

Galloway Glens Landscape Partnership

Can You Dig It?

Community Archaeology Project

Data Structure Report

1.2.f Medieval or Later Rural Settlement –
Upper Gairloch, 2nd Season



by Claire Williamson & Liam McKinstry

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Signed Claire Williamson

Date6th February 2020.....

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Introduction

1. This Data Structure Report describes works carried out for the sub-project on Medieval or Later Rural Settlement carried out as part of the Galloway Glens Landscape Partnership (GGLP) community archaeology project *Can You Dig It?* This Report presents the results from survey and test pitting works undertaken at the site of the former farmstead of Upper Gairloch situated along Raiders Road.
2. These works represent a second season at Upper Gairloch; an initial season in March focussed on the kiln barn (see Williamson 2019), while this season centred on clearing and surveying the main steading.
3. The works were carried out by volunteers supported by Rathmell Archaeology staff. The structure of the works was drawn from advice and guidance from officers of GGLP, Dumfries and Galloway Council, Forestry and Land Scotland (FLS) and members of local heritage societies.

Historical & Archaeological Background

4. A brief historical background for Raiders Road and the settlements along it has been lifted from the Research Design for the sub-project (Turner & Rees 2019, 3-5):

The Raiders Road is the name given to a modern forest drive which links the A712 (known as 'The Queen's Way') in the west, to the A762 in the east, which it joins on the west bank of Loch Ken, near Bennan Bank. The name 'Raiders Road' is derived from a novel by Samuel Rutherford Crockett: entitled 'The Raiders,' it links the road with historical episodes of reiving and cattle rustling.

The forest drive follows the line of an earlier road which is first shown, in its entirety, on the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map of 1894. The northwest portion has earlier origins: the stretch extending from the 'Queen's Way' to Laggan O' Dee is shown as extant on the 1st edition earlier map of c. 1840. No formal road as such is shown on historic mapping of 17th or 18th century date, but an informal track must have been present by this time, allowing access to the many agricultural settlements shown on Blaeu's map of 1654.

The modern route of the Raiders Road lies to the north of the River Dee and follows its line closely over much of its length, running roughly northwest to southeast before veering north to the west of Stroan Loch, from where it then follows a roughly north-south course towards the shores of Loch Ken. Of particular interest in the context of this project is the stretch extending from Loch Dee to the Stroan Loch, as this is where the main concentration of rural settlement can be found.

Much of the area is now afforested, forming part of the Galloway Forest Park. However, to the north of the line followed by the earlier, metalled road, a network of smaller tracks and woodland rides have also been established, creating a complex network of routes which cross much of the planted area around Clatteringshaws Fell, Hope Hill, Craig Gilbert and Close Fill. From the evidence provided by a recent archaeological survey undertaken on the site of one of the settlements, Clachrum S7 (Shaw 2010), it appears that in some areas at least, tree planting was carried out by hand, with no evidence of mounding evident. This will have helped reduce the levels of any damage incurred to ruined structures and buried archaeology during the original planting process.

The 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1842 shows that the area once formed part of a densely populated rural landscape, littered with small communities who lived in small settlements and larger townships. By the time the map was surveyed, these settlements had already been largely abandoned, and the area used instead for the grazing of sheep in extensive sheepwalks.

Reference to even earlier mapping shows that the intensity of land use had dwindled even more markedly than mid-19th century mapping suggested. The

earliest available mapping for the area – *Blaeu's map of 1654, which is based on an earlier, late 16th century map surveyed by Timothy Pont* – shows an even more densely populated landscape. Most of the deserted settlements shown on the 1st edition map correspond to named settlement sites shown on *Blaeu/Pont*, indicating that their origins may extend back to the post-medieval or even the medieval period. With reference to *Blaeu's map*, we can suggest a potential for 'lost' settlements, i.e. settlements shown on 17th century mapping which have no obvious successors represented in the modern, mid-19th century landscape.

In recent decades, the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map has been used to create a basic summary of the resource which can readily be used as a starting point from which to embark on further, more detailed, research. This data can readily be accessed via the on-line resource *Pastmap* (see References for link), which provides geo-spatial data and accompanying details relating to a number of sites along the line of the *Raiders Road* and beyond. More detailed summaries of these sites are included in *Canmore* (see References for link), the on-line database of sites and monuments originally established by what was then known as the *Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland (RCAHMS)* - now part of *Historic Environment Scotland*. These records were compiled under the auspices of the 'First Edition Survey Project' (FESP): this project, jointly funded by the then-Historic Scotland and RCAHMS, involved the detailed study of early Ordnance Survey mapping for the area, and the subsequent flagging-up of sites shown as unroofed or ruinous. The project was undertaken with a view to improving our understanding of Scotland's medieval and post-medieval rural settlement sites, a resource which was neglected within mainstream archaeological study until the 1960s and 70s, by which time it was already found to be under threat from the rapidly expanding forestry industry (Swanson 1993).

As a result of FESP, a total of 32 sites have been identified and included in *Canmore*. These are located along the line of the *Raiders Road* itself, and in the wooded area which lies to the north of the *River Dee*. Many of these sites, if not lying close to the road itself, are in the vicinity of the many tracks and woodland rides that traverse the planted areas. A number comprise old field boundaries, occasionally noted in association with sheepfolds or single isolated structures; in some cases these may be worthy of additional study if they have the potential to represent one of the 'lost' settlement sites shown on *Blaeu/Pont*. Of particular interest in this respect are **S1**, which comprises a group of structures at *Clatteringshaws Fell*, and **S4 Tannoch**. Both were latterly used as sheepfolds but they may occupy the sites of earlier settlements and could even potentially re-use elements of much-earlier structures. A third site – the corn-drying kiln and structure which forms an element of **S3, Craig Gilbert** – could represent another of these 'lost' sites, where the main focus of occupation shifted at a very early date from its original location (where the kiln is situated) to the site close to the river shown on *Blaeu's 1654 map*.

In addition to these potentially 'lost' early sites, we have four sites which show a strong continuity of occupation between *Blaeu's 1654 map* and the 1842 1st edition Ordnance Survey map. These comprise **S3**, the main element of *Craig Gilbert*, **S6 Nether Gairloch**, **S7 Clachrum**, and **S8 Aird's Crag**, which is unusually large and classed as a 'township'. All appear to have been abandoned and ruinous by the mid-19th century. A further site, **S5 Upper Gairloch**, is not included in this sub-group as it may have been one of the latest settlements to be abandoned, with two buildings still described as roofed in the 1840s. The final site, **S2 Nanny Walker's Wa's** is also of interest as it does not appear to have an obvious post-medieval antecedent shown on *Blaeu's map*. Together, these sites represent a varied resource which has the potential to provide us with a long term narrative of how settlement patterns changed along the north bank of the upper *Dee valley* during the post-medieval and modern – and potentially even the medieval – periods.

*The current condition of these monuments is uncertain: many are located within mature coniferous plantations which were planted before Scotland's medieval and post-medieval rural settlement was a clear target for either recording or preservation. Much of the eastern portion of the area of interest – from Nether Gairloch east to the shores of Loch Ken – had, for example, been afforested prior to 1955, when the Ordnance Survey One Inch to One Mile 7th series mapping was surveyed. Recent survey work undertaken on the site of **S7** Clachrum suggests, however, that there is a potential for both upstanding structures and also buried archaeological deposits to survive: despite being depicted as lying within a densely afforested area, the remains of Clachrum, for example, largely remain in open ground, and the nearby plantation appears to have been hand-planted, without the use of mounding, which offers better potential for the survival of archaeological deposits.*

5. In March 2019, *Can You Dig It* carried out an earlier season of work at Upper Gairloch (Williamson 2019) which focused on clearing the kiln barn that sat approximately 100m to the northeast of the steading. The walls of the structure survive across its full length, although the kiln shows the highest survival with its walls still standing up to seven courses on its western side. The entire structure was formed of drystone construction. The barn portion consisted of a single rectangular compartment, of which only the basal footings of the external walls remained, with only one entrance. The kiln occupied the southern end of the structure with the walls of the interior rounded to form a bowl shape. Test pitting within the interior of the barn did not identify a floor deposit, although as only a small portion was sampled this would likely benefit from further investigation. The floor of the kiln itself could not be characterised at this stage as it was entirely obscured by tumble. No artefacts were collected during the works.

Project Works

6. This phase of the archaeological works focussed on the site of the main steading at the former settlement of Upper Gairloch along Raiders Road (**S5** in Turner & Rees 2019). The steading was located within forestry just to the side of the main forest drive. Prior to the works the structure was just visible but mostly covered by overgrown vegetation and fallen branches (Figure 1a).
7. The on-site works were carried out over eight days between the 14th and the 24th August 2019. The area was initially cleared of vegetation by hand to expose the structural remains of the steading. The remains were then photographed, planned and assigned context numbers. A total of four trenches and three test pits were then hand excavated within the interior of the steading. The trenches (1-4) ranged in size: Trench 1 measured 2m by 3m, Trenches 2 and 3 measured 1.5m by 3m and Trench 4 measured 1m square. The three test pits (A-C) were all of equal size at 1.1m by 0.5m.
8. All works were carried out using Rathmell Archaeology Ltd standard methods as outlined in the Risk Assessment Method Statement (RAMS) (McKinstry & Williamson 2019). The fieldwork was generally undertaken in good weather although there were odd spells of heavy rain. In terms of structure, the core field team of Rathmell Archaeology staff and volunteers were on site from 9am to 4pm.

Findings

9. As stated, the structural remains on site were mostly covered by overgrown vegetation. This mostly comprised thin patches of green moss (009) found across the structure's entire extent measuring approximately 50mm thick (Figure 1b). Finds recovered while clearing this included late 18th to 20th century pottery, fragments of chimney pot, fragments of 20th century window glass, fragments of bottle glass, including one from a potentially earlier 'onion type' (<11>, see *Artefacts* section below), roofing slates and iron objects. The latter included a large rasp/file and the head of a socketed fork from the area of [008b/c] (both <010>).



Figure 1a: Pre-excavation shot across [008] from the west



Figure 1b: Shot showing (009) overlying structure in southeast corner, from the north

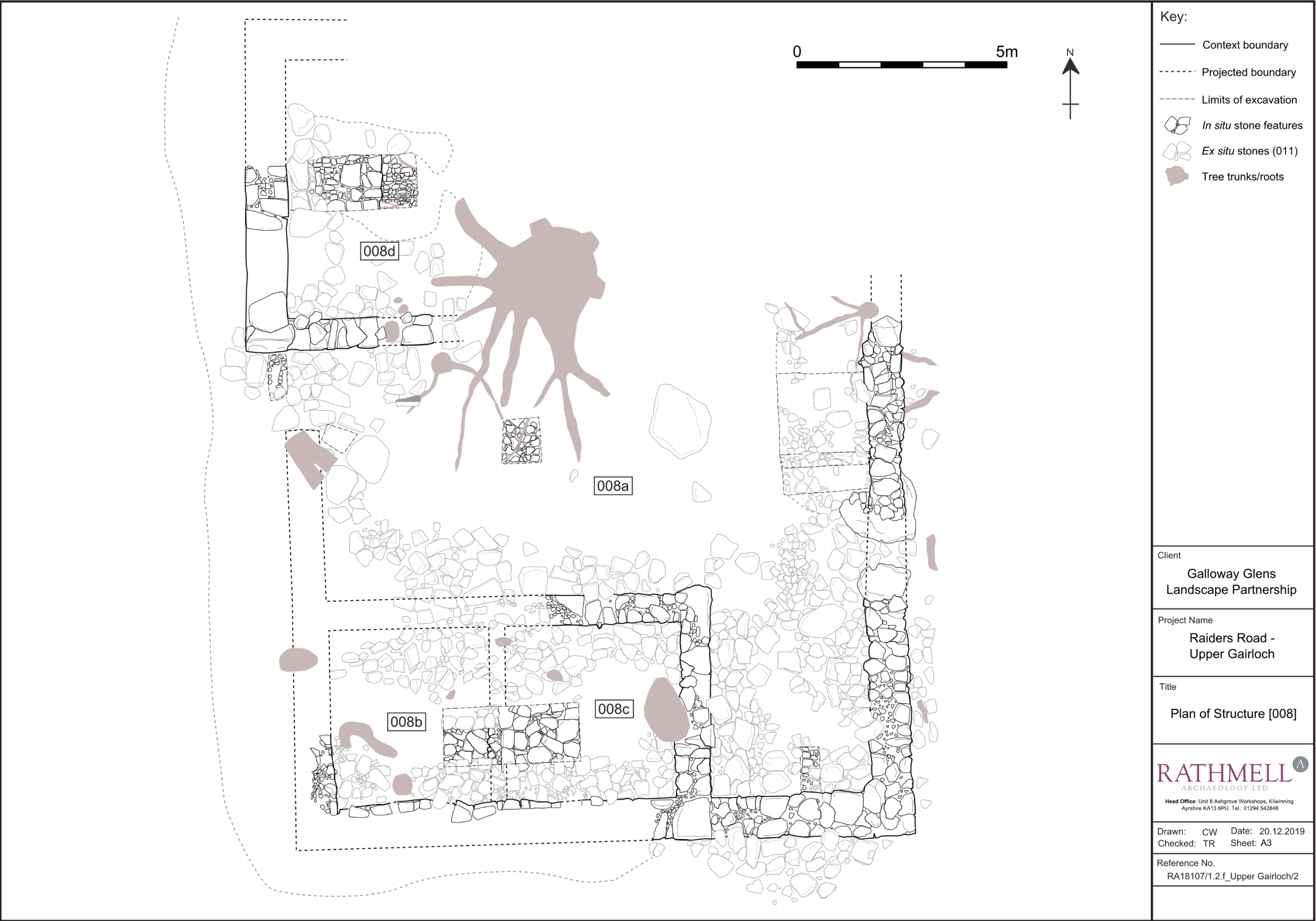


Figure 2: Plan of [008]



Figure 3a: Shot of makeup of external southern wall of [008] from the west



Figure 3b: External east facing elevation of [008] showing higher surviving section of wall

10. The initial task was to clear this overgrown vegetation and reveal what survived of the structure beneath. The majority of a rectangular enclosure [008] was uncovered, comprising two structures – [008b/c] and [008d] – sitting to either side of a central yard [008a] (Figure 2), all of which appear to have been constructed within a single phase. The northeast portion of the enclosure was not revealed during the works due to the presence of upstanding trees and dense overgrowth too difficult to remove by hand.
11. Across the entirety of the exposed structure, the walls are typically of drystone construction with both an inner and outer face on either side of a rubble core (Figure 3a). The faces were constructed using sub-angular stones – mostly pale grey granite – with an average size of 0.4m by 0.3m by 0.2m. Some of the stones are very large however, measuring up to 1.3m by 1m by 0.7m. The stones in the rubble core measure 0.2m by 0.15m by 0.1m on average. The width of the walls measure between 0.8m to 1.1m and they survive to a height of between 0.2m and 1m (Figure 3b). The full external dimensions of enclosure as exposed are 17.8m west-east by 15.5m north-south.
12. The central portion of the enclosure, [008a], is 'L' shaped in plan (Figure 4). Its main section runs west-east with an internal length of 13.5m and a width of 4.8m (Figure 5a), with a smaller adjoining square section in the southeast measuring 4m by 4.6m internally. A possible entrance is suggested by a gap in the external wall at the western end (just to the south of [008d]; Figure 5b) but no other entrances were discernible.
13. In the southwest corner of the enclosure, rectangular structure [008b/c] sits orientated west-east (Figure 7a), directly to the south of [008a]. It is divided into two chambers: [008b] in the western half and [008c] in the east (Figure 6). [008b] has internal dimensions of approximately 4.9m north-south by 4m west-east, while the interior of [008c] is slightly bigger at 4.9m north-south by 4.6m west-east. The crosswall which divides the two chambers has been largely disturbed by the presence of upstanding trees but measures roughly 0.3m wide and appears to be of the same drystone construction as the external walls, although is likely only formed of a single face.
14. [008d] is a rectangular structure located in the northwest corner of the enclosure orientated west-east and directly to the north of [008a]. Only the western end of this structure was revealed (Figures 7b and 8); internally it measures 4.9m north-south by at least 4.4m east-west although it potentially continues further to the east.
15. Appearing as large spreads across both the interior and exterior of the entire enclosure, are loose medium to large angular and sub-angular stones (011) (Figures 2 and 9a). These spreads extend out from the walls on either side for a distance of approximately 0.6 to 1.6m and sit approximately 0.5m high. The stones also overlie the remaining walls of [008] in areas. They are a light grey granite with no bonding present, and are of the same dimensions as those which make up the walls of [008].
16. In the northeastern corner of [008a], against the interior of its eastern wall, deposit (010) is present covering an area approximately 4m by 2m in extent (Figure 4). This consists of a mixture of moderately compacted mid-blackish brown clayey silt with small, medium and large sized granite sub-angular stones (Figure 9b). The stones measure between 0.09m by 0.05m by 0.07m up to 0.55m by 0.23 by 0.4m in size. The deposit also contained frequent root inclusions and frequent sherds of late 18th to 20th century pottery, a moderate amount of glass, three iron objects and two fragments of 19th to 20th century clay tobacco pipe. A fragment of slate was also present. Trench 1 was positioned over the area of (010) and excavated it to a thickness of 330mm but the base was not reached.
17. The interior of each compartment within [008] is covered by a layer topsoil which underlies stone spreads (011) (Figures 5a, 7a and 7b). This was numbered separately for each compartment – (017) in [008a], (012) in [008b/c] and (014) in [008d] – but its character remains consistent across the full extent. It comprises a loosely compacted mid-blackish brown sandy silt with very frequent roots, occasional small stones and vegetation inclusions, and is fairly thin, ranging between 70 to 200mm thick. Finds were recovered from all three contexts. The finds from (017) included late 18th to 20th century pottery, unused chimney pot fragments, bottle glass, roofing slate, brick and an iron nail. From (012) came 19th to 20th century pottery, iron objects, roofing slate, glass

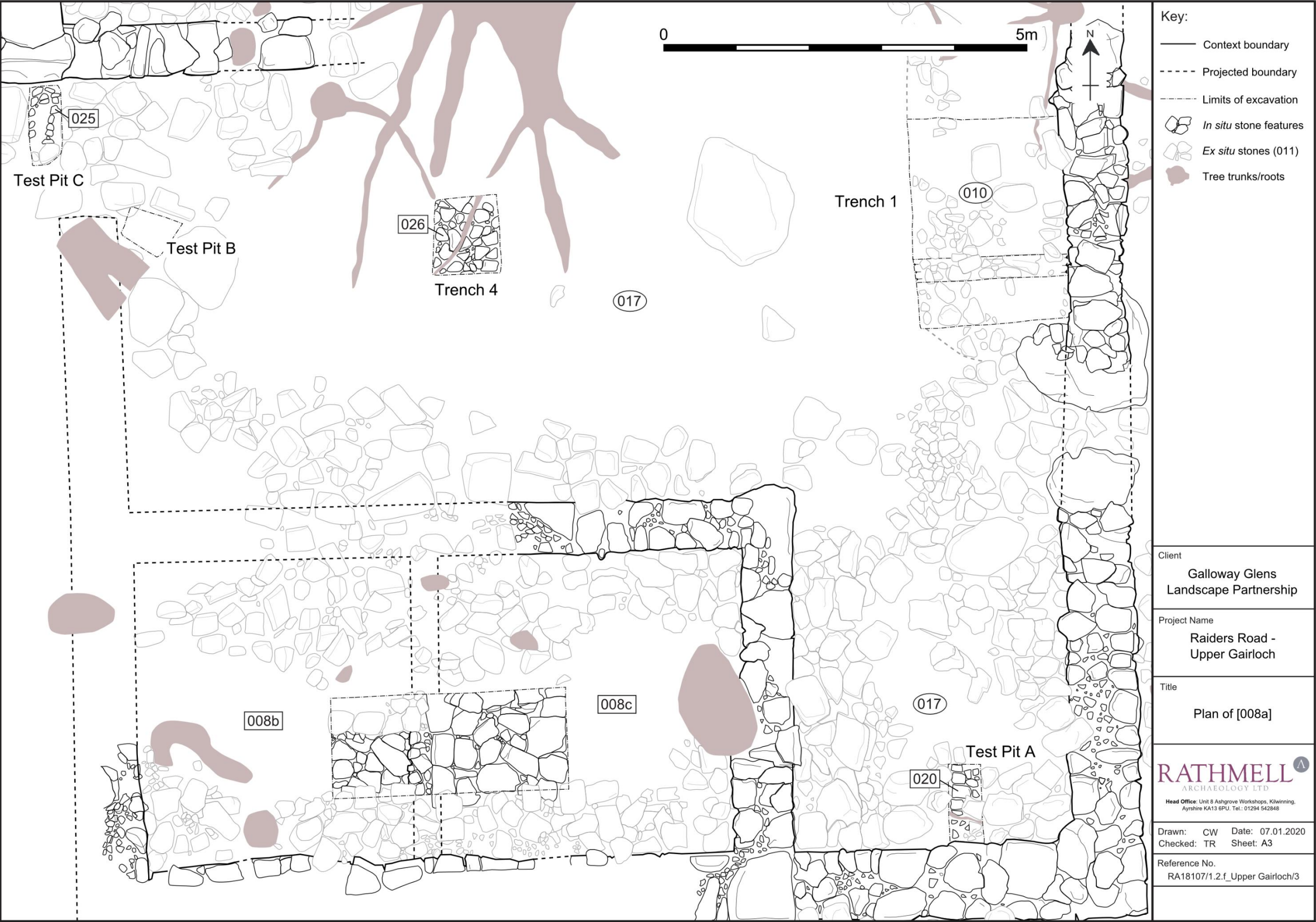


Figure 4: Plan of [008a]



Figure 5a: [008a] from the east



Figure 5b: Site of possible entrance through west wall of [008a]

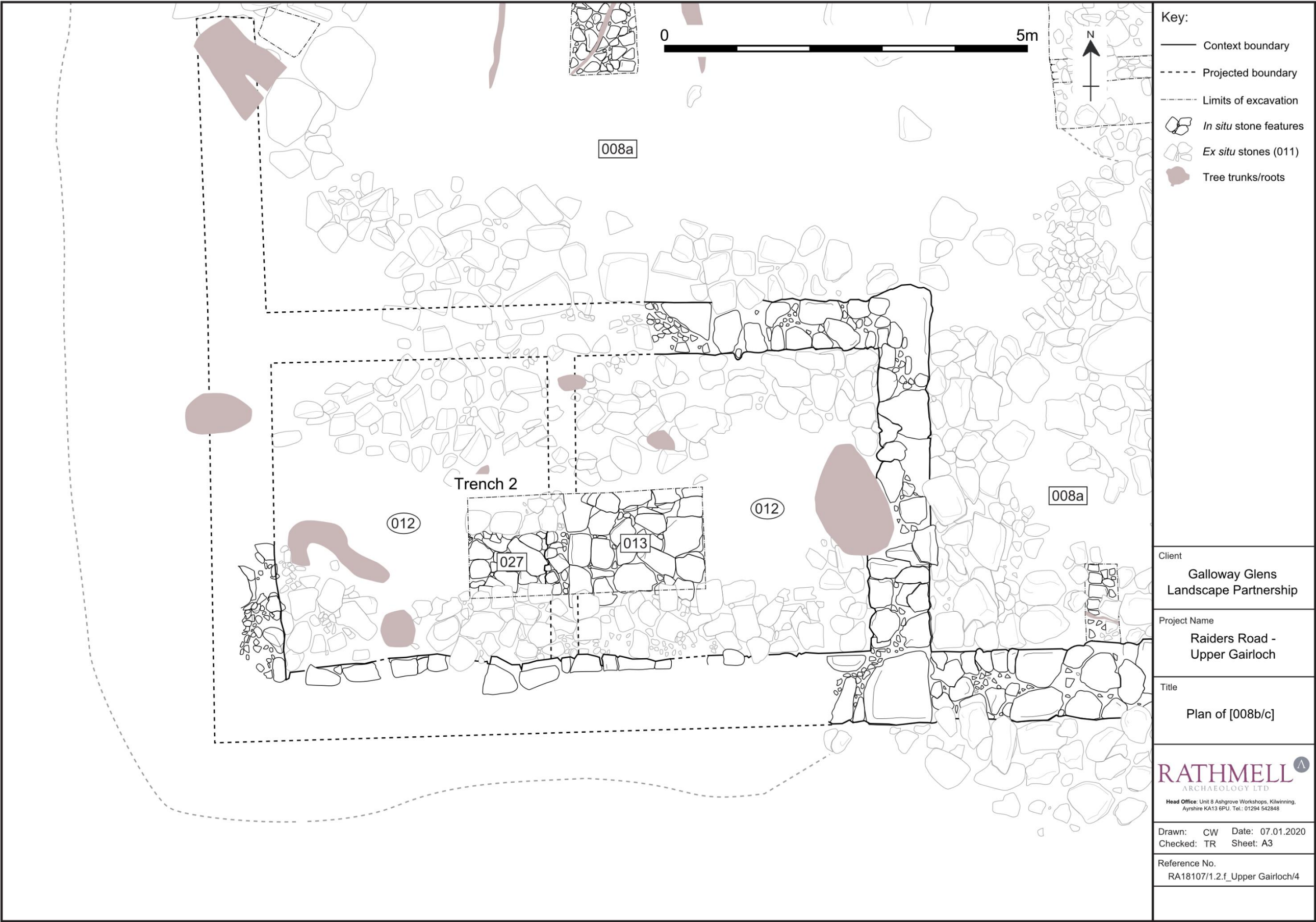


Figure 6: Plan of [008b/c]



Figure 7a: [008b/c] from the northeast



Figure 7b: [008d] from the south

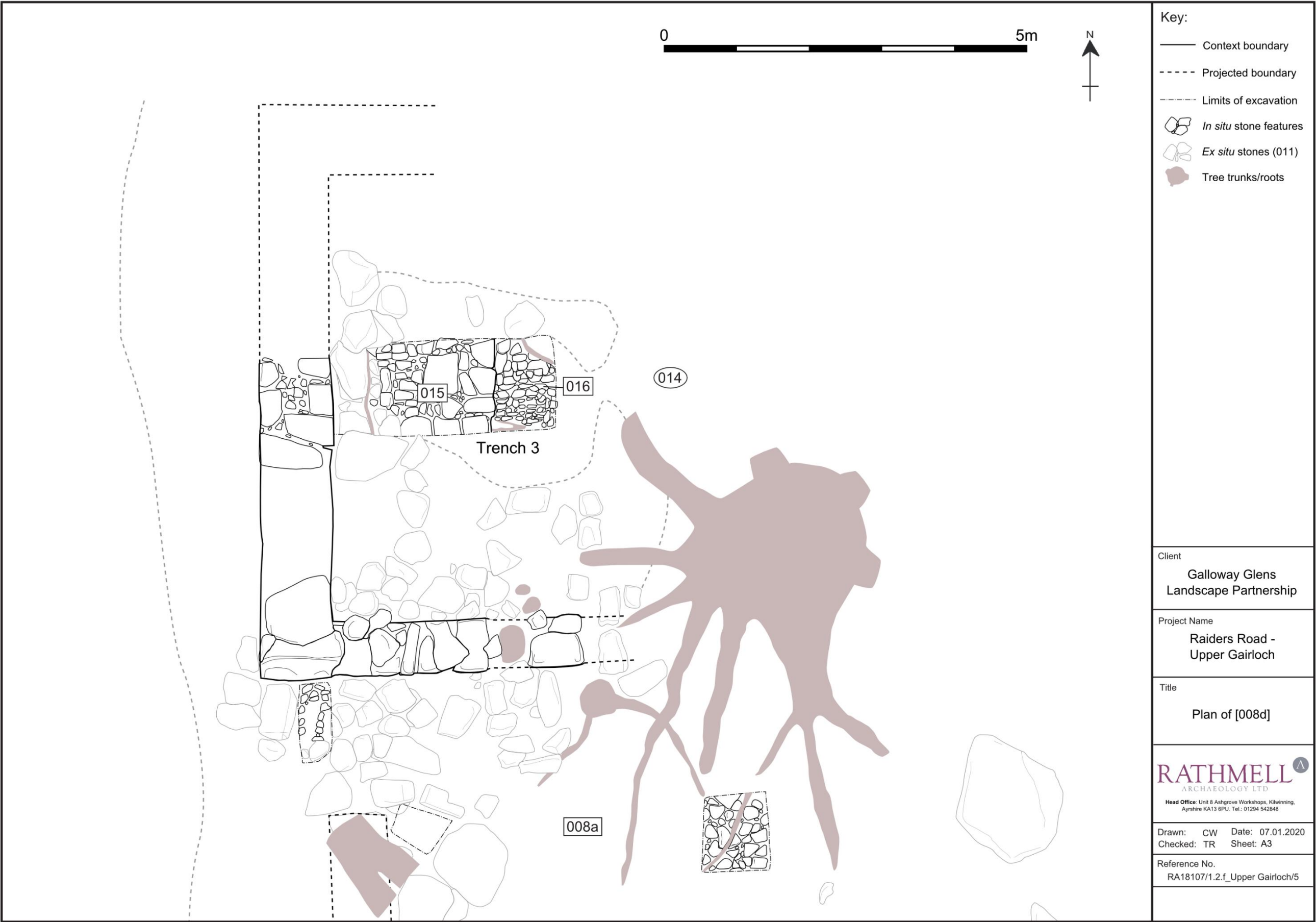


Figure 8: Plan of [008d]

and unused chimney pot, while (014) produced one sherd of 19th to 20th century pottery and two fragments of roofing slate.

18. Three trenches (2-4) and three test pits (A-C) were opened across the interior of [008] to excavate through the topsoil in each chamber and reveal what lay beneath.
19. Within [008a] three test pits - A, B and C - and one trench, 4, excavated through the topsoil (017) in the southeast, west and central portions respectively (see Figure 4). With the exception of Test Pit B, each location exposed a cobbled layer directly beneath the topsoil. In the southeastern corner (Test Pit A), this consists of [020] which sits directly against the southern wall (Figure 10a). Surface [020] comprises sub-rectangular grey granite cobblestones, each with an average size of 0.3m by 0.14m. The layer was exposed for a full extent of 1m by 0.5m within the test pit but likely continues beyond its location to the north, west and east. The surface sits at a depth of 200mm below the overlying ground surface.
20. In Test Pit C, located at the potential entrance at the western end of [008a], [025] was uncovered. It consists of a layer of small sub-rectangular pink granite cobblestones, each measuring roughly 0.18m by 0.11m in size (Figure 10b). The full extent of the layer as it was exposed measured 0.44m by 0.7m although it likely continues beyond the location of the test pit. [025] sits approximately 130mm below the overlying ground level. Test Pit B was also positioned at the western end, approximately 1.3m to the southeast of Test Pit C. It was excavated to a depth of approximately 200mm but did not reach the base of the topsoil nor reveal any surface remains. A number of roots were present within the test pit.
21. Lastly, in the centre of the area, Trench 4 exposed [026], a layer of irregular-shaped sub-rounded pink granite cobblestones at a depth of 50mm from the overlying ground level (Figure 11a). The cobbles each measure up to 0.26m by 0.18m in size. The layer covered the full extent of Trench 4 (1m by 1m) but continues beyond the location of the trench in all directions.
22. The interior of [008b/c] was investigated through Trench 2, which was roughly centred on the southern half of the central crosswall so that it straddled both chambers (Figure 6). It revealed two flagstone surfaces: [013] and [027]. Surface [013] appears to sit within [008c] directly underlying topsoil (012) at a depth of 70mm from ground level. It consists of a layer of flagstones constructed of pink/grey granite with one block of possible shale (Figure 11b). The stones are sub-rectangular in shape and measure up to 0.7m by 0.35m, and 60mm thick, in size. The layer was exposed to an extent of up to 1.5m long by 3m long, but likely continues beyond to the north and east.
23. Across the western half of the trench which crossed into [008b], the removal of topsoil (012) revealed underlying deposit (024). This consisted of loosely compacted mid-black brown silty sand with frequent small stone inclusions with an average size of 0.13m by 0.15m by 0.17m. There was also occasional small root inclusions. Its full extent measured 0.95m by 0.7m, with a thickness of 100mm. Finds recovered from (024) included a slate stylus, roofing slate, three iron nails and two fragments of glass.
24. Deposit (024) was removed to reveal surface [027] (Figure 12a). This abuts surface [013] along its western edge but sits 200mm lower and appears to lie within [008b]. Surface [027] consists of a layer of medium-sized sub-angular granite blocks, each measuring up to 0.25m by 0.5m in size. Its exposed extent measured approximately 1m square but it likely continues beyond the location of the trench to the west and north.
25. Trench 3 was opened within [008d] (Figure 8). It removed topsoil (014) to reveal flagstone surface [015] and cobbled surface [016] lying directly beneath. Surface [015] is formed by a layer of flagstones, consisting of sub-rectangular grey/pink granite blocks measuring up to 0.45m by 0.5m and 100mm thick in size (Figure 12b). The layer was revealed within the western half of the trench at a depth of 100mm and for an extent of 1.3m by 2.2m, although likely continues beyond to the north and south. While it was partially obscured by the presence of tumble (011) at the time, it seems likely that [015] continues directly up to the western wall of [008d].



Figure 9a: Shot of loose stones (011) in southeastern corner of [008a] from the north



Figure 9b: Deposit (010) from the south



Figure 10a: Shot of surface [020] in Test Pit A from the north



Figure 10b: Shot of surface [025] in Test Pit C from the east



Figure 11a: Shot of surface [026] in Trench 4 from the north



Figure 11b: Shot showing surface [013] in Trench 2 from the northeast



Figure 12a: Shot of step from surface [013] down onto surface [027] (in foreground) from the west



Figure 12b: Shot of surfaces [015] (to rear) and [016] in Trench 3 from the east

26. Across the eastern half of Trench 3's location, surface [016] consists of a layer of pink/grey granite cobblestones which are sub-rectangular/sub-oval in shape with occasional roots present (Figure 12b). The cobblestones each measure up to 0.2m by 0.07m in size. The layer was exposed for an area measuring 0.88m by 1.3m, although likely continues beyond to the north, south and east. Cobbled surface [016] abuts the eastern edge of flagstone surface [015] with the former sitting roughly 100mm lower than the latter.
27. As well as the numerous finds recovered from the topsoil and deposits within the structure, a small number of surface finds were also recovered during the on-site works, which included 19th to 20th century pottery, roofing slate and bottle glass.

Summary of Finds

By Louise Turner

28. The assemblage derived from limited number of topsoil and topsoil/tumble layers distributed across the ruined remains of a depopulated farmsteading, which – on excavation – revealed intact floor surfaces surviving across the extent of its various structural elements. These comprised two rectangular structures – [008b/c] and [008d], located at the northwest and southwest corners of an enclosed yard [008a].
29. Exploration within these three structures was limited, but a clear pattern was evident nonetheless with regards to the distribution of the various material types occurring. This disparity was particular marked amongst the ceramic finds: here, more than 450 sherds were recovered from within the enclosed yard [008a], from an assemblage which numbered 502 items in total. This dominance was echoed in the glass, where 42 items were recovered, i.e. more than half of the total assemblage, and also the coarse stone, where 53 roofing slates were recovered (Figure 13a). These numbers contrasted with the quantities recovered from the rectangular structures [008b/c] and [008d], which revealed 21 finds of ceramic, seven of glass, five of coarse stone (roofing slates), and six of ceramic and one of coarse stone (roofing slate) respectively. In only one category of material was this bias towards [008a] not supported: this was in the finds of ferrous metalwork, where the largest quantities were recovered from [008b/c] (16 items in total), substantially outnumbering the quantities recovered from [008a] and [008d] (with the latter producing no ferrous metal finds whatsoever).
30. Some limited conclusions can be drawn from these patterns of distribution. Firstly, it is apparent that the vast majority of items which derived from domestic occupation – ceramics and bottle glass – were not recovered from within the structures but were associated instead with yard/enclosure [008a]. This suggests that the material formed part of an accumulation of material dumped in the yard, potentially prior to the demolition or collapse of the rectangular buildings as the concentration is limited to beyond these buildings' footprints. It is possible that this portion of the yard was used as a midden during the period of the farm's occupation, but the lack of stratigraphic complexity in the deposits might suggest instead that the area was used as dump after abandonment.
31. The markedly large quantity of ferrous metalwork occurring in [008b/c] is worthy of note. Items included structural ironwork, in particular nails, with finds of modern window glass and also roofing slates also occurring in association. Together, these items can be interpreted as demolition debris, but the quantities are small, which suggests that the bulk of the demolition debris has been removed and either recycled or dumped elsewhere. Fragmentary ferrous metal strips (<49>), the dimensions of which are consistent with the hoops used in association with stave-built timber containers – such as buckets, barrels, or even butter-churns – were also recovered here. By far the most interesting ferrous metal items occurring in this structure were, however, the tanged rasp/file and five-tined socketed fork (both <010>; Figure 13b), both of which may have derived from a farrier's or blacksmith's workshop. Another unusual small find from this structure was a fragmentary slate stylus (Figure 13a); while these items tend to be associated with schools and learning, this item could also potentially have been used by an adult for calculations or working notes, perhaps in a workshop setting. The items recovered from this structure could, therefore, have potentially derived from activities originally carried out within it.

32. The ceramic and glass components of the assemblage enabled a broad date range to be established for the material. The earliest items comprised two sherds derived from a hand-painted, tin-glazed 'pearlware' teacup <17> (Figure 14a), of probable late 18th or early 19th century date, and the probable base of an 'onion'-type wine bottle <11> (Figure 14b), a form produced from the late 17th century onwards, through to the early decades of the 19th century.
33. The majority of the ceramic assemblage was typical of material produced in the period spanning the 1820s to 1860s (Figures 15a and 15b). The emphasis was very much upon transfer-printed glazed white earthenware in a blue colourway, but brown, green and black colourways were also represented in small quantities (Figure 15b). A small number of sherds from brown-glazed red earthenware teapots, slipware dairy bowls (<28>) and wheel-thrown slipped red earthenware crock jars (<16>) were also recovered, again types consistent with the period spanning the 1820s to 1860s (Figure 16a). Some later wares, in particular polychrome transfer-printed wares, were conspicuous by their absence, but occasional finds of potentially later date were present. These included the spherical stopper from a 'Codd' type bottle (<41>; Figure 16b), small stoneware containers for marmalade or cream (<26>), and glass condiment jars and wine/spirit bottles. All of these items only became widely available in the closing decades of the 19th century, with the 'Codd' type bottle only appearing after c.1875. This date range would suggest, then, that the main bulk of the ceramic assemblage was accumulated during the period 1820s-60s, perhaps reflecting the period in which the household was established and all necessary household items acquired. The markedly early items may represent heirloom pieces curated by the household, with the later ones (which all appear to derive from food or beverage containers) representing items consumed prior to the site's abandonment. The lack of uniformity amongst the decorative schemes employed on the ceramics suggests that we are looking at a selection of varied items rather than objects derived from a single dinner service: while this could reflect a household which acquired its tableware piecemeal fashion (which would suggest that the acquisition of a formal dinner service was beyond their financial means), it could, alternatively, indicate that these disparate items were used for everyday consumption while the dinner service was more carefully curated and potentially removed from the site on its abandonment.
34. Nine sherds from a thick-walled coarse ceramic in a buff fabric were also included amongst this group: these sherds were typical of the kind of fabric used to manufacture chimney pots (Figure 16b). However, these particular examples (<1>, <63> and <47>) showed no evidence of sooting on the inside surface. While this may indicate that the chimney pot in question was never used, the other possibility is that these fragments derived from either an unused chimney pot used for another purpose (such as a flower pot, or a cloche for forcing rhubarb) or even from a purpose-built flower pot or cloche.
35. In addition to the wide range of kitchen, table and commercial wares discussed above, two stem fragments derived from clay tobacco pipes were recovered (<55> and <93>; Figure 16b). No maker's stamps were present, but the objects were consistent in character with the short-stemmed 'cutty' type that was popular throughout much of the 19th and early 20th centuries.
36. The latest items recovered from the site comprised small fragments of glass which appeared to derive from windows manufactured from float glass, a process used for the production of domestic windows from c. 1950 onwards. Some of the metalwork also appeared to be modern in character, in particular screw-threaded 'U' bolt <23>. The presence of these items might suggest that while the bulk of the material originated from 19th century occupation on the site, later material has been added, with the site perhaps being used more recently for discarding rubbish which derived from elsewhere.



Figure 13a: Fragmentary slate stylus <88> and incomplete roofing slate <79>



Figure 13b: Iron file and hand-held fork (<10>)

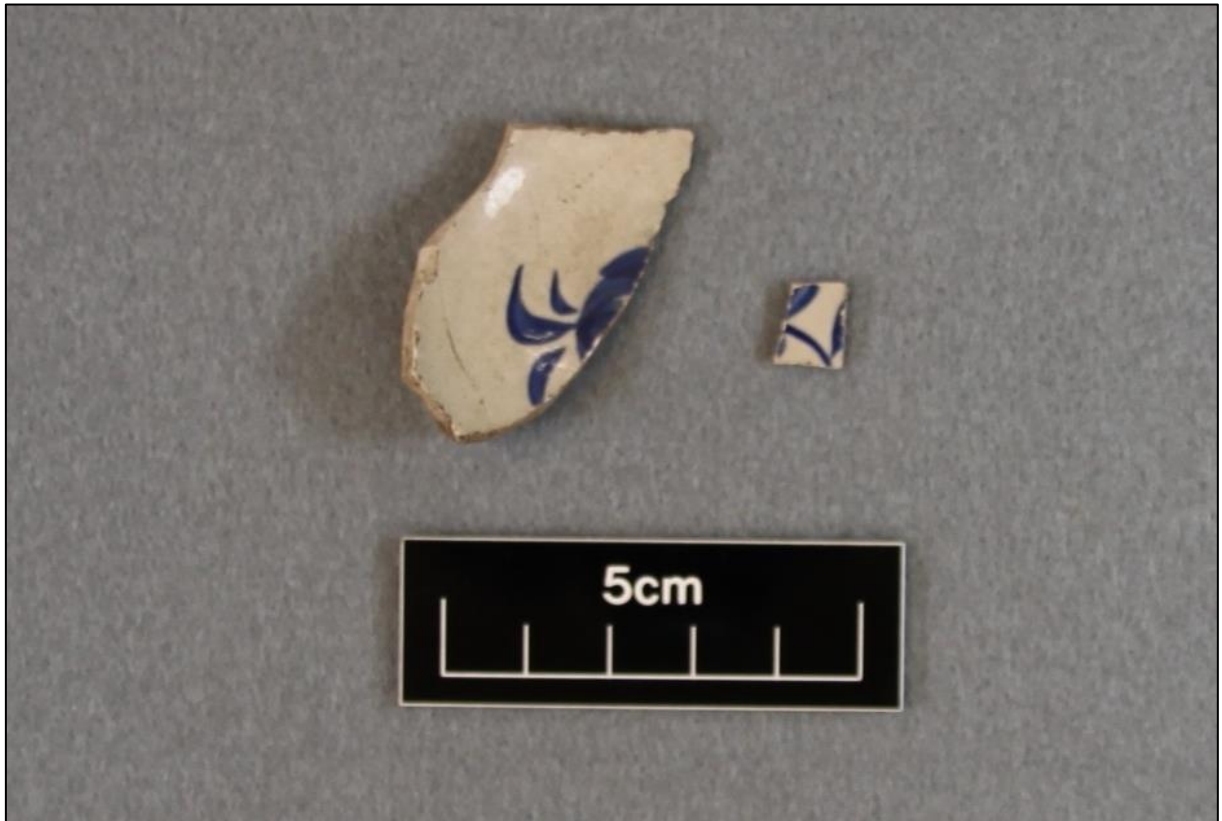


Figure 14a: Two sherds from a hand-painted 'Pearlware' cup (c.1780s-1820s)



Figure 14b: Left hand side: portion of neck/body from aerated drinks bottle <31>; right hand side: fragmentary base from 'onion' type wine bottle <11>



Figure 15a: A selection of sponge-decorated and hand-painted wares (numbered as follows: top row, from left to right: <9>, <7>, <15>; middle row, left to right: <9>, <25>; bottom row, from left to right: <17>, <8>, <8>, <7>)



Figure 15b: A selection of transfer-printed sherds in blue, black and purple colourways (numbered as follows: top row, from left to right: <17>, <92>, <78>; middle row, from left to right: <17>, <7>; bottom row, from left to right: <7>, <7>, <35>)



Figure 16a: Sherds from slipware dairy bowls (top left, <20> and bottom right, <28>, wheel-thrown crock jar (bottom left, <33>), and miscellaneous slipware vessels (centre, <20> and top right, <89>)



Figure 16b: Stems from clay tobacco pipes (top left <55>; centre left <93>); spherical clay stopper from aerated drinks bottle, potentially re-used as marble (centre <41>); sherd from heavy ceramic chimney pot, potentially used as cloche jar <1>)

Discussion

37. As you drive along Raiders Road on its winding route through the Galloway Forest, catching the odd glimpse of vast views across the surrounding glens, it is hard to imagine that prior to the late 19th century, this area was once a rich farming landscape. For centuries, generations of families occupied a string of neighbouring settlements along the length of the River Dee as it flows to the south of what is now a popular forest drive. Mapping evidence indicates that these settlements dated back to at least the post-medieval period, if not earlier, and it is the mapping which also shows their decline, depicted as ruins by the late 19th century. Although not always visible on the drive, the ruins of this rural landscape continue to survive hidden amidst the trees of the forest.
38. The chance to further explore one of these ruined steadings as part of *Can You Dig It* allowed a great opportunity to look in detail at the circumstances of a single farm in order to further our knowledge of the whole. The initial works at the kiln barn in March (Williamson 2019) showed us the substantial remains that continued to survive beneath decades of overgrowth, encouraging us to head back for a second season focussed on the main steading. As well as the physical remains exposed on site, this report will touch on the results of an initial browse of the available online archives. In no way aimed at being a fully comprehensive search, this is aimed at placing our farm in context; an introduction to the rich resource that later work can add to.

First appearance through to the early 19th century

39. It was in 1297 that the Gordon family acquired Kenmure Castle, and with it the lands of the Glenkens, from John Maxwell. The area surrounding Raiders Road will likely have been a part of these lands, which continued to be held by succeeding generations of Gordons (Viscounts of Kenmure after 1633) as we will see in the land tax rolls mentioned below.
40. However, it is not until the first available mapping of the mid-17th century that we are able to see the individual farms plotted with names that we can still recognise today. It is here that the earliest evidence for a steading at Upper Gairloch can be found.
41. Specifically, this takes the form of Blaeu's *Atlas of Scotland* published in 1654 (Figure 17a), although this was itself derived from the work of Timothy Pont who surveyed Scotland in the 1590s. Blaeu depicts a settlement named 'O. Gairlarr' (likely 'Over' Gairlarr) which sits between the settlements of 'Tanoch' and 'N. Garlar', indicating that this marks the origins of our steading. It is also possible that the small group of trees depicted that separates O. Gairlar and N. Garlar (likely an earlier variant of 'Nether Gairloch') represents the beginnings of the 'Upper Gairloch Wood' depicted on later mapping.
42. Until the 17th century, taxation was regarded as an extraordinary source of revenue with a number of taxes introduced to broaden the tax base. From 1667 onwards, this included land tax. To enable its collection, land tax or valuation rolls were compiled by the Commissioners of Supply in each county; these listed the owners of landed estates and assessed the rental value of their lands. It is important to remember that very few Scots owned landed property until well into the 20th century, so those listed only represent a very small proportion of the population and they rarely list either tenants or occupiers. Nevertheless, these records can be useful in discovering more about the history of a named site and it is here that we find the next mention of our steading.
43. In 1682, the land tax rolls for Kells Parish list 'the viscount of kenmur hes pertaining to him the Lands of overgarlary and tanoch & is worth to him yeirlie Twentie eight pund eight ss' (E106/20/1/23). A later reiteration of this 'Antient Valuation' can be found in Volume 6 of the land tax roll from 1819 (E106/20/6/43), which writes the name as 'Over Garlarg'; this, alongside the mention of the adjacent 'Tanoch', means that 'overgarlary' is likely to be an earlier variant of the name Over Gairlarr (later to become Upper Gairloch). The Viscount mentioned in 1682 is also likely to be Alexander Gordon, 5th Viscount of Kenmure who is listed as the proprietor for a series of properties including others along this route. 'Nethirgarlary', an earlier variant of Nether Gairloch, is listed separately as belonging to Geordi Gordon.
44. Into the mid-18th century, it is possible to see Upper Gairloch continue to appear both on

the available mapping and in the land tax rolls. In 1747-55, in response to the Jacobite rebellion of 1745, William Roy undertook his *Military Survey of Scotland*, surveying the lowlands between 1752 and 1755. Roy's survey is a great resource for providing a level of detail not seen on the previous mapping. Our site appears here as 'Upper Gareloch' and is depicted as three buildings with two adjacent enclosures sitting to the east (Figure 17b). Unlike the farm of 'Nether Orchar' that sits to the west of the river, Upper Gareloch does not have rig and furrow marked in the surrounding ground; perhaps our farm was prioritising the use of their land for pasture rather than crops at this time.

45. In Volume 2 of the land tax rolls for Kirkcudbrightshire, compiled 1753 (E106/20/2/15), 'Upper Garlog' is listed under Kells parish with a valuation of 'Twenty Six pound thirteen Sh: [shillings] 4 pen: [pennies]', also shown as '£26.13.4'. By this time, it is being listed separately from Tannoch, which is now valued at £13.6.8 and listed with 'Claughrum' (later Clachrum) which sits to the southeast. These figures imply that our farm has now become larger than both Tannoch and Clachrum (£20.0.0), but not as big as Nether Gairloch (£66.13.4). These figures remain consistent in the 1799 land tax rolls (E106/20/3/15), although Claughrum and Tannoch are now listed separately and the name of the proprietor for the four properties (Claughrum, Upper Garlog, Nether Garlog and Tanogh) is now identified as 'John Gordon of Kenmore' (restored as 10th Viscount).
46. The land tax rolls of 1803 (E106/20/4/25) and 1819 (E106/20/5/25 and E106/20/6/43) continue to list Upper Garlog at a valuation of £26.13.4 with John Gordon of Kenmore still the proprietor. The other properties of Claughrum, Nether Garlog and Tanogh also continue at the same value and so we can envisage little change occurring in the size of the landholdings during this time.
47. It is likely that this period – the late 18th to early 19th century – is when the kiln barn at Upper Gairloch was in use (Williamson 2019); a structure we know was abandoned at some point prior to 1852 (see Figure 18a). A common feature on the farms of mainland Scotland before the 18th and 19th centuries, it is likely that the kiln barn was for drying grain for the domestic use of the occupants at Upper Gairloch. Their frequent occurrence later changed as mills started to erect their own common kilns where each farmer took the grain to be dried at a cost (Gibson 1988, 222). It is likely this shift in practice that caused the kiln at Upper Gairloch to be abandoned at an earlier stage while the rest of the farmstead remained in use.
48. Shifting our attention to the physical remains of the main farmstead of Upper Gairloch, we can see that our earliest finds recovered during the on-site works appear to date to this period: the two sherds of 'pearlware' teacup <17> (c.1790s to 1820s) and also the 'onion' wine bottle <11>. The latter item was produced from the late 17th century through to the early 19th century, so it is possible that it was much earlier. We do know, however, that it will have gone out of production by the end of this period, gradually replaced by the more recognisable 'upright' wine bottle which was easier to stack in greater numbers for transport and storage. As the only two items to be recovered from this earlier date amongst a fairly large assemblage, it seems likely that they both represent items which had been carefully curated by the residents. For example, perhaps the wine bottle had been saved or brought as a gift, or the teacup may have been part of an heirloom, possibly a dinner set that had been passed down through the generations and safeguarded (for the most part anyway) before leaving with the family on their departure.

Mid-19th century – the farm

49. The arrival of the Ordnance Survey mapping in the mid-19th century brings us our first accurate and detailed layout for the entirety of the farmstead at Upper Gairloch. In the 1st edition, published 1852, 'Upper Gairloch' is shown as two rectangular roofed structures at either end of a roughly square enclosure (Figure 18a). Spread out from this steading in all directions, the map depicts the remains of several 'Old Fences', ruined buildings, 'Old Sheep Rees' and, to the northeast, our 'Old Kiln (in ruins)'. There are also two cairns identified a bit further to the west as 'Shepherds'. From this, we can recognise that our farmstead is still in existence, but that it appears smaller in scale than the surrounding ruins suggest it once was.

50. This scene is further attested to by the Ordnance Survey name book: a series of written records created by the field surveyors, which contain information about the names of every natural feature and man-made structure that was to appear on the maps. In Kirkcudbrightshire, Volume 54, compiled 1848-1851 (OS1/20/54/23), the entry for Upper Gairloch reads: 'A farm house and out houses in bad repair with a farm of about 1300 acres of Moorland attached. The property of the heirs of the late Lord Kenmure.' Interestingly the entry also includes the statement: 'This present house is built upon the site of an old Mansion which formerly stood here.' The surveyors relied heavily on the knowledge of the locals as a source of information, so it is likely that this latter statement came from the word of mouth of these locals. While unfortunately, we do not appear to have discovered any definitive remains of this 'mansion' during the on-site works or the initial trawl of the archives, it is certainly an intriguing statement which might warrant further research in the future.
51. Now we are able to turn to the physical remains uncovered on the site which appear to correlate nicely with the layout presented on the mapping of 1852. It is likely that our structures [008d] and [008b/c] are the remains of the two roofed structures shown on the map (compare Figure 2 against Figure 18a), with the central open courtyard represented by [008a]. The only place where the physical remains do not quite match with the cartographic evidence, is the western wall of [008a] which runs north from the western edge of [008b]. While the plan from these works suggest that this ran as a direct continuation of [008b]'s western wall, the mapping shows it as projecting out slightly to the west; a layout which continues through the 2nd (Figure 18b) and 3rd editions, dating from 1896 and 1909 respectively. While on-site, this end of the enclosure was heavily obscured by tumble (011) and, due to time constraints, it was not possible to fully investigate this western wall in more detail. As such, this wall has been planned as a projected boundary. With the farmstead out of use by the time of the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey in 1896 (Figure 18b), it is highly unlikely that anyone would have returned after this to alter the layout of this wall; this is an area of the plan which would benefit from future work to try and pinpoint its exact projection.
52. As described, the entirety of [008] appears to have been constructed in a single phase and there was no evidence of modification to the structures visible during this phase. The walls were of drystone construction, similar to the kiln barn and also to the construction style used at Clachrum, which sits further to the east along Raiders Road. Here, Shaw recorded that the walls of the buildings had been constructed almost entirely of stone – as opposed to partly turf walls – attesting to the availability of stone in the surrounding area, and it is this that has allowed for their greater survival (Shaw 2010, 7). It is very likely that this form of drystone construction was common to most, if not all, of the farmsteads in this area. Indeed at Upper Gairloch, the large scale of some of the stones on site may suggest that they represent material sourced from rock outcrops within close proximity.
53. As only the basal courses of each building remains, it is not possible to ascertain much about the style of construction in terms of windows, lintels and door jambs etc. The presence of a number of fragmentary roofing slates however, does tell us that the structures had slate roofs; their presence across the whole site suggesting that this was the case for both [008b/c] and [008d]. It is in the later 18th century that the use of slate as a roofing material became more common, and as already stated, Upper Gairloch had both local and Welsh slate present. The use of slate proceeded more quickly in the areas of Kirkcudbright, Dumfries and Wigtown. This was due to the sea access at Dumfries; 200 tons of slate were taken to Gretna from Lancashire and Wales in 1793 (Fenton & Walker 1981, 69). The mixture of both local and Welsh slates could suggest that there were some residual slates being reused; taxes on roofing slate borne by water continued to make the imported slates more expensive (*Ibid.*). Amongst the finds assemblage on site, fragments of chimney pots (also known as chimney cans) were recovered which pointed to the use of plain round ceramic pots which had maintained their golden or buff colouring. What was unusual however, was that none of the recovered fragments showed signs of sooting. This implies that these pots were perhaps used for a different purpose, such as flower pots, or as Turner suggests (see *Summary of Finds* above), for growing rhubarb.



Figure 17a: Extract from Blaeu's Atlas of Scotland, Gallovidia (Galloway), 1654



Figure 17b: Extract from Roy's Military Survey of Scotland 1752-55

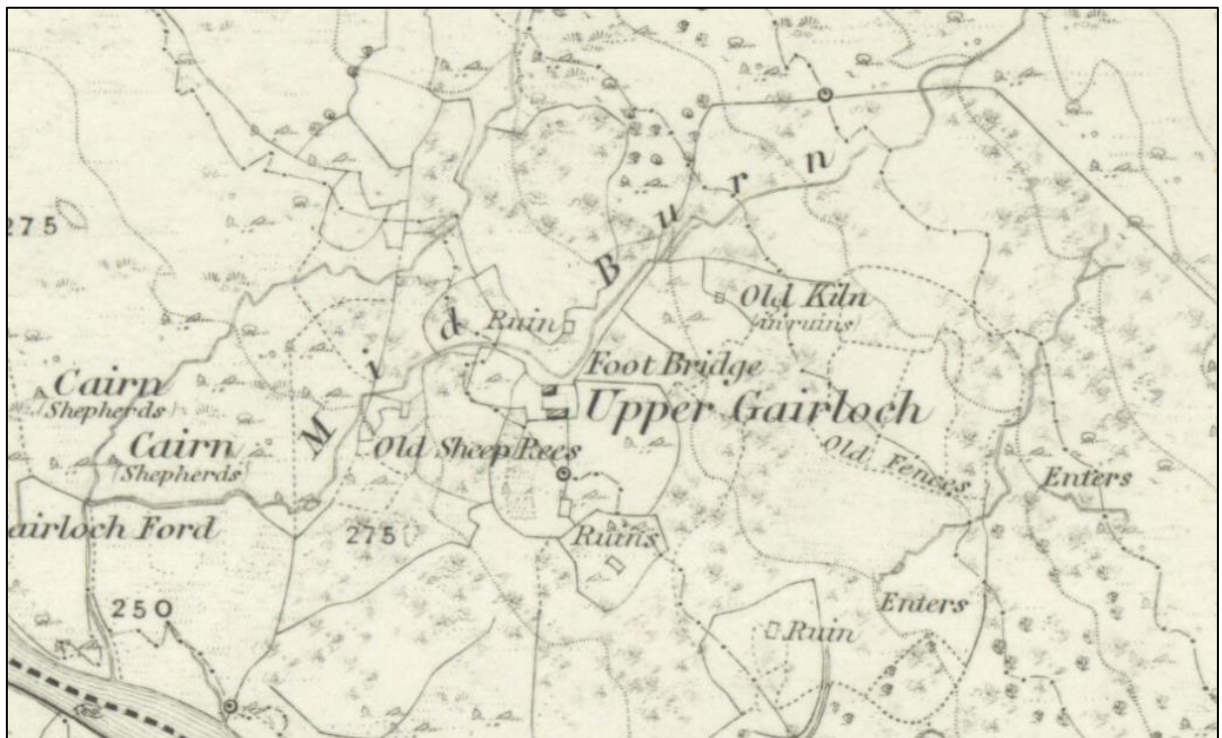


Figure 18a: Extract from 1st edition Ordnance Survey map published 1852

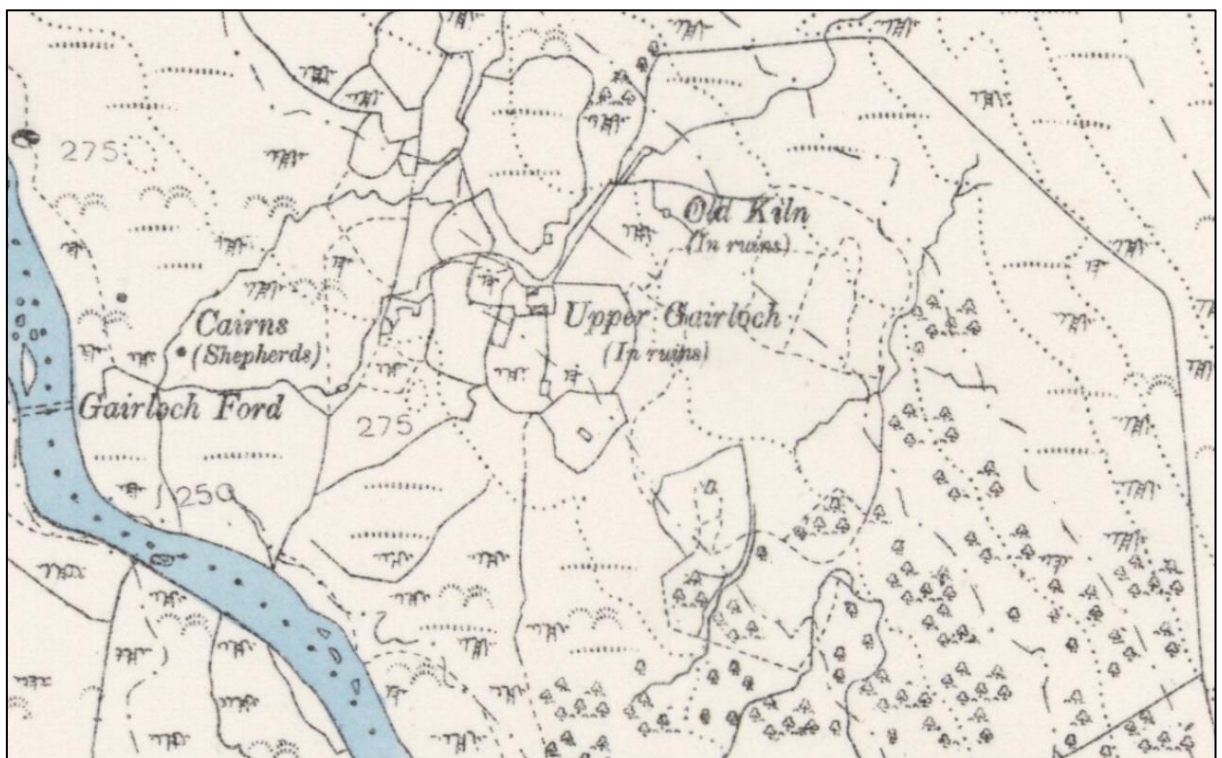


Figure 18b: Extract from 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map published 1896

54. It would appear however, that the survival of the basal remains of the steading has included the survival of intact flooring across the interior of both the two structures and also the original surface of the central courtyard. Trial trenching and test pitting positioned at various points across the site showed the survival of a cobble surface which appears to cover the entire of [008a], flagstone surfaces within both [008b] and [008c], and a mixture of flagstone and cobbled surfaces within [008d].
55. The survival of flooring may help somewhat towards trying to work out the functions of each area: the cobbles within [008a] match well with it acting as an external cobbled courtyard, while the flagstone surfaces point to a more formal construction style within the interior of the structures. Very tentatively, the presence of cobbles in [008d] could perhaps suggest that this structure was used for housing animals, while the flagstone floors in [008b] and [008c] could suggest that it was primarily the house. However, this needs further investigation as only a very small sample of each surface was revealed during these works; exposing the entirety of the floors in each structure would likely help to further our understanding greatly in this regard.
56. From the small sections that were exposed however, it is possible to see a division of space occurring within each structure. In [008b/c] this took the form of a simple step in height between two flagstone surfaces ([013] and [027]) that could potentially mark the division between two rooms. As stated, the change was more marked in [008d]; the two surfaces were also stepped but here there was a change in the form of the surface, from flagstone, [015], to cobbled, [016]. It is possible that this may demarcate separate rooms but the narrowness of the area of flagstones [015] (a roughly 2m wide strip against the western wall) and the lack of evidence for any subdivisions, suggests that they perhaps represent the demarcation of different areas within the same room. It is possible that exposing more of these surfaces might perhaps inform on their functions; for example, it would be good to see if they represent some form of animal stalling.
57. Further investigation of the remaining surfaces may also help to reveal other informative features such as the location of hearths or entrances. The width of the latter may identify if they would have been used by animals. Indeed, we were unable to locate any definite entrances during this stage of works so this would definitely benefit from further work. Surfaces may also hold evidence for whether there was access to an upper storey or loft space; it seems likely that these drystone structures were only single storey but further work may confirm or deny this.
58. During the on-site works, over 500 sherds of pottery were recovered which mainly produced a date range of the 1820s-1860s. As mentioned above, the number of finds which predated this period were notably minimal and appear to be isolated occurrences within the assemblage. It is perhaps very possible that the steading represented by [008] was constructed in the early 19th century, or potentially in the late 18th century.
59. Looking at the available mapping, the only one to provide us with a potentially accurate layout for Upper Gairloch prior to the 1st edition in 1852, is that of Roy in the mid-18th century (Figure 17b). Roy depicts three structures with two enclosures to the east. These do not appear to correlate with the structures which form [008]: they are on a slightly different alignment, the scale of the structures vary and there is no sign of our roughly square courtyard at the centre of two buildings. The earlier mapping evidence should always be viewed with caution however, as the details on Roy's map are difficult to discern and there may have been some elements of the farmstead that he chose to omit.
60. We could perhaps look to the wider changes that were happening throughout Scottish agriculture during the 18th and 19th centuries. Known as the Improvement era, this period saw many changes and developments occurring countrywide in the practice of farming and agriculture, which transformed the landscape and had a profound effect on the lives of the people working the land. These changes swept across Scotland affecting all farms, both large and small. These effects were most pronounced in the layout of the farmsteadings themselves; a growing interest in the use of space and its importance to the practical aspects of a working farm drove the need to introduce a standardised layout. While this varied across different regions and had a certain fluidity of design dependent on the circumstances, and even tastes, of the individual farm, it saw a general movement away

from the disparate array of farm buildings towards a more formalised layout of buildings facing onto a central courtyard.

61. It is possible that [008], with its two buildings positioned to either side of a central courtyard, was an entirely new creation formed as a direct result of the 'Improvement' ethos. Quite often just built on the same spot as the earlier steading, it is likely that the stone from any earlier buildings was reused in the construction of this new layout. It is even possible that the earlier layout included the 'old Mansion' mentioned in the Ordnance Survey name book (OS1/20/54/23). Although it may be worth further investigation into the surrounding 'ruins' marked on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey to see if there's evidence for a residence elsewhere.
62. As already mentioned, it is difficult to identify at this stage the exact function of the buildings on site, which in turn makes it difficult to pinpoint the exact nature of the farm that stood here. It is easy to identify based on the available evidence, that sheep farming would have been a predominant part of Upper Gairloch's history. As well as the remains of the several 'old sheep rees' and shepherds cairns visible on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey of 1852 (Figure 18a), we also know from the census in 1851 that 'Shepherd' was the main occupation listed for the neighbouring farms (this will be covered in more detail in the next section).
63. To add to this, we can also look to the Statistical Accounts of Scotland; aimed at collecting information about the economic and social activities, and the natural resources of Scotland, these represent a collection of well-ordered facts based on responses by ministers in each of the 938 parishes of Scotland. They were compiled on three different occasions, named the 'Old' in the 1790s, the 'New' in the 1830s and the 'Third' in the latter half of the 20th century.
64. The New Statistical Accounts state: 'Kells must be regarded, almost exclusively, as a pastoral parish. The grain produced (chiefly oats) certainly does not exceed the annual consumpt' (Maitland 1845, 113).
65. Both the 'Old' (Gillespie 1793, 265) and 'New' (Maitland 1845, 114) Statistical Accounts for the Parish of Kells list the number of sheep in the parish as being just over 17,000, compared with around 1,500 cattle. The fact that the sheep rees and some of the surrounding fences have gone out of use by the 1st edition Ordnance Survey does not disprove this continuation of the ground for sheep farming, and the Ordnance Survey name book (OS1/20/54/23) mentions that Upper Gairloch did have 1300 acres of land. Instead, it is perhaps a result of the large-scale change of the uplands into larger sheep farms during the early 19th century as part of the improvements (Edlin 1974, 15). The New Statistical Accounts mention that several farms had been 'thrown together as sheep walks' (Maitland 1845, 117). Perhaps in this environment, there was no need to maintain the earlier boundaries with the sheep naturally tending to keep to their own ground (Edlin 1974, 17). It is this amalgamation of lands that could also perhaps be the cause of some of the farmsteads in this area having gone into ruin by the time of the 1st edition while others survived.
66. As well as sheep, it is also possible that Upper Gairloch owned other livestock. The mix of having both sheep and cattle has long been common in Scotland; they form a natural fit as 'the different animals affect the grass sward in complementary ways and ... they help support diversification' (Glendinning & Wade Martins 2008, 166). Indeed, the presence of sherds of possible dairy bowls amongst our assemblage (<20> and <28>; Figure 16a) could suggest that some dairy farming was occurring on site, although likely on a smaller scale, and the possible stalls suggested by the separation of flagstones and cobbles in [008d] could relate to this. It is also possible that they may have kept pigs, with the New Statistical Accounts stating that 'almost every cottager is enabled to fatten one either for his own use or the market' (Maitland 1845, 114). Further investigation of the flooring and structural remains on site would be useful in trying to gain a deeper understanding of this.
67. As suggested by Turner (see *Summary of Finds* above), the large rasp/file and small fork recovered from the site could point to other activities occurring such as blacksmithing or a farrier, perhaps on a fairly small scale for repairs around the farm. Further clearance may

reveal a possible location for such activity. If there was a farrier on the farm then this would imply that they kept a horse. While horses and carts were taxed during the 18th century, an initial search of these records did not reveal any mention of Upper Gairloch. It is possible that future work could reveal more.

Mid-19th century – the people

68. The Old Statistical Accounts describe the people in the Parish of Kells as 'rather stronger made, and of a more rosy and better complexion than those in the low country' (Gillespie 1793, 270).
69. When we get into the 19th century, the archives provide us with a valuable resource in the form of the census, which began in 1841 and was repeated every tenth year collecting information on the characteristics of the people and households across the country. These records are able to finally give a name to some of the occupants at Upper Gairloch.
70. This report was limited to only being able to access the 1841 and 1851 census, which are both available online. It is possible that later census results may be available elsewhere and could provide an opportunity for future research.
71. In 1841, we have the Halliday family listed as residing at 'Upper Garloch' (accessed through the FreeCen website, see *References* for link). The head of the household appears to be William Halliday, an 'Agricultural Labourer' aged 40, and his wife, Jean, aged 25. Together they appear to have two children: Sarah aged 4 and Jean at 7 months. John Halliday, aged 80, is also listed as living there – perhaps William's father – as well as a John Munro, aged 40, who is listed as 'Independent'; it is possible that John was just visiting or was perhaps a lodger at the time.
72. By the time of the 1851 census (accessed through the Dumfries and Galloway Council's website, see *References* for link), the Hallidays had moved to 'Bents' in Minnigaff. William and Jean (now listed as Jane) appear to have had three more children: John, William and Mary. William's potential father, John, may have died by this point with their first son named after him. Interestingly they also have two visitors listed – Michael Gallery and John Parkyn – both identified as Ordnance Surveyors; perhaps they were in the middle of surveying the 1st edition mapping. At this time, William Halliday is also more specifically identified as a 'Shepherd'.
73. The 1851 census lists both 'Gairloch' – occupied by the Johnston family – and 'High Gairloch', occupied by the McQueen family. It is likely that the former represents Nether Gairloch at this time, while 'High Gairloch' is a variant on Upper Gairloch. This is further supported by the Ordnance Survey name book (OS1/20/54/23). While the field surveyors were instructed to consult landowners and their agents, in practice (and especially in remoter areas) they often turned instead to the tenants, shepherds and labourers; indeed as attested to above, they often stayed with them. We are able to decipher the names of some of their informants by looking at the column listing the 'Authorities for spelling' against each of the listed properties. Looking at the neighbouring properties, the top-listed name often appears to have been the tenant; for Tannoch this is Robert Kirk (confirmed as the tenant in the 1851 census), while for Nether Gairloch this is Robert Johnston. For Upper Gairloch, James McQueen is the top given name. Interestingly they each appear lower on the lists of the neighbouring properties as alternative authorities for spelling.
74. As such, we can surmise that it is the McQueens who reside at Upper Gairloch at this time, although oddly no 'James McQueen' is listed on the census. Instead, Elizabeth McQueen, aged 36, is listed as head of the household with three children: Alexander, aged 7; John, aged 6 and Margret, aged 4 (all listed as the son/daughter of Elizabeth). It would appear that at some point between the surveyors visiting (the 1st edition mapping was surveyed in 1848-49) and the census in 1851, James McQueen has left the farm and Elizabeth is now listing herself as head of the household (suggesting that he is not just away visiting elsewhere). The most likely explanation for this is that he has died, although strangely Elizabeth has not identified herself as a widow, something entered by others in the parish within the same census. It is possible that it was a recent event and too soon for Elizabeth to put it in writing, or perhaps something else had occurred to cause James to leave Upper

Gairloch?

75. It is also in the 1851 census that we are able to identify the occupants at the neighbouring Tannoch and Gairloch as 'Shepherds', which is likely to have been the case at Upper Gairloch (when James McQueen was still in residence).
76. In general, there is a lot of movement between the 1841 and 1851 census, although not always to different parishes. For instance, Robert Johnston is seen to have moved his family from Tannoch in the 1841 census to Gairloch in the 1851 census; perhaps the latter was larger at the time. Tannoch is still in use but Robert Kirk and his family have moved in. These movements suggest that the area remained popular for farming during this time, mainly sheep farming, able to attract newcomers from elsewhere while continuing to be an attractive place to stay for some of the more well-established locals.
77. Having these names from the census identify the people who may have once owned the artefacts recovered from site; the teapot and cups they put out on the table, the clay pipes smoked during a break from their work and the wine bottles they drank from over dinner. The artefacts appear to display a typical mix of domestic items in use by families at this time. As stated by Turner (see *Summary of Finds* above), the mismatched nature of the tableware could point to the family being of low financial means but it could also merely represent the discarded items left behind while the more expensive items were removed by the family on their departure.
78. Amongst the assemblage, a fragment of a slate stylus was recovered (<85>; Figure 13a). While this could relate to note taking from one of the adults in the house, these are often associated with children and learning. The Old Statistical Account (Gillespie 1793, 269) explains that households located too far from the parish school would hire young boys (who had been taught at the public school) into their families to teach their children at home. Neighbouring households (in groups of 4 or 5) would often hire a teacher among them. This practice would appear to still be evident by the time of the 1851 census where the residents at Tannoch included John Brown, a 14 year old 'Teacher', with the children aged 7 and up from both Tannoch and Gairloch listed as scholars 'at home'. While this has not been put down for the McQueen children at High Gairloch, this could be because they are younger in age with the eldest possibly only having just turned 7. It seems likely that when they were old enough the children here would also have been taught at home.

Abandonment

79. From the available mapping, we know that Upper Gairloch is 'in ruins' by the time of the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey (Figure 18b), published in 1896 although surveyed in 1894. Unfortunately it is difficult to pinpoint the exact date of abandonment for our farmstead beyond it occurring at some point between 1851 and 1894.
80. Research into some of the archives held locally – kindly carried out by one of the volunteers from the on-site works, Sandy Hall – appears to have narrowed this down more. In the valuation (land tax) rolls of 1859-60, 'Upper Garloch' is listed as the property of the Hon. Mrs L.G.B. Gordon of Kenmure, with the added detail of James Smith, Farmer, as the 'Tenant or Occupier' (Sandy Hall, pers. comm. 16th January 2020). Although interestingly, the column 'Inhabitant Occupier' has been left blank so it is possible that our house was no longer inhabited. At this time, 'Nether Garloch and Clauchrum' are listed jointly under the tenant/occupier William Gray.
81. By the time of the 1878-79 rolls, all three properties are now listed together – 'Upper and Nether Garloch and Clauchrum' – with the tenant/occupier as James Gray, Ewanston, Balmaclellan (potentially a descendant of William) (Sandy Hall, pers. comm. 16th January 2020). It is possible that the amalgamation of these properties puts the abandonment of Upper Gairloch as an independent farm occurring between 1859-60 and 1878-79, with its land then being taken over by a larger farm.
82. The recovery from site of the ceramic stopper from a 'Codd' type bottle, which has to post-date c.1875, could push our steadings' inhabitation into the latter end of this period but this, however, is very tentative. It is equally possible that this was a stray find deposited here at a later date, potentially dropped by someone, perhaps a shepherd, visiting the

farmstead after it had already been abandoned.

83. The only other possible evidence at this stage is the 1st edition 1-inch Ordnance Survey mapping of 1861 (not shown), which does not name Upper Gairloch (although the buildings are shown unnamed) while it does name 'Tannoch', 'Upper Gairloch Wood' and 'Nether Gairloch'. This could perhaps suggest that it was no longer inhabited at this time, although as mentioned, earlier mapping should be viewed with caution.
84. That most of the roofing slates were recovered from the central courtyard [008a] may suggest that they had been deposited either by sliding off of the surrounding roofs or were perhaps deliberately discarded here. The much lower number of slates found within the structures does suggest that the roofs did not collapse *in situ* though, but may have been deliberately dismantled with the roofing materials being taken away to be reused elsewhere; not surprising if imported slates tended to be more expensive. If the latter was the case though, then this would appear to have occurred some time after its abandonment. Though 'in ruins', the two structures, representing [008b/c] and [008d], appear to have still been roofed on the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey (Figure 18b; although it is not the clearest to make out). They are no longer roofed by the time of the 3rd edition in 1909.
85. In contrast, the majority of the stone used for the construction of the walls appeared to remain on site as shown by the large amount of tumble (011), the intact stone flooring and also the remains of the kiln barn. This attests to the abundance of stone available in the area, something that was previously noted by Shaw during her survey of Clachrum (Shaw 2010, 7).
86. It is difficult to know the exact cause of the abandonment of Upper Gairloch, although it was certainly not alone. By the time of the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey mapping in 1896, the majority of the farmsteads along this route had been abandoned; this once rich rural landscape had now become a string of ruinous farm buildings. The reasons for this may vary dependent on the circumstances of each farm, but it is likely that the improvements played a large part.
87. Farms continued to be amalgamated as the land was turned over to sheep grazing. Looking back at the later valuation rolls, we can see that in 1887-88, some years after Upper Gairloch, Nether Gairloch and Clachrum became a joint listing, a shepherd named William Little had moved into the house at Nether Gairloch as the 'Inhabitant Occupier' (Sandy Hall, pers. comm. 16th January 2020). A notice in the 1884 *Galloway News and Kirkcudbrightshire Advertiser* (see *References* for link) from William Little, shepherd at Gairloch, Kells, looking for two lost 'blackfaced tups' shows that he was at least working on the farm for a few years prior to this. In newspaper advertisements from 1889 (*Galloway News and Kirkcudbrightshire Advertiser*, see *References* for link) and 1892 (*North British Agriculturist*, see *References* for link), we read that Upper and Nether Gairloch are available for let, containing around 2,255 acres, and, as the former states, 'capable of carrying a first-class Black-faced Sheep Stock'. In the 1889 advertisement, William Little is also mentioned as the 'Shepherd upon the Farms'.
88. A significant change in the Improvement Era was a shift from farms being worked by groups of tenant families towards a single family unit; this, alongside the continuing amalgamation of farms, caused a number of evictions. The improvements also included expensive programmes of drainage and enclosure, which would have caused rents to rise (Yates 1978, 133). As a result, it became a period of upheaval with many forced to leave their rural homes and look for employment elsewhere.
89. The final significant change to this landscape occurred in the 1940s, when some 240 square miles of land in Galloway was designated as a Forest Park. The land of Upper Gairloch and its neighbouring properties fell under the care of the Forestry Commission (now Forestry and Land Scotland) which remains the case to this day.
90. It is from this period that the latest finds recovered from the site appear to date to: metal objects possible from a 20th century farm vehicle and some fragments of window glass that appear to post-date the 1950s. These items indicate that our steadings has now become a dumping ground, perhaps prompted by its position directly to the side of the modern forest

drive. The presence of the later window glass is unexpected in such a remote location though, so there may be other material dumped in this area that we are yet to come across.

91. Aside from this, the abandoned farmstead of Upper Gairloch was gradually enveloped by the surrounding forest, covered by moss and trees and awaiting the arrival of archaeologists to once again reveal its remains.

Conclusion

92. After the successful clearing of the kiln barn in March 2019, *Can You Dig It* went back with a group of volunteers to target the location of the main steading at Upper Gairloch. Sitting along the modern forest drive known as Raiders Road, the works took place over eight days and cleared the remains of two structures which sat on either side of an enclosed courtyard. An initial search of the available online archives also helped to put the steading into context.
93. These remains appeared to correlate well with the layout of the farmstead shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey mapping of 1852. Further test pitting within the interior identified the survival of original surfaces within both the interior of the structures and within the limits of the central courtyard. While the latter was cobbled, the two structures contained flagstone surfaces. This differed slightly in the northern structure where there appeared to be a demarcation shown by a change in floor surface from flagstone to cobbles.
94. A number of artefacts were recovered during the works including over 500 sherds of pottery which appeared to mainly date from the 1820s-1860s. Combined with the ordered layout of the structures around a central courtyard, these suggested that the current ruins represent an early 19th century rebuild of the steading during the Improvement Era. Other finds included a large rasp/file and small fork that could imply blacksmithing or farrier work. The presence of much later 20th century finds appeared to represent dumping at this time.
95. The works on both the steading and the kiln barn at Upper Gairloch displayed the high level of survival of these structures, which also act as an example of what could remain elsewhere along this route. Combining both the archaeological remains of this site with the historical archives has also demonstrated the amount of information that can be discovered about what otherwise appears as a ruined collection of stones in the landscape. Further work both on site and in the archives would continue to demonstrate this and would greatly help to answer the questions that still remain for this site.

Acknowledgements

96. This project is part of a wider Community Archaeology project, 'Can You Dig It', run by the Galloway Glens Landscape Partnership Scheme from February 2019 to March 2020. See www.gallowayglens.org.uk/Resources and follow 'Can You Dig It' for their published outputs. The Community Archaeology project was offered free to volunteers thanks to funding from the Heritage Fund and Historic Environment Scotland. The land is owned by Forestry and Land Scotland who kindly allowed us access and gave their support and guidance for the works. Guidance was also given by Dumfries and Galloway Council Archaeology Service and members of local heritage societies.
97. The authors would like to thank all of the hardworking volunteers who took part in the excavation: Sandy Hall, Jennifer Roberts, Erin Pritchard, Claire Starritt, Morag Ritchie, Aelia Gilby, Steven Steele, Tom Marshall and Claire Martin. Sandy also very kindly passed on information from his research into archives for the site and also gave further guidance relating to the layout of farm structures.
98. The support and guidance provided by Rathmell Archaeology staff members Sarah Krischer and Laura Anderson on site was much appreciated by ourselves and everyone involved. Laura also did a great job digitising the site plans for this report. Special thanks also go to Thomas Rees for his guidance and help both throughout the initial organisation of the project and while the works were taking place on site, and also to Louise Turner for her work on the artefacts analysis.

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Appendix 1: Discovery & Excavation in Scotland

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	Dumfries & Galloway
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Galloway Glens – Upper Gairloch, Raiders Road
PROJECT CODE:	RA18107
PARISH:	Kells
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:	Claire Williamson & Liam McKinstry
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	Rathmell Archaeology Limited
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Survey and Test Pitting
NMRS NO(S):	NX67SW 24 (Canmore ID: 177552)
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	Building, Farmstead, Field System, Kiln (Period Unassigned)
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	19 th century ceramic
NGR (2 letters, 8 or 10 figures)	NX 61433 72936
START DATE (this season)	14 th August 2019
END DATE (this season)	24 th August 2019
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)	Clearance of associated kiln barn in March 2019 (Williamson 2019)
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (may include information from other fields)	<p>After the successful clearing of the kiln barn in March 2019, <i>Can You Dig It</i> went back with a group of volunteers to target the location of the main steading at Upper Gairloch. Sitting along the modern forest drive known as Raiders Road, the works took place over eight days and cleared the remains of two structures which sat on either side of an enclosed courtyard. An initial search of the available online archives also helped to put the steading into context.</p> <p>These remains appeared to correlate well with the layout of the farmstead shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey mapping of 1852. Further test pitting within the interior identified the survival of original surfaces within both the interior of the structures and within the limits of the central courtyard. While the latter was cobbled, the two structures contained flagstone surfaces. This differed slightly in the northern structure where there appeared to be a demarcation shown by a change in floor surface from flagstone to cobbles.</p> <p>A number of artefacts were recovered during the works including over 500 sherds of pottery which appeared to mainly date from the 1820s-1860s. Combined with the ordered layout of the structures around a central courtyard, these suggested that the current ruins represent an early 19th century rebuild of the steading during the Improvement Era. Other finds included a large rasp/file and small fork that could imply blacksmithing or farrier work. The presence of much later 20th century finds appeared to represent dumping at this time.</p> <p>The works on both the steading and the kiln barn at Upper Gairloch displayed the high level of survival of these structures, which also act as an example of what could remain elsewhere along this route. Combining both the archaeological remains of this site with the historical archives has also demonstrated the amount of information that can be discovered about what otherwise appears as a ruined collection of stones in the landscape. Further work both on site and in the archives would continue to demonstrate this and would greatly</p>

	help to answer the questions that still remain for this site.
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	None
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	None
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	The Galloway Glens Landscape Partnership Scheme (part of Dumfries & Galloway Council), externally funded by Historic Environment Scotland and the Heritage Fund
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	Unit 8 Ashgrove Workshops, Kilwinning, Ayrshire KA13 6PU
E MAIL:	contact@rathmell-arch.co.uk
ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)	Report to Dumfries & Galloway Archaeology Service and archive to National Record of the Historic Environment.

Appendix 2: Registers

99. Appendix 2, which contains all registers pertaining to the works on-site during the works.

Context Register

Context No.	Area/Trench	Type	Description	Interpretation
001-007	Kiln Barn	-	For Context Nos 001-007 see Williamson 2019	-
008	Steading	Structure	<p>Remains of a rectangular enclosure comprising two structures – [008b/c] and [008d] – sitting to either side of a central yard [008a], all of which appear to have been constructed within a single phase. The northeastern portion of the enclosure was not revealed during the works due to the presence of upstanding trees and dense overgrowth. The walls were of drystone construction with both an inner and outer face on either side of a rubble core. The faces were constructed using sub-angular stones – mostly pale grey granite – with an average size of 0.4m by 0.3m by 0.2m. Some of the stones were very large however, measuring up to 1.3m by 1m by 0.7m. The stones in the rubble core measured 0.2m by 0.15m by 0.1m on average. The width of the walls measured between 0.8m to 1.1m, and they survived to a height of between 0.2m and 1m. Full external dimensions of enclosure as exposed were 17.8m west-east by 15.5m north-south. Remaining walls have been covered by moss and vegetation (009), and tumble (011) sits both within the interior and around the immediate exterior of the enclosure.</p> <p>[008a] – central area of the enclosure which is ‘L’ shaped in plan. The main section runs west-east with an internal length of 13.5m and width of 4.8m, with a further square section in the southeast which measures 4m by 4.6m internally. A possible entrance sits at the western end but no other entrances were discernible. The entire area is covered by topsoil (017) underlying tumble (011), with an area of mixed tumble and topsoil (010) at the eastern end. Cobbled surfaces [020] (Test Pit A), [025] (Test Pit C) and [026] (Trench 4) were exposed at the southeastern, western and central portions of the area respectively.</p> <p>[008b/c] – rectangular structure located in the southwest corner of the enclosure orientated west-east and directly to the south of [008a]. It is divided into two chambers: [008b] in the western half and [008c] in</p>	<p>The remains of two structures and an enclosure which appear to represent the ‘Upper Gairloch’ farmstead depicted on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1852. The remains comprised the lower courses of both the external and internal walls of the structures which are all tied in and appear to have been constructed in a single phase. Trenching and test pitting within the interior have revealed flagstone surfaces within both structures and cobbled surfaces within the central area – potentially a cobbled yard. There is no definitive signs of modification to the structure but the drystone construction may make that difficult to discern.</p>

Context No.	Area/ Trench	Type	Description	Interpretation
			<p>the east. [008b] had internal dimensions of approximately 4.9m north-south by 4m west-east, while the interior of [008c] was slightly bigger at 4.9m north-south by 4.6m west-east. The crosswall which divided the two chambers was largely disturbed by the presence of upstanding trees but measured roughly 0.3m wide and appeared to be the same construction as the external walls. The whole of [008b/c] was covered by topsoil (012) underlying tumble (011). Trench 2 was opened across the southern half of the junction between the two chambers. It revealed two flagstone surfaces: [013] and [027]. Surface [013] appeared to sit within [008c], which then stepped 0.2m down to surface [027] in [008b]. It is possible that this marked the location of an entranceway between the two chambers.</p> <p>[008d] – rectangular structure located in the northwest corner of the enclosure orientated west-east and directly to the north of [008a]. Only the western end of this structure was revealed – internally it measured 4.9m north-south by at least 4.4m east-west although it potentially continued further to the east. The entirety of [008d] was covered by topsoil (014) which sat underlying tumble (011). Trench 3 was opened against its western wall. Across its western half, flagstone surface [015] was revealed which extended to 2.2m out from the wall, before stepping down 0.1m on to cobbled surface [016].</p>	
009	Steading [008]	Deposit	Patches of green moss and vegetation overlying the remains of structure [008] and tumble (011). Present across the full extent of the structure measuring only up to approximately 50mm thick.	Overgrowth on the stones of [008] and (011) since the structure's abandonment in the 19 th century.
010	[008a]	Deposit	Mixture of moderately compacted mid-blackish brown clayey silt with small, medium and large sized granite sub-angular stones. The stones measure between 0.09m by 0.05m by 0.07m up to 0.55m by 0.23 by 0.4m in size. The deposit contained frequent root inclusions and frequent sherds of white earthenware pottery. A fragment of slate was also present. The deposit sat in the northeast corner of [008a] against the eastern wall and measured approximately 4m by 2m in extent. It was excavated to a thickness of 330mm but the base was not reached.	Mixture of topsoil and stone tumble at eastern end of [008a]
011	Steading	Deposit	Medium to large angular and sub-angular stones lying against the internal and external faces of structure [008] for a width of	Stone tumble from collapse (or demolition) of structure [008] which was abandoned in

Context No.	Area/ Trench	Type	Description	Interpretation
	[008]		approximately 0.6 to 1.6m and sits approximately 0.5m high. The deposit also overlies the walls of [008] in areas. The stones are a light grey granite with no bonding present, and are the same dimensions as those which make up the walls of [008].	the first half of the 19 th century. Some of the stones may have been robbed and reused elsewhere.
012	[008b/c]	Deposit	Loosely compacted mid-blackish brown sandy silt with very frequent roots and occasional small stones and vegetation inclusions. Present as the uppermost deposit underlying tumble (011) across the full extent of [008b] and [008c]. It measures 70mm thick.	Topsoil within [008b] and [008c], which underlies tumble (011) and overlies surface [013] and deposit (024).
013	[008c]	Structure	Layer of flagstones consisting of pink/grey granite with one block of possible shale. The stones were sub-rectangular in shape and measured up to 0.7m by 0.35m, and 60mm thick, in size. The layer was exposed within Trench 2 in [008c] to an extent of up to 1.5m long by 3m long, but likely continues beyond to the north and east.	Flagstone surface revealed underlying topsoil (012) in Trench 2 within [008c]. Abuts surface [027] to the west, which also sits approximately 0.2m lower than [013].
014	[008d]	Deposit	Loosely compacted blackish brown sandy silt with very frequent root and vegetation inclusions. Present across the full extent of [008d], measuring approximately 4.9m by 4.4m in area and 150mm thick.	Topsoil within [008d] underlying tumble (011) and overlying surfaces [015] and [016].
015	[008d], Trench 3	Structure	Layer of flagstones, consisting of sub-rectangular grey/pink granite blocks measuring up to 0.45m by 0.5m and 100mm thick in size. The layer was revealed within Trench 3 in [008d] for an extent of 1.3m by 2.2m, although likely continued beyond to the north and south.	Flagstone surface revealed underlying topsoil (014) in [008d]. Abuts surface [016] to the east. The two are stepped in height with [016] sitting 0.1m lower.
016	[008d], Trench 3	Structure	Layer of pink/grey granite cobblestones which are sub-rectangular/ sub-oval in shape with occasional roots present. The cobblestones each measured up to 0.2m by 0.07m in size. The layer was exposed for an area measuring 0.88m by 1.3m within Trench 3 in [008d], although likely continued beyond to the north, south and east.	Cobbled surface exposed in western half of Trench 3 within [008d] underlying topsoil (014). Abuts surface [015] to the west. The two are stepped in height with [015] 0.1m higher.
017	[008a]	Deposit	Loosely compacted dark blackish brown silty sand with frequent inclusions of roots and small stones. The deposit is present across the full extent of [008a] and measures 100 to 200mm thick.	Topsoil within [008a] underlying tumble (011) and overlying possible surfaces [020], [025] and [026].
018	-	-	Void	-
019	-	-	Void – same as (010)	-
020	[008a]/	Structure	Layer of sub-rectangular grey granite cobblestones. The	Possible granite surface underlying topsoil

Context No.	Area/ Trench	Type	Description	Interpretation
	Test Pit A		cobblestones each have an average size of 0.3m by 0.14m. The layer was exposed for a full extent of 1m by 0.5m, located within Test Pit A which sat in the southeast corner of [008a]. It sat directly against the southern wall and likely continued beyond the test pit to the north, west and east.	(017) in southeast corner of [008a].
021	-	-	Void – part of (024)	-
022	-	-	Void – same as (017)	-
023	-	-	Void – same as (017)	-
024	[008b/c]	Deposit	Loose medium black brown silty sand with frequent small stone inclusions which measured an average size of 0.13m by 0.15m by 0.17m. There was also occasional small root inclusions. The deposit was revealed underlying topsoil (012) at the western end of Trench 2 in [008b]. Its full extent measured 0.95m by 0.7m with a thickness of 100mm.	Deposit of mixed topsoil and small stones overlying surface [027] at the western end of Trench in [008b]. Overlies surface [027].
025	[008a]/ Test Pit C	Structure	Layer of small sub-rectangular pink granite cobbles. The cobbles each measured 0.18m by 0.11m in size. The full extent of the layer as it was exposed within Test Pit C measured 0.44m by 0.7m although likely continued beyond the limits of the trench. Underlies topsoil (017).	Possible cobbled surface in the possible entrance at the western end of [008a].
026	[008a]/ Trench 4	Structure	Layer of irregular shaped sub-rounded pink granite cobbles which appear polished in places. The cobbles each measure up to 0.26m by 0.18m in size. The layer covers the full extent of Trench 4 (1m by 1m) but continues beyond the trench in all directions. Underlies topsoil (017).	Cobbled surface exposed in Trench 4 within [008a].
027	[008b/c]	Structure	Layer of medium sized sub-angular granite blocks which each measured up to 0.25m by 0.5m in size. Revealed underlying (024) at the western end of Trench 2 in [008b]. Exposed extent measured approximately 1m square but it likely continues beyond the trench to the west and north.	Flagstone surface revealed underlying topsoil (024) in Trench 2 within [008b]. Abuts surface [013] to the east, which also sits approximately 0.2m higher than [027].

Drawing Register

Drawing No.	Sheet No.	Area/Trench	Drawing Type	Scale	Description	Drawer	Date
-	-	-	-	-	For Drawing Nos 1-2 see Williamson 2019	-	-
3	3	Steading	Plan	1:20	Plan of Steading – Centre S/Side	LMcK	22/08/19
4	4	Steading	Plan	1:20	Plan of Steading – Centre W/Side	LMcK	22/08/19
5	5	Steading	Plan	1:20	Plan of Steading – NE Corner	LMcK	22/08/19
6	6	Steading	Plan	1:20	Plan of Steading – N Centre Section	LMcK	24/08/19
7	7	Steading	Plan	1:20	Plan of Steading – Centre Section	EP/LA	24/08/19
8	8	Steading	Plan	1:20	Plan of Steading – NW Section	LMcK	24/08/19
9	9	Steading	Plan	1:20	Plan of Steading – S Section	JR	23/08/19
10	10	Steading	Plan	1:20	Plan of Subfloor (027) in Trench 2	JR	24/08/19

Photographic Register

Image	Digital	Description	From	Date
-	-	For Image Nos 1-78 see Williamson 2019	-	-
79	7156	Pre-excavation shot of Structure [008a]	N	14/08/19
80	7157	Pre-excavation shot of Structure [008a]	SE	14/08/19
81	7158	Pre-excavation shot of Structure [008a]	N	14/08/19
82	7159	Pre-excavation shot of Structure [008a]	N	14/08/19
83	7160	Pre-excavation shot of Structure [008a]	N	14/08/19
84	7161	Pre-excavation shot of Structure [008a]	W	14/08/19
85	7162	Working shot – Erin and Claire	W	14/08/19
86	7163	Working shot – Erin and Claire	W	14/08/19
87	7164	Working shot – Jenny, Erin and Claire	W	14/08/19
88	7165	Working shot – Claire	W	14/08/19

Image	Digital	Description	From	Date
89	7166	Working shot – Jenny	SW	14/08/19
90	7167	Working shot – Laura	-	14/08/19
91	7168	End of Day 1 – Southwest Corner (Main Area) [008a]	E	14/08/19
92	7169	End of Day 1 – General shot of [008a]	NNE	14/08/19
93	7170	End of Day 1 – External South Facing Elevation [008]	E	14/08/19
94	7171	End of Day 1 – Southeast Corner (External), [008]	E	14/08/19
95	7172	End of Day 1 – Southeast Corner (External), [008]	E	14/08/19
96	7173	End of Day 1 – Southeast Corner (Internal), [008]	E	14/08/19
97	7174	End of Day 1 – External South Wall [008]	E	14/08/19
98	7175	Day 2 – General shot of [008a]	N	15/08/19
99	7176	Day 2 – General shot of [008a]	N	15/08/19
100	7177	Day 2 – Kiln Barn, Working shot with Erin and Claire	-	15/08/19
101	7178	Day 2 – Kiln Barn, Working shot with Erin and Claire	-	15/08/19
102	7179	[008], Room A interior, and Pre-excavation shot of Trench 3	E	17/08/19
103	7180	[008], Room A interior, and Pre-excavation shot of Trench 3	NE	17/08/19
104	7181	[008], Room A interior	W	17/08/19
105	7182	[008], Room A interior	W	17/08/19
106	7183	Pre-excavation shot of Trench 2, Interior of Room C [008]	N	17/08/19
107	7184	Pre-excavation shot of Trench 2, Interior of Room C [008]	N	17/08/19
108	7185	Pre-excavation shot of Trench 1, Room A [008]	S	17/08/19
109	7186	[008], Room A – Eastern wall (Northern End)	W	17/08/19
110	7187	[008], Room A – Eastern wall (Northern End)	W	17/08/19
111	7188	[008], Room A – Eastern wall (Northern End)	W	17/08/19
112	7189	[008] – External East facing elevation (Northern End)	E	17/08/19
113	7190	[008] – External East facing elevation (Northern End)	E	17/08/19

Image	Digital	Description	From	Date
114	7191	[008], Room A – East wall (From Above)	S	17/08/19
115	7192	[008], Room A – East wall (From Above)	S	17/08/19
116	7193	[008], Room A – Deposit (010)	W	17/08/19
117	7194	[008], Room A – Interior Southeast corner	N	17/08/19
118	7195	[008], Room A – Interior Southeast corner	N	17/08/19
119	7196	[008], Room A – Interior Southeast corner	S	17/08/19
120	7197	[008], Room A – Interior Southeast corner	S	17/08/19
121	7198	[008], Room A – East wall (Middle section)	W	17/08/19
122	7199	[008], Room A – East wall (Southern end)	W	17/08/19
123	7200	[008], Room A – East wall (Southern end)	S	17/08/19
124	7201	[008], Room A – Southeast corner	N	17/08/19
125	7202	[008], Room A – South wall (Eastern end)	N	17/08/19
126	7203	[008], Room A – South wall (Eastern end)	E	17/08/19
127	7204	[008], Room A – South wall (Eastern end)	E	17/08/19
128	7205	[008], Room A – West wall (Southern end)	E	17/08/19
129	7206	[008], Room A – West wall (Southern end)	E	17/08/19
130	7207	[008], Room A – West wall (Southern end)	E	17/08/19
131	7208	[008], Room A – West wall (Corner)	E	17/08/19
132	7209	[008], Room A – West wall (Corner)	E	17/08/19
133	7210	[008], Room A – West wall (Southern end)	N	17/08/19
134	7211	[008], Room A – South wall (Middle)	N	17/08/19
135	7212	[008], Room A – South wall (Middle)	W	17/08/19
136	7213	[008], Room A – South wall (Middle)	W	17/08/19
137	7214	[008], Room A – Southwest corner	NE	17/08/19
138	7215	[008], Room A – South wall (Western middle)	N	17/08/19

Image	Digital	Description	From	Date
139	7216	[008], Room A – West wall	E	17/08/19
140	7217	[008], Room A – North wall	S	17/08/19
141	7218	[008], Room A – North wall	S	17/08/19
142	7219	[008], External East facing elevation (Middle)	E	17/08/19
143	7220	[008], External East facing elevation (Southern end)	E	17/08/19
144	7221	[008], External East facing elevation (Southern end)	E	17/08/19
145	7222	[008], External East facing elevation (Southern end)	SE	17/08/19
146	7223	[008], External East facing elevation (Southern corner)	E	17/08/19
147	7224	[008], External East facing elevation (Southern corner)	ESE	17/08/19
148	7225	[008] – External South facing elevation (Eastern corner)	S	17/08/19
149	7226	[008] – External South facing elevation (Eastern end)	S	17/08/19
150	7227	[008] – External South facing elevation (Middle)	S	17/08/19
151	7228	[008] – External South facing elevation (Middle)	S	17/08/19
152	7229	[008] – South wall (Room C)	W	17/08/19
153	7230	[008] – South wall (Room C)	W	17/08/19
154	7231	[008] – South wall (Room C)	W	17/08/19
155	7232	[008] – South wall junction with External Wall of Room C	W	17/08/19
156	7233	[008] – South wall, Room B	E	17/08/19
157	7234	[008] – External South facing elevation (Western end)	SW	17/08/19
158	7235	[008] – External South facing elevation (Western end)	S	17/08/19
159	7236	[008] – External South facing elevation (Western end)	SW	17/08/19
160	7237	[008] – External South facing elevation (Western corner)	S	17/08/19
161	7238	[008] – External West facing elevation (Southern end)	W	17/08/19
162	7239	[008] – External West facing elevation (Southern end)	W	17/08/19
163	7240	[008] – External West facing elevation (Middle)	W	17/08/19

Image	Digital	Description	From	Date
164	7241	[008] – External West facing elevation (CBM)	W	17/08/19
165	7242	[008] – External West facing elevation (Middle)	W	17/08/19
166	7243	[008] – External West facing elevation (Middle)	NW	17/08/19
167	7244	[008] – External West facing elevation (Middle)	SW	17/08/19
168	7245	Mid-excavation shot of Trench 1 [008]	SW	17/08/19
169	7246	Mid-excavation shot of Trench 1 [008]	W	17/08/19
170	7247	Mid-excavation shot of Trench 1 [008]	W	17/08/19
171	7248	Mid-excavation shot of Trench 1 [008]	NW	17/08/19
172	7249	Mid-excavation shot of Trench 1 [008]	S	17/08/19
173	7250	Mid-excavation shot of Trench 1 [008]	S	17/08/19
174	7251	View from [008]	NE	17/08/19
175	7252	General shot of the Interior of Room B [008]	S	17/08/19
176	7253	[008], Room B – South wall	N	17/08/19
177	7254	[008], Room B – East wall, possible entrance to Room C	W	17/08/19
178	7255	[008], Room B – North wall	S	17/08/19
179	7256	[008], Room B – West wall	E	17/08/19
180	7257	[008], Room B – East wall	SW	17/08/19
181	7258	[008], Room B – South wall	E	17/08/19
182	7259	[008], Room C – Floor [013]	E	17/08/19
183	7260	[008], Room C – Floor [013]	S	17/08/19
184	7261	[008], Room C – South wall	N	17/08/19
185	7262	[008], Room C – North wall	S	17/08/19
186	7263	[008], Room C – West wall	E	17/08/19
187	7264	[008], Room C – East wall	W	17/08/19
188	7265	[008] – External West facing elevation – Possible entrance?	W	17/08/19

Image	Digital	Description	From	Date
189	7266	[008] – External West facing elevation – Possible entrance?	SW	17/08/19
190	7267	[008] – External West facing elevation (Northern end)	NW	17/08/19
191	7268	[008] – Room D, West wall	S	17/08/19
192	7269	[008] – Room D, West wall	S	17/08/19
193	7270	[008] – Room D, West wall	E	17/08/19
194	7271	[008] – Room D, Interior	S	17/08/19
195	7272	[008] – Room D, Interior	N	17/08/19
196	7273	[008] – Room A, North wall	S	17/08/19
197	7274	Structure [008] – General shot	E	17/08/19
198	7275	Structure [008] – General shot (Southeast corner)	NE	17/08/19
199	7276	Structure [008] – General shot (Northeast corner)	SSE	17/08/19
200	7277	Structure [008] – General shot (Room A)	E	17/08/19
201	7278	Structure [008] – General shot (Southern half)	ENE	17/08/19
202	7279	Structure [008] – General shot (Room B & Room C)	NE	17/08/19
203	7280	Structure [008] – General shot (Southeast corner)	N	17/08/19
204	7281	Structure [008] – General shot (Southeast corner)	NW	17/08/19
205	7282	Structure [008] – General shot (Northeast corner)	WSW	17/08/19
206	7283	Structure [008] – General shot (Room D)	SE	17/08/19
207	7284	Structure [008] – General shot (Room C)	N	17/08/19
208	7285	Structure [008] – General shot (Room B)	N	17/08/19
209	7286	Structure [008] – General shot (Room D)	S	17/08/19
210	7287	Structure [008] – General shot (Southern half)	WNW	17/08/19
211	7288	Structure [008] – General shot (Room A)	W	17/08/19
212	7289	Structure [008] – General shot (Rooms B & C)	WNW	17/08/19
213	7290	Structure [008] – General shot (Room A)	W	17/08/19

Image	Digital	Description	From	Date
214	7291	Structure [008] – General shot (Rooms B & C)	ENE	17/08/19
215	7292	Structure [008] – General shot (Room A)	ESE	17/08/19
216	7293	Structure [008] – General shot – Tumble (011), External Southeast	E	17/08/19
217	7294	Structure [008] – External South wall	W	17/08/19
218	7295	Post-excavation shot of Trench 2	E	21/08/19
219	7296	Post-excavation shot of Trench 2	E	21/08/19
220	7297	Post-excavation shot of Trench 2	E	21/08/19
221	7298	Post-excavation shot of Trench 2	W	21/08/19
222	7299	Post-excavation shot of Trench 2	W	21/08/19
223	7300	Post-excavation shot of Trench 2	W	21/08/19
224	7301	Post-excavation shot of Trench 2 - Detail	W	21/08/19
225	7302	Post-excavation shot of Trench 2	W	21/08/19
226	7303	Post-excavation shot of Trench 2	N	21/08/19
227	7304	Post-excavation shot of Trench 2	N	21/08/19
228	7305	Post-excavation shot of Trench 2	E	21/08/19
229	7306	Post-excavation shot of Trench 2	E	21/08/19
230	7307	Post-excavation shot of Trench 2 – Detail shot	W	21/08/19
231	7308	Post-excavation shot of Trench 2	W	21/08/19
232	7309	Post-excavation shot of Trench 2	W	21/08/19
233	7310	General post-excavation shot of Trench 2	W	21/08/19
234	7311	General post-excavation shot of Trench 2	W	21/08/19
235	7312	General post-excavation shot of Trench 2	W	21/08/19
236	7313	General post-excavation shot of Trench 2	W	21/08/19
237	7314	General post-excavation shot of Trench 2	E	21/08/19
238	7315	General post-excavation shot of Trench 2	E	21/08/19

Image	Digital	Description	From	Date
239	7316	Mid-excavation of Trench 3	E	21/08/19
240	7317	Mid-excavation of Trench 3	E	21/08/19
241	-	Void	-	-
242	-	Void	-	-
243	-	Void	-	-
244	-	Void	-	-
245	-	Void	-	-
246	-	Void	-	-
247	-	Void	-	-
248	-	Void	-	-
249	-	Void	-	-
250	-	Void	-	-
251	7318	Mid-excavation of Trench 3	E	21/08/19
252	7319	Mid-excavation of Trench 3	S	21/08/19
253	7320	Mid-excavation of Trench 3	S	21/08/19
254	7321	Mid-excavation of Trench 3	W	21/08/19
255	7322	Mid-excavation of Trench 3	W	21/08/19
256	7323	Mid-excavation of Trench 3	W	21/08/19
257	7324	Mid-excavation of Trench 3	W	21/08/19
258	7325	Mid-excavation of Trench 3	SE	21/08/19
259	7326	Mid-excavation of Trench 3	E	21/08/19
260	7327	Mid-excavation of Trench 3	E	21/08/19
261	7328	Mid-excavation of Trench 3	S	21/08/19
262	7329	Mid-excavation of Trench 3	S	21/08/19
263	7330	Mid-excavation of Trench 3	SE	21/08/19

Image	Digital	Description	From	Date
264	7331	Mid-excavation of Trench 3	SW	21/08/19
265	7332	Mid-excavation of Trench 3	W	21/08/19
266	7333	Mid-excavation of Trench 3	SE	21/08/19
267	7334	Void	-	-
268	7335	[008], Room D – North to South Wall	S	22/08/19
269	7336	[008], Room D	SW	22/08/19
270	7337	[008], Room D – North to South Wall	N	22/08/19
271	7338	[008], Room D – North to South Wall	N	22/08/19
272	7339	[008], Room D – North to South Wall	W	22/08/19
273	7340	[008], Room D – North to South Wall	N	22/08/19
274	7341	[008], Room D – East to West Wall	S	22/08/19
275	7342	[008], Room D – East to West Wall	S	22/08/19
276	7343	[008], Room D – East to West Wall	SW	22/08/19
277	7344	[008], Room D – Tumble	S	22/08/19
278	7345	[008], Room D – Tumble	S	22/08/19
279	7346	[008], Room D – Tumble	SE	22/08/19
280	7347	[008], Room D – Northern area	W	22/08/19
281	7348	[008], Room D – Northern area	E	22/08/19
282	7349	[008], Room D – Northern area	E	22/08/19
283	7350	[008], Room D – Northern area	SE	22/08/19
284	7351	[008], Room D	SE	22/08/19
285	7352	[008], Room D	N	22/08/19
286	7353	Post-excavation shot of Test Pit A	N	22/08/19
287	3754	Post-excavation shot of Test Pit A	N	22/08/19
288	3755	Post-excavation shot of Test Pit A	N	22/08/19

Image	Digital	Description	From	Date
289	3756	Post-excavation shot of Test Pit A	W	22/08/19
290	3757	Post-excavation shot of Test Pit A	N	22/08/19
291	3758	Post-excavation shot of Trench 3	E	22/08/19
292	3759	Post-excavation shot of Trench 3	E	22/08/19
293	3760	Post-excavation shot of Trench 3	S	22/08/19
294	3761	Post-excavation shot of Trench 3	S	22/08/19
295	3762	Post-excavation shot of Trench 3	S	22/08/19
296	3763	Post-excavation shot of Trench 3	W	22/08/19
297	3764	Post-excavation shot of Trench 3	W	22/08/19
298	3765	Tumble (011), South of Room D	E	22/08/19
299	3766	Tumble (011), South of Room D	E	22/08/19
300	3767	Tumble (011), South of Room D	E	22/08/19
301	7368	Post-excavation shot of Test Pit B	E	23/08/19
302	7369	Post-excavation shot of Test Pit B	N	23/08/19
303	7370	Post-excavation shot of Test Pit B	N	23/08/19
304	7371	Post-excavation shot of Test Pit B	N	23/08/19
305	7372	Post-excavation shot of Test Pit B	N	23/08/19
306	7373	Detail of rock North of Test Pit B	W	23/08/19
307	7374	Detail of rock North of Test Pit B	N	23/08/19
308	7375	Detail of rock North of Test Pit B	N	23/08/19
309	7376	Detail of rock North of Test Pit B	S	23/08/19
310	7377	Post-excavation shot of slot in Test Pit 1	W	23/08/19
311	7378	Post-excavation shot of slot in Test Pit 1	W	23/08/19
312	7379	Post-excavation shot of slot in Test Pit 1	S	23/08/19
313	7380	Post-excavation shot of slot in Test Pit 1	S	23/08/19

Image	Digital	Description	From	Date
314	7381	Post-excavation shot of slot in Test Pit 1	E	23/08/19
315	7382	Post-excavation shot of slot in Test Pit 1	E	23/08/19
316	7383	Post-excavation shot of slot in Test Pit 1	E	23/08/19
317	7384	Post-excavation shot of slot in Test Pit 1 – Detail	W	23/08/19
318	7385	Post-excavation shot of slot in Test Pit 1	W	23/08/19
319	7386	Post-excavation shot of slot in Test Pit 1 – With wall [008]	W	23/08/19
320	7387	Post-excavation shot of slot in Test Pit 1	W	23/08/19
321	7388	Post-excavation shot of Test Pit C	S	23/08/19
322	7389	Post-excavation shot of Test Pit C	E	23/08/19
323	7390	Post-excavation shot of Test Pit C	E	23/08/19
324	7391	Post-excavation shot of Test Pit C	SE	23/08/19
325	7392	Post-excavation shot of Test Pit C	SE	23/08/19
326	7393	Post-excavation shot of Trench 4	S	24/08/19
327	7394	Post-excavation shot of Trench 4	S	24/08/19
328	7395	Post-excavation shot of Trench 1	W	24/08/19
329	7396	Post-excavation shot of Trench 1	W	24/08/19

Finds Register

Find No.	Area	Context	Material Type	Description	Excavator	Date
1	[008b]	009	Ceramic	1 x unglazed heavy ceramic from external wall of [008b]	Team	15/08/19
2	[008b]	009	Glass	2 x window glass fragments from external wall of [008b]	Team	15/08/19
3	[008b]	009	Coarse Stone	1 x roofing slate fragment from external wall of [008b]	Team	15/08/19
4	[008a]	009	Ceramic	4 x modern ceramic from external wall of [008a]	Team	15/08/19
5	[008a]	009	Glass	1 x window glass fragment from external wall of [008a]	Team	15/08/19

Find No.	Area	Context	Material Type	Description	Excavator	Date
6	[008a]	009	Ceramic	1 x red earthenware crock jar from external wall of [008a]	Team	15/08/19
7	Trench 1	010	Ceramic	12 x modern ceramic	Team	15/08/19
8	Trench 1	010	Ceramic	5 x modern ceramic, hand-painted, buff fabric	Team	15/08/19
9	Trench 1	010	Ceramic	17 x glazed white earthenware (15 sponge-decorated; 1 plain white glazed, burnt; 1 transfer-printed)	Team	15/08/19
10	[008c]	009	Metal	2 x Fe objects (1 rasp/file and 1 fork from [008c])	Team	15/08/19
11	[008a]	009	Glass	1 x glass base from dark wine bottle (?onion type), from external wall of [008a]	Team	15/08/19
12	[008a]	009	Ceramic	2 x modern ceramic from external wall of [008a] (1 glazed white earthenware; 1 brown and white transfer-printed teacup)	Team	15/08/19
13	Trench 1	010	Ceramic	45 x modern ceramic (34 sherds; 11 fragments, including 3 tin-glazed)	Team	15/08/19
14	[008c]	009	Glass	1 x bottle glass (19 th century)	Team	15/08/19
15	[008a]	009	Ceramic	3 x white glazed white earthenware (1 plain; 2 sponge-decorated)	Team	15/08/19
16	[008a]	009	Ceramic	9 x modern ceramic	Team	15/08/19
17	Trench 1	010	Ceramic	53 x white glazed white earthenware sherds and fragments, mostly blue and white transfer-printed	Team	15/08/19
18	[008a]	009	Glass	2 x glass (1 blue bottle glass; 1 window glass)	Team	15/08/19
19	[008a]	009	Coarse Stone	2 x roofing slate fragments	Team	15/08/19
20	Trench 1	010	Ceramic	12 x glazed red earthenware and slipware	Team	15/08/19
21	Trench 1	010	Glass	19 x glass fragments	Team	15/08/19
22	-	-	-	Void	-	-
23	[008a]	009	Metal	1 x Fe metal pipe	Team	16/08/19
24	Trench 1	010	Glass	9 x glass fragments	Team	16/08/19
25	Trench 1	010	Ceramic	17 x modern ceramic	Team	16/08/19
26	Trench 1	010	Ceramic	31 x modern ceramic (13 sherds; 11 fragments, including 21 blue and white; 1 hand-painted rim)	Team	16/08/19

Find No.	Area	Context	Material Type	Description	Excavator	Date
27	Trench 1	010	Ceramic	26 x modern ceramic (white glazed white earthenware)	Team	16/08/19
28	Trench 1	010	Ceramic	13 x modern ceramic (9 slipware; 3 brown glazed red earthenware)	Team	16/08/19
29	Trench 1	010	Ceramic	11 x modern ceramic (2 buff glazed; 8 white glazed white earthenware; 1 blue and white transfer-printed)	Team	16/08/19
30	Trench 1	010	Ceramic	2 x brown glazed red earthenware crock jar (?burnt)	Team	16/08/19
31	Trench 1	010	Glass	11 x glass fragments (10 bottle; 1 window)	Team	17/08/19
32	Trench 1	010	Metal	1 x Fe object	Team	17/08/19
33	Trench 1	010	Ceramic	25 x modern ceramic (15 slipware; 9 glazed red earthenware; 1 CBM)	Team	17/08/19
34	Trench 1	010	Ceramic	16 x modern ceramic (15 sponge-decorated blue and white glazed; 1 polychrome sponge-decorated)	Team	17/08/19
35	Trench 1	010	Ceramic	20 x modern ceramic (10 sherds; 10 fragments)	Team	17/08/19
36	Trench 1	010	Ceramic	30 x modern ceramic (white glazed white earthenware)	Team	17/08/19
37	Trench 1	010	Ceramic	3 x hand painted, glazed buff earthenware	Team	17/08/19
38	Trench 1	010	Ceramic	3 x modern ceramic (2 coarseware jar; 1 glazed white earthenware)	Team	17/08/19
39	Trench 2/ [008c]	012	Metal	5 x Fe metal objects, including 2 x metal strip and 1 nail-head	Team	17/08/19
40	Trench 2/ [008c]	012	Coarse Stone	1 x roofing slate fragment	Team	17/08/19
41	Trench 2/ [008c]	012	Ceramic	1 x stoneware stopper/marble	Team	17/08/19
42	Trench 2/ [008c]	012	Ceramic	2 x modern ceramic (slipware)	Team	17/08/19
43	Trench 2/ [008c]	012	CBM	1 x mortar fragment	Team	17/08/19
44	Trench 2/ [008c]	012	Glass	1 x glass fragment	Team	17/08/19
45	Trench 3	014	Coarse Stone	1 x roofing slate (fragmentary)	Team	21/08/19

Find No.	Area	Context	Material Type	Description	Excavator	Date
46	Trench 3	014	Ceramic	2 x modern ceramic (white glazed white earthenware base, adjoining)	Team	21/08/19
47	Trench 2	012	CBM	7 x chimney pot (unused)	Team	21/08/19
48	Trench 2	012	Coarse Stone	3 x roofing slate fragments	Team	21/08/19
49	Trench 2	012	Metal	6 x Fe objects (1 nail; 4 fragments of Fe strip; another fragment)	Team	21/08/19
50	Trench 2	012	Glass	3 x glass fragments (2 window; 1 ?vessel)	Team	21/08/19
51	Trench 2	012	Ceramic	5 x modern ceramic (including 1 slipware; 1 brown glazed red earthenware)	Team	21/08/19
52	Trench 2	012	Ceramic	5 x modern ceramic (white glazed white earthenware)	Team	21/08/19
53	Trench 1	010	Glass	6 x glass fragments	Team	22/08/19
54	Trench 1	010	Metal	2 x Fe objects (including 1 bottle)	Team	22/08/19
55	Trench 1	010	Ceramic	1 x clay tobacco pipe fragment	Team	22/08/19
56	Trench 1	010	Ceramic	4 x modern ceramic (sponge-decorated, 2 adjoining)	Team	22/08/19
57	Trench 1	010	Ceramic	3 x modern ceramic (including 2 blue and white transfer printed)	Team	22/08/19
58	Trench 1	010	Ceramic	7 x modern ceramic (white glazed white earthenware)	Team	22/08/19
59	Trench 1	010	Ceramic	9 x modern ceramic (4 slipware bowl; 3 brown glazed red earthenware; 1 tile; 1 indeterminate blue and white glazed)	Team	22/08/19
60	Test Pit A	017	Ceramic	3 x modern ceramic	Team	22/08/19
61	Test Pit A	017	Ceramic	1 x modern ceramic, sponge-decorated	Team	22/08/19
62	Test Pit A	017	Ceramic	1 x modern ceramic, transfer-printed	Team	22/08/19
63	Test Pit A	017	CBM	1 x spalled fragment ?chimney pot	Team	22/08/19
64	Test Pit A	017	Glass	6 x glass fragments	Team	22/08/19
65	Trench 3	015	Ceramic	6 x modern ceramic sherds and fragments of brown and white transfer-printed glazed white earthenware (adjoining)	Team	22/08/19
66	Trench 3	015	Coarse Stone	1 x roofing slate fragment	Team	22/08/19
67	[008a]	008 – surface find	Glass	2 x bottle glass	Team	22/08/19

Find No.	Area	Context	Material Type	Description	Excavator	Date
68	[008d]	008 – surface find	Coarse Stone	4 x ?roofing slate fragments	Team	22/08/19
69	Test Pit B	017	Ceramic	1 x modern ceramic, slipware	Team	22/08/19
70	Test Pit B	017	Coarse Stone	3 x roofing slate fragments	Team	22/08/19
71	Test Pit B	017	Ceramic	6 x modern ceramic (blue and white transfer-printed)	Team	22/08/19
72	Test Pit B	017	Glass	11 x glass fragments	Team	22/08/19
73	Test Pit B	017	Lithic	1 x quartz	Team	22/08/19
74	Test Pit B	017	CBM	1 x brick	Team	22/08/19
75	Test Pit B	017	Ceramic	24 x modern ceramic (7 sherds and 17 fragments of white glazed white earthenware, including 1 blue and white transfer-printed)	Team	22/08/19
76	Test Pit B	017	Ceramic	28 x modern ceramic (including 17 sherds and 11 fragments of blue and white glazed transfer-printed)	Team	22/08/19
77	Trench 1	010	Ceramic	4 x modern ceramic	Team	23/08/19
78	Test Pit C	017	Ceramic	12 x modern ceramic (mixed white glazed white earthenware)	Team	23/08/19
79	Test Pit C	017	Coarse Stone	1 x incomplete roofing slate	Team	23/08/19
80	Test Pit C	017	Glass	1 x pale green bottle glass	Team	23/08/19
81	[008a]	011	Glass	1 x base of wine bottle from external wall of [008a] – W end	Team	23/08/19
82	Trench 4	017	Coarse Stone	47 x slate (28 roofing slate fragments; 19 probable roofing slate fragments)	Team	23/08/19
83	Trench 4	017	Ceramic	1 x modern ceramic (white glazed white earthenware)	Team	23/08/19
84	Trench 4	017	Metal	1 x Fe Nail	Team	23/08/19
85	Trench 2	024	Coarse Stone	2 x roofing slate fragments; 3 x miscellaneous slate fragments	Team	23/08/19
86	Trench 2	024	Metal	3 x Fe nails	Team	23/08/19
87	Trench 2	024	Glass	2 x glass fragments	Team	23/08/19
88	Trench 2	024	Coarse Stone	1 x slate stylus	Team	23/08/19
89	[008b/c]	011	Ceramic	1 x modern ceramic (slipware)	Team	24/08/19

Find No.	Area	Context	Material Type	Description	Excavator	Date
90	Spoil	Unstratified	Ceramic	1 x modern ceramic (red earthenware flower pot)	Team	24/08/19
91	[008d]	009	Coarse Stone	1 x roofing slate fragment	Team	17/08/19
92	[008d]	009	Ceramic	4 x modern ceramic (1 stoneware; 2 blue and white transfer-printed; 1 glazed white earthenware)	Team	17/08/19
93	Trench 1	010	Ceramic	1 x clay tobacco pipe fragment (found within <29>)	Team	16/08/19
94	Trench 1	010	Lithic	1 x quartz/feldspar and pynter (found within <36>)	Team	17/08/19

Contact Details

Rathmell Archaeology can be contacted at our Registered Office or through the web:

Rathmell Archaeology Ltd
Unit 8 Ashgrove Workshops
Kilwinning
Ayrshire
KA13 6PU

www.rathmell-arch.co.uk

t.: 01294 542848

f.: 01294 542849

e.: contact@rathmell-arch.co.uk

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