



**NORTHLIGHT HERITAGE**

REPORT: 79

PROJECT ID: 431161

**Hidden Heritage of a Landscape:**

**Vengeful Vikings and Restless Rustlers**

**Community Archaeology Project**

**Arrochar and Tarbet, Argyll**

**Northlight Heritage**

Studio 406 | South Block | 64 Osborne Street | Glasgow | G1 5QH

web: [www.northlight-heritage.co.uk](http://www.northlight-heritage.co.uk) | tel: 0845 901 1142

email: [northlight@yorkat.co.uk](mailto:northlight@yorkat.co.uk)

Arrochar and Tarbet, Argyll and Bute

NGR: NN 30868 04152

Data Structure Report

*on behalf of*

The Arrochar and Tarbet Community Development Trust

Report by: Heather James, Cathy MacIver and Katy Firth

Illustrations by: Cathy MacIver

Edited by: Olivia Lelong

Director: Heather James

Project Management: Heather James

Surveyor: Cathy MacIver

Excavation Supervisors: Cathy MacIver, Katy Firth and Ruth White

**Approved by:** .....

**Date:** .....

*This Report has been prepared solely for the person/party which commissioned it and for the specifically titled project or named part thereof referred to in the Report. The Report should not be relied upon or used for any other project by the commissioning person/party without first obtaining independent verification as to its suitability for such other project, and obtaining the prior written approval of York Archaeological Trust for Excavation and Research Limited ("YAT") (trading as Northlight Heritage). YAT accepts no responsibility or liability for the consequences of this Report being relied upon or used for any purpose other than the purpose for which it was specifically commissioned. Nobody is entitled to rely upon this Report other than the person/party which commissioned it. YAT accepts no responsibility or liability for any use of or reliance upon this Report by anybody other than the commissioning person/party.*

CONTENTS		
	Abstract	7
<b>1</b>	Introduction	9
<b>2</b>	Location, Geology and Topography	10
<b>3</b>	Archaeological and Historical Context	10
<b>4</b>	Project Aims and Objectives	13
<b>5</b>	Methodologies	14
<b>6</b>	Results of the Walkover survey	17
<b>7</b>	Results of the Geophysical Survey	23
<b>8</b>	Results of the Topographic Survey	29
<b>9</b>	Results of the Excavations	32
	9.1 Creag an't Searraich	32
	9.1.1 Introduction	
	9.1.2 Trench 1, Structure 1	
	9.1.3 Trench 2, Structure 2	
	9.1.4 Trench 3	
	9.1.5 Trench 4	
	9.1.6 Summary of Creag an't Searraich	
	9.2 Clattochmore, Tarbet	48
	9.2.1 Introduction	
	9.2.2 Trench 5	
	9.2.3 Trench 6	
	9.2.4 Trench 8	
	9.2.5 Trench 9	
	9.2.6 Summary of Clattochmore	
	9.3 Arrochar Primary School Playing Field	61
	9.3.1 Introduction	
	9.3.2 Trench 7	
	9.3.3 New Play Area	
	9.3.4 Trench 15	
	9.3.5 Trench 16	
	9.3.6 Summary of Arrochar Primary School Playing Field	
	9.4 Stuckiedhu	71
	9.4.1 Introduction	
	9.4.2 Trench 10	
	9.4.3 Trench 10A	
	9.4.4 Trench 10B	
	9.4.5 Trench 11	
	9.4.6 Trench 12	
	9.4.7 Summary of Stockiedhu	
	9.5 Cenotaph Mound, Trench 13 (Site 197)	86
	9.6 Clearance cairn, Trench 14 (Site 196)	87
<b>10</b>	Discussion	88

<b>11</b>	List of Sources	94
<b>12</b>	Acknowledgements	95
<b>13</b>	Appendices	96
	Appendix 1: List of all know sites (prior to this project)	96
	Appendix 2: List of sites located during the walkover	99
	Appendix 3: Contexts	103
	Appendix 4: Finds	116
	Appendix 5: Samples	124
	Appendix 6: Drawings	124
	Appendix 7: Digital Photographs	127
	Appendix 8: Probable pistol ball by Tony Pollard	165
	Appendix 9: The Clay Tobacco Pipes by Dennis Gallagher	165
	Appendix 10: Botanical identification by Sharon Carson	167
	Appendix 11: Amber bead by Alison Sheridan	168
	Appendix 12: Black Bead by Ewan Campbell	170
	Appendix 13 Ceramic Catalogue by George Haggarty	171
	Appendix 14: Lithic Report by Dene Wright	179
	Appendix 15 Discovery and Excavation in Scotland Report	20

<b>FIGURES</b>		
<b>1</b>	Location of the Arrochar-Tarbet isthmus	8
<b>2</b>	Extent of walkover survey	16
<b>3</b>	Location of all sites recorded during the walkover survey	17
<b>4</b>	Location of walkover sites in Tarbet	19
<b>5</b>	Location of walkover sites in the middle of the isthmus	20
<b>6</b>	Location of sites in Arrochar	21
<b>7</b>	Map of early 20 <sup>th</sup> century golf course	22
<b>8</b>	Magnetometer survey of the School Playing Field	23
<b>9</b>	Interpretation of the Magnetometry survey	24
<b>10</b>	School Playing Field Resistivity survey	25
<b>11</b>	Location of the magnetometry survey and topographic survey at Stuckiedhu	26
<b>12</b>	Results of the magnetometry survey at Stuckiedhu	27
<b>13</b>	Results of magnetometry survey at the Cenotaph Mound	28
<b>14</b>	1 <sup>st</sup> and 2 <sup>nd</sup> edition OS maps and plane table survey of the Ben Reoch sheepfold	29
<b>15</b>	Plan of the Ballyhennan churchyard	31
<b>16</b>	OS 25 inch First edition (Dumbartonshire sheet VI 13 (Arrochar) Surveyed 1860, published 1864)	33
<b>17</b>	OS 25 inch First edition (Dumbartonshire sheet VI 13 (Arrochar) Surveyed 1860, published 1864) detail.	33
<b>18</b>	Plan of the Line of the Proposed Canal between Loch Long at Arrochar and Loch Lomond at Tarbet. Surveyed for H. Baird, Engineer by James Horn Surveyor 1821. Glasgow City Council Archives	34
<b>19</b>	Map of the Rental Roll of the Colquhoun Estates c 1820	34



<b>20</b>	A map of the Shire of Dumbarton. Charles Ross (1722-1806) Published 1777	35
<b>21</b>	Creag an't Searraich, plan of trenches	37
<b>22</b>	Trench 1, Plan of Structure 1	38
<b>23</b>	Trench 1, Structure 1, section through wall (110) and bank (111).	39
<b>24</b>	Trench 2, Structure 2	42
<b>25</b>	Trench 3 west facing section through the bank	44
<b>26</b>	'Tarbat' as depicted in Roy's Military Survey of Scotland 1747-55.	48
<b>27</b>	Plan of the Line of the Proposed Canal between Loch Long at Arrochar and Loch Lomond at Tarbet. Surveyed for H. Baird, Engineer by James Horn Surveyor 1821.	50
<b>28</b>	Tarbet depicted on the 25 inch to 1 mile OS First edition OS map. Dumbarton Sheet VI.14 Arrochar, Surveyed 1860, Published 1864	50
<b>29</b>	Clattochmore, Location of Trenches 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 15 and 16	51
<b>30</b>	Plan of Trench 5	52
<b>31</b>	Trench 6. east facing section	55
<b>32</b>	Trench 8, north facing section	57
<b>33a</b>	Trench 9, west facing section	59
<b>33b</b>	Trench 9, south facing section	59
<b>34</b>	Magnetometry survey and location of Trenches 7, 15 and 16	62
<b>35a</b>	Trench 7. south facing section	63
<b>35b</b>	Trench 15. south facing section	63
<b>36</b>	Trench 15. Plan	66
<b>37</b>	Trench 16. Plan	69
<b>38</b>	Trench 16. west facing section	70
<b>39</b>	OS 25 inch to 1 mile Dumbarton sheet VI.14 (Arrochar) Survey date 1860, published 1864)	73
<b>40</b>	Stuckiedhu. Location of trenches 10, 10a, 11 and 12.	74
<b>41a</b>	Trench 10, west facing section	75
<b>41b</b>	Trench 10, north facing section	75
<b>42</b>	Trench 10A, west facing section	78
<b>43</b>	Trench 11 west facing section	82
<b>44</b>	Trench 12 west facing section	83
<b>45</b>	Location of Trenches 13 and 14, Cenotaph Mound and cairns	85

<b>PLATES</b>		
<b>Cover</b>	Teaching volunteers at Craig an't Searraich	
<b>1</b>	Late medieval gravestone in Ballyhennan Churchyard	22
<b>2</b>	Trench 1 pre-excavation photograph of Structure 1 from the west	37
<b>3</b>	Trench 1 Internal stone surface (107) and remains of wall (102) from the south-west.	39
<b>4</b>	Trench 1 pottery retrieved from the rubble	40
<b>5</b>	Creag an't Searraich, Trench 2 from the south-west	43

6	Trench 3. Outer stone face (306) of the enclosure bank	44
7	Trench 3. west Facing section of enclosure bank	45
8	Trench 3. Enclosure bank from the south	46
9	Clattochmore, Trench 5 from the west. Gravel path (507) in the foreground	53
10	Trench 5, Gravel path (508) aligned north/south	53
11	Trench 6 from the east	54
12	Trench 6 from the east (detail)	56
13	Trench 8 from the north-west, looking towards the path	56
14	Trench 8 south facing section	57
15	Trench 9 from the south	58
16	Trench 9, stones in north-east corner	58
17	Trench 9 from the north. Stones 903 visible in the bottom left, north-east, corner	60
18	Trench 15 from the south with turf removed, slight linear features aligned east/west	64
19	Trench 15, south facing section	65
20	Trench 16 from the east	67
21	Trench 16. Shallow linear feature in subsoil containing rounded stones	70
22	Trench 16. Sondage 2 with feature 1607, from the north	71
23	Stuckiedhu Enclosure around two natural mounds from the north-east	72
24	Trench 10 from the north	73
25	Trench 10. Outer revetted bank (1011/1001)	76
26	Trench 10A. Composite picture of the west facing section	78
27	Trench 10A from the north	79
28	Trench 10B west face of revetment (1001)	80
29	Trench 10B View of the outer enclosure bank from the north	80
30	Trench 11 View from the south-east	81
31	Trench 12 From the west	83
32	Trench 13 Cenotaph Mound within the isthmus	86
33	Trench 13 Cenotaph Mound, test trench	87
34	Trench 14 Test trench through a cairn (Site 176)	87
35	Site 138 Possibly 18 <sup>th</sup> century drainage channels	90
36	Amber bead from Trench 15	169
37	Broken black bead from Trench 16	170

<b>TABLES</b>		
1	Location of Excavation Trenches	32

## **Abstract**

The Hidden Heritage of a Landscape Project explored the archaeological landscape of the 2.5km long isthmus in Argyll between Arrochar on Loch Long and Tarbert on Loch Lomond. The year-long project was community-inspired and led with professional archaeological expertise organised by Northlight Heritage. The community has been involved with workshops in documentary research, examination of historic maps and aerial photographs and have undertaken geophysical survey, walkover survey, digital survey, hand measured survey, excavation and post-excavation processing. This has enabled the local community to explore the archaeological potential of the isthmus and appreciate how all the archaeological processes contribute to an investigation. Although there was a special interest in the Viking raid into Loch Lomond in 1263, all aspects of human past activity were of interest.

A total of 214 new features were revealed by the walkover survey, the majority of which related to Post-medieval enclosure and farming practices, although traces of a 17<sup>th</sup> century designed landscape in Arrochar, pre-improvement settlement and evidence of more recent recreational and sporting activities in Tarbet were found. Five weeks of excavation concentrated on four main sites, a prehistoric flint scatter at the Arrochar Primary School Playing Field, two possible Viking mounds, the possible site of the Macfarlane's 17<sup>th</sup> century house in Tarbet, a pre-improvement 18<sup>th</sup> century enclosure at Stockiedhu and a 19<sup>th</sup> century deserted settlement at Craig an't Searraich.

This project has added greatly to the information available about the isthmus by bringing together local knowledge and the results of archaeological research practices. It has inspired the community to follow new lines of research such as the meaning of the local place-names. Those people passing through the isthmus, whether local or from further afield, will be looking at this landscape in a new light and more fully appreciating the heritage that it embodies.

This report was part-financed by the Heritage Lottery Fund and also by the Scottish Government and the European Community Argyll and the Islands LEADER 2007-2013 Programme.

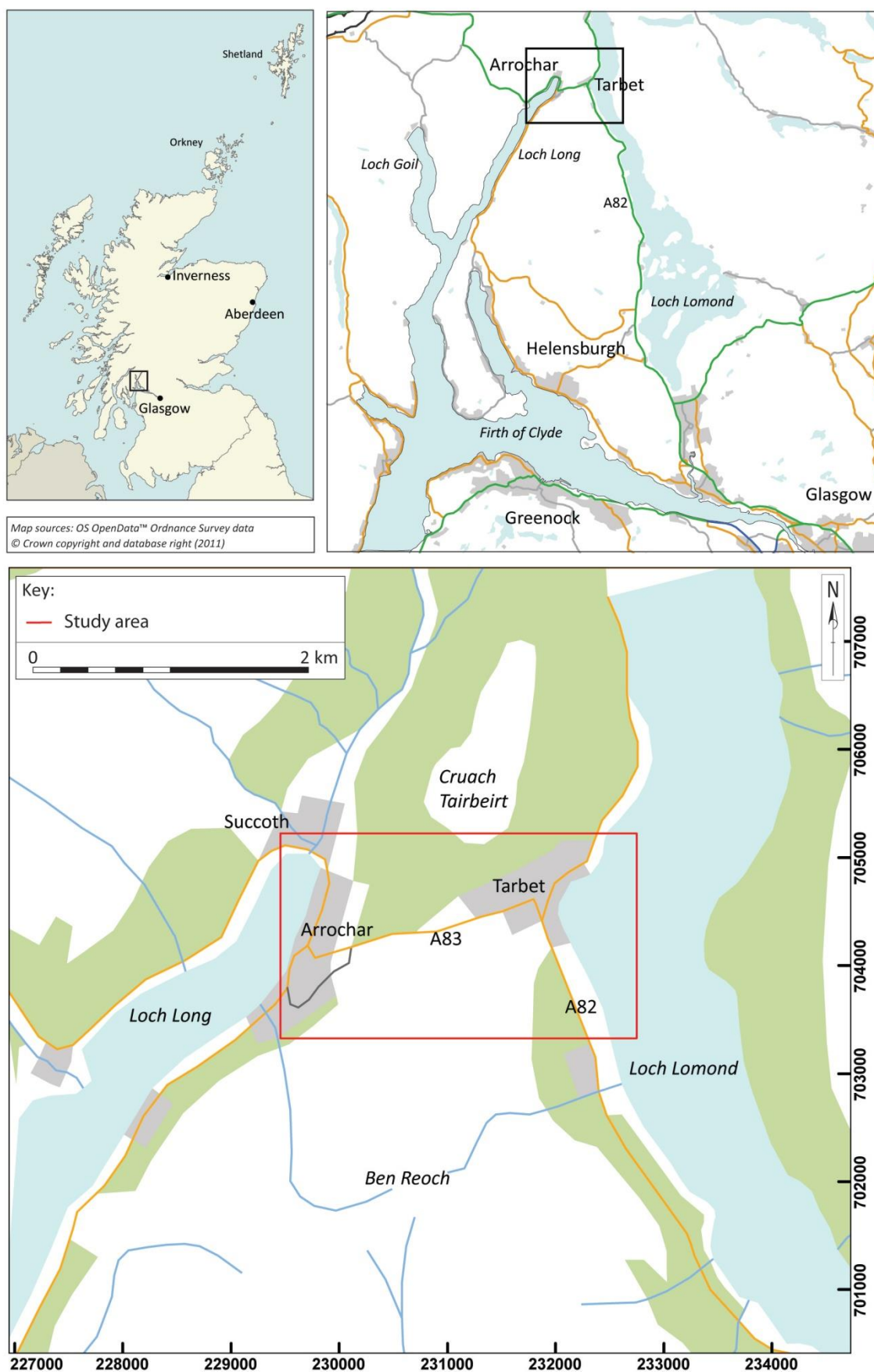


Figure 1 Location of the Arrochar-Tarbet isthmus

## 1.0 Introduction

Northlight Heritage were commissioned by the Arrochar and Tarbet Community Development Trust to undertake the professional archaeological training for the Hidden Heritage of a Landscape: Vengeful Vikings and Restless Rustlers Project. This was a community-led heritage landscape project which focussed on the 2.5km isthmus between Tarbet on Loch Lomond and Arrochar on Loch Long. The project enabled the local and wider community to explore the archaeological potential within the isthmus, with a special interest in the documented Viking raid into Loch Long and Loch Lomond in 1263. The project involved looking at aerial photographs, undertaking historic map research, documentary research, geophysical survey, walkover survey, digital survey, hand measured survey, excavation and post-excavation processing. The project was undertaken between February and September 2013 and was funded by the Heritage Lottery Fund and Argyll and the Islands LEADER.

This report is a conventional Data Structure Report (as specified by Historic Scotland) which describes the work that was undertaken during the project, brings together the available post-excavation analysis and puts forward some conclusions. A short summary report has been written for the York Archaeological Trust magazine *Northern Archaeology Today* (see James 2013) and further synthetic reports will be produced for publication once all the specialist reports have been collated.

Although this project aimed to make the archaeological process as visible and comprehensible as possible to the participants, there may be some archaeological concepts underpinning this report that are unfamiliar to the non-specialist reader and so some explanation is offered here. Archaeologists are interested in soil formation processes which can be either natural processes or anthropogenic (human agency). Within the Scottish landscape there are few areas where both processes are not taking place at the same time. We have attempted here to identify the anthropogenic features and processes taking place that have resulted in the features and artefacts that were discovered. To aid this interpretation we look at the soil colour, texture and compaction of each deposit. What we find within a deposit (pottery or coins, for instance) can provide clues to the chronology of the process or activity.

Some objects and plant remains made from organic material (such as wood, bone and leather) decay in the ground and disappear from the archaeological record, unless specific soil conditions, such as waterlogging or desiccation, prevent this. Other types of material (such as charcoal, pottery and stone) are resistant to decay and can survive in the ground for decades, if not centuries. The finds from an excavation are therefore biased towards the non-organic materials and do not represent the full array of material which once existed.

By looking at the range of material (or artefacts) found within a deposit, a date for that deposit can also be suggested. This date would be provided by the latest material within the deposit and all other materials would be considered **residual** – that is, left over from an earlier period.

Complicating this is the action of animals (bioturbation), cultivation (ploughing, drainage), quarrying or building construction which can disturb soils and result in finds or artefacts from a later period trickling or moving into earlier deposits. Without very careful excavation of these results of later disturbance, objects and finds can sometimes be included in the material from that earlier deposit and make the deposit appear much younger than it really is. If this process can be identified, then the finds are considered **intrusive**.

Interpretation of the archaeological discoveries is often a challenge. Sometimes the evidence is contradictory, sometimes more than one interpretation can be put forward to explain the evidence, but often there is just not enough evidence to support a definitive interpretation. It is generally good practice to look at the different interpretations and see which provides the simplest explanation for the observed evidence (see Occam's Razor). Archaeologists use words such as 'likely', 'possibly' and 'potentially' to convey different levels of



uncertainty in the proffered interpretation. Sometimes we simply do not know the answer and then we look for parallels in other areas.

Research into the historical written records and place names is now being undertaken by members of the community and the results, together with this archaeological information, will help to achieve a fuller and more nuanced understanding of the past.

## **2.0 Location, Geology and Topography**

The walkover survey extended over the isthmus between Loch Long and Loch Lomond in Argyll, which measures about 2.5 km east/west and about 0.5km north/south (centred on NGR NN 30868 04152). The isthmus is low lying, generally between 10 m to 50 m in height, with the mountains of Ben Reoch (661 m AOD) to the south and Cruach Tairbeirt (415 m) to the north (see Figures 1 and 2). The isthmus has been a means of communication between the fresh water of Loch Lomond and the Firth of Clyde since prehistoric times and is currently utilised by the main road from Dumbarton to Inveraray (A83) and the railway from Glasgow to Mallaig.

The isthmus lies about 15 km north of the Highland Boundary Fault separating the Highlands from the Lowlands. The solid geology of the isthmus consists of the Beinn Bheula Schist Formation (Psammite and Pelite), which is crossed (approx east/west) by the Central Scotland Late Carboniferous Tholeiitic Dyke swarm and the North Britain Silurian-Devonian Calc-alkaline Dyke Suite (Felsites). The superficial drift deposits in Tarbet and Arrochar are gravel, sand, silt and clay. The drift deposits in the centre of the isthmus are not recorded (British Geological Survey 1995), but are generally thin deposits of gravel, sand and clay with some bedrock protruding.

Since the Ice Age there has been a complex relationship in Scotland between changing sea levels and the uplift of the earth's crust. About 13,000 years ago, the sea level was higher than it is now and Loch Lomond was joined to the Firth of Clyde. By about 10,000 years ago, the ice had advanced (in what is known as the Loch Lomond Re-advance), pushing deposits ahead of it and cutting Loch Lomond off from the sea. After this there were two further periods when Loch Lomond was joined to the sea. By about 5,500 years ago, the relative fall in sea level and the deposition of moraine by meltwater down the River Leven resulted in Loch Lomond being finally cut off from the sea, as it is today (British Geological Survey 1995, 18).

At the end of the Ice Age, the vegetation of the Loch Lomond region was dominated by heath and birch woodland and gradually pine, hazel and oak woods became established (British Geological Survey 1995, 21).

The water courses on the isthmus consist of the Tarbet Burn, which runs eastwards to Tarbet on Loch Lomond, and an unnamed stream which runs westwards to Arrochar on Loch Long. Both streams have been channelled for some of their length. A third, unnamed stream runs southwards towards Claddach near Tarbet.

## **3.0 Archaeological and Historical Context**

See Appendix 1 for a list of all the known sites within the isthmus prior to this project.

### **3.1 Prehistoric (c 8,000 BC – 5<sup>th</sup> century AD)**

Prior to this project, the only prehistoric site recorded on the isthmus was a single lithic scatter in Arrochar, consisting of about 20 pieces of quartz (one scraper and other retouched pieces), which were thought to date to the Neolithic or Bronze Age (Bjarke Ballin 2005). This chance find is one trace of what is likely to have been more extensive activity which took place beside water courses and near cultivable ground. The reason why

more sites have not been found may be partly the lack of archaeological work in this area, but also the generally poor soils, lack of ploughed arable land and the presence of modern development in the prime settlement areas. The changes in sea level also mean that during earlier prehistory, especially the Mesolithic, some of the isthmus may have been underwater (Dene Wright, pers comm).

The wider Loch Lomond area has been attractive for settlement throughout the prehistoric period, as attested by a Mesolithic site at Midross (Dene Wright, pers comm) and the presence of several crannogs or artificial islands, which generally date to the later prehistoric and medieval periods. There are several examples of crannogs on Loch Lomond in varying states of decay, including the crannogs at Mill Cairn, Luss and Strathcashell Point (Baker and Dixon 1998).

Forts and duns are characteristic sites of the later prehistoric period but, in contrast to the rest of Argyll where there are numerous sites of this type, there is only a handful of possible dun and fort sites in the vicinity of the Arrochar-Tarbet isthmus. Some of these sites exist only as place names, for example Dun Mor and Dun Beag on the east side of Loch Goil. Dun Mor is recorded as the site of possible shieling huts which could be post-medieval in date. There is also an 'enclosure' on Dun Sheock on the island of Inchmurrin in Loch Lomond, which again could be fairly recent in date. The nearest 'dun' place name to the Arrochar-Tarbet isthmus is at Dun Daraich, located north of Ardentinny on Loch Long; this has been described as a 'platform', but so far it has not produced any prehistoric material. There have been a few stray finds within 10 km of the isthmus, including a single Roman coin, a single flint, a barbed and tanged arrowhead and a small number of charcoal burning platforms, which suggests that there may be more evidence of prehistoric activity which could be located and identified through systematic survey.

Occupation during the prehistoric period is likely to have been concentrated around Loch Lomond, which would have provided a range of resources from freshwater, marine, marshland and woodland environments, and it would have been relatively easy to move around the loch by log boat. Once the loch was cut off from the sea, access to marine resources would have been via the Arrochar-Tarbet isthmus to Loch Long and the River Leven to the Firth of Clyde.

The 'tarbet' place name comes from the Gaelic tairm-bert, which means 'an over-bringing' or 'isthmus' (Watson 1926, 505). Small boats could well have been carried across the isthmus since prehistoric times.

### **3.2 Early Christian (6<sup>th</sup>-9<sup>th</sup> centuries AD)**

Early-Christian sites in Scotland include monasteries, monks' cells and stone crosses. Place names starting with 'kil', followed by a saint's name, are often an indication of an early Christian establishment, perhaps dating from the 6<sup>th</sup> – 9<sup>th</sup> centuries. Ballyhennan graveyard, just outside Tarbet, is named as 'Kilchenn' on Roy's Military Survey of the mid 18<sup>th</sup> century. Although no church or chapel is known at this site, it is possible that there was an early establishment here which was eventually abandoned. Further afield, at Strathcashell Point in Loch Lomond, the 'cashell' is thought to be a reference to an early Christian monastic enclosure.

### **3.3 Vikings (9<sup>th</sup>-13<sup>th</sup> centuries AD)**

At the end of the 9<sup>th</sup> century, Vikings began their raids around Scotland, attacking Dumbarton Castle in AD 870. A small number of Viking graves, stray finds and documentary references indicate that Vikings were active in the area from the 9<sup>th</sup> to the 13<sup>th</sup> century (Pierce 2013). The Outer Isles and Inner Hebrides became part of the Norwegian kingdom and it was the failure of King Hakon's negotiations with the King of Scotland over the ownership of the islands which led to the Viking raid into Loch Lomond in 1263 (Fraser 1869, 87-88). Hakon's Saga, by Sturla Thordarsson, tells how the Vikings dragged their boats across the isthmus into Loch Lomond, where they raided and pillaged. They then fought a battle with the local clan before moving back to the west coast and met the forces of the Scottish king Alexander III at the Battle of Largs (Cowan 1990).

### 3.4 Medieval period 13<sup>th</sup> - 16<sup>th</sup> centuries

In the medieval period, Arrochar was part of the Earldom of Lennox. This included the territory of the MacFarlanes, who had their main residences at Inveruglas (Fraser 1869, 69) and later on Island I Vow. The castle at Island I Vow was built in 1577 by Andrew Macfarlane, the laird of Arrochar (Fraser 1869, 78). Tarbet Isle in Loch Lomond may also have been a medieval stronghold held by the Macfarlanes, perhaps guarding the entrance to the isthmus. There is a story that Robert the Bruce built a castle at Tarbet (Irving 1879), but this may be a confusion with the royal castle at Tarbert in Kintyre, which he is known to have built. There are stories of Robert the Bruce travelling through the nearby countryside when pursued by his enemies, crossing Loch Lomond in a small boat and hiding in caves, including one north of Arrochar which could apparently hold about fifty men (Fraser 1969, 92).

Other lordly seats of power in the vicinity included Ardkinglass Castle on Loch Fyne (a stronghold of the Campbells of Ardkinglas), Inchglabraith Castle in Loch Lomond (which belonged to the Galbraiths of Bandry) and Rossdhu (which belonged to the Earl of Lennox). It is possible that some of these sites had origins further back into the prehistoric period, perhaps as crannogs.

The ecclesiastical centre during the medieval period was at Luss, which would have been the proper place of burial. However, the graveyard at Ballyhennan was also used for burial in the late medieval period, perhaps because of the distance from Luss. A story associated with the graveyard at Ballyhennan notes that it was used after a battle with the 'Danes' and continued in use afterwards for the burial of plague victims (Fraser 1869, 86).

### 3.5 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries

The 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries saw several major changes to the parish and to land ownership. Arrochar parish was separated from Luss in 1649, but did not acquire a parish church until 1733 (Fraser 1869, 82-3). The Ballyhennan churchyard continued to be used for burial and there are several gravestones from this period, some with Gaelic inscriptions. By 1767, there was a school in Tarbet which consisted of a school room and three apartments (General Assembly's Education Committee 1842, 265).

The Macfarlane possessions, including Inveruglas Castle, Island I Vow and a house on the mainland at Clattochmore, were burned by Cromwell's troops in the mid-17<sup>th</sup> century, after which the Macfarlanes built a house at New Tarbet across the isthmus in Arrochar in 1697 (Fraser 1869, 79). A building by the avenue to New Tarbet was called Tigh Vectican, which means 'the Watchman's House' (MacGregor, Lelong and Johnston-Smith 1999). The hill behind the house, called 'The Watchman's Hill' or Tom-na-vicar, could have been used to warn of approaching danger in earlier times (Fraser 1869, 81). Development continued at New Tarbet with the building of stables and a coach house in the 1770s (Fraser 1869, 81) and further extensions to the main house. There are local traditions that the old house was eventually taken down (Fraser 1869, 81).

In 1785, the clan chief, John McFarlane, sold the Arrochar estate by public roup to William Ferguson of Raith (because of debt) and the Colquhouns of Luss acquired the estate in 1821 (Fraser 1869, 80, 95, 101).

Communication between the Lowlands and Argyll was much improved by the construction of Caulfield's Military Road between Dumbarton and Inveraray in the mid 18<sup>th</sup> century. Some lengths of this road can still be seen to the north of the modern A83.

### 3.6 19<sup>th</sup> to 21<sup>st</sup> centuries

By the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century, the Colquhouns of Luss owned all of Arrochar parish apart from the small Stuckgown estate (Fraser 1869, 68). The villages of Arrochar and Tarbet were developed, and buildings of note in Tarbet included a smithy and a still along the Still Brae. The construction of Tarbet Hotel at the road junction in

Tarbet catered for the growing numbers of visitors to Loch Lomond, and recreation opportunities were developed with the construction of a golf course and two curling ponds. Piers were constructed in Tarbet and Arrochar to provide access to the steam ships in Loch Long and Loch Lomond.

The West Highland Railway was constructed between 1887 and 1894, with a station built at Tarbet and a camp for the workers at Arrochar. A memorial to the 37 men who died during the construction of the railway is located in Ballyhennan Churchyard (Arrochar, Tarbet and Ardlui Heritage Group).

A manse in Arrochar was built in 1837 and Arrochar Church was rebuilt in 1847 (Fraser 1869, 84). The Free Church at Ballyhennan was built in 1844 and ceased to be used as a church in 1966 (Arrochar, Tarbet and Ardlui Heritage Group). A manse serving the Free Church was built on the site of Clattochmore, in Tarbet.

The Loch Long Torpedo Range (1908-1986) made a significant contribution to both world wars as well as to the local economy. An outdoor centre was built at Tigh Vectican, retaining one of the old buildings to the rear. This site was the subject of an archaeological investigation in 1999, which confirmed that the building had origins in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century with later phases of modification (MacGregor *et al* 1999).

More recently, an archaeological evaluation took place in the old garden opposite the Tarbet Hotel (WoSAS No 3178), where an undated hearth and an undated post-hole were found (Baker 2004a). An evaluation of the Arrochar House walled garden on Church Road (WoSAS No 1512) indicated that the garden had been established in the 19<sup>th</sup> century (Baker 2004b). In 2005, an evaluation of land east of Cobbler Cottage (WoSAS No 3290) found only modern debris and re-deposited subsoil (Baker 2005, 24). An archaeological walkover survey was carried out in 2009 in the Cruach Tairbeirt Forest; this confirmed the presence of features associated with a settlement at Creag an't Searraich as well as two head dykes (see Canmore entry for site NN30SW 13 and WoSAS No 4732).

#### 4. Project Aims and Objectives

The aims of the project were to:

- Enable young people and members of the wider community to access heritage information and better understand and appreciate the cultural heritage of the landscape;
- Increase knowledge about the historical use of the isthmus of land between Arrochar and Tarbet – particularly, though not exclusively, in the context of Viking activities in the Firth of Clyde;
- Develop community skills and learning opportunities and encourage the wider community to value heritage research;
- Realise the potential of cultural heritage to stimulate community regeneration, and
- Enhance a sense of place and heritage pride in the community.

The objectives of the Professional Heritage Organisation were to provide training in:

- How to set up a Geographical Information System (GIS)
- Digital and manual survey techniques
- Researching archives
- Digital photography
- Walkover survey, GPS
- Geophysical survey
- Excavation
- Post-excavation techniques
- Publications, events and dissemination of the results

## 5.0 Methodologies

### 5.1 Aerial Photography

A small group of volunteers and Northlight Heritage staff consulted the aerial photographs held in the RCAHMS, Edinburgh, prior to the walkover survey taking place. Up to 56 features were identified on aerial photographs dating from 1948 to 1988 (see archive map). The aerial photographs consulted included CO177 1945, BO235 1948, BO379 1954, BO 370 1954, BO 379 1954, BO484 1960, OS 71\_460 1971 and CO 272 1988. These sites were 'ground truthed' (examined in the field to assess their character) during the walkover survey and if they proved to be of interest were given a site number.

### 5.2 Walkover Survey

A rapid walkover survey of the isthmus was undertaken between the 9<sup>th</sup> March and April 12<sup>th</sup>. *Pro-forma* sheets were used to record sites of archaeological interest, digital photographs were taken and the locations of sites recorded with a hand-held GPS. Walkover teams were generally organised into two teams of volunteers who walked across the ground at intervals of about 3 m apart. Possible sites were initially marked with flags, then the team returned to discuss the site and record it if it was deemed of archaeological interest. The sites were entered onto a QGIS system designed by Cathy MacIver. All non-natural features were considered of interest, as these relate to the past history and use of the area. See Appendix 2 for a list of all sites identified during the fieldwork.

### 5.3 Detailed Measured Survey

After the walkover survey was conducted, several sites were selected for more detailed survey work. Several different techniques were used, including plane table survey at Ben Reoch sheepfold (a manual method) and total station and DGPS surveys at Creag an't Searraich and Stuckiedhu (digital methods).

#### 5.3.1 Plane Table Survey – Ben Reoch Sheepfold

A well-constructed sheepfold was recorded on the northern slopes of Ben Reoch, to the south of the railway line. The 1st edition OS map also depicts an earlier sheepfold on the north side of the railway. This potential phasing of sites and the good condition of the sheepfold made it an ideal subject for training volunteers in plane table survey techniques. The site was initially assessed by a brief walkover with written observations and a measured sketch drawing.

Once initial components of the site had been identified, three intervisible plane table stations were set up so that different parts of the site could be surveyed from each one. Measurements were taken from each of these stations using an alidade and tape measure to plot the exterior of the structure walls. The thicknesses of the walls and internal features were recorded by hand tape and plotted accordingly. Areas of tumble where the structure had fallen into disrepair were depicted. The individual sections of the drawing were brought together into one composite back in the office.

Once this initial drawing of the site was completed, further descriptive notes were written to complement the initial description dealing with the structure's different components and phases of build.

#### 5.3.2 Total Station Survey – Ballyhennan Graveyard

The crowded and complex graveyard at Ballyhennan was surveyed using a total station to provide a measured plan of the boundary wall, gravestones and enclosures. This was done using a Leica 705 Total Station. Two fixed stations were set up and all the points were surveyed on a local grid. The data were downloaded into Leica GeoOffice Systems and later converted to British National Grid OSGB36 in ArcMap 10.1. Points were digitised in Adobe Illustrator to represent each gravestone, which was given a unique number.



### 5.3.3 DGPS Survey – Stuckiedhu

The complex of ditches and enclosures at Stuckiedhu was surveyed using a Differential GPS. The DGPS used was a Leica Viva GS10, which provided sub-meter accuracy and map features ready for export to the GIS. The features were surveyed using the DGPS by walking along features and taking points that defined the visible edges of the banks and ditches. The data were then exported to vector format and imported into the GIS as .shp files geo-referenced to the British National Grid System.

## 5.4 Geophysics

Three areas across the Arrochar-Tarbet isthmus were targeted for geophysical survey in February 2013, as they were seen as having archaeological potential and were suitable for geophysical survey. These three sites were the Arrochar School Playing Fields, the enclosure at Stuckiedhu and the Cenotaph Mound. All three areas were surveyed using gradiometry, which records relative magnetism on or below the surface of the ground, up to a depth of approximately 1 m. The survey was conducted using a Dual Sensor Bartington Grad 601. Readings were recorded within 20 m by 20 m grids and taken every 0.5 m (traverse) by 0.25 m (sample).

An area in the Tarbet Playing Fields was surveyed using resistivity, which records the resistance of the ground to a passing electrical current to a depth of up to 0.5 m (with the utilised probe array). The other areas were not surveyed using resistivity because of the waterlogged nature of the ground. The survey was conducted using a GeoScan RM15 with a probe spacing of 0.5 m. Readings were recorded within the same 20 m by 20 m grids as the magnetometry and taken every 1 m (traverse) by 1 m (sample).

For all survey areas and for both methods, the data was obtained by walking up and down set lines within the grids in a zig zag pattern. The first traverse was in a northerly direction. The location of grids was recorded using a Leica 705 Total Station.

### 5.4.1 Processing Methodology

All the gradiometry survey data were downloaded using Grad 601 software and imported into GeoPlot v3 for processing. The results were produced as greyscale images in GeoPlot, which were then georeferenced in QGIS 1.8.0 for inclusion in the community GIS. In order to reduce the effect of the very high magnetic readings, the data were processed in GeoPlot by setting the absolute readings to a variety of different minimum and maximum nanoTesla (nT). The aim of this was to identify any subtle features that appeared in the data but were initially clouded by the strong positive readings created by the bedrock. For each area (-100nT/100nT), graphics were created. An occasional staggered effect between the readings of individual lines was visible. This was due to the large number of measurements taken every metre and difficulties with absolute consistency in the surveyors' walking pace. Therefore, a 'destagger' of 2 was applied to the data. A slight discrepancy in the balancing of the sensors as the surveyors walked in a zig-zag pattern and an unavoidable discrepancy between the two sensors produces a striped appearance in the raw data. To compensate for this, a zero mean process was applied to all the grids. All the resistivity survey data were downloaded into GeoPlot v3 for processing and the results were produced as greyscale images in GeoPlot, which were then georeferenced in QGIS 1.8.0.

## 5.4 Excavation

All excavation work was undertaken by volunteers and school children supervised by staff from Northlight Heritage. The trenches were all excavated by hand with trowels and shovels. A written record of all archaeological features, deposits and finds was made using conventional *pro forma* sheets. Scaled hand-drawn plans were also made at a scale of 1:20 or 1:50 and section drawings at 1:10. High resolution digital photography was also used. Bulk samples of soil were taken from significant archaeological deposits for later flotation and retrieval of charcoal and artefacts.

After flints were discovered at the School Playing Field site, all deposits in Trenches 15 and 16 were 100% sieved through garden sieves with ½ inch holes, apart from context (1606), which was not sieved because of time constraints.

A metal detector was used within the trenches under archaeological supervision to check for metalwork. Possible metal objects were marked with yellow pegs. No removal of the metal finds took place except during conventional digging of the stratigraphic layers.

All trenches were surveyed using an EDM and tied in to the OS National Grid. At the end of the excavations the trenches were backfilled to their original surface.

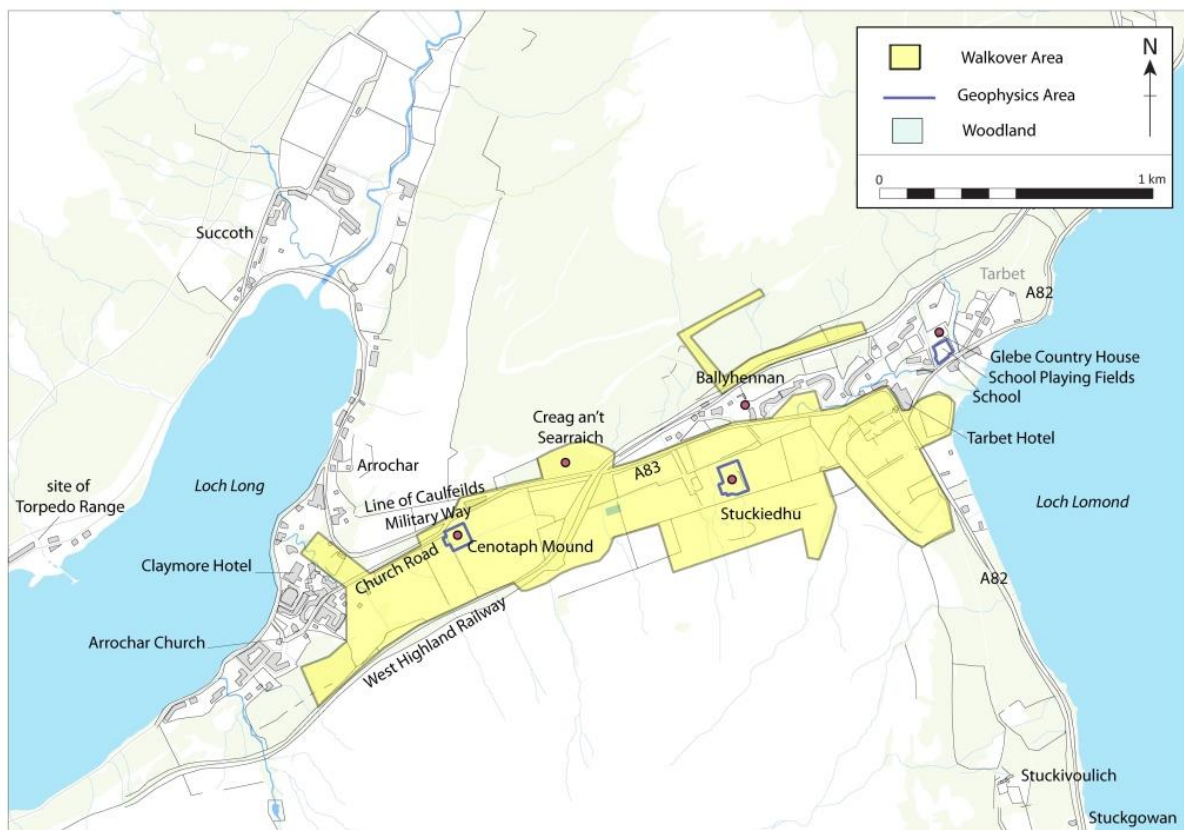
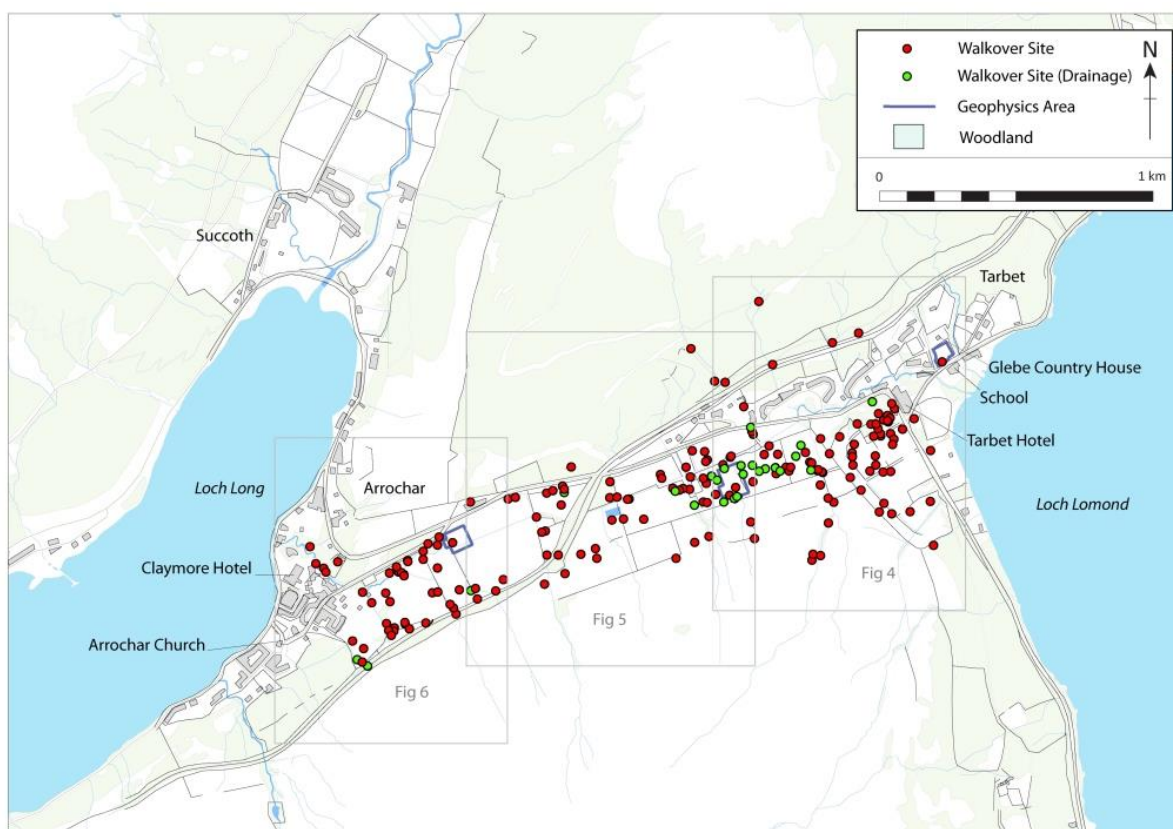


Figure 2 Extent of walkover survey



*Figure 3 Location of all sites recorded during the walkover survey*

## 6.0 Results of the Walkover Survey

The Hidden Heritage walkover survey took place between March 9<sup>th</sup> and April 12<sup>th</sup> 2013. The walkover was completed by over 40 members of the local and wider community, who persevered through the particularly cold spring weather. A total of 214 sites were recorded and photographed (see Figures 3, 4, 5 and 6 and Appendix 2). All the sites can be viewed on a GIS database which is held by Northlight Heritage and the local community.

### 6.1 Late medieval

The oldest site recorded during the walkover survey was a late medieval grave stone in Ballyhennan Graveyard (Site 206) which is thought to be 16<sup>th</sup> or 17<sup>th</sup> century in date (David Caldwell, NMS pers comm).

### 6.2 Post-medieval enclosure and farming practices

The majority of the sites were associated with post-medieval enclosure and farming practices. These included earth banks (a total of 43); drains/drainage/culverts, some with upcast banks (27); drystone walls (20); clearance cairns (12), cultivation traces, including rig and furrow (11); bridges (7); a gravel dam; debris (2); enclosures (5); entrance gaps in banks (2); a ford; a set of gateposts; a hedge; hollow ways (3); a shepherd's iron cauldron; a peat cutting; quarries (3); a revetting wall; sheep folds (2), and areas of vegetation clearance (2). There were a few sites which related to buildings, such as the 18<sup>th</sup> - to 19<sup>th</sup> -century farmstead at Creag an't Searraich, possible buildings (3) and a shieling.

### **6.3 Tarbet Hotel, recreation and railway (19<sup>th</sup>-21<sup>st</sup> centuries)**

Sites relating to recreational activities associated with Tarbet Hotel include a bowling green, a curling pond, a demolished steading, two glasshouses, a grass mower, a garden roller and a duck pond. There were eight platforms which may relate to buildings of unknown date and a rectangular depression (perhaps an earlier archaeological evaluation). The railway had an associated underpass, an embankment and three water tanks/cisterns. Other modern features include platforms associated with a nine-hole golf course (11), telegraph poles (2), a landfill site, bottle dumps (2) and modern fences (2). There were several natural features, including a large natural boulder and other mounds (3).

Northlight Heritage and the local community discussed which sites were of particular interest, had the most potential for archaeological remains and were most easily accessible. These sites were then targeted for excavations.

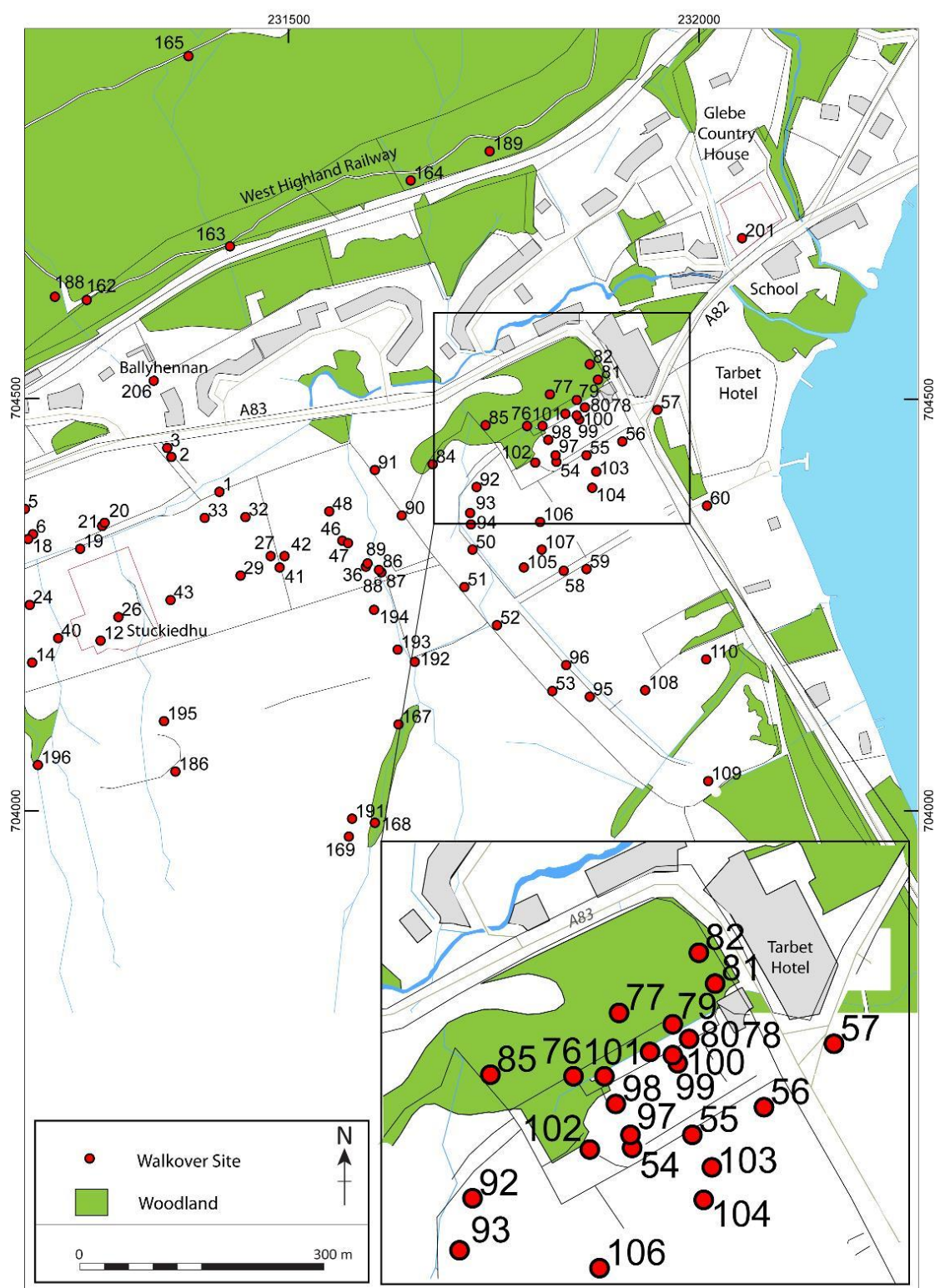


Figure 4 Location of walkover sites in Tarbet (see also Appendix 2)



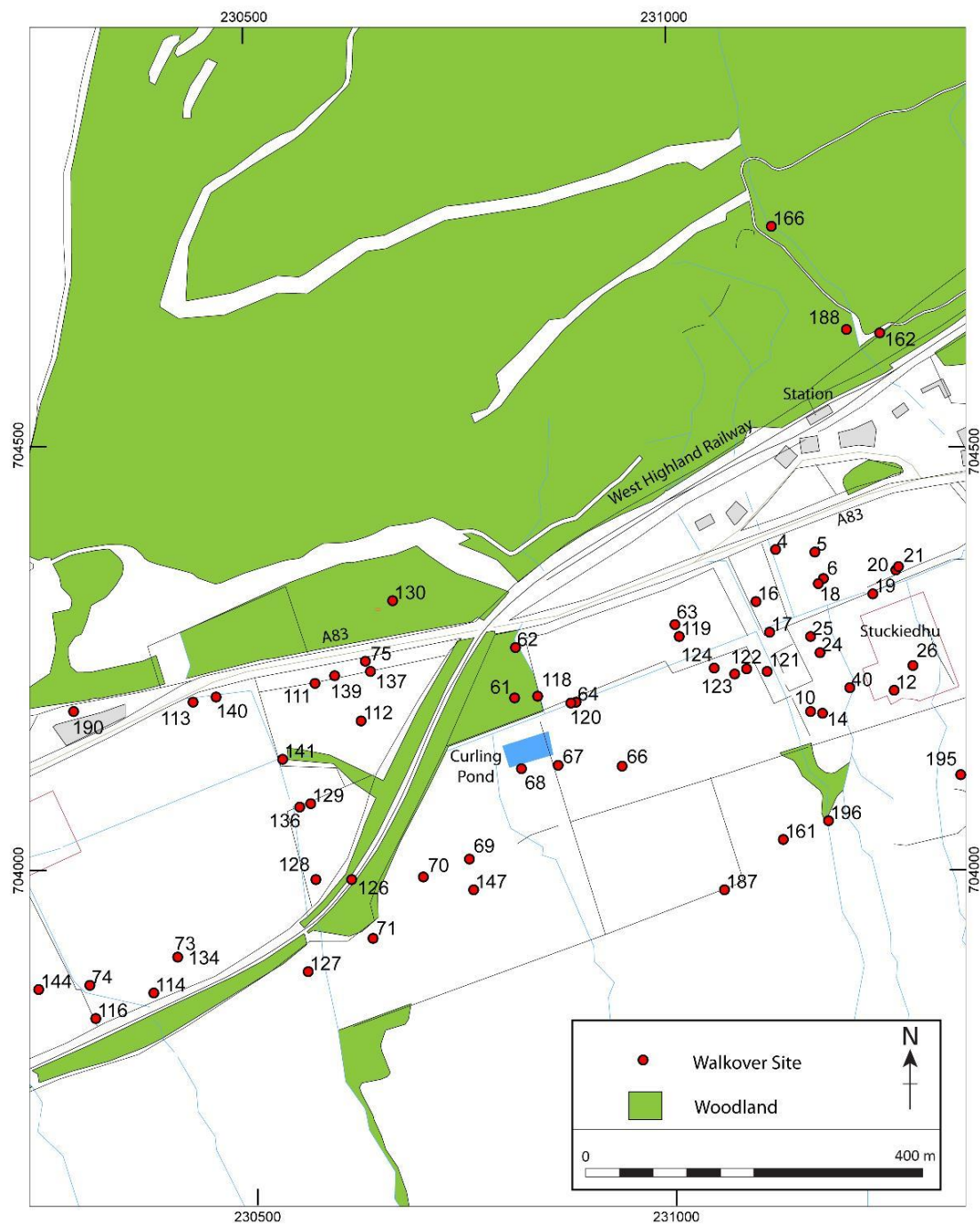


Figure 5 Location of walkover sites in the middle of the isthmus (see also Appendix 2)

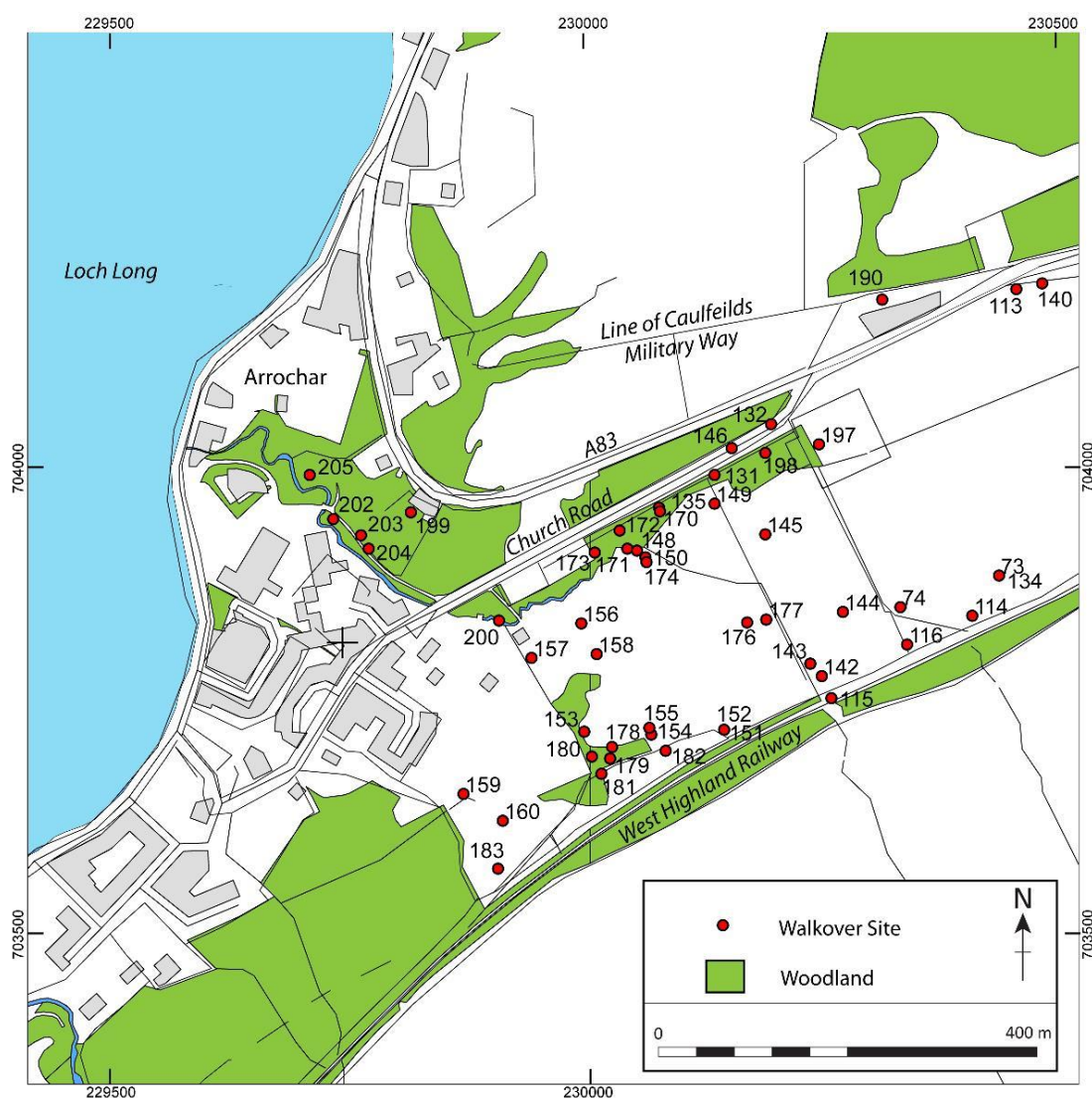


Figure 6 Location of sites in Arrochar (see also Appendix 2)

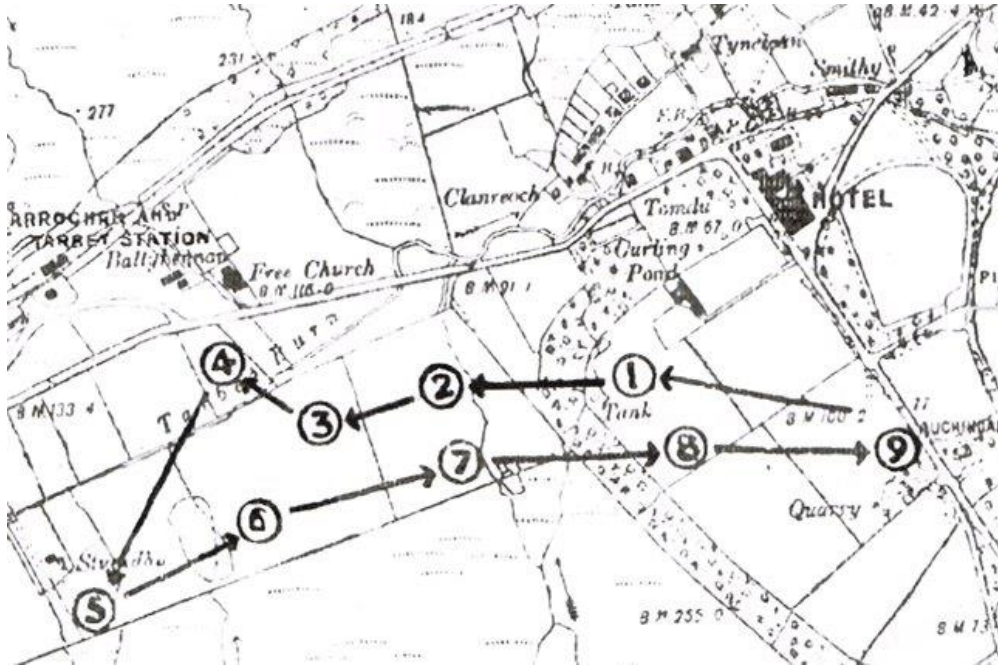


Figure 7 Map of early 20<sup>th</sup> century golf course  
(Arrochar, Tarbet and Ardlui Heritage Group)



Plate 1 Late medieval gravestone in Ballyhennan Churchyard under normal light conditions

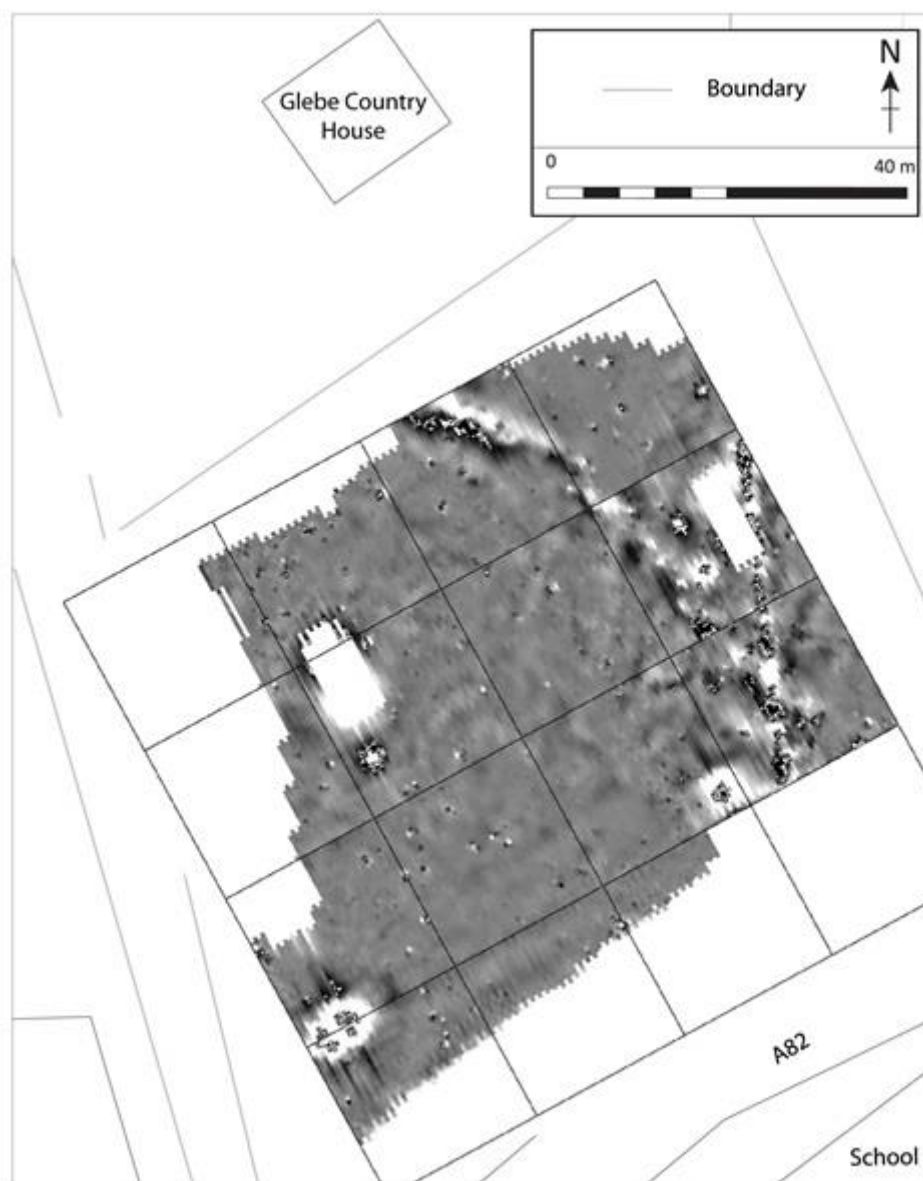


## 7.0 Results of the Geophysical Survey

### 7.1 School Playing Field, Tarbet (see Figures 2, 8 and 9)

#### 7.1.1 Magnetometer Survey

The magnetometer survey at the School Playing Fields (to the south-east of Glebe Country House) revealed a line of mixed high and low dipoles, indicating a metal pipe running roughly north-east/south-west. To the west of this, running roughly north/south, was a slight negative magnetic mixed response, perhaps indicating a gravelly stony deposit and interpreted as a drainage ditch. Linear slight positive anomalies were noted on the magnetometry plot and targeted as a possibility for excavation.



*Figure 8 Magnetometer survey of the School Playing Field*

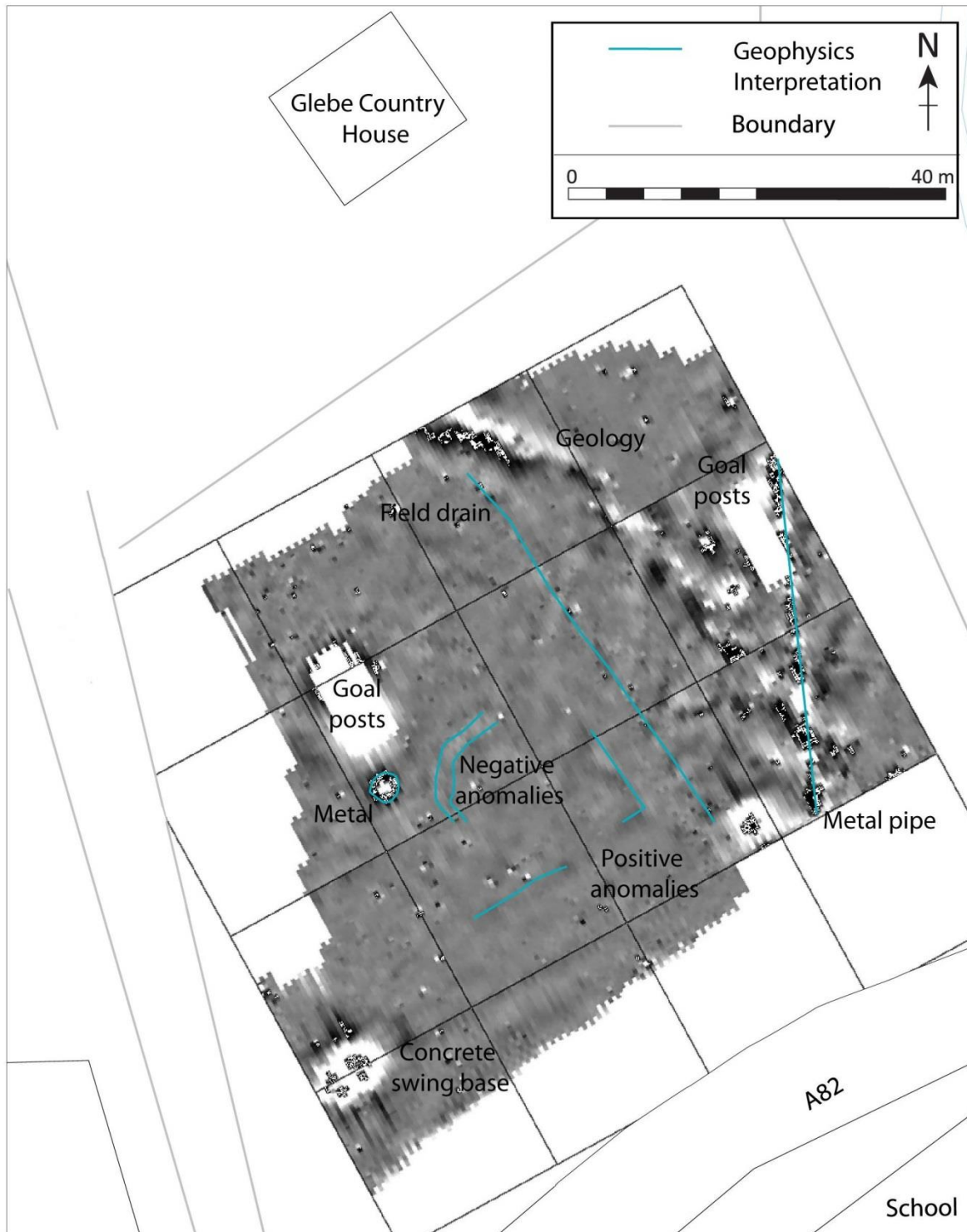


Figure 9 Interpretation of the magnetometry survey



### 7.1.2 Resistivity Survey

At the School Playing Fields, the resistivity plot revealed a line of very low resistance running roughly north-east/south-west across the corner of the plot (see Figure 10). This corresponds with a known ditch associated with a cable. Several faint low resistance linear anomalies were also identified running roughly east/west and one north/south; these were interpreted as likely geological anomalies.

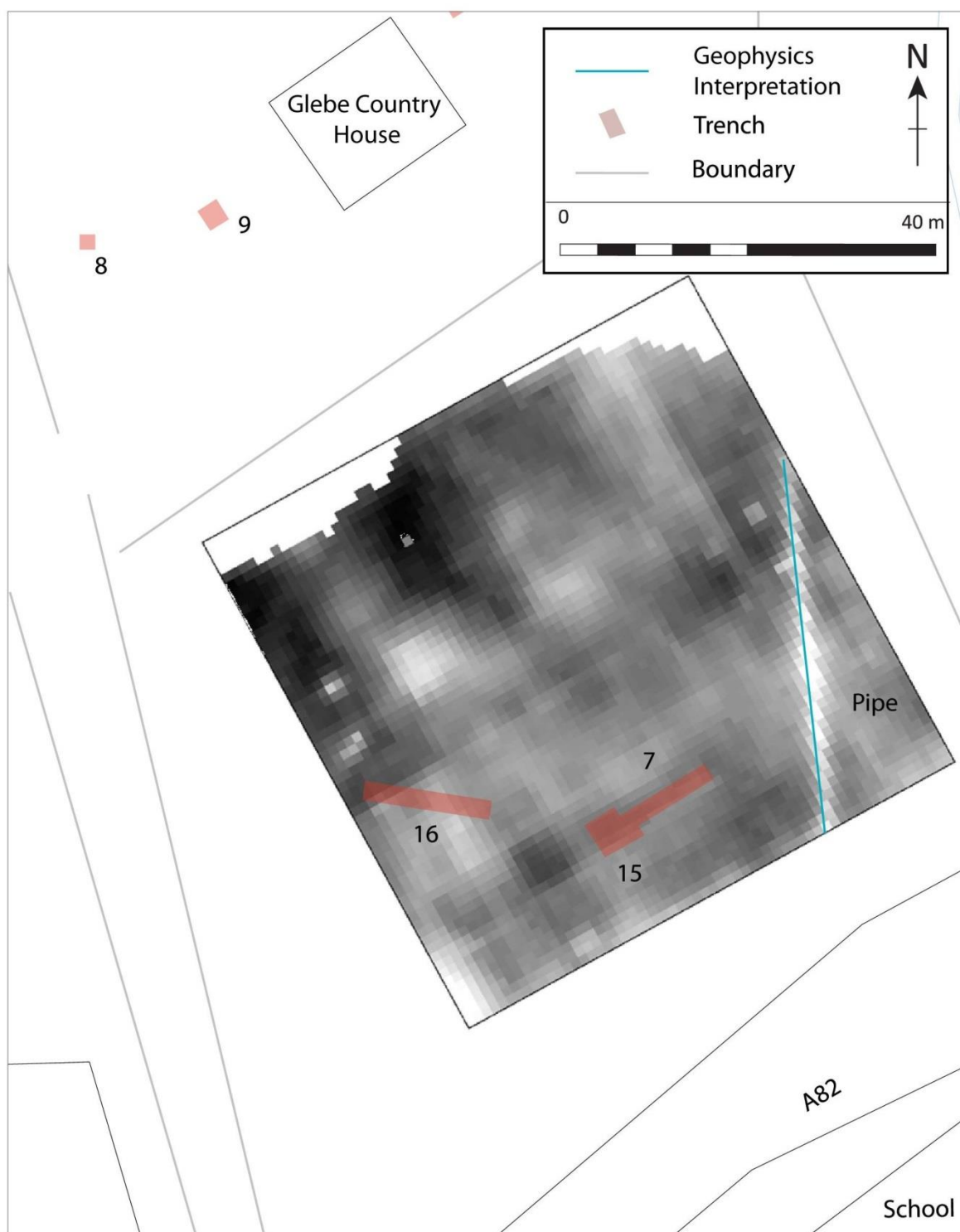


Figure 10 School Playing Field resistivity survey

## 7.2 Stuckiedhu (see Figures 2, 11 and 12)

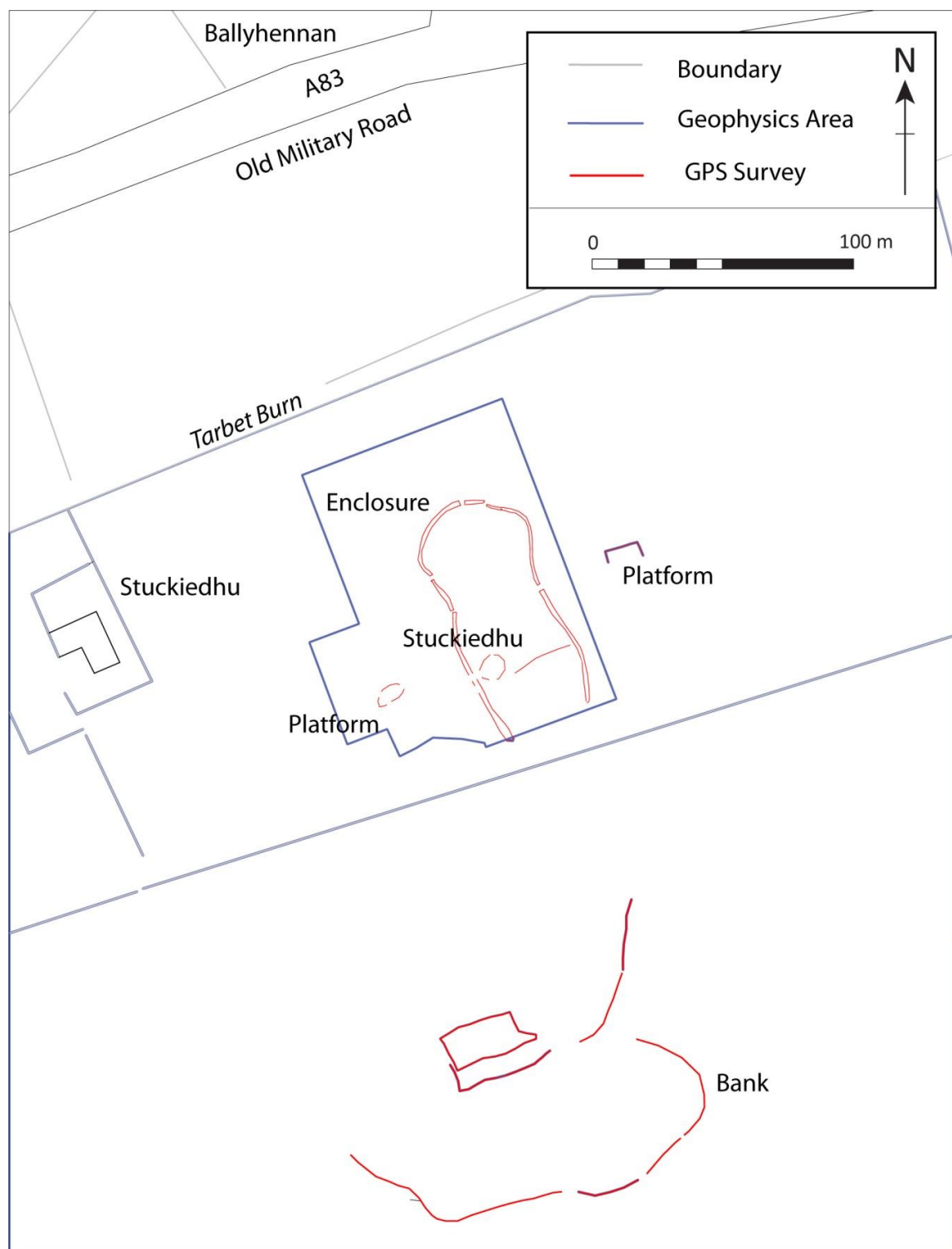


Figure 11 Location of the magnetometry survey and topographic survey at Stuckiedhu

### 7.2.1 Magnetometry

At Stuckiedhu the positive magnetism of the underlying geology, which outcropped close to the surface, clouded the results. The main wall of the enclosure was indicated by a thin, coherent positive response in a sub-oval shape. To the west of this, a faint positive response indicated the upcast from a ditch running roughly north-east/south-west. Other ditches showed as small negative linear anomalies. A low curving bank next to a bedrock face forming a sloping platform, which was later excavated and found to be a quarry face, was indicated by a positive response.

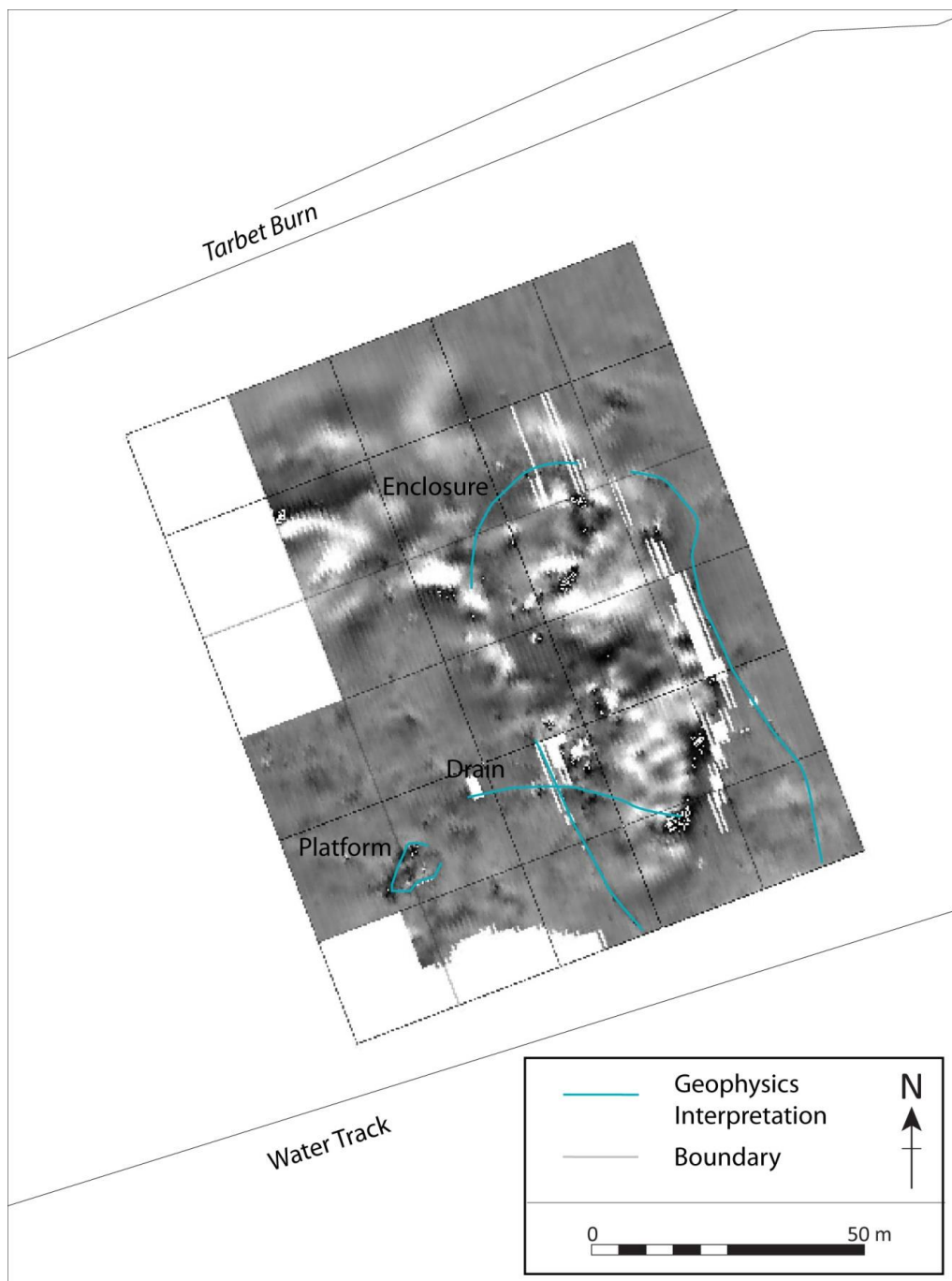


Figure 12 Results of the magnetometry survey at Stuckiedhu

### 7.3 Cenotaph Mound (see Figures 2 and 12)

#### 7.3.1 Magnetometry Survey

The magnetometry survey of the Cenotaph Mound produced a variety of low positive magnetism spots across the site which might indicate the presence of small stones with positive magnetism (see Figure 13). These stones did not form any coherent pattern. The mound itself was indicated by a low positive and negative mixed signal, consistent with a stony glacial deposit.



Figure 13 Results of magnetometry survey at the Cenotaph Mound

## 8.0 Results of the Topographic Survey

### 8.1 Ben Reoch Sheep fold, Site 127 (NGR: 30580 03877)

The plane table survey of the sheep fold on the northern slopes of Ben Reoch was complemented by consultation of the historic maps, which have aided the interpretation of this site (see Figure 14).

The 1st edition OS map, dated to about 1860, depicts a small structure named 'sheepfold' where the current sheepfold stands. On the 2nd edition, dated to 1898, the new West Highland railway line has been constructed and a much larger rectilinear sheepfold is depicted. To the north of the railway a sub-rectangular enclosure is marked as an 'old sheepfold', indicating that it could be a precursor to the site south of the railway (Site 128). On the 3rd edition OS, the 'old sheepfold' is no longer depicted and the interior compartment of the sheepfold has been slightly restructured. The bridge across the river to the east of the sheepfold is no longer marked and so presumably is no longer in use.

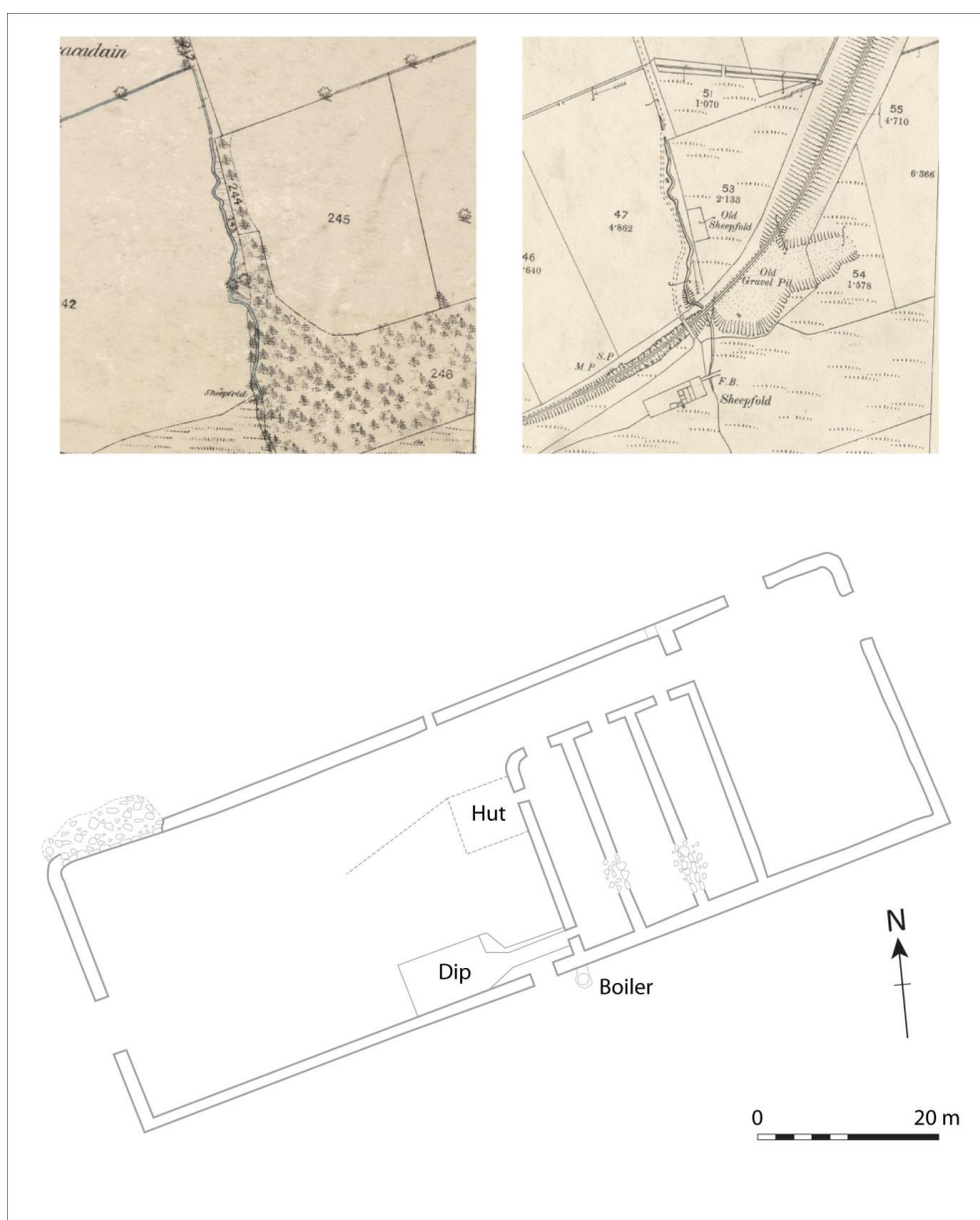


Figure 14 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> edition OS maps (©NLS) and plane table survey of the Ben Reoch sheepfold

The plane table survey of this site (Site 127) combined with a more detailed walkover of the old sheepfold (Site 128) helped to confirm the chronology and structure of the site. Although the site was depicted on the 2nd and 3rd edition OS maps, the plane table survey has added more detail. For example, the southern wall of the sheepfold had a large sub-circular boiler used for heating sheep dip and feed and a pair of rusted sheep shears were found beside it. The internal compartments, although in bad condition in places, still had wooden ply blocking the entrances. It was possible to identify pens for medication, shearing and inspection of the sheep. There was a concrete stone sheep dip in an open area at the west end of the fold which was in relatively good condition, next to a collapsed corrugated iron shed on a wooden deck. Recently repaired chicken wire fencing, rotting fleeces in one of the compartments and local knowledge indicated that this site had been in use for sheep management within the last five to six years.

Further investigation of the bridge and surrounding ground revealed where the sheep had been herded off the hill for treatment or shelter at the sheepfold. The bridge over the railway was used for trailer access to the sheepfold.

Local knowledge confirmed that the two sites had been used as sheepfolds over many years. When the West Highland Railway was built through the isthmus, the railway company offered to maintain only one of them because the increased vibrations threatened the structural integrity of the walls (Cameron McAllum, pers comm). This helps to explain why one went out of use and why the surviving sheepfold is such a fine example of its type.

## 8.2 Ballyhennan Churchyard (NGR: 31332 04529)

The total station survey of Ballyhennan Churchyard was undertaken to assist with the mapping of the site and the identification of the stones (see Figure 15). The community plan to use this information to assist with an ongoing detailed gravestone survey and analysis of the burial pattern. At present it serves to set the late medieval gravestone in its context.

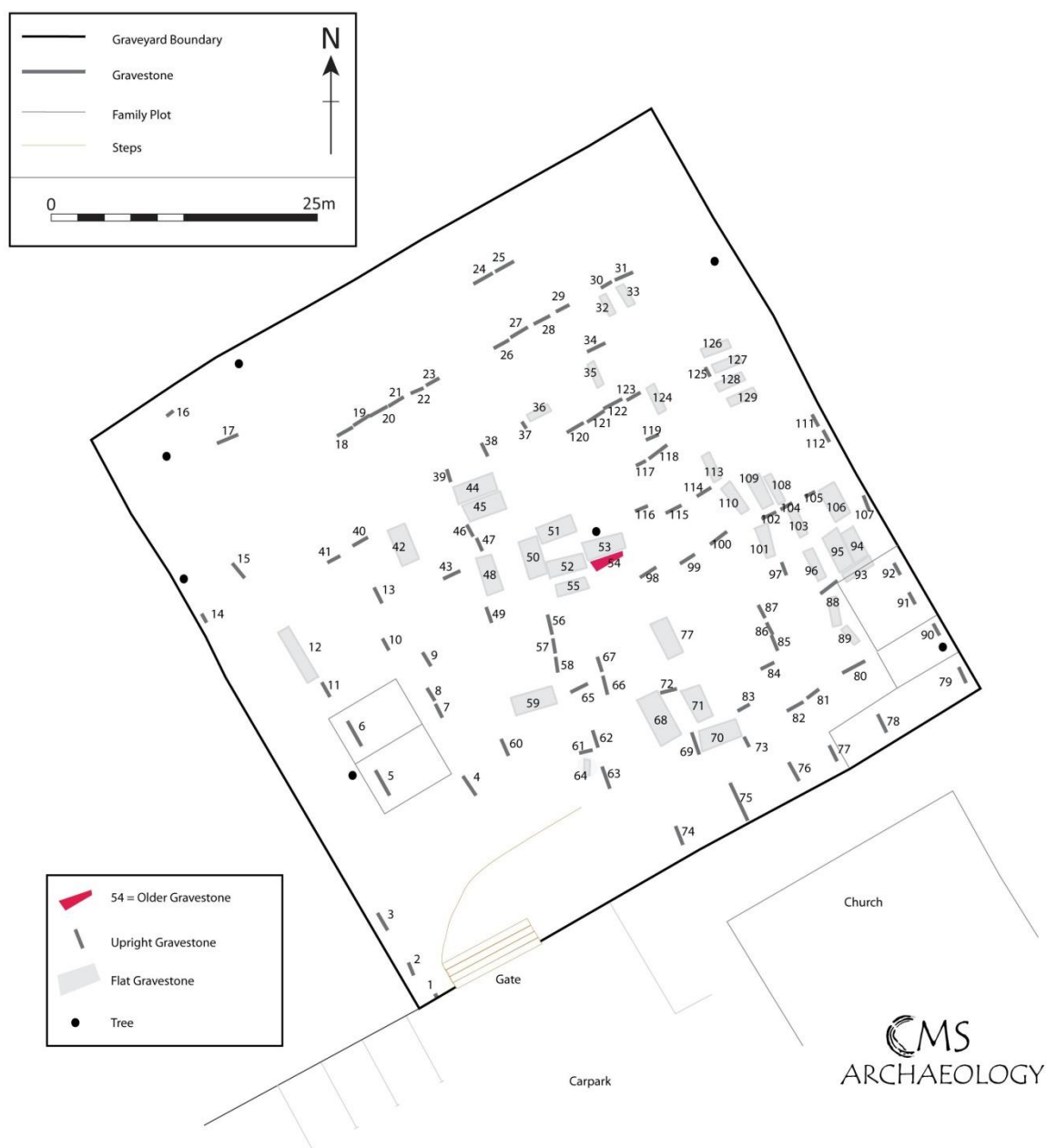


Figure 15 Survey of the Ballyhennan Churchyard

## 9.0 Results of the Excavations

After consideration of the results of the aerial photographs, walkover survey and some preliminary documentary research, the community and Northlight Heritage agreed to investigate four sites during the excavation period (May 7th to May 31st 2013). An additional week of excavation took place between the 2nd and 8<sup>th</sup> of September.

<b>Trench</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>NGR</b>	<b>Site type</b>
Trenches 1, 2, 3, 4	Creag an't Searraich - NN30SW13	NN 3070 0430	Deserted settlement
Trenches 5 and 6, 8, 9	Clattochmore - NN30SW1	NN 3204 0479	16 <sup>th</sup> century lairds house
Trenches 7, 15, 16	Arrochar School Playing Field	NN 3206 70471	Geophysical anomalies
Trenches 10, 10a, 10b, 11, 12	Stuckdiehu	NN 3129 0423	Pre-Improvement enclosures
Trench 13	Clearance Cairn Site 176	NN 30164 03845	Natural glacial mound
Trench 14	Cenotaph Mound	NN 30239 04031	Glacial mound

*Table 1 Location of excavation trenches (see also Figure 2)*

### 9.1 Creag an't Searraich (18<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> century settlement) (see Figures 16 and 17)

#### 9.1.1 Introduction

Creag an't Searraich is located on the north side of the A82 between Tarbet and Arrochar (NGR: NN 3070 0430) and 0.4 km to the east of the outdoor centre at Tigh Vectican. The land is currently owned by the Forestry Commission and is within an area of naturally regenerated and holly woodland.

The site of Creag an't Searraich (NMR No: NN30 SW13) is depicted as two unroofed structures and enclosures on the 25 inch first edition OS map surveyed in about 1860 (see Figures 16 and 17), but the site is not shown on the modern OS 1:10,000 map. For the site to have been included in the OS survey, the walls would have to have been at least 3 feet high, although unroofed. Prior to this project, few people in the vicinity were aware of the existence of Creag an't Searraich.



33

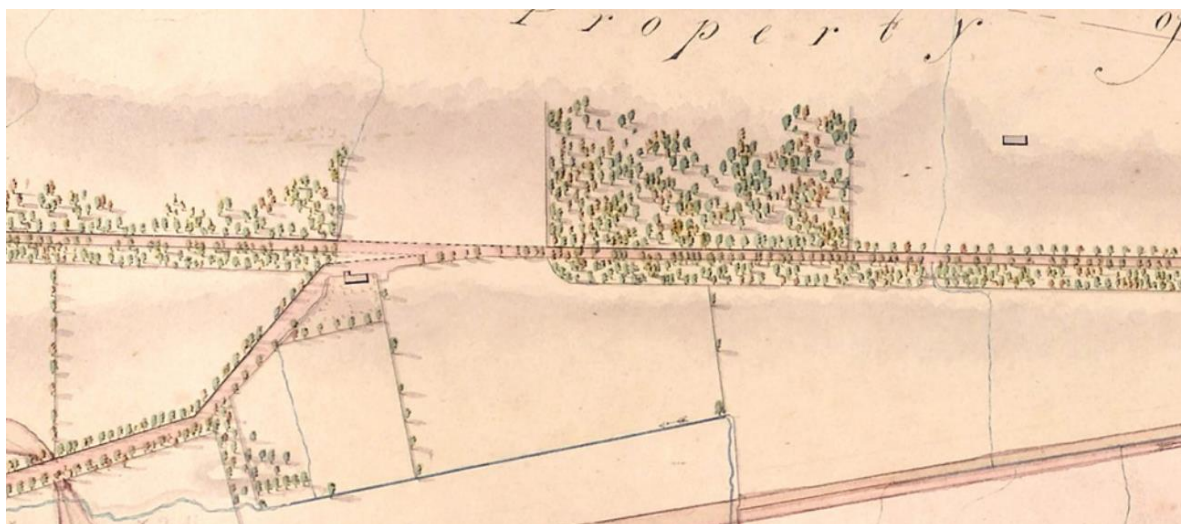


Figure 18 Plan of the Line of the Proposed Canal between Loch Long at Arrochar and Loch Lomond at Tarbet. Surveyed for H. Baird, Engineer by James Horn Surveyor 1821. Detail of Tigh Vectican and Creag an't Searraich (both unnamed). (©Glasgow City Council Archives)

A survey of the isthmus undertaken in 1821 for a proposed new canal shows the military road and the back road before the new road (A83) was constructed (see Figure 18). The unnamed site of Creag an't Searraich was depicted as a single structure within open ground to the north of the straight military road, with woodland to the west.

A map dated about 1820 shows 'Craignatarnoch' as property '23', with an area of woodland to the west and 'Wester Ballahannan' to the east. 'Craignatarnoch' consists of an enclosure, with one structure surrounded by rig and furrow that was aligned north/south (see Figure 19).

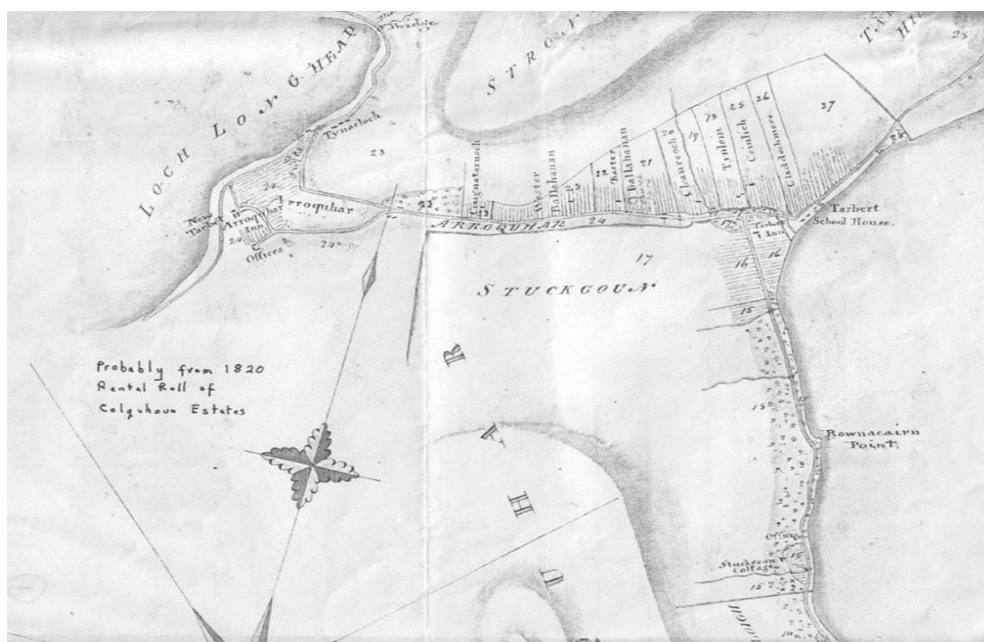


Figure 19 Map of the Rental Roll of the Colquhoun Estates c 1820 (Arrochar, Tarbet and Ardlui Heritage Group).

The earliest depiction of 'Craggantarrish' (Creag an't Searraich) found so far is on a map published by Charles Ross in 1777, although no structures are depicted (see Figure 20). It is worth noting here that this map also depicts two other settlements on the isthmus, one at 'Ballfroine' and another at 'Cloanreach', as well as the 'Publick House' and house at Tarbart and the Macfarlane house of New Tarbat and 'Erchar Church'.

Two late-16<sup>th</sup> century maps by Timothy Pont (Pont 16 and 17) do not show any settlements along the isthmus. This should not be taken as proof that settlements did not exist, as they may have not been considered significant enough to be depicted.

Further documentary research could be undertaken on Creag an't Searraich, looking for earlier references to the site in the Argyle Sasines, for example.



*Figure 20 A map of the Shire of Dumbarton.*

*Charles Ross (1722-1806) Published 1777.*

*Reproduced with permission of the National Library of Scotland*

A walkover survey for a proposed new forest road was undertaken in this area in 2011 (see NMRS NN30SW 13). Upstanding stone and earth enclosure walls and the low remains of probable stone and turf structures were identified. Consultation of aerial photographs in the RCAHMS as part of this project revealed the presence of rig and furrow, aligned east/west, within what is now woodland to the east of the site.

An examination of the census records has revealed that Duncan and Mary McIntyre had several children born at Cragantarrich between 1812 and 1819, but that by 1841 Mary and some of the children had moved to 'Murlagan' (High Morlaggan) after Duncan died in 1832 (Sian Loftus, unpublished manuscript).

The site was visited by the Hidden Heritage community team as part of the rapid walkover survey on March 14<sup>th</sup> 2013 and an area of rig and furrow, a small oval-shaped enclosure or structure and a possible kiln were identified in the vicinity of two rectangular structures.

The documentary research and walkover survey indicate that this site was a late-18<sup>th</sup> century settlement, which was still a working farm in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century but was abandoned and ruined by the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century. There is also potential for more structures here than have so far been identified.



The aims of excavation at Creag an't Searraich were to:

- explore the post-medieval heritage of the Arrochar-Tarbet isthmus;
- examine relationships between this site and that of High Morlaggan;
- identify the character and date of the visible remains;
- define the extent of the site;
- explore the potential for earlier structures and
- provide training for the local community in archaeological excavation, recording and survey.

The objectives were to:

- excavate two trenches within the two identified structures;
- excavate a trench within the oval-shaped structure or enclosure;
- examine two sections of enclosure walling;
- examine the possible kiln;
- excavate two other small trenches to look for earlier structures and
- walk over the area within the enclosure intensively to look for other features or structures.

The excavations at Creag an't Searraich took place between 7<sup>th</sup> May and 12<sup>th</sup> May with an additional day for recording at the end of the project. In total four trenches were opened (see Figure 21).

#### 9.1.2 Trench 1, Structure 1

Trench 1 was located over the visible remains of Structure 1, which consisted of a rectangular-shaped flat platform aligned east/west, with a slight bank on the east side. Trench 1 measured 13.6 m long by 6 m wide (see Figure 22).

The walls of Structure 1 (contexts 108, 102, 105 and 110) were 0.9 m (3ft) wide and constructed with large round stones and boulders forming the outer face, a core of earth and smaller stones and further medium sized stones forming the inner face.

The survival of the walls was variable. The south wall (108) consisted of a few stones forming a single course, while wall (105) in the east survived to two courses. Wall (102) in the north had a single course and wall (110) in the west survived to 0.4m high with at least three courses. There was an entrance in the south-west corner, but its width was not certain. It was possibly about 1.7 m wide. A particularly large rounded boulder formed the south-west corner of the structure.

Because of time constraints, only the west half of the interior of the building was excavated to the floor level. In the south-west corner the floor consisted of light brown sandy clay (103) and in the north the light brown clay floor was embedded with fist-sized angular stones (106). A roughly rectangular setting of large rounded boulders (107) was recorded in the centre of the structure, set into the floor (103). The setting measured between 2.1 m and 2.7 m north/south. Its full extent east/west was not revealed, but it was at least 3.4 m across. This setting of boulders had several large rounded stones protruding from its surface along its western edge. The edge stones were well laid, but the stones in the centre were more randomly placed.



Figure 21 Creag an't Searraich, plan of trenches ©NLS



Plate 2 Trench 1 pre-excavation photograph of Structure 1 from the west

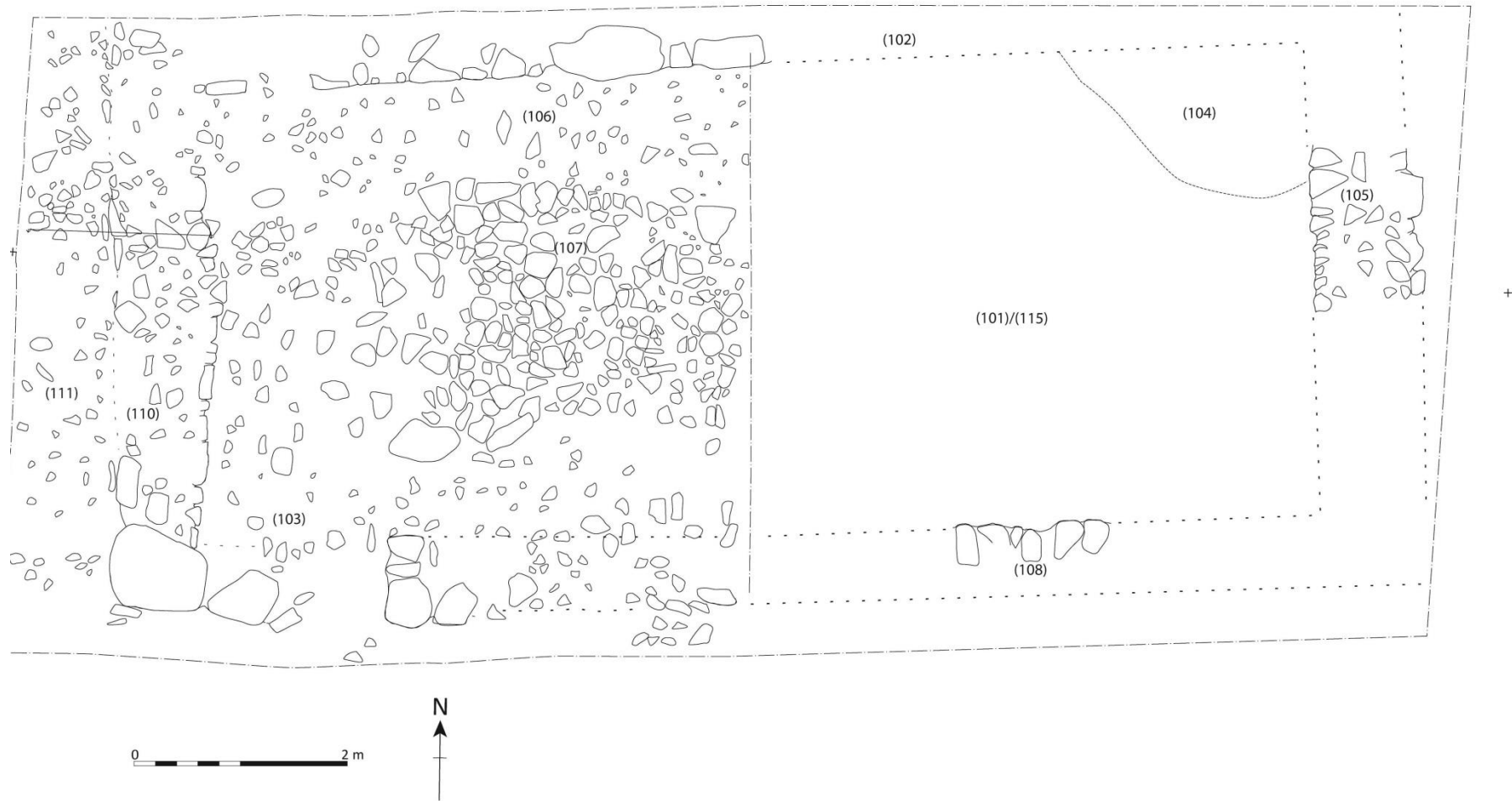


Figure 22 Trench 1, Plan of Structure 1

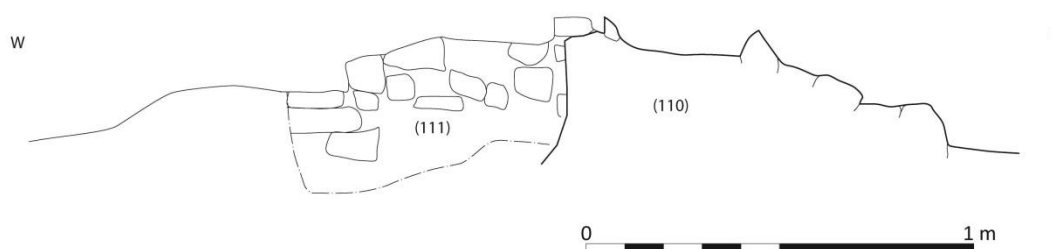


To the outside of Structure 1, a bank of small stones and light brown sand (111) abutted the west wall (110) (see Figure 23). To the east a slight earth bank (109) sealed the east wall (105).

The walls and floor surface of the structure were sealed by a layer of angular stones (101) about 0.2m deep, which formed a level deposit spread across the whole trench; these were interpreted as stones that had tumbled from the wall faces.



*Plate 3 Trench 1 Internal stone surface (107) and remains of wall (102) from the south-west.*



*Figure 23 Trench 1, Structure 1, section through wall (110) and bank (111).*

In the centre of the trench, within the tumble and near its base, was a dense deposit of pottery (115). The pottery was dumped there as the tumble began to accumulate.

In the north-east corner of the structure there was a patch of light brown sandy clay (104) surrounded by the large angular stones forming the tumble (101). This patch of clay (104) was interpreted as collapsed earth wall core which had become mixed with fallen wall facing stones. The remains were then sealed by a thin layer of turf, moss and grass (100) which formed the modern surface.



### *Finds*

The finds from this trench consisted of about 280 sherds of pottery (including fragments from bowls, cups, plates, conserve jars and a Rockingham glazed teapot), much of which can be dated to the second quarter of the 19<sup>th</sup> century (see Haggarty, Appendix 13). There was also window and vessel glass, some slate fragments, some coal and one iron nail. There was no material pre-dating the 19<sup>th</sup> century. This material would be consistent with domestic occupation in the first half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. A single bullet casing from the top layer (100) is modern.



*Plate 4 Trench 1, pottery retrieved from the rubble*

### *Samples*

No soil samples were taken from this trench.

### *Interpretation*

Structure 1 relates to the unroofed structure shown on the 1<sup>st</sup> edition OS map surveyed in 1860. The excavation has revealed that the building measured about 10.20 m by 4.20 m (34ft by 14ft) internally with walls 0.9 m (3ft) wide. The walls were constructed of a random rubble outer face with a rubble and earth core and survived to a maximum height of 0.4 m. Considering the amount of rubble spread over the trench, it is likely that the walls stood originally to roof height and were deliberately demolished and the rubble laid flat. This may have been done to prevent the site from being re-occupied.

The principle internal feature was a rectangular setting of stones in the centre of the building, which may have been a very rough working surface; the protruding stones may have been part of an internal wall. There was an entrance in the south-west corner which connected to a sloping pathway that led down towards the south-west, where an oval-shaped enclosure was noted.

The pottery found within the tumble (115 and 101) consisted of large sherds, which indicates that they were broken *in situ* and have not subsequently been moved around. These sherds therefore relate to the period of occupation just before the building was demolished. The pottery from contexts (100), (101), (109) and (115) all dates to the second quarter of the 19<sup>th</sup> century (see Haggarty). A range of vessels is represented, including

bowls, dairy bowls, plates, cups, a conserve jar, crocks, a Rockingham teapot and a chamber pot. These are all consistent with occupation of a rural croft in the beginning of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The window glass indicates that the structure probably had small glass windows. The presence of slate fragments suggests that this might have been used for the roof, although the small quantity might indicate that the roof was dismantled and re-used elsewhere.

Structure 1 is likely to have been similar in size and appearance to the structure at Tigh Vectican located c 400 m to the west, which is also of early to mid-19<sup>th</sup> century date (MacGregor *et al* 1999).

#### 9.1.3 Trench 2, Structure 2 (see Figure 24)

Trench 2 was located to the west of Structure 1 and revealed the corner of a sub-rectangular enclosure. This structure relates to the western enclosure marked on the 1<sup>st</sup> edition OS map, which measured approximately 12 m by 5 m. All that survived on the surface here was a roughly rectangular terrace cut into the slope.

Trench 2 was 5 m long by 3 m wide and was located in order to investigate the character and construction of the structure.

The subsoil was light orange brown clayey silt (207), observed at the north end of the trench within a sondage at a depth of c 0.4 m. The subsoil was overlain at the north end of the trench by a fine light grey brown silty layer (203) which was c 0.1 m deep. This was interpreted as the remains of a turf bank on the edge of the terrace. Overlying this deposit was a spread of sub angular stones (202) which looked as if they had tumbled down slope. These were perhaps the remnants of a stone wall or bank that had been seriously degraded or robbed.

In the southern part of the trench, which formed a flat terrace, there were several large sub angular stones (206) overlying the subsoil. These stones (206) did not form a coherent surface, but may have been levelling material. Substantially bigger, flat-topped stones (205) sealed these stones (206) and formed a rough corner or L-shape. These stones were rounded and not ideal for use as building stones, but they could have formed the base of a rough enclosure wall. Overlying this corner was a further layer of medium to large sub angular schist stones which were spread across the trench (204). Sealing all of these deposits was a 0.2 m thick layer of black brown, very rooty topsoil (201).

#### *Finds*

The topsoil (201) contained several fragments of modern glass, part of a food tin and some 19<sup>th</sup>-century pottery. Layer (204) contained vessel glass, several fragments of window glass, some fragments of burnt flint, part of a 19<sup>th</sup>-century clay pipe stem with the inscription 'W WHITE' and 'GLASGOW' (see Gallagher, Appendix 9) and several fragments of 19<sup>th</sup>-century redware crock with an internal black glaze.

#### *Samples*

No soil samples were taken from this trench.

#### *Interpretation*

Although there was no evidence of a structure here prior to the excavations, Trench 2 uncovered the north-west corner of a stone-built structure or enclosure. The larger stones formed the basal course of a rough stone wall built on a terrace cut into the natural hill slope. Some of the fine silty deposits could be the remnants of a turf component to the enclosure wall. Earth and stone walls are well known in Scottish vernacular architecture. The spread of stone (204) and earth suggests that the walls were deliberately levelled.

As so little of the structure was uncovered, it is not possible to say whether this was a roofed structure or an open enclosure. The building construction of Structure 2 was rough when compared with Structure 1, which

may suggest that it was an animal enclosure rather than an inhabited, roofed space. The pottery found within Structure 2 was generally 19<sup>th</sup>-century and so there was no evidence to suggest that this structure was not contemporary with Structure 1.



Figure 24 Trench 2, plan of Structure 2



*Plate 5 Creag an't Searraich, Trench 2 from the south-west*

#### 9.1.3 Trench 3 (see Figure 25)

Trench 3 measured 5 m by 5 m and was located over the enclosure bank and a rectangular-shaped platform. The bank was aligned east/west on the north side of the Creag an't Searraich settlement.

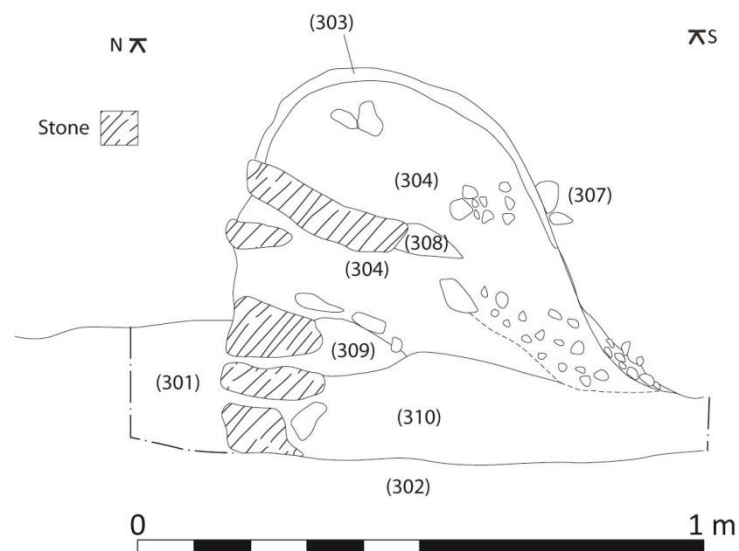
The subsoil was fine light yellowish grey sandy clay (302) which was at least 0.2 m deep. The subsoil (302) formed a flat surface bounded on the south side by a linear outcrop of bedrock running east/west, parallel to the enclosure bank. There were no features cut into subsoil, however there were several finds pressed into its surface including two fragments of 19<sup>th</sup>-century pottery.

An enclosure bank had been constructed on top of the subsoil (302). The earliest component of the bank was a north-facing, roughly coursed wall face (306) which consisted of six courses of irregular stones.





*Plate 6 Trench 3. Outer stone face (306) of the enclosure bank*



*Figure 25 Trench 3 west facing section through the bank*

On the south side, the wall face (306) consisted of a series of deposits (310), (309), (304) and (308). The first of these (context 310) was between 0.12 and 0.2 m deep and was re-deposited subsoil that supported the stone

masonry (306). Layer (310) was sealed by a much more sandy deposit (309) which was present only in a small pocket, 0.2 m thick (perhaps a bucketful) abutting the wall (306). Layers (310) and (309) were sealed by orange brown sandy clay (304) which formed the main body of the bank. Layer (304) was up to 0.57 m thick and, as it lay closest to the surface, had suffered considerable damage from roots, particularly to the lower south side of the bank.

Within the upper layer of the bank (304) and abutting one of the largest stones of (306) was a lens of clay (308) 0.1 m thick, which bonded the stones (306) in place.

A layer of small, rounded, cobble stones (307) had been pushed into the surface of (304). When seen from the south, the cobble stones (307) formed a band that sloped diagonally downwards to the east (see Plate 7). The cobble stones (307) were only present in the mid-section of the bank and did not reach its top or bottom.

The final phase of the enclosure bank construction consisted of several large rough capping stones (305) placed on top (see Plate 8). The capping stones had partially fallen off or been displaced by roots. The bank and capping stones were covered by a thin layer of moss and topsoil (303) which was 0.01-0.05 m thick. The topsoil within the rest of the trench (301) was between 0.1 m and 0.3 m deep.



*Plate 7 Trench 3. west Facing section of enclosure bank*



*Plate 8 Trench 3. Enclosure bank from the south*

### *Finds*

There were few finds from Trench 3. Six sherds of 19<sup>th</sup>-century pottery were found on the surface of the subsoil (302) and there were five other unstratified sherds of 19<sup>th</sup>-century pottery. There were no finds from within the body of the bank which could help to date its construction. The topsoil layers (301) and (303) contained three pieces of possible quartz debitage (including SF 301). There was also a fragment of a lead sheet from the topsoil (301).

### *Samples*

Four soil samples were taken. These have been floated and an initial assessment made (see Carson, Appendix 10). All the samples contained modern roots, indicating that there has been a considerable amount of bioturbation since the layers were deposited. Unfortunately, no sample contained enough identifiable charcoal to be submitted for radiocarbon dating.

### *Interpretation*

The enclosure bank excavated in Trench 3 is part of a bank which runs from the Quarry (NGR: NN 306 042) north-eastwards to the settlement of Creag an't Searraich. This bank is marked on the 1st edition OS map and formed an enclosure which would have kept livestock out of the infield, the area of cultivation during the growing season. The bank was constructed of earth and stone and capped with stone. The outer face contained more stones, probably to prevent the bank being eroded by animals.

#### 9.1.5 Trench 4

Trench 4 measured 2.5 m by 3 m and was located over a slight hollow measuring c 1.3 m in diameter, which was initially thought to be a kiln. Once the topsoil was removed, no archaeological features were visible and so the trench was not excavated further.



### *Finds*

There were two finds from topsoil (401): a metal food can for tomato puree marked 'Clever' and four quartz fragments.

### *Interpretation*

This feature was interpreted as a slight hollow in the natural subsoil. The can has probably been deposited by campers.

### *Midden deposit, Tigh Vectican Hen run*

A nearly complete, 18<sup>th</sup>-century brown German stoneware selzer bottle (marked 'GEORGE KREUZBERG.....') was found on the surface near the hen run. Selzser was often taken on picnics and hunting parties and so are fairly common. Apparently this variety was the favourite drink of George Bernard Shaw (George Haggarty, pers comm).

### *Summary of Creag an't Searraich*

The map evidence indicates that there was a settlement at Creag an't Searraich in the late 18<sup>th</sup> century, but no archaeological evidence predating the 19<sup>th</sup> century was found. The late 18<sup>th</sup>-century seltzer bottle found nearby was evidence of activity in the vicinity of Tigh Vectican. Given the limited extent of these excavations, it is possible that there are earlier structures on this site which have not yet been identified. Settlement shift was a common phenomenon during the medieval and later period (James 2009) and so it is probable that there was an earlier house site nearby. For example, the oval-shaped enclosure recorded to the south of Structure 2 could possibly be the remains of an earlier building.

We know from the documentary sources that the site was occupied in the first quarter of the 19<sup>th</sup> century and the pottery retrieved from the site would be consistent with this date. Structure 1 was revealed as a stone-walled building, which may have had glass windows and probably a slate roof. Part of a rough cobbled working surface was revealed within the building. No hearth was identified, and so this would probably have been located towards the eastern end which was not fully excavated.

Structure 2 was larger than Structure 1 but not as substantially built and so it may have been an unroofed turf and stone enclosure, perhaps an animal pen, rather than a roofed building.

The enclosing bank was constructed of earth and stone and would have kept grazing animals out of the infield in the summer. The bank was topped with stone and some holly trees. The holly could be either a hardy remnant of a more mixed hedgerow or deliberate growth for fodder (C Mills, pers comm). No dating evidence for the construction of the bank was found. So far no corn drying kiln has been identified.

This settlement was depicted as unroofed in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century, so it had been cleared or abandoned by this time. Sometime after the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century, the structures were deliberately levelled.

## 9.2 Clattochmore, Tarbet

### 9.2.1 Introduction

The second site to be investigated during the Hidden Heritage Project was at Clattochmore, Tarbet, where a house belonging to the MacFarlanes of Arrochar was said to have been located in the early 17<sup>th</sup> century (Fraser 1869 vol 2, 79). Clattochmore refers to a property on which Tarbat Manse was subsequently built, which is now known as The Glebe Country House. The Clattochmore 17<sup>th</sup>-century 'dwelling' was described as a modest, single-storey thatched house, measuring 34 feet long and 13 feet wide, with glass in the windows (Dewar manuscripts). This house was destroyed by Cromwell's army in the mid-17<sup>th</sup> century and it was noted in 1869 that portions of the foundations, level with the ground, could still be traced (Irving 1879, vol 2, 271 and Fraser 1869 vol 2, 79). There is also a local story that Robert the Bruce erected a castle at Clattochmore, but it is likely that this has been confused with the royal castle that he built at Tarbert in Kintyre.



Figure 26 'Tarbat' as depicted in Roy's Military Survey of Scotland 1747-55. ©British Library Board

Roy's Military Survey of the mid-18<sup>th</sup> century shows the military road crossing two streams which are identifiable today (see Figure 26). A large rectangular structure is shown south of the road, between the two streams. This is thought to be the school. Beside this are three structures which are named in later maps as Claddach [beg]. The approximate site where the manse is now standing is shown occupied by two unnamed structures, on the north side of the military road. This suggests that there were roofed structures here rather than just a ruin. No structures are depicted in this area on the plan of the 1821, but the manse is shown on the 25-inch OS map of 1860 (see Figures 27 and 28) and so was built sometime between these dates. (A reference to the construction of a manse in Arrochar in 1754 (First Statistical Account, Volume 3, 434) refers to a building near the 18<sup>th</sup>-century church in Arrochar, which is now the Village Inn.)

Clattochmore was one of several residences occupied by the chief of the Macfarlanes during the late medieval period, including Inveruglas Castle, Elan-a-Vow and Tarbet Isle. After the destruction of the house at Clattochmore, the Macfarlanes constructed a new house, called Inverioch House or 'New Tarbet', near Loch Long (now in Arrochar) and bearing a date stone of 1697.

The desk-based investigation and walkover survey, which took place in April 2013, highlighted the potential for late medieval remains in the grounds of the Manse at Clattochmore. It was noted that the Glebe Country House is built on a terrace overlooking the Arrochar Primary School playing field and the current garden of the Glebe Country House is split between two levels, partly on the upper terrace and partly on the lower terrace. In the garden to the east of the house there was a very slight L-shaped bank which was considered worthy of further investigation as a potential house foundation, perhaps that noted in 1869. The garden was not thought suitable for an initial geophysical survey because it was a small area and was waterlogged at the time.

Four trenches were dug in the grounds of the Glebe Country House during the week of May 14<sup>th</sup> – 19<sup>th</sup> 2013 (see Figure 29).

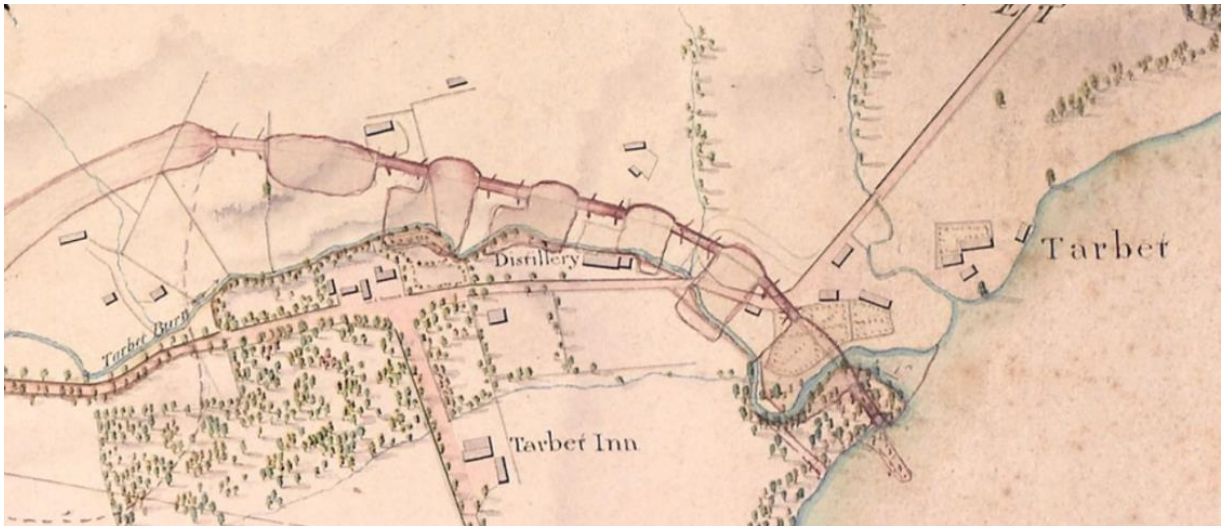
The aims of the excavation were to:

- explore the potential site of the 16<sup>th</sup> century MacFarlane house;
- identify the character and date of the visible remains;
- explore the potential for earlier structures and
- provide training for the local community in archaeological excavation, recording and survey.

#### 9.2.2 Trench 5 (see Figure 30)

Trench 5 was located in the Glebe garden to the east of the house. It measured 10 m by 6 m and was located over the L-shaped feature. The subsoil consisted of bands of orange brown clay sand (510) and gravel and grey clay (509) at a depth of about 0.2 m-0.3 m below the surface. Subsoil was exposed only in the west side of the trench. Three field drains were cut into the subsoil. Drain (503) consisted of a ceramic field drain laid within a slot trench. The ceramic drain was at a depth of 0.3 m below the surface and aligned north-west/south-east. Towards the centre of the trench another drain (505) with an offshoot (506) were seen as linear features c 0.3 m wide, filled with a mixed brown and orange clay with coal. This feature was investigated with a small sondage but a ceramic drain was not found before the hole became waterlogged.

A slight bank of gravel (507), measuring 1 m wide, ran east/west across the southern part of the trench and part of a similar bank of gravel (508) ran north/south in the eastern part of the trench. These banks joined to form an L-shaped feature. The bank (507) sealed the field drain (505). These layers and features were themselves sealed by a layer of loose grey brown clay with numerous stones (501) which was about 0.2 m-0.3m deep. This deposit was interpreted as a cultivated garden soil as it contained patches of coal and garden debris (502). There were also patches of charcoal, coal, clay and twigs (504) within layer (501). Numerous tree roots had disturbed the south-east corner of the trench. Layers (501) and (504) were then sealed by turf and topsoil (500) which was 0.1 m deep.



*Figure 27 Plan of the Line of the Proposed Canal between Loch Long at Arrochar and Loch Lomond at Tarbet. Surveyed for H. Baird, Engineer by James Horn Surveyor 1821. Detail of Tarbet. There are no buildings in the vicinity of the future manse. The structures to the north of the stream are Tyneloa, Coilleach and an unknown structure. (Glasgow City Council Archives)*



*Figure 28 Tarbet depicted on the 25 inch to 1 mile first edition OS map. Dumbarton Sheet VI.14 Arrochar, Surveyed 1860, Published 1864. ©NLS*

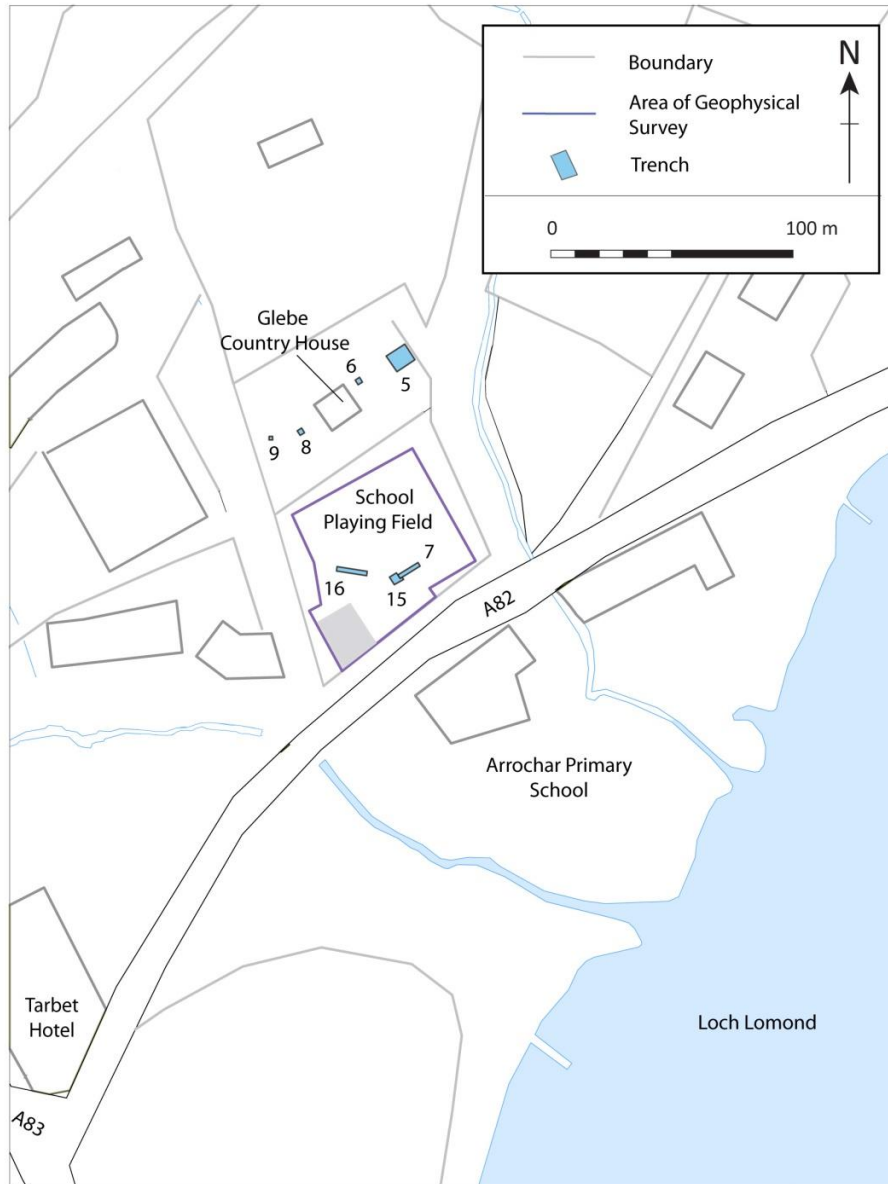


Figure 29 Clattochmore, Tarbet, Location of Trenches 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 15 and 16.

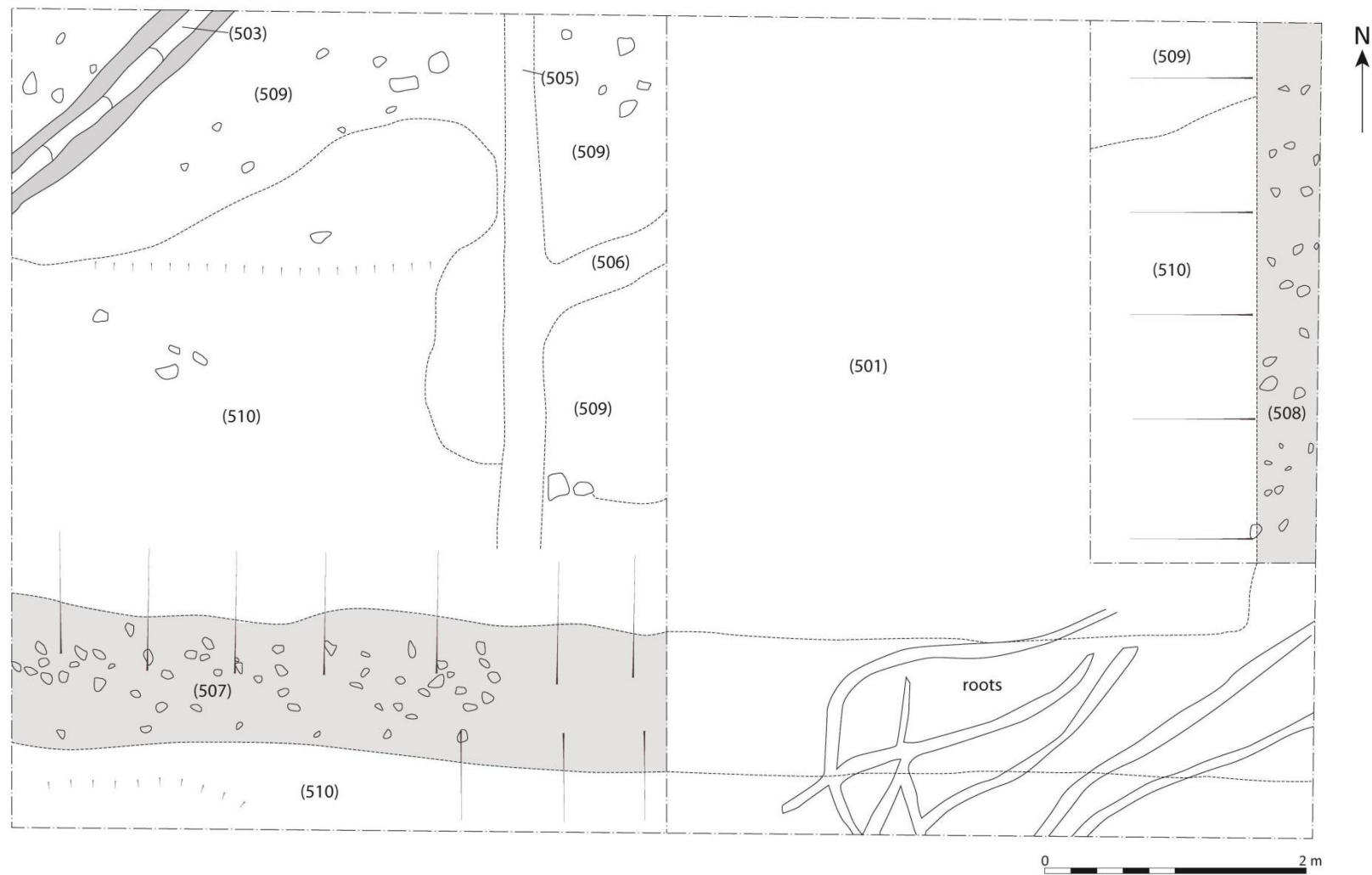


Figure 30 Plan of Trench 5





*Plate 9 Clattochmore, Trench 5 from the west. Gravel path (507) in the foreground*



*Plate 10 Trench 5, Gravel path (508) aligned north/south*

### *Finds*

The topsoil (500) contained 21 sherds of glass (window and vessel), 10 sherds of 19<sup>th</sup>-century pottery, a few metal objects, a few slate fragments and some burned and painted wood. Layer (501), the cultivated garden soil below (500), contained glass, numerous 19<sup>th</sup>-century pottery sherds (including flower pot fragments),

some burned flint, coal, one clay pipe stem, brick fragments, some iron objects (including a mole trap), a large slate and some burned wood.

### *Samples*

Samples were taken from contexts (502) and (504). These contained coal, wood and some carbonised material. A limited amount of charcoal was recovered and was suitable for identification. The assemblage was fairly diverse and identified as alder and poplar/willow which prefer wet/damp conditions. The assemblage also included charcoal of garden shrub types (possible honeysuckle and possible currant type) and may be present as a direct result of garden cultivation or a relic of cultivation on scrub waste ground. The uncarbonised seeds are indicative of open grassland or scrub waste ground and are probably modern.

### *Interpretation*

The L-shaped feature identified in the garden turned out to be two lengths of gravel path (507) and (508) forming a right angle. Apart from the probable 19<sup>th</sup>-century field drains, there were no other features cut into the subsoil and there was no evidence for any pre 19<sup>th</sup>-century activity. The fill of the drain (505) was sealed by, and therefore pre-dated, the path (507). The previous gardener for the Glebe Country House later confirmed that this area had been rotovated and replanted as a garden in the later 20<sup>th</sup> century.

### 9.2.3 Trench 6

Trench 6 was located between Trench 5 and the Glebe Country House to establish whether any remains of the 16<sup>th</sup>-century house could be detected in the vicinity. Trench 6 measured 1.5 m square and was up to 0.7 m deep (see Figure 31).



*Plate 11 Trench 6 from the east*

The subsoil was seen at a depth of 0.55 m below the surface and consisted of orange brown sandy clay (609). Above this was a series of slightly undulating sandy clays (608), (607), (606) and (602) with a combined depth of 0.4 m to 0.5 m (see Plate 12). Cut into the surface of the uppermost sandy layer (602), at a depth of 0.2 m, were two shallow linear features (603) and (604), one of which contained a crisp packet. These layers were sealed by mid-brown sandy clay (601) and turf and topsoil (600).

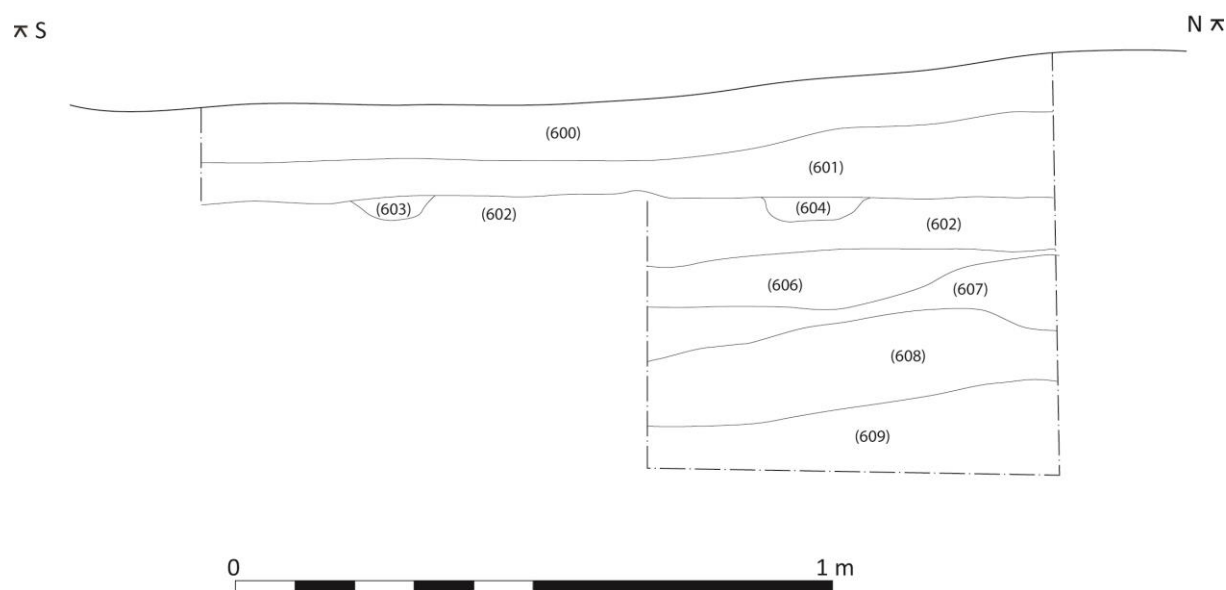


Figure 31 Trench 6 East facing section

### Finds

Trench 6 produced a large quantity of glass (vessel and window) iron nails and plastic. Sherds of 19<sup>th</sup>-century pottery was found in contexts (608), (607), (604), (601) and (600). The linear feature (604) contained a crisp packet, indicating that this was a recent feature.

### Samples

The samples from contexts (603) and (604) contained a few seeds and charcoal. Context (603) also contained a few pieces of industrial waste and slag. The seeds reflected scrub grassland and may be modern in origin. Flecks of charcoal were present but none were identifiable.

### Interpretation

The presence of 19<sup>th</sup>-century pottery within layer (608) indicates that the build up of 0.5 m of deposits took place in the 19<sup>th</sup> century or later, probably associated with the construction of the Manse and driveway. The ground was incorporated into the Manse garden in the later 20<sup>th</sup> century and was rotovated, which would account for the presence of the crisp packet. There is no evidence for any deposits earlier than the 19<sup>th</sup> century.





*Plate 12 Trench 6 from the east (detail)*

(NB For Trench 7 see School Playing Field below).

#### 9.2.4 Trench 8 (see Figure 32)

Trench 8 was located about 25 m to the south-west of The Glebe Country House. It measured 1 m by 1 m and was dug to a maximum depth of 0.6 m. The subsoil (802) was seen at a depth of 0.4 m and consisted of orange brown clay silt with numerous stones. Above this was layer (801) which was mid brown sandy silt that was sealed by topsoil and turf (800). No samples were taken from Trench 8.



*Plate 13 Trench 8 from the north-west, looking towards the path*



Plate 14 Trench 8, south facing section

#### Finds

Layers (800) and (801) produced numerous sherds of late 19<sup>th</sup>-century pottery, modern drain pipe, glass, iron objects, one clay pipe stem, some industrial slag and two plastic clothes pegs.

#### Interpretation

The layer (801) is likely to be a late 19<sup>th</sup>-century and modern garden soil which has had midden material incorporated into it. There was no evidence for any deposits earlier than the late 19<sup>th</sup> century.

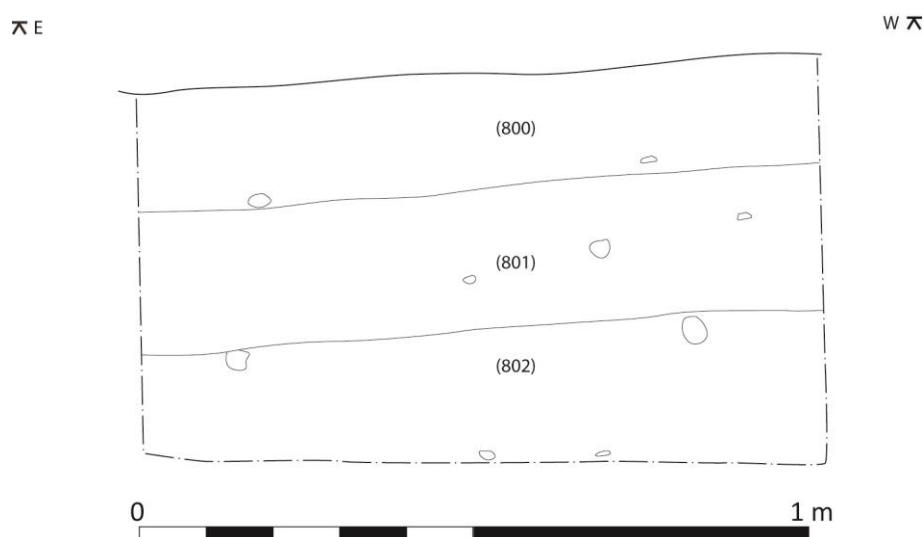


Figure 32 Trench 8, north facing section

#### 9.2.5 Trench 9

Trench 9 was located to the west of The Glebe Country House, measured 1.5 m by 1.5 m and was up to 0.6 m deep. The basal layer consisted of water rolled stones of varying sizes (903), the surface of which rose up



slightly towards the north-east. Between the stones the soil matrix was orange brown sandy clay (904). The stones (903) were excavated to a depth of about 0.2 m, but they did not form any coherent structure.

These stones (903) were sealed by a layer of orange brown sandy gravel (902) which was up to 0.5 m deep. A possible U-shaped feature, cut into the surface of layer (902), was visible only in the west-facing section. This possible feature was filled with grey brown sandy gravel (905). There was no corresponding feature in the east facing section and so feature (905) was interpreted as a possible post-hole. Layer 902 and 905 were sealed by turf and topsoil (901, 900).



*Plate 15 Trench 9 from the south*



*Plate 16 Trench 9, stones in north-east corner*

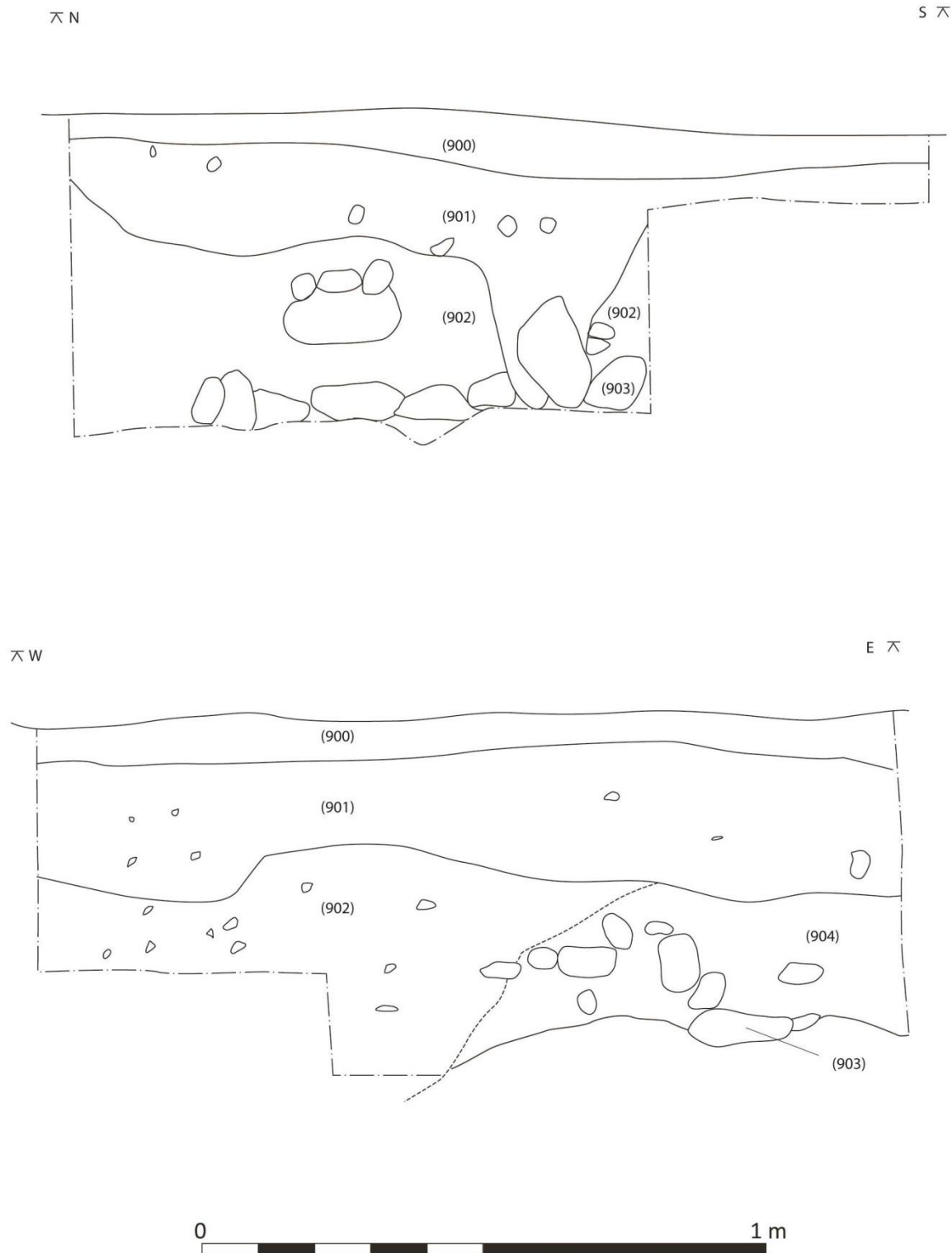


Figure 33 a) Trench 9, west facing section  
33b) Trench 9, south facing section



*Plate 17 Trench 9 from the north. Stones 903 visible in the bottom left, north-east, corner*

### *Samples*

No samples were taken.

### *Finds*

All three layers (900), (901) and (901) contained late 19<sup>th</sup>-century pottery which indicates that these deposits, as in Trenches 5, 6, and 8, belong to the 19<sup>th</sup> century or later. Other finds included roof slate fragments, a slate pencil, glass, (clear and window), burnt flint and a 19<sup>th</sup>-century clay pipe bowl fragment.

### *Interpretation*

There was a significant build up of deposits here in the 19<sup>th</sup> century as was found in Trenches 6 and 8. The rounded stones in the base of the trench (903) are difficult to interpret within such a small trench, but the absence of any structure and the lack of any artefacts or charcoal associated within them would suggest that they are a natural feature. The process by which a mound of water rolled stones could be created on this terrace is currently unknown.

#### 9.2.6 Summary of Clattochmore, Tarbet

No evidence has been found for a late medieval house at Clattochmore, Tarbet. A brief examination of the Glebe Country Hotel revealed that the west side of the house had extremely thick walls unlike those forming the east side, which is probably a later phase. If the current building was constructed in two phases, then it is possible that low foundations of the late medieval building were visible to the east of the original manse. These low foundations may well have been covered up by the subsequent extension to the building. However, if there was a late medieval structure here it is perhaps surprising that there is no archaeological evidence in the form of pottery or stone debris.

Roy's Military Survey shows two structures in the vicinity of the future manse, but the survey of 1820 and the plan of 1821 do not show any structures here. This may be evidence for the transience of pre 19<sup>th</sup>-century buildings or perhaps suggests that structures associated with the settlement of Coillich were wrongly located on Roy's plan (see Figure 28).

### 9.3 Arrochar Primary School Playing Field (see Figure 29)

#### 9.3.1 Introduction

The School Playing Field to the south of the manse was thought to have archaeological potential, as it occupied gently sloping ground on the banks of Loch Lomond, there was no evidence that it had been built on in the recent past and a geophysical survey carried out in March 2013 revealed several anomalies (see Figure 34). These anomalies were initially investigated in Trench 7. Two further trenches (Trenches 15 and 16) were opened in September.

Examination of aerial photographs from the 1940s, held in the NMRS, suggested that this area had been used for the cultivation of potatoes during the Second World War. Local information indicated that after the war the field was turned into the school playing field. Extremely slight rig and furrow was visible running in a north/south direction during the walkover survey in March.

#### 9.3.2 Trench 7 (see Figures 32, 35a)

Trench 7 was laid out in the school playing field to investigate some of the linear, slightly positive geophysical anomalies visible on the magnetometry survey. The subsoil in Trench 7 was green/orange gravelly silt with a high clay component, found at a depth of about 0.5 m. Above the subsoil there was orange brown gravelly silt (702) which was about 0.2 m thick. Sealing layer (702) and extending across the whole trench was orange brown clay silt (701) which in turn was sealed by topsoil (700).

#### *Finds*

The basal layer (702) contained no finds. Layer (701) contained one sherd of Scottish Post Medieval Reduced Ware jug (SF 702) dating to the 17<sup>th</sup> or early 18<sup>th</sup> century, numerous late 18<sup>th</sup>- and 19<sup>th</sup>-century pottery sherds, four clay pipe fragments, coal, glass (vessel and window), numerous iron objects, slag, roof slate fragments, a flint blade (SF 701), burnt flint and quartz fragments. The topsoil (700) contained a silver sixpence (dated 1960), two clay pipe stem fragments, coal, glass (vessel) iron objects, burnt flint, numerous late 18<sup>th</sup>- and 19<sup>th</sup>-century pottery sherds and one slate with ruled lines.

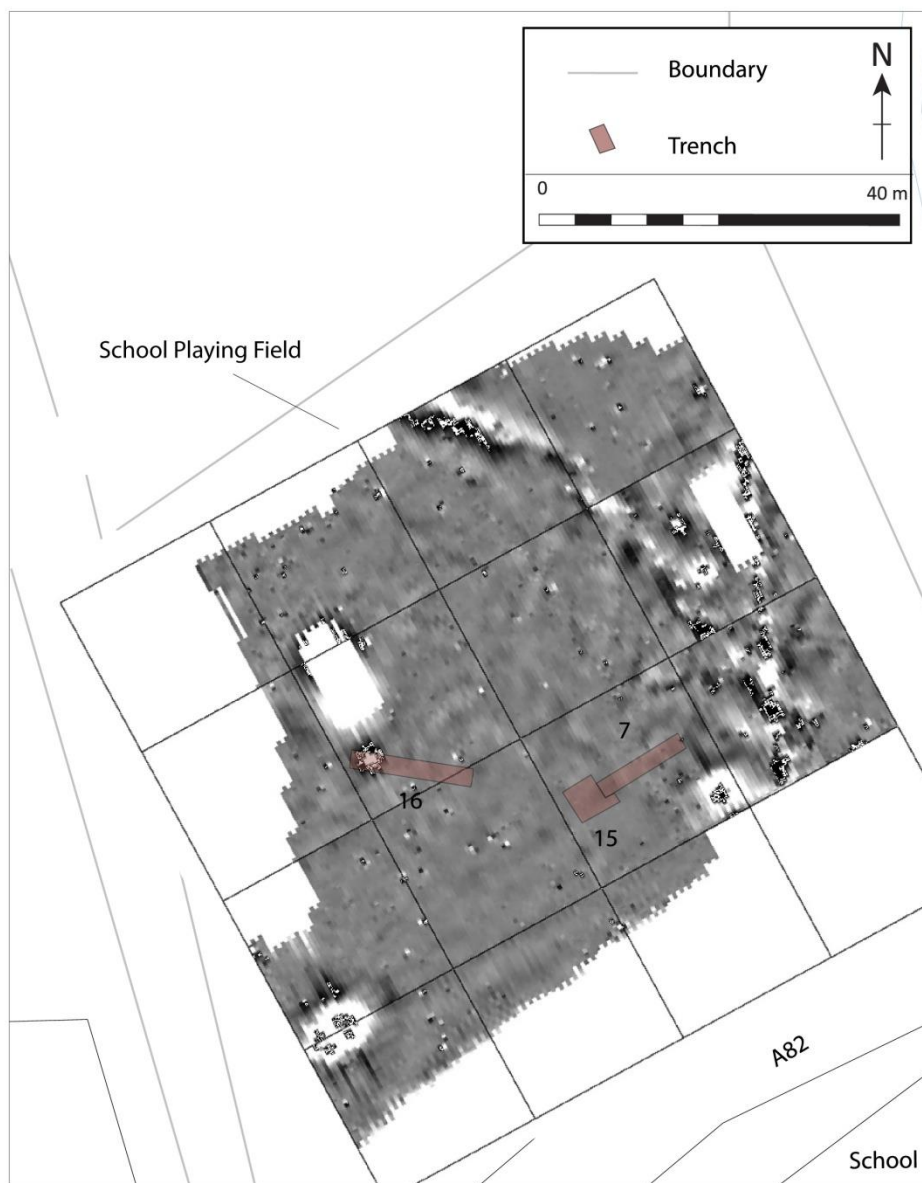


Figure 34 Magnetometry survey and location of Trenches 7, 15 and 16



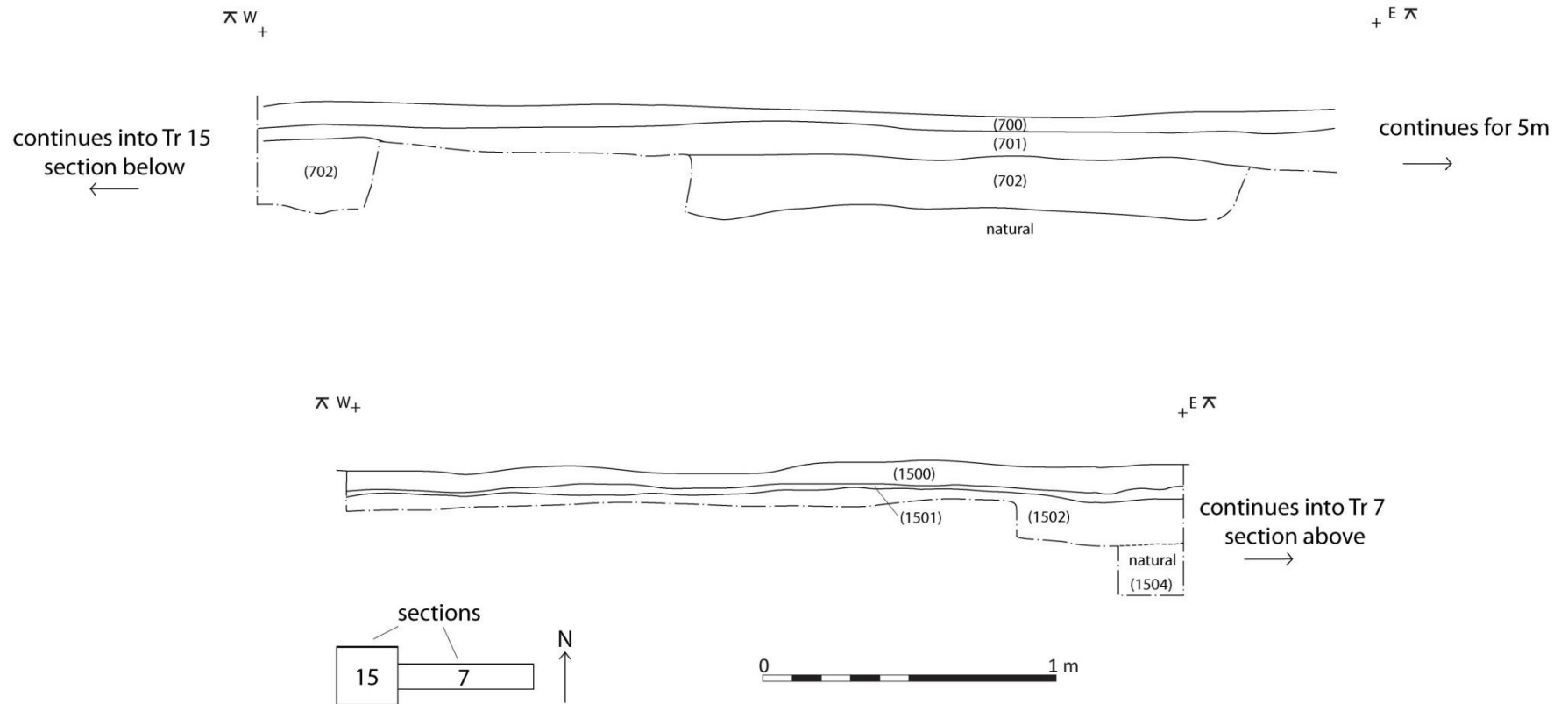


Figure 35 a) Trench 7, south facing section

Figure 35b) Trench 15 south facing section

### *Samples*

One sample was taken from context (701). Small flecks of charcoal were noted, but nothing substantial enough to be identified. Cinder was particularly abundant in this sample.

### *Interpretation*

No evidence relating to the geophysical anomalies was found in this trench. The concentration of flint, modern pottery and other relatively modern items indicates this layer has received material from a variety of sources and has been mixed as a result of cultivation. The presence of burnt flints has been interpreted as evidence for improvement in the form of the addition of lime. A by-product of lime burning is burnt flint, which is naturally present in limestone and would be spread with the lime (Dene Wright, pers comm). The flint blade (SF 701) was the first hint that there may be an assemblage of flints located here. The 17<sup>th</sup>/18<sup>th</sup> century pottery is residual.

#### 9.3.3 New Play Area (School Playing Field)

During the week of July 16<sup>th</sup>, a new children's play area was constructed in the south-west corner of the School Playing Field. It had not been necessary to get planning permission for these works and so no official monitoring was required. However, as a flint blade had been discovered in the field during the Hidden Heritage excavations, the community decided to undertake a watching brief as part of this project. A watching brief was therefore undertaken by Heather James, Sue Furness and Fiona Jackson between July 16<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup>. An area measuring about 30 m by 50 m was stripped of topsoil by machine down to the subsoil. No features were noted cut into the subsoil. However, finds were retrieved from the surface and sieved from the topsoil mound. These included modern pottery, glass, and a small number of flint flakes.

#### 9.3.4 Trench 15 (see Figures 29, 35b and 36).

As a result of the discovery of a flint blade within Trench 7 and the flint flakes from the New Play Area, a further one-week excavation was organised in September 2013. Two further trenches were excavated in the School Playing Field, Trenches 15 and 16.



*Plate 18 Trench 15 from the south with turf removed, slight linear features aligned east/west and slight rig and furrow north/south*



*Plate 19 Trench 15, south facing section*

Trench 15 was an extension of Trench 7, which was backfilled by this time. Trench 15 measured 4 m by 4 m with a 1 m extension in the south-east corner. It was dug to a maximum depth of 0.6 m within a sondage in the north-east corner. Subsoil consisted of red orange clay sand (1504) at a depth of 0.35 m. Above this was a layer of loose, orange brown clay sand (1502) which was 0.2 m deep across the whole trench. Several faint linear features (1503) were seen cut into the surface of layer (1502) (see Figure 36). These linear features were aligned east/west and were between 0.2 m and 0.4 m wide, but only 0.02 m deep. The linear features (1503) were filled with light grey brown clay sand. Layer (1501) was thin mottled red/orange sandy clay. The boundary between layers (1502) and (1501) was gradual. Layer (1501) was sealed by turf and topsoil (1500).

#### *Finds*

The basal layer (1502) contained a pottery sherd of possibly 14<sup>th</sup>-century date, pottery sherds of possibly late 18<sup>th</sup>-century date, a flint flake (SF 1533), an iron nail and a few quartz fragments. Layer (1501) contained an amber bead (SF 1527), a lead pistol ball (SF 1528), numerous sherds of 19<sup>th</sup>-century pottery, two clay pipe stems, several chert flakes, several flint flakes, iron nails and glass (vessel and window). Layer (1500) contained several quartz fragments (SFs 1502, 1503 and 1504), a flint flake (SF 1501), a chert flake, a clay pipe bowl (stamped with the Red Hand of Ulster) and 19<sup>th</sup>-century pottery.

#### *Samples*

No samples were taken.

#### *Interpretation*

The layers (1502) and (1501) are interpreted as plough soils that have been manured and improved. Together they formed a deposit about 0.35 m deep. The basal layer (1502) contained possibly late 18<sup>th</sup>-century pottery and so the layers above this are at least of this date or later; however, it also contained a residual (possibly 14<sup>th</sup>-century) sherd, which does suggest that there was activity at this time in the vicinity. Layer 1501 contained 19<sup>th</sup>-century pottery and so the earlier material within this is also residual. The wide range of finds

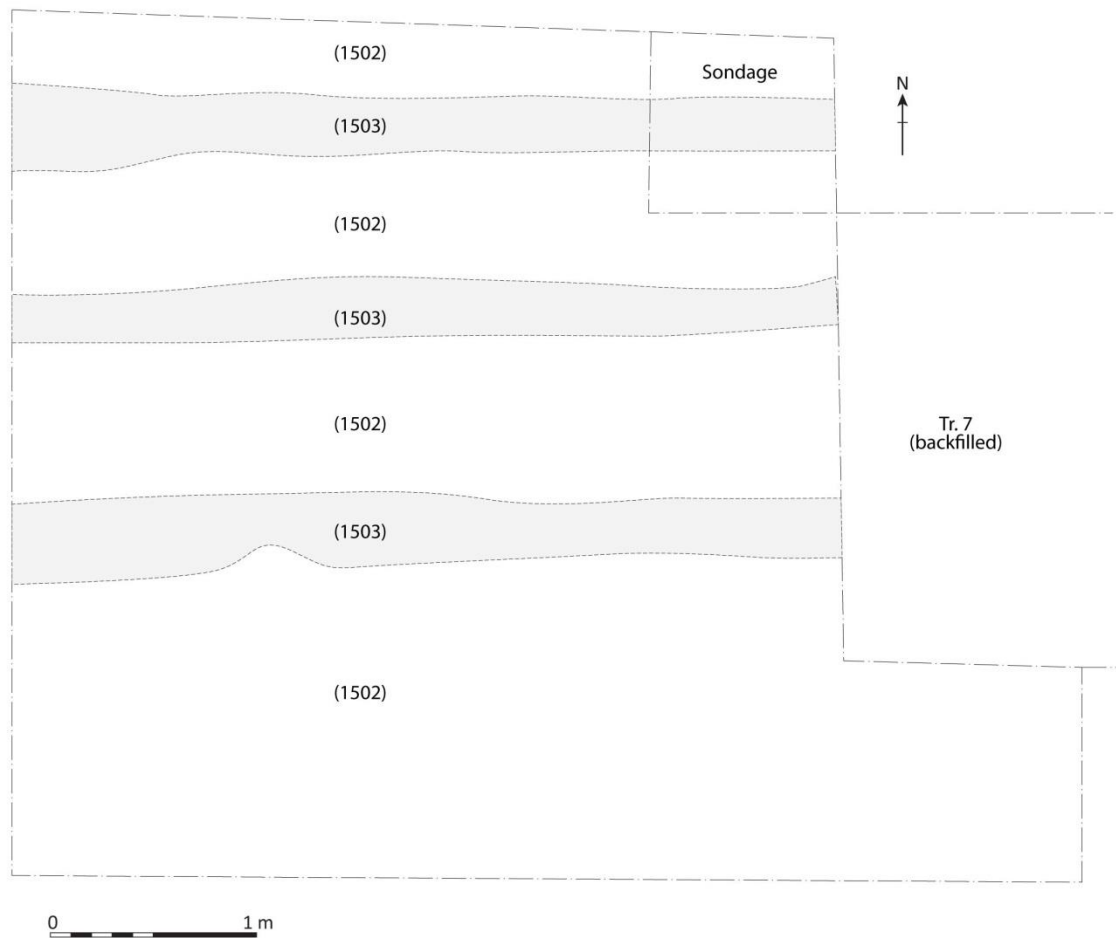


Figure 36 Trench 15, Plan

again indicates a variety of sources for the incoming material. Burnt flint represents liming and improving of the soil.

The amber bead is of interest and could be a 'lammer bead' dating from the 17<sup>th</sup> or 18<sup>th</sup> century (see Appendix 11). The presence of the pistol ball, lamer bead and 14<sup>th</sup>-century pot sherd are all indicative of activity in the period between the 14<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries, which would have been broadly contemporary with the Macfarlane House (destroyed in the mid 17<sup>th</sup> century) and could have been associated with such a structure. However, they do not provide evidence for the location of the house, as this material could have been brought in from anywhere in the vicinity.

The very slight north/south ridges in the field could relate to a 20<sup>th</sup>-century phase of potato cultivation. The rig and furrow was levelled and spread after the Second World War when the field was prepared for use as a playing field, resulting in the east/west linear rotovation marks.

#### 9.3.5 Trench 16 (see Figures 29, 34, 37 and 38)

Trench 16 measured 11 m long by 2 m wide and was aligned approximately east/west. The trench was located over a significant geophysical anomaly to the south of the existing football goal posts and also over a faint circular anomaly, part of which crossed the trench on a north/south alignment (see Figure 34).





*Plate 20 Trench 16 from the east*

The subsoil, red/orange weathered bedrock (1604), was exposed for only 1 m at the east end of the trench at a depth of 0.40 m to 0.55 m. A shallow linear feature (1608) was cut into subsoil (1604). Feature (1608) measured c 0.3 m wide and 0.1 m deep. Feature (1608) was aligned east/west and was filled with light brown silty clay with numerous small stones (1606) and a small number of large rounded stones (see Plate 21). There was no evidence for any charcoal or other finds within this hollow.

A second sondage, against the south edge of the trench, revealed a shallow linear feature (1607) cut into subsoil (1604). This feature was shallow, 0.05 m deep, aligned north/south and filled with brown silty clay (1607) similar to (1604), but with fewer stones (see Figure 37).

Layer (1606) was sealed by a layer of mottled orange brown silty clay with numerous small stones (1602). This deposit extended across the whole trench and formed a flat, very compacted surface with a slight slope towards the south. Layer (1602) was 0.30 m-0.40 m deep.

At the west end of the trench there was a large square concrete setting for a football goal post (1605) set within layer (1602). This feature corresponds with the significant anomaly recorded in the geophysical survey.

A shallow linear feature (1603) was cut into the surface of layer (1602) for a distance of 1.80 m. It was 0.30-0.45 m wide and only 0.03 m deep and was filled with compact grey brown silty clay with a few small stones. Feature (1603) was aligned north-west/south-east, but did not continue across the whole trench. Layer (1602) and features (1603) and (1605) were sealed by turf and topsoil (1601 and 1600) which were together 0.10 m deep.

#### *Finds*

No finds were retrieved from the basal layer (1606), possibly because it was not sieved due to time constraints, but fragments of coal were noted. Layer (1602) contained numerous late 19<sup>th</sup>-century pottery sherds, glass, 20<sup>th</sup>-century coins, half of a black glass bead (SF 1613), a probably modern iron handle (SF 1626), clay pipe stems, numerous flakes of grey flint, brown flint and red chert (SFs 1604-1642, including two thumbnail scrapers (SFs 1634 and 1637)) and some quartz fragments. Layer (1601) contained late 19<sup>th</sup>-century pottery, clay pipe fragments, slag, a shotgun cartridge, flint and quartz fragments. Layer (1600) contained late 19<sup>th</sup>-century pottery, clay pipe, quartz fragments and other modern debris.



### *Samples*

Four samples were taken from contexts (1602), (1607) and (1606). Flecks of charcoal were noted in both (1606) and (1607), but nothing was of sufficient size to be identified or dated. No seeds were recovered other than one small fragment of a carbonised oat/rye grain from (1606). This is very tentatively suggestive of cereal processing, as grains would have been lost during the parching stage of processing and been exposed to direct heat from the parching hearth.

### *Interpretation*

In Trench 16 the depth of deposits above subsoil varied between 0.20 m and 0.45 m deep. No finds were retrieved from the basal layer (1606) and so it is not possible to say when this deposit was formed. It did contain coal, which would suggest that it is not prehistoric. All the layers sealing (1606) contained late 19<sup>th</sup>-century pottery and so these deposits date to at least this period. The wide variety of finds echoes what was found in other trenches and indicates improvement and manuring with material from a variety of sources.

Segments of three linear features were exposed at the east end. The alignment of one feature (1603) corresponds approximately with the curving geophysical anomaly seen in the magnetometry survey (Figure 34); however, it is difficult to interpret this feature from the limited information available. The other two features are aligned approximately north/south and east/west and may be the result of cultivation, as observed in other trenches in this area.

The surface of layer (1602) was particularly hard and this was thought to be the result of the deliberate compaction of the surface prior to the creation of the school sports field.

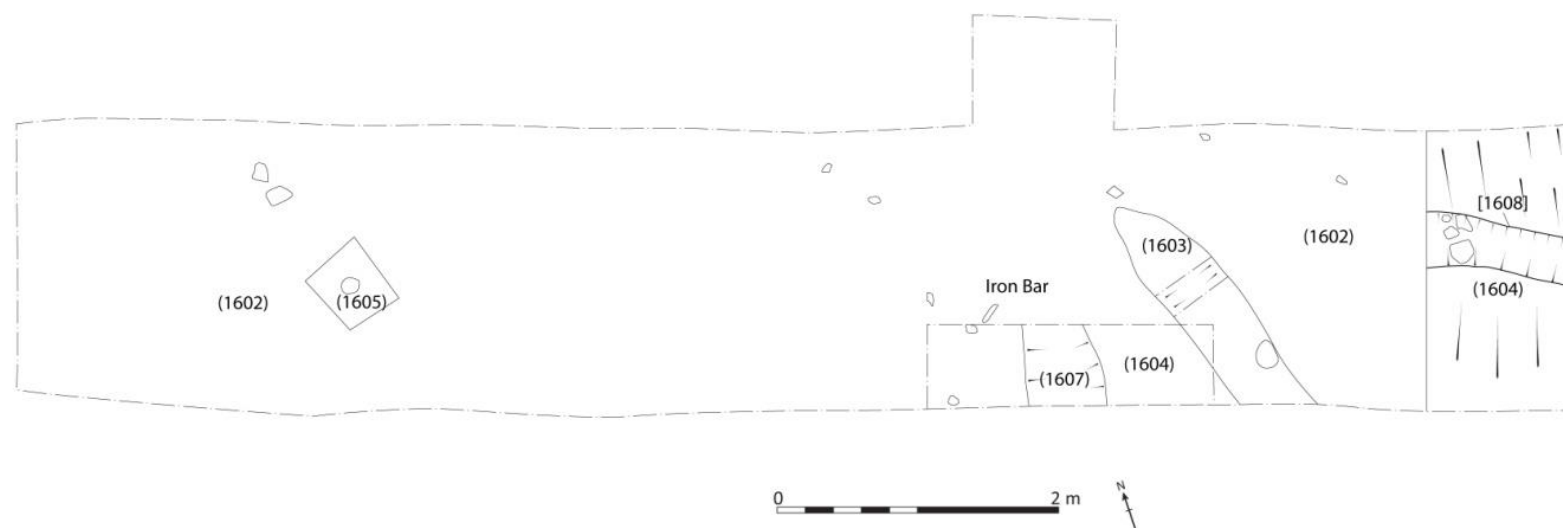
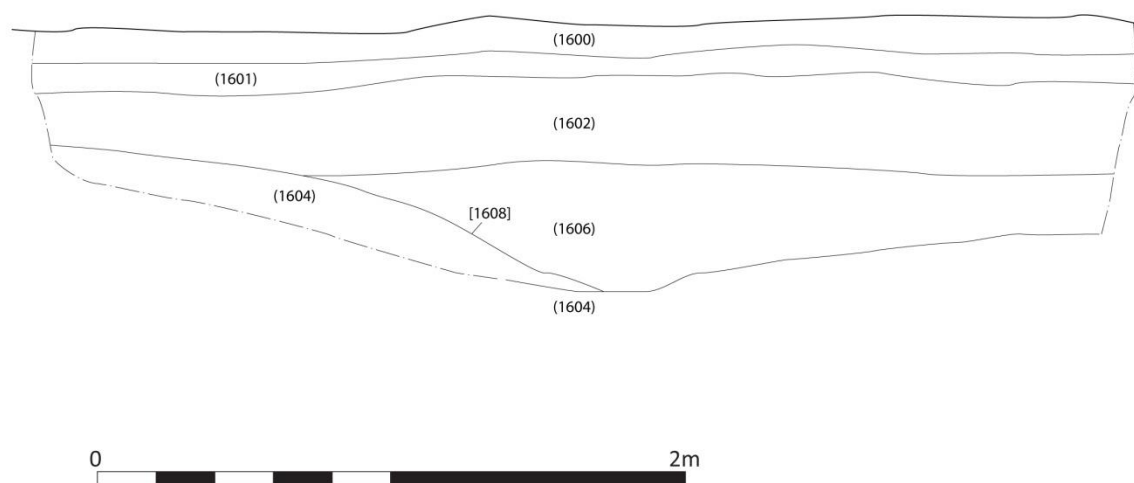


Figure 37 Trench 16 plan

⌘ N

S ⌘



*Figure 38 Trench 16 west facing section*



*Plate 21 Trench 16. Shallow linear feature in subsoil containing rounded stones*



*Plate 22 Trench 16. Sondage 2 with feature 1607, from the north*

#### *New Play Area Watching Brief*

Numerous 19<sup>th</sup>-century pottery sherds were retrieved from the area stripped of topsoil, including a stoneware spirit flask, blackening bottle and preserve jar.

#### 9.3.6 Summary of Arrochar Primary School Playing Field

The prehistoric flints and chert found at the School Playing Field are residual within the cultivated soil and likely to be debitage from a flint working site. The absence of cores within this assemblage has been taken to indicate that this is not an *in-situ* flint knapping site. This material may therefore have come from a nearby site and been brought in with other midden material.

The School Playing Field has been cultivated in the past, and the depth of deposits and range of material within layer (1602) would suggest that cultivation of this field had taken place for some time prior to the Second World War, perhaps in the late 18<sup>th</sup> century.

The subtle geophysical anomalies recorded in this field have not been fully explored and explained. Some may be natural features and others the result of cultivation.

### **9.4 Stuckiedhu**

#### 9.4.1 Introduction

The third site examined was at Stuckiedhu, on the south side of the isthmus. The Tarbet Burn lies to the north of the site and a straight track lies to the south (see Figure 39). A figure-of-eight shaped enclosure (Site 26) had been identified on the aerial photographs and was noted during the walkover survey as a substantial earth and stone banked enclosure, truncated on its upper edge by the straight track. The enclosure surrounded two areas of rocky ground (see Plate 23).

The figure-of-eight enclosure was depicted on the 1st edition OS map to the north of a straight, tree-lined track (see Figure 39). The vegetation to the south of the track and enclosure was depicted as rough pasture. The lack of annotation for the fields surrounding the enclosure would suggest that these areas were improved pasture or were cultivated. The interior of the enclosure was depicted as mixed woodland. By the 2nd edition OS map (published 1898), the interior of the enclosure had become rough pasture, which would suggest that



the woodland had not survived. By the third edition OS map (1918), the fields between the Tarbet Burn and the straight track were also depicted as rough pasture, perhaps reflecting a reduction in cultivation.

The figure-of-eight shaped enclosure was described in 1993 as having a possible hut-circle or shieling within it (Baker 1993). The hut-circle was later reinterpreted as a natural boggy hollow (see Canmore: NN30SW11). However, there was much local speculation about the purpose of this enclosure, as it was known by some as the 'witches ring'. One suggestion was that it had been an enclosure for sheep. The walkover survey noted other enclosures above the straight track (Sites 186 and 195), which also appear on the more recent maps. The presence of these upper enclosures suggested that the features on this hillside represented an extensive pre-Improvement settlement.

A raised platform to the east of the figure-of-eight enclosure, identified in an earlier survey (Baker 1993), was reinterpreted as the 6<sup>th</sup> green of a golf course (Site 43) (see Figure 7).

The features at Stuckiedhu were investigated with five trenches. Trenches 10, 10A and 10B were excavated over the central hollow and enclosure wall (Site 26), Trench 11 investigated an oval-shaped feature (Site 12) and Trench 12 investigated the upper bank to the south (Site 12). This work was undertaken between May 21<sup>st</sup> and 26<sup>th</sup> 2013.



*Plate 23 Stuckiedhu Enclosure around two natural mounds from the north-east*





Figure 39 OS 25 inch to 1 mile Dumbarton sheet VI.14 (Arrochar) Survey date 1860, published 1864 ©NLS



Plate 24 Trench 10 from the north

#### 9.4.2 Trench 10

Trench 10 was located over the putative hut-circle/natural hollow within the figure-of-eight enclosure. Prior to the excavation there appeared to be a low bank surrounding the hollow. The trench was L-shaped and measured 2 m wide. The north/south arm was 7 m long and the east/west arm was 10 m long. Each arm crossed what was thought to be a slight bank around the hollow and the west arm also crossed the outer figure-of-eight enclosure bank (see Figure 40).

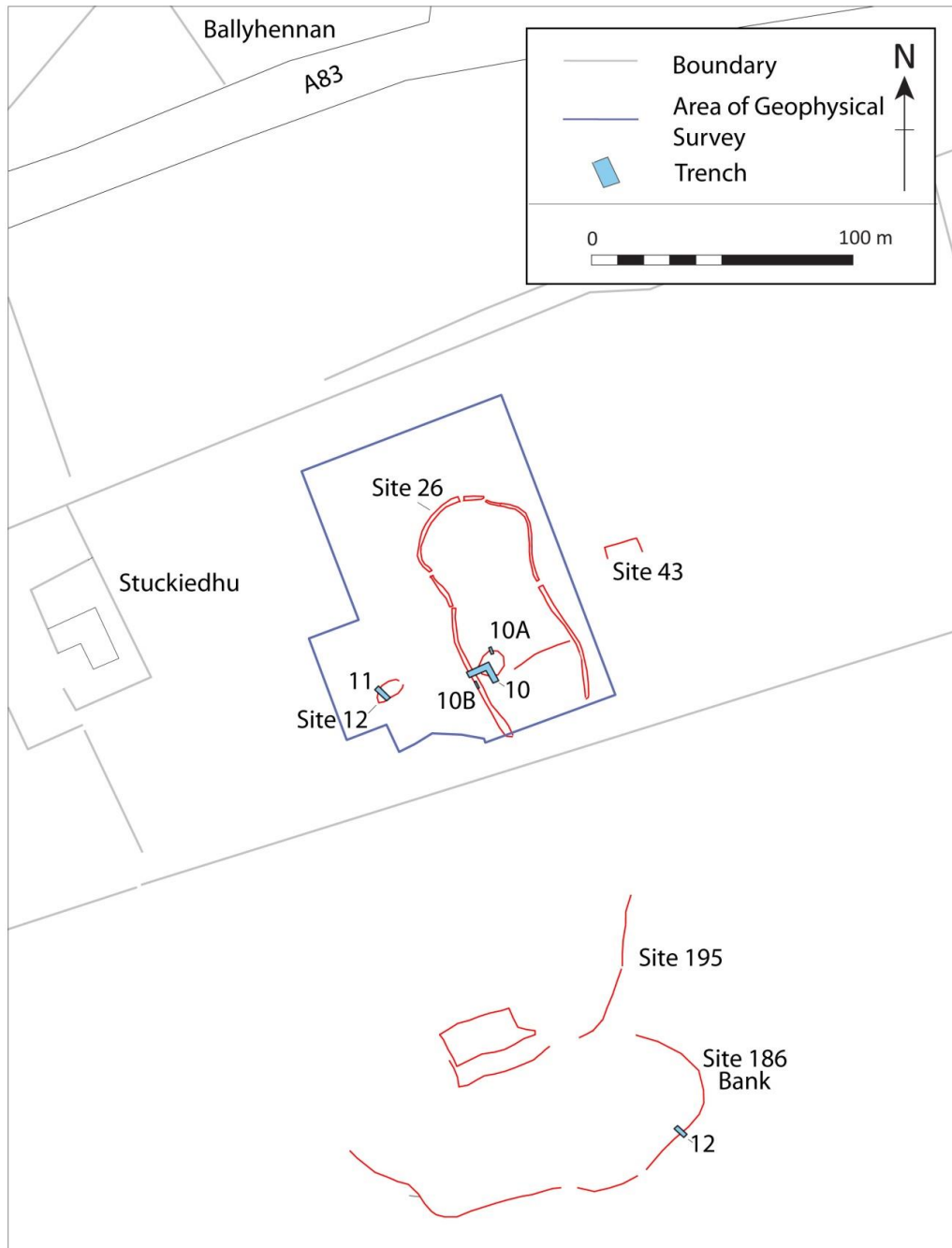


Figure 40 Stuckiedhu. Location of trenches 10, 10A, 10B, 11 and 12.

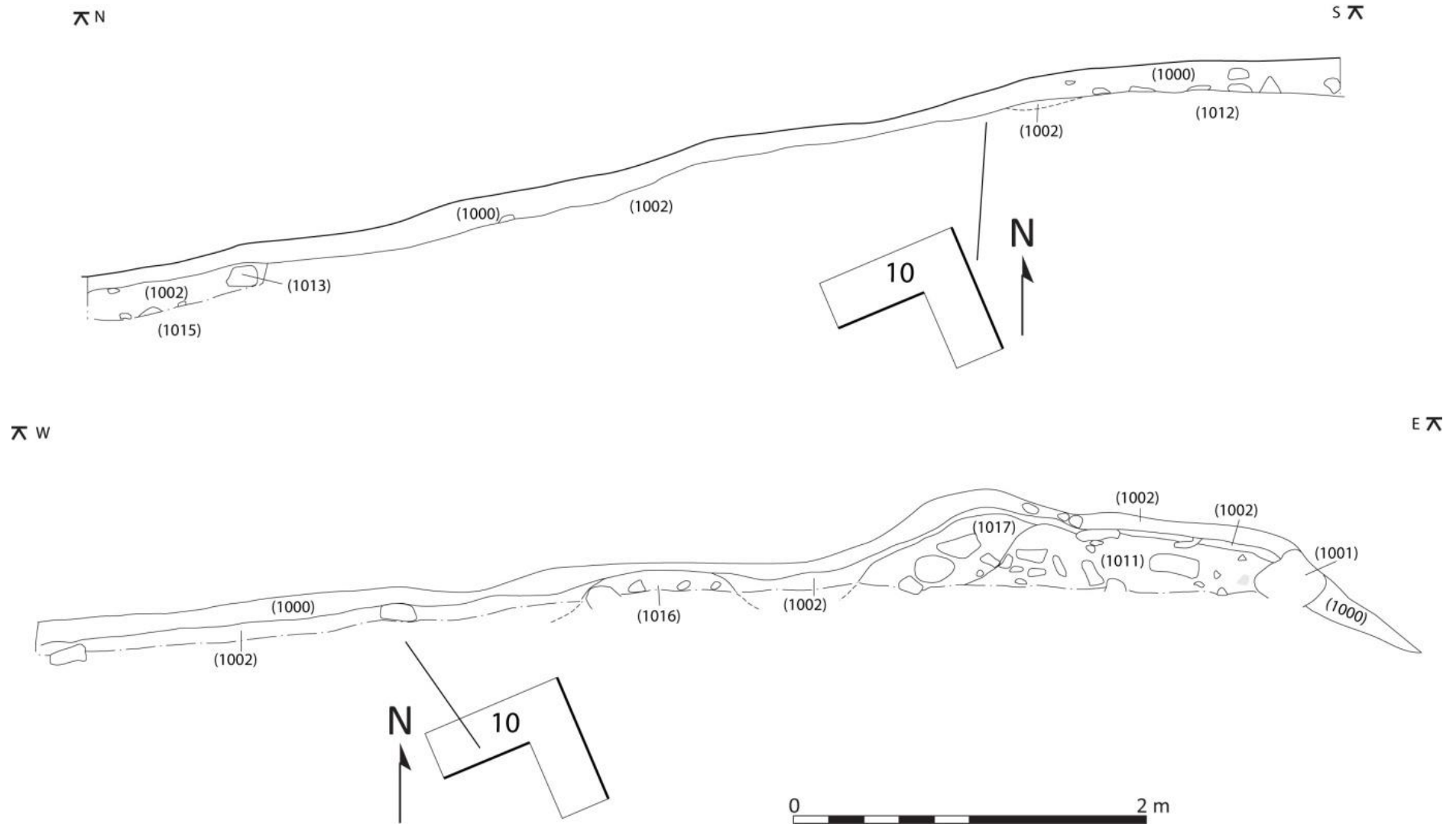


Figure 41a Trench 10 west facing section

Within Trench 10, the subsoil was seen at a depth of 0.25 m in a sondage in the north-east corner. This corner roughly corresponded with the centre of the circular hollow. The subsoil consisted of green grey clay with numerous stones (1015) and was sealed by a layer of rough, angular, fist-sized stones (1013) and large rounded boulders (1018) which did not form any coherent pattern (see Figure 41a).

The outer enclosure bank was investigated within the west arm of the trench (see Figure 41b). The bank was formed of earth (1011) with an external stone revetting wall (1001). Within this trench, the revetment consisted of two courses of large angular stones (1001/1014) and the bank behind it was constructed of orange brown sandy clay with numerous stones (1011). The bank (1011) was at least 0.4 m high and was about 1.6 m wide. The interior, sloping tail of the bank had been sealed by a secondary deposit of mid brown yellow silty clay (1017). To the west of the bank, at the edge of the circular hollow, there was a second slight bank of yellow brown silty clay (1016) which was about 0.10 m high and about 1.6 m wide (see Figure 41b).



*Plate 25 Trench 10. Bank with outer revetment (1011/1001)*

In the southern arm of the trench, the upper (outer) edge of the circular hollow was marked by a band of small, fist-sized, angular stones in orange brown sandy clay (1012) (see Figure 41a).

These layers (apart from 1016) were sealed by grey brown silty clay with numerous small angular stones (1002) to a depth of between 0.05 and 0.20 m. Layer (1002) and (1012) were sealed by turf and topsoil (1000), 0.1 m deep.

#### *Finds*

The bank (1011) contained one sherd of a post-medieval green glazed jug (SF 1006), dating to the 17<sup>th</sup> or 18<sup>th</sup> centuries. There were also two sherds of vessel glass and a few fragments of quartz from this deposit. The pottery from layers (1000) and (1002) included several co-joined sherds of white salt-glazed stoneware and some sherds of blue tin-glazed earthenware which are dated to the mid 18<sup>th</sup> century. Layer (1002) also contained a sherd of a green glazed jug (SF 1005) from the same vessel as SF 1006 and also dating to the 17<sup>th</sup> or 18<sup>th</sup> century.

Other finds within layer (1002) included an iron object (SF 1000, possibly a handle), fragments of slag/industrial waste, a clay pipe stem, a copper penny (early 19<sup>th</sup>-century), glass (vessel and window), a flint flake (SF 1001), several pieces of quartz and burnt wood fragments.

The uppermost layer (1000) contained several sherds of bottle and vessel glass, burnt flint, an iron object, a piece of slag and a small slate fragment.

### Samples

Only context (1002) contained occasional fragments of identifiable charcoal and a moderate abundance of seeds. The assemblage is tentatively indicative of mixed deciduous woodland. The seeds were identified as sedge, possibly white sedge or elongated sedge, which thrives in damp/wet boggy places and damp woods. One fragment of charcoal was suitable for AMS dating but, as this layer also contained a 19<sup>th</sup>-century penny, there was no archaeological benefit in getting this sample radiocarbon dated.

The other contexts did not contain many botanical remains; only a fragment of carbonised oat/rye was recovered from (1011) and is suggestive of some degree of cereal processing. Charcoal was present in the samples, but only noted as small flecks and not identifiable or suitable for AMS dating. One cinquefoil seed was recovered from (1010), but it could not be identified to exact species level and it may be a modern contaminant or residual as no other seeds were recovered.

### Interpretation

The figure-of-eight enclosure bank was investigated within this trench and found to be an outward-facing revetment with an earth and stone bank on the interior. This would have prevented stock entering the enclosure from the outside, but would have enabled anything inside to leave. It is therefore not likely to have acted as a stock enclosure for keeping stock in, rather it was for keeping stock out. There are at least three entrances to the enclosure, one in the north and two on either side, which may have been controlled with gates, or these may have been inserted later. The 17<sup>th</sup>- or 18<sup>th</sup>-century pottery within the bank material (1011) provides a *terminus post quem* for the bank's construction; it is therefore thought to be of 17<sup>th</sup> or (more likely) 18<sup>th</sup>-century construction.

The shallow circular hollow inside the enclosure was encircled by an extremely slight stony bank which could just be traced around its edge. It is difficult to say whether this is purely natural; a natural hollow would be unlikely to have an earth bank around its edge, while a scooped out hollow would have a noticeable break of slope at the upper edge, although none was noted. Therefore, this has been tentatively interpreted as the very denuded remains of a low earth bank. There is currently no dating evidence for this feature.

#### 9.4.4 Trench 10A (See Figure 42)

Trench 10A was located to the north-east of Trench 10, over the outer edge of the circular hollow, in order to investigate whether there was a bank on the downslope side. The trench measured 5 m north/south by 2 m east/west.

The subsoil (1019) was green-grey clay sand with numerous small and fist-sized stones at a depth of between 0.20 m and 0.40 m. The surface of the subsoil was slightly undulating for a distance of 3.5 m, after which it sloped away to the north. Sealing the subsoil was a 0.45 m deep deposit of brown orange gravelly sand (1010) with a jumble of stones and some charcoal (1006) that formed a rough platform. On its surface there was a band of sub-angular and rounded stones.

At the north end of the trench was a low linear mound (1007), consisting of brown orange gravelly clayey sand. The mound measured 0.3 m in height and was about 0.8 m wide. This mound was probably upcast from a hollow cut into the surface of the gravelly sand (1010). At the south (upslope) end the bank (1010) was sealed by a layer of compact red brown sandy clay with gravel (1004) which was up to 0.2 m deep and contained coal fragments. The north-facing slope of the bank (1010) was sealed by a layer of orange brown clay silt (1021) which was up to 0.08 m deep. The hollow between (1021) and (1007) was 0.17 m deep and was filled with green brown silty clay with numerous stones (1020). These layers were sealed by a thin layer of brown grey silty clay (1009) which was 0.05 m deep in the south and a layer of light grey silty clay (1005) in the north. All these layers were sealed by turf and topsoil (1000).



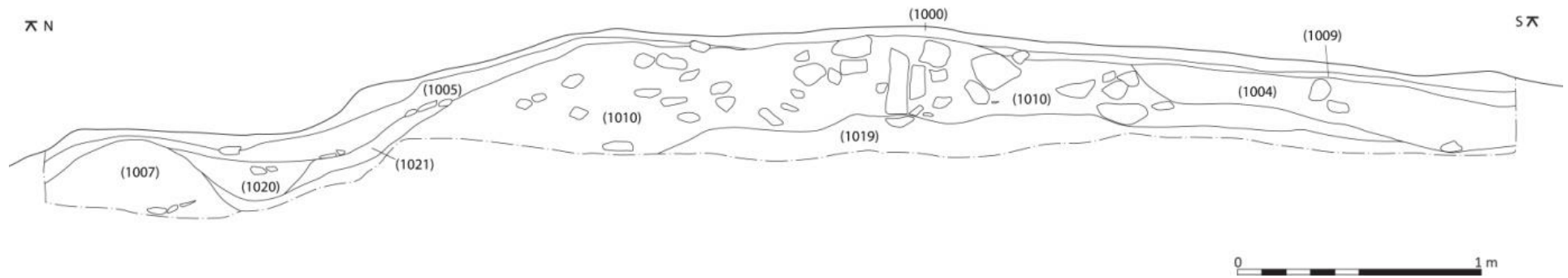


Figure 42 Trench 10A west facing section



Plate 26 Trench 10A, Composite picture of the west facing section



*Plate 27 Trench 10A from the north*

#### *Finds*

A sherd of green-glazed pottery (17<sup>th</sup>- or 18<sup>th</sup>-century date) was retrieved from the mound (1010 (sample)). This layer (1010) also contained a possible small stone pot lid and quartz fragments. Layer (1004) contained a sherd of post-medieval pottery (17<sup>th</sup>- or 18<sup>th</sup>-century date). The upcast mound (1007) contained a sherd of 19<sup>th</sup>-century pottery. The layer just below topsoil (1009) contained pearlware sherds from a small bowl which dates from 1780-90. The finds from the topsoil were included with context (1000) in Trench 10.

#### *Samples*

The sample from context (1010) contained small amounts of charcoal, coal and cinder. There was not enough identifiable charcoal to provide a radiocarbon date.

#### *Interpretation*

The principle feature in Trench 10A was a mixed spread of sand and stones (1010/1006), which formed a rough platform or flattened bank. The sherd of post-medieval pottery from context (1010) indicates that the bank was deposited in the 17<sup>th</sup> or 18<sup>th</sup> century or later. The flat circular stone may be a pot lid, but is fairly undiagnostic. The quartz fragments could be residual debris or perhaps natural.

#### 9.4.4 Trench 10B

Trench 10B was located to the south of Trench 10 over a well preserved section of the outer revetment wall. Trench 10B measured 3 m long and 2 m wide. Turf and topsoil were removed from the face of the wall to reveal five rough courses of rounded and angular stones forming the west-facing revetment (1001), which measured 0.3 m high at this point. The material behind the wall was not excavated. The revetment wall (1001) was constructed on top of a layer of grey brown clay silt (1003), which sloped steeply down from the base of the wall face.



*Plate 28 Trench 10B west face of revetment (1001)*



*Plate 29 Trench 10B View of the outer enclosure bank from the north*

#### *Finds and Samples*

There were no finds or samples from this trench.

#### *Interpretation*

Even where best preserved, the revetment (1001) was not particularly substantial, being only 0.3 m high; however, as the ground sloped away from its base, the effective height of the revetment was increased. The material forming the bank behind the wall reached almost to the top of the revetment. This revetment wall was therefore designed to be effective in keeping animals out of the enclosure rather than keeping them in. The 1st edition OS map indicates that the enclosure was occupied by mixed woodland, which may have been part of a designed landscape perhaps associated with shooting and other recreation.



#### 9.4.5 Trench 11

Trench 11 spanned a small sub-circular feature (Site 12), possibly an enclosure, located to the west of the Stuckiedhu enclosure. Trench 11 measured 8.0 m long by 2.0 m wide and extended from an exposed rock face towards the north (see Figure 43).

Bedrock (consisting of white-grey mica schist (1104)) was outcropping at the south end of the trench and was seen at a depth of c0.3 m at the north end. The outcropping bedrock looked as if it had been quarried and it was overlain by a spread of small angular stones (1101), which was interpreted as quarry debris. The quarrying debris (1101) was bounded by a low lying bank in the north end of the trench which consisted of grey brown silty sandy silt (1103) overlain by a much stonier, dark grey brown gravelly silt (1102). These layers created a bank approximately 0.2 m high and 1.0 m wide. All of these layers were sealed by a deposit of very dark, rooty topsoil (1100) which was 0.3 m deep. All these deposits were waterlogged at the time of excavation.



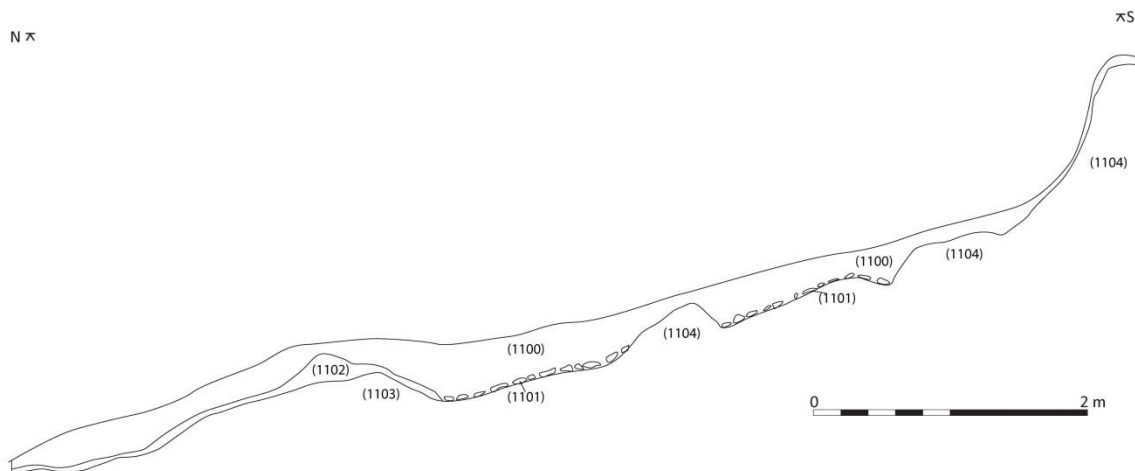
*Plate 30 Trench 11 View from the south-east*

#### *Finds*

The topsoil (1100) contained several sherds of 19<sup>th</sup>-century pottery, including fragments of a Rockingham glazed teapot, and the quarry debris (1101) contained a few sherds of a 19<sup>th</sup>-century earthenware plate. The quartz fragments from layer (1103) and (1100) are most likely to be natural.

#### *Samples*

No samples were taken from Trench 11.



*Figure 43 Trench 11 west facing section*

### *Interpretation*

The exposed rock face and stony debris were indicative of a quarry. A low bank of debris enclosed the quarry on the downslope side, which has perhaps been pushed downslope to assist access to the quarry face. The stone, quarried from what might have originally been a small knoll, has probably been used locally in the surrounding drystone dykes around Stuckiedhu. The pottery from the topsoil and quarry debris would date activity within the quarry, but does not provide a date for the start of quarrying. It is possible that quarrying started in the 18<sup>th</sup> century and perhaps continued into the 19<sup>th</sup>.

### 9.4.6 Trench 12

By Cathy MacIver

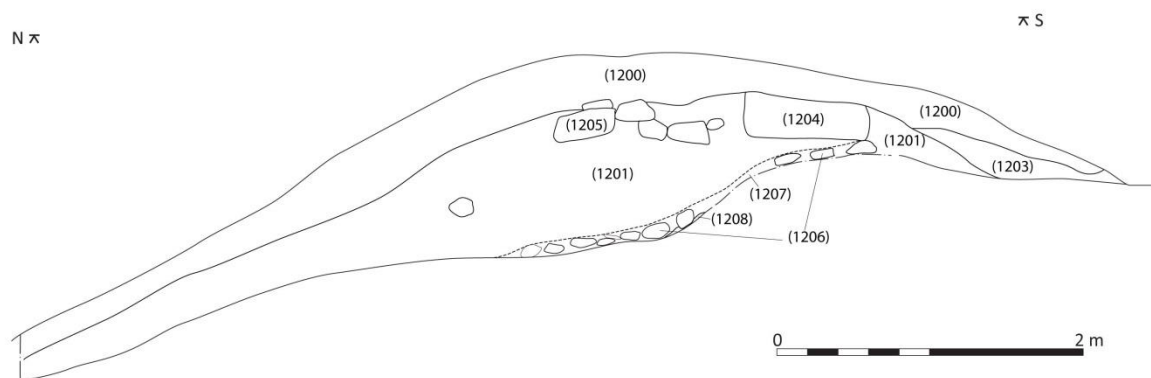
Trench 12 examined a large earth and stone bank (Site 186) further up the hillside, to the south of the Stuckiedhu enclosure. The bank (Site 186) was approximately 1.5 m high and 4.5 m wide. This bank was depicted on the 1st edition OS maps and was also visible on aerial photographs. Trench 12 measured 4 m long by 1.6 m wide and was excavated in order to investigate the character and construction of the bank (see Figure 44) which, on the surface, looked very different to the bank and revetment wall of the Stuckiedhu enclosure.

The subsoil was bright orange brown silt. This was overlain by a thin skim (0.01 m thick) of greyish brown clay (1208) that was interpreted as a possible old ground surface. Sealing this was a spread of small sub angular stone (1206) in a matrix of orange brown clayey silt (1207) that was up to 0.1 m thick. This deposit was sealed places by a thick (0.75 m) spread of fine orange brown silt (1201), which made up the main body of the bank. Layer (1201) tailed away downslope beyond the extent of the trench. There were several large stones (1204) forming the south face of the bank, set into layer (1201). These stones were interpreted as the base of a revetment wall surviving as a single course. Within the upper part of the bank (1201) were several other smaller sub-angular stones (1205) which were set into the top of the bank. To the south of the revetment, a shallow ditch had been dug to aid drainage and here a thin layer of greyish brown waterlogged silty clay (1203) overlay the edge of the bank (1201). Sealing all of these deposits was a 0.3 m thick layer of black brown, very rooty topsoil (1200).





*Plate 31 Trench 12 from the west. View to Loch Lomond behind.*



*Figure 44 Trench 12 west facing section*

#### *Finds*

There were no finds from Trench 12.

#### *Samples*

Samples were taken of layers (1207) and (1208), but there was not enough identifiable charcoal for radiocarbon dating.

#### *Interpretation*

The substantial bank is an old field boundary or head dyke which encloses an area of sloping ground to the north of Ben Reoch. The bank is depicted on the 1st edition OS map from 1860 and so pre-dates the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century. The bank is part of a field system which consists of two long linear banks and a smaller sub-rectangular enclosure (see Figure 39), but appears incomplete, suggesting that it had gone out of use and had partially collapsed by the time of the 19<sup>th</sup>-century survey. The section through the bank has revealed an outer revetment of stones with an inner bank of earth which has spread downslope, resulting in the particularly wide

character of the bank. This also suggests that the bank was originally higher than 1.5 m. This construction technique is the same as that used for the bank of the Stuckiedhu enclosure, although perhaps on a larger scale.

#### 9.4.7 Summary of Stuckiedhu

The remains at Stockiedhu consist of a series of curvilinear enclosures which are bisected by and therefore earlier than a straight track that is probably of 19<sup>th</sup>-century date. The character of the large figure-of-eight enclosure, with a revetment wall on the outside, indicated that it was designed to keep stock out rather than in and therefore cannot have been intended as a sheep enclosure. The interior of the enclosure is occupied by two roughly circular rocky outcrops which appear as low mounds (see Plate 23). The interior of the enclosure would not therefore have been ideal for cultivation. The vegetation within the enclosure was depicted as mixed woodland in the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century, but by the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century it was rough pasture as it remains to this day. The woodland might have been a relic of a pre-enclosure wooded landscape that has been cleared from the surrounding fields, but preserved within the enclosure because of its rocky nature. Another possibility is that the interior was deliberately planted with woodland as part of a designed landscape, perhaps associated with recreational activities such as grouse shooting for residents of the inn at Tarbet. It is clear that by the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century, the enclosure was a significant feature in the landscape and it might have been so for a century or so before this time. The presence of the 17<sup>th</sup>- or 18<sup>th</sup>-century pottery from the revetted bank (1011) would suggest that this feature was constructed in the post-medieval period (or later).

The hollow within the enclosure was surrounded by a very slight bank on the upslope side and a wide stony bank or platform on the downslope side. However, there was no evidence that the back of the hollow had been cut into the hillside in the manner of a prehistoric hut platform. A single sherd of pottery from the bank (1011) is the only dating evidence for the construction of the bank and this indicates that this feature could have been contemporary with the 17<sup>th</sup>- or 18<sup>th</sup>-century outer revetment. The centre of the hollow was filled with a deposit that contained coal (1004) and also 17<sup>th</sup>- or 18<sup>th</sup>-century pottery.

The 17<sup>th</sup>- or 18<sup>th</sup>-century ceramics were particularly rare and included two plates and three bowls of white glazed stoneware, which constitutes the largest group of such wares so far recovered from a rural site in Scotland. A few sherds of a mid to late 18<sup>th</sup>-century blue-tin glazed earthenware cup and saucer were also found, which are unique from an archaeological excavation (G Haggarty, pers comm).

The potentially prehistoric finds, including a flint flake (context 1002, SF 1001) and possibly the pot lid (context 1010) are therefore residual. The fragments of burnt flint have been interpreted as evidence for lime burning and soil improvement. Why these burnt flints should be present within an area of post-medieval woodland is difficult to explain, but does suggest some re-deposition of soil took place.

This site is part of a pre-Improvement field system, consisting of three large enclosed areas and a smaller field. Stock would have been kept out of the enclosures with the revetted banks. No structures or building platforms have yet been identified in the vicinity, but it is likely that there was settlement nearby.

The straight track is probably part of the 19<sup>th</sup>-century re-organisation of the landscape, which has truncated the figure-of-eight enclosure on its southern side. Activity continued within the Stockiedhu enclosure into the 19<sup>th</sup> century, as indicated by the presence of pottery and other finds. This could be associated with the use of the wooded enclosure as a meeting place for shooting parties, or other recreational activities such as Sunday School picnics. The presence of the rare mid to late 18<sup>th</sup>-century pottery in contexts (1000) and (1002) (see Haggarty, Appendix 13) suggests that these were special occasions, perhaps associated with visitors staying at Tarbet.

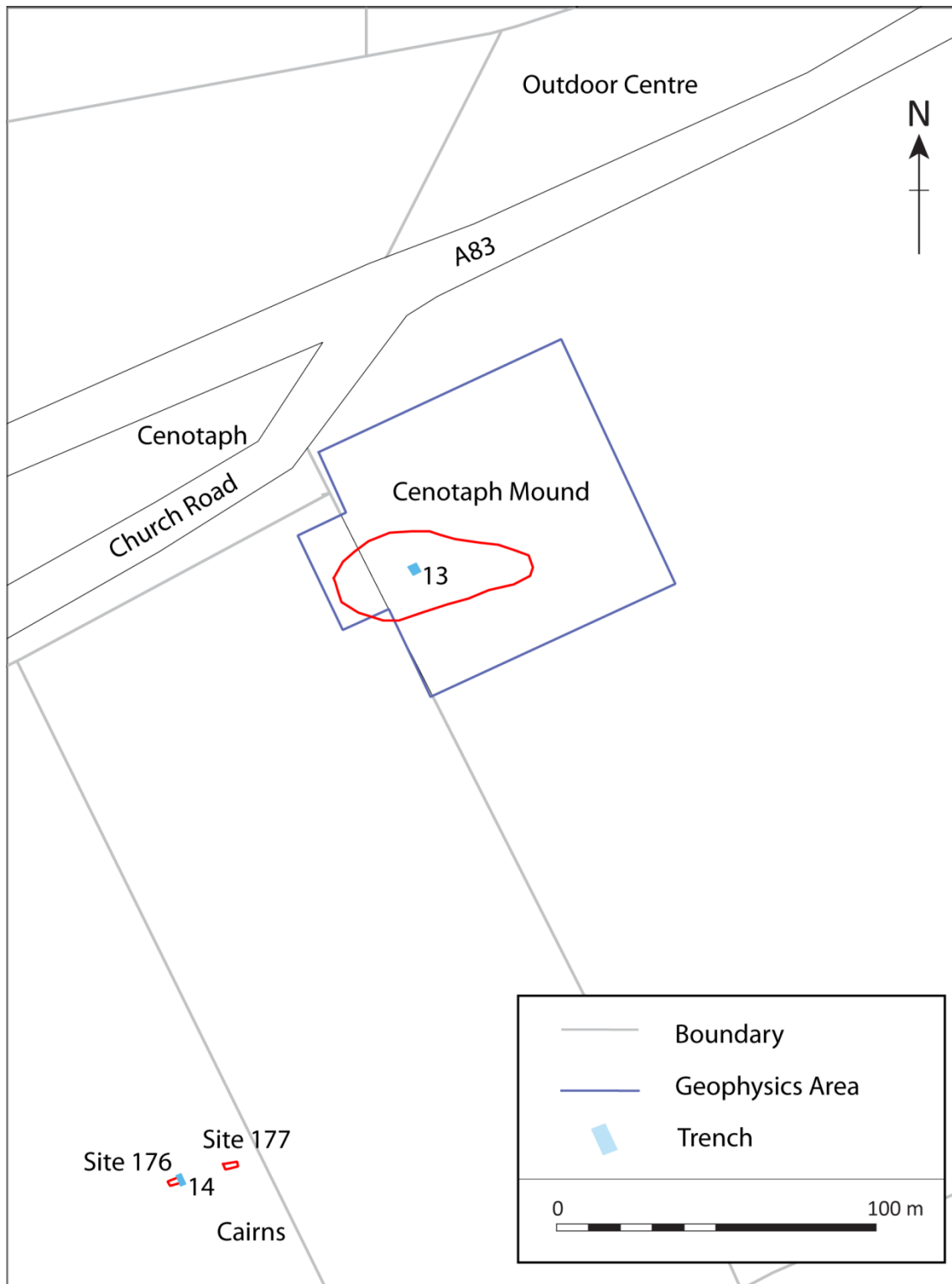


Figure 45 Location of Trenches 13 and 14, Cenotaph Mound and cairns

### 9.5 Cenotaph Mound Trench 13 (Site 197)

by Cathy MacIver

The Cenotaph Mound (see Figure 45) is also known locally as the 'Viking mound'. This large oval-shaped mound measured about 52 m east/west and 28 m north/south and there was a large stone erratic at its eastern end. It was investigated with a small 2 m by 2 m test pit (Trench 13) located on the highest part of the mound and was dug to a depth of 0.25 m. The test pit revealed orange brown gravel with concentrations of iron pan sealed by topsoil.

#### *Finds*

The topsoil (1300) contained glass (vessel and window), slag/industrial waste, coal and 19<sup>th</sup>-century pottery sherds. A large timber railway sleeper was observed embedded in the ground near the trench.

#### *Samples*

No samples were taken from this trench.

#### *Interpretation*

There was no evidence found within the test trench that would suggest this mound was artificial. The presence of the iron pan just beneath the surface might suggest that it has been in place and lain undisturbed for a significant amount of time. However, the time taken for iron pan to form is very variable, dependent on the acidity of the soil, abundance of iron within the overlying soil/deposit, the permeability of the underlying soil and the level of water input through inundation or high water table (Sharon Carson, pers comm). The surrounding deposits are clearly iron-rich as the orange/brown colour of the stream attests, and the deposits in the vicinity were waterlogged at the time of the excavation. The mound's elongated shape, aligned with the direction of the valley and the presence of an erratic all point to it being a large glacial mound or drumlin.



Plate 32 Trench 13 Cenotaph Mound on the isthmus



*Plate 33 Trench 13 Cenotaph Mound, test trench*

### **9.6 Clearance cairn Trench 14 (Site 176)**

by Cathy MacIver

Two small possible clearance cairns (Sites 176 and 177) were seen to the south-west of the Cenotaph Mound (see Figure 45). Site 176 was sub-rectangular in shape and was investigated with a test trench measuring 2.0 m by 1.0 m, which excavated a quadrant of the small cairn. At the base of the trench, at a depth of 0.8 m, there was light grey clay that was below the water table. This grey clay was sealed by a compact orange iron pan deposit which in turn was sealed by green grey clay sand with a few stones and finally topsoil.

#### *Finds*

There were no finds from this trench.



*Plate 34 Test trench through a cairn (Site 176)*

#### *Samples*

No samples were taken from this trench.

#### *Interpretation*



This cairn was not a clearance cairn, as it was not made up predominantly of stones and there was no anthropogenic material within it. It was therefore interpreted as a natural glacial mound which has had waterlogged conditions similar to the Cenotaph Mound.

## 10. Discussion

The many strands of the Hidden Heritage Project have produced a tremendous amount of archaeological and historical data which have greatly enhanced our knowledge of the area. Work is continuing within the community involving research into the origins of local place names. The work of synthesising all this data is still on-going and so this report will only be able to highlight some of the main themes.

### 10.1 Prehistory

There has been a notable absence of prehistoric sites on the isthmus. Contributing factors to this are probably the low-lying nature of the land, the fact that it was partly underwater until about 5500 years ago and the absence of previous archaeological investigation. After Loch Lomond was cut off from the sea, the isthmus would have been a wet, salty environment, not particularly conducive to prehistoric occupation or cultivation and even now the soils are relatively poor. The single prehistoric site known from the area before this project started consists of a single Neolithic or Bronze Age quartz flake scatter located next to a stream in Arrochar, found by a lithic expert whilst gardening. This lithic scatter could well represent one of a number of temporary settlement sites around the shores of Loch Long and Loch Lomond, utilising the local resources. Lithic scatters consisting of quartz artefacts are particularly difficult to identify except by a lithic expert, although a programme of test pitting could be rewarding.

The flint scatter discovered within the ploughsoil in the School Playing Field included a wide range of flint types that have been broadly dated to between the Mesolithic and the Bronze Age. There was a single piece of pitchstone which would have come from Arran, but the rest consisted of what was locally available beach pebbles. Much of the material represents debitage, or the waste from the creation of tools. The scrapers and blades could have been used for a variety of purposes, including cleaning skins for leatherworking or cutting meat, for example. The lack of flint cores from the assemblage has led to the suggestion that the flints may have been transported to this site rather than having been knapped *in-situ* (Dene Wright, pers comm). However, there were features cut into the subsoil in the School Playing Field that were sealed by the ploughsoil. These could not be fully investigated within the time available and so there is still potential for an *in-situ* flint knapping site to exist somewhere in the vicinity.

### 10.2 Early Medieval

A possible early saint's dedication has been identified at Ballyhennan, as the name 'Killchenn' was recorded on Roy's 18<sup>th</sup> century military map. It is also possibly the place referred to as 'Kilhoran' in a rental of 1708 (*Clan MacFarlane Muniments* No. 49, and quoted in Johnson-Smith 2002). This may be evidence for an early church or chapel dedicated to an early saint, for which there seem to be a number of candidates.

Rachel Butter has indicated that she has found no saints bearing the name 'cenn' by itself. The name Cenn Faelad is well attested; however, it is more common as a secular name and means 'wolf head'. It is possible that here the name has been reduced to only its first part. The existence of the name Ballyhennan might also make the name Cennanán more likely and there is at least one saint bearing this name. There is no 'Cell Chenn' attested in Hogan's *Omomasticon*, but there are various place-names which are somewhat similar. Other evidence of early forms of the name would be needed to determine what the name might originally have looked like. The important thing is that this discovery has drawn attention to the possible existence both

of an early site here, and of a *cill*-name, which will put researchers on alert regarding early forms in relevant charters and records of land transactions.

It is possible that an early chapel and graveyard at Killchenn was abandoned in the 12<sup>th</sup> century when a church at Luss became the main parish church. Killchenn could have continued as an occasional graveyard only although, so far, no early medieval gravestones have been identified.

### 10.3 The Viking Saga

The Hidden Heritage Project was designed around the Viking saga, which related how the Vikings sailed up Loch Long and dragged their boats across the isthmus, raiding around Loch Lomond and battling with the Macfarlanes on their return. It was hoped that some archaeological evidence for this historical event could be found, although it was always understood that detecting any such archaeological evidence would be difficult. The Norse graves at Midross on Loch Lomond have, however, shown that there was a settled Norse presence here in the 9<sup>th</sup> century (pers comm. Colleen Batey).

Portage routes in the west of Scotland have been the subject of research (McCullough 2000), although nothing specific relating to the Arrochar/Tarbet isthmus was revealed. It is likely that small boats were carried across the isthmus since prehistoric times, leaving no trace on the ground. Larger boats, which could not be lifted on the backs of the crew, could have been dragged across, probably with the assistance of greased poles. The use of V-shaped channels lined with greased poles has been recorded abroad, but their use on the isthmus would have required considerable time and resources to set up.

The Viking saga tells how 60 boats, half of King Hakon's fleet, were dragged across from Loch Long to Loch Lomond. The element of surprise would have been lost if they had stopped to prepare a channel and logs for this enterprise. So unless a channel existed already, it would seem unlikely that the Vikings would have had time to dig one in the 13<sup>th</sup> century.

During the walkover survey, special notice was paid to possible channels running along the isthmus. Short sections of deep channels were observed to the south of the main road (Site 138), but these are more likely to relate to post-medieval drainage improvements, as depicted on Roy's Military Survey of the mid-18<sup>th</sup> century (see Figure 46), or more recently associated with landfill to the south.

The most likely route for the portage is beneath the present road, which takes the gentlest gradient and runs above the boggy valley bottom. It would have been possible drag or carry small boats across the isthmus without leaving an archaeological trace.



Figure 46 The Isthmus as depicted in Roy's Military Survey of Scotland 1747-55 ©British Library Board



Plate 35 Site 138 Possibly 18<sup>th</sup> century drainage channels.

Hakon's saga indicates that the attacking force of 1263 had not all recently sailed from Norway, but were joined by several 'kings' and clan chiefs from the Hebrides and the Isle of Man. The earlier Viking raids of the 8<sup>th</sup> and 9<sup>th</sup> centuries that had secured possession of the outer isles of Scotland for Norway which led to many

years of settlement and intermarriage. As a result many of the clans occupying the west of Scotland were of mixed Norse /Gaelic descent.

In 1263 the Norwegian King Hakon owned the islands off the Scottish coast and the Hebridean chiefs owed allegiance to him rather than to the Scottish crown (although some attempted to hold both). The Scottish king, Alexander II, was attempting to gain control of the islands from the Norwegians and by sailing to Scotland, King Hakon sought to prevent this by imposing his control of the west. In Skye, King Hakon was joined by King Magnus of Man and King Dugald of the Isles, boosting his fleet to 120 ships. After sailing to Kerrera, 50 of these ships went to Tarbert in Kintyre to secure the support of Angus Mór and Murchaid, the sons of Donald of Islay, while another 15 ships attacked Bute.

The 60 ships that sailed up Loch Long to raid the shores of Loch Lomond were led by Magnus of Man, king Dugald, his bother Alan, and Angus and Murchaid (Cowan 1990, 119). These Norse/Gaelic clan chiefs were attacking the lands of the Stewarts, powerful supporters of the crown who were a major threat to their own power in the Gaelic west (Cowan 122). The failure of King Hakon to crush Alexander II's ambitions led to the Treaty of Perth and the addition of the Outer Isles to the Kingdom of Scotland.

Evidence for a Viking/Norse presence elsewhere in Argyll is not abundant but has included graves and stray artefacts (Pierce 2013). Local stories of Viking burials on the isthmus were followed up with investigations of two mounds (Sites 176 and 196) both of which, unfortunately, turned out to be natural. Another reputed Viking mound in the grounds of the Claymore Hotel is likely to be the product of 19<sup>th</sup> century landscaping works.

#### 10.4 Medieval

Research has been taking place into the origins of the Gaelic place-names of Arrochar by the community, under the guidance of Simon Taylor, and this important work is reported separately. Other interesting avenues of research into the medieval period have also been highlighted by this project. The Dewar Manuscripts, for example, contain many tales of the Macfarlane clan history and traditions collected in the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century for the 8<sup>th</sup> Duke of Argyll (Dewar 1963). There is much that could be gleaned from old rentals and wills for settlements and properties in the medieval period. Research into the history of the Lennox could also be extremely productive.

The earliest maps that we have are Pont's late 16<sup>th</sup> century maps of the isthmus, which primarily concentrate on the seats of power and other significant properties. Pont 16 shows only 'Castle Tarbert' rather ambiguously near to the shore, and Pont 17 depicts 'Yle Tarbert' occupied by a substantial structure and 'Castel Tarbert' on land, but later crossed out. Pont has depicted the main residences of the Macfarlanes as they were in the late 16<sup>th</sup> century. No other settlement sites are shown, but this does not mean that none existed. The Macfarlanes could have controlled access to the isthmus from a stronghold on Tarbet Isle and also monitored the movement of cattle along the isthmus from a lookout at Stronafian above a watchman's house at Tigh Vectican (Dewar 1963, 93). There are likely to have been other small, isolated houses along the isthmus.

The potentially medieval clan chief's house at Clattochmore (Tarbet) was the target of one of the excavations in the grounds of the Glebe Country House (the old manse). Despite a report that the foundations of the house could still be seen by the manse in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, no evidence for a house was found. Nor was any medieval material retrieved. The property of Clattochmore refers to a long strip of land stretching from the road to a head dyke in the north (see Figure 19) and so perhaps the original Macfarlane house was located somewhere in the vicinity. Future test pitting within the old property of Clattochmore may well reveal its location.

There were no other known medieval sites on the isthmus that could be targeted by the excavations, although it is highly probable that there were small settlements and farmsteads along the burns, making use of small

patches of cultivatable land. The only artefact belonging to the medieval period from this project consists of a single, very worn 14<sup>th</sup>-century pottery sherd that was discovered during excavations in the School Playing Field. It is not unusual to find medieval pottery spread across fields in vicinity of settlement. The broken pottery would have been deposited with other organic domestic waste in a midden near a house and then spread onto the fields as fertiliser.

### 10.5 The Post-Medieval Period

In the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries, the archaeological and historical evidence becomes less scanty. Especially useful here is DJ Johnston Smith's masters thesis on the MacFarlanes of Arrochar (2002) which makes several references to how the estate was run.

While the majority of memorial stones in Ballyhennan graveyard are 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century in date, one carved gravestone (Site 206) has been identified as being of 16<sup>th</sup> or 17<sup>th</sup> century in date and may have been carved by the same hand as a gravestone at Kilmorich in Cairndow, near Loch Fyne (David Caldwell, pers comm). The survey work at Ballyhennan graveyard has revealed the alignment of the burials as both east/west and north/south, the significance of which may become clear once the inscriptions are identified and dated.

The Macfarlane house at Clattochmore was destroyed by Oliver Cromwell's troops, along with other properties belonging to the MacFarlane clan, probably either 1653 or 1654 as indicated by the level of troop movement in the area (pers comm. DJ Johnston-Smith). This military activity in Argyll indicates that the Macfarlan clan were seen as significant players in the politics of the times, Walter Macfarlane having been a supporter of the Marquis of Montrose in his campaign of 1644-5. As a result of this attack, the MacFarlanes moved their residence to Loch Long with the construction of New Tarbet House (or Inverioch House) in Arrochar with a datestone of 1697 (now retained above the entrance to the Claymore Hotel). The house was described as a Gothic structure with many bedrooms and a 'magnificent lake' in front of it (Boswell & Erskine 1763). There is evidence for the creation of an early 18<sup>th</sup> century designed landscape around New Tarbet House in the form of earth banks running parallel with Church Road (including Sites 146 and 148 and previously unrecognised remnant woodland (pers. Comm. Coralie Mills). It is exciting to hear of a letter dated 1735 that records Walter Macfarlane expressing thanks for a delivery of some firs and asking for 'any other kind of barren trees, especially a hundred or two of beech, for I have one side of an avenue already planted with them' (N.A.S. GD 220/5/1342, quoted in Johnson-Smith 2002). However, after he died in 1767 much of the timber was sold by his widow, except for the avenues along the highways (*MacFarlane Muniments* No. 66).

The 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries also saw the production of Roy's Military Survey and Charles Ross's map of Dumbarton, which provide evidence for place names, layout of the roads and the extent of woodland. Caulfield's 18<sup>th</sup>-century military road is depicted along the west side of Loch Lomond and across the isthmus from Tarbet to Arrochar, probably following the line of an earlier route. Part of the military way was subsequently built over by the modern A83, but the original road line is visible along the Still Brae in Tarbet and to the west of Tigh Vectican, where there is an original stone-built culvert. Beyond this to the west, the route has become overgrown and is not currently passable.

The social and economic developments of the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries included the Improvements, when landlords were attempting to drain the land and add lime to improve fertility and also encouraged their tenants to build their houses in stone rather than turf. The 19<sup>th</sup> century then saw the Clearances, when the economic benefits of sheep farming led to the amalgamation of smaller farms and the removal of tenant farmers in many parts of the Highlands. Evidence for pre-Improvement settlement was revealed above Stuckiedhu (Sites 186 and 195) in the form of fields enclosed by earth banks. The walkover survey did not venture further up the hillside, but there is likely to be more evidence of activity here, including perhaps a house site, which has not yet been identified. The figure-of-eight enclosure at Stuckiedhu, from which rare 18<sup>th</sup>-century pottery was retrieved, was dated to the 17<sup>th</sup> or 18<sup>th</sup> century and may have been an enclosed



woodland within a designed landscape that occupied the lower slopes of the isthmus, perhaps used as a meeting place for shooting parties. Other artefacts from the excavations dating to the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries include an amber bead, a pistol ball and pottery sherds from the School Playing Field, providing tantalising glimpses of life at this time.

A potentially significant discovery is that of the site of 'Balfroine', which is depicted on Ross's map of Dumbarton in 1777 (see Figure 20). This site was not marked on any subsequent maps and was not known in the contemporary landscape. However, during the walkover survey, the low foundations of a rectangular structure were noted to the south of the road (see Site 145) and it has been suggested that this could have been Balfroine. Further research of rentals could reveal the fate of this late 18<sup>th</sup> century farmstead, which had disappeared from memory by the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century. The clearance of this site was probably a result of the creation of a sheep farm on the Stuckgoun estate.

Other changes in the settlement pattern can also be seen from the excavations at Craig an't Searraich, which was occupied in the late 18<sup>th</sup> century but abandoned by the mid 19<sup>th</sup>. The farmstead consisted of two structures, one of which was a house and the other possibly a barn or enclosure. The remains survived as grass-covered terraces and earth banks with no upstanding walls. The extent to which even stone structures can become difficult to spot on the ground is also shown by Site 51, which was known locally as the site of a stone-built house occupied by the man who looked after the ducks at Tarbet Hotel. There is no sign of a structure here apart from one large stone sitting on a slight terrace, but it was presumably a structure occupied in the 19<sup>th</sup>/20<sup>th</sup> centuries which has been subsequently robbed. Two other potentially interesting settlement sites include a shieling to the north of the railway (Site 165) and a building platform and clearance cairn (Sites 191 and 169) to the south-east of Stuckiedhu (see Figure 4).

Developments in the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries have been well documented by the Arrochar, Tarbet & Ardlui Heritage Group, but this survey has contributed significantly to the number of sites known on the ground. These include a duck pond and several of the golf tees and greens associated with the golf course at Tarbet. The Tarbet Hotel was clearly the focus of recreational activities, with a curling pond in the middle of the isthmus and another one, now gone, at Tarbet itself. A wide shelter belt of trees surrounded the ground to the south of the Hotel, and the now demolished steading with its enclosed garden and glasshouses (Sites 99 and 100) provided vegetables for the hotel residents. At the School Playing Field the discovery of a fragment of lined slate and a slate pencil were reminders that there had been a school at this site since the 18<sup>th</sup> century.

In Arrochar, the Claymore Hotel (previously the New Tarbet House) underwent many developments and extensions. As well as the gatestones (Site 214), a group of structures probably associated with the Hotel/house were recorded on the north side of the stream, including two enclosures (199 and 204), two ruined buildings (205 and 203) and a bridge (202).

In conclusion, it can be said that the walkover survey recorded substantial evidence of human activity, including over 200 new features or 'sites', many of which are of archaeological and historical interest (see Appendix 2). The categories used by the community to describe these sites were not proscribed beforehand, but were developed as the survey went along and so there is scope for some re-interpretation and re-classification. In general, the features date from the 18<sup>th</sup> to the 20<sup>th</sup> centuries, which is a reflection of the profound changes that have occurred since the 18<sup>th</sup> century as a result of the Improvements, changes in agricultural practice and the advent of tourism. The Hidden Heritage Project was a landscape project in that it dealt not with a single site or monument but examined a fairly well defined geographical area, within which numerous sites of historical, archaeological and environmental interest have been identified. This has profoundly changed the attitudes of the local inhabitants to their surroundings, as the landscape through which they pass on a daily basis was found to contain numerous signs of earlier human activity. The results of the project have enabled them to experience the landscape in a new way.

## 11. List of Sources

### 11.1 Maps and Online Sources

British Geological Survey (<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>). Last viewed 5/12/2013.

OS 25 inch to the mile, 1<sup>st</sup> edition, Dumbarton Sheet VI.13 (Arrochar) Survey date: 1860 Publication date: 1864.

OS 25 inch to the mile, 1<sup>st</sup> edition, Dumbarton Sheet VI.14 (Arrochar) Survey date: 1860 Publication date: 1864.

### 11.1 Documentary Sources

- Bjarke Ballin, T, 2005 'Arrochar (Arrochar parish), lithic assemblage' *Discovery Excav Scot*, 24.
- Baker, F 1993 Ballyhennan (Arrochar parish) : enclosure and settlement' *Discovery Excav Scot* 80-1.
- Baker, F 2004a 'Tarbet, Loch Lomond (Arrochar parish), evaluation'. *Discovery Excav Scot*, 23.
- Baker, F 2004b 'Church Road Arrochar (Arrochar parish), evaluation'. *Discovery Excav Scot*, 23.
- Baker, F 2005 Cobbler Cottage (Arrochar parish) evaluation. *Discovery Excav Scot*, 24.
- Baker, F and Dixon, N 1998 'Loch Lomond Islands Survey (Buchanan parish), crannogs', *Discovery Excav Scot*, 93.
- Boswell, J and Erskine, A 1763 *Letters between the Honourable Andrew Erskine and James Boswell Esq.* 23.
- British Geological Survey 1995 *Loch Lomond to Stirling: A Landscape fashioned by Geology*. Scottish Natural Heritage.
- Cowan, E J 1990 Norwegian Sunset –Scottish Dawn: Hakon IV and Alexander III' in *Scotland in the Reign of Alexander III 1249-1296*. 103-131.
- Irving, J 1879 *The Book of Dumbartonshire: a history of the county, burghs, parishes, and lairds, memoirs of families, and notices of industries carried out in the Lennox district*, 3v Edinburgh.
- First Statistical Account of 1791-99 vol.3: Arrochar, County of Dumbarton.
- Fraser, Sir W 1869 *The chiefs of Colquhoun and their country*, Volume 2. Edinburgh.
- General Assembly's Education Committee 1842 (published 1843) *Presbyterial and parochial reports on the state of education in Scotland*.
- James, H F 2009 Medieval Rural Settlement: A Study of Mid-Argyll, Scotland. Unpublished PhD Thesis University of Glasgow.
- James, H F 2013 'Hidden Heritage of a landscape: Vengeful Vikings and Reckless Rustlers'. *Northern Archaeology Today*. York Archaeological Trust Magazine Issue 4, 1-5.
- Pierce, E 2013 *Archaeological and historical evidence for the Vikings in Central and Western Scotland*. Unpublished mss.
- MacGregor, G, Lelong, O and Johnston-Smith, D J 1999 *Tigh Vectican, Arrochar*. Glasgow University Archaeological Research Division unpublished report 686.
- Reid, Rev ID (undated) *The Parish of Arrochar: A History of 300 years*. (unpublished mss).
- Second Statistical Account of 1834-45 vol.8, 94- 101 : Arrochar, County of Dumbarton.
- Winchester Rev HS Traditions of Arrochar and Tarbet and the macfarlanes

#### Web pages

<http://www.arrocharheritage.com/index.htm> (Arrochar, Tarbet and Ardlui Heritage Group) last consulted 17/12/2013

## **12. Acknowledgements**

Many thanks go to the members of the Arrochar and Tarbet Community Development Trust and to all the many volunteers who involved themselves with the project in all weathers with such enthusiasm. The stalwart excavation supervisors were Cathy MacIver, Katy Firth and Ruth White. The geophysical survey was expertly led by Tessa Poller from the University of Glasgow and assisted by Cathy MacIver. The illustrations are by Cathy MacIver. Thanks also are due to the Luss Estates and the Forestry Commission for permission to excavate on their land and to the Loch Lomond and Trossachs National Park rangers for their enthusiastic support throughout the project. Special thanks are also due to Bernadette and John Rainey for allowing us to dig in their garden and for providing us with exceptional afternoon teas.

Extra special thanks to Fiona Jackson and Sue Furness for making the project such fun and for bringing their amazing organisational and artistic skills as well as their inspirational curiosity to bear.

## 13 Appendices

### APPENDIX 1 List of all known sites (prior to this project)

Name	NMR No.	OS NGR	Site Type
New Tarbet	NN20SE 1	NN 29700 03910	House
Tarbet	NN30SW 1	NN 32040 04790	Castle
Ballyhennan Burial Ground	NN30SW 2	NN 31332 04529	Burial Ground
Ballyhennan Church	NN30SW 5	NN 31355 04501	Church
Tarbet, 4 Still Brae	NN30SW 7	NN 31993 04647	House
Arrochar And Tarbet Station	NN30SW 8	NN 31176 04529	Railway Station
Tarbert-Crianlarich Military Road	NN30SW 10	NN 32190 04820	Military Road
Ballyhennan	NN30SW 11	NN 31290 04230	Enclosure(south), Rig And Furrow
Arrochar Station	NN30SW 12	NN 31800 04800	Pit
Tarbet (Creag an't Searraich	NN30SW 13	NN 30700 04300	Farmstead, Field System
Tarbet	NN30SW 14	NN 31810 04600	Building(south)
Tarbet	NN30SW 15	NN 32000 04650	Building
Tarbet, Smithy	NN30SW 30	NN 31900 04700	Smithy
Arrochar, Village	NN20SE 14	NN 29780 03700	Village
Arrochar, Church Of St Peter And St Paul	NN20SE 15	NN 29860 04460	Church
Arrochar, Old Parish Church	NN20SE 16	NN 29589 03629	Church
Arrochar, Parish Church	NN20SE 16.01	NN 29591 03646	Church
Arrochar, Kirkfield Place	NN20SE 17	NN 29580 03560	
Tarbet, Tarbet Hotel	NN30SW 22	NN 31920 04545	Hotel
Tarbet, Village	NN30SW 23	NN 31830 04590	Village
Edendarroch House	NN30SW 24	NN 32153 04144	House
Tarbet, 1 Still Brae	NN30SW 25	NN 31972 04649	
Tarbet, 2 Still Brae	NN30SW 26	NN 31979 04647	
Tarbet, 3 Still Brae	NN30SW 27	NN 31986 04647	

Tarbet, Still Brae, The Smiddy	NN30SW 28	NN 32014 04645	Smithy
Tarbet, Post Office And General Store	NN30SW 29	NN 31852 04614	Post Office, Shop
Dumbarton - Tarbet - Inveraray - Tyndrum Military Road	NN30SW 20	NN 31000 04350	Military Road Farmstead (18 <sup>th</sup> Century), House(south)
Arrochar, Church Road, 1 The Steadings	NN20SE 19	NN 29808 03793	
Arrochar, Arrochar House	NN20SE 20	NN 29660 03921	House (19 <sup>th</sup> Century)
Arrochar, Arrochar House, Cottage	NN20SE 21	NN 29672 03880	Cottage
Arrochar, Fascadail	NN20SE 22	NN 29648 03706	
Arrochar, Church Of Scotland Manse	NN20SE 25	NN 29361 03457	Manse
Arrochar, Colquhoun Arms Hotel	NN20SE 26	NN 29740 04170	Hotel
Arrochar, Ross's Hotel	NN20SE 27	NN 29800 03700	Hotel
Loch Lomond, Tarbet Isle	NN30NW 22	NN 32880 05400	Building
Tigh Vectican	NN30SW 31	NN 30320 04190	Cottage
Arrochar, Pier	NN20SE 30	NN 29610 04190	Pier
Arrochar, Milestone	NN20SE 32	NN 29560 03700	Milestone
Tarbet, Pier	NN30SW 32	NN 32124 04431	Pier
Arrochar Railway Viaduct	NN20SE 33	NN 29536 03223	Railway Viaduct
Stuckgowan Woods	NN30SW 34	NN 31960 03530	Head Dyke
Arrochar, Church Road, 2 The Steadings	NN20SE 34	NN 29803 03786	Farmstead (18 <sup>th</sup> Century), House
Arrochar, Church Road, 3 The Steadings	NN20SE 35	NN 29799 03780	Farmstead (19 <sup>th</sup> Century), House
Arrochar, Church Road, 4 The Steadings	NN20SE 36	NN 29789 03787	Farmstead (18 <sup>th</sup> Century), House
Arrochar, Church Road, 5 The Steadings	NN20SE 37	NN 29782 03791	Farmstead (18 <sup>th</sup> Century), House
Arrochar, Church Road, 6 The Steadings	NN20SE 38	NN 29780 03796	Farmstead (18 <sup>th</sup> Century), House



Arrochar, Church Road, 7 The Steadings	NN20SE 39	NN 29784 03803	Farmstead (18 <sup>th</sup> Century), House
Tarbet, General Store	NN30SW 35	NN 31842 04603	Post Office, Shop
Arrochar And Tarbet Station, Signal Box	NN30SW 8.01	NN 31135 04504	Signal Box (19 <sup>th</sup> Century)
Arrochar And Tarbet Station, Subway	NN30SW 8.02	NN 31141 04508	Railway Station
Tarbet, Proposed Canal Between Loch Long At Arrochar And Loch Lomond	NN30SW 36	NN 31200 04300	Canal
Loch Lomond, Tarbet	NN30SW 37	NN 31800 04400	No Class (Event)
Arrochar	NN20SE 40	NN 29400 03400	Lithic Scatter
Arrochar Fundamental Bench Mark	NN30SW 39	NN 30603 04254	Fundamental Bench Mark
Tarbet, Cottage	NN30SW 40	NN 31304 04501	Cottage

## APPENDIX 2 List of all sites located during the walkover

Site Number	Site Type	Easting	Northing				
				28	Drainage bank and ditch	231453	704298
1	Dry stone wall	231413	704390	29	Enclosure	231439	704287
2	Bank (boundary)	231354	704433	30	Drainage bank and ditch	231399	704305
3	Debris	231349	704444	31	Regular drainage	231376	704296
4	Bank (boundary)	231128	704372	32	Golf tee/green	231445	704359
5	Vegetation clearance	231174	704369	33	Golf tee/green	231395	704358
6	Clearance cairn	231184	704338	34	Square structure?	231317	704285
7	Drainage ditch and bank	231247	704309	35	Drainage bank and ditch	231309	704317
8	Drainage ditch and bank	231199	704278	36	Golf tee/green	231593	704298
9	Bank and ditch	231210	704267	37	Drainage bank and ditch	231568	704300
10	Dry stone wall	231169	704182	38	Drainage bank and ditch	231512	704351
11	Bank and ditch	231297	704200	39	Bank and ditch	231345	704459
12	Enclosure	231267	704207	40	Golf tee/green	231215	704210
13	Bank and ditch	231285	704194	41	Platform/peat cutting?	231487	704297
14	Golf tee/green	231183	704180	42	Dry stone wall	231493	704311
15	Drainage bank and ditch	231245	704182	43	Golf tee/green	231353	704257
16	Dry stone wall and iron gate	231105	704311	44	Drainage bank and ditch	231436	704310
17	Iron gate	231121	704275	45	Drainage bank and ditch	231351	704318
18	Bank (boundary)	231178	704332	46	Garden roller	231564	704330
19	Stony mound	231242	704320	47	Earth Bank	231571	704327
20	Clearance cairn	231269	704348	48	Earth Bank	231548	704366
21	Clearance cairn	231272	704352	49	Drainage bank and ditch	231531	704392
22	Drainage ditch and bank	231220	704266	50	Bank (boundary)	231724	704319
23	Drainage ditch and bank	231207	704243	51	Structure (possible)	231714	704273
24	Quarry scoop (possible)	231180	704251	52	Hollow way	231754	704226
25	Bank (boundary)	231169	704270	53	Culvert/lunky hole	231822	704145
26	Enclosure	231289	704236	54	Revetment wall	231827	704427
27	Golf tee/green?	231476	704311	55	Boundary hedge	231864	704435

56	Grass mower	231908	704452	87	Gap in dyke	231612	704291
57	Telegraph pole base	231951	704491	88	Shepherd's pot	231609	704294
58	Rectangular depression	231836	704293	89	Bank	231595	704302
59	Dry stone wall	231864	704295	90	Bank (boundary)	231637	704361
60	Bowling green	232012	704373	91	Dry stone wall	231604	704417
61	Rig and furrow	230822	704198	92	Duck pond	231729	704396
62	Bank (boundary)	230823	704257	93	Water tank	231721	704364
63	Bank (boundary)	231010	704284	94	Water tank	231722	704350
64	Bank (boundary)	230894	704193	95	Tree throw	231868	704138
65	Drainage	231136	704170	96	Culvert	231839	704177
66	Clearance cairn	230948	704118	97	Steading	231826	704435
67	Dry stone wall	230873	704119	98	Demolished structure	231817	704454
68	Curling pond	230830	704115	99	Glasshouse	231855	704479
69	Rig and furrow	230769	704009	100	Glasshouse	231852	704484
70	Clearance cairn	230715	703988	101	Wire fence	231810	704471
71	Dry stone wall	230656	703916	102	Platform (possible footings)	231801	704426
72	Bridge	230572	703928	103	Platform (possible footings)	231876	704415
73	Clearance cairn/possible structure	230427	703894	104	Bank	231871	704395
74	Dry stone wall	230324	703861	105	Golf tee/green	231787	704297
75	Dry stone wall	230647	704241	106	Golf tee/green	231807	704353
76	Modern fence	231791	704471	107	Rig and furrow	231809	704319
77	Bank (boundary)	231819	704510	108	Dry stone wall	231936	704146
78	Bridge	231838	704486	109	Dry stone wall	232023	704021
79	Cutting	231852	704503	110	Platform	232011	704184
80	Bottle dump	231862	704494	111	Bank (boundary)	230588	704215
81	Rig and furrow	231878	704528	112	Landfill	230642	704171
82	Bank (boundary)	231868	704547	113	Culvert	230445	704193
83	Drainage channel	231796	704554	114	Clearance cairn	230399	703852
84	Bank (boundary)	231675	704424	115	Railway underpass	230252	703766
85	Modern fence	231740	704472	116	Bank	230331	703822
86	Gold tee/green	231609	704294	117	Drainage	230307	703853

118	Bank (boundary)	230849	704200	149	Rig and furrow	230130	703969
119	Rig and furrow	231015	704270	150	Clearance cairn	230058	703913
120	Bank, possibly natural	230888	704192	151	Bank (boundary)	230140	703733
121	Dry stone wall	231118	704229	152	Dry stone wall	230140	703733
122	Drainage bank and ditch	231094	704232	153	Bank (boundary)	229994	703731
123	Drainage bank and ditch	231080	704226	154	Bank (boundary)	230064	703728
124	Rig and furrow	231056	704233	155	Platform (possible footings)	230062	703735
125	Banks	231065	704222	156	Natural boulder	229991	703844
126	Platform	230631	703985	157	Bank (boundary)	229939	703808
127	Sheep fold (Ben Reoch)	230580	703877	158	Vegetation clearance	230007	703812
128	Sheep fold	230589	703985	159	Debris	229868	703666
129	Dry stone wall	230583	704074	160	Dry stone wall	229909	703638
130	Settlement	230679	704312	161	Clearance cairn	231137	704032
131	Bank	230130	703999	162	Dry stone wall	231250	704626
132	Rig and furrow	230189	704052	163	Bank	231426	704692
133	Dry stone wall at Stuckiedhu			164	Drainage bank and ditch	231648	704773
134	Clearance cairn/possible structure	230427	703894	165	Shieling?	231375	704926
135	Entrance gap	230072	703965	166	Bank	231123	704751
136	Dry stone wall	230570	704070	167	Dam	231633	704104
137	Clearance cairn	230653	704229	168	Building platform?	231604	703983
138	Drainage channel	230653	704218	169	Cultivated area	231572	703966
139	Bottle dump	230611	704224	170	Bank	230073	703961
140	Bank (boundary)	230472	704199	171	Bank	230049	703920
141	Bridge	230550	704126	172	Rig and furrow	230031	703941
142	Bank (boundary)	230242	703789	173	Clearance cairn	230005	703918
143	Bank (boundary)	230230	703802	174	Bank	230059	703908
144	Platform (possible footings)	230264	703856	175	Drainage bank and ditch	230150	703744
145	Structure demolished	230183	703937	176	Natural mound and some clearance	230164	703845
146	Bank (boundary)	230148	704027	177	Natural mound	230184	703848
147	Rig and furrow	230774	703973	178	Platform	230023	703715
148	Bank	230039	703922	179	Bank (boundary)	230021	703703

180	Hollow way and ford	230002	703705	211	Lunky hole	231411	704701
181	Bank	230012	703687	212	Bridge	231570	704457
182	Bank	230079	703711	213	Bridge/culvert		
183	Quarry	229904	703588	214	Gateposts	229863	703872
184	Drainage bank and ditch	229885	703597				
185	Drainage bank and ditch	229924	703574				
186	Bank	231359	704046				
187	Dry stone wall	231068	703973				
188	Water cistern	231211	704630				
189	Mound (natural?)	231745	704809				
190	Rubbish dump	230305	704182				
191	Clearance cairn	231576	703988				
192	Ford	231653	704181				
193	Hollow	231632	704196				
194	Quarry ?	231603	704245				
195	Bank and enclosure	231345	704108				
196	Stepping stones	231190	704054				
197	Mound	230239	704031				
198	Structure (from map)	230183	704022				
199	Enclosure	229813	703960				
200	Crossing	229905	703847				
201	Lithic scatter	232055	704702				
202	Bridge	229732	703953				
203	House	229761	703936				
204	Enclosure	229769	703922				
205	Building	229713	704000				
206	Ballyhennan Churchyard	231328	704522				
207	Rig and furrow	231056	704316				
208	Bridge wooden	230597	703887				
209	Stone in wall	230212	704056				
210	Memorial	230209	704086				



## APPENDIX 3: Contexts

## Trench 1

<i>Context No.</i>	<i>Type (layer, fill, structure)</i>	<i>Compaction (loose, moderate/compact)</i>	<i>Colour</i>	<i>Composition (texture)</i>	<i>Description/Interpretation</i>	<i>Stratigraphy and/or phasing info (over, abuts, under, equal to)</i>
100	Layer	moderate			Turf and moss	Over all
101	Layer	moderate	Dark brown	Clay silt with angular stones	Tumble	Over 107, 108 and 105
102	Structure	moderate		Rounded stones	Traces of north wall of Structure 1	Under 101, abutted by 106
103	Layer	loose	Light brown	Sandy clay	Clay floor	Under 101, abuts 110
104	Layer	loose	Light brown	Sandy clay	Collapsed earth core of walling	Under 101
105	Structure			Rounded stones and earth core	east wall of Structure 1	Under 101 and 109
106	Layer		Light grey/brown	Sandy clay	Clay and stone floor	Under 101, abuts 102
107	Layer			Rounded and angular stones and boulders	Working platform within Structure 1	Under 101, abutted by 106 and 103
108	Structure			Rounded stones	south wall of Structure 1	Under 101
109	Layer	Moderate	Light brown	Silty clay	Earth bank, remains of wall core.	Over 105
110	Structure			Rounded stones and earth core	west wall of Structure 1	Under 101
111	Layer	moderate	Light brown	Sand and angular stones	Collapsed wall core	Under 101, abuts 110
115	Layer		Dark brown	Sandy silt and angular stones	Collapsed walling	Under 101

## Trench 2

<i>Context No.</i>	<i>Type (layer, fill, structure)</i>	<i>Compaction (loose, moderate/compact)</i>	<i>Colour</i>	<i>Composition (texture)</i>	<i>Description/Interpretation</i>	<i>Stratigraphy and/or phasing info (over, abuts, under, equal to)</i>
201	Layer	Loose	Dark black brown	Sandy silt	Frequent stone and tree needle inclusions. Very rooty in places, extends across whole trench. Modern finds and plastic sheeting. Topsoil.	Over 202, 203, 204.
202	Layer	Moderate	Light orange brown	Sandy silt	Very frequent large subangular stone inclusions. Possible stone tumble from bank running along edge which was cut or terraced into natural slope.	Under 201. Over 207.
203	Layer	Loose	Light grey brown	Fine turf silt	Few small rounded stone inclusions. Possible degraded turf associated with low bank?	Under 201. Over 204 and 205.
204	Layer	Loose	Grey schist with light orange brown soil matrix	Sandy silt with subangular stone	Very frequent medium to large subangular schist stone, ranging from c 2cm by 5cm to 20cm by 40cm. Some occasional sub rounded sandstone fragments interspersed in the layer c 20cm by 10cm. Possibly tumble from a structure or wall or a layer of stone deposited and spread to level out the ground surface.	Under 201. Over 205.
205	Layer	Compact	Grey schist with light orange brown soil matrix	Sandy silt with subangular stone	Large subangular stones. Possible rough base for structure or just larger stones used to level ground surface.	Under 204. Over 206.
206	Layer	Loose	Light yellow brown	Clayey silt	Frequent large stone inclusions, possibly spread of stone to level ground surface. Matrix is slightly different from 204 and	Under 205. Over natural.

					205 so possibly different dumping event.	
207	Layer	Loose	Light orange brown	Clayey silt	Subsoil.	Under 202. Over natural

## Trench 3

<i>Context No.</i>	<i>Type (layer, fill, structure)</i>	<i>Compaction (loose, moderate/compact)</i>	<i>Colour</i>	<i>Composition (texture)</i>	<i>Description/Interpretation</i>	<i>Stratigraphy and/or phasing info (over, abuts, under, equal to)</i>
301	Deposit	Loose	dark brownish black	clayey silt	Topsoil.	Over (302)
302	Deposit	Friable	Light yellowish grey with orange flecks	Fine sandy clay with fine gravel and other rounded small-medium pebble inclusions of quartz/schist.	Bedrock outcrop	Under (301)and (310), (306)
303	Deposit	Loose	dark blackish brown	silty clay	Topsoil over bank.	Over (306, 304, 305, 307)
304	Deposit	Fairly friable	orange brown	sandy clay with several small angular stones.	Heavily disturbed by roots. Deposit used in construction of substantial earth and stone bank.	Over 309 and 310 Abutting 306
305	Structure				Upper layer of 'capping' stones on top of bank.	Over (304) Below (303)
306	Structure				Outer facing stones on north Side of bank running east/west. Made of local stone – gneiss and schist.	Above (302) Abutting (304,

						310, 309, 308)
307	Structure				Outer facing stones on south Side of bank running east/west but diagonally downwards to the west (possibly slumped).	Set into (304)
308	Deposit	Fairly compact	Mid reddish brown	Silty clay	Bank construction. Perhaps used as 'bonding' for big stone on outer facing north side.	Within (304) – Abutting (306)
309	Deposit	Fairly friable	Light yellowish grey	Clayey sand, mottled with iron pan	Material used to construct bank. Mainly present in northern half of the bank. Abutting stones of (306).	Above (310) Abutting (306)
310	Deposit	Fairly friable	Light greyish yellow	Silty clay with a few small angular stones (including quartz)	Lower part of bank. Boundary with (302) was not too clear – Less gravelley than the subsoil.	Above (302) Below (309) Abutting (306)

## Trench 4

<i>Context No.</i>	<i>Type (layer, fill, structure)</i>	<i>Compaction (loose, moderate/compact)</i>	<i>Colour</i>	<i>Composition (texture)</i>	<i>Description/Interpretation</i>	<i>Stratigraphy and/or phasing info (over, abuts, under, equal to)</i>
401	layer			Topsoil and moss	Modern surface	

## Trench 5

<i>Context No.</i>	<i>Type (layer, fill, structure)</i>	<i>Compaction (loose, moderate/compact)</i>	<i>Colour</i>	<i>Composition (texture)</i>	<i>Description/Interpretation</i>	<i>Stratigraphy and/or phasing info (over, abuts, under, equal to)</i>
500	Layer				Turf and topsoil in garden	Over 501
501	Layer	Loose	Grey brown	Clay sand	Cultivated garden soil	Over 503
502	Layer	Loose	Mottled grey brown	Clay sand with coal fragments	Patches of coal and debris in garden	Under 500, over 504
503	Structure				Red ceramic field drain	Under 500, over 505 and 509
504	Layer	Loose	Mottled grey brown	Clay sand with coal fragments, charcoal and twigs	Patches of coal and debris (twigs) in garden	Under 502, over 505
505	Structure		Mixed brown /orange	Clay sand fill	Possible deep drain	Under 501m over 509
506	Structure		Mixed brown /orange	Clay sand fill	Possible deep drain, joins 505	Under 501m over 509
507	Layer	Compact	Grey brown	Pea grit and gravel	Garden path in south	Under 501, over 510, over 505.
508	Layer	Compact	Grey brown	Pea grit and gravel	Garden path in east	Under 501, over 509



509	Layer	Moderate	Grey	Clay with numerous stones	Banded subsoil	Under 507, 501, 505, 506
510	Layer	Moderate	Orange brown	Clay sand with numerous angular stones	Banded subsoil	Under 503, 504, 505, 506

## Trench 6

<i>Context No.</i>	<i>Type (layer, fill, structure)</i>	<i>Compaction (loose, moderate/compact)</i>	<i>Colour</i>	<i>Composition (texture)</i>	<i>Description/Interpretation</i>	<i>Stratigraphy and/or phasing info (over, abuts, under, equal to)</i>
600	Layer				Turf and topsoil	Over 601
601	Layer	Loose	Mid brown	Sandy clay with numerous small angular stones and coal	Garden soil	Over 602, 603, 604
602	Layer		Orange/brown	Sandy clay	Re-deposited subsoil	Under 603 and 604.  Over 606
603	Layer	Loose	Mid brown	Sandy clay with charcoal	Linear feature in surface of 602, Rotovator marks.	Over 602
604	Layer	loose	Dark grey brown	Sandy clay	Linear feature in surface of 602, Rotovator marks.	Over 602
605	unused					

606	Layer	Loose	Light orange brown	Sandy clay	Re-deposited subsoil	Under 602
607	Layer	Loose	Grey brown	Sandy clay	Re-deposited subsoil	Under 606
608	Layer	moderate	Orange brown	Sandy clay	Re-deposited subsoil	Under 607
609	Layer	compact	Orange brown	Sandy clay	subsoil	Under 608

## Trench 7

<i>Context No.</i>	<i>Type (layer, fill, structure)</i>	<i>Compaction (loose, moderate/compact)</i>	<i>Colour</i>	<i>Composition (texture)</i>	<i>Description/Interpretation</i>	<i>Stratigraphy and/or phasing info (over, abuts, under, equal to)</i>
700	Layer	Moderate	Medium grey brown	Silty clay	Topsoil. Contains modern pottery, burnt flint and 1960's sixpence.	Over 701. Under turf.
701	Layer	Moderate	Light grey brown with orange flecks	Clayey silt	A mixed upper plough soil with worked flint, green glaze pottery and some more modern pottery.	Under 700. Over 702.
702	Layer	Moderate	Orange brown	Gravelly clay silt	Fairly sterile, subsoil.	Under 701. Over natural subsoil.

## Trench 8

<i>Context No.</i>	<i>Type (layer, fill, structure)</i>	<i>Compaction (loose, moderate/compact)</i>	<i>Colour</i>	<i>Composition (texture)</i>	<i>Description/Interpretation</i>	<i>Stratigraphy and/or phasing info (over, abuts, under, equal to)</i>
800	Layer	moderate	Dark brown	Sandy silt	Turf and topsoil in garden	Over 801
801	Layer	loose	Mid brown	Sandy silt	subsoil	Over 802
802	Layer	moderate	Orange brown	Clay silt with numerous small stones	subsoil	Under 801

## Trench 9

<i>Context No.</i>	<i>Type (layer, fill, structure)</i>	<i>Compaction (loose, moderate/compact)</i>	<i>Colour</i>	<i>Composition (texture)</i>	<i>Description/Interpretation</i>	<i>Stratigraphy and/or phasing info (over, abuts, under, equal to)</i>
900	Layer				Turf and topsoil in garden	Over 901
901	Layer	moderate	Dark brown	Clay sand with numerous small stones	Cultivated soil	Over 902
902	Layer	loose	Orange brown	Sandy gravel	Re-deposited subsoil.	Over 903
903	Structure	moderate		Mixed stones		Under 901
904	Layer	moderate	Orange brown	Sandy gravel	subsoil	Over 903

## Trench 10

<i>Context No.</i>	<i>Type (layer, fill, structure)</i>	<i>Compaction (loose, moderate/compact)</i>	<i>Colour</i>	<i>Composition (texture)</i>	<i>Description/Interpretation</i>	<i>Stratigraphy and/or phasing info (over, abuts, under, equal to)</i>
1000	Layer			Reeds and grass	Modern vegetation	Over 1001
1001	Structure				Rough wall face, facing west in Trench 10B. Roughly 4-5 courses. Outer wall face of the enclosure	Below 1000 Above 1003 Same as 1014
1002	Layer	moderate	Grey brown	Silty clay	Denuded bank material	Below 1000 Above 1013
1003	Layer	moderate	Grey brown with orange mottles	Clayey silt	Natural subsoil	Below 1000 and (1001)
1004	Deposit	compact	Red brown	Sandy clay with gravel	Build up of deposit within the hollow, seals the bank (1010).	Below (1009). Above (1010) and (1006).
1005	Deposit	compact	Light grey with some darker patches and iron pan flecks lower down	Silty clay	Disturbed by roots. Deposit overlying 'bank' stones on north Side only.	Below (1000). Above (1006) and (1020)
1006	Layer			Rounded and sub-angular stones.	Stones laid on top of the bank.	Below (1005) and (1004). Above (1010)
1007	Layer	Compact	Brown orange	Gravelly clayey sand	Contains many very small stones and some larger subangular stones. Linear mound	Below (1005) and (1020) Above (1019)
1008	Layer				Same as (1002)	

1009	Layer	Compact	Brown grey with orange flecks	Silty clay	Contains quartz split pebbles and other small stones. Charcoal present.	Below (1000) Above (1004)
1010	Layer	Loose	Light orange brown	Clayey sand	Sealed by stones (1006). Many sub angular and rounded stones. Main deposit of bank.	Below (1005) and (1004) and (1006). Includes (1006) Above (1015)
1011	Layer	Moderate	Orange brown mottled	Sandy clay	Contains numerous large stones. Bank material.	Below (1001) and (1002). Above (1014).
1012	Layer	Moderate	Orange brown	Sandy clay	Possible denuded bank.	Below (1002) and (1000)
1013	Layer				Rough angular fist sized stones seen within sondage. Collapse from bank.	Below (1002) Above (1015)
1014	Structure			Three large stones forming a west facing wall	Outward facing wall of enclosure.	Same as (1001)
1015	Layer	Friable	Greenish Grey	Clay / Sand	Numerous small stones and some fist sized stones embedded into it. Natural subsoil	Below (1002) (1013) (1010) (1007)
1016	Layer	Moderate	Yellow brown	Silty clay	Numerous fist sized and larger stones up to 0.3m long. Possibly forming the 'bank'.	Below (1002)
1017	Layer	Moderate	mid brown yellow	Silty clay	Contains modern glass (seen in section). Dump of material between bank (1011) and (1016) extending to the south. Modern	Below (1002) Above (1011)
1018	Layer				Collapse from bank?	Below (1002) Within (1013) Above (1015)
1019	Layer	Loose	Greenish Grey	Clay / Sand	Natural subsoil	Under 1010
1020	Layer	Compact	Green brown	Silty clayey gravel	Built up naturally in dip/depression between bank (1006) and 'mound' (1007).	Below (1005) Above (1021)



						and (1007)
1021	Layer	Loose	Orange brown	Clayey silt	With frequent small subangular stones. Deposit build up/deliberately placed on north Side of large low bank (1006).	Below (1005) Above (1010)

## Trench 11

<i>Context No.</i>	<i>Type (layer, fill, structure)</i>	<i>Compaction (loose, moderate/compact)</i>	<i>Colour</i>	<i>Composition (texture)</i>	<i>Description/Interpretation</i>	<i>Stratigraphy and/or phasing info (over, abuts, under, equal to)</i>
1100	Layer		Dark brown	Clayey silt	Topsoil. Very rooty.	Over 110, 1102.
1101	Layer	Compact	Dark black brown	Clayey silt	Possible quarried debris from bedrock face trampled into ground to form a rough surface.	Under 1100. Over 1104.
1102	Layer	Compact	Dark grey brown	Gravelly silt	Possible layer of quarrying debris forming a 'lip' or bank on the edge of the bedrock outcrop.	Under 1100. Over 1103.
1103	Layer	Compact	Medium grey brown	Sandy silt	Possibly a thin layer of subsoil under quarrying debris above bedrock.	Under 1102
1104					Bedrock face – area to south-east of trench could possibly show quarrying marks	Under 1100.

## Trench 12

<i>Context No.</i>	<i>Type (layer, fill, structure)</i>	<i>Compaction (loose, moderate/compact)</i>	<i>Colour</i>	<i>Composition (texture)</i>	<i>Description/Interpretation</i>	<i>Stratigraphy and/or phasing info (over, abuts, under, equal to)</i>
1200	Layer	Moderate	Dark black brown	Clayey silt	Extends across trench with small sub angular stones. Topsoil	Over 1201.
1201	Layer	Loose	Medium orange brown	Clayey silt	Main component of field bank.	Under 1200 and 1203. Over 1206 and 1207.
1202	Layer	Moderate			A layer of tumbled stone from top of earth and stone bank.	In 1201. Over 1205.
1203	Layer	Loose	Greyish brown	Silty clay	Very rooty and waterlogged silting from drain that runs upslope of the bank. Silt build up over 1201.	Under 1200. Over 1201.
1204	Layer	Compact			Course of revetting stone on the upslope side of the earth and stone bank. Consists of large angular schist, dry stone construction, single course running east west.	Under 1200, 1201, 1205. Over 1206.
1205	Layer	Compact			Small subangular stones forming bank core, overly 1204.	Under 1200. Within 1201. Over 1204 and 1206.
1206	Layer	Compact			Frequent sub rounded and sub angular stones at the base of the bank.	Under. 1205. Abut 1204. In 1207.
1207	Layer	Moderate	Orange brown	Clayey silt	Matrix of 1206 at base of bank.	Under 1204 and 1201. Around 1207. Over 1208.
1208	Layer	Compact	Light greyish brown	Clay	Thin skim of clay c 1cm thick with rare small rounded pebbles. Possible trample as bank built or evidence of old ground surface.	Under 1207. Above natural.

## Trench 15

<i>Context No.</i>	<i>Type (layer, fill, structure)</i>	<i>Compaction (loose, moderate/compact)</i>	<i>Colour</i>	<i>Composition (texture)</i>	<i>Description/Interpretation</i>	<i>Stratigraphy and/or phasing info (over, abuts, under, equal to)</i>
1500	Layer				Turf	Over 1501
1501	Layer	Compact	Mottled red/orange	Sandy clay	Cultivated soil	Over 1502
1502	Layer	Loose	Orange brown	Clay sand	Cultivated soil	Over natural
1503	Fill	Loose	Grey/brown	Clay sand	Plough marks/rotovation marks	Over 1502
1504	Layer	compact	Red/orange	Weathered bedrock and clay sand	Natural subsoil	Under

## Trench 16

<i>Context No.</i>	<i>Type (layer, fill, structure)</i>	<i>Compaction (loose, moderate/compact)</i>	<i>Colour</i>	<i>Composition (texture)</i>	<i>Description/Interpretation</i>	<i>Stratigraphy and/or phasing info (over, abuts, under, equal to)</i>
1600	Layer				Turf	Over 1601
1601	Layer	Loose	Dark grey brown	Clay sand	Thin topsoil	Over 1602, and 1603
1602	Layer	compact	Orange/brown	Clay sand with numerous stones	Cultivation layer	Over
1603	Fill	loose	Grey brown		Fill of a plough mark/rotovation mark	
1604	Layer	compact	Red/orange	Weathered bedrock	Natural subsoil	1604
1605	Structure				Concrete goal post base	Over 1602
1606	Fill	moderate	Light brown	Silty clay with stones	subsoil	Over 1604, under 1602
1607	Fill	moderate	Brown	Silty clay with a few stones	Fill of possible furrow/channel	Over 1604, under 1602
1608	Cut			Wide, shallow linear feature	Possible channel	Cut into 1604.

## APPENDIX 4: Finds

<i>Find No.</i>	<i>Context No.</i>	<i>No. of Pieces</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Description</i>
	100	1	Coal	lump
	100	8	Glass	Green vessel
	100	1	Glass	Milk bottle
	100	1	Metal	Bullet casing
	100	11	Pottery	White fabric, patterned
	100	2	Pottery	White fabric
	100	1	Pottery	Brown glaze
	100	1	Pottery	Red lump, small
	100	1	Slate	Roof frag
	101	1	Glass	Window clear
	101	2	Glass	Green vessel
	101	1	Glass	Clear window
	101	24	Pottery	Blue pattern
	101	1	Pottery	Brown tea pot lid
	101	1	Pottery	Grey, stoneware?
	101	4	Pottery	Red fabric, brown glaze
	101	1	Pottery	spotty pattern
	101	9	Pottery	stripe pattern
	101	15	Pottery	white
	101	8	Quartz	frags
	109	3	Pottery	white
	109	1	Pottery	Red fabric, cream and brown glaze
	115	4	Coal	small frags
	115	2	Glass	Green bottle
	115	1	Iron	nail?
	115	24	Pottery	Red and cream fabrics, dark brown glaze
	115	38	Pottery	Red fabric, brown glaze
	115	60	Pottery	White fabric, patterned
	115	84	Pottery	white glazed
	u/s	1	Glass	clear bottle 'Helensburgh' mineral water, broken
	201	3	Glass	Clear vessel
	201	2	Glass	Green vessel
	201	1	metal	Food tin frag
	201	1	Pottery	White patterned (sailing boat)
201	204	30	Pottery	Brown glaze and wool fabric
	204	1	Clay Pipe	stem 'W WHITE', 'GLASGOW'
	204	1	Glass	Clear, vessel (bulb?)
	204	6	Glass	Clear, window
	204	2	Glass	Green vessel
	204	5	Flint	burnt white frags
	204	6	Pottery	White fabric
	204	5	Pottery	White fabric, patterned
	204	4	Quartz	fragments
301	301	1	Quartz	possible flake
	301	1	Lead	creased sheet
	301	1	Quartz	flake
	302	4	Pottery	white fabric
	302	2	Pottery	red fabric, brown glaze

	303	1	Quartz	frag
	u/s	1	Pottery	red fabric, grey glaze
	u/s	5	Pottery	white fabric
	400	1	Metal	Food can, tomato puree 'Clever'
	400	4	Quartz	Fragments
	500	2	Coal	frags
	500	12	Glass	mixed bottle, green, brown and clear
	500	1	Glass	Thermometer tube frag
	500	8	Glass	window frags
	500	1	Iron	nail head
	500	6	Metal	objs, including a 1 child's toy
	500	7	Pottery	red fabric, (flower pot)
	500	3	Pottery	white fabric
	500	1	Quartz	frag
	500	1	Shell	Small button?
	500	4	Flint	Burnt white
	500	2	Slate	frags
	500	5	Wood	burned
	500	1	Wood	Painted
	501	2	Bone	burnt
	501	4	Brick	frags
	501	1	Clay pipe	stem
	501	14	coal	frags
	501	27	Glass	Bottle green
	501	1	Glass	burnt white
	501	28	Glass	Clear vessel
	501	1	Glass	Frosted vessel
	501	5	Glass	Green vessel
	501	15	Glass	Clear window
	501	1	Glass	green, burnt
	501	2	Iron	Objs, large rod
	501	21	Iron	Objs, corroded lumps, nails, bolts
	501	1	Lead	pipe
	501	1	Lithic	Green chert?
	501	15	Flint	burnt white
	501	2	Metal	1 frag of rolled tube, 1 toy
	501	3	Metal	wire snare (mole trap)
	501	5	Pottery	white fabric, blue pattern
	501	5	Pottery	brown glaze
	501	6	Pottery	White fabric, pattern
	501	5	Pottery	1 brown glaze, 1 blue, 2 white, 1 red
	501	36	Pottery	red fabric (flower pot)
	501	30	Pottery	white
	501	13	Quartz	frags
	501	2	Flint	Burnt frags
	501	7	Slag/Ind waste	frags
	501	3	Slate	1 large
	501	3	Tile	Floor, yellow
	501	16	Wood	burnt
	501	1	Wood	small piece
	600	7	Glass	clear

	600	2	Glass	green
	600	6	Glass	melted, clear, bottle mouth
	600	1	Glass	Red, small frag
	600	4	Iron	3 nails, 1 screw
	600	1	Plastic	
	600	1	Pottery	red
	600	1	Pottery	white
	601	2	Beads	1 pink and 1 white
	601	2	Brick	frags
	601	1	Glass	blue
	601	7	Glass	clear
	601	1	Glass	clear, frilled
	601	2	Glass	clear, window
	601	6	Glass	Green, 2 window, 4 vessel
	601	40	Iron	Objs, corroded lumps, nails
	601	2	Plastic	frags
	601	1	Tile	Brown glaze
	601	8	Pottery	red
	601	16	Pottery	White, patterned
	601	6	Silver foil	small pieces
	601	1	Slag/ Ind waste	frag
	601	1	Slate	frag
	604	3	Glass	clear window
	604	1	Glass	green vessel
	604	1	Iron	nail
	604	1	Paper	sweet wrapper (Penguin)
	604	6	Pottery	White fabric
	604	1	Pottery	white fabric, green glaze
	604	1	Quartz	frag
	607	1	Brick	frag
	607	5	Flint	white burnt
	607	3	Pottery	White
	608	1	Glass	Clear window
	608	1	Iron	Obj
	608	1	Lead	Bent strip
	608	3	Pottery	White
	u/s	2	Iron	Obj
	700	1	Slag	small frag
	700	1	Clay Pipe	Mouthpiece
	700	1	Clay Pipe	stem, decorated (plant)
	700	29	Coal	Frag
	700	1	Coin	Penny (1d) dated 1936
	700	2	Glass	Clear
	700	2	Glass	Green vessel
	700	1	Glass	Marble, green and white
	700	7	Iron	Obj, corroded lump
	700	2	Flint	burnt white, debris
	700	7	Pottery	Red fabric
	700	26	Pottery	white
	700	4	Pottery	white fabric, patterned
	700	11	Quartz	frags
	700	1	Silver	Coin (Sixpence, 1960)
	700	1	Slate	Frag, with ruled lines *



701	701	1	Flint	Blade (prehistoric)
702	701	1	Pottery	Green glaze (Post-medieval)
	701	1	Chalk?	small frag
	701	2	Clay pipe	stems
	701	2	Clay pipe	Bowl frags
	701	35	Coal	frags
	701	1	Cu	Band, small
	701	11	Glass	Clear vessel
	701	7	Glass	green vessel
	701	c 60	Iron	Objs, corroded lumps
	701	1	Leather	small strip
	701	4	Flint	white burnt
	701	2	Pottery	Cream fabric, grey glaze
	701	12	Pottery	Red fabric, brown glaze
	701	80	Pottery	white fabric, patterned
	701	70	Quartz	small frags
	701	1	Slag	small white frag, glassy
	701	10	Slate	1 with nail hole
	800	1	Coal	frag
	800	1	Glass	clear vessel
	800	1	Plastic	Clothes peg frag
	800	2	Pottery	cream with white glaze
	800	2	Pottery	red
	800	2	Slag/ Ind waste	frags
	801	2	Chalk	frags
	801	5	Charcoal	frags
	801	1	Clay pipe	Stem (illegible writing)
	801	7	Coal	frags
	801	1	Glass	Red, burnt
	801	8	Glass	clear vessel
	801	4	Glass	dark vessel
	801	1	Iron	Nail
	801	4	Iron	objs, nail
	801	2	Flint	burnt frags
	801	1	metal	ring
	801	1	Plastic	clothes peg
	801	1	Pottery	Grey fabric, sewer pipe frag
	801	1	Pottery	red
	801	17	Pottery	white
	801	1	Pottery	white patterned
	801	3	Pottery	white, grey pattern
	801	2	Pottery	Red fabric, brown glaze
	801	6	Slag/ Ind waste	frag
	900	1	Flint	burnt white
	900	4	Pottery	white patterned
	900	2	Slate	Roof, 1 nail hole, 1 straight edge
	901	2	Glass	clear window
	901	2	Glass	Clear vessel, v thin
	901	2	Flint	burnt white
	901	2	Pottery	white
	901	1	Pottery	white fabric, grey pattern
	901	2	Quartz	frags

	901	2	Slate	Frag, 1 large
	902	1	Clay pipe	bowl frag, edge rilling, plain
	902	1	Pottery	white, pattern (handle)
	902	1	Slate	pencil
	1000	1	charcoal	Small frag
	1000	10	coal	
	1000	1	Glass	Burnt, green vessel
	1000	1	Glass	Clear vessel
	1000	2	Glass	Clear window
	1000	9	Glass	green vessel
	1000	1	Glass	Green vessel, mouth of bottle
	1000	1	Flint	White burnt
	1000	1	Iron	Hollow frag
	1000	1	Pottery	Blue glaze
	1000	4	Pottery	white fabric
	1000	1	Pottery	Red, brown glaze
	1000	22	Quartz	frags
	1000	1	Slag/ Ind waste	
	1000	1	slate	V small
	1001	1	Glass	Bottle rim
	1001	5	Quartz	frags
1000	1002	2	Iron	Handle?
1001	1002	1	Flint	flake
1002	1002	7	Iron	corroded lumps
1003	1002	7	wood	burnt frags
1004	1002	1	Iron	Obj, corroded lumps
1005	1002	1	Pottery	green glaze, Post-medieval
	1002	1	Bone	Small burnt frag
	1002	6	Charcoal	
	1002	1	Clay pipe	Stem
	1002	8	Charcoal	
	1002	16	Coal	
	1002	1	Coin	Penny, copper early 19 <sup>th</sup> century
	1002	9	Glass	Green vessel
	1002	3	Glass	Clear vessel
	1002	7	Glass	Clear window
	1002	1	Glass	Green vessel, bottle base
	1002	1	Iron	nail
	1002	6	Pottery	Blue glaze
	1002	1	Pottery	Green glaze, (modern)
	1002	19	Pottery	White fabric
	1002	6	Pottery	white fabric, moulded pattern
	1002	2	Pottery	white, 1 patterned, blue
	1002	1	Quartz	Large chunk
	1002	25	Quartz	Frag (1 poss worked)
	1002	22	Slag/Ind waste	
	1004	1	Coal	frag
	1004	1	Quartz	frag
	1004	1	Pottery	Red fabric, brown glaze, Post-medieval
	1004	19	Quartz	Frag
	1005	1	Flint	Burnt white
	1007	1	Pottery	Red fabric, brown glaze (19 <sup>th</sup> century)
	1008	3	Charcoal	Small frags

	1010	1	Stone	Circular, small pot lid?
	1010	8	Quartz	frags
1006	1011	1	Pottery	green glaze, Post-medieval
	1011	7	Quartz	frags
	1011	2	Glass	Green vessel
	u/s	1	Flint	White burnt
	1100	4	Pottery	brown glaze, cream fabric
	1100	3	Pottery	Cream fabric, brown glaze
	1100	5	Quartz	frags
	1100	2	Quartz	pebbles
	1101	6	Pottery	white fabric, grey pattern
	1103	2	Quartz	Large lumps
	1300	1	Coal	
	1300	1	Glass	Light blue vessel
	1300	3	Glass	clear vessel
	1300	4	Glass	clear window
	1300	2	Glass	green vessel, mouth
	1300	1	Pottery	red, black glaze
	1300	18	Pottery	white
	1300	5	Pottery	white pattern
	1300	11	Slag/Ind waste	
1501	1500	1	Flint	flake
1502	1500	1	Quartz	Pebble (worked?)
1503	1500	2	Quartz	Worked ?
1504	1500	3	Quartz	Worked ?
1505	1500	1	Flint	Burnt flake
1506	1500	1	Clay Pipe	Bowl with severed hand and stem frag
1507	1500	1	Quartz	Smooth rubbing stone
1508	1500	1	Chert	Red flake
	1500	12	Pottery	19 <sup>th</sup> century
1509	1501	1	Chert	Red flake
1510	1501	1	Quartz	flake
1511	1501	1	Flint	Red flake
1512	1501	1	Chert	Red flake
1513	1501	1	Flint	Brown blade (broken)
1514	1501	1	Flint	Grey flake
1515	1501	1	Chert	Red flake
1516	1501	2	Clay pipe	Stem fragments
1517	1501	1	Quartz	flake
1518	1501	1	Flint	Grey flake
1519	1501	1	Flint	Brown flake
1520	1501	1	Flint	Grey flake
1521	1501	1	Flint	Brown flake
1522	1501	1	Chert	Red flake
1523	1501	1	Flint	Brown flake
1524	1501	1	Flint	Grey flake
1525	1501	1	Quartz	flake
1526	1501	1	Quartz	flake
1527	1501	1	Amber	bead
1528	1502	1	Lead	Pistol ball
1529	1501	1	Chert	Red flake

1530	1501	1	Flint	Brown flake
1531	1501	1	Quartz	flake
1532	1501	1	Flint	Grey flake
	1501	10	Quartz	flakes
	1501	15	Glass	Mixed colours sherds, 1 window, 14 vessel
	1501	3	Flint	Flakes
	1501	3	Flint	Burnt rags
	1501	1	Clay pipe	stem
	1501	1	metal	Shotgun cartridge
	1501	8	Fe	Nails
	1501	40	Pottery	Industrial
1533	1502	1	Flint	Brown flake
	1502	1	Fe	Nail
	1502	9	Pottery	Small sherds
	1502	8	Quartz	frags
	1600	2	Pottery	white
	1600	28	Quartz	frags
	1600	1	Slate	frag
	1600	2	Metal	1 nail, 1 ring pull
	1600	1		Golf Ball
	1600	1	Glass	Green vessel
	1600	1	Plastic	White
	1600	1	Clay pipe	stem
	1600	3	Coins	1x 2p, 2x 1p (Modern)
	1600	4	Pottery	Industrial
1600	1601	1	Flint	Grey flake
1601	1601	1	Flint	Grey flake
1602	1601	1	Flint	Brown flake
1603	1601	1	Chert	Red flake
	1601	1	Pot	red sherd, yellow glaze
	1601	1	Clay pipe	Bowl fragment
	1601	1	Metal	Shotgun cartridge
	1601	1	Slag	lump
	1601	9	Quartz	frags
	1601	10	Pottery	Industrial
1604	1602	1	Flint	Grey flake
1605	1602	1	Chert	Red flake
1606	1602	1	Flint	Grey flake
1607	1602	1	Flint	Brown flake
1608	1602	1	Flint	Grey flake
1609	1602	1	Flint	Brown flake
1610	1602	1	Flint	Brown flake
1611	1602	1	Flint	Grey flake
1612	1602	1	Flint	Grey flake
1613	1602	1	Glass	Bead (broken)
1614	1602	1	Clay pipe	stem
1615	1602	1	Quartz	flake
1616	1602	1	Flint	Brown flake
1617	1602	1	Flint	Brown flake
1618	1602	1	Quartz	flake
1619	1602	1	Flint	Grey flake
1620	1602	1	Flint	Grey flake
1621	1602	1	Flint	Grey blade

1622	1602	1	Clay Pipe	stem
1623	1602	1	Flint	Brown flake
1624	1602	1	Flint	Grey flake
1625	1602	1	Flint	Grey flake
1626	1602	1	Fe Obj	Handle?
1627	1602	1	Flint	White flake
1628	1602	2	Quartz	flake
1629	1602	1	Fossil	Clam
1630	1602	1	Chert	Red flake
1631	1602	1	Flint	Brown flake
1632	1602	1	Chert	Red flake
1633	1602	1	Chert?	Grey flake
1634	1602	1	Flint	Brown/Grey scraper
1635	1602	1	Flint	Grey flake
1636	1602	1	Flint	Brown flake
1637	1602	1	Flint	Brown scraper
1638	1602	1	Pottery	Red, Flowerpot
1639	1602	1	Flint	Grey flake
1640	1602	1	Flint	Black flake
1641	1602	1	Chert	Red flake
1642	1602	1	Quartz	Flake
	1602	3	Pottery	Mixed sherds
	1602	1	Fe	Nail
	1602	10	Coal	frags
	1602	1	Lead	Sheet frag
	1602	1	slate	Small frag
	1602	11	Glass	Mixed colours, vessel and window
	1602	6	Flint	burnt
	1602	19	Quartz	frags
	1602	26	Glass	Mixed colours vessel and window, 1 bottle stopper
	1602	2	coins	1x2p, 1x1p. Modern
	1602	44	Pottery	Industrial (including flower pot)
	SPF	1	Slate	pencil
	SPF	7	Industrial waste	lumps
	SPF	1	coin	'Thruppeny bit' 20 <sup>th</sup> C.
	SPF	1	Bone	burnt
	SPF	5	Clay pipe	3 stems, 2 bowl frags
	SPF	4	Glass	Mixed colours, vessel and window
	SPF	9	Coal	fragments
	SPF	2	Plastic	Thin tube
	SPF	12	Fe	Objects, incl nails
	SPF	70	Pottery	Sherds
	SPF	40	Quartz	frags
	SPF	20	Flint	burnt
	BH Drain	1	Qtz	Flake?

## APPENDIX 5: Samples

Sample No.	Context No.	% of deposit	Volume (l)	No./Size Bag/Bucket	Reason for sampling				Application/comments
					Pot	Lithic	Bone	Botanics	
301	304		10L					X	
302	308		5L					X	
303	309		10L					X	
304	310		5L					X	
500	502		0.3L					X	
501	504		5L					X	
600	603		0.5L					X	
601	604		6L					X	
701	701		10L			X			Burnt flint
1000	1005		5L					X	
1001	1009		3L					X	
1002	1002		5L					X	
1003	1011		10L					X	Forms bank matrix. Orange sandy silt
1004	1010		10L					X	Possible charcoal/possible bank
1201	1207		10L					X	
1202	1208		5L					X	
1600	1602		10L			X			Dry sieve
1601	1602		10L			X			Dry sieve
1602	1607		10L					X	
1603	1606		10L					X	

## APPENDIX 6: Drawings

Drawing No.	Sheet No.	Context	Subject	Scale
1	1		Plane-table survey of Sheepfold part 1	1:100
2	2		Plane-table survey of Sheepfold part 2	1:100
3	3		Plane-table survey of Sheepfold part 3	1:100
4	4		Plane-table survey of Sheepfold part 4	1:100
5	5		Inked up Plane table survey	1:100
100	6	100, 109	Pre-excavation plan of Structure 1	1:50
101	7	110, 111	south facing section	1:10
102	8	110, 111, 102, 107, 106	Plan of north-west corner	1:20
103	9	105, 109, 108	Plan of east and south wall	1:20
104	10	102, 108, 107, 108, 110 and 111.	Plan of south-west corner after 100 removed	1:20
201	11		Pre ex plan Tr 2	1:20
202	12	202, 203	Mid ex plan Tr 2 extension	1:20
203	13	201, 204, 203, 205, 206	Mid ex plan Tr 2	1:20
204	14	203, 206	Overlay of Tr 2 sondage	1:20
205	15	204, 206, 205, 201,	East facing section of Tr 2	1:10
206	15	202, 203, 204, 207	East facing section of Tr 2 sondage	1:10
207	15	203, 204	West facing section of Tr 2 extension	1:10



301	16	301	Pre-ex plan of Trench 3	1:20
302	17	306, 304, 307	Mid-ex plan of bank	1:10
303	17	303, 304, 308, 306, 310, 301	west facing section if bank	1:20
304	18	302	Post-ex plan of Trench 3	1:20
305	19	302, 306	Extension of Dwg 304	1:20
401	20	401	Pre-ex plan of Trench 4	1:20
500	21	501, 505, 503, 510, 509, 507, 508	Post-ex plan of Trench 5	1:50
600	22	600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 606, 607, 608, 609	east facing section	1:10
700	23	701, 702	Post ex plan of Tr 7	1:40
701	23	700, 701, 702	Section of Tr 7	1:10
800	24	800, 801, 802	south facing section	1:20
900	24	900, 901, 902, 903, 904	south facing section	1:10
901	24	900, 901, 902, 903	west facing section	1:10
902	24	900, 901, 902, 904, 903	south facing section	1:10
1000	25	1004, 1009, 1006, 1005, 1007,	Plan of Trench 10A	1:20
1001	26	1011, 1014, 1002	Plan of bank	1:20
1002	27	1005, 1020, 1010, 1007, 1019, 1004, 1009	west facing section in Trench 10A	1:10
1003	28	1002,	Plan of trench	1:20
1004	29	1013	Stones in sondage	1:20
1005	30	1000, 1002, 1013, 1015, 1012	west facing section	1:20
1006	31	1016, 1002, 1017, 1013, 1015, 1000,	south facing section	1:20
1007	32	1000, 1002, 1016, 1017, 1011, 1001	north facing section	1:20
1008	(9)	1002, 1017, 1015, 1002	Plan	1:20
1101(a)	33	1100, 1104, 1101, 1102, 1103	Post excavation plan of Tr 11	1:20
1101(b)	34	1102, 1103	Post excavation plan of Tr 11	1:20
1102	35	1100, 1102, 1103, 1104, 1101,	West facing section Tr 12	1:20
1201	36	1201, 1202, 1203	Pre ex plan Tr 12	1:20
1202	36	1201, 1204, 1202, 1205	Mid ex plan Tr 12	1:20

1203	37	1202, 1203, 1204, 1206, 1207	Mid ex plan Tr 12	1:20
1204	37	1208	Post ex plan Tr 12	1:20
1205	38	1200, 1201, 1203, 1204, 1205, 1206, 1207, 1208,	West facing section of Tr 12	1:10
1206 Sketch	38	1200, 1205, 1202, 1203, 1201, 1207, 1206, 1208	Sketch of east facing section	n/a
1300 Sketch	Day book		Sketches of Tr 13	n/a
1401	39	1401	Pre ex plan Tr 14	1:20
1402	39	1401	Post ex plan Tr 14	1:20
14 Sketch	Day book		Sketch of section is in day book	n/a
1501	40	1502, 1503,	Plan after turf removed	1:20
1502		1500, 1501, 1502,	south facing section	1:10
1503	41		Sketch plan with levels	
1600	42	1602, 1605	Plan after turf removed, west end of trench	1:20
1601	43	1602, 1603,	Plan after turf removed, east end of trench	1:20
1602	44	1602, 1604, 1607	Plan of extension and sondages	1:20
1603	45	1600, 1601, 1602, 1604	South facing section	1:20
1604	45	1600, 1601, 1602, 1604, 1606	west facing section	1:10

## APPENDIX 7: Digital Photographs

## Walkover survey

<i>Photo No.</i>	<i>Site No.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>From (Compass)</i>
<b>09/03/2013</b>			
<b>Camera 1</b>			
440	1	General group and dry stone wall	
442	1	Dry stone wall	north
443	2	Turf and stone dyke	north-east
444	2	Turf and stone dyke	north
445	2	Turf and stone dyke	north
446	2	Turf and stone dyke with holly trees	north
447	2	Turf and stone dyke with holly trees	north
448	3	Debris beside dyke	north
449	3	Debris beside dyke	north
450	3	Debris beside dyke	east
451	4	Stone and turf dyke	west
452	4	Stone and turf dyke	west
453	4	Stone and turf dyke	north
454	4	Stone and turf dyke	north
455	4	Gap in stone and turf dyke	west
456	4	Gap in stone and turf dyke	south-west
457	5	Vegetation clearance	east
458	6	sub-circular clearance cairn	north
459	6	detail of cairn	north
460	22	dyke of turf and stones	east
461	22	dyke of turf and stones	east
462	22	dyke of turf and stones	east
463	22	dyke of turf and stones and fragment of enclosure	east
464	23	dyke of turf and stones	south
465	23	dyke of turf and stones	south
466	23	dyke of turf and stones	east
467	23	dyke of turf and stones	east
468	24	horseshoe shaped hollow	south
469	24	horseshoe shaped hollow	south
470	25	turf covered bank	south
471	25	turf covered bank	east
472	26	stone wall topped with turf, Stuckiedhu enclosure	north-west
473	26	stone wall topped with turf, Stuckiedhu enclosure	north-east
474	5	view of bracken (site 5) from Site 26	south
475	5	view of bracken (site 5) from Site 26	south
476	26	entrance to Site 26	east
477	26	entrance to Site 26	east
<b>Camera 2</b>			
1	1	Natural mound topped with dry stone wall	

<i>Photo No.</i>	<i>Site No.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>From (Compass)</i>
2	1	Natural mound topped with dry stone wall	
3	1	Natural mound topped with dry stone wall	
4	1	Group on top of mound	
5	2	Turf dyke with mature tree	north
6	2	Turf dyke and ditch	north
7	133	Boundary wall for Stuckiedhu cottage	south
8	133	Boundary wall for Stuckiedhu cottage	north
9	133	Boundary wall for Stuckiedhu cottage	west
10	133	Boundary wall for Stuckiedhu cottage	west
11	17	Iron gate for Stuckiedhu cottage	north-east
12	17	Iron gate for Stuckiedhu cottage	north-east
13	17	Iron gate and bridge of railway sleepers	east
14	17	Iron gate and bridge of railway sleepers	north-east
15	18	Stone and earth bank	north
16	18	Stone and earth bank	south
17	18	Stone and earth bank	north-east
18	18	Stone and earth bank	north-east
19	19	Stone mound by stream	west
20	19	Stone mound by stream	north-west
21	19	Stone mound by stream	north-east
22	20	cairn	east
23	20	cairn	west
24	21	cairn, linear	east
25	21	cairn, linear	west
26	21	cairn, linear	west
27		possible mound near dry stone dyke	south-west
28		possible mound near dry stone dyke	south
29		possible mound near dry stone dyke	
30	General	walkover line	
31	7	turf bank and ditch	east
32	7	turf bank and ditch	east
33	7	turf bank and ditch with Stuckdhu in background	east
34	7	turf bank and ditch with Stuckdhu in background	east
35	7	turf bank and ditch with possible enclosure	west
36	7	turf bank and ditch with possible enclosure	west
37	8	turf bank and ditch	south
38	8	turf bank and ditch	west
39	8	turf bank and ditch	west
40	8	turf bank and ditch	west
41	8	turf bank and ditch	west
42	8	turf bank and ditch	west
43	9	turf bank and ditch	north-east
44	9	turf bank and ditch	east
45	9	turf bank and ditch	east
46	9	turf bank and ditch	east

<i>Photo No.</i>	<i>Site No.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>From (Compass)</i>
47	9	turf bank and ditch	
48	9	turf bank and ditch	
49	9	turf bank and ditch	east
50	10	dry stone wall	east
51	10	dry stone wall	east
52	10	dry stone wall	south-east
53	10	dry stone wall	east
54	10	dry stone wall	north-east
56		turf bank	west
57	26	Possible track through bank	west
58	26	Possible track through bank	east
59	26	Possible ford	east
60	11	turf bank	east
61	11	turf bank	south-east
62	11	turf bank	west
63	11	turf bank end turn	south
64	12	D-shaped enclosure	east
65	12	D-shaped enclosure	west
66	12	D-shaped enclosure	west
67	12	D-shaped enclosure	north
68	12	turf bank, beside D-shaped enclosure	north
69	12	turf bank, beside D-shaped enclosure	
70	13	top edge of turf bank	
71		group	
72		group	
<b>10/03/1013</b>			
<b>Camera 1</b>			
1	39	earth bank	east
2	39	earth bank	east
3	40	Platform, golf tee/green?	north
4	40	Platform, golf tee/green?	north
5	40	Platform, golf tee/green?	north
6	40	Platform, golf tee/green?	north
7	41	Platform/peat cutting?	east
8	41	Platform/peat cutting?	east
9	42	dry stone wall	west
10	42	dry stone wall	south
11	42	dry stone wall	south
12	43	golf tee/green	west
13	43	golf tee/green	west
14	43	golf tee/green	west
15	43	golf tee/green	west
16	44	earth bank and ditch	west
17	44	earth bank and ditch	west

<i>Photo No.</i>	<i>Site No.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>From (Compass)</i>
18	45	short bank and ditch	east
19	46	concrete and iron garden roller	east
20	47	earth bank	west
21	48	earth bank	west
<b>Camera 2</b>			
478	14	golf tee/green	south
479	14	golf tee/green	south
480	15	earth bank	south-east
481	15	earth bank	south-east
482	15?	earth bank	
483	15?	earth bank	north-west
484	28	curved ditch	south
485	28	curved ditch	west
486	29	possible enclosure	north
487	30	earth and stone bank and ditch	south-east
488	30	earth and stone bank and ditch	south-east
489	30	earth and stone bank and ditch	north-west
490	30	earth and stone bank and ditch	
491	31	parallel furrows, drainage?	north
492	42	gap in dry stone wall	west
493	33	possible golf tee/green	
494	34	possible square structure	south
495	35	bank and ditch	west
496	35	bank and ditch	west
497	36	platform, golf tee/green?	
498	37	ditch aligned east/west	south
499	37	ditch aligned east/west	east
500	38	bank and ditch	north
501	49	bank and ditch	north
<b>11/03/2013</b>			
<b>Camera 1</b>			
1	76	modern fence	north
2	77	turf and stone bank in woodland	south
3	78	Timber foot bridge	north
4	79	possible turf cutting	north
5	80	bottle dump in woodland	north
6	80	bottle dump in woodland	south
7	81	rig and furrow	west
8	82	earth and stone bank	north
9	83	drainage channel	west
10	84	shelter belt bank and ditch	west
11	85	modern post and wire fence	north
12	87	gap in stone dyke	south



<i>Photo No.</i>	<i>Site No.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>From (Compass)</i>
13	87	gap in stone dyke	south
14	88	Carron Ironwork shepherds pot	north
15	89	earth and stone bank	south
16	90	earth and stone bank	west
17	91	dry stone wall	south
18	91	dry stone wall with ledge	west
19	91	dry stone wall with ledge	north-west
20	50	earth bank	south
21	50	cross section of earth bank	south
<b>Camera 3</b>			
0220	26	Stuckiedhu enclosure	north
0221	26	Stuckiedhu enclosure, detail with rig and furrow to east	north
0222	26	Stuckiedhu enclosure	north
0223	26	Stuckiedhu enclosure, detail with rig and furrow to east	north
0224	26	Stuckiedhu enclosure, detail with rig and furrow to east	north
0225	206	Ballyhennan graveyard, Iain Marshall	
0226	206	Ballyhennan graveyard, flat gravestones	west
0227		Arrochar West Highland Railway Cemetery Committee	west
0228		Arrochar West Highland Railway Cemetery Committee	west
0229		Area where West Highland Railway casualties are buried	west
0230		Area where West Highland Railway casualties are buried	north-west
0231		Tree graffiti	
0232		Tree with graffiti	
0233	81	Rig and furrow within woodland	
0234		Low banks and tree line	
0235		Walking back home, line of military road	
0236		Team in action	
0237		Team in action	
0238		Cathy and Moira	
0239		Gap in fence line	
0240		Cathy	
0241		Moira	
0242	50	Cross-section of bank	
0243		Duck pond	
0244		team	
<b>12/03/2013</b>			
<b>Camera 1</b>			
502	52	Hollow way through shelter belt	east
503	53	Lunky hole (blocked) - culvert	north-west
504	53	Lunky hole (blocked) - culvert, detail	north-west
505	54	revetment wall in Hotel garden	south-east
506	54	revetment wall in Hotel garden south to north	east
507	54	revetment wall in Hotel garden south to north	east

<i>Photo No.</i>	<i>Site No.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>From (Compass)</i>
508	54	revetment wall in Hotel garden south to north	east
509	54	revetment wall in Hotel garden south to north	south-east
510	55	boundary hedge of garden	west
511	55	boundary hedge of garden	west
512	56	mechanical mower	north-east
513	56	mechanical mower	north-east
514	57	rotted telegraph pole	north
515	57	rotted telegraph pole	north
516	57	rotted telegraph pole	north
517	58	rectangular depression (evaluation trench?)	east
518	58	rectangular depression (evaluation trench?)	south-west
519	59	dry stone wall	west
520	59	dry stone wall	south
521	60	Hotel terrace, with bowling green	south
522	60	Hotel terrace, with bowling green	south
<b>Camera 2</b>			
482	92	duck pond	west
483	92	duck pond	south
484	93	water tank	south
485	93	water tank	south
486	93	water tank	east
487	94	water tank	south
488		Tarbet Hotel and designed landscape from duck pond	south
489		Tarbet Hotel	south
490	95	tree throw	south-east
491	96	stone culvert	south
492	96	stone culvert	south
493	96	stone culvert	south
494	97	Hotel Steading (demolished)	south
495	97	Hotel Steading (demolished)	north
496	97	Hotel Steading (demolished)	north
497	97	Hotel Steading (demolished)	west
498	97	Hotel Steading (demolished)	west
499	97	Hotel Steading (demolished)	south
500	98	Low earth and stone bank (demolished structure)	east
501	98	Low earth and stone bank (demolished structure)	north
502	99	Glasshouse 1	north-west
503	99	Glasshouse 1	west
504	100	Glasshouse 2	south
505	100	Glasshouse 2, with stove	south
506	101	wire fence and trees on the north boundary of garden	south
507	101	wire fence and trees on the north boundary of garden	south
508	101	wire fence and trees on the north boundary of garden	south
509	102	rectangular platform,	west

<i>Photo No.</i>	<i>Site No.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>From (Compass)</i>
510	104	possible footings low bank	west
511	105	Golf course tee (8?)	north
512	106	Golf course tee (1?)	west
513	106	Golf course tee (1?)	west
514	107	narrow rig and furrow	north
515	108	dry stone wall	north
516	108	dry stone wall	north
517	108	dry stone wall	west
518	109	dry stone wall	east
519	109	dry stone wall	east
520	110	Platform, related to the quarry?	south-east
521	110	Platform, related to the quarry?	
<b>Camera 3</b>			
0379		Coppiced tree?	
0380		Irene	
0381		Irene and Iain	
0382		Irene and Iain	
0383	52	Hollow way	
0384		Irene and Iain	
0385		Iain and Tarbet Hotel	
0386		Boundary bank and ditch	
0387		Drain	
0388		Iain and Cooper and Co cream pot	
0389		Iain and Cooper and Co cream pot	
0390	97	Demolished steading	
0391	55	Boundary fence in Hotel garden	south
0392	55	Boundary fence and line of trees inside garden	south-west
0393	97	Demolished steading	
0394	97	Demolished steading, detail of bricks and tile	
0395	97	Demolished steading	
0396		Interior of Hotel garden	
0397		Drain and bank within woodland	
0398	97	Demolished steading	
0399		Dugald	
0400	97	Drawing	
0401	100	Dugald and glasshouse 2	
0402	99	Iain and glasshouse 1	
0403	99	Iain M	
0404	57	Rotted telegraph pole	
0405	57	Rotted telegraph pole	
0406	57	Rotted telegraph pole	
0407	57	Rotted telegraph pole	
0408		Moir, Irene and Iain	
0409	107	Rig and furrow	

<i>Photo No.</i>	<i>Site No.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>From (Compass)</i>
0410	107	Rig and furrow	
0411		Cathy and horseshoe	
0412		Team walking	
0413		Team walking	
0414		Team walking	
0415		Post-med pot in field (not kept)	
0416		Post-med pot in field (not kept)	
0417		Old Tarbet Hotel sign	
0418		Irene, Iain and Heather by Tarbet sign	
0419		Tarbet Hotel boundary trees by bowling green	
0420		Team	
0421		Team	
0422		Open area by tourist centre, loch side	
0423		Open area by tourist centre, loch side	
0424		Open area by tourist centre, loch side and pier	
0425		Loch side	south-east
0426		Loch side	north-west
0427		Loch Lomond	
0428		Cruise Loch Lomond boats returning	
0429		Pier	
0430		Tarbet Hotel from same position as old photo	
0431		Tarbet Hotel	
0432		Tarbet Hotel	
0433		Tarbet Hotel	
<b>13/03/2013</b>			
468	71	Dry stone wall	south
469	127	Group in Ben Reoch Sheepfold	
470	127	Heather in sheep fold	
471	127	Ben Reoch Sheepfold	south
472	127	Ben Reoch Sheepfold	south
473	73/134	Clearance cairn	west
474	74	dry stone wall with massive boulder	east
475	75	dry stone wall with culvert for stream	
1		Heather and Ann	
2		Heather and Ann	
3		Heather, Ann and Irene	
4		Heather, Ann and Irene	
5		Cathy	
6	62	Bank with mature trees	east
7	62	Bank with mature trees	east
8	63	Low earth boundary bank	north
9		Cathy and Ann	
10		Cathy and Ann	
11	207	Rig beside Site 63	south

<i>Photo No.</i>	<i>Site No.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>From (Compass)</i>
12		Ann and Irene	
13		Ann and Irene	
14	64	Bank and ditch	west
15		General view of isthmus	south
16		General view	south
17		General view	south
18	65	Ditches and low banks	north
19		Irene	
20	66	clearance cairn, small heap of boulders	west
21	66	clearance cairn, small heap of boulders	west
22		Cathy, Irene and Ann	
23		Ann	
24		Ann	
25	67	Gap in wall	west
26	68	Curling Pond	east
27	68	Curling Pond	east
28	68	Curling Pond	east
29	68	Curling Pond	south
30	68	Curling Pond	south
31	68	Curling Pond	south-west
32	68	Curling Pond	south-east
33	69	Rig and furrow	south
34		Group shot	
35		Group shot	
36		Group shot	
37		Group shot	
38	70	Clearance cairn near dry stone wall	north
39	70	Clearance cairn near dry stone wall	south
<b>Camera 2</b>			
523	61	Oval raised area of rig and furrow	south
524	118	Turf bank with mature trees	south
525	118	Turf bank with mature trees	south
526	119	rig and furrow	south
527	119	rig and furrow	south
528	120	L-shaped bank in valley bottom	east
529	120	L-shaped bank in valley bottom	north-west
530	120	L-shaped bank in valley bottom	south
531	120	L-shaped bank in valley bottom	west
532	120	L-shaped bank in valley bottom	south-west
533	121	Dry stone wall by Stuckiedhu cottage	south-west
534	121	Dry stone wall by Stuckiedhu cottage	north-west
535	122	Drain and turf bank	south
536	122	Drain and turf bank	south
537	123	Drain and turf bank	south

<i>Photo No.</i>	<i>Site No.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>From (Compass)</i>
538	123	Drain and turf bank	south
539	124	Raised area with rig and pond	south
540	124	Raised area with rig and pond	west
541	124	Channelled Tarbet burn and bank	west
542	125	Series of banks and ditches	south
543	126	Horseshoe-shaped feature by platform	north
544	126	Horseshoe-shaped feature by platform	north
545	126	Horseshoe-shaped feature by platform	south
546	127	Ben Reoch sheepfold, entrance	east
547	127	Ben Reoch sheepfold	south
548	127	Ben Reoch sheepfold	west
549	127	Ben Reoch sheepfold	north
550	127	Ben Reoch sheepfold	north
551	127	Ben Reoch sheepfold	west
552	127	Ben Reoch sheepfold	north-west
553	127	Ben Reoch sheepfold	north-west
554	208	Wooden bridge over stream by sheep fold	west
555	72	Bridge over railway	north
556	72	Bridge over railway	north-west
557	128	Old sheepfold, platform adjacent to railway line	south-west
558	128	Lower edge of enclosure	west
559	128	Long view of platform slope	north
560	128	Long view of platform slope	north
561	129	Dry stone wall	north
<b>Camera 3</b>			
0434	128	Old sheepfold	
0435		General view	
0436		General view	
0437		Biff	
0438		The team	
0439		Biff	
0440		Cathy and team	
0441		Cathy and team	
0442		Cathy and team	
0443		Biff and Iain	
0444		Biff and Iain	
0445		Dugald	
0447		Iain	
0448		team	
0449		team	
0450		frozen stream	
0451		Biff	
0452		Iain	
0453		Iain	



<i>Photo No.</i>	<i>Site No.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>From (Compass)</i>
0454		Iain and Stockiedhu cottage	
0455		Iain and Stockiedhu cottage	
0456		Iain and Stockiedhu cottage	
0457		Libby	
0458		Isthmus	
0459		Libby	
0460		Isthmus	
0461		Isthmus	
0462	68	Curling pond	
0463	68	Curling pond	
0464	68	Curling pond	
0465	68	Curling pond	
0466	126	Platform and horseshoe shaped feature	
0476		Arrochar church stained glass	
0477		Arrochar church stained glass	
0478		Arrochar church stained glass	
<b>14/03/2013</b>			
<b>Camera 1</b>			
522	130	The team, Heritage School	
523	130	Creag ant Searraich, structure	south
524	130	Structure 4 wall footings	west
525	130	Structure 4 wall footings	west
526	130	Structure 4 wall footings	west
527	130	Structure 4 wall footings	east
528	130	Structure 4 wall footings	east
529	130	Structure 4 wall footings	south-east
530	130	Structure 4 wall footings	north
531	130	Structure 4 wall footings	north
532	130	Bank	north
<b>Camera 2</b>			
563	130	circular feature (kiln?)	north
564	130	circular feature (kiln?)	north
565	130	circular feature (kiln?)	south
<b>Camera 3</b>			
002		Team photo	
005	130	earth and stone bank with holly trees	south-west
006	130	earth and stone bank with holly trees	west
007	130	earth and stone bank	east
008	130	earth and stone bank	east
009	130	earth and stone bank	south-east

<i>Photo No.</i>	<i>Site No.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>From (Compass)</i>
<b>19/03/2013</b>			
<b>Camera 1</b>			
533	137	Cairn	south-west
534	138	Deep drainage ditch	east
535	138	Deep drainage ditch	west
536	138	Deep drainage ditch, with slight bank and dead trees	west
537	139	Bottle dump	south-west
538	140	Earth bank beside road	west
539	140	Earth bank beside road, with car	west
540	140	Earth bank beside road, with lorry	east
541	140	Earth bank beside road, with lorry	east
542	141	Timber bridge to sheep pen, covered with boulders	north-west
543	141	Timber bridge to sheep pen, covered with boulders	north-west
544	142	Old beech tree and bank	east
545	143	Earth bank and large tree	south
546	144	Flat platform, peat cutting ?	north
547	74	Wall topped with turf (NN 30278 03922)	west
548	74	Wall topped with turf (NN 30278 03922)	north-west
549	74	Wall topped with turf (NN 30278 03922)	south-west
550	145	raised platform (possible building)	north-east
551	145	raised platform (possible building)	south-east
552		End of bank NN 30140 03980	south
553	146	Bank to north of Church Road	north
554	146	Bank to north of Church Road	north-east
<b>Camera 2</b>			
566	75	Dry stone wall beside A83	north-west
567	75	Dry stone wall beside A83	north
568	75	Dry stone wall beside A83	north
569	75	Dry stone wall beside A83 and iron gate	south
570	111	Earth bank and ditch	south-west
571	111	Earth bank and ditch	south
572	113	Culvert under dry stone wall	south
573	136	Dry stone wall	north-west
574	136	Dry stone wall	north
575	136	Dry stone wall	south-west
576	114	small clearance cairns	south-west
577	115	Railway bridge over track	north
578	116	Earth bank enclosure	north-west
579	116	Earth bank enclosure	north-west
580	117	drainage channels	south
581	117	drainage channels	south-west
582	131	earth bank	south-west
583	131	earth bank	south-west
584	132	rig and furrow	south-west

<i>Photo No.</i>	<i>Site No.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>From (Compass)</i>
<b>Camera 3</b>		Cathy and Ranger	
0541	138	Team beside deep channel	
0542	138	Team beside deep channel	
0543	111	Bank beside road with mature trees	west
0544	111	Bank beside road with mature trees	east
0545	111	Bank beside road with mature trees	
0546	75	Dry stone wall by road with culverts	
0547	75	Dry stone wall by road with culverts	
0548	75	Dry stone wall by road with culverts	
0549		team	
0550		Isthmus	
0551		isthmus	
0553		isthmus	
0554		isthmus	
0555		Cathy and ranger	
0557		Derek	
0558	142	Beech tree on bank	
0559	142	Beech tree on bank	
0560	142	Beech tree on bank	
0561	142	Beech tree on bank	
0566		Dry stone wall	
0567	145	Site of Balfroine	north-east
0568	145	Site of Balfroine	
0569	209	Stone in wall Church Road, by Memorial	
0570	209	Stone in wall Church Road, by Memorial	
0571	209	Stone in wall Church Road, by Memorial	
0572	209	Stone in wall Church Road, by Memorial	
0573	209	Stone in wall Church Road, by Memorial	
0574	209	Stone in wall Church Road, by Memorial	
<b>20/03/2013</b>			
<b>Camera 1</b>			
1	170	Bank by Church Road	west
2	170	Bank by Church Road	south
3	171	Bank	south
4	172	rig and furrow	east
5	173	Clearance cairn	south
6	174	bank	west
7	175	field boundary, drainage	south
8	175	field boundary, drainage	south
9		lichen and moss	
10		lichen and moss	
11		lichen and moss	
12		lichen and moss	
13		lichen and moss	

<i>Photo No.</i>	<i>Site No.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>From (Compass)</i>
15		general view	
16	176	Clearance cairn	east
17	176	Clearance cairn	south-east
18	177	Clearance cairn	south
19	177	Clearance cairn	south
<b>Camera 2</b>			
555	135	Gap in boundary bank Site 170	north
556	135	Gap in boundary bank Site 170	north
557	147	rig and furrow (surrounded by 170)	west
558	147	rig and furrow	east
559	148	earth bank	west
560	148	earth bank	west
561	171	Bank, with a gap	east
562	149	rig and furrow	north
563	149	rig and furrow	north
564	150	Clearance cairn	east
565	150	Clearance cairn	south
566	151	head dyke near railway	east
567	151	head dyke	east
568	152	dry stone wall	south
569	152	dry stone wall	west
570	152	dry stone wall	north
<b>21/03/2103</b>			
<b>Camera 1</b>			
20	178	Platform	north
21	178	Platform	north
22	178	Platform	north
23	178	Platform	north
24	179	bank and ditch beside 178	east
25	179	bank and ditch beside 178	west
26	179	ditch joins the burn	east
27	179	ditch joins the burn	east
28	180	crossing place of burn	east
29	180	crossing place of burn, metal and wood remains	west
30	181	bank going down by stream	north
31	181	bank going down by stream	south
32	181	bank beneath stone wall	north
33	182	Bank 2m north of dry stone wall	north-east
34	182	Bank further east	east
35	182	Bank further east	east
36	183	Quarry (east one)	north-west
37	183	Quarry (east one)	north-west
38		view of Arrochar church and Torpedo Range	

<i>Photo No.</i>	<i>Site No.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>From (Compass)</i>
39	183	Quarry (west one)	north-west
40	184	bank and ditch	south-west
41	184	bank and ditch	north-east
42	185	Linear wall and drainage ditch	west
43	185	Linear wall and drainage ditch	east
<b>Camera 2</b>			
571	153	Bank	south
572	153	Bank	south
573	153	Bank	south
574	154	Bank	east
575	155	Possible platform	south
576	156	Massive boulder (natural)	south
577	157	bank and ditch	south
578	157	bank and ditch with massive tree	north
579	158	Area of bracken	north
580	158	Area of bracken	east
581	158	Area of bracken	east
582	158	Area of bracken	east
583	153	spring associated with bank (Site 153)	north
584	160	culvert in dry stone wall NN 29911 03635	west
585	160	culvert in dry stone wall NN 29911 03635	west
586	160	dry stone wall	ES
<b>Camera 3</b>			
575		1820 Rental Roll (map)	
576		1820 Rental Roll	
577		1820 Rental Roll, detail of Arrochar	
578		1820 Rental Roll, detail of Tarbet and Stuckgoun	
579		1820 Rental Roll, detail of Tabet south	
580		1820 Rental Roll, detail of Tarbet and Stuckgoun	
581		1820 Rental Roll	
582		Rental of Lands and Barony of Arrochar (1820)	
583		1838 Rental of the estate of Arrochar	
584		1838 Rental of the estate of Arrochar	
585		1838 Rental of the estate of Arrochar	
586		1838 Rental of the estate of Arrochar	
587		1838 Rental of the estate of Arrochar (both pages)	
588		1838 Rental of the estate of Arrochar	
589		1838 Rental of the estate of Arrochar	
590		1838 Rental of the estate of Arrochar	
591		Powerpoint (Mary)	
592		Powerpoint (Mary)	
593		Powerpoint (Mary)	
594		Powerpoint (Mary)	

<i>Photo No.</i>	<i>Site No.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>From (Compass)</i>
595		Powerpoint (Mary)	
596		Cathy with survey team	
597		Cathy with survey team	
598		Cathy with survey team	
599		Cathy with survey team	
600		Cathy with survey team	
601		Team ready to start walking	
602		Team ready to start walking	
603		Team walking over isthmus	
604		Team walking over isthmus	
605		Team recording	
606		Team recording	
607		Team recording	
608		Team recording	
609		Team recording	
610		Route of powerline	
611		Team recording (Euan and Biff)	
612		Arrochar Church	
615		General view	
616		General view	
617		Arrochar House Steading surrounded by housing	
618		Arrochar House Steading surrounded by housing	
619		Arrochar Church	
620		Old Arrochar church	
621		Old Arrochar church	
622		Old Arrochar church	
623		Old Arrochar church	
624		Old Arrochar church	
625		Old Arrochar church	
626		Old Arrochar church	
627		Old Arrochar church	
628		Old Arrochar church	
629		Old Arrochar church, plaque 1998	
630		Old Arrochar church, plaque 1998	
631		Old Arrochar church, plaque 1998	
632		Old Arrochar church (Pete and Pat)	
633		Team at the Claymore Hotel	
634		Team at the Claymore Hotel	
635		Team at the Claymore Hotel	
636		Team at the Claymore Hotel	
637		Team at the Claymore Hotel	
638		Team at the Claymore Hotel	
639		Team at the Claymore Hotel	
640		View of Arrochar form the north	
641		View across Loch Long	

<i>Photo No.</i>	<i>Site No.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>From (Compass)</i>
642		View of Arrochar form the north	
643		View across Loch Long	
644		Claymore Hotel date stone above door	
645		Date stone 1697 and gallic inscription	
646		Date stone 1697 and gallic inscription	
<b>26-09-13</b>			
2383		Claymore Hotel with New Tarbet House behind	north
2384		Claymore Hotel with New Tarbet House behind	north
2385		Claymore Hotel with New Tarbet House behind	east
2386		Claymore Hotel with New Tarbet House behind	east
2387		Detail of skewput	
2388		Detail of upper skewput	
2389		Claymore Hotel with New Tarbet House behind	
2390		Claymore Hotel with New Tarbet House behind	south-east
2391	202	Bridge to north-east of Claymore Hotel	south
2392	202	Detail of base of bridge	
2393	202	Bridge to north-east of Claymore Hotel	north
2394	202	Bridge to north-east of Claymore Hotel	north
2395	202	Bridge to north-east of Claymore Hotel	north
2396	202	Bridge to north-east of Claymore Hotel, joint in stonework	north
2397	202	Bridge to north-east of Claymore Hotel	north
2398	203	Location of house on 1 <sup>st</sup> and 2 <sup>nd</sup> edition, in trees	west
2399	204	Corner of enclosure	west
2400	204	Detail of enclosure bank	south-west
2401		View towards New Tarbet House (The Orchard)	south-east
2402		View towards New Tarbet House (The Orchard)	south-east
2403		Entrance to Tarbet House from Back road	south-east
2404	205	Ruined building on north side of stream	
2405	205	Ruined building on north side of stream	
2406	205	Ruined building on north side of stream	
2407	205	Ruined building on north side of stream	
2408	205	Ruined building on north side of stream, detail	north
2409	205	Ruined building on north side of stream	east
2410	205	Ruined building on north side of stream	south
2411	205	Ruined building on north side of stream, detail of stonework	south
2412	205	Ruined building on north side of stream	
2413		Entrance to Claymore Hotel, cut ('Viking mound')	east
2414		Entrance to Claymore Hotel, cut ('Viking mound')	north-east
2415		Entrance to Claymore Hotel, cut ('Viking mound')	north-east
2416		Old oak tree NN29859 03937, as seen on 1 <sup>st</sup> edition?	
2417		Old oak tree NN29859 03937, as seen on 1 <sup>st</sup> edition?	
2418		Old oak tree NN29859 03937, as seen on 1 <sup>st</sup> edition?	
2419		Track from back road down to the stream and 145	north
2420	145	Raised platform, Balfroine	east



<i>Photo No.</i>	<i>Site No.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>From (Compass)</i>
2421	145	Raised platform, Balfroine	east
2422		Church Road	south-west
2423		Church Road	north-east
2424		Detail of stone bank by Back Road	south-east
<b>5/4/13</b>			
<b>Camera 1</b>			
604	192	Ford, track crossing stream, built up with stones	north
605	192	Ford, track crossing stream, built up with stones	
606	192	Ford, track crossing stream, built up with stones	
607	192	Ford, track crossing stream, built up with stones	
608	192	Ford, track crossing stream, built up with stones	
609	192	Ford, track crossing stream, built up with stones	
610	192	Track	
611	193	Hollow	north
612	193	Hollow	
613	194	Quarry (possible)	
614	195	Bank and enclosure	south
615	195	Bank	south
616	195	Bank	south
617	161	Clearance cairn?	north
618	161	Clearance cairn?	east
619	161	Clearance cairn? (mark on rock)	
620	161	Clearance cairn? (mark on rock)	
621	196	Stepping stones	south
622	196	Stepping stones	north
<b>Camera 2</b>			
3	167	Dam of stones to divert water	south
4	167	Dam of stones to divert water	south
5	167	Dam of stones to divert water	east
6	168	Building platform?	east
7	168	Building platform?	east
8	168	Building platform? and earth bank	south
9	169	Cultivated area (bracken)	south-west
10	169	(With mound of stones and Katy)	west
11	186	Banked enclosure	north-east
12	186	Banked enclosure	south-west
13	187	Dry stone wall	west
14	187	Dry stone wall	east
15	187	Dry stone wall	east
16	188	Concrete water cistern	
17	189	Natural? mound	north-west
18	189	Natural? mound	north

<i>Photo No.</i>	<i>Site No.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>From (Compass)</i>
<b>Camera 3</b>			
724		View to Loch Lomond	west
725		View to Loch Lomond	west
726		View to Stuckiedhu cottage and mountains	
727		Team recording	
728		Team recording	
729	168	Building platform	east
730	168	Building platform	east
731	168	Building platform	east
732		View of Tarbet	west
733		Team recording	
734		Team recording	
735		Team recording	
736		Tea break	
737		Tea break	
738		Tea break	
739		Tea break	
740		Two trees on hillside	
741		Two trees on hillside	
742		Taking readings	
745		View of Tarbet	
746		Team recording	
747		Team recording	
748		Team recording	
749		Team recording	
750		Team recording	
751		Team recording	
<b>12/04/13</b>			
<b>Camera 1</b>			
1	162	Dry stone wall, north of railway	north
2	162	Dry stone wall, north of railway	east
3	163	Low bank	south
4	163	Low bank	north
5	163	Low bank	north
6	163	Low bank	east
7	163	Low bank	east
8	211	Dry stonewall and lunky hole	south
9	211	Dry stonewall and lunky hole	south
10	164	Bank and ditch	north
11	164	Bank and ditch	north
12	164	Bank and ditch	north
13	164	Bank and ditch	south
14	164	Bank and ditch	south
15	164	Bank and ditch	south

<i>Photo No.</i>	<i>Site No.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>From (Compass)</i>
16	164	Bank and ditch	south
17	164	Bank and ditch	south
18	165	Possible shieling	south
19	165	Possible shieling	west
20	165	Possible shieling	east
21	165	Possible shieling	east
22	165	Possible shieling	east
23	165	Possible shieling	east
24	165	Possible shieling	west
25	166	Bank - see 1820 rental plan	east
26	166	Bank - see 1820 rental plan	west
27	166	Bank - see 1820 rental plan	west
28	190	Water bottle and rubbish dump	south
29	190	Water bottle	
30	212	Bridge	
31	212	Bridge	
32	212	Bridge	
<b>Camera 3</b>			
908	211	Dry stone wall	north
909		Moss on tree stump	
910		Moss on tree stump	
911		Moss on tree stump	
912		What would be the view	
913		Team resting	
914		What would be the view	
915		What would be the view	
916	165	Possible shieling/ structure	south
917	165	Possible shieling/ structure	south-west
918	165	Possible shieling/ structure	north-east
919		View across isthmus	
920		Early 19 <sup>th</sup> century bank	
921		Fungus	
922		Fiona	
923		Arched culvert beneath old Military road	south-west
924		Arched culvert beneath old Military road	south
925		Ceramic water bottle	
926		Ceramic water bottle	
927		Ceramic water bottle	
928		Ceramic water bottle	
929		Ceramic water bottle	
930		Ceramic water bottle	
931		Ceramic water bottle	
932	214	Arrochar House Gatepost	south-east
933	214	Arrochar House Gatepost, paint	south-east

<i>Photo No.</i>	<i>Site No.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>From (Compass)</i>
934	214	Arrochar House Gatepost	south
935	214	Arrochar House Gatepost	south
936	214	Arrochar House Gatepost	south
937	214	Arrochar House Gatepost	north
938	214	Arrochar House Gatepost	north-east
939	214	Arrochar House Gatepost	north-east
940	214	Arrochar House Gatepost	south-west

**Excavation Photos****Trench 1**

<i>Photo No.</i>	<i>Context No.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>From (Compass)</i>
<b>5-5-13</b>			
724	100	Pre-excavation	west
725	100	Pre-excavation	north-west
726	100	Pre-excavation	east
727	100	Pre-excavation, towards the road	north
728	100	Pre-excavation	east
729	100	Pre-excavation	east
730	100	Pre-excavation	south-east
731	100	Pre-excavation east side	south
732	100	Pre-excavation, west side	south
733	100	Pre-excavation, west side	south
734	100	Pre-excavation	south-west
735	100	Pre-excavation, north side	west
736	100	Pre-excavation	west
737	100	Pre-excavation	west
738	100	Pre-excavation, north-east corner	south-west
739	100	Pre-excavation, east side	south
740	100	Pre-excavation, entrance	east
741	100	Pre-excavation, entrance	west
742	100	Pre-excavation, south-east corner	south-east
743	100	Pre-excavation, south-west corner	south
744	100	Pre-excavation, south-east corner	south-east
745	100	Pre-excavation, Large boulder in south-west corner	south-west
746	100	Pre-excavation, Large boulder in south-west corner	south
747	100	Pre-excavation, bank formed by wall 105	
<b>7-5-13</b>			
1141	100	Pre excavation	south-west
1142	100	Pre excavation	west
1153		Peter Macfarlin	
1154		General shot	
1155		General shot	
1156		Surveyor	
1157		Surveyor	
1158		General shot	
1159		General shot	
1160		General shot	
1161		Surveyor	
<b>8-5-13</b>			
748	101	Structure deturfed, west end	south
749	101	Structure deturfed, central area	south
750	101	Structure deturfed, east end	south
751	101	Structure deturfed, whole trench	east
752	101	Structure deturfed, north end	east
753	101, 102	Structure deturfed, wall 102 appearing	east
<b>9-5-13</b>			
754	105, 101	Wall appearing from beneath tumble	south
755	105, 101	Wall appearing from beneath tumble	south
756	102, 106, 107	Floor surface and stones setting after 101 removed	south
757	102, 106, 107	Detail of board for previous picture	
758	102, 106, 107	Floor surface and stones setting after 101 removed	south

<i>Photo No.</i>	<i>Context No.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>From (Compass)</i>
760	107	Stone setting after 101 removed	south
761	107	Stone setting after 101 removed	south
<b>10-5-13</b>			
1200		Group shot	
1201		Group shot	
1216	101, 105	100 removed	west
1217	101, 105	100 removed	west
1218	105, 101	south-west corner, entrance	south
1219	101	Central area after 100 removed	south
1220	101	east end when 100 removed	south
1221	101	100 removed	east
1222	101	100 removed	east
1223	101	north end of structure	east
<b>11-5-13</b>			
1224	101, 107	101 being removed	north
1225	101, 107	101 being removed	west
1226		Large boulder in the south-west corner	south
1227	103	Teapot lid in floor	south
1228	103	Teapot lid in floor	south
1229	103	Teapot lid in floor	south
1230		Tea pot lid and finder	
1231		Tea pot lid and finder	
1232		Tea pot lid	
1233		101 being removed	north-east
1234	105	Wall appearing	north
1235		Team excavating	north-west
1236	102	north wall appearing	west
1237	102	north wall appearing	west
1238	103	Entrance flooring	south-west
1239	105	Walling at east end	north
1240	105	Walling in north-east corner	east
1241	105	Walling appearing	south
1242	102	Walling appearing from beneath 101	west
1248	107, 106, 103, 110	west end of Structure 1	north
1249	107, 106	Surface of 106, clay and stones	north
1250	110, 111	Walling being sectioned	north
1251	110	Large boulder at entrance	south
1252	108	Line of walling, little remains	west
1253	101	Roots and tumble in the eastern half of the trench	south-west
1254	108	Line of walling, little remains	east
1255	105, 109	Walling in east end, with section through 109	south
1256	105, 109	Walling in east end, with section through 109	south
1257	105	Rough face of wall 105	east
<b>12-5-13</b>			
1258	101/115	Being excavated	north
1259	110, 111	Wall being investigated	north
1260	115	Large pieces of pottery in 115	
1261	115	Large pieces of pottery in 115	west
1262	115	Large pieces of pottery in 115	west
1266		Katherine drawing section	north
1267		Katherine drawing section	north

<i>Photo No.</i>	<i>Context No.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>From (Compass)</i>
1268		Katherine drawing section	north
1269		General shot of trench	west
1270	105, 101	General shot of trench, west end	south
1271	107	Stone working platform	west
1272	101	east end of trench being excavated	west
1273	107	Stone working platform	west
1274	102, 106, 107	north-west corner of trench	south-west
1275	108, 103,	south edge of trench	west
1276		Sherd of white and red pottery	
1277		Detail of finds tray with pottery	
1278	101/115	Digging tumble	south-west
1279	108	south wall of structure	east
1280	108	south wall of structure	east
1281	105, 109	east wall of structure	south
1282		General shot	east
1283		General shot	north-east
1284		General shot	north
1285	107, 106, 110,	General view of west end of the trench	

## Trench 2 Excavation Photos

<i>Photo No.</i>	<i>Context No.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>From (Compass)</i>
1		Pre excavation shot	south
2		Pre excavation shot	south
3		Pre excavation shot	east
4		Pre excavation shot	west
5		After deturfing	south
6		After deturfing	south
7		After deturfing	west
8		After deturfing	west
9		After deturfing	west
10		After deturfing	north-west
11		After deturfing	north-west
12		After cleaning (extension of 2)	south
13		After cleaning (extension of 2)	south
14		After cleaning (extension of 2)	west
15		After cleaning (extension of 2)	west
16		After cleaning	south
17		After cleaning	south
18		After cleaning	east
19		After cleaning	east
20		After cleaning	north
21		After cleaning	north
22		After cleaning	west
23		After cleaning	west
24	205	Sondage in Tr 2	south
25	205	Sondage in Tr 2 close up	south
26	202, 203, 205	Sondage in Tr 2	north
27	205,	Sondage in Tr 2 close up	south
28	204	Section of sondage	east



<i>Photo No.</i>	<i>Context No.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>From (Compass)</i>
29	205	Working shot of 205 uncovered	east
30	205	205 large stones	east
31	205	205 large stones	north-west
32		Angular stone underlying 203	west
33		Angular stone underlying 203	south
34		Angular stone underlying 203	south
35		205 revealed in sondage, possible corner?	south
36		205 revealed in sondage, possible corner?	south
37		205 revealed in sondage, possible corner?	north
38		205 revealed in sondage, possible corner?	south
39		Trench 2 extension sondage	south
40		Trench 2 extension sondage	south
41		Trench 2 sondage through 203	east
42		Trench 2 sondage through 203	east
43		Trench 2 sondage through 203	south
44		Trench 2 sondage through 203	south
45		Trench 2 sondage through 203	south
46	203,	Trench 2 sondage through 203	south
47		Trowelling in the mud	north
48		Trowelling in the mud	north
49	205	Recording with 205 in foreground	south-west
50		Backfilling team at end of day	north
1263		Cathy and Derek	south-west

### Trench 3 Excavation Photos

<i>Photo No.</i>	<i>Context No.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>From (Compass)</i>
1243		Katy instructing Biff	
1244		Katy instructing Biff	
1245		Katy instructing Biff	
1264		Digging though turf bank	
1265		Digging though turf bank	
1286	307, 304	Section through bank	west
1287	307, 304	Section through bank	west
1288	307, 304	Section through bank	east
1289	307, 304	Section through bank	east
1290		Derek surveying	
1291		Derek surveying	
1292		Derek surveying	
1		Area shot of Trench 3 – Pre excavation	south-east
2		Pre excavation shot of Trench 3	east
3		Pre excavation shot of bank	ENE
4		Pre excavation shot of Trench 3	south
5		Pre excavation shot of Trench 3 – Wider Angle	south
6	(307) (304) (305)	Bank after initial strip and clean	south
7	(307) (304) (305)	Bank after initial strip and clean	south
8	(307) (304) (305)	Bank after initial strip and clean	south

<i>Photo No.</i>	<i>Context No.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>From (Compass)</i>
9	(307) (304) (305)	Bank after initial strip and clean	south
10	(307) (304) (305)	Bank after initial strip and clean	south
11	(307) (304) (305)	Bank after initial strip and clean – Easternmost part close up	south
12	(307) (304) (305)	Bank after initial strip and clean – Easternmost part close up	south
13	(307) (304) (305)	Diagonal shot of bank	south-east
14	(307) (304) (305)	Diagonal shot of bank	south-east
15	(304) (305) (307)	South facing elevation of bank (pre excavation)	south
16	(304) (305) (307)	South facing elevation of bank (pre excavation)	south
17	(304) (306)	North facing elevation of bank (pre-excavation)	north
18	(304) (306)	North facing elevation of bank (pre-excavation)	north
19	(304) (306)	North facing elevation of bank (pre-excavation)	north
20	(304) (305)	Plan view of bank section	
21	(304) (305)	Plan view of bank section	
22	(304) (305)	Plan view of bank section	
23	(304) (305)	Working shot of bank with some (305) still present	east
24	(301) (302)	Soil Profile (east facing)	east
25	(301) (302)	Soil Profile (east facing) (with shoes!)	east
26	(304)(305)(307)	Working shot of bank section	south
27	(304)(305)(307)	Working shot of bank section	south
28	(306)(307)(304)	Mid excavation plan view	above
29	(306)(307)(304)	Mid excavation plan view	above
30	(306)(307)(304)	Mid excavation plan view	above
31	(306) (307)	Working shot	north
32	(306) (307)	Working shot	north
33	(308) (304) (306)	Working shot – location of clayey layer (308) against upper (306) stones	south
34	(308) (304) (306)	Working shot – location of clayey layer (308) against upper (306) stones	south
35	(309) (304) (306)	Working shot – location of grey sandy deposit (309) above 310	south
36	(309) (304) (306)	Working shot – location of grey sandy deposit (309) above 310	south
37	(309) (304) (306)	Working shot – location of grey sandy deposit (309) above 310	south
38	(306) etc	Cleaned up section through bank	west
39	(306) etc	Cleaned up section through bank	west
40	(306) etc	Cleaned up section through bank	west
41		Working shot – Heather taking a photo	south
42	(306) etc	Cleaned up section through bank	east
43	(306) etc	Cleaned up section through bank	east
44	(306) etc	Cleaned up section through bank	east
45	(306) etc	Cleaned up section through bank	east
46		Heather	
47	(306) etc	Cleaned up section through bank	west
48	(306) etc	Cleaned up section through bank	west

**Trench 4 Excavation Photos**

<i>Photo No.</i>	<i>Context No.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>From (Compass)</i>
1		Pre excavation shot	north
2		Pre excavation shot	south
3		Pre excavation shot	west
4		Pre excavation shot	west
5		Pre excavation shot	south-east
6		Pre excavation shot	south-east
7	401	After deturfing and cleaning	south
8	401	After deturfing and cleaning	south
9		Deturfing Tr 4	east
10		Deturfing Tr 4	east
0008	401	Turf removed	north
0009	401	Turf removed	north

**Trench 5 Excavation Photos**

<i>Photo No.</i>	<i>Context No.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>From (Compass)</i>
1293	500	Pre-excavation	west
1302	500, 501	De-turfing	north
1303	500, 501	De-turfing	north
1305	500, 501	De-turfing	south
1306	500, 501	De-turfing	west
1309	501	Trowelling surface of 501	north-west
1310	501	Trowelling surface of 501	west
1311	501	Trowelling surface of 501	north
1312	501	Cleaned back surface	west
1313	501	Cleaned back surface	west
1314	501	Cleaned back surface	east
1315	501	Cleaned back surface, with The Glebe Country House in background	east
1341	503, 509	Ceramic field drain	south-east
1342	503, 509	Ceramic field drain	south-east
1343	501, 509	Removing 501	north-west
1344	501, 509, 503	Removing 501	north-west
1345	507, 510	Gravel path	west
1357	510, 507	Removing 501, whole trench	west
1358	507, 510	Gravel path	west
1403	508, 509	Gravel path	north
1404	508, 509	Gravel path	north
1405	508, 509	Gravel path, detail of section through 501	north
1406	507, 510	Gravel path	west
1407	507, 510,	Gravel path, and whole trench	west
1408	507, 510,	Gravel path, detail of path	west
1409	505, 506, 507	Drains sealed by gravel path	south
1410	507, 510, 509, 505, 506, 503	west part of the trench	south
1415	507, 510, 509, 505, 506, 503	west part of the trench	south
045		Whole team trowelling	

046		Whole team trowelling	
047		Whole team trowelling	

**Trench 6 Excavation Photos**

<i>Photo No.</i>	<i>Context No.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>From (Compass)</i>
1339	602, 603 and 604	600 and 601 removed linear marks	south
1340	602, 603 and 604	600 and 601 removed linear marks	south
1399		Location of trench and Trench 5 behind	west
1416		Section being drawn	south-east
1417		east facing section	south-east
0762	601	600 removed	south
0763	601	600 removed	south
0764	601	600 removed	west
0765	601	600 removed	west
0766		Location of trench and Trench 5 behind	west
0767		Location of trench and House	east
0779	604, 602, 060, 607, 608	east facing section	east
0780	604, 602, 060, 607, 608	east facing section	east
0781	604, 602, 060, 607, 608	east facing section	east
0782	604, 602, 060, 607, 608	east Facing section , detail	east
0783	604, 602, 060, 607, 608	east Facing section , detail	east
0784	604 - 608	south facing section	south
0785	604 - 608	south facing section	south
0786	604 - 608	west facing section	west
0787	604 - 608	west facing section	west

**Trench 7**

<i>Photo No.</i>	<i>Context No.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>From (Compass)</i>
1	701	Trench 7 after deturfing	west
2	701	Trench 7 after deturfing	west
3	702	Trench after removal of 700 and 701	west
4	702	Trench after removal of 700 and 701	west
5	702	Sondage to natural	south
6	702	Sondage to natural	south
7	702	Section of sondage	south
8	702	Section of sondage	south
9	701 and 702	Sondage in middle of trench	south
10	701 and 702	Section of Tr 7 middle sondage	south
11	701 and 702	Post ex of Tr 7	west
12		Cleaning 701 after school visit	west

<i>Photo No.</i>	<i>Context No.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>From (Compass)</i>
13		School visit	south
14		Deturfing	north
15		Deturfing	north
16		Deturfing	north
17		Deturfing	north
18		Deturfing	west
19		Deturfing	west

**Trench 8 Excavation Photos**

<i>Photo No.</i>	<i>Context No.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>From (Compass)</i>
1397	800	Trench 8 being excavated	north-west
1398	800	Trench 8 being excavated	north-west
0788	800, 801, 802	Trench 8, south facing section	south
0789	800, 801, 802	Trench 8, south facing section	south
0790	800, 801, 802	Trench 8, south facing section, detail	south
0791	800, 801, 802	Trench 8, south facing section, detail	south
0792	800, 801, 802	Trench 8, east facing section	east
0793	800, 801, 802	Trench 8, east facing section	east
0795	800, 801, 802	Trench 8, east facing section	east

**Trench 9 Excavation Photos**

<i>Photo No.</i>	<i>Context No.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>From (Compass)</i>
1337	900	Pre-excavation	south
1394	901	Turf removed	north-east
1395	901	Turf removed	north-west
1396	901	Turf removed	north-west
1418	901, 902, 903	west facing section	west
1419	901, 902, 903	west facing section	west
1420	901, 902, 903	west facing section	west
1421	902	east facing section	east
1422	900, 901, 902, 904, 903	south facing section	south
1423	900, 901, 902, 904, 903	south facing section	south
1425	902, 904	Trench from above	
1426			
0049		Section drawing	south-west
0050		Section drawing	west
0051		Section drawing	south-west
0052		Section drawing	west
0053	900, 901, 902, 905	west facing section	west
0054	900, 901, 902, 905	west facing section	west
0055	900, 901, 902, 905	west facing section (detail)	west
0056	903	Stones from above	north
0057	903	Stones from above	north
0058	903	Stones from above	north

<i>Photo No.</i>	<i>Context No.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>From (Compass)</i>
0059	903	Stones from above	north
0796	900, 901, 902, 903	901 removed, stones 903 in corner	south-west
0796	900, 901, 902, 903	901 removed, stones 903 in corner	south
0798	900, 901, 902, 903	901 removed, stones 903 in corner	south
0801	900, 901, 902, 903	901 removed, stones 903 in corner	south
0802	900, 901, 902, 903	901 removed, stones 903 in corner	south
0809	900, 901, 902, 903	901 removed, stones 903 in corner	south
0810	900, 901, 902, 903	901 removed, stones 903 in corner	south
0812	903	902 removed	north
0813	903	902 removed	north
0814	903	902 removed	north
0815	903	east facing section	east
0816	903	east facing section	east
0817		Section drawing	

**Trench 10, 10A and 10B**

<i>Photo No.</i>	<i>Context No.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>From (Compass)</i>
1		Deturfing group shot	north
2		Deturfing group shot	north
3		Deturfing group shot	north
4		Deturfing working shot	west
5		Deturfing working shot	north-west
6		Helen deturfing	south
7		Deturfing working shot	south-east
8		Deturfing working shot	south-east
9		Deturfing working shot	south-east
10		Deturfing working shot	south-east
11		Deturfing working shot	south-east
12		Deturfing working shot	south-east
13		Deturfing working shot	south-east
14		Deturfing working shot	south-east
15		Deturfing working shot	south-east
16		Deturfing working shot	south-east
17		Deturfing working shot from further afield	south
18		Deturfing working shot from further afield	south
19		Deturfing working shot from further afield	south
20		Deturfing working shot from further afield	south
21		Deturfing working shot from further afield	south
22		Deturfing working shot from further afield	south

<i>Photo No.</i>	<i>Context No.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>From (Compass)</i>
23		Deturfing working shot from further afield	south
24		Deturfing working shot from further afield	south
25		Deturfing working shot from further afield	south
26	1000	Trench 10B initial clean	south
27		Trench 10A deturfing working shot	south
28		Trench 10A deturfing working shot	south-west
29		Trench 10A deturfing working shot	south-west
30	1000	Trench 10B initial clean	north-east
31		Trench 10B deturfing working shot	south
32		Trench 10B deturfing working shot	south
33	1000	Trench 10B initial clean	north-east
34	1000	Trench 10B initial clean	north
35	1000	Trench 10B initial clean	east
36	1000	Working shot Trench 10B Ian trowelling	west
37	1000	Working shot Trench 10B Ian trowelling	west
38	1000	Trench 10A after initial clean	north
39	1000	Trench 10A after initial clean	north
40	1000	Trench 10A after initial clean	west
41	1000	Trench 10A after initial clean	west
42	1000	Trench 10A after initial clean	north
43	1001	Wall in Trench 10B after initial clean	south
44	1001	Wall in Trench 10B after initial clean	west
45	1001	Wall in Trench 10B after initial clean	west
46	1001	Working shot of cleaning wall	north-west
47	1003	Close up of 1003 at base of exterior wall (1001)	north-west
48	1001	Working shot of cleaning wall	north
49	1001	Working shot of cleaning wall	north
50	1001	Working shot of Trench 10B	north-west
51	1010, 1005	Trench 10 A Bank	north-east
52	1010, 1005	Trench 10 A Bank	east
53	1010, 1005	Trench 10 A Bank Working shot	south-east
54	1010	Trench 10A after second clean	west
55	1010, 1005	Trench 10A after second clean	north-west
56	1004, 1010	Trench 10A after second clean	south
57		Overall site shot	south
58	1001	Overall site shot	south
59		Finds washing	south
60	1001	Overall site shot	south
61	1001, 1003	Wall after cleaning	west
62	1001, 1003	Wall after cleaning	west
63	1001	Wall after cleaning	north
64	1001	Wall after cleaning	north
65	1011,1001	Wall after cleaning	west
66	1011	Wall and poss. Later dump to east	north



<i>Photo No.</i>	<i>Context No.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>From (Compass)</i>
67	1013	Sondage in north-east corner of Trench 10B	north-west
68	1013, 1016	Trench 10B	north
69	1013	Sondage in north-east corner of Trench 10B	north-east
70	1016,1002	Sondage in south-east corner of Trench 10B	north-east
71	1016,1002	Sondage in south-east corner of Trench 10B	north-west
72	1009, 1005	Trench 10A mid ex.	south
73	1004	west facing section of sondage (Southernmost part) Trench 10A	west
74	1010, 1005	west facing section of sondage (middle part) Trench 10A	west
75	1007,1010	west facing section of sondage (Northernmost part) Trench 10A	west
76	1005 1010	Mid ex Trench 10A	north
77	1002	north-east corner of Trench 10B	south-west
78	1002	north-east corner of Trench 10B (Closer up)	south-west
79	1016, 1002	Poss. Circular bank	north
80	1016 1002	Trench 10B Working Shot	north-west
81	1017,1017, 1015	Trench 10B Working Shot	north
82	1016, 1002	Poss. Circular bank	north
83	1013,1015,1016	Working shot Trench 10B (landscape)	west
84	1013,1015,1016	Working shot Trench 10B (portrait)	south-west
85	1017,1011, 1002	Working shot of jellybean bank and poss. Later dump	north-east
86	1017,1011, 1002	Working shot of jellybean bank and poss. Later dump	north-east
87	1013,1017	Working shot of poss. Circular bank and poss. Later dump	north-east
88	1002	Working shot of Trench 10B	west
89	1013,1015,1016	Record shot of Trench 10B – North facing section (west side)	north
90	1013,1015,1016	Record shot of Trench 10B – North facing section (east side)	north
91	1001,1011,1017	Close up of 1001, 1011, 1017 bank construction	north
92	1016	Close up of 1016 poss circular bank	north
93	1002	Close up of North facing section (east side)	north
94	1001,1011,1017	Close up of 1001, 1011, 1017 bank construction	north
95	1001,1011,1017	Oblique view of 1001, 1011, 1017 bank construction	north-west
96	1001,1011,1017	Oblique view of 1001, 1011, 1017 bank construction	north-west
97	1001,1011,1017	Close up of 1001, 1011, 1017 bank construction	north
98	1017	Close up of 1017 poss. Later dump	north
99	1017	Close up of 1017 poss. Later dump	north
100	1016	Poss. Circular bank in Trench 10B	north
101	1016	Poss. Circular bank in Trench 10B	north
102	1016	Poss. Circular bank in Trench 10B	north
103	1016	As above (close up)	north
104	1002	Sondage in north-east corner of Trench 10B	north
105	1002	north Facing section of Trench 10B (east. Side)	north
106	1013, 1015	Sondage in north-east corner of Trench 10B	east
107		Overall trench shot of Trench 10B	north-east
108	1013, 1015	Sondage in north-east corner of Trench 10B	north
109	1013, 1015	Sondage in north-east corner of Trench 10B Close up	north
110	1013, 1015	Sondage in north-east corner of Trench 10B Close up	north

<i>Photo No.</i>	<i>Context No.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>From (Compass)</i>
111	1013, 1015	Sondage in north-east corner of Trench 10B Close up (eastern corner)	north
112	1012	South part of Trench 10B showing poss. Circular bank	north-east
113	1012	Poss. Circular bank	east
114	1012	east. Facing section of poss. Circular bank	east
115	1010,1005	Post ex. Trench 10A	north
116	1020,1021,1007	west. Facing section of Tr. 10A (north.most end)	west
117	1005,1010	west. Facing section of Tr. 10A (middle section- north end)	west
118	1010, 1001	west. Facing section of Tr. 10A middle section	west
119	1010, 1004	west. Facing section of Tr. 10A (middle section- south end)	west
120	1004,1009	west. Facing section of Tr. 10A South Section	west
121	1010	east Facing section of Tr. 10A (South Section)	east
122	1004,1009	east Facing section of Tr. 10A (South Section)	east
123	1010	east Facing section of Tr. 10A (North Section)	east
124	1010	Working shot of Joy in Sondage – Trench 10A	south-west
125	1010	Working shot of Joy in Sondage – Trench 10A	south
126	1010	Working shot of Joy in Sondage – Trench 10A	south-east
127	1007	West Facing Section of Trench 10A (north'most end)	west
128	1007	Working shot showing small bank at north end of Trench 10A	north
129	1007	West Facing Section of Trench 10A (north'most end)	west
130	1010	West Facing Section of Trench 10A (middle bit north. end)	west
131	1010	West Facing Section of Trench 10A (middle bit south. end)	west
132	1004,1009	West Facing Section of Trench 10A (middle bit north. end)	west
133	1010	West Facing Section of Trench 10A (middle bit) standing back	west
134	1010	West Facing Section of Trench 10A (middle bit) close up	west
135	1010	West Facing Section of Trench 10A (middle bit) standing back	west

#### Trench 11 Excavation Photos

<i>Photo No.</i>	<i>Context No.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>From (Compass)</i>
1	All	Post excavation of Tr 11	north-west
2	All	Post excavation of Tr 11	south-east
3	1104, 1100	North facing section	north
4	1102, 1103	Gravelly bank and sondage through it	north
5	1102, 1103	Section of sondage	west
6	All	West facing section	west
7		Tr 11	
8		Tr 11	
9		View of whole trench	
10		Bedrock face	
11	1101	Angular stone spread	
12	1102	Possible bank	
13	1102	Possible bank section	
14	1102	Possible bank section and sondage	
15	1101	Bedrock face and spread of stone	
16		Ruth and Nicola	

**Trench 12 Excavation Photos**

<i>Photo No.</i>	<i>Context No.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>From (Compass)</i>
1	1201	Pre ex of 1201 and 1202	north
2	1201	Pre ex of 1201 and 1202	south
3	1201	Pre ex of 1201 and 1202	east
4	1201	Pre ex of 1201 and 1202	west
5	1202, 1203, 1204, 1205	Mid ex of 1202, 1203, 1204, 1205	south
6	1202, 1203, 1204, 1205	Mid ex of 1202, 1203, 1204, 1205	north
7	1202, 1203, 1204, 1205	Mid ex of 1202, 1203, 1204, 1205	west
8	1202, 1203, 1204, 1205	Mid ex of 1202, 1203, 1204, 1205	south
9	1202, 1203, 1204, 1205	Mid ex of 1202, 1203, 1204, 1205	east
10	1202, 1203, 1204, 1205	Mid ex of 1202, 1203, 1204, 1205	east
11	1202, 1203, 1204, 1205	Mid ex of 1202, 1203, 1204, 1205	east
12	1202, 1203, 1204, 1205	Mid ex of 1202, 1203, 1204, 1205	south
13	1202, 1203, 1204, 1205	Mid ex of 1202, 1203, 1204, 1205	north
14	1202, 1203, 1204, 1205	Mid ex of 1202, 1203, 1204, 1205	south
15	1202, 1203, 1204, 1205	Mid ex of 1202, 1203, 1204, 1205	east
16	1202, 1203, 1204, 1205	Mid ex of 1202, 1203, 1204, 1205	west
17		Mid ex working shot of soily layer in core of bank	west
18		Mid ex working shot of soily layer in core of bank	west
19	1206	Mid ex of stony layer 1206	south
20	1206	Mid ex of stony layer 1206	east
21	1206	Mid ex of stony layer 1206	north
22	1206	Mid ex of stony layer 1206	north-east
23	1206	West facing section	north-west
24	1206	Mid ex of 1206 stony layer	east
25	1206	Mid ex of 1206 stony layer	south
26	1206	Mid ex of 1206 stony layer	west
27	1206	Mid ex of 1206 stony layer	north
28	1206	West facing section	west
29	1206	West facing section	west
30	1206	East facing section	east
31	1206	East facing section	east
32	Natural	Post ex photos	west
33	Natural	Post ex photos	south
34	Natural	Post ex photos	east
35	1206	Post ex photos	north
36	1206	Post ex photos	north
37	All	East facing section	east
38	All	East facing section	east
39	All	West facing section	west
40	All	West facing section	west

**Trench 13 Cenotaph Mound Excavation Photos**

<i>Photo No.</i>	<i>Context No.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>From (Compass)</i>
1	1301	Pre excavation shot of mound	south
2	1301	Pre excavation shot of mound	west
3	1301	Wider context of test pit 13	west
4	1301	Post ex of sondage, natural	west
5	1301	Post ex of sondage, natural	west

**Trench 14 Small Natural cairns Excavation Photos**

<i>Photo No.</i>	<i>Context No.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>From (Compass)</i>
1	n/a	Pre ex shot after cleaning	east
2	n/a	Pre ex shot after cleaning	south
3	n/a	Pre ex shot after cleaning	north
4	n/a	Pre ex shot after cleaning	west
5	n/a	Pre ex shot after cleaning	north-west
6	n/a	Pre ex shot after cleaning	south-west
7	n/a	Pre ex shot after cleaning	east
8	n/a	Mid excavation working shot. Possible old ground surface	east
9	n/a	Mid excavation working shot. Possible old ground surface	east
10	n/a	East facing section	east
11	n/a	North facing section	north
12	n/a	Post ex of Trench 14	east
13	n/a	Post ex of Trench 14	west
14	n/a	Post ex of Trench 14 east facing section	north
15	n/a	Post ex of Trench 14 north facing section	east

**Trench 15 Excavation Photos**

<i>Photo No.</i>	<i>Context No.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>From (Compass)</i>
2189	1500, 1501	Deturfing	north-west
2190	1500, 1501	Deturfing	north-west
2191	1500, 1501	Deturfing	north-west
2192	1500, 1501	Deturfing, Cathy and lads	north-west
2194		Hidden Heritage T shirt	
2200	1500, 1501	Deturfing	north-west
2201	1500, 1501	Trowelling	south
2202		View of trenches and The Glebe Country House	south
2203		View of trenches	south-east
2207		Visitors	
2210		The team	
2211		The team	
2212		Sieving for flints	
2219		flints	
2224	1501	Trowelling	north
2226		Sieving	
2227	1501, 1502	Whole trench	south-east
2228		HH T shirt	
2237		Amber bead	
2239		Amber bead	
2240		Visitor with bead	
2241		Visitors to trench	north
2243	1502	Visitors to trench	north
2246		Visitors to trench	north

<i>Photo No.</i>	<i>Context No.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>From (Compass)</i>
2254		Trowelling	north-west
2290		Trowelling	west
0017	1500	Pre-excavation with The Glebe Country House behind	south
0018	1500	Pre-excavation with goal posts behind	south-east
0019	1501	Turf (1500) removed	south
0020	1501	Turf (1500) removed	south
0021	1501	Turf (1500) removed	south
0022	1503, 1502	Linear feature	west
0023	1503, 1502	Linear features	west
0024	1503, 1502	Linear features	south
0025	1503, 1502	Linear features	south
0026		sondage	
0027	1503, 1502	Linear features and sondage	north-east
0028	1503, 1502	Linear features and sondage	north-east
0029	1500, 1501, 1502	south facing section	south
0030	1500, 1501, 1502	west facing section	west
0031		Sondage into natural	
0032	1500, 1501, 1502	Sondage	south
0033	1500, 1501, 1502	Sondage into natural	south
0034	1500, 1501, 1502	Sondage into natural	south

#### Trench 16 Excavation Photos

<i>Photo No.</i>	<i>Context No.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>From (Compass)</i>
2195		Deturfing	east
2197		Deturfing	south-west
2199	1600, 1601	First trowel	east
2204		Sieving, Derek and Karen	south
2220	1601	Whole trench	north-east
2222	1601	Whole trench	north-east
2223	1601	Community at work	north
2229	1601	Community at work, G Carver, community archaeologist TandP	north-east
2253	1601	Community at work	east
2255		Pistol ball in situ	
2256	1601	Community at work, I Marshall	south-east
2262	1602, 1603	Linear feature, pre-ex	south-east
2263	1602, 1603	Linear feature, pre-ex	south-east
2265	1602	Sondage	south
2266	1602	Sondage	south
2267	1600, 1601, 1602	Sondage, detail of section	south
2270		Bailing	east
2271		Bailing	east
2272		Bailing	south-east
2280		Flint flake	
2282		Karen and flint flake	
2284	1601, 1602	Whole trench	east
2286	1601, 1605	Concrete setting for goal posts	west
2291	1602, 1606, 1604	Sondage 1	north
2292	1604, 1607	Sondage 2	north-west
2294	1604, 1602	east end of trench	north-west
2296	1605, 1602	Whole trench 1601 removed	west
2298	1602, 1607, 1604	Sondage 2 and north extension	north-east

<i>Photo No.</i>	<i>Context No.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>From (Compass)</i>
2299	1600, 1601, 1602, 1607, 1604	Sondage 2	north
2300	1600, 1601, 1602, 1607, 1604	Sondage 2, east end	north
2301	1600, 1601, 1602, 1607, 1604	Sondage 2, west end	north
2302	1600, 1601, 1602, 1607, 1604	Sondage 2	east
2303	1600, 1601, 1602, 1607, 1604	Sondage 2	east
2304	1604	Sondage 2	south
2305	1604, 1607	Sondage 2	south
2306	1604, 1607	Sondage 2	south
2307	1604, 1607, 1602	Sondage 1 and 2	west
2308	1604, 1607, 1602	Sondage 2	east
2309	1604, 1607	Sondage 2	south
2310	1604, 1607	Sondage 2	south
2311	1600, 1601, 1602, 1604, 1607	Sondage 2	north
2312	1600, 1601, 1602, 1604, 1607	Sondage 2	north
2313	1600, 1601, 1602, 1603, 1604	Sondage 1	east
2314	1600, 1601, 1602, 1603, 1604	Sondage 1	south
2315	1600, 1601, 1602, 1603, 1604	Sondage 1	west
2316	1600, 1601, 1602, 1603, 1604	Sondage 1	west
2317	1600, 1601, 1602, 1603, 1604, 1605	Sondage 1 and 2	east
2319	1600, 1601, 1602, 1603, 1604, 1605	Sondage 1 and 2	east
2320	1600, 1601, 1602, 1603, 1604, 1605	Sondage 1 and 2	east
2321	1602, 1605	Whole trench	west
2323	1602, 1605	Whole trench	west
2325	1607, 1604	Linear feature excavated	north
2326	1607, 1604	Linear feature excavated, detail of hollow	north
2327	1604, 1606, 1602, 1601,	Sondage 1 with stones in hollow	east
2328	1604, 1606, 1602, 1601,	Sondage 1 with stones in hollow	east
2329	1604, 1606, 1602, 1601,	Sondage 1 with stones in hollow	west
2330	1604, 1606, 1602, 1601,	Sondage 1 with stones in hollow	west
2331	1604, 1606, 1602, 1601,	Sondage 1 with stones in hollow	west

<i>Photo No.</i>	<i>Context No.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>From (Compass)</i>
2332	1604, 1606, 1602, 1601,	Sondage 1 with stones in hollow	west
2333		backfilling	north-east

**Swings Watching brief**

<i>Photo No.</i>	<i>Context No.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>From (Compass)</i>
818		Machining near road	south-west
819		Machining near road	south-west
820		Machining near road, old stream bed visible	south
821		Machining near road, old stream bed visible	west
822		Machining near road, metal bar	south-west
823		Topsoil stripping	north
824		Topsoil stripping	east
825		Topsoil stripping	south
826		Topsoil stripped	south-east
827		Topsoil stripped	south-east
828		Topsoil stripped	south-west
829		Topsoil stripped	south-west
830		Topsoil stripped	south-west
831		Digging into subsoil	north
832		Digging into subsoil	north-east
833		Digging into subsoil	north
834		Digging into subsoil	north
835		Digging into subsoil	south
836		Digging into subsoil	north
837		Digging into subsoil	north
838		Digging into subsoil	north-east



## APPENDIX 8: Probable pistol ball

Tony Pollard

Probable pistol ball Context 1502, SF 1528)

Lead ball (9mm) Probable pistol ball or small carbine. Heavily patinated from being in the ground. Some pitting on the surface from being fired with very slight distortion. It has not hit anything hard but could have passed through a body for instance. No evidence for a casting seam or sprue (ripple when cast). It was made in a hand made mould and dates to the mid 17<sup>th</sup> – mid 18<sup>th</sup> century.

## APPENDIX 9: The Clay Tobacco Pipes

Dennis Gallagher

### Pipes in Scotland

Smoking using tobacco pipes was introduced into Scotland in the early seventeenth century and it became increasingly popular as the century progressed. The custom declined in the early eighteenth century in favour of snuff but it revived in the early nineteenth century. The nineteenth century saw the creation of major pipe-making factories in Glasgow and, to a lesser extent, Edinburgh. Some of these continued in business up to the mid twentieth century.

### The Pipemaker

All the pipes appear to date from the nineteenth century, or possibly the early twentieth. Several are marked and can be identified as products of the factory of William White of Glasgow. This was the largest pipe factory in Glasgow. The business was founded in 1806 and it continued until 1955. A large part of the former factory still stands in Bain Street, Glasgow, a prominent part of the 'Barras'. 'White' pipes were sold both in Scotland and overseas; they are common finds in North America and Australia. They probably reached Tarbet and other ports of Argyll by steamer. The precise method of distribution is not known. They could have been bought by a local public house (where they often were free) or by a general retailer. These businesses could have been ordered them directly from White's or could have bought them locally from a pipe hawker.

### The Pipes

A number of the fragments are from cutty pipes. These had thick-walled bowls and short stems. They were popular in the later nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, their robust construction appealing especially to manual labourers. One cutty bowl (1500) is from a thick-walled cutty pipe and it is decorated with a hatched hand – the Red Hand of Ulster, symbol of Ulster. Today the symbol is used by the loyalists in Northern Ireland but in the nineteenth century it was not identified with a particular group but had a wider appeal as a nationalistic symbol. As such, it was popular with the northern Irish away from their homeland. Many pipemakers produced variations on this pipe for the style was popular both in Britain and elsewhere where Irishmen had settled. The stem found with this pipe is marked 'west' – a product of William White of Glasgow.

There are small fragments of other decorated bowls including one with wide diagonal ribbing (701), probably of a post 1850 date. Another abraded fragment (SPF) has broad hatching in low relief next to a broad band running down the seam.

One stem (700) has moulded decoration along its top and bottom, disguising the mark of the seam made by the two halves of the mould used in making the pipe. The bowl had ribbed decoration, a small section of which survives at the end of the stem.

Another stem (1602) has an unusual ring and dot decoration in relief which is likely to have continued on the bowl.

### ***Makers' marks***

In the nineteenth century, pipes usually had the maker's mark on the stem, with the maker's name on one side and the place of manufacture on the other. One stem is marked 8 W. WHITE/ GLASGOW (801). The number '8' indicates the type of pipe. A list of White's moulds of 1900 describes this mould number as 'Small Yachting' (Gallagher 1987, 148). This was a shape of bowl that, from its appearance in advertisements, appears to have been introduced in the 1850s. Its name may reflect interest in the international yacht race now known as the 'America Cup' the first of which was held in 1851 around the Isle of Wight.

There is one nipple mouthpiece (700) from a much-used pipe, showing signs of teeth marks.

Gallagher, D B 1987 'The 1900 list of the Pipemakers' Society' in Davey, P (ed) *The Archaeology of the Clay Tobacco Pipe X: Scotland*. BAR, Oxford.

## APPENDIX 10 Botanical identification

Sharon Carson

Hidden Heritage 4311161	Site	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
	Trench	3	3	3	3	5	5	16	16	10	10	10A	10A	10A	12	12
	Context	304	308	309	310	502	504	1606	1607	1002	1011	1005	1009	1010	1207	1208
	Sample	301	302	303	304	500	501	1603	1602	1002	1003	1000	1001	1004	1201	1202
% sorted		25	100	100	50	100	100	100	100	25	100	50	100	100	100	100
Total flot volume (1-5 abundance scale)		600ml	30ml	50ml	100ml	30ml	40ml	25ml	25ml	400ml	40ml	250ml	40ml	12ml	125ml	20ml
Roots		++++	++++	++++	++++	+++	+++	++++	++++	++++	++++	++++	++++	++++	++++	++++
Bark		+++	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Insect/invertebrate egg		++	-	-	++	-	+	-	++	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
Insect/invertebrate remains		+	++	+	++	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	++	-	-
Charcoal		-	-	-	+	++++	++++	++	++	+++	+++	+	+	++	+	-
Coal		+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	++	++	-	-	+	-	-
Cinder		+	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	++	++	-	-	-	-	-
Cereal		-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-
Seed		-	-	+	++	+	++	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-
Broadleaf leaf fgmt.		++	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+++	-
Conifer leaf fgmt.		-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Flower heads		-	+++	+++	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Moss		-	++	-	++++	+	-	-	+	+	-	-	+	-	++	-
Bud scale		++	+++	+++	+++	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other macros		-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Charcoal (F+R)																
Charcoal >4mm		0ml	0ml	0ml	0ml	<5ml	5ml	0ml	0ml	10ml	0ml	0ml	0ml	0ml	0ml	0ml
Charcoal <4mm		0ml	0ml	0ml	<5ml	10ml	20ml	<5ml	<5ml	20ml	10ml	<5ml	<5ml	<5ml	<5ml	0ml
Charcoal AMS option Y / N		N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N
Charcoal	Common Name															
<i>Alnus</i>	alder	-	-	-	-	1 (0.01g)	4 (0.04g)	-	-	2 (0.02g)	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Corylus</i>	hazel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 (1.48g)	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>cf Lonicera sp</i>	honeysuckle	-	-	-	-	-	6 (0.06g)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Pinus sp</i>	pine	-	-	-	-	1 (0.05g)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Populus/Salix</i>	poplar/willow	-	-	-	-	1 (0.06g)	1 (0.01g)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Prunoideae</i>	plum/cherry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 (0.01g)	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>cf Ribes sp</i> (tentatively)	(possibly) currant	-	-	-	-	1 (0.02g)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cereals (carbonised)	Common Name															
<i>Avena/ Secale</i> fgmt	oat/rye	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Seeds (uncarbonised)	Common Name															
<i>cf Betula sp</i>	birch	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Carex sp</i> (trigonus)	sedge	-	-	4	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Carex cf curta/elongata</i>	white/elongated sedge	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	holly	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Potentilla sp</i>	cinquifoils	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
<i>Ranunculus repens/bulbosus</i>	bulbous/creeping buttercup	-	-	-	-	6	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Rubus sp</i>	blackberry type	-	-	-	4	5	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Rubus cf idaeus</i>	raspberry	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Rumex sp</i>	docks	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other (uncarbonised)																
Rosaceae thorn	rose type thorn	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

NB Trench 6 samples were not analysed in detail as they were not a priority samples.

## APPENDIX 11: Amber bead (Trench 15, context 1501, SF no. 1527)

Alison Sheridan, National Museums Scotland

### *Description*

Complete bead of brownish-orange amber, slightly oxidised and with hairline surface crazing, but mostly translucent; when new, it would have been more translucent. The bead is roughly circular in plan and slightly wedge-shaped in profile, with flat sides, a slightly convex edge and an eccentric perforation, roughly perpendicular to the flat sides. Its diameter ranges from 17.7 mm to 18.3 mm; its maximum thickness is 9.1 mm; and the somewhat pear-shaped perforation measures 2.9 mm by 4.5 mm. The bead weighs 2.03 g. The junction between the sides and the outer edge is mostly crisply defined, although on one side the outer edge of the flat surface slopes away for part of its circumference, and this may reflect the original shape (and outer surface) of the amber pebble used to manufacture the bead. The perforation had been drilled twice – in other words, the drill bit had been repositioned – hence its unusual shape. Its sides are straight and the interior of the hole has hairline circumferential cracking at intervals; this may well have resulted from the pressure of the drill bit penetrating the amber. It is not possible to tell whether the bead had been drilled from both sides. All the surfaces have a low sheen, suggesting that the bead had been polished all over, and it may be that the bead has lost some of its original sheen.

There are several striations on one of the flat sides; these will have related to the grinding of the bead to achieve the flat surface. The other flat side has only one or two such striations. Ancient damage is attested in a small, worn chip scar from the edge of one of the flat sides and in scratches to the outer edge of the bead. As for signs of wear, the perforation does not show obvious signs of thread wear: the ends of the perforation are crisp. Neither does there seem to have been much bead-on-bead wear, if any.

### *Discussion*

Chunky circular amber beads are known to have been used in Scotland at more than one time in the past, including the Late Bronze Age (Ross and Sheridan 2013, 22), but the closest parallels to the Tarbet bead – particularly in its relatively crisp junction between the sides and the edge – are to be found among the so-called ‘lammer-beads’ (after the French word for amber, *l’ambre*) which were popular during the 17<sup>th</sup>, 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries, especially along the East Coast (Cheape 2008, 115, 116 and figs. 11 and 13; Ross and Sheridan 2013, 28, 29). Thanks to the unusual properties of amber (including the fact that it is electrostatic), there was a strong folk belief in the power of this material to ward off evil and to cure ailments of the eye: strings of ‘lammer-beads’ were worn by children and unbaptised infants to protect them from evil, and were used for adults as a cure for ‘sair een’ (Cheape 2008, 115). Indeed, in the west of Scotland, Late Bronze Age beads that people had discovered by chance were used as charms in the same way. One such bead, found on the Isle of Skye, was rubbed on the eyelids of a person with failing sight, in the belief that it could restore vision (Ross and Sheridan 2013, 28), and the Macdonalds of Glencoe used a set of four ancient and more recent amber beads as a charm against blindness (*ibid.*, 29. Note that the fact that two of the beads in question are not of Late Bronze Age date was only realised after that publication went to press).

The 17<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> century ‘lammer-beads’ are strikingly similar to some amber beads that are still being manufactured and traded in the Baltic today (e.g. in Poland), and it may be that they were imports from the Baltic, resulting from the trading (and other) links across the North Sea over this period.

### *References*

Cheape, H. 2008. Touchstones of belief: the charms and amulets collection of the National Museums Scotland.  
*Review of Scottish Culture* 20, 104–118.

Ross, A. and Sheridan, J.A. 2013 *Amazing Amber*. Edinburgh: National Museums Scotland.



*Plate 36 Amber bead from Trench 15 (© Fiona Jackson)*

## APPENDIX 12 Black Bead by Ewan Campbell

This bead is hand-made, so pre-dates mass-produced industrial-era beads, but is otherwise difficult to date as it has no distinctive features. Black beads have been made since the Roman period, and were relatively common in the early medieval period, but these beads can usually be seen to be made of very dark green, brown or blue glass when examined closely in bright light. The Tarbet bead however, is made of totally opaque black glass, suggesting that it belongs to a period of production in the post-medieval period. Black costume jewellery was fashionable in the Victorian period, so it may be of that date, but this can only be a tentative attribution.

### *Description*

1613     Black glass bead, broken in half vertically. Hand-made slightly asymmetric, wound, barrel-shaped bead. Glass opaque black with scattered bubbles. Diameter 10mm, height 11mm, hole diameter 3.5mm. Surface worn. Context 1602, Trench 16



*Plate 37 Broken black bead from Trench 16*

## APPENDIX 13 Ceramic Catalogue

by George Haggarty

The vast majority of the material is of 19<sup>th</sup> century date and in the main just what one would expect from Scottish rural site. The shards have been boxed using the red letters **a.** to **cm.** although they are not listed below in order. A few contexts contain late 18<sup>th</sup> century material and again the wares are generally of standard types and forms with the exception of the tin-glazed shards **b**, from contexts (1001-2), for which to-date no parallel can be found. There are a couple of abraded medieval and late medieval shards **cl**, context (1501) **by**, context (1002) and three post medieval reduced ware shards from **bo**, context (701) **cy**, context (1002) and **ak**, context (1602). The fabrics of the medieval and post medieval shards are interesting and would certainly merit analysis by ICP sometime in the future.

### Context 100 (second quarter of the 19<sup>th</sup> century)

- e. 2 black glazed redware body shard
- f. 16 small shards from as many as 13 different vessels mostly with frost damage. Two of the shards conjoin from the body of a banded bowl

### Context 101 (second quarter of the 19<sup>th</sup> century)

- c 8 Shards of which four and two con join from a standard white earthenware bowl decorated with a blue and white transfer print. Joins with four shards from context (1002) and 2 shards from (115)
- h. 3 conjoining standard white earthenware rim shards from a cup decorated with an all over transfer print
- i. 2 shards from a small blue shell edged plate
- j. 4 shards from a cut sponge printed vessel
- k. 10 shards from at least three blue and white transfer printed vessels 2 standard willow and one other
- d. 1 base shard from a standard white earthenware cup decorated with a blue and white transfer print. Joins with a shard from context (1002)
- m. 16 undecorated shards from a number of vessels including a plate, two bowls and conserve jar
- n. 10 cut sponge and banded shards from a minimum of six vessels
- z. 1 shard from the base of a redware crock decorated with very unusual round dots of white slip under a lead glaze. Second quarter of the 19<sup>th</sup> century Joins with a shards in Context (115)
- p. 4 shards from a black glazed redware vessel of unknown form and date, but probably a crock joins with fourteen shards in context (115)
- q. 7 base shards conjoining to form a base fragment from a Rockingham glazed teapot in an off white fabric: not the typical Rockingham ware recovered from Scottish sites.
- r. 1 cover from a Rockingham glazed teapot

### Context (109)

- s. 1 tiny redware shard from a vessel decorated with trailed slip hard to date



**Context (115) (Second quarter of the 19<sup>th</sup> century)**

- t.** 85 undecorated standard white earthenware shards, many very small and frost damaged, probably a chamber pot dating from the second quarter of the 19<sup>th</sup> century,
- u.** 14 shards and crumbs from a black glazed redware vessel of unknown form and date but probably a crock. Four shards from this vessel in context (**101**)
- v.** 12 shards of which eight conjoin to form the profile and large fragment from a redware dairy bowl decorated on its interior with trailed vertical white slip in the form of arches. Second quarter of the 19<sup>th</sup> century and possibly Glasgow (Haggarty forthcoming)
- w.** 4 shards conjoining to form the rim of a redware dairy bowl decorated on its interior with trailed white slip in the form of arches under a lead glaze. Second quarter of the 19<sup>th</sup> century and possibly Glasgow (Haggarty forthcoming)
- y.** 18 shards of which two conjoin to form a rim fragment from a redware dairy bowl decorated on its interior rim with dribbles of white slip and evidence of vertical trailed slip on its interior. Other shards also conjoin to form a basal angle fragment from the same bowl all under a lead glaze. Second quarter of the 19<sup>th</sup> century (Possibly Glasgow)
- z.** 1 shard from the base of a redware crock decorated with very unusual round dots of white slip under a lead glaze. Second quarter of the 19<sup>th</sup> century Joins with a shards in Context (**101**)
- aa.** 3 redware shards which conjoin to form the basal angle and lower body of a black glazed crock: It has been coated with an iron rich black lead glaze internally and to within 100 mms of its exterior base. Second quarter of the 19<sup>th</sup> century
- ab.** 47 shards and crumbs from a number of plates decorated with versions of standard willow transfer prints
- c** 2 shards of which four and two conjoin from a standard white earthenware bowl decorated with a blue and white transfer print. Joins with four shards from context (**1002**) and 8 from (**101**)
- ad.** 3 conjoining shards from a London shaped cup decorated with loose blue sponging, c. 1820.

**Context (201)**

- al.** 1 small standard white earthenware body shard with traces of a red sailing ship transfer-print 19<sup>th</sup> century
- am.** 6 badly frosted whiteware body shards probably all from the same vessel. One shard shows a slight trace of grey colouring 19<sup>th</sup> century
- an.** 5 small decorated shards loose sponging banding and transfer printing 19<sup>th</sup> century
- ao.** 30 plus shards and crumbs all from a very badly frosted redware crock with an internal black glaze

**Context (302)**

- ap.** 3 shards one rim and two body from a well made, large redware crock black glazed on its interior. Possibly English as it has very large everted rim (one of the three shards was unstratified)
- aq.** 4 undecorated standard white earthenware shards; 2 basal angles and 2 body from a bowl possibly second quarter of the 19<sup>th</sup> century
- ar.** 5 unstratified white ware shards one of which is from a moulded salt glazed plate

**Context (500)**

**as.** 3 whiteware shards 1 transfer printed with standard willow

**at.** 7 redware shards from a small flowerpot:

**Context (501) Victorian with some residual shards**

**au.** 7 redware shards from a small flowerpot possibly the same one as **at** in context 500 above:

**av.** 29 badly abraded shard of unglazed redware from more than one vessel

**aw.** 28 undecorated white earthenware shards from a large number of vessels

**ax.** 3 badly frosted standard white earthenware shards which conjoin to form a rim fragment from a plate decorated with a standard willow transfer print

**ay.** 5 redware shards 2 black glazed and three lead glazed

**az.** 2 bone china shards from two different vessels. One with traces of polychrome painting on its interior the other moulded with vertical strips.

**ba.** 1 refined red earthenware shard which has been decorated with wavy bands on its exterior using a rose lath

**bb.** 8 very small white ware shards decorated with rocking glaze, green glaze and hand painting

**Context (600)**

**bc** 2 shards one lump of redware clay and one white earthenware basal angle shard

**Context (601)**

**bd.** 8 unglazed body shards probably from flower pots

**be.** 16 shards badly frost damaged and almost certainly from the cover of a tureen

**Context (604)**

**bf.** 7 standard white earthenware shards all badly frosted and one covered with a green glazed at least 3 vessels

**Context (607)**

**bg.** 3 standard white earthenware shards all frost damaged

**bh.** 3 standard white earthenware shards 2 frost damaged

**Context (700)**

**bi.** 22 very small undecorated shards of standard white earthenware all very badly frost damaged

**bj.** 4 small shards of unglazed redware.

**bk.** 13 small decorated shards ; 4 from 2 banded bowls, 1 rim from a stoneware bottle, 1 cut sponge decorated, three transfer-printed from 3 vessels, 1 black glazed, 1 shell edged rim. The two final shards are from the rim of a refined redware tea pot decorated with horizontal rose lath cutting and a green glazed shard from a vessel rouletted internally

**Context (701) includes post med shard SF /702\**

**bl.** 56 small shards of very badly frosted undecorated whiteware of various dates (late 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century)

**bm.** 10 badly frosted shards of redware 5 of which are black glazed

**bn.** 27 badly frosted whiteware shards 13 transfer-printed in a variety of patterns 2 white salt glazed stoneware 1 black glazed 5 banded 1 shell edged 1 cut sponge decorated 1 tin glazed earthenware 1 white sprigged and one rouletted and banded rim.

**bo.** 1 thick body shard from a large Scottish Post Medieval Reduced Ware green glazed jug with traces of the common incised decoration generally seen on the shoulder. The shard is unusual in that the fabric has a lot of fine mica. These wares have a long life span but are mainly 17<sup>th</sup> and early 18<sup>th</sup> century but go on to c 1800 (Haggarty et al 2011)

**Context (800)**

**bp.** 4 shards 3 badly frosted and 1 a thinly potted rim shard possibly from an egg cup

**Context (801) (large shard from a modern brown salt glazed drain pipe (discarded)**

**bq.** 2 bone china shards 1 rim from a bone china cup decorated with polychrome enamels and 1 saucer rim shard with a wavy edge. Late 19<sup>th</sup> century

**br.** 3 shards 2 unglazed redware and one body shard from a Rockingham teapot with simple rouletting

**bs.** 16 undecorated shards 15 standard white earthenware and one salt glazed stoneware from a minimum of 2 plates 1 bowl and 1 preserve jar. Late 19<sup>th</sup> century

**bt.** 3 decorated standard white earthenware shards, 1 transfer printed and 2 from different cut sponge decorated bowls. Late 19<sup>th</sup> century

**Context (900)**

**bu.** 3 standard white earthenware shards 2 of which conjoin from a large transfer printed dish (common fibre pattern). 1 shard from the rim of a bone china saucer decorated with a transfer print. Late Victorian

#### **Context (901)**

**bv.** 3 standard white earthenware shards 1 decorated with the fibre pattern almost certainly the same vessel as **bu.** above. Late Victorian

#### **Context (902)**

**bw.** 1 flake from a standard white earthenware handle decorated with a cobalt blue transfer print. Late Victorian

#### **Context (1000)**

**bx.** 1 small shard of abraded black glazed redware

#### **Context (1000) and (1002)**

**a.** 30 white salt glazed stoneware shards; this assemblage is interesting, originating as they do from a minimum of two plates with different moulded borders (Basket and Diaper) and (Barley) and a minimum of three bowls. One of the bowls, has a flat 45% rim, and has been decorated with two central bands of fine horizontal lath cutting. A second bowl has been decorated with two horizontal lath cut bands below its rounded rim and another two around its centre. Although it was produced a bit earlier in Staffordshire shards of white salt glazed stonewares are not generally recovered from Scottish archaeological contexts prior to c 1750 when production starts in Prestonpans (Haggarty 2007). It may also have been produced a bit later in the Glasgow area, (Haggarty and Gray 2013), but at present there is no archaeological evidence to substantiate this. This is the largest group of such wares excavated to date from a Scottish rural site.

**b.** 9 shards from a pale blue tin-glazed earthenware cup and saucer in a hard white fabric: The very thin saucer has traces of two bands of scale moulding on its interior base and shoulder and the centre of the saucer has been painted in dark blue, with a stylized inset, and below it rim with debased rococo scrolls. There are also traces of similar painted, debased scrolls on the interior rim of the cup and parts of an unknown design on its exterior, Extant examples of tin-glazed cups and saucers are not that common as they were liable to damage from boiling water, and I know of no published examples from a Scottish archaeological excavation. Their rarity may also be reflected in the one published 18<sup>th</sup> century Scottish household reference that I am aware of and that is to 'three tin-glazed saucers' in the 1732 registered testament of Alexander Robertson of Faskally in Perthshire (Leneman 1986, 72). Given how well the tin-glaze adheres to the body of shards and their hardness, my best guess is that the Hidden Heritage shards are probably a bit later; that is from the period when the fabrics were being improved in a bid to compete with salt glazed stoneware and creamware c 1750-70. It's also possible that they had been around for a bit as treasured possession, as the cup has a small drilled hole, probably evidence for a tinkers repair. Needs more work but probably produced in Liverpool. Joins with a rim shard from context **(101)**

**c** 4 conjoining shards from a standard white earthenware bowl decorated with a blue and white transfer print. Joins with eight shards from context **(101)** and two from **(115)**

**d.** 1 base shard from a standard white earthenware cup decorated with a blue and white transfer print. Joins with a base shard from context **(101)**

(NB A small number of joins noted between pottery sherds from contexts (101), (Trench 1) and (1000) and (1002), (Trench 10) have been noted by Haggarty. These are most likely to be error during processing.

**Context (1002) Small Find /1005\**

**by.** 1shard from the neck and shoulder of a large Scottish Post Medieval Green Glazed jug. This shard like the 1 in **bo** above in that the fabric has a lot of fine mica. These wares have a long life span but are mainly 17<sup>th</sup> and early 18<sup>th</sup> century but go on to c 1800 (Haggarty et al 2011)

**bz.** 1 basal angle shard from a high fired vessel with mottled green glaze on both its surfaces and with traces of sand on its footprint. Has an art pottery look of the late 19<sup>th</sup> century

**Context (1004)**

**ca.** 1 flake from a rough pink coloured pottery vessel with traces of lead glaze on its interior

**Context (1007)**

**cb.** 1 flake from a rough pink coloured pottery vessel with traces of lead glaze on its exterior. Same vessel as **ca.** above

**Context (1009) c 1780-90**

**ae.** 3 small pearlware shards from a small bowl

**Context (1010) sherd from sample**

Scottish Post Medieval Green Glazed. 17<sup>th</sup>/18<sup>th</sup> century.

**Context (1011) Small Find /1006\**

**cc** Scottish Post Medieval Green Glazed jug almost certainly the same vessel as the one in context (1002) **by.** above

**Context (1100)**

**cd.** 7 shards of which two conjoin from the bottom of a Rockingham glazed teapot

**Context (1101)**

**ce.** 6 small frosted white earthenware shards from a plate decorated with the fibre pattern

**Context (1300)**

**cf.** 13 frosted standard white earthenware shards and crumbs

**cg.** five badly frosted standard white earthenware shards, 3 transfer-printed all different, 1 base shard hand painted with flowers in pink and with a slight trace of a green central design 1 rim shard decorated with two bands of black above a dipped grey band on which has been blown a Mocha pattern. Early Victorian

**ch.** 1 tiny red ware shard with traced of a black glaze

**Context (1500)**

**ci.** 19 badly frosted whiteware shards and crumbs 2 rims from a blue shell edged plate 2 banded and 1 rim from a green hand painted bowl

**Context (1501) Includes a Medieval Shard**

**cj.** 34 very badly frosted whiteware shards from a large number of vessels Victorian

**ck.** 1 lead glazed redware shard decorated with 2 bands of white slip almost certainly from a bank.

**cl.** 1 abraded medieval body shard in a pink finely gritted paste with a reduced internal surface It is difficult to be sure but looks **14<sup>th</sup> century** at the latest

**cm.** 8 frosted whiteware shards seven of which have traces of transfer-printing and of which only two are from the same vessel Victorian. 1 tiny shard with traces of what looks like sponge printing.

**Trench 16 SPF School Playing Field; Victorian**

**af.** 75 shards mostly badly abraded and frost damaged: a real mixed bag which includes shards from a stoneware spirit flask, blackening bottle and preserve jar:

**Context (1502)**

**ag.** 9 shards; 1 from the rim of a shell edged plate 2 white salt glazed stoneware body shards and 6 undecorated body shards; possibly late 18<sup>th</sup> century.

**Context (1600)**

**ah.** 6 very thick unglazed body shards almost certainly Late Victorian

**Context (1601)**

**ai.** 12 tiny shards all abraded and from as many vessels

**Context (1602) (includes SF 1638)**

**aj.** 53 shards all badly abraded; includes 2 conjoining shards from a redware field drain and 1 from a thick black glazed crock 1 from a moulded porcelain vessel with blue glazed on its exterior. Late Victorian

**ak.** 1 badly abraded redware jug rim shard with a reduced core and traces of a lead glaze on its exterior below a collared rim. The slight grittiness of its paste suggest a late medieval date.

### **Tigh Vectican Hen Coop**

**al.** One late 18<sup>th</sup> century brown German stoneware seltzer bottle minus part of its rim and neck. Its body impressed GEORGE KREUZBERG / AHRWEILER / RHEINPREUSSEN and APOLLINARIS - BRUNNEN - M - west + No 13 / P. Seltzer was often taken on picnics and by hunting parties therefore shards are relatively common from rural excavations and this variety was the favourite drink of George Bernard Shaw

### **References**

Haggarty, G R 2007 'The evidence for 18<sup>th</sup> century Creamware and Pearlware production in the Forth littoral' in *Creamware and Pearlware Re-Examined* A collection of papers presented at a Colloquium held by the English Ceramic Circle at the Victoria and Albert Museum, Kensington 4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> June 2005, 218-230.

Haggarty, G Hall, D and Chenery, south 2011 'Sourcing Scottish redwares' *Medieval Pottery Research Group*, Occasional Paper 5

Haggarty, G R and Gray, J A 2013 'Glasgow and the Delftfield pottery: new ceramic evidence' *English Ceramic Circle Transactions* 21 (2013), 105-118.

Haggarty, G R 2014 'Glasgow Gallowgate; Ceramic Resource Disk', forthcoming National Museums Resource site <http://repository.nms.ac.uk/>

Leneman, L 1986 *Living in Atholl, A Social History of the Estates 1685-1785*, Edinburgh University Press, 72.

## APPENDIX 14: Lithic Report

Dene Wright



# Hidden Heritage: lithic assemblage

## Introduction

The fieldwork was undertaken at the school playing field (National Grid Reference NN 32075 04731 centre), the garden of the manse on the terrace above the school playing field (NGR NN 32049 04789) in Tarbet, and the enclosure at Stuckiedhu [NGR NN 31299 04233] (Figures 1 and 2).

A lithic assemblage of 85 pieces of chipped stone was recovered during the course of the project in Tarbet and one flint scraper from Stuckiedhu. It is these artefacts which are the focus of this brief report.

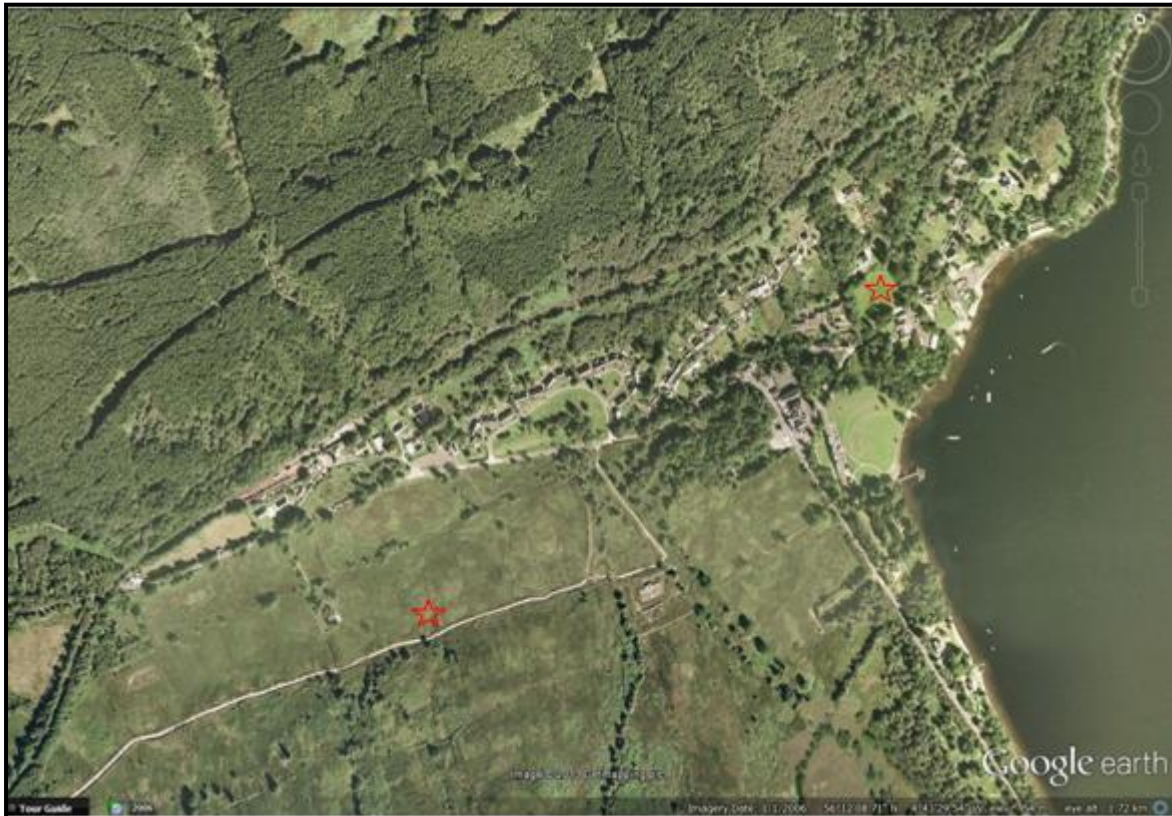


Figure 1: Site locations (left) Stuckiedhu (right) school playing field and the garden of the manse at Tarbet. Image from Google Earth © 2013 Getmapping Plc.

The methodology, type and attribute terminologies employed for the analysis of lithics follows the format devised and adopted for the *Southern Hebrides Mesolithic Project* (Finlayson *et al.* 1996, 2000). This built upon the research design used for the analysis of the lithic assemblage from Kinloch, Rùm (Wickham-Jones 1990), which was itself derived from the terminologies and



technological put forward by Tixier *et al.* (1980); subsequently enhanced (Inizan *et al.* 1999). It also incorporates aspects of Madsen's (1992) classification scheme for primary technological attributes.

The nature of lithic reports determines the use of specialist terminologies associated with their technological analysis. A glossary of terms is included to facilitate those reading the text.

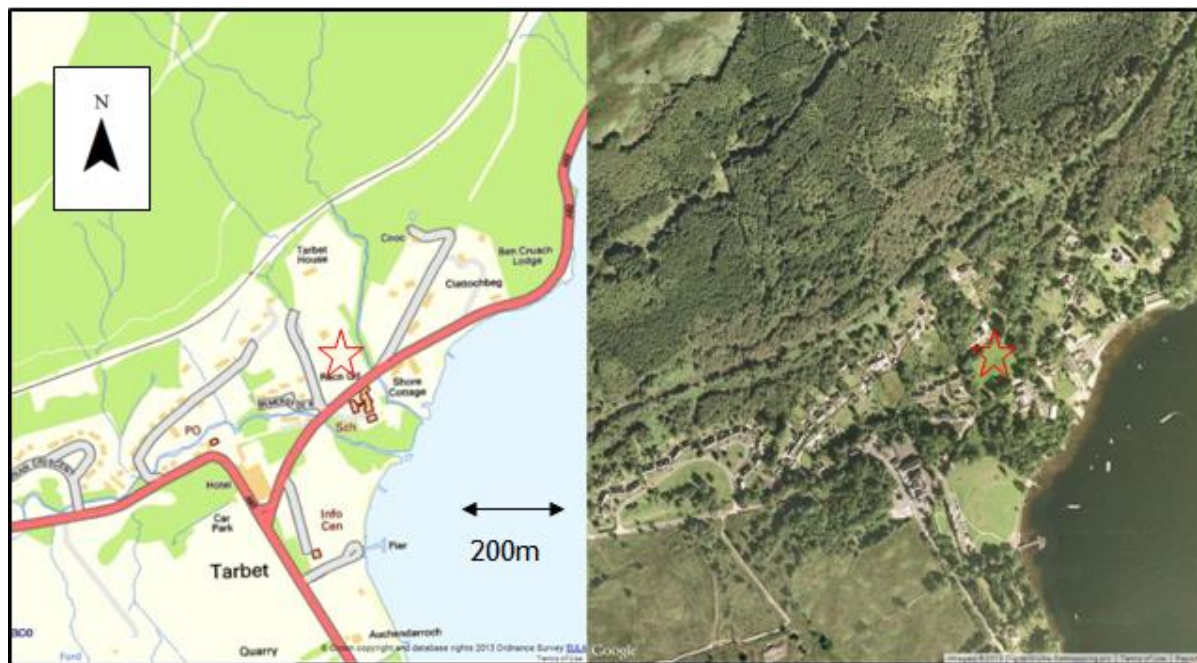


Figure 2: Location of fieldwork undertaken at the playing school field for the project. Image from Open Space © Crown copyright and database rights 2013 Ordnance Survey

Other than the lithics to be analysed, fragments of vein quartz were collected from a number of locations. The raw material is coarse grained and of a very poor quality for knapping. The quality hinders the identification of worked material; however, a scoping appraisal of the material suggests that there may be a small number of flakes within the assemblage. At this time no further work has been undertaken on the quartz.

A number of pieces of burnt flint were found in trench 7 representing debris from lime burning and do not feature in this report.

## Environmental background

A layer of marine sediments was recorded in the geomorphological analysis of cores taken from Loch Lomond. Plankton and the complete absence of freshwater plants from a marine layer indicated that rising sea-levels had inundated the Vale of Leven land bridge between Loch Lomond and the Firth of Clyde. The radiocarbon dates from the sediments were taken more 25 years ago and must, therefore, be treated with some caution. However, at the time of the maximum marine transgression of the Holocene sea, i.e. c.5700-4300BCE Loch Lomond was a sea-loch (after Dickson *et al.* 1978; Finlay forthcoming; Jardine 1986). It is possible that the isthmus between Arrochar and

Tarbet during this time may have been substantially narrower. It is also feasible that early archaeological sites may be either below these marine sediments or have been eroded away.

The maximum Holocene sea levels in relation to the land occurred at different times and at different levels of inundation around the coasts and estuaries of Scotland. The incursion has been recorded at 49m Ordnance Datum 'OD' at Doune in Perth, and between 22.4m and 36.6m at various locations in Glasgow and Stirlingshire (Morrison 1980, 102). The manse garden, school playing field and Stuckiedhu are at 29m OD, 18-26m OD and 47m OD. The current water level of Loch Lomond is 9m OD. The monograph on the rescue excavations at The Carrick, Loch Lomond is awaited (MacGregor forthcoming). For example, if marine sediments were encountered during the investigations it may shed some light on the maximum extent of the marine transgressions at Tarbet and Arrochar. It is interesting to note that in Phase 3 at The Carrick (6500-4000BCE) there is not only less evidence for Mesolithic events but there is also a gap in the radiocarbon dates from c.5950BCE to c.4400BCE (after MacGregor forthcoming). It could be argued that this gap may coincide to the period of the maximum marine transgressions.

### Recovery location

98.84% of the lithic assemblage was recovered from either surface collections, or within the uppermost 20cm of topsoil in the trenches excavated at Tarbet (Figures 3 and 4). None of the lithics, including the flint scraper from Stuckiedhu, were retrieved from secure contexts.

Other artefacts recovered from the top soil comprised of trench 7 included modern pottery, post medieval green glaze, fragments of clay pipes and corroded ferrous objects.

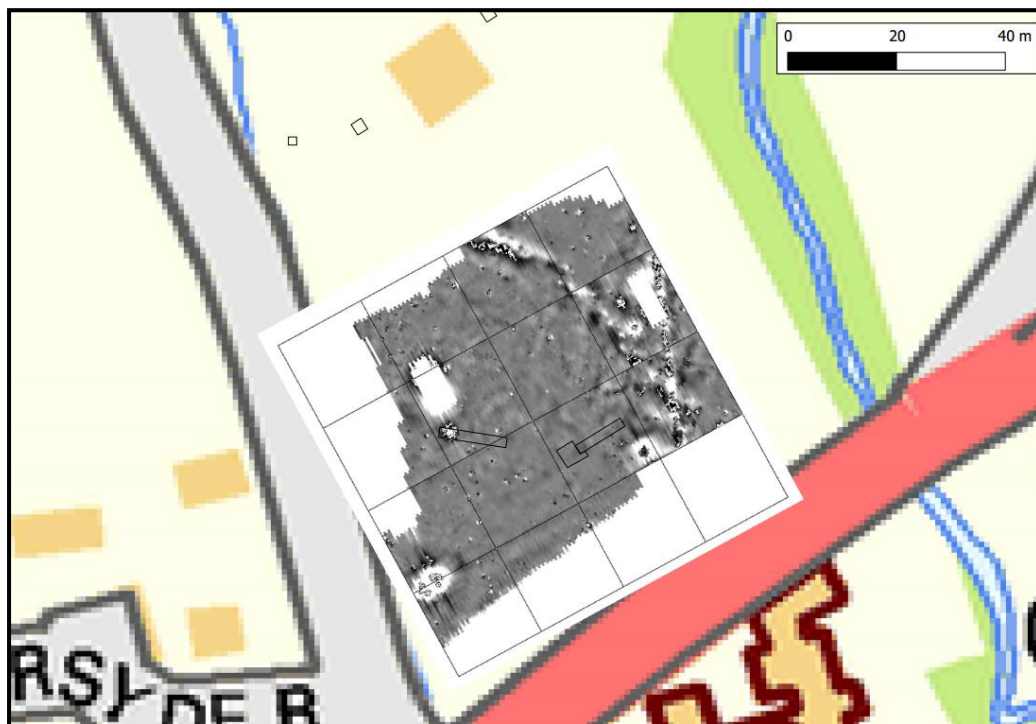


Figure 3: Geophysical survey of the school playing field superimposed on Ordnance Survey map showing the location of the trenches.



*Figure 4: Cathy MacIver directing excavations at trench 7 on the school playing field. In the background, the orange netting indicates the location of the trench in the garden of the manse.*

## Geology

The details of the solid and drift geology have been ascertained using the Geology Digimap<sup>®</sup> Roam facility at the EDiNA online resource.

The solid geology at Tarbet and Stuckiedhu comprises of the Beinn Bheula Schist Formation. River terrace deposits of gravel, sand, silt and clay form the drift geology at Tarbet. There is no drift geology recorded for Stuckiedhu. The solid geology on the other side of Loch Lomond to Tarbet is the Ben Ledi Grit Formation. Quartz and quartzite may have eroded from the Beinn Bheula Schist and Ben Ledi Grit Formations.

## Raw materials

Flint dominates the assemblage, although there are a diverse range of raw materials present (Figure 5). The original cortical surface is identifiable on 20 of the 48 flint artefacts; chert five of 13 and agate 1 of 2. The character of the cortex which is either smooth/hard or pitted indicates that these raw materials may have been resourced from fluvio-glacial deposits.

The quartz, quartzite and siltstone may have resourced locally, unlike the one piece of pitchstone which originates from the Isle of Arran. The sea route from Brodick to Arrochar is approximately 75 kilometres.

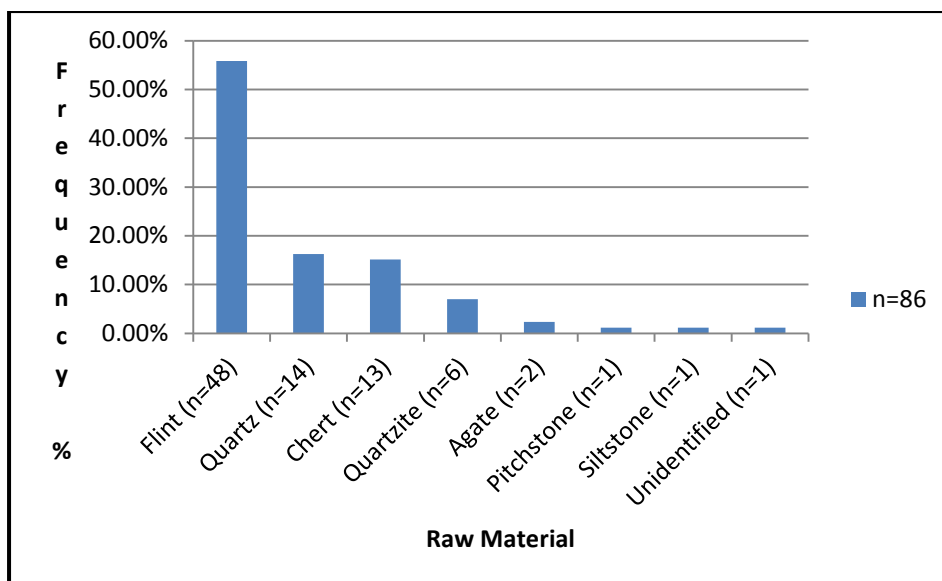


Figure 5: Percentage and numerical frequency of raw materials by type in the assemblage.

## Condition

72.09% of the assemblage is fresh (Figure 6). The frequency of burnt pieces is probably understated. Experimental work undertaken by Finlayson (1990, 53) on flint and Ballin (Ballin and Johnson 2005, 63) on chert indicated that burnt pieces would not have been classified as such due to the absence of burnt attributes.

Only 6 of the 48 flint artefacts are patinated. The inference may be drawn that fresh flint had been cast up from previously largely undisturbed ground, although not necessarily at the locations they were recovered from. The process of patination refers to the change of the original inner colour of raw material to white, which results from the loss of water from the internal crystallite structure of siliceous materials. It may also indicate the type of soil matrix at their primary location, e.g. a predominantly sand matrix will produce white cortication. Flint can be distinguished from chert because it is prone to lose water when exposed to the atmosphere which chert generally does not (Shepherd 1972, 33-36).

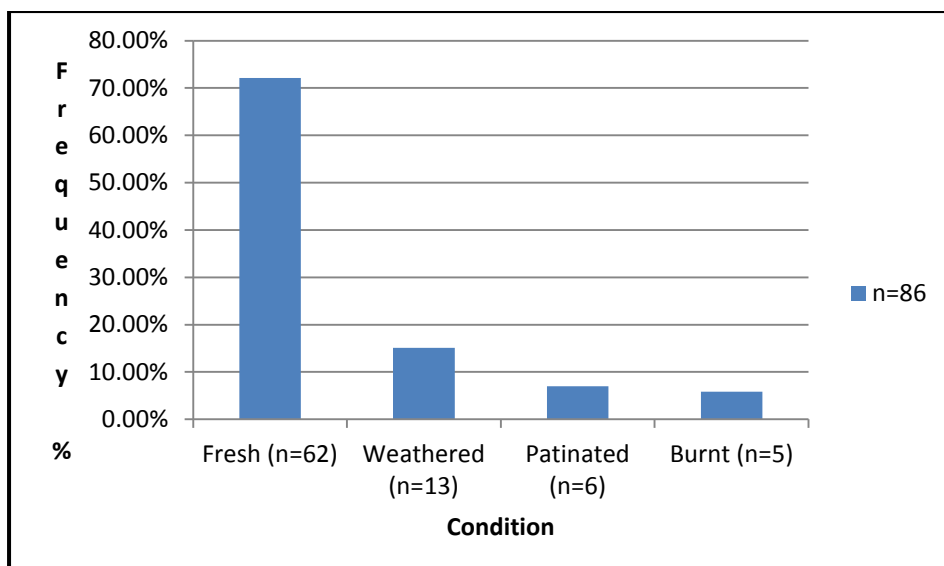


Figure 6: Percentage and numerical frequency of the condition of the lithics in the assemblage.

## Character

The principal components missing from the assemblage are cores and small fraction debitage. The percentage and numerical frequency and the character of the assemblage are shown at Figure 7 and Table 1.

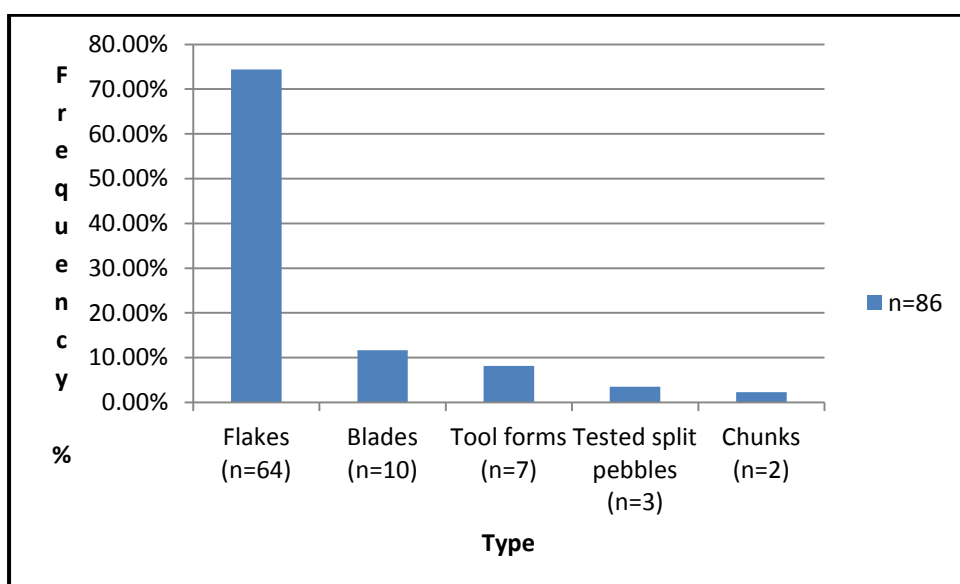


Figure 7: Percentage and numerical frequency lithics by type.



	Total	Flint	Quartz	Chert	Quartzite	Agate	Pitchstone	Siltstone	Unidentified
Tested split pebbles	3		2					1	
Chunks	2	1	1						
Flakes	64	35	11	9	6	1	1		1
Primary	14	9	3		2				
Secondary	18	6	4	3	4	1			
Tertiary	32	20	4	6			1		1
Primary regular									
Primary irregular	14	9	3		2				
Secondary regular									
Secondary irregular	18	6	4	3	4	1			
Tertiary regular	1	1							
Tertiary irregular	31	19	4	6			1		1
Blades	10	5		4		1			
Primary									
Secondary	3	1		2					
Tertiary	7	4		2		1			
Primary regular									
Primary irregular									
Secondary regular	1	1							
Secondary irregular	2			2					
Tertiary regular	3	2		1					
Tertiary irregular	4	2		1		1			
Tool forms	7	7							
Total	86	48	14	13	6	2	1	1	1

Table 1: Character of the lithic assemblage from Tarbet (98.84%) and Stuckiedhu (1.16%).

## Primary technology

Flakes and blade-like flakes dominate the debitage component of the assemblage. The presence of primary flakes indicates the initial removal of flakes from flint and quartz pebbles and quartzite nodules.

37.21% of the assemblage presents with attributes associated with a bipolar as opposed to a platform reduction strategy (Figure 8). Bipolar blanks will be under-represented because not all debitage products will present with attributes associated with a bipolar reduction strategy (after Kuijt *et al.* 1995, 117). Cognisant of the limited dataset, the assemblage indicates a preference of quartz and quartzite for bipolar reduction, which may signify the chosen strategy for the knapping of these coarser raw materials.

There is nothing to suggest that the use of platform and bipolar reduction strategies were coeval, e.g. the lack of attributes associated with anvil support.

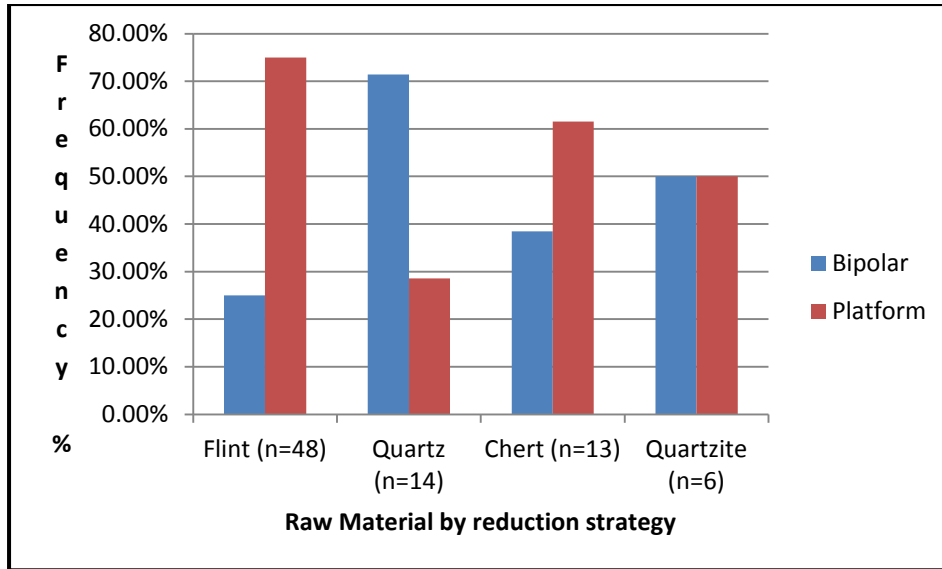


Figure 8: Numerical and percentage frequency of raw materials by reduction strategy.

It has been possible to identify the platform preparation system for the removal of 58 debitage products. 67.24% have plain platforms with diffuse bulbs of percussion implying the use of a soft hammer. 29.31% of the blanks have an unprepared cortical platform. Eight of the blanks with a plain platform and two with a cortical platform have pronounced bulbs of percussion indicating that they were struck using a hard hammer. There are two flint flakes (catalogue numbers 11 and 81) with evidence of dorsal trimming preparation (3.45%) prior to being detached from the core, one of which has a faceted platform (11).

Catalogue numbers 4 and 11 are flint flakes with diffuse bulbs of percussion with lip attributes indicating the use of a soft hammer. The former was struck from a plain platform and the latter from a faceted platform.

Small finds 701 and 1621 [catalogue numbers 3 and 69] (Figure 9) are tertiary flint blades with regular parallel sides and may be described as true blades. It is the result of platform reduction strategy with a plain platform. A pronounced bulb of percussion suggests the blade (701) was detached from the core using a hard hammer. 1621 has a diffuse bulb indicating a soft hammer.



*Figure 9: Tertiary regular flint blades. Left: catalogue number 3, small find 701. Right: catalogue number 69, small find 1621. Photographs © Heather James/Northlight Heritage.*

## Core rejuvenation

There are three core rejuvenation flakes/blades each indicating a different strategy in core rejuvenation. Firstly, a flint core rejuvenation flake [L 29mm; B 15mm; Th 4mm] (catalogue number 14) has been struck from a plain platform. There are multiple step terminations on the dorsal surface which indicates previous knapping errors when attempting to detach blanks (Figure 10). The core rejuvenation flake is a strategy to remove the remnants of these knapping errors from the core to produce a smooth flaking surface. The flake is secondary, irregular and the distal end is missing. Secondly, a chert blade [L 26mm; B 11mm; Th 6mm] (catalogue number 78) has removed an accumulation of material to the distal end of the core. Thirdly, an agate blade [L 21mm; B 8mm; Th 5mm] (catalogue number 25) represents a side blow at right angles to the flaking surface to remove part of the core platform (Figure 10).



*Figure 10: Core rejuvenation blanks. Left: catalogue number 14. Right: catalogue number 25, small*

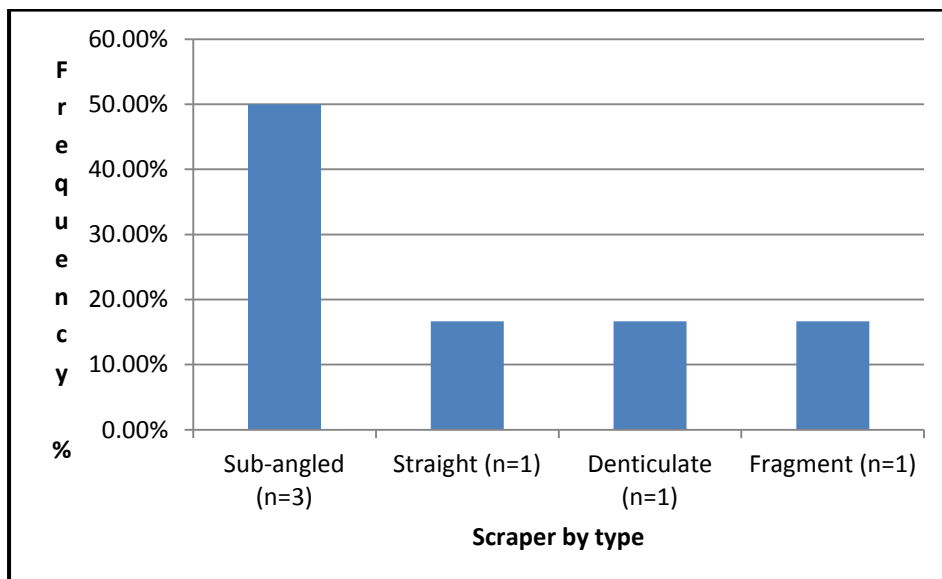


*find 1511. Photographs © Heather James/Northlight Heritage.*

## Secondary technology

Seven lithics with retouch were recovered. Six are scrapers (Figure 11). The only artefact not from Tarbet is the denticulate scraper (catalogue number 10) from Stuckiedhu.

Two of the sub-angled scrapers (catalogue numbers 7 and 80) have direct semi-invasive retouch (Figure 12). They are what would often be referred to as ‘thumbnail scrapers’ (cf. Edmonds 1995, 159-160; Hardy and Wickham-Jones 2007).



*Figure 11: Numerical and percentage frequency of scrapers by type.*

A proximal and medial flint flake fragment presents with direct abrupt serrated retouch (catalogue number 27). The application of this miscellaneous retouch may have contributed to the fracture of the flake and loss of the distal end.



*Figure 12: Scrapers. Left: catalogue number 7. Right: catalogue number 80, small find 1634. Photographs © Heather James/Northlight Heritage.*

## Edge damage

The only edge damage to artefacts other than scrapers is to be found on the two flint blades (catalogue numbers 3 and 69). The edge damage cannot be attributed to use.

## Discussion and summary

None of the lithics are truly diagnostic, i.e. they cannot be assigned by type to any given archaeological epoch, save for the two sub-angled scrapers (catalogue numbers 7 and 80) from Tarbet which may date to the Bronze Age. However, applying a provenance based on the morphology of scrapers as casual finds without further corroborative evidence is generally not sound practice. Scrapers are common artefacts in the assemblages of later prehistory (cf. Finlay *et al.* 2000a, 583). 'Thumbnail' scrapers and rounded scrapers with invasive retouch are typically Bronze Age (Edmonds 1995, 159-160; Hardy and Wickham-Jones 2007). The situation is more complicated for other forms. Angled and sub-angled scrapers are common in Mesolithic assemblages, e.g. they have the highest incidence of occurrence at Kinloch, Rùm (Wickham-Jones and McCartan 1990, 91). These together with convex and straight edge may, however, be found in Neolithic assemblages, with 'horseshoe' and 'disc-like' forms with invasive retouch indicative of the Late Neolithic (Edmonds 1995, 104-105).

The flint blades (small finds 701 and 1621; catalogue numbers 3 and 69) would not necessarily look out of place in either a Mesolithic or Neolithic assemblage.

The lithics may be said to be residual finds due to unknown taphonomic factors, i.e. it is not possible to determine the events leading to their recovery locations.

## Glossary of Terms

### Introduction

The definitions of terms is a composite from a number of different sources (i.e. Finlayson *et al.* 2000; Inizan *et al.* 1999; Wickham-Jones 1990, 2004a). If other sources are used then the relevant section is referenced accordingly.

### Glossary

**Anvil:** These coarse stone artefacts are recognised by distinctive wear patterns (Clarke 1990, Illustration 78). They may have also used as percussors (Finlayson *et al.* 2000, 72).

**Anvil support:** Refers to those occasions where the platform core is placed on an anvil for support to facilitate blank removals.

**Blade:** A blade is arbitrarily defined as an artefact which is twice as long as it is wide usually with straight parallel sides. Such examples may sometimes be referred to as ‘true blades’ to distinguish them (Wickham-Jones 2004a, 69).

**Blade-like flakes:** The blade fits the metric parameters to be categorised as such, however, the morphology of the piece is more in keeping with that of flakes, e.g. they may often be irregular and do not have parallel sides.

**Blanks:** Collective term for blades and flakes (Wickham-Jones 2004a, 69).

**Bulb of percussion:** This attribute signifies where the core was struck to detach the blank. A pronounced bulb may indicate the use of a hard hammer, and a diffuse bulb invariably indicates the use of a softer hammer (Wickham-Jones 2004a, 69). Bulb and lip and pronounced lips are associated with the use of soft hammer. Lip attributes may suggest the use of an antler percussor (Madsen 1992, 104-105). Experimental studies confirm this, although such studies are usually undertaken using flint of exceptional quality (cf. Ohnuma and Bergman 1982). Bulb attributes will vary with different raw materials (cf. Costa *et al.* 2005). There are very few lip attributes in the assemblages. The quality of the raw materials within the assemblages and the associated attributes suggest the use of a soft hammerstone.

**Chunk:** These artefacts are generally a by-product, and do not have a platform or ventral face. Some chunks may have been used, e.g. *pièces esquillées* (Wickham-Jones 2004a, 69).

**Cores:** The core is the artefact from which blades and flakes are struck.

**Bipolar/bipolar cores:** Indicates that cores are worked utilising an anvil. They may present with removals from both the proximal and distal ends due to the strike of the hammerstone and the shock reverberation from the anvil, and there may be evidence of severe crushing damage, percussion ridges from repeated strikes, step and hinge terminations and the presence of cortex (Hayden 1991, 3).

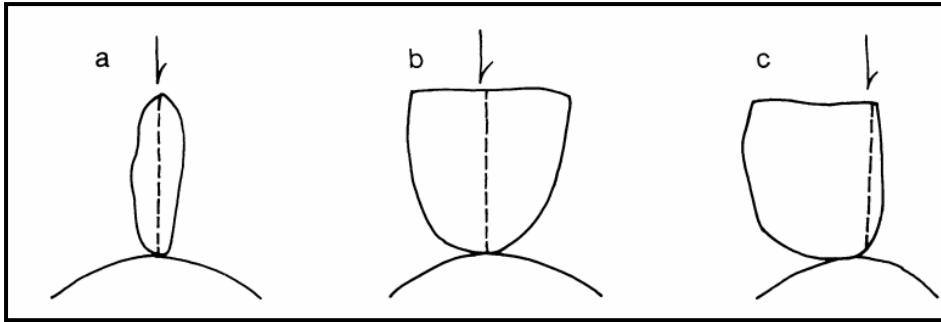


Figure 13: A bipolar reduction strategy where the pebble or nodule is placed on a stone anvil and struck with a hammerstone to firstly open the pebble and thereafter detach flakes (after Callahan 1987, Figure 3).

**Platform/platform cores:** The term refers to the utilisation of a plain or simple platform which is struck to detach blades and flakes. These cores can be predominantly for either blade or flake production. A distinction that is ascertained by determining the most common form of blank removed. Some cores will be classified as non-specific platform referring to the removal of blades and flakes in broadly equal frequencies. The remaining category is for cores described as amorphous which represent irregular knapping sequences (Wickham-Jones 2004a, 70; Finlayson *et al.* 2000, Table 2.5.3).



Figure 14: Detaching blanks from a platform core using a soft hammer (Sørensen 2006, Figure 4)

**Core rejuvenation strategies:** Knapping accidents will occur resulting in negative step and/or hinge terminations on the flaking surface of the core, which may be removed by a core rejuvenation blank to leave a clear flaking surface for future removals. Accumulations of material at the distal end of the core can be removed by the blank with a plunging termination. Strategies are also encountered when part of the platform surface is removed by a side blow (after Inizan *et al.* 1999, 153).

**Cortex:** Refers to the original surface of the nodule or pebble, which may be fresh, rolled, abraded, pitted or battered. Cortex may be either smooth/chalky or smooth/hard. The cortical attribute may indicate the possible source of the raw material (Wickham-Jones 2004 a, 69).

**Dorsal and ventral faces of blanks:** The upper face or dorsal is the flaking surface of the core prior to the removal of the blank. The lower face or ventral represents the fracture face of the blank having been detached from the core. The ventral and the core will conjoin.

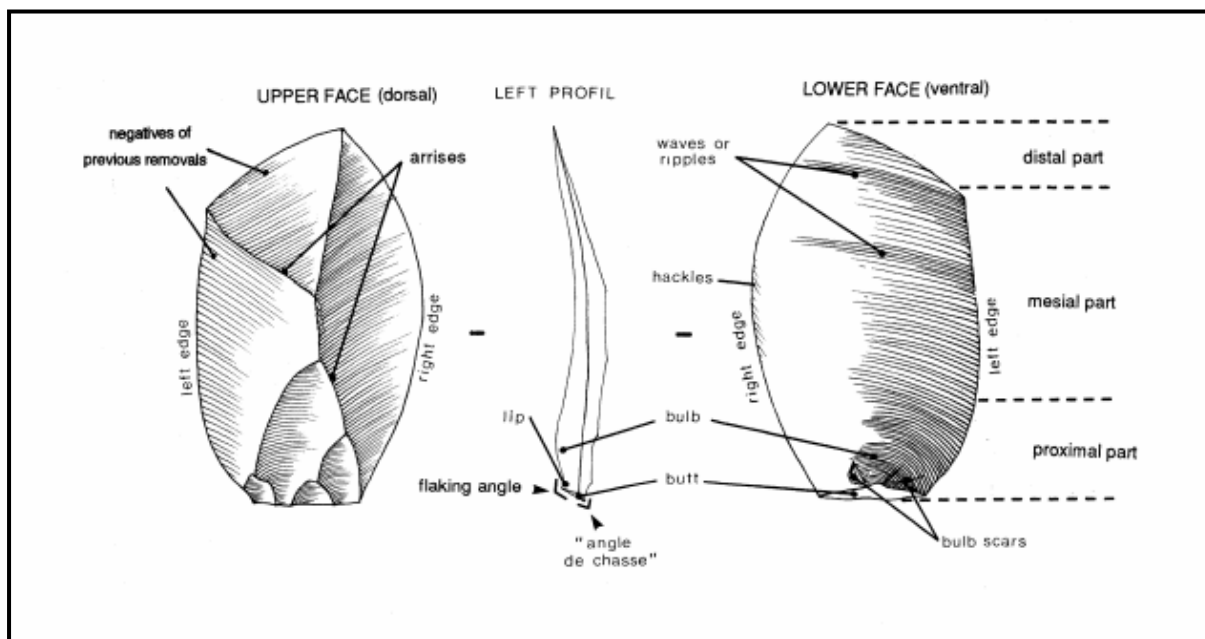


Figure 15: Schematic for the dorsal and ventral faces of a flake and associated terminologies (after Inizan *et al.* 1999, Figure 5).

**Edge damage:** Edge damage may result from the reduction strategy, use and other post-depositional factors such as ploughing, trampling, natural abrasion, and other unknown taphonomic processes (Finlayson *et al.* 2000, Table 2.5.1; Mallouf 1982; McBrearty *et al.* 1998; Neilsen 1991).

**Flake:** A classification of a blank. Metric variants distinguish flakes from blades. Flakes are also generally less regular than blades. They may be either modified or unmodified for use (Wickham-Jones 2004a, 69).

**Hammerstone:** Hammerstones vary in hardness which may be indicated by the bulb of percussion on blanks, and the negative bulb of percussion visible on cores (Wickham-Jones 2004a, 69-70).

**Languelette:** Represents a knapping error creating tongue-like distal termination. They are associated with a soft hammer (Inizan 1999 *et al.*, 144).

**Lamellar index:** The arbitrary index defines the presence of a blade industry based on the ratio of blades to flakes (Bordes and Gaussen 1970).

**Microliths:** Microliths are small tool forms which are generally fashioned on blades by blunting to the edge(s) by retouch (cf. Finlayson *et al.* 2000, Table 2.5.6). The majority of microliths have a thickness of 1-2mm and, therefore, the removal of the bulb of percussion is not a pre-requisite to microlith manufacture.

**Backed bladelets:** One side is blunted by retouch which is usually straight, and they are generally rectangular with a triangular cross-section.

**Double backed bladelets:** Opposed straight sides are blunted by retouch.

**Crescent:** Convex backed edge which is blunted by retouch.

**Scalene triangle:** Comprises of a minimum of two edges with continuous retouch; one long edge and oblique truncated edge.

**Triangle:** An isosceles triangle in plan with retouch to a minimum of two contiguous edges.

**Trapeze:** Trapezoidal in plan with one side and both obliquely truncated ends blunted by retouch.

**Needle point:** Two sides with retouch converging to point.

**Leaf point:** Retouch to two sides producing convex curved sides.

**Indeterminate:** Artefact with microlithic retouch which do not fit within other categories.

**Original pebble/nodule size:** A medium sized pebble has been categorised as fist-sized. An approximate term based in the size of pebbles recorded on Islay (Finlayson *et al.* 2000, Table 2.5.2).

**Patination:** Discolouration of original fresh colour artefacts. Variations in patination may arise because of the nature of the soil matrix from which they were recovered. It may also indicate ground disturbance (Inizan *et al.* 1999, 147; Wickham-Jones 2004a, 69).

**Piquant-triedre:** Refers to a sharp oblique truncation to the proximal or distal end indicating the use of the microburin technique (Inizan *et al.* 1999, 149).

**Platform type:** There are four types of platform referred to (Finlayson *et al.* 2000, Table 2.5.4).

**Cortical:** The entire blank platform is covered in cortex.

**Simple/plain:** Represented by a simple flaked surface.

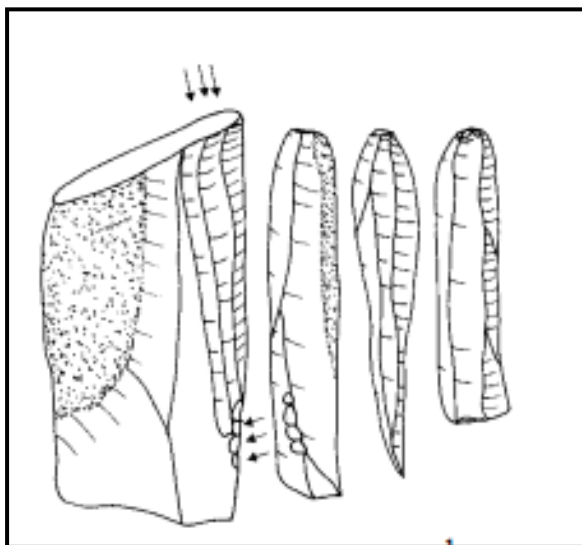


Figure 16: Schematic of a blade core with a simple/plain striking platform (after Sørensen 2008,

Figure 12).

**Complex/faceted:** Multiple flake removals define this form of platform. Examples of this strategy during the Mesolithic period are likely to be accidental.

**Crushed:** A collapsed platform associated with bipolar reduction.

**Primary material:** Cortex covers the dorsal surface of the artefact (Wickham-Jones 2004a, 70).

**Primary technology:** Refers to the procurement of raw material, preparation of cores and debitage products, such as blades, flakes, chunks and small fraction debitage (Wickham –Jones 2004a, 70).

**Reduction strategy:** Refers to the use of either bipolar or platform reduction strategies (Wickham-Jones 2004a, 71).

**Regular/irregular blanks:** Regularity is determined by a blank with a straight edge <10mm. Blanks with a straight edge of <10mm are classified as irregular (Wickham-Jones 2004a, 71).

**Remaining platform size:** This schema is taken from Madsen (1992, Figure 70).

**Point:** Where remaining platform represents <33.33% of blank width.

**Small/narrow:** Remaining platform width is c.33.33% of blank and length is <33.33% and >66.67%.

**Broad/narrow:** Remaining platform length is >66.67% of blank.

**Large:** The width and length of the remaining platform is >66.67%.

**Retouch, angle of:** There are four forms of retouch referred to in this study (cf. Inizan *et al.* 1999, 129-130; Woodman *et al.* 2006, 95). The first three categories are focused on the edge of the blank.

**Abrupt:** Marginally less than 90°.

**Enclume:** Use of anvil with angle at 90°.

**Semi-abrupt:** angle at approximately 45°.

**Low:** Similar to semi-abrupt, although retouch extends across the surface of the blank (semi-invasive).

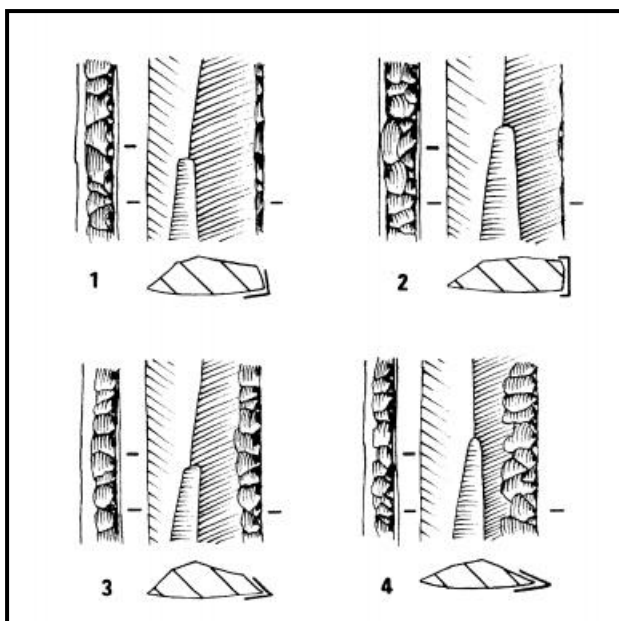


Figure 17: The angles of removals: 1. abrupt; 2. Crossed abrupt/Enclume; 3. semi-abrupt; 4. low (Inizan et al. 1999, Figure 56).

**Retouch, extent of:** The extent of removals are classified as either short, semi-invasive, invasive or covering (Figure 6).

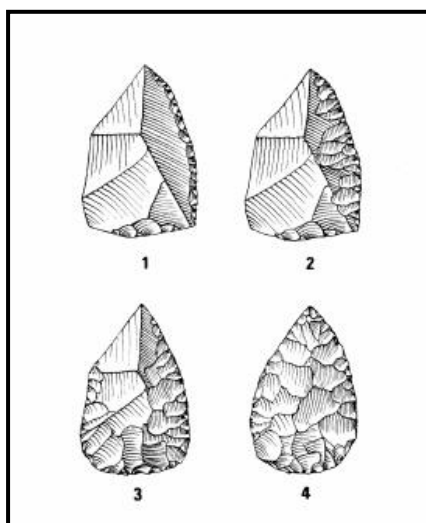


Figure 18: Extent of removals: 1. short; 2. semi-invasive; 3. invasive; 4. covering (after Inizan et al. 1999, Figure 67).

**Retouch, position of:** Direct retouch is visible on the dorsal face, conversely inverse retouch is seen on the ventral face. Alternate is where a blank has been modified by both direct and inverse retouch.



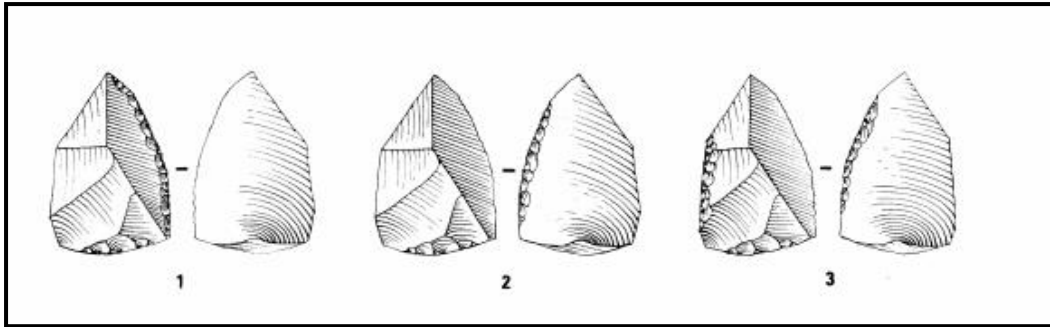


Figure 19: Position of retouch: 1. direct; 2. inverse; 3. alternate (after Inizan *et al.* 1999, Figure 75).

**Secondary material:** Artefact with cortex visible on the dorsal surface (Wickham-Jones 2004a, 71).

**Secondary technology:** Refers to the modification of blanks into tools (Wickham-Jones 2004a, 71).

**Scrapers:** Scrapers present with a blunt working edge (cf. Finlayson *et al.* 2000, Table 2.5.8).

**Short convex:** Convex scraping edge <10mm thick.

**Short convex flared:** As for short convex but where artefact narrows from scraping edge.

**Short thick convex:** As for short convex with scraping edge <10mm.

**Short thick convex flared:** As for short thick convex but flared.

**Long convex:** Scraper which is twice as long as it is wide with a scraping edge of <10mm.

**Long convex flared:** As for long convex but flared.

**Long thick convex flared:** Scraper which is twice as long as it is wide with a scraping edge of >10mm.

**Disc:** Continuous retouch to circumference of scraper.

**Concave:** Scraper with concave scraping edge.

**Denticulate:** Scraping edge is denticulated or presents with multiple notches.

**Angled:** A scraper with more than one scraping edge which meets to form an angled corner(s).

**Sub-angled:** As for angled but with rounded corners.

**Straight:** The edge is neither convex nor concave in plan.

**Wide convex:** A side scraper with retouch to longest axis.

**Irregular:** Scrapers which do not into the other classifications.

**Fragment:** Refers to a scraper fragment.

**Siret fracture:** Refers to a knapping error where the width of the blank is split. This may or not extend the full length of the blank (Inizan *et al.* 1999, 156).

**Small fraction debitage:** Debitage where metric variants are all <10mm (Finlayson *et al.* 2000, Table 2.5.5).

**Tertiary material:** Artefact without any trace of the original cortical surface present (Wickham-Jones 2004a, 70).

**Tool form types:** General term for all tool forms. Apart from microliths and scrapers other tool forms are set out below (cf. Finlayson *et al.* 2000, Table 2.5.1).

**Abruptly backed:** Any artefact which has abrupt retouch to blunt edge.

**Thin-backed:** Refers to any artefact with fine retouch to blunt edge.

**Point:** Two or more convergent edges with retouch.

**Denticulate:** Edge is formed as a series of notches. Each notch may be as a result of single or multiple removals.

**Thick denticulate:** As for denticulate but where modified edge is >10mm.

**Notch:** Artefact with non-contiguous notch attributes. The notch may be as a result of single or multiple removals.

**Miscellaneous retouch:** Artefact with retouch that do not fit into any of the other categories.

**Awl:** Generally awls are fashioned on thick blanks and comprise of abrupt retouch on two sides to form point.

**Trimming:** Relates to the abrasion of an unretouched edge producing semi-invasive scalar removals. It is associated with the shaping of artefacts.

**Truncations:** Truncations are divided into five typological classifications (cf. Finlayson *et al.* 2000, Table 2.5.7).

**Oblique truncation:** Blank with diagonal retouch across the width.

**Microburin:** Debitage product from the manufacture of microliths. A notch is prepared by microlithic retouch to facilitate truncation of the artefact by a simple strike.

**Lamelle à cran:** Retouch to one end and one side which is concave in plan.

**Microlithic truncation:** An oblique truncation with proximal removed and microlithic retouch.

**Notch and snap:** Similar to microburin but where snap is a result of a blow to face of blank.

## Bibliography

- Ballin, T. B. and M. Johnson. 2005. Glentagart, South Lanarkshire: Discussion of a Scottish Chert Assemblage and its Associated Technology. *Lithics: The Journal of the Lithic Studies Society*, 26: 57-86.
- Bordes, F. and J. Gaussen. 1970. *Une fonde du tente magdalénien près de Mussidan (Dordogne)*. Koln: Frühe Menschheit Und Umwelt 1.
- Callahan, E. 1987. *An Evaluation of the Lithic Technology in Middle Sweden during the Mesolithic and Neolithic*. Uppsala: Societas Archaeologica Upsaliensis.
- Clarke, A. 1990. Coarse stone tools. In C. R. Wickham-Jones (ed.), *Rhum, Mesolithic and Later Sites at Kinloch: excavations 1984-86*: 117-126. Edinburgh: Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.
- Costa, L.-J., F. Sternke and P. C. Woodman. 2005. Microlith to macrolith: the reasons behind the transformation of production in the Irish Mesolithic. *Antiquity*, 79: 19-33.
- Dickson, J. H., D. A. Stewart, R. Thompson, G. Turner, M. S. Baxter, N. D. Drndarski and J. Rose. 1978. Palynology, palaeomagnetism and radiometric dating of Flandrian marine and freshwater sediments of Loch Lomond. *Nature*, 274: 548-553.
- Edmonds, M. 1995. *Stone Tools in Society: working stone in Neolithic and Bronze Age Britain*. London: Routledge.
- Finlay, N. forthcoming. The Mesolithic: Glasgow Regional Framework. Glasgow: Glasgow Museums.
- Finlay, N., B. Finlayson and S. J. Mithen. 2000a. The Secondary Technology: its Character and Inter-site Variability. In S. J. Mithen (ed.), *Hunter-gatherer landscape archaeology: The Southern Hebrides Mesolithic Project 1988-98. Volume 1: Project development, palaeoenvironmental studies and archaeological fieldwork on Islay. Volume 2: Archaeological fieldwork on Colonsay, computer modelling, experimental archaeology, and final interpretations*: 571-587. Cambridge: McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research.
- Finlayson, B. 1990. The examination of surface alteration. In C. R. Wickham-Jones (ed.), *Rhum, Mesolithic and later sites at Kinloch: Excavations 198-86*: 53-54. Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press.
- Finlayson, B., N. Finlay and S. J. Mithen. 1996. Mesolithic Chipped Stone Assemblages: Descriptive and Analytical Procedures used by the Southern Hebrides Mesolithic Project. In T. Pollard, and A. Morrison (eds), *The Early Prehistory of Scotland*: 252-266. Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press.
- Finlayson, B., N. Finlay and S. J. Mithen. 2000. The cataloguing and analysis of the lithic assemblages. In S. J. Mithen (ed.), *Hunter-gatherer landscape archaeology: The Southern Hebrides Mesolithic Project 1988-98. Volume 1: Project development, palaeoenvironmental studies and archaeological fieldwork on Islay. Volume 2: Archaeological fieldwork on Colonsay, computer modelling, experimental archaeology, and final interpretations*: 61-72. Cambridge: McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research.
- Hardy, K. and C. R. Wickham-Jones (eds). 2007. *Mesolithic and later sites around the Inner Sound, Scotland: the work of the Scotland's First Settlers Project 1998-2004*. SAIR 31: (<http://www.sair.org.uk/sair31/>).
- Hayden, B. 1991. Confusion in the Bipolar World: Bashed Pebbles and Splintered Pieces. *Lithic Technology*, 10: 2-6.
- Inizan, M.-L., M. Reduron-Ballinger, H. Roche and J. Tixier. 1999. *Technology and Terminology of Knapped Stone*. Nanterre: CREP.
- Jardine, W. G. 1986. The geological and geomorphological setting of the Estuary and Firth of Clyde. *Proceedings of the Royal Society of Edinburgh*, 90B: 25-41.
- Kuijt, I., W. C. Prentiss and D. L. Pokotylo. 1995. Bipolar Reduction: An Experimental Study of Debitage Variability. *Lithic Technology*, 20(2): 116-127.
- MacGregor, G. (ed.). forthcoming. *Living and Dying on the Bonnie Banks: 10,000 years at The Carrick, Loch Lomond*. Edinburgh: Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.

- Madsen, B. 1992. Hamburgkulturens Flintteknologi i Jels. In J. Holm, and F. Rieck (eds), *Istidsjægere ved Jelssøerne*: 93-131. Haderslev: Skrifter fra Museumsrådet for Sønderjyllands Amt 5.
- Mallouf, R. J. 1982. An Analysis of Plow-Damaged Chert Artifacts: the Broken Creek Cache (41HI86), Hill County, Texas. *Journal of Field Archaeology*, 9: 79-98.
- McBrearty, S., L. Bishop, T. Plummer, R. Dewar and N. Conrad. 1998. Tools Underfoot: Human trampling as an agent of lithic artefact edge medication. *American Antiquity*, 63(1): 108-129.
- Morrison, A. 1980. *Early Man in Britain and Ireland: An Introduction to Palaeolithic and Mesolithic Cultures*. London: Crook Helm.
- Neilsen, A. E. 1991. Trampling the Archaeological Record: An Experimental Study. *American Antiquity*, 56(3): 483-503.
- Ohnuma, K. and C. Bergman. 1982. Experimental Studies in the Determination of Flaking Mode. *Bulletin of the Institute of Archaeology*: 161-170.
- Shepherd, W. 1972. *Flint: Its Origin, Properties and Uses*. London: Faber and Faber.
- Sørensen, M. 2006. The new dynamic technological blade definition and Maglemosian blades. In J. Apel, and K. Knutsson (eds), *Skilled Production and Social Reproduction: Aspects of Traditional Stone-Tool Technologies*: 282-291. Uppsala: SAU.
- Sørensen, M. 2008. Spatial Analysis by Dynamic Technological Classification: a Case Study from the Palaeolithic-Mesolithic Transition in Scandinavia. In M. Sørensen, and P. Desrosiers (eds), *Technology in Archaeology*: 105-121. Copenhagen: PNM.
- Tixier, J., M.-L. Inizan and H. Roche. 1980. *Préhistoire de la pierre taillée, 1 terminologie et technologie*. Valbonne: CREP.
- Wickham-Jones, C. R. (ed.). 1990. *Rhum, Mesolithic and Later Sites at Kinloch: excavations 1984-86*. Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press.
- Wickham-Jones, C. R. 2004a. Glossary and notes to the lithic catalogue. In C. R. Wickham-Jones, and K. Hardy (eds), *Camais Daraich: a Mesolithic site at the Point of Sleat, Skye*: 69-71. (<http://www.sair.org.uk/sair12/>): SAIR 12.
- Wickham-Jones, C. R. and S. B. McCartan. 1990. The Lithic Assemblage: Secondary Technology. In C. R. Wickham-Jones (ed.), *Rhum: Mesolithic and Later sites At Kinloch: excavations 1984-86*: 87-102. Edinburgh: Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.
- Woodman, P. C., N. Finlay and E. Anderson. 2006. *The Archaeology of a Collection: The Keiller-Knowles Collection of the National Museum of Ireland*. Wicklow: Wordwell.

## APPENDIX 15: Discovery and Excavation in Scotland Report.

<b>LOCAL AUTHORITY:</b>	Argyll and Bute
<b>PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:</b>	Hidden Heritage of a Landscape
<b>PROJECT CODE:</b>	4311/161
<b>PARISH:</b>	Arrochar
<b>NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:</b>	Heather James
<b>NAME OF ORGANISATION:</b>	Northlight Heritage
<b>TYPE(south) OF PROJECT:</b>	Survey, geophysical survey and excavation
<b>NMRS NO(south):</b>	Craig an't Searraich (NN30SW 13) Clattochmore (NN30SW 1) Stuckdiehu (NN30SW 11) Ballyhennan graveyard (NN30SW 2)
<b>SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(south):</b>	Deserted farmstead, possible 17 <sup>th</sup> century house, enclosure, graveyard.
<b>SIGNIFICANT FINDS:</b>	Flint scatter, amber bead, glass bead, late-medieval graveslab, post-medieval and industrial pottery.
<b>NGR (2 letters, 8 or 10 figures)</b>	NN3086 0427
<b>START DATE (this season)</b>	9/2/13
<b>END DATE (this season)</b>	8/9/13
<b>PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)</b>	
<b>MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION:</b> (May include information from other fields)	<p>The Hidden Heritage of a Landscape Project is a community-led project which explored the archaeological landscape of the 2.5km long isthmus between Arrochar on Loch Long and Tarbert on Loch Lomond. The project enabled the local community to explore the archaeological potential within the isthmus, with a special interest in the Viking raid into Loch Lomond in 1263. The project involved looking at aerial photographs, historic map research, documentary research, geophysics, walkover survey, digital survey, hand measured survey, excavation and post-excavation processing.</p> <p>The walkover survey revealed a total of 214 new features, the majority of which related to Post-medieval enclosure and farming practices. The features included the remains of a nine-hole golf course, a demolished steading, a duck pond, earth banks, drains, dry stone walls, clearance cairns, cultivation, bridges, culverts, a gate, a hollow way, an iron cauldron, peat cutting, quarries, a sheep fank and a shieling.</p> <p>Three geophysical surveys were carried out. At the Arrochar School playing</p>

	<p>field (in Tarbert) a modern service pipe, several slight linear anomalies and some concrete setting were found. Other slight circular features may be geology.</p> <p>A large oval shaped mound near the Cenotaph Cross produced anomalies which related to modern ironwork and geology.</p> <p>A figure-of-eight shaped enclosure at Stuckiedhu showed up in the geophysical survey as a coherent positive response and other anomalies were interpreted as ditches, a quarry face and geology.</p> <p>A plane table survey of a sheep fank (Site 127) was carried out by the community at NN 30580 03877. A digital survey was also carried out at the Ballyhennan churchyard (NN30SW2, NGR NN 31332 04529).</p> <p>Five weeks of excavation concentrated on four main sites.</p> <p>Craig an't Searraich (NN30SW 13, NGR NN307 043) was a settlement deserted by the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century. The rough dry stone walls of the house survived up to three courses high and were sealed by rubble which formed a fairly flat terrace. An internal rough cobbled surface was partly revealed and the pottery retrieved from above the surface was 19<sup>th</sup> century in date. The state of the walls suggested that the house had been deliberately demolished. A second structure was investigated and thought to be an animal enclosure. A section was cut through the enclosing bank, but no dating evidence was retrieved.</p> <p>Clattochmore (or Tarbet Castle NN30SW 1, NGR NN 3204 0479) was the location of a house belonging to the MacFarlane chief which was destroyed by Cromwell's army. The house was thought to be in the vicinity of the old manse, now Glebe House. Four trenches were dug in the garden of the Manse but no features pre-dating the late 18<sup>th</sup> /19<sup>th</sup> century were found.</p> <p>The Arrochar Primary School Playing Field (NGR NN3206 70471) lies just south of Clattochmore and following a test trench which found flint and quartz flakes, a further two trenches were excavated to retrieve artefacts and to investigate geophysical anomalies.</p> <p>Only natural features were found but the ploughsoil contained flint and quartz debitage, a few worked flakes, an amber bead (possibly a lammer bead), a 17<sup>th</sup>/18<sup>th</sup> lead pistol ball, a black glass bead, clay pipe fragments and post-medieval pottery and glass.</p> <p>Stuckiedhu (NN30SW 11, NGR NN 3129 0423)</p> <p>A figure-of-eight shaped enclosure containing two probably natural mounds was investigated. Within the southern mound was a hollow or possible hut circle.</p> <p>The figure of eight enclosure consisted of a stone revetted bank designed to keep stock out. The presence of mixed woodland on the 1<sup>st</sup> edition OS map and the late 18<sup>th</sup> /19<sup>th</sup> century date of the pottery, would suggest that this was</p>
--	---

	<p>a designed landscape feature perhaps associated with the development of Tarbet Hotel. A trench across the putative hut circle revealed a very slight earth bank, but no internal features which would have indicated that it was more than a hollow. The finds included slag and industrial waste, a clay pipe stem, post-medieval pottery and glass. The platforms in the vicinity were interpreted as remains of the nine-hole golf course.</p> <p>Cenotaph Mound (Site 197, NGR NN 30239 04031).</p> <p>A small trench was dug over the Cenotaph Mound, also known as the Viking Mound and was found to be a natural glacial mound.</p>
<b>PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:</b>	
<b>CAPTION(south) FOR ILLUSTRS:</b>	CBA Community Archaeology Bursary post-holder training the community at Craig an't Searraich.
<b>SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:</b>	Arrochar and Tarbet Community Development Trust
<b>ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:</b>	Northlight Heritage, Studio 406, South Block, 64 Osborne Street, Glasgow, G1 5QH
<b>EMAIL ADDRESS:</b>	hjames@yorkat.co.uk
<b>ARCHIVE LOCATION</b> (intended/deposited)	National Monuments Record for Scotland (intended)



The European Agricultural Fund  
for Rural Development:  
Europe investing in rural areas

