm. Above this, part of a broad band in dark blue with lighter blue margin.
SM/P/24.6		Sherds, 2 of, from? bowl. Most of flower head in mid blue.
SM/P/24.7		Sherd of bowl, diameter c.250mm. Part of flower head in dark blue with thin stem in dark brown. On interior, at least 2 narrow bands.
SM/P/24.8		Sherds, 7 of? flower motifs on inside or outside.
SM/P/24.9		Sherds and glaze flakes, 7 of? flower motifs on inside or outside in dark blue.
SM/P/24.10		Glaze flake, leaf, in mid blue.
SM/P/24.11		Glaze flake, design involving thin lines in mid blue and mid brown.
SM/P/24.12		Sherd, thin, flower motifs on outside. Fine crazing on outside.
SM/P/25	205 west	Rim sherds, 2 of, from porringer, 200mm in diameter, in pale blue tin-glazed Delftware. Rim everted c.8mm wide. 18th Century.
SM/P/26	205 west	Sherds, 2 of, from bowl, in pale blue tin-glazed Delftware. 18th Century.
SM/P/27	205 west	Sherds, 2 of, from base of plate, in strongly crazed, pale blue tin-glazed Delftware. 18th Century.
SM/P/28	205 west	Sherds, 9 of, from various bowls. Red earthenware with dark reddish brown glaze inside and out [10 R 3/4] . .
SM/P/28.1		Rim sherd, plain, from bowl c.250mm diameter. Yellow slip rim band on inside and another 3mm down on outside.
SM/P/28.2		Sherd, from narrow (c.6mm) everted rim of bowl c.260mm diameter.
SM/P/28.3		Sherd, from upper side with part of everted rim of porringer, c.160mm in diameter. Low ridge c.2mm wide, with very narrow line of yellow slip, 16mm down.
SM/P/28.4		Sherds, 2 of, conjoining, from lower side of? porringer. Dark reddish brown [10 R 3/4] slip inside and out with decoration in yellow slip.
SM/P/28.5		Sherds, 4 of, various bowls.
SM/P/29	205 west	Handle, upper part of with attachment scar, oval cross section, 19 x 7.5mm. In red earthenware with dusky red slip glaze [5 R 3/4].
SM/P/30	205 west	Base sherd of? cup. Base is flat internally but has a kick up of about 5mm, thereby forming an everted foot with ogival profile. External diameter of foot c.70mm. Delftware. Glaze, white with slight reddish tinge on inside and on outside only to base of foot.

SM/P/31	205 west	Sherds, 2 of, conjoining, from lower side of cup c.70mm in diameter, with ogival profile. Red earthenware with dark reddish brown glaze inside and out [10 R 3/4]. Cf. SM/P/55.
SM/P/32	205 west	Rim, at least 20mm wide, of dish c.280mm in diameter. Red earthenware with moderate reddish brown [10 R 4/6] slip and draped over underside for distance of up to 11mm. Yellow slip band 3mm wide on edge of rim and a second band 17mm inside edge.
SM/P/33	205 west	Sherds, small and split, 42 of, from various vessels in red earthenware with brown glaze. The featured sherds are distinguished as follows.
SM/P/33.1		Rim sherds, 2 of, conjoining, simple, from large bowl. Rim band 6mm wide in yellow and a second band 17mm down.
SM/P/33.2		Rim sherd, everted, from bowl c.160mm in diameter. Dark reddish brown [10 R 3/4] glaze inside and out.
SM/P/33.2		Rim sherd, everted, from bowl c.160mm in diameter. Dark
SM/P/33.4		Base sherd, everted, thickened, 11mm wide. Moderate reddish brown [10 R 5/4] glaze.
SM/P/33.5		Sherd? from thin-walled cup. Moderate reddish brown [10 R 5/4] glaze. N.B. Conjoined with SM/P/52.
SM/P/33.6		Sherds, 2 of, from thin-walled cup. Blackish red [5 R 2/2] glaze on exterior, moderate reddish brown [10 R 5/4] glaze inside.
SM/P/33.7		Base sherd. Black glaze.
SM/P/33.8		Sherds, 18 of, 2 conjoining, moderate reddish brown [10 R 5/4] glaze on inside and exterior.
SM/P/33.9		Sherds, 10 of, dark reddish brown [10 R 3/4] glaze on inside and exterior.
SM/P/33.10		Sherds, 4 of, miscellaneous, one has white mortar adhering. A second, a base sherd, is apparently from a spoiler and has a fragment of pottery adhering to the near black internal glaze.
SM/P/34	205 west	Rims, 2 of, in red earthenware with moderate reddish brown [10 R 5/4] glaze.
SM/P/34.1		Rim sherd, gently everted, porringer c.160mm in diameter.
SM/P/34.2		Rim sherd, everted, from bowl c.200mm in diameter. At least one, and probably at least two, shallow ridge 6.5mm down.
SM/P/35	205 west	Sherd ? from cup or beaker, 'white' gritty fabric, yellow-brown glaze with brown mottling.
SM/P/36	205 west	Rim, 22mm wide, slightly concave, of dish c.360mm in diameter. Red earthenware with dusky red [5 R 4/6] glaze that drapes over on to underside. Yellow slip band 6mm wide on outer edge of rim.

SM/P/37	205 west	Rim, slightly everted, of cup, diameter c.100mm. ?bone china, white glaze Four narrow grooves incised in pairs 13mm and 17mm down from edge.
SM/P/38A	205 west	Sherd, of bowl, red earthenware with dusky red [5 R 4/6] glaze on inside and outside. On outside, decoration consisting of diffuse curved lines in yellowish slip.
SM/P/38B	205 west	Sherd, of bowl, red earthenware. Blackish red [5 R 2/2] glaze with paler mottle on outside, dusky red [5 R 3/4] glaze on inside.
SM/P/39	205 west	Rim, slightly everted, of bowl, diameter c.160mm. Red earthenware. Dark reddish brown slip [10 R 3.4] on outside. A 4mm wide yellow slip rim band and 3mm band c.5mm below that. On inside, a wavy rim band in the brown slip; pale yellow slip below.
SM/P/40A	205 west	Sherds, 3 of, one of slightly everted rim, of porringer c.160mm in diameter, in white earthenware. Greyish orange [10 YR 7/4] slip inside and on outside. On outside of the rim sherd, a spot of brown slip. On outside of a second sherd, four very narrow lines in brown slip unequally spaced in a distance of 13.5mm.
SM/P/40B	205 west	Sherd, from side of bowl in white earthenware. On outside, greyish orange [10 YR 7/4] slip with brown mottle; black glaze on inside.
SM/P/41	205 west	Sherds, 16 of, 2 conjoining from various vessels in red earthenware. Brown slip with yellow slip decoration.
SM/P/41.1		Sherds, 2 of, from subtly everted rim of bowl. Dark reddish brown [10 R 3/4] slip/glaze on outside with 3mm wide rim band in yellow slip, set 1mm down and a second, narrower band 3mm lower down. On inside, brown glaze to 3-4mm down; yellow slip below.
SM/P/41.2		Sherds, 2 of, from everted rim of bowl. Moderate reddish brown [10 R 4/6] slip/glaze on inside and outside. Yellow slip over rim and extending down 6-7mm on inside and exterior.
SM/P/41.3		Sherd from rim of cup or bowl with wavy rim or possibly spout of jug. Moderate reddish brown [10 R 4/6] slip/glaze on inside and outside. Yellow slip only on top of rim. Moved to SM/P/52.
SM/P/41.4		Sherd from rounded rim of large bowl, c.6mm thick. Moderate reddish brown [10 R 4/6] slip/glaze on inside and draping over outside. Yellow slip rim band on inner edge of rim.
SM/P/41.5		Sherd from thin-walled vessel. Moderate reddish brown [10 R 4/6] slip/glaze on inside and outside. Yellow slip motif on outside.
SM/P/41.6		Sherds, 8 of, 2 joining, from thick-walled vessel or vessels. Moderate reddish brown [10 R 4/6] glaze on inside and outside. Yellow slip motif on outside.
SM/P/42	205 west	Sherds, 2 of, in red earthenware. Dark brown and near black mottled glaze, inside and out.

SM/P/43A	205 west	Rim sherd, everted, from cup 140mm in diameter. Red earthenware. Dark reddish brown [10 R 3/4] glaze on inside and outside. Conjoins with SM/P/55.
SM/P/43B	205 west	Rim sherd, everted? from cup 100mm in diameter. Red earthenware. Dark reddish brown [10 R 3/4] glaze on inside and outside. Traces of narrow yellow slip band on crest of rim. Cf. SM/P/ 52.
SM/P/44	205 west	Sherd, 2.5mm thick? from cup, white earthenware (? slipware). Dark reddish brown [10 R 3/4] glaze on inside and outside.
SM/P/45	205 west	Rim sherd, everted, from porringer 160mm in diameter. Red earthenware. Dark reddish brown [10 R 3/4] glaze on inside and outside. On outside, part of motif in yellow slip. On inside, 2mm rim band in yellow slip with a second band 5.5mm below.
SM/P/46	205 west	Rim sherds, 2 of, ?from plate, in salt-glazed stoneware. Rim is everted by thickening on outside to total width of 4.5mm down to a depth of c.5mm. The thickened outer band is cut into vertical rounded ribs.
SM/P/47	205 west	Sherd, red earthenware, c.2mm thick, from cup. Red earthenware. Dark reddish brown [10 R 3/4] glaze on inside and outside. Part of motif in yellow slip on outside.
SM/P/48A	205 west	Sherds, 4 of, from bowl. One sherd is of everted rim, diameter 130mm, with most of a strap handle, 16mm wide and up to 4.5mm thick, curving up for c.10mm from attachment 16mm below rim. In red earthenware. Moderate reddish brown [10 R 4/6] glaze on inside and outside. Rounded blotches in blackish red [5 R 2/2] at intervals below rim.
SM/P 48B	205 west	Sherd from bowl. In red earthenware. Moderate reddish brown [10 R 4/6] glaze on inside and outside. Rounded blotch in blackish red [5 R 2/2] on outside.
SM/P 49	205 west	Sherd, from lower part of side? of jug, 120mm in diameter . A triangular ridge 8mm wide and c.2mm high, presumably set just above base. Red earthenware. Dark reddish brown [10 R 3/4] glaze on inside and outside.
SM/P/50	205 west	Base, pot base, diameter 60mm, thin-walled, 2-3mm, straight sided, in salt-glazed stoneware. Rounded ledge foot 2mm high and c.1mm wide. Flat base undercut on lathe to depth of c.1mm.
SM/P/51	205 west	Rim sherds, 2 of, everted, of porringer, diameter at rim 160mm. White earthenware. Blackish red [5 R 2/2] glaze with paler mottle on inside and outside.
SM/P/52	205 west	Sherds, 7 of, providing complete profile (Fig. 3) ?of cup in red earthenware, with triangular ledge foot 6mm high and a flat base, 80mm in diameter. Height c.110mm. Diameter at belly, 80mm. The rim is everted, wavy and has a line of yellow slip along its crest. A 3-4mm wide band of yellow slip 40 mm up from base, otherwise moderate reddish brown glaze [10 R

		4/6] overall apart from underside of base. Probably had a handle cf. SM/P/55
SM/P/53	205 west	Sherd? of cup in red earthenware. Two ridges, adjacent in zone 6mm wide probably were just above base. Blackish red glaze [5 R 2/2] on both sides.
SM/P/54	205 west	Sherd from everted rim, from porringer, in red earthenware 120mm diameter. On outside, low ridge 21mm below rim. Yellow slip blotches and curved line decoration on dark reddish brown. On inside, yellow slip rim band with a second diffuse band 8mm below rim.
SM/P/55	205 west	Sherds, 2 of, conjoining, from everted rim of cup, with strap handle 18mm wide and 4mm thick, arching up from attachment. Red earthenware. Dark reddish brown [10 R 3/4] glaze on both sides with a suggestion of decoration in a darker glaze. Conjoined with SM/P/43A.
SM/P/56	205 west	Sherds, 3 of, conjoining, from base c.140mm in diameter. Red earthenware, with crazed brown and yellow slip on inside.
SM/P/57	205 west	Sherds, 4 of; 2 being rim sherds conjoining, of plate (Fig. 3), in red earthenware. Rim diameter 260mm. Yellow slip with splashes of dark brown crossing rim at intervals.
SM/P/58	205 west	Sherds, 4 of; 2 being conjoining rim sherds of small bowl or cup, 80 mm in diameter at rim. Tin-glazed Delftware, bluish white [5 B 9/11].
SM/P/59	205 west	Sherds. 3 of conjoining, Tin-glazed Delftware, of bowl c.280mm in diameter. Glaze cracked and scaling, very pale blue [5 B 8/2].
SM/P/60	205 west	Sherds and rims of plates in tin-glazed Delftware. Very pale blue glaze [5 B 8/2], with darker blue patterns
SM/P/60.1		10 sherds and glaze flakes, 8 conjoining, of rim of plate, glaze, with pattern of knots at intervals
SM/P/60.2		Rim sherds, 2 of conjoining, of plate with part of scroll.
SM/P/60.3		Sherd of base of plate, with part of pattern.
SM/P/60.4		Sherds, 3 of conjoining, from base of plate, with part of floral motif.
SM/P/61	205 west	Sherds, tin-glazed Delftware, very pale blue glaze with purple/mauve motifs.
SM/P/61.1		Small flake from bowl.
SM/P/61.2		Rim sherd? from same plate as SM/P/61.16 and SM/P/23.1.
SM/P/61.3		Sherd from plate, with parts of leaf spray.
SM/P/61.4		4 sherds and flakes, with parts of leaf spray - ? from same plate as SM/P/61.3.
SM/P/61.5		Sherd from base of plate, with parts of leaf spray and? flower head in mauve. Plate base was circled by band in mid blue.

SM/P/61.6		Conjoined with SM/P/61.13.
SM/P/61.7		Conjoined with SM/P/61.3.
SM/P/61.8		Rim sherd - ? from same plate as SM/P/61.3.
SM/P/61.9		Sherd from base of plate, with parts of leaf spray.
SM/P/61.10		Sherd from bowl, design of sinuous lines? same bowl as SM/P/61.13.
SM/P/61.11		Sherd from bowl, design of sinuous lines? same bowl as SM/P/61.13. NB. Conjoins with sherd in SM/P/97.
SM/P/61.12		Sherd from base of plate, with parts of leaf spray - ? from same plate as SM/P/61.3.
SM/P/61.13		3 sherds from bowl, conjoined with SM/P/61.6 and
SM/P/61.14		Conjoined with SM/P/61.13.
SM/P/61.15		Sherd of bowl with subtly everted rim. Motif on interior.
SM/P/61.16		Rim sherd? same plate as SM/P/61.2 and SM/P/23.1
SM/P/62A	205 west	Sherds, 10 of, conjoining 6 and 2, from everted rim, base and side (full profile, of bowl in soft buff earthenware like paste of Delftware. Diameter at shoulder and rim 140mm. The base is flat, diameter 85mm, and has a downturned ledge foot 8.5mm high, bevelled in towards base. The body wall is 3mm thick. Signs of burning on base. Greyish orange [10 YR 7/4] slip inside and on exterior where it may stop short of the foot. The decoration consists of rounded blobs in moderate brown [5 YR 4/4], c.12mm in diameter, placed at intervals below rim. The body is circled by 6 spaced bands, up to 2mm wide, some incomplete. The uppermost and the lowest are in moderate reddish brown [10 R 4/6], the others in greyish red [5 R 4/2].
SM/P/62B	205 west	Sherd, from shoulder of bowl in soft buff earthenware, similar to SM/P/62A. Greyish orange [10 YR 7/4] slip inside and out. Part of round blob and a band in greyish red [5 R 4/2].
SM/P/62C	205 west	Sherd, c.8mm thick? from bowl in soft buff earthenware, with greyish orange [10 YR 7/4] slip inside and out.
SM/P/63	205 west	Sherds, including some of rims, in red earthenware, various vessels, yellow and brown glazed.
SM/P/63.1		Rim sherds
SM/63.2		Rim sherds
SM/P/63.3		Rim sherds
SM/P/63.4		Rim sherds
SM/P/63.5		Rim sherds From SM/P/63.1
SM/P/63.6		Rim sherds
SM/P/63.7		Rim sherds
SM/P/63.8		Rim sherds Conjoined with SM/P/63.1

SM/P/63.9		Rim sherds Conjoined with SM/P/63.1
SM/P/63.10		Rim sherds From SM/P/63.1
SM/P/63.11		Rim sherds Conjoined with SM/P/63.1
SM/P/63.12		Rim sherds
SM/P/63.13		Rim sherds Conjoined with SM/P/63.6
SM/P/63A	205 west	Sherds, 14 of, conjoining 8, 2 and 2 from slightly upwards tilted, tapering, ledge rim, 26mm wide, c.370mm in diameter, of bowl, ?90-100mm deep, in red earthenware. The steep side curves smoothly into flat base. Greyish yellow [5 Y 8/4] slip on inside and draped on to underside of rim. Areas of sponge decoration in dark reddish brown [10 R 3/4] spaced around rim at 11mm centres. These appear to extend down the side of the bowl.
SM/P/63B	205 west	Sherds, 2 of, from lower side and base of bowl similar to SM/P/63A, in red earthenware. Greyish yellow [5 Y 8/4] slip on inside. Decorated with diffuse streaks in dark reddish brown [10 R 3/4]
SM/P/63C	205 west	Sherds, 2 of, conjoining from base more than 120mm in diameter, of large bowl. Greyish yellow [5 Y 8/4] slip on inside with diffuse blotches of dark reddish brown [10 R 3/4]. Prominent turning marks on underside.
SM/P/63D	205 west	Sherd from base of large bowl. Greyish yellow [5 Y 8/4] and diffuse dark reddish brown [10 R 3/4] slip on inside.
SM/P/63E	205 west	Sherd, small, from simple upright rim of bowl? c.140mm in diameter. Greyish yellow [5 Y 8/4] slip on inside with diffuse patches of dark reddish brown [10 R 3/4]. Dark reddish brown on exterior.
SM/P/64	205 west	Sherds, salt-glazed stoneware. A raised disc 18mm in diameter on the exterior of the vessel, with an 8mm diameter central boss, has matching concentric turning marks on the inside of the vessel. Decoration of incised circles, 40mm in diameter, infilled with incised close crosshatching. The incised lines are infilled with dark blue.
SM/P/65A	205 west	Sherds, 3 of, salt-glazed stoneware of cup or small bowl. Interior white with 'orange peel' finish. Exterior, very pale blue overall with incised decoration, infilled with dark blue, involving arcs and crosshatched areas.
SM/P/65B	205 west	Sherds, 6 of, 2 conjoining, from rim of thin-walled bowl or cup, 120mm in diameter, in white earthenware with very pale blue glaze on inside and outside. On outside is a rim band, 4mm, high composed of closely set chevrons. Below is decoration, of incised lines, infilled with dark blue, involving arcs and crosshatched areas. On inside, crested wavy band, wave length c.35mm, formed of 2 parallel incised lines 2mm apart, infilled with blue dark blue.

SM/P/66	205 west	Rim sherds, 7 of, 4 and 2 conjoining, of Delftware plate, 280mm in diameter. Rim uptilted, slightly concave, 21mm wide. Bowl about 10mm deep. Very light grey [N 8] glaze overall - crazed. Two narrow bands, total width 2mm, circle outside of base. On rim, a 3.5mm wide band 10mm in from edge and a second 1mm band 3mm inside it.
SM/P/67	205 west	Sherds 7 of, 3 conjoining to give straight rim and most of side of ?cup Red earthenware, diameter 80mm. Dark reddish brown glaze, plain on inside. On outside, decoration in yellow slip consisting of sub circular blobs, c.19-20mm diameter, spaced under rim. Below this, an irregular wavy line, 3-5mm wide, wave length c.11mm. Below this, a second wavy line, 5-6mm wide, wave length c.35mm. Irregular looped shapes in the troughs and rises. Staffordshire slipware. Similar design to SM/P/73.
SM/P/68	205 west	Sherds, 16 of, conjoining 8 and 5, to give two-thirds of complete rim of Delftware plate and almost half the base (Fig. 8). Rim is 30mm wide, tapering outwards, slightly convex upwards, tilted up at angle of c.20°, diameter c.210mm. Very light grey [N 8] glaze overall with stylised leaf sprays in mid blue at intervals around rim. The base, which is decorated with a flowering plant, is c.150mm in diameter and c.8mm, thinning to 3.5 at transition to side.
SM/P 69	205 west	Sherds, 4 of, 2 conjoining from rim of Delftware plate. Similar in size and decoration to SM/P/68 Base, c.160mm in diameter, is 5-6mm thick. This thickness is maintained through transition to side.
SM/P/70	205 west	Three conjoining sherds form part of rim and shoulder of a pitcher or jug the rim diameter is 200mm, it is flat topped and is c.8mm thick, the height of the rim is about 20mm and is slightly flared outwards with a slightly convex surface on the exterior. A single groove up to 2mm broad runs around the exterior of the rim and about 3mm from the top. 80mm from the base of the rim and on the shoulder, there is a cordon of applied clay about 30mm broad with continuous adjacent finger (adult thumb?) impressions, 10 of are on the sherd. The diameter of the pot at the finger decoration would have been c 300mm; the full belly diameter may have been in the order of 380 - 400mm. The body thickness is 5mm. The full height of the vessel cannot be determined. A light brown to buff coloured glaze is pitted and scaled on both internal and external sides. The fabric is fine-grained, mostly grey, paler on both sides but there are areas of pale orange red. SPMOW

SM/P/71	205 west	<p>A single sherd, being half of a plate of red earthenware. The rim diameter is 180mm. The 22mm wide rim is uptilted and has a thickened rounded edge. Depth of the bowl c.12mm; interior is flat; its diameter is 120mm. The body thickness ranges from 3 to 5mm. The plate has trailed slip decoration on interior. This consists of globules with curved brush trails about 30mm long - the trails extending from right to left. Three of these 'tadpole' motifs are complete and indicate that the full plate had six in total around the rim. Another similar design is applied to the centre of the plate. This is incomplete but the tail appears to have been more circular in its execution. The interior of the plate has brown glaze extending over the edge of the rim. The fabric is silt grade with a few sand grains as temper - Moderate reddish orange in colour [10 R 6/6]. The surviving half of this plate is in excellent condition with only a few faint scratches appearing on the glaze. 18th Century.</p>
SM/P/72	205 west	<p>Eighteen, sherds, all conjoining of a deep dish or large plate with diameter of 245mm at the everted rim. The side rises from a flat base at an angle of c.40°. The total depth of the dish is 38mm. The exterior of the 12mm thick base has been knife trimmed and is c.120mm in diameter; the interior diameter is slightly greater at c.140mm. Dark brown, almost black, glaze on interior and passing over the rim. Two brush strokes of yellow slip, up to 5mm wide and extending from rim to rim, divide the dish into quarters. Arranged along both of the arms of the cross thus formed are eight yellow slip pellets up to 5mm in size. The fabric is gritty, moderate reddish orange in colour, with rock fragments up to 2mm long,. There are a few scratches over the glaze of the dish which is about one half re-constructed including half of the rim. Staffordshire slipware. 18th Century.</p>
SM/P/73	205 west	<p>A handled cup or bowl of red earthenware is about 75% reconstructed from seventeen sherds, being all but one other of the pieces found. The rim is 120mm in diameter and the dish is 70mm in total depth but is 75mm in total height. The body thickness is up to 3mm. The rim is slightly everted and the side falls down to a slight bulge before curving inwards to the flat base with a downturned ledge foot. Overall diameter of base is 83mm. The upper attachment of a strap handle 22mm wide and 5mm thick has its top c.20mm below rim. The vessel has trailed slip decoration on the interior consisting a wavy line with three crests and four troughs - wave length c.52mm - probably applied from right to left. This extends about three-quarters of the way round the bowl. Its left end terminates in an upward curve and is about 30mm from the handle position. Its right end, c.40mm from the other side of the handle position, is forked and has a globule of slip.c.16m in diameter, above and below. Six of a further seven, similar but separate globules, survive immediately below the rim, which has a</p>

		<p>3mm trail of yellow around it. Finally, curved dashes have been brushed on within the upper and lower curves of the waves, again having been applied from right to left. The vessel is glazed internally and externally, except for the underside of the base. The base is covered in fine surface scratches. Staffordshire slipware. 18th Century.</p>
SM/P/74	205 west	<p>Sherds, 5 of, conjoining, of dish or large plate. This dish of red earthenware has a rim diameter of 320mm. The bevelled rim is 32mm broad and from its lower point drops as a curve, about 50mm to the internal base. The body thickness is up to 8mm. The vessel is glazed on the interior only with light brown and yellow slip. The visible decoration consists of broad yellow downward brush strokes up to 20mm wide and about 25mm apart, these yellow lines may have terminated at the base, but this is uncertain. The description and sizes given here are based on a single sherd. However, six other smaller sherds from the same vessel have been retrieved. Staffordshire slipware. 18th Century.</p>
SM/P/75	205 west	<p>Sherds, 17 of, from a red earthenware flat bottomed, steep-sided bowl Diameter at everted, flat topped 11mm wide rim, 240mm. Overall height 90mm. The sides are straight, sloping outwards at an angle of 70° from a rounded ledge foot. The body thickness is up to 4mm. The interior of the bowl is glazed throughout in moderate reddish brown [10 R 4/6]. 'Rockingham' slip. The top of the rim has a yellow line up to 4mm wide around its inner and outer edges. On the exterior, the brown glaze mostly reaches down to the upper surface of the wedge foot but in places stops up to 14mm short. A broader band of yellow up to 15mm deep is brushed around the bowl exterior, immediately below the rim curve.</p>
SM/P/76	205 west	<p>Sherds, 16 of, from a red earthenware flat bottomed, steep-sided bowl Diameter at rolled and everted rim is 210-220mm. The sides, with a subtle outward bulge in their upper part, rise at an angle of 80° from a rounded ledge foot, diameter 180mm. The base is flat. The body thickness is 3mm and the dish is c.84mm in total depth and c 98mm in total height. The vessel is glazed internally and externally with a dusky red [5 R 3/4] slip (Rockingham) that in places drapes over the ledge foot on to the unglazed base. Scratches are evident on all sides of the largest fragment of the vessel as reconstructed from eight sherds. A further eight sherds were recovered.</p>

SM/P/77	205 west	Cup / beaker, straight-sided, handled cup of white earthenware, partially reconstructed from nine sherds, being all that were retrieved. The flat base diameter is 70mm; the internal diameter 60mm. The surviving height is 75mm but the rim is nowhere intact and it is uncertain how much of it, if any, is missing. The body thickness ranges from 10mm just above the base 4.5mm. The stump of a 15mm wide, probably looped, strap handle is 25mm from the base. Around the base and upper part of the pot wall are decorated bands or cordons consisting of five almost contiguous ridges with narrow grooves between them. In the upper cordon, c.12mm high, the second ridge from the base is 3.5mm, the highest is 3mm and the others are 2.5mm. The lower four ridges have depressions across them in imitation of ropes; the uppermost is entire and may well be the actual rim. The lower cordon, 14mm high, is more carelessly made - the 5 raised bands, the lowest corresponding to the base, being of variable width. There has been no attempt to mimic rope. The cup has dark reddish brown [10 R 3/4] glaze, mottled and streaked with paler brown on its interior and exterior. The base shows signs of burning.
SM/P/78*	205 west	Sherds, 3 of, 2 conjoining to give full profile of small bowl or cup, in white earthenware. The rim diameter is 130mm. The diameter of the flat base, with everted ledge foot, 9mm high, is c.80mm. The vessel has an ogee profile, expanding upwards from the base to the belly, at a height of c.37mm, then contracting slightly before splaying out to the slightly everted rim. The total height is 78mm and the internal depth is 75mm. The slip glaze is blackish red [5 R 2/2] on the interior and on the exterior to just above the foot. Signs of burning on base.
SM/P/79	205 west	Sherds, 13 of, 5, 2 and 2 conjoining? of cup in white earthenware with a rim diameter of 120mm. The cup has an ogee profile, similar to SM/P/78, curving inwards from the belly towards the base and outwards and upwards to the rim. The overall height was probably c.85mm. The body thickness is up to 3mm. The glaze is a very dark brown, near black, slip, inside and outside. On the outside, the glaze stops before reaching the base or foot.
SM/P/80	205 west	Two rim sherds, part of a strap handle and two smaller sherds of cup, rim diameter c.110mm. The vessel has an ogee profile with an everted rim. A ridge, 20mm down, marks the transition from the rim to the belly of the vessel. The cup, probably footed, is unlikely to have been more than 80-90mm tall. The handle has been a loop. The surviving part is 18mm wide, tapering to 15mm, probably at its upper end. Its inner surface is convex; its outer face is gently hollowed along its length. The glaze is a very dark brown, near black, on both interior and exterior surfaces.

SM/P/81	205 west	Sherds, 9 of, conjoining 3, 2 and 2 from bowl in red earthenware with a plain rim, diameter of c.200mm. The profile of the bowl shows a subtle outwards curve in top 15mm, and then curves inwards at c.65mm below rim. At this point, the body thickness is 7mm as compared to the rim thickness of 3mm. The surviving internal and external surfaces are glazed. On the outside this a dark reddish brown [10 R 3/4] light brown with a faint yellow streak overall, running slightly diagonally down the side from right to left. Below the rim is a yellow band c4mm wide about 4mm with the ghost of second band 4-5mm wide at an interval of 3mm. Inside, the brown external glaze runs over the rim and into the vessel for about 5mm. The rest of the internal surfaces of the surviving sherds have a greyish yellow slip [5 Y 8/4] background, streaked vertically with dark reddish brown and 'washed' with dark greenish yellow [10 Y 6/6]. The internal surfaces are crazed overall. Nine sherds were retrieved. One rim sherd shows a firing crack that is partially infilled with slip. This vessel was a 'second'!!
SM/P/82	205 west	Three small sherds, conjoining, from rim of plate in red earthenware. Rim edge is rounded, 32mm wide and 6mm thick. It has a diameter of c.330mm. The plate, like SM/P/ 81 has greyish yellow slip with patches and mottling of brown and olive green. The glaze is also crazed, as in the case of SM/P/ 81.
SM/P/83	205 west	Rim sherd of bowl in red earthenware, with a rim diameter of c 280mm. The sherd is 6mm thick; the rim is rolled and everted. The glaze is blackish red [5 R 2/2] on inside and outside. Fabric gritty with a few rounded sand grains.
SM/P/84	205 west	Sherd from flat base, diameter c.120mm, and lower side of? bowl, in red earthenware. Square ledge foot 7mm high. Side rises initially at angle of 30°. Low turning ridge 8mm above foot. Blackish red [5 R 2/2] glaze on interior and on exterior. On exterior, the glaze stops short 32mm above foot. Note: This sherd now conjoined with SM/P/90.
SM/P/85	205 west	Rim sherd, straight, of bowl or jug in red earthenware. Sherd thickness 3mm. Moderate brown [5 YR 3/4] glaze both sides with yellow discs below rim on exterior. Very similar to SM/P/73.
SM/P/86	205	Handle, part of, 18mm wide. On outside, ridges on both edges, in red south gable earthenware. Moderate brown [5 YR 3/4] glaze.
SM/P/87A	243	Sherd? from rim of bowl, diameter c.200mm, in salt-glazed stoneware.
SM/P/87B	243	Sherd from Delftware plate or bowl in greyish white with trace of blue pattern.
SM/P/88A	208	Sherd, part base, diameter, c.60mm, ?of cup, in salt-glazed stoneware. Base undercut to form 2mm high foot. Internally, smooth curve from side to base.

SM/P/88B	208	Sherd, in red earthenware. Moderate brown [5 YR 3/4] glaze with pale yellow band 6mm wide. Crazed and abraded.
SM/P/88C	208	Rim sherds, 2 of, conjoining from slightly everted rim diameter c.80mm? of cup, in white earthenware. Glazed on inside and outside light brown mottle? over yellow slip. Sherd is 2.5mm thick.
SM/P/88D	208	Sherd, in red earthenware. Dusky red glaze on both sides.
SM/P/88E	208	Sherd, in red earthenware, from large vessel. Dusky red glaze on outside; moderate brown [5 YR 3/4] glaze on inside. Sherd is 3mm thick.
SM/P/89	205 west	Two small sherds of red earthenware with dusky red glaze, inside and outside on outside, parts of circular blobs in yellow slip glaze.
SM/P/90	203/222	Chamber pot? Approximately 90% of a vessel of red earthenware reconstructed from numerous small sherds with several others not being included in the rebuild. The globular bowl shaped pot has an external rim diameter of 210mm. The rim is rounded at the top and has a pronounced rolled everted form, 15mm broad. The body drops as a curve to the top of a gently rounded, almost square, ledge foot. The body thickness is up to 4mm. The diameter of the foot is 122mm; of the broadest part of the belly c.190mm. The total height of the pot is c.135mm and the total depth is c.130mm. There has been a single looped strap handle (not found). This was set slightly askew. The upper attachment of the handle lies just under the rim overhang: the lower handle scar is 35mm up from the base. The handle at the base was 25mm wide by 5mm thick. The upper part is more oval in shape at 25mm by 13mm. The entire pot appears to have been slightly distorted. The glaze is blackish red [5 R 2/2], complete on the interior. On the exterior, the glaze stops at a wavy edge 35-40mm above the base. There is a surface deposit on some parts of the interior which appears like a lime scale. This may be as a result of contact with the lime rubble of 203. The sherds of this pot were found in the south east corner area of the bastle, from the top of the demolition rubble down to its basal layer and also within the floor soil (222) of the bastle. It is clear that the pot was either complete or nearly complete and probably on the upper floor of the building when the vault collapsed causing the sherds to be dispersed through the rubble for a depth of about 2m, some sherds reaching the basement floor before being buried.
SM/P/91	203/222	Sherds, 29 of, 17 conjoining to give full profile? of jug. White salt-glazed stoneware. Base diameter 100mm, rim diameter c.100mm. Height is 145mm. Straight delicate rim has a subtle curve outwards and a narrow groove incised 6.5mm below edge. The body, up to 4mm thick, drops with a slight outwards curve to a low belly which then curves inwards to the top of the developed foot, 6mm high. This is everted with a rounded edge defined by a narrow groove above. A second groove,

		5.5mm higher, defines the base of the belly. The base is undercut and rises slightly for a distance of 8mm in from the edge of the foot. The vessel had a strap handle, 16mm wide and c. 5mm thick, probably looped. Only a stump of the base of the handle, with smoothed out attachment, was present.
SM/P/92A	203/222	Rim sherd, slightly concave upwards, of salt-glazed stoneware plate. The rim thickness decreases from 4mm at the inner broken edge to 2mm at the edge. The edge is wavy; the wave length is 37.5mm, the amplitude 1.5mm.
SM/P/92B	203/222	Rim sherd, slightly concave upwards near edge, of salt-glazed stoneware plate. The rim thickness decreases from 5mm at the inner broken edge to 2mm at the edge. The edge is wavy - wave length c.27mm - with alternating rounded and angular crests.
SM/P/93	203/222	Rim sherd of plate. Salt-glazed stoneware. A very small sherd with part of 'raised seed' moulding. Cf. Crookburn pottery. CR/ WWM/2.
SM/P/94	203/222	Sherd from base of Delftware plate. Very light grey [N 8] biscuit glaze on both sides. Part of a floral design in mid blue.
SM/P/95	203/222	Sherds, 7 of, miscellaneous, from base and rims of various Delftware plates, very light grey [N 8] biscuit glaze both sides. One has small part of design in mid blue.
SM/P/96	203/222	Rim sherd of Delftware plate or possibly bowl. Very light grey [N 8] glaze on both sides with mid blue decoration, possibly same as SM/P/68.
SM/P/97	203/222	Sherds, in Delftware, various vessels.
SM/P/97. 1		Sherds, 5 of. Miscellaneous, possibly from rims of plates.
SM/P/97. 2		Rim sherd, 29mm wide, of plate.
SM/P/97. 3		Sherds, 2 of, c.5mm thick, ?from bowl.
SM/P/97. 4		Sherds, 12 of, 2 conjoining, from relatively thin-walled bowls.
SM/P/97. 5		Sherds, 17 of, conjoining 8 and 2, from large relatively thin-walled bowl or bowls, with curved line decoration in mauve on interior, cf. SM/P/61.
SM/P/97. 6		Sherds, 10 of, 2 conjoining, of everted rim, 11mm wide; 2 have parts of curved line decoration in mauve on interior. Two sherds conjoin with sherds in SM/P/175 and cf. Cf. SM/P/25.
SM/P/97A	203/222	Sherd, from bowl, in Delftware. Very light grey [N 8] glaze on both sides with parts of line decoration in mauve. Conjoins with SM/P 61.11.
SM/P/98	203/222	Sherd, from Delftware plate, 7.5mm thick, with scroll or flower pattern in dark blue.
SM/P/99	203/222	Sherd, white earthenware, yellow glaze one side, dark brown other side.

SM/P/100	203/222	Sherd, 6mm thick, white earthenware, probably from lower side just above foot - c.80mm in diameter. Yellow glaze on inside. Perhaps from small bowl such as SM/P 62.
SM/P/101	203/222	Sherds, from base more than 180mm in diameter, of large bowl. Greyish yellow [5 Y 8/4] slip on inside with a trace of darkreddish brown [10 R 3/4]. Prominent turning marks on underside. ? Same vessel as SM/P/63C.
SM/P/102	203/222	Rim sherd, rounded with 3mm wide groove 3mm down. White earthenware, yellow glaze both sides? From small bowl.
SM/P/103	203/222	Sherds, 2 of, white earthenware, From thick-walled small? bowl. Flat base, diameter 80mm, bevelled into 8mm high wedge foot. Dark brown glaze both sides. On outside, the glaze stops a little above the foot.
SM/P/104	203 /222	Rim sherd, red earthenware, straight rim. Moderate brown on exterior with a 4mm wide rim band in yellow. A second, 5mm wide, band 5mm below. On interior, blotches of dark brown and yellow slip.
SM/P/105	203/222	Rim, red earthenware, everted rim, light brown glaze both sides. On inside, rim band 2mm wide, in yellow slip, with a second 2mm yellow band 2mm below.
SM/P 106	203/222	Rim sherd, of plate, red earthenware, c 200mm diameter, 25mm bevel, body thickness 4mm. Moderate reddish brown [10 R 4/6] glaze on inside and over edge of rim. Bands, c.2mm wide, in weak yellow, on inner and outer edges and a third band, 3mm wide, set 3mm from top of side.
SM/P/107	203/222	Rim sherd, of plate, red earthenware, c 200mm diameter, 25mm bevel, body thickness 4mm. Very dusky red [10 R 2/2] glaze on inside and over edge of rim. Groove incised at c.3mm down from edge of rim.
SM/P/107A	203/222	Sherds, 2 of, red earthenware, various vessels. Very dusky red [10 R 2/2] and black glaze.
SM/P/108	203/222	Rim sherds, 4 of, 2 conjoining, in red earthenware. Rim everted, wavy, perhaps lip of jug, Body thickness 2mm. Moderate reddish brown [10 R 4/6] glaze on inside and outside.
SM/P/109	203/222	Sherds, 2 of conjoining, in red earthenware, from base of vessel with downturned, triangular, developed wedge foot, 9mm high. A narrow triangular ridge placed immediately above the foot. The base is undercut on a lathe to a depth of 4mm. A very narrow ridge is set around inside of foot. Base diameter c 120mm. Very dark red [5 R 2/6] glaze overall.
SM/P/110	203/222	Handle, in 2 conjoining pieces, hard buff paste, from cup. A loop handle 10mm wide by 5mm thick. Reeded outer surface with five ridges, the central one being the most prominent. Pale reddish brown [10 R 5/4] glaze overall. Almost certainly from same vessel as SM/P/ 18 and SM/P/ 115.

SM/P/111	203/222	Handle, fragment from lower attachment of, red earthenware, 12mm wide by 5mm thick, reflexed. Moderate reddish brown [10 R 4/5] glaze overall.
SM/P 112	203/222	Handle, fragment, red earthenware, 14mm wide by 3mm thick. Moderate reddish brown glaze overall with dark brown edge on one side.
SM/P/113	203/222	Handle, fragment, red earthenware, 20mm wide by 4mm thick. Moderate reddish brown glaze overall.
SM/P 114	203/222	Sherd, white earthenware, with handle scar, body thickness 3mm, dark reddish brown glaze both sides.
SM/P/115	203/222	Rim, sherd, of cup, red earthenware. Straight rim c 60mm diameter, sherd gives minimum height of vessel as 60mm. The rim is decorated with two grooves and milled cordon 6mm high immediately below rim. A ridge at the base of the sherd indicates top of base decoration. Light brown glaze overall. Body thickness 2mm. Almost certainly from same vessel as SM/P/ 18 and SM/P/110.
SM/P/116	203/222	Sherds, 2 of, red earthenware. Dark reddish brown glaze both sides. One sherd has part of ledge foot.
SM/P/117	203/222	Sherds, 2 of, red earthenware. Moderate reddish brown glaze both sides.
SM/P/118	203/222	Sherds, 17 of, red earthenware, from various vessels. Brown glaze both sides.
SM/P/119	203/222	Sherds, 14 of, red earthenware, from various vessels. Brown glaze both sides.
SM/P/120	203/222	Rim sherd, red earthenware, mottled yellow interior, brown glaze exterior.
SM/P/121	203/222	Sherd from base, red earthenware. Brown glaze.
SM/P/122	203/222	Sherd from base, red earthenware. Olive/brown glaze.
SM/P 123	203/222	Sherds, 2 of, red earthenware. Dark reddish brown [10 R 3/4] glaze on interior.
SM/P/124	203/222	Sherds, 2 of, red earthenware. Blackish red [5 R 2/2] glaze on both sides.
SM/P 125	203 /222	Sherds, 4 of, red earthenware. Dark reddish brown [10 R 3/4] and yellow glaze.
SM/P/126	203/222	Sherd from rim, red earthenware. Dark reddish brown glaze with narrow yellow band on inner edge of rim.
SM/P/127	203/222	Sherd, red earthenware. Dusky red and dark reddish brown glaze on side.
SM/P/128	203/222	Rim sherd, red earthenware. Slightly everted. Rim band in yellow 3mm wide. Below this, dark reddish brown 3mm, and then yellow, presumably a band. Brown glaze on interior.

SM/P/129	203/222	Rim sherd, red earthenware, thickness 5mm? of plate. Yellow glaze band over rim edge. Moderate reddish brown glaze [10 R 4/6] on interior.
SM/P/130	203/222	Rim sherd, red earthenware, thickness 4mm, ?of plate. Moderate [10 R 4/6] reddish brown glaze with yellow mottling, c.7mm wide on outer edge.
SM/P/131	203/222	Sherd from handle, red earthenware. Handle c.15mm wide and 5mm thick. Moderate reddish brown [10 R 4/6] glaze.
SM/P 132	203/222	Handle stump, red earthenware. Lower attachment, 10mm wide by 4mm thick, with moderate reddish brown [10 R 4/6] glaze. The body of the vessel has brown on inside and exterior with a band of yellow slip on the outside. Body thickness 2mm.
SM/P/133	203/222	Sherd, red earthenware, of thin-walled vessel? a cup, with part of a lathe-cut decoration on outside. This consists of narrow lines of moderate reddish brown [10 R 4/6] glaze, 1mm wide, set 4.5mm apart, with yellow glaze between. Squares of the brown glaze, arranged diagonally, interrupt the yellow glaze bands. Both the yellow and brown glazes rest directly on the body of the vessel. The interior has only the reddish brown glaze.
SM/P/134	203/222	Sherds, 9 of, including 3 of rim, 2 conjoining, in red earthenware, of thin-walled vessel, ?a cup or bowl, diameter c.160mm. Moderate reddish brown [10 R 4/6] glaze on inside and on the exterior, which has a wavy band of yellow slip.
SM/P/134A	203/222	Sherds, 3 of, red earthenware, various vessels. Dark reddish brown [10 R 3/4] glaze on both sides, with yellow slip decoration.
SM/P/135	None	Sherd, white earthenware, 6mm thick, decorated with broad wavy brush lines , up to 10mm wide, in blackish red [5 R 2/2] and moderate reddish brown [19 R 4/6] on a dark yellowish orange [10 YR 6/6] background. This sherd appears to be from a plate or shallow dish which has an exact parallel in one now in the National Museums of Scotland. The dish was part of the Adam Sim Collection and is about 300mm in diameter (further details to be obtained). The dish is marked MEK 67 but may be MEK 6. It is given in the 1892 catalogue as "(ME 137) old Scotch pudding-dish, from South Coulter".
SM/P/136	SE corner of	Sherd. RE, sherd of a plate rim diam. 170 mm, rim width, basementinternal, of 25mm, the plate depth 17mm. Mottled dark brown glaze over entire interior and lapping over the bevelled rim for 6-10 mm. Found inverted in basal deposit of southeast corner of basement during restoration work.
SM/P/137	None	Four sherds, conjoining, with rim, of bowl or cup. The fabric is white earthenware and the pot has a rim diameter of 80mm. The very slightly everted rim drops down and the body curves out to a belly of similar diameter to the rim. The body thickness is up to 3mm. The glaze is a very dark brown slip, inside and outside, with 'splash' of yellow slip.

SM/P/138	205 west	Sherd from everted rim, c.35mm wide, of bowl. Internal diameter at rim c.240mm. Brownish green glaze on inside and exterior. Fabric is pale grey, fine-grained with very small grains of white mica. SPMRW .
SM/P/139	205 west	Sherd from upper shoulder of thin-walled (5.5mm) storage jar with rim. Internal diameter at rim c.150mm. Traces of brownish green glaze on inside. Fabric is pale grey with thin orange-red zones on both basement h sides. SPMOW.
SM/P/140	205 west	Handle, attachment part of. Oval section - 23mm wide by c.16mm. No trace of glaze survives. Fabric fine-grained, mainly pale grey with patches of pale orange-red on outside. SPMOW.
SM/P/141	205 west	Body sherd with base of handle.
SM/P/142	205 west	Sherd from upright neck, 25mm high, of small bowl or beaker, c.80mm in diameter. Everted rim c.4mm wide. Fabric fine-grained, pale grey with patches of pale orange-red . SPMOW.
SM/P/143	205 west	Sherd from upright, slightly tapering neck, c.160mm in diameter and c.35mm high, with part of everted rim. 'Shoulder' 3mm high. Fabric fine-grained, mostly pale orange-red, pale grey at centre. Traces of brown glaze. SPMOW.
SM/P/144	205 west	Sherd from rounded, everted rim of? cup, c.80mm in diameter. Fabric fine-grained, grey, micaceous. Traces of brown glaze on inside and over rim. SPMRW.
SM/P/145	205 west	Sherds, 8 of, 4 joining in pairs, from upper shoulder to base of c.200mm diameter neck, of storage jar, maximum diameter c.240mm. Fabric fine-grained, mainly pale grey with very small mica flakes. Olive-brown glaze on exterior and interior surfaces. Pale orange-red on outside. SPMOW.
SM/P/146	205 west	Sherds, 11 of, 3 and 2 joining, from side and shoulder of storage jar, diameter c.200mm. Fabric fine-grained, pale grey with rare very small mica flakes and a few small patches of pale red-orange. Brownish green glaze on exterior and interior surfaces. SPMOW.
SM/P/147	205 west	Sherd from simple rim of ?cup, c.60mm in diameter. Fabric fine-grained pale red-orange throughout. No glaze survives. SPMOW.
SM/P/148	205 west	Sherd from side of? cup, c.60mm in diameter. Fabric fine-grained, pale red-orange throughout. Yellowish brown glaze survives on outside. SPMOW.
SM/P/149	205 west	Sherd, from base of? storage jar. Base is flat, c.180mm in diameter, Brownish green glaze on inside. Fabric is gritty with quartz grains and rock fragments up to 3mm in diameter. Pale grey on interior but passing into pale orange-red at exterior. SPMOW.
SM/P/150	205 west	Base sherds, 3 of, from various vessels. Fabric fine-grained, pale red-orange throughout. Brown or dull green glaze on interior. SPMOW.

SM/P/151	205 west	Sherd, split, from interior of base c.80mm in diameter. Fabric fine-grained, pale red-orange. Brown and yellow green glaze. . SPMOW.
SM/P/152	205 west	Sherds, 2 of, from body of storage jar or basin c.280mm in diameter. Fabric fine-grained, grey with paler grey zones on inside and outside. The outer zone has patches of pale orange red. Traces of glaze survive on outside. SPMOW.
SM/P/153	205 west	Sherds, 2 of, from body of storage jar or basin c.280mm in diameter. Fabric fine-grained, grey with paler grey zones on inside and outside. Brown glaze on interior and exterior. SPMOW.
SM/P/154	205 west	Sherd, from body of storage jar at least 140mm in diameter. Fabric gritty, grey with well marked paler grey zone on outside and orange-red zone on inside. Brown glaze on exterior. No sign of glaze on interior. SPMOW.
SM/P/155	205 west	Sherd, from body of storage jar at least 180mm in diameter. Fabric gritty, grey with well marked paler grey zone on inside and orange-red zone on outside. Brownish green glaze on exterior. SPMOW.
SM/P/156	205 west	Sherd, from shoulder of storage jar at least 110mm in diameter. Small part of neck survives, c.60mm external diameter. Fabric fine-grained, with scattered? sand grains, pale red-orange. Mottled brown and yellowish green glaze on exterior. SPMOW.
SM/P/157	205 west	Sherd, from body of thin-walled (6mm) jar at least 160mm in diameter. Fabric gritty, grey with well marked paler grey zone on inside and outside. No glaze survives. SPMOW.
SM/P/158	205 west	Sherd, up to 7.5mm thick, from shoulder of storage jar at least 180mm in diameter. Fabric fine-grained, with rare very small mica flakes. Pale grey passing into red-orange on outside. Mottled brown and yellow green glaze on interior; no glaze visible of exterior. SPMOW.
SM/P/159	205 west	Sherd, up to 5mm thick, from shoulder of storage jar at least 150mm in diameter and 115mm at base of neck or rim. Decorated on outside with alternating flat ridges (2) and shallow grooves in a zone 13mm wide below neck. Fabric pale buff with abundant rounded sand grains and small mica flakes. Traces of glaze on interior. SPMOW.
SM/P/160	205 west	Sherd, up to 9.5mm thick, from body of storage jar at least 200mm in diameter. Fabric fine-grained, with scattered rock fragments and a few very small mica flakes. Pale grey passing into red-orange on outside. Traces of glaze on interior. The edges of this sherd are rounded and it would appear that it has been used as a smoothing tool. SPMOW.
SM/P/161	205 west	Miscellaneous, 27 sherds, mostly in pale orange-red fabric.
SM/P/162	220/223	Rim sherd, plain, c.100mm diameter (Fig. 3). Brownish green inside bastleglaze of outside. Fabric gray with outer zone mottled in pale grey and orange red. SPMRW.

SM/P/163	220/223	Sherd from flat base, c.140mm diameter with everted foot, 7mm inside bastlehigh, bevelled in to base. Brownish green glaze on inside and outside, including over base. Fabric fine-grained, gray with outer zone in pale orange red. SPMOW.
SM/P/164	220/223	Side sherd, split. Brownish green glaze on exterior. Fabric is fine- inside bastlegrained, grey, and slightly paler on exterior, with a few very smallmica flakes. SPMRW. Note: conjoins with sherd in SM/P/15.
SM/P/165	220/223	Sherd, from lower side of storage jar, diameter c.200mm. Olive inside bastlegreen glaze on interior and exterior. Fabric silt grade, grey, and paleron inside and outside. Possibly same vessel as SM/P/19. SPMOW.
SM/P/166	220/223	Sherd, from lower side of storage jar, diameter c.200mm. Traces inside bastleof brown glaze on interior and exterior. Fabric silt grade, grey, paler on inside. On outside also paler grey but with pale red patches. SPMOW.
SM/P/167	220/223	Sherd, from side of storage jar, diameter c.160mm. Olive green inside bastleglaze on exterior. Fabric silt grade, grey, with thick, well defined paler zone on outside. SPMOW.
SM/P/168	220/223	Sherds, 3 of, 2 joining, from side of storage jar, diameter inside bastlec.160mm. Olive green glaze on inside and exterior. Fabric silt grade, grey, with diffuse pale red patches on outside. SPMOW
SM/P/169	220/223	Sherd from base of storage jar. Gentle curve up into side Trace of inside bastleolive green glaze on inside. Fabric silt grade, grey, with pale red zone on underside. SPMOW
SM/P/170	220/223	Sherd from side and lower shoulder of storage jar, diameter inside bastle c.160mm. Traces of brown green glaze on inside and exterior. Fabric silt grade, grey, with paler grey zone on inside and thick pale red zone on outside. SPMOW
SM/P/171	220/223	Miscellaneous sherds, 4 of. One shows traces of mortar. Traces of inside bastlegreen glaze Fabric silt grade, pale orange red. SPMOW
SM/P/172	205 west	Sherds, 38 of, 8, 2 conjoining, from everted rim, of bowl, diameter at outside of rim 260mm. Base flat, curving up into side, in tin-glazed Delftware.
SM/P/173	205 west	Sherd from upper side of bowl c.260mm, in diameter, in tin-glazed Delftware.
SM/P/174	205 west	Sherd from bowl or deep dish, with wedge-shaped foot, 7mm wide at top and at least 3mm high, in tin-glazed Delftware. Diameter of vessel at least 200mm.
SM/P/175	205 west	Sherds, 6 of, 2 conjoining, of everted rim, 11mm wide; 2 have parts of curved line decoration in mauve on interior. In tin-glazed Delftware. Two sherds conjoin with sherds in SM/P/97.6 and cf. SM/P/25
SM/P/176	205 west	Sherds, 2 of, red earthenware, from bases of various vessels, brown and yellow glaze.

Appendix. Context/Feature Numbers

Building No 10 Numbers begin at 201

201	Turf and topsoil over entire site
202	Bastle house remains (see full description in report)
203	Demolition layer, all areas
204	Soil below 203, exterior of bastle
205	Midden soil (same as 229 and 230)
206	Soil below 205 = natural sub soil
207	Gravel layer Building No 2 (216)
208	Upper cobbles exterior of bastle on north side
209	Lower cobbles exterior of bastle on north side
210	Bastle house upper cobbles interior
211	Bastle house lower cobbles interior
212	Bastle interior drain
213	Drain in cobbles outside north gable
214	Secondary wall abutting 202 north side at bastle corner
215	Secondary wall abutting 202 north side at bastle entrance
216	Building No 2 south gable wall
217	Tunnel between 214 and 216
218	Cobble floor surface in 216
219	Bedrock on east side of bastle
220	Natural gravel / boulder clay sub stratum, all areas
221	Cut in 220 at NW corner of 202 = drain channel
222	Soil on bastle floor, intermixed with 203 and included between stones of 212
223	Secondary wall against 216 (Building No 2)
224	Heat reddened and cracked stones (Building No 2) = fireplace includes bowl quern SM/S/45
225	Bastle wall trench cut into natural gravel on west and south sides
226	Sub division wall inside bastle
227	Gravel on floor on east side of bastle interior (same as 220)
228	Wall terminal on east bastle long wall = position of drain tunnel?
229	Midden deposit south gable exterior (same as 205 and 230)
230	Midden deposit west wall exterior trench (225) (same as 205 and 230)
231	Stone drain tunnel at south gable exterior
232	Primary floor surface of Building No 2

- 233 Possible alignment of primary east wall on Building No 2
- 234 Possible alignment of secondary east wall on Building No 2
- 235 Wall footing abutting bastle south gable exterior
- 236 Wall footing at bastle south west corner exterior
- 237 Wall at north east corner of bastle exterior
- 238 Collapsed masonry at long west wall near south gable
- 239 Stone / bench? against interior of south gable
- 240 Silt deposit in 225 lying above 241 (with wood)
- 241 Deposit in 225 lying below 240 and on 220 = burnt soil, charcoal, peat, bone, glass and wood
- 242 Gravel and soil intermixed and overlying 231
- 243 Lens of soil overlying and between cobbles 208
- 244 Soil and small angular stones over 203 at north bastle exterior
- 245 Gravel layer below Building No 2, west wall position
- 246 Silty soil within 231
- 247 Tunnel through wall 214
- 248 Put log hole in west wall
- 249 Put log hole in east wall
- 250 Possible position of splayed and slit window on south gable wall

THE METAL FINDS

by Ian Paterson

Abbreviations

Ag = Silver, CA = Copper alloy, Fe = Iron, L = Lead, WM = White metal, Wd = wood, Ce = ceramic.

Metal Objects recovered by excavation

Number	Metal	Context	Description
SM/M/01	CA	203 N end	Bell, miniature, copper alloy, 2/3rds present. Overall height 64mm, interior 31mm diameter at rounded shoulder, c.50mm at lip. Simple crown, tapering from 18mm at base to 15mm, 21mm high, 5mm thick pierced by round hole 5mm in diameter. A narrow incised band on shoulder. The clapper is missing.
SM/M/02	L	203 near entrance, N end interior	Plug, 38mm long, tapering from c.25mm square.
SM/M/03	L	203 south chamber	Pointed rod, c.90mm long, tapering from c.9mm square, bent into S-shaped hook, 43mm long.
SM/M/04	Fe	203 south chamber	Key, overall length, c.95mm. Bit or flag 18mm x 16mm – tumblers not visible. Shank c.9mm thick. Head is a transverse oval c.37mm x 27mm.
SM/M/05	Fe/Wd	203 south chamber	Handle, wood, 92mm long, tapering from c.15mm in diameter at rounded end. At the other end, an iron socket, 30mm deep, for a tool or knife.
SM/M/06	Fe	222 north chamber	Horseshoe, part of, 133mm front to back; parts of or sites of 6 nails.
SM/M/07	Fe	222 north chamber	Horseshoe, part of, 82mm.
SM/M/08	Fe	222 north chamber	Horseshoe, part of, 80mm.
SM/M/09	Fe	222 north chamber	Cauldron handle. Inverted L-shape. The short leg is 43mm long; the other is 108mm long. Made from round bar 16mm in diameter. End of short leg flattened to rough circle 26mm in diameter, set at right angles. The attachment of the long leg is set at an angle of c.55°.

SM/M/010	Fe	222 north chamber	Cauldron leg, 80mm long, c.23mm square at top. {Disintegrating}.
SM/M/011	Fe	222 north chamber	Metal bar, straight, curved at one end. - 117mm long, c.9mm in diameter
SM/M/012	Fe	222 north chamber	T-shaped metal bar - 85mm long, crosspiece c. 68mm long; 9mm square section.
SM/M/013	Fe	222 north chamber	Staple, 70mm long, made from bar 12mm square section.
SM/M/014	Fe	222 north chamber	Nail, 72mm, 11mm square near head.
SM/M/015	Fe	222 north chamber	Strap? 95mm x 21mm.
SM/M/016	Fe	222 north chamber	Bar, possibly nail, 80mm long, 9mm x 5mm section.
SM/M/017	Fe	222 north chamber	Strap, piece of, 41mm long, 20mm wide, and c.4mm thick.
SM/M/018	Fe	222 north chamber	Ring, part of, 65mm external diameter, 45mm internal diameter
SM/M/019	Fe	222 north chamber	Flat curved bar 76mm x 25mm
SM/M/020	Fe	222 north chamber	Small curved plate, 60mm x 11mm x 4mm thick.
SM/M/021	Fe	222 north chamber	Wheel hub bearing? 53mm x 45mm.
SM/M/022	Fe	222 north chamber	Nail, part of, 27mm long, 8mm square.
SM/M/023	Fe	222 north chamber	Nail, 22mm, with part head.
SM/M/024	Fe	222 north chamber	Wheel rim, part of, 150mm x 50mm wide, 10mm thick.
SM/M/025	Fe	222 north chamber	Tongs? Two strips, 87mm long, 13mm wide, fastened together at one end.
SM/M/026	Fe	222 north chamber	Bar, 220mm long, 100mm x 6mm.
SM/M/027	Fe	222 north chamber	Harness component, consisting of a flat loop, 72mm long,, 34mm wide made from a strip 17mm x 4mm. The loop passes into a bar 13mm in diameter which extends and is turned back to form a hook. Overall length 103mm.
SM/M/028	Fe	222 north chamber	Link, elongated. 66mm x 30mm, made from bar 8.5mm x 7.5mm.
SM/M/029	Fe	222 north chamber	Strap, 310mm x 22mm x 4mm, bent into a rough triangle.
SM/M/030	Fe	222 north chamber	Sheep shears, part of one blade, 180mm long.

SM/M/031	Fe	222 north chamber	Sheep shears part of blade tip broken off, 98mm long, up to 52mm wide.
SM/M/032	L	222 north chamber	Cup, flattened, 57mm worn rim. The internal base surface criss-crossed by numerous shallow cut marks.
SM/M/033	CA	222 north chamber	Button, 26mm diameter. Surface undecorated, slightly convex. Loop broken off.
SM/M/034	L	222 south chamber	Plug , 33mm x 12mm, tapering. One side flat, the other rounded about long axis.
SM/M/035	CA	222 south chamber	Strap, 18mm x 5mm, pierced by 4 holes, less than 2mm diameter, roughly along centre line.
SM/M/036	CA	222 south chamber	Button, 17mm diameter, surface convex. Loop, 7mm in diameter, is intact.
SM/M/037	Fe	222 south chamber	Hinge bracket? 100mm long, 47mm wide at end, tapering to 29mm before curving sharply outwards.
SM/M/038	Fe	222 south chamber	Horseshoe, complete, 112mm wide, 110mm long.
SM/M/039	Fe	222 south chamber	Horseshoe, half of; 110mm front to back.
SM/M/040	Fe	222 south chamber	Sheep shears, handle part of, 63mm.
SM/M/041	Fe	222 south chamber	Sheep shears, blade 240mm.
SM/M/042	Fe	222 south chamber	Handle? c.80mm long. Consists of a round curved bar, tapered towards both ends, one of which is turned back to form a closed loop. The other end is only partly turned back.
SM/M/043	Fe	205	Cauldron, 24 pieces. [Not seen].
SM/M/044	CA + Fe	205	Buckle, frame, apparently of copper alloy, rounded rectangle, 54mm x 48mm, strongly curved. The bar appears to be of iron. The prong is concealed by concretion. Possibly a shoe buckle.
SM/M/045	Fe	205	Bar, 120mm long, 20mm wide and 4-5mm thick with one end formed into a closed loop, ?a latch.
SM/M/046	Fe	205	Horseshoe, part of, 110mm long (95mm front to back).

SM/M/047	CA	205	Button, 20mm diameter. Hollow, composed of 2 convex elements, one relatively flat, the other strongly domed - overall height 9.5mm. Base plate pierced by 2 small holes. Loop intact.
SM/M/048	Fe	205	Knife handle, 80mm. The iron of the handle flanked on both sides with unknown possibly composite material.
SM/M/049	Fe	205	Knife handle, only iron part; 100mm long.
SM/M/050	Fe	205	Nails, various, 8 of.
SM/M/051	Fe	205	Heel plate from boot, part of - 60mm long.
SM/M/052	Fe	205	Buckle, roughly trapezoidal frame of. The long and short pieces are 57mm and 27mm long, the 2 side pieces are c.45mm long.
SM/M/053	Fe	205	Cauldron, fragment of - c.60mm x 60mm.
SM/M/054	Fe	205	Nail or spike, 120mm long, c.10mm share. The head is c.30mm on diameter.
SM/M/055	Fe	205	Handle, 100mm long consisting of bar, 75mm long x 9mm x 7mm. The end piece is flattened, 24mm long and 18mm wide, with a rounded end.
SM/M/056	L	205	Strip, 115mm x 20mm, 5mm thick.
SM/M/057	CA	205	Button, part of, 22mm diameter, slightly convex. Basal plate with loop missing.
SM/M/058	Fe	205	Fragment, 60mm x 32mm - possibly side of shallow dish with everted rim.
SM/M/059	Fe	205	Fragment? of cauldron, 60mm x 45mm.
SM/M/060	Fe	205	Nail, 85mm long. Heavily concreted around head.
SM/M/061	Fe	205	Nails, 5 pieces of, 20 - 70mm
SM/M/062	CA	205	Button, 12mm diameter, loop intact. Milled edge. At centre, the inscription 'LA LOI ET LE ROI' surrounded by wreath of oak leaves. Outside this 'DISTRICTE DE CHARTRES'
SM/M/063	Fe	222 South chamber	Tool, incomplete, 382mm long. Consists of flat strip 55mm wide at broken, tapering to 27mm before widening out and curving to form socket for handle.

SM/M/063A	Fe	222 Bastle floor	Scythe blade, part of, 200mm long.
SM/M/064	Fe	222 South chamber	Spike, 460mm long; pointed at both ends. One end, for length of 150mm has a round cross-section up to 11mm in diameter. The remainder has a square cross-section, tapering from 9mm square.
SM/M/065	Fe	222 South chamber	Three pronged object with traces of wood, 112mm x 40mm - heavily concreted.
SM/M/066	Fe	222 South chamber	Knife handle? - 105mm; heavily concreted.
SM/M/067	Fe	222 South chamber	Cartwheel hub bearing, 95mm diameter.
SM/M/068	Fe	222 South chamber	Jew's harp, 47mm long.
SM/M/069	Fe	222 South chamber	Indeterminate piece - part of a cylinder - c.50mm in diameter, 30mm deep; heavily concreted.
SM/M/070	Fe	222 South chamber	Strap piece, 60mm x 30mm - 2 nails at one end.
SM/M/071	Fe	222 South chamber	Nail, 50mm long.
SM/M/072	Fe	222 South chamber	Bent nail, 35mm long.
SM/M/073	Fe	222 South chamber	Fragment? of nail, 27mm long.
SM/M/074	Fe	222 South chamber	Spike, possibly a chisel, 255mm long.
SM/M/075	[not seen].		
SM/M/076	Fe	222 Bastle floor	Spade? two parts, large piece 180mm x 200mm.
SM/M/077	Fe	222 Bastle floor	? Handle, heavily concreted.
SM/M/078	Fe	208	Nail, 55mm.
SM/M/079	Fe	237	Horseshoe, part of, 120mm.
SM/M/080	Fe	237	Horseshoe, part of, 115mm.
SM/M/081	CA	205 west of, 235	Thimble.
SM/M/082	CA	205 east of, 235	Scissors, 140mm. One finger loop surviving.
SM/M/083	L	232 beside gable	Bar, curved, 80mm long.
SM/M/084	CA	232 beside gable	Indeterminate blob, c.40mm diam.
SM/M/085	L	203 Bastle entrance	Plug, 50mm x 30mm.
SM/M/086	Fe	205 Midden	Strip, 80mm long, tapering from 23mm wide to 15mm wide.
SM/M/087	Fe	205 Midden	Nails, 9 of, from 30m to 50mm long.
SM/M/088	Fe	205 Midden	Wheel hub bearing, part of, diameter c.100mm, depth 37mm.

SM/M/089	L	205 Midden	Indeterminate. 55mm x 20mm
SM/M/090	CA	205 Midden	Button halves, 2 of, 17mm diameter. One is flat with loop, the other strongly convex. Almost certainly parts of same button. Compare with SM/M/047.
SM/M/091	L	205 Midden	Disc, 20mm diameter with central hole. Button?
SM/M/092	Fe	205 Midden	Miscellaneous fragments, 13 of.
SM/M/093	Fe	212	Scissors, intact but concreted, 108mm.
SM/M/094	Fe	205	Nail, 30mm long; head 10mm in diameter.
SM/M/095	L	205	Lead piece, 20mm x 20mm.
SM/M/096	L	205	Lead strip, 20mm x 6mm.
SM/M/097	L	220/223	Lead piece 24mm long.
SM/M/098	CA	220/223	Shoe buckle, part of frame - one side and most of base with hole for bar. The base would have been 48mm if complete, the preserved length of the side is 43mm.

Metal Objects recovered by metal detecting

Note: all National Grid References lie with the 100km square NS.

Number	Metal	Context	Description
SM/MD/01	CA		Coin ?George II halfpenny.
SM/MD/02	CA		Coin, dated 1691. William & Mary halfpenny.
SM/MD/03	CA		Coin, 24mm diameter, unidentified.
SM/MD/04	CA		Coin, 18.5mm diameter, unidentified.
SM/MD/05	CA		Coin, 13mm diameter, unidentified.
SM/MD/06	CA		Harness mount/decoration? - consists of a flattened dome, 34mm in diameter and 12mm high, with a rounded central boss, surrounded by a flat rim, up to 8mm wide with a raised edge. Overall diameter 50mm. Circular loops either side for attaching. Also a 4mm diameter hole.
SM/MD/07	CA		Buckle, elaborate made up of 3 parts (one missing) and slender hinge pin.
SM/MD/08	CA		Buckle, frame only, 33mm square, slightly distorted, all sides rounded.

SM/MD/09	CA	Buckle, frame only, slightly curved? from shoe. Frame is rectangular 47mm x 40mm, made up of flat section strips c.5.5mm wide.
SM/MD/10	CA	Buckle, part frame only, slightly curved - ?from shoe. Frame is round-cornered rectangle, 66mm x c.50mm, made up of flat section strips 5mm wide increasing to 9mm at the mid-points of the sides.
SM/MD/11	CA	Small square object, 16.5mm x 15.5mm, 4.5mm thick. Circular impression on one side.
SM/MD/12	CA	Fragment of sheet, 55mm x 20mm x 50mm
SM/MD/13	L	Spindle whorl, cylinder 9mm deep, 18mm outside diameter, 10.5 internal.
SM/MD/14	L	Small strip, 40mm x 6 to 9mm, 3mm thick.
SM/MD/15	Fe	Sheep shears, blade of, 170mm long. tapering from 47mm wide.
SM/MD/16	Ag	Coin? Groat - Mary 1553-4.
SM/MD/17	CA	Coin, 25mm in diameter, unidentified
SM/MD/18	CA	Buckle, frame only, 31mm x 21mm. Rounded, slightly waisted at bar. The frame widens and is decorated with cross cut at the midpoints of the sides and ends
SM/MD/19	CA	Button, 2-piece cf. SM/M/047, 20mm diameter, lower part of with part of loop.
SM/MD/20	CA	Ring-shaped item - external diameter 17.5mm, internal diameter 11mm, one side of ring hollowed out - possibly part of button.
SM/MD/21	L	Spindle whorl? - cylinder, 8.5mm long, externals diameter c.22mm. internal diameter 10mm.
SM/MD/22	Fe	Link, elongated, mostly parallel-sided, 105mm long, 33mm wide.
SM/MD/23	Fe	Horseshoe, fragment of.
SM/MD/24	Fe	Sickle blade? part of.
SM/MD/25	Fe	Indeterminate object.
SM/MD/26	Fe	Indeterminate objects, 4 of.
SM/MD/27	CA	Chisel/Gouge? 130 x 5mm.

SM/MD/28	CA	Strip, small hole at one end, 58mm x 8mm.
SM/MD/29	CA	Ring, 22mm external diameter, 18mm internal diameter.
SM/MD/30	CA	Coin, 22mm diameter, unidentified.
SM/MD/31	L	Spindle whorl, 23mm external, 10mm internal diameter.
SM/MD/32	L	Spindle whorl, 20mm external, 8mm internal diameter, 10mm thick.
SM/MD/33	L	Pellet? wasted pistol shot; 12mm diameter.
SM/MD/34	L	Piece of, 22mm x 13mm x 4mm.
SM/MD/35	CA	Cartridge shell, modern 22mm diameter.
SM/MD/36	Fe	Horseshoe, complete, 130mm x 110mm - heavily concreted.
SM/MD/37	Fe	Horseshoe, 105mm x 112mm, one side longer than the other.
SM/MD/38	Fe	Horseshoe, complete, 110mm x 97mm, heavily concreted.
SM/MD/39	Fe	Horseshoe, part of, 95mm long - heavily concreted.
SM/MD/40	Fe	Horseshoe, 95mm long.
SM/MD/41	CA	Thimble, child's?
SM/MD/42	CA	Coin, 22-23mm diameter, unidentified.
SM/MD/43	?Ag	Button, diameter c. 22mm - edge broken in places. Inner zone 11mm in diameter, plain, surrounded by a zone with c.25 closely set concentric grooves. Over these has been scratched a rough star pattern. On underside, SM/MD/44CA/FeFolding one-bladed knife?modern, 92mm.
SM/MD/45	CA	Spoon bowl, elliptical, c.35mm long, 19mm wide, handle missing.
SM/MD/46	Fe	Buckle, frame of, 53 x 47mm.
SM/MD/47	Fe	Indeterminate piece, 32 x 15 mm

SM/MD/48	L	Indeterminate piece 15 x 10 mm.
SM/MD/49	L	Washer or ring? 16mm external diameter, 10mm internal diameter, 5mm thick.
SM/MD/50	CA	Part of coin? 10mm diameter.
SM/MD/51	CA	Thimble, lower part of, 15mm diameter, 13mm high.
SM/MD/52	CA	Button, 2 halves, silvered? 15mm diameter. Underside curved up towards centre - loop broken off.
SM/MD/53	CA	Button octagonal? silvered - 26 mm diam. Top flat, underside concave but curved up towards centre - loop broken off.
SM/MD/54	CA	Button, ?silvered, 18mm diameter. Underside curved up towards centre - loop broken off.
SM/MD/55	CA	Wire, 3mm thick? handle, curved 145mm app.
SM/MD/56	Ce	Sherd from lower side of small bowl, red earthenware, black glaze on inside and part way down outside - found during metal detecting.
SM/MD/57	WM	Toy car, Ford Prefect, with clockwork motor.
SM/MD/58	CA	Bronze splayed pot leg, 32mm high, with everted flat foot.
SM/MD/59	Fe	Nail 75mm long.
SM/MD/60	Fe	Knife handle? 80mm long.
SM/MD/61	L	Indeterminate piece 90mm x 60mm.
SM/MD/62	L	Fragment, 22mm x 17mm.
SM/MD/63	L	? Spent pistol ball.
SM/MD/64	CA	Buckle, with fabric adhering. The frame consists of 2 conjoined ovals 36mm x 32mm.
SM/MD/65	CA	Thimble, 15.5mm in diameter at base, 17mm high.

SM/MD/66	L		Indeterminate piece, 36mm x 32mm - a pool of lead poured on to a rough surface.
SM/MD/67	Fe		Ring, external diameter 117mm, internal diameter 91mm.
SM/MD/68	Fe	95878 09183	Indeterminate object, possibly part of knife, 65mm x 17mm.
SM/MD/69	CA		Buckle, frame of 24mm x 27mm, prong missing, with piece of leather, 15mm x 23mm, adhering
SM/MD/70	Fe	954874 09192	Ring, in 2 pieces, external diameter 55mm, 10m thick.
SM/MD/71	Fe		Horseshoe part, 90mm x 70mm, heavily concreted.
SM/MD/72	Fe		Horseshoe part, 65mm x 20mm.
SM/MD/73	Fe		Cauldron, fragment of, 40mm x 20mm.
SM/MD/74	Fe		Cauldron, fragment of, 80mm x 50mm.
SM/MD/75	CA		Harness mount, rhomb shaped with base of fastening pin at each end. 35mm x 22mm.
SM/MD/76	CA?	95879 09184	Harness mount, part of, with fastening pin - 20mm x 10mm.
SM/MD/77	CA		Button, half of, slightly convex upper part, Diameter 23mm.
SM/MD/78	CA		Coin, indeterminate, diameter 14mm.
SM/MD/79	CA		Coin, indeterminate, diameter 22mm.
SM/MD/80	AG	95878 09183	Coin, diameter 22mm.
SM/MD/81	L		Lump of, 67mm x 18mm.
SM/MD/82	L		Strip of, 27mm x 7mm.
SM/MD/83	L		Square piece, 14mm x 16mm, with central hole 1mm.
SM/MD/84	L		Spindle whorl? External diameter 20mm, internal diameter 10mm, 9mm thick.
SM/MD/85	L		Musket ball, 18.5mm diameter.
SM/MD/86	CA		Button, 2-piece, 15mm diameter, 6mm high, broken loop still attached.
SM/MD/87	L		Pistol ball, 13mm in diameter.
SM/MD/88	CA		Book clasp? part of, decorated, 45 mm (Fig. 2).
SM/MD/89	CA		Shoe buckle, part of frame, curved., undecorated (Fig. 2). Would have

			been 53mm wide and c.37mm high Thickened, with small hole for bar. (From spoil heap).
SM/MD/90	Fe		Part of nail, 55mm long x 8mm x 5mm.
SM/MD/91	CA		Strip 28mm x 8mm x 1mm thick.
SM/MD/92	L		Spindle whorl 27 mm external diameters, 12mm internal diameter, 8mm thick.
SM/MD/93	L		Spindle whorl, 19mm external diameter, 9mm internal diameter, 6mm thick.
SM/MD/94	L		Indeterminate pieces, 4 of.
SM/MD/95	CA		Coin, indeterminate, diam 25mm
SM/MD/96	CA		Buckle, part of frame with socket for bar, decorated - 43mm
SM/MD/97	CA		Harness decoration? in shape of small spoon like object with an elongated, pointed bowl. Overall length 40mm, 10mm wide. Hole for suspension.
SM/MD/98	Fe		Horseshoe, 110mm x 110mm - heavily concreted.
SM/MD/99	CA	95864 09127	Thimble, squashed, 20mm x 22 mm.
SM/MD/100	L	95841 09260	Spindle whorl? External diameter 20 mm; internal diameter 6mm, 6mm thick.
SM/MD/101	A	95850 09260	Disc? coin, diameter 10mm.
SM/MD/102	Fe	95853 09197	Indeterminate object 103mm x 65mm, 10mm thick.
SM/MD/103	CA	no location	Button, basal part of, 13mm diameter. Loop broken off.

Metal detected finds - all 'modern'.

Finds are not individually plotted; this is a general scatter around the deserted farmhouse.
Note this location is NOT Smithwood bastle, it is the 19th century shepherds cottage of
Smithwood further to the north.

It was known that there should have been two Smithwood's and the detecting exercise seems
to strongly suggest that this location is not an ancient site.

Number	Metal	Description
SMF/M/01	CA?	Penknife, 100mm long.

SMF/M/02	CA	Washer? 15mm diameter.
SMF/M/03	CA	Buckle, 27mm x 20mm, with leather adhering, tongue missing, 18mm x 18mm. Probably, with SMF/M/04 and SMF/M/05, from dog collar.
SMF/M/04	CA	'D' ring 23 x 19mm, with leather adhering. Probably, with SMF/M/03 and from dog collar.
SMF/M/05	CA	Name plate? 45 x 10mm, adhering to leather 65 x 15mm, found together with probably from dog collar.
SMF/M/03 and SMF/M/04 -		
SMF/M /06	CA	Fountain pen top with clip.
SMF/M/07	CA	Cylinder, slightly squashed, broken off at both ends? part of fountain pen.
SMF/M/08	Fe	Buckle 40 x 34mm, 'D' shape.
SMF/M/09	CA	Button, flat, silver plated, diameter 17mm, loop mostly broken off.
SMF/M/10	CA	Pin-fire 12 bore cartridge.
SMF/M/11	CA	Queen Victoria, halfpenny, 1888.
SMF/M/12	CA	Queen Victoria, penny, 1873.
SMF/M/13	CA	George V, halfpenny.
SMF/M/14	CA	Queen Victoria halfpenny, 1889.
SMF/M/15	CA	Edward VII, penny, 1906.
SMF/M/16	CA	Queen Victoria, halfpenny? 1872.
SMF/M/17	CA	Metal disc 25mm diameter, probably coin, 1mm perforation near rim.
SMF/M/18	L	Pistol ball 12mm.
SMF/M/19	Fe	Cauldron, piece of 68 x 50mm.
SMF/M/20	CA	Button 10 diameter. 4 perforations in centre.
SMF/M/21	CA	Washer? 13mm diameter.
SMF/M/22	Zinc?	Bottle closure? 15mm diameter.
SMF/M/23	CA?	Cylinder, 20mm in diameter, 12mm high but slightly crushed, with a top and base that both have a central circular perforation 6mm diameter.
SMF/M/24	CA	Button, 15mm diam, 4 perforations.
SMF/M/25	CA	Disc, 30mm diam, indeterminate object with central perforation, 4mm in diameter. Around this are spaced 3

		rectangular slots 13mm long and 2mm wide. These would have been closed by thin metallic strips, one of which survives in place, that were attached at one end of the slot. Possibly the device was part of a musical instrument - ?a musical box.
SMF/M/26	Zinc	Perfume bottle stopper, decorated, 20mm high. Consists of a disc 16mm in diameter with a milled edge, and Inscribed with ' . . ARFUMERIE DU PRO. . '. On this, a cylinder 7mm high and 7mm in diameter, on which was a disc 9mm in diameter with a 4mm ball on top.
SMF/M/27	CA	?terminal from decoration for book or box - 35mm long.
SMF/M/28	CA	?stud 9mm, head, 8mm shank.
SMF/M/29	L	Piece, 50mm x 35mm.
SMF/M/30	Aluminium	Radio valve part, 50mm approx. Squashed flat.
SMF/M/31	Ce	Sherds, 3 of, conjoining. Red earthenware with white slip on inside. Outside not present, perhaps from bowl at least 160mm diameter.
SMF/M/32	Ce	Sherd, from rim of bowl in white earthenware, diameter c.120mm, blue & white mottled outside?'flow blue', plain white inside. 19th Century.

Note: Because of the extremely limited nature of the excavations at the following sites the allocated feature numbers were not required.