

GUARD ARCHAEOLOGY



**Tigh Caol, Strathlachlan, Argyll
Data Structure Report
Project 3727**

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Tigh Caol, Strathlachlan, Argyll

Data Structure Report

On behalf of: Donald Adamson

NGR: NS 06301 95853

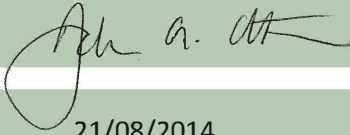
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*This document has been prepared in accordance
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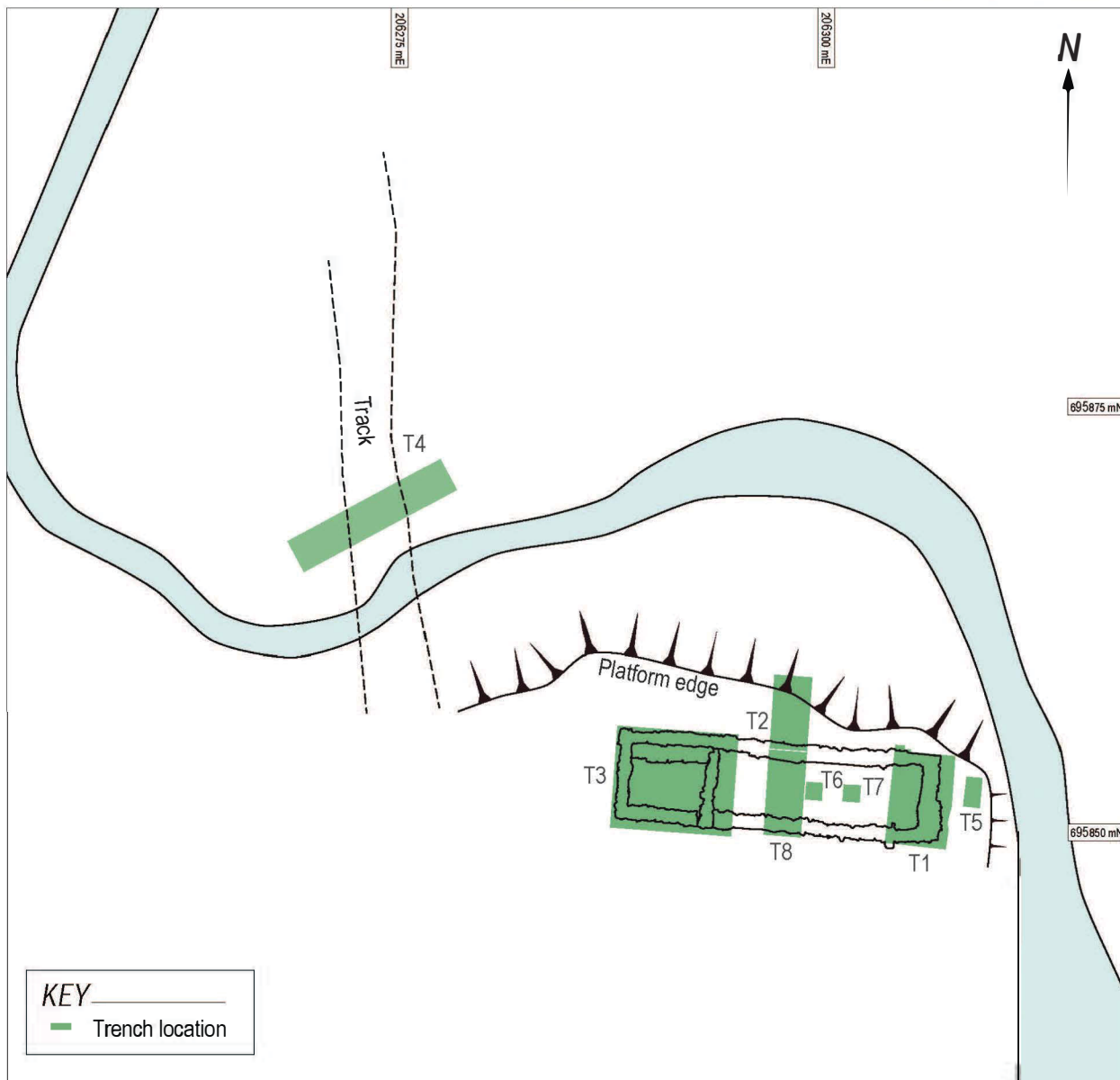
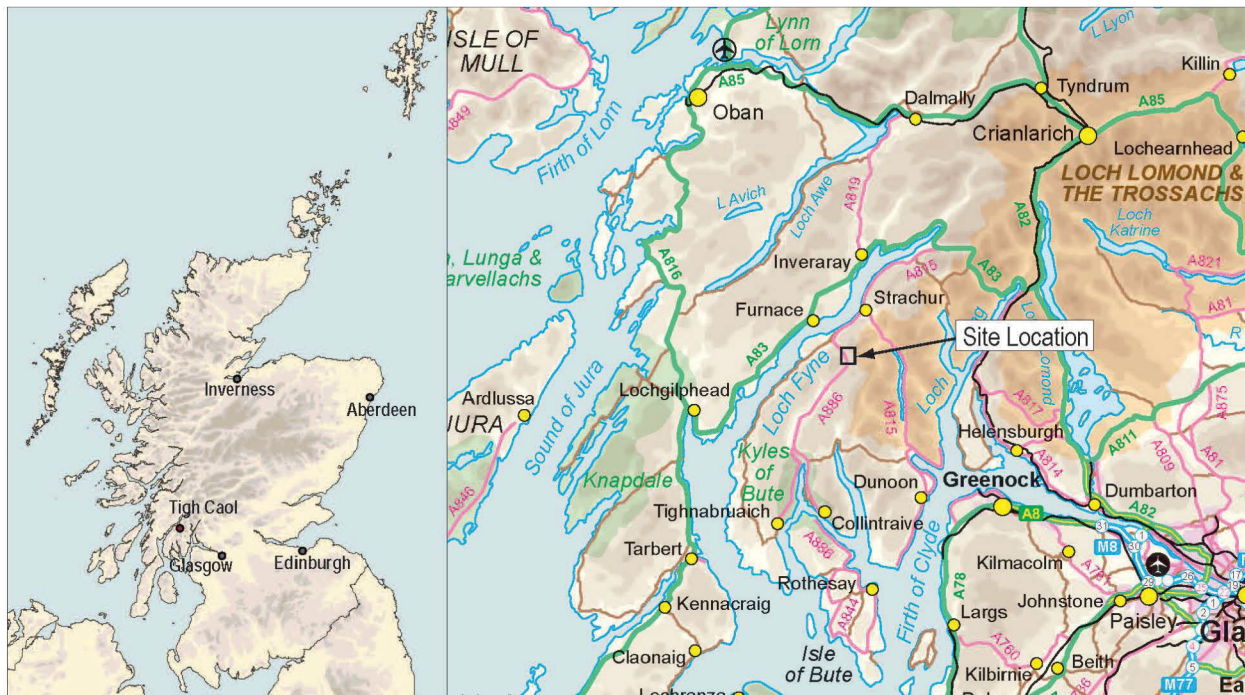
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KEY
 Trench location

Figure 1:
Site location.



Executive Summary

- 1.1 An archaeological excavation was carried out by GUARD Archaeology Ltd of an eighteenth / nineteenth century Drovers' Inn, *Tigh Caol*, Strathlachlan, Argyll (Canmore ID: 153843; Site No.: NS09NE 5; WoSAS Pin: 45423) (Figure 1) on behalf of Donald Adamson. The excavations took place from 26 May to 06 June 2014 with support from Strachur and District Local History Society and with the assistance of five students from Glasgow University and two metal detectorists, Jim Conquer and Les Hannah. There were a total of 37 volunteers and 100 local school children involved throughout the 12 day excavation. The investigations involved the hand excavation of eight trenches across the building footprint and one trench over the drovers' track (Figure 1). The investigations established that the building originally consisted of one long room with a later addition of a partition wall towards the west end (Figure 2). Two hearth features were also located, one roughly defined hollow central to the long axis of the original building and the other more formal hearth setting towards the west end of the building. Trench 4 across the drovers' track did confirm the presence of a track or surface but also revealed a large area of in situ burning below the position of the track. The metal detecting prospection was also conducted around and within the structure, along the burn and along the drovers' track. The investigations recovered green and clear glass bottle and vessel shards, eighteenth / nineteenth century pottery sherds, unidentified iron objects, a copper alloy harness keep with double thistle design SF 007, a copper alloy taper SF091, multiple flint strike-a-lights, animal bone fragments, one coarse stone tool SF080 and a coin of probable eighteenth to nineteenth century date SF091 (Figure 3).

Introduction

- 2.1 This report sets out the results of an archaeological excavations undertaken by GUARD Archaeology Ltd, having been commissioned by Donald Adamson.

Site Location, Topography and Geology

- 3.1 The site is located at NGR: NS 06301 95853 just west of the A886, 2.5 km south-east of Newton, Argyll. The site lies on the periphery of a large area of coniferous forestry on land owned by a Enga Ltd. and managed by Aitchesse. (Figure 1). The underlying bedrock geology consists of Argyll Group - Pelite, Semipelite and Psammite; Metamorphic bedrock formed approximately 542 to 1000 million years ago in the period. This bedrock was originally sedimentary, later altered by low-grade metamorphism. The superficial geology consists of Till, Devensian - Diamicton formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period. The local environment was previously dominated by ice age conditions (www.bgs.co.uk).

Archaeological Background

- 4.1 The proposed area of investigation consists of the remains of the lower courses of a former stone-built Inn, *Tigh Caol* in the parish of Kilmodan. The remains lie on a slight raised platform on the inside of a meander of a burn which flows north-west to eventually feed into the Strathlachlan River. To the south-east the burn flows below the current A886 and the former line of the road built by Telford in 1804-11. A bridge noted as the 'Witches Bridge' carries Telford's road over the burn just east of the main A886. To the north of this bridge along the main road edge lies a large quartzite glacial erratic known as '*The Cailleach Glas*' which translates as 'grey haired witch or old woman'.
- 4.2 It is thought that *Tigh Caol* may have operated as an Inn until the Telford engineered road of 1804-11 by-passed it. The *Tigh Caol* building was roofless on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map of the area published in 1870 (surveyed 1865) but was not noted on the later Second Edition Ordnance Survey map published in 1900 (surveyed 1889). The building is also associated with a cattle stance and the trackway which was in existence from at least 1710.

- 4.3 The name of *Tigh Caol* is linked to the valley in which it lies and as there are no other buildings with a similar name in the valley it suggests this building may have had some importance when in use which fits with its noted purpose. The Inn then is 'the' building of this valley rather than 'a' building in the valley. The Inn would have offered welcome shelter and an opportunity to rest on an arduous drove to markets.
- 4.4 The building of Telford's road in the early nineteenth century probably led to the demise of the Inn as traffic began to move faster with a generally improved surface and gradient and with the increasing use of carriages. Telford's road therefore lessened the need for both drover and livestock to stop for rest. The Highland Clearances of the late eighteenth century and early nineteenth century may have been a catalyst involved in the improvements of transport and trade networks due to increased intensity of livestock trade and management in Highland Scotland at this time.

Aims and Objectives

5.1 The aim of the archaeological investigation was to:

- identify the presence or absence of further built remains within the footprint of Tigh Caol, in particular features that may distinguish the building as an Inn rather than a residential dwelling;
- identify the presence of any archaeological features which may relate to the Inn of Tigh Caol;
- identify the presence or absence of the possible trackway leading past Tigh Caol;
- identify the presence of as yet unknown built remains and/ or archaeological features and deposits in the proposed areas using trenches;
- identify and survey the position of as yet unknown material culture and in particular artefacts which may have some relevance to the Tigh Caol site and its use as an Inn;
- ensure that any surviving archaeological remains, encountered during the site investigation works within the proposed areas, are recorded to an appropriate level.

5.2 The objectives were therefore to:

- conduct an archaeological investigation via trenches across the building footprint of Tigh Caol and the line of a possible trackway in the vicinity to establish the presence or absence of built remains and/ or archaeological deposits, and their character, date and extent if surviving;
- submit a report to data structure level for the client Donald Adamson, the landowners, WoSAS and The Strachur and District Local History Society on completion of the archaeological fieldwork.

Methodology

6.1 The investigations proposed in the project design (Appendix H) varied in accordance with resources and schedule. There were four trenches initially proposed although eight were excavated (Figure 1 and 2). These trenches were positioned to answer specific questions about the Tigh Caol structure and its immediate surroundings. The specific objectives for the initial trenches were as follows, the additional trenches were located to expand on these original objectives:

- Trench 1- Determine if an area of particularly rich vegetation inside the east gable of the building has any significance, i.e. is this a hearth or midden location? (Trench 5 was positioned to locate a potential midden location to the east of the building).

- Trench 2- Investigate the area of a possible north entrance to Tigh Caol, as well as an area of possible wall collapse and the terrace edge. (Trench 8 was opened across the centre of the building leading off Trench 2 to help address the question of an entrance and a central hearth, Trenches 6 and 7 investigated the central floor area to the east of Trenches 2 and 8).
 - Trench 3- Determine the sequence of construction at the west end of the building. Is the western room a later addition or part of the original construction? What function did this room have?
 - Trench 4- Investigate the possible line of the trackway that may have led past Tigh Caol. How was this constructed?
- 6.2 All excavations were by hand and undertaken by volunteers under the constant supervision of a professional archaeologist at all times.
 - 6.3 The turf or other upper layers were removed carefully from each trench location with the turves stored on plastic sheeting beside each pit for later reinstatement. Plastic sheeting was also used to accommodate the spoil from each trench excavated, also to facilitate clean reinstatement.
 - 6.4 The topsoil at each trench location was removed in spits to the first archaeological horizon or, where none was found, to the natural subsoil. Any archaeological features encountered were cleaned by hand by the on-site team to determine their character and extent.
 - 6.5 Any significant archaeological features encountered were dealt with by the on-site team. Where negative-cut features were encountered, a representative sample of 25%-50% was excavated in order to determine their significance, date and function. A full record of excavated features was made using a single context recording system using pro forma sheets, drawings and photographs. All archaeological features were photographed and recorded at an appropriate scale. Sections were drawn at 1:10, and plans at 1:20.
 - 6.6 All archaeological finds were dealt with by the on-site team. All animal bone fragments, both burnt and unburnt were collected as finds by context. Significant small finds surveyed prior to collection. All finds were processed to MAP2 type standards and are subject to appropriate specialist assessment. If necessary, conservation of finds will be appraised to allow for specialist study.
 - 6.7 All excavated feature fills and horizons were sampled as appropriate, using bulk soil samples and kubina tins, for palaeo-environmental evidence. and potential micro-morphological analysis and dating.
 - 6.8 A representative section of each trench was recorded denoting depth of topsoil, any stratigraphy present and the nature of the soil. This information was logged in the day book together with a sketch drawn to scale and a photographic record of deposits.
 - 6.9 All trenches were made safe at the end of each working day with high visibility tape to minimise the risk of injury to both human and animals who may pass through the site.
 - 6.10 No human remains were discovered during these investigations.
 - 6.11 All significant built remains encountered by any trench were left in situ where possible. In the event of the disturbance of built remains these were reinstated as found before re-turfing.
 - 6.12 On completion of the recording of the trenches all were reinstated to a satisfactory standard. The reinstatement involved laying of terram sheeting over exposed areas within the structure, returning the spoil and stone collapse to the trenches in layers and compacting each layer in turn by foot before levelling the spoil at the surface. The turves were then carefully placed in their former position and also compacted by foot. Any loose spoil in the vicinity was then distributed over and between the turves completing the reinstatement process.

Results

7.1 The four trenches proposed in the project design were opened initially but as volunteer numbers were above expectations and conditions were favourable these trenches were expanded to reveal more of the internal and external structure of *Tigh Caol*. In addition to the expanded trenches the entirety of the external walls were exposed. Each trench and expansion will be described separately detailing the findings across the structure. As there was an internal division observed prior to and during the excavation two room numbers were allocated for ease of description; Room 1 at the west end defined by the internal division wall 004 and the west gable wall 013, Room 2 being the larger area defined by the internal division wall 004 and the east gable wall 014 (Figure 2).

7.2 Trench 1- East Gable End

7.2.1 This trench was proposed for the east end of the building to investigate the differential vegetation growth observed at the east end of the building in April 2013. This trench was then expanded across the entire east gable end of the building covering an area measuring 3.65 by 4 m on plan.

7.2.2 This trench revealed the lower courses of the east gable wall 014 and a floor level 005 which had been heavily disturbed by an extensive animal burrow system, probably associated with water voles given the proximity of the burn 2 m to the east. Two disturbed natural contexts 025 and 035 were observed below 005. Due to the disturbance of the floor level this was not deemed suitable for sampling, a small sample of a possible grey clay bonding material 034 was recovered from the base of the inner face of the east gable wall.

7.2.3 The gable wall measured 1 m to 1.25 m thick and the lower course that survived intact suggest that the wall was roughly faced internally, and more irregularly so externally, with larger stones and then in filled between these outer courses with various smaller irregular stones of quartzite, schist and granite. One stone of particular note, although it was found in external collapse, was a lintel stone measuring 1.5 m in length, 0.5 m wide and 80 mm thick (Plate 1). This may be the fallen lintel from a window on the east gable end of the building as no evidence was found of a hearth, or doorway here. The collapse 006 that overlay the gable wall and floor level 005 was present throughout this trench and was covered by the topsoil and turf layer 001.

7.3 Trench 2 / 8 - Central Room 2 and North Wall external

7.3.1 This trench was opened over the central area of north wall 016 and extended northwards onto the terrace on which *Tigh Caol* is set covering an area of 2 m by 3 m (Figure 2). The north wall measured 0.7 m to 0.85 m wide and only one lower course survived. Similarly to the east gable wall the construction method appeared to consist of two roughly faced courses or kerbs with infill consisting of more irregular smaller stones of quartzite, schist and granite. The area out with the structure showed evidence of a rough surface consisting of grey silty clay 047 and mixed small stones (Plate 2). This surface was not fully investigated but it may represent an attempt at consolidating a passage of entry to the building. There was also a slight variation in the rough coursing of the wall 016 at this point with a concentration of large rounded smooth quartz stones flanking one possible entrance position on the north side of the building (Figure 2).



Plate 1: East Gable wall 014 with lintel stone left of centre.



Plate 2: Trench 2 showing possible surface 047 external to north wall, from north.

7.3.2 Trench 8 was opened in the centre of the structure to investigate the floor level and to determine if there was a central hearth present. Trench 8 was expanded across the central floor area to investigate an area measuring 2.2 m by 3.2 m, meeting Trench 2 to the north. The floor 002 which consisted of dark yellow grey silty clay sand. A central hearth feature 046 was discovered set in a hollow in the floor 002 (Figure 2) (Plate 3). This hearth was located almost perfectly in the centre of the building on the long and short axis. The hearth base and surround consisted of gravel and small pebbles with some larger irregular stones remaining in situ to form the partial upper perimeter of the hearth. The lower stones showed signs of reddening from burning. This circular hearth feature measured approximately 0.65 m in diameter. A floor deposit 032 had accumulated in the central floor area and around the hearth. This consisted of mid-brownish grey silty clay with occasional patches of burnt sediment, probably from raking out of the hearth. This floor deposit and the hearth were not fully investigated so it is not certain if there is a sequence of hearth use. Among finds of metal and glass from this area a coarse stone tool SF 080 was recovered close to the hearth position. No charcoal-rich deposits were observed in the hearth feature 046 as it was exposed.



Plate 3: Central hearth 046 with some of collapse 006 in situ.

7.4 Trench 3- Room 1, West Gable

7.4.1 This trench was positioned to investigate the possible room division observed during the plane table survey conducted in 2013, hereafter referred to as Room 1. The trench revealed the west gable wall 013 which measured 0.62 to 0.85 m wide 4m in length three to four rough courses survived to a height of approximately 0.5 m; the best preserved wall of the structure. The floor 030 = 033 consisted of very firm light yellow brown gritty silty sand with very occasional roots and small rounded stones. This floor is very similar to 002 observed in the central area of the structure but was numbered differently here given the possible room division.

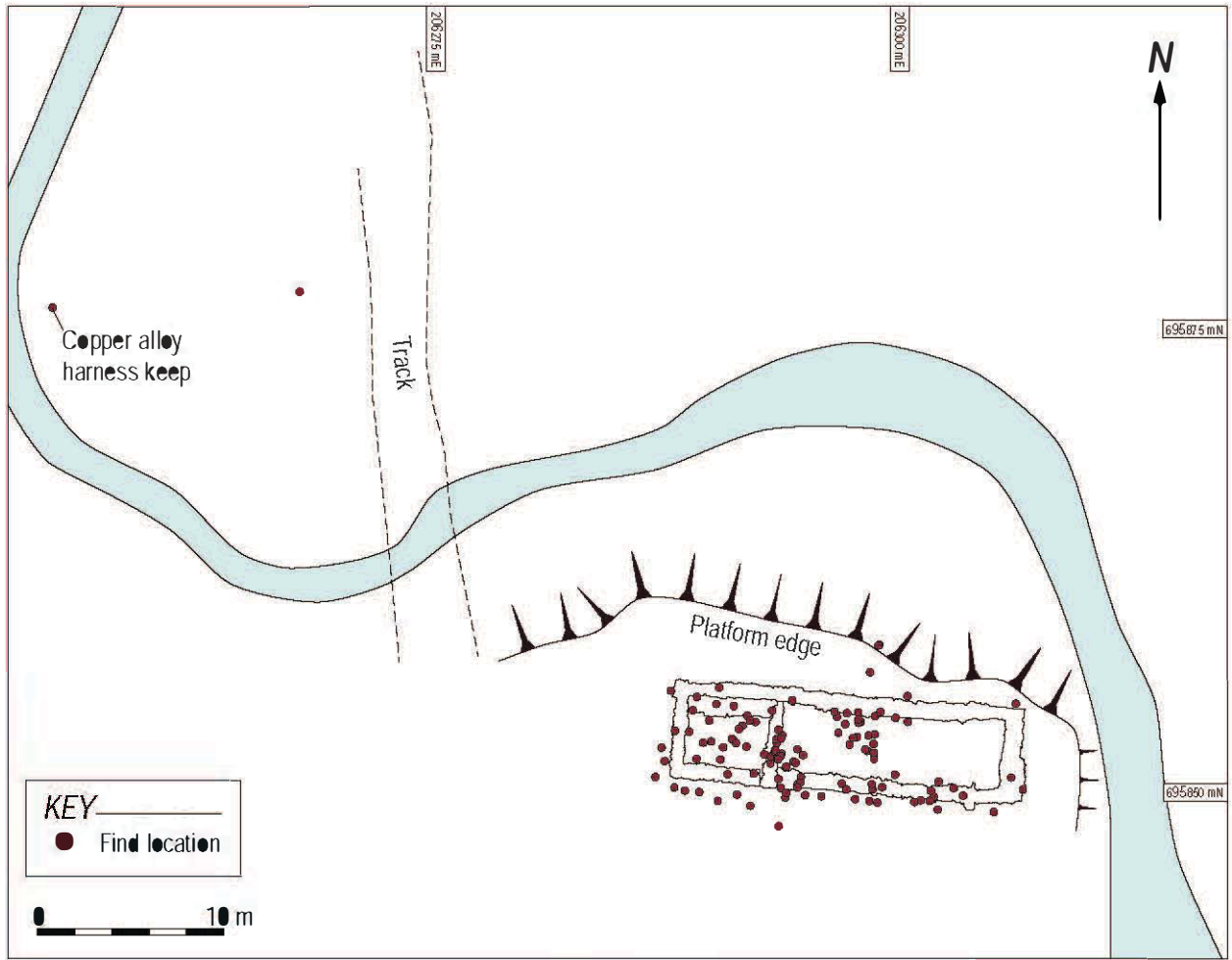
7.4.2 Set on this floor within Room 1 and against the north wall 016 and west gable wall 013 was a dry-stone constructed low bench feature 011 (Figure 2). This rectangular feature measured 0.9 m wide and 4.7 m in length with a height of approximately 0.25 m above the floor level. A Copper alloy milled coin of probable eighteenth to nineteenth century date SF 090 was recovered below collapse 010 resting on the bench feature. A formal paved hearth feature 012 lay 0.5 m south of the bench and this was set into the floor level sitting just proud of the floor surface. The hearth was roughly oval in shape and consisted of a main central flat stone with longer, thinner flat stones framing it (Plates 4 and 5). This hearth feature measured 0.9 m by 1.2 m on plan and lay off centre at 2.4 m from the west gable wall 013 and 1.2 m from wall 004. This feature was not fully investigated so it is not certain how deep the hearth is set into the floor or if there is any sequence of hearth use below this extant setting.



Plate 4: Hearth 012 in Room 1, centre of image.



Plate 5: Hearth feature first exposed below collapse 010 in Room 1.



Site find distribution

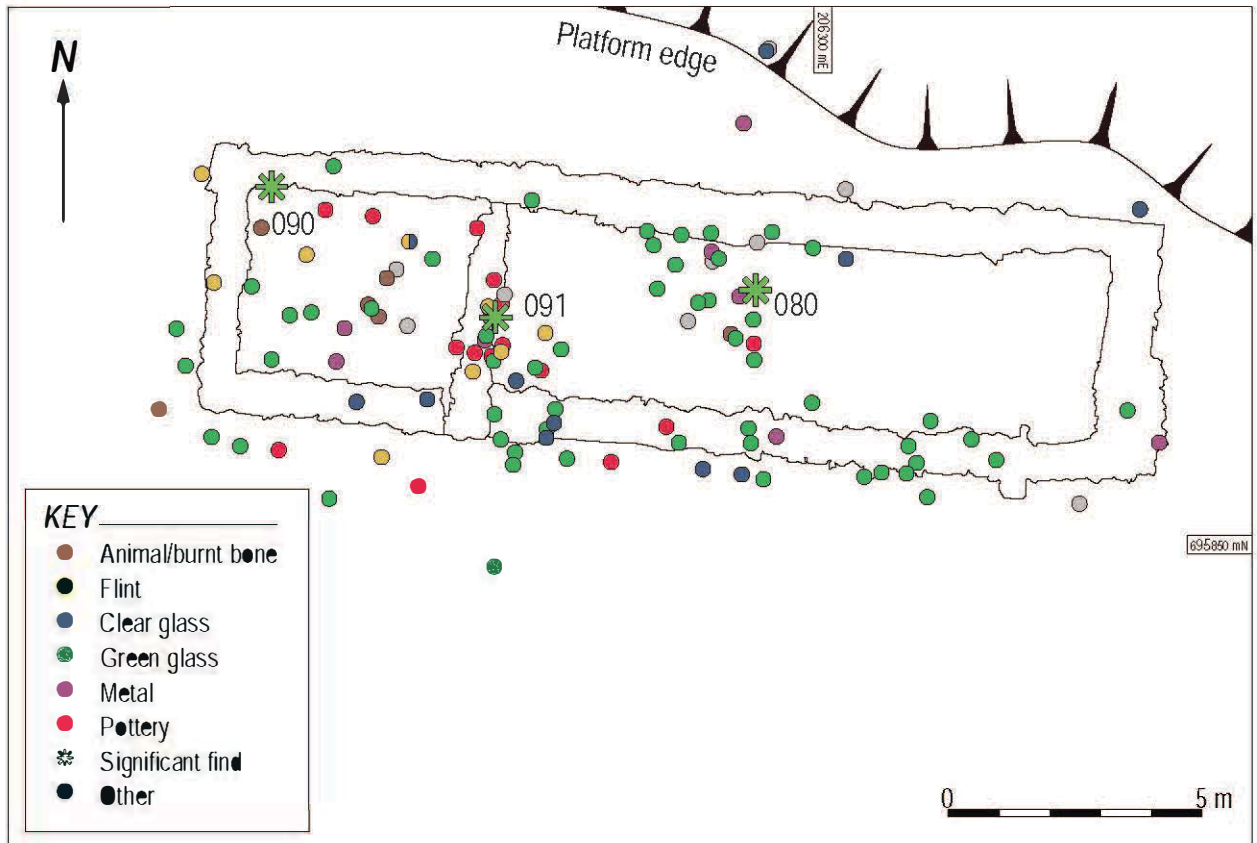


Figure 3: Finds distribution plan - overall building.

7.4.3 Accumulation of floor and hearth deposits were observed within this area of the structure. Finer floor deposits were concentrated in the west side of Room 1 while the hearth rake out deposits were concentrated in the eastern side of Room 1 (Figure 4).

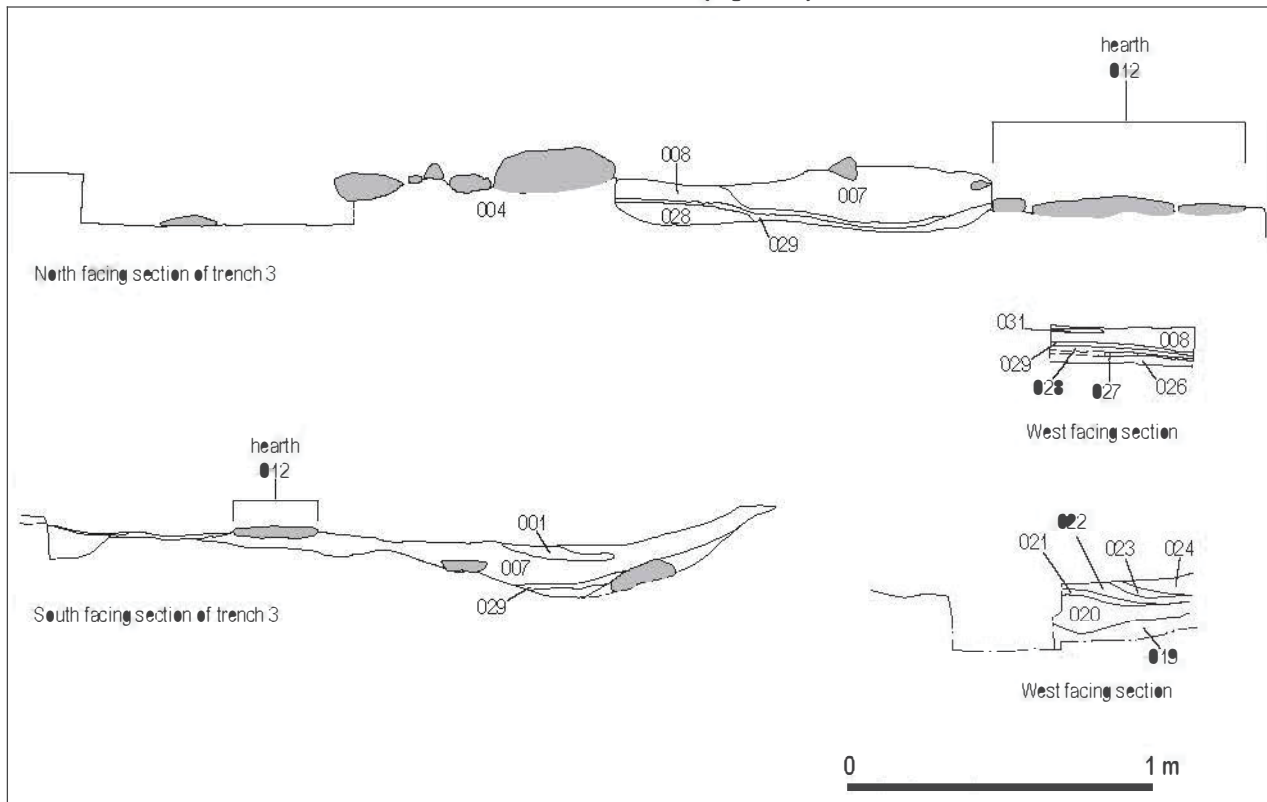


Figure 4: Sections across room 1 deposits.

7.4.4 The finer sediments of the floor deposits, possible from sweeping, were concentrated in the north-west corner between the bench feature 011 and the west gable wall 013, similar deposits were observed in section in the south-west corner of the structure, although not as well defined. The investigations did therefore show that these deposits are probably present all along the west gable wall (2.9 m north to south) but peter out before they reach the hearth feature 012 2.4 m to the east. From the exposed section in the north-west corner a total of six clear layers of deposition were observed (Plate 6) (Figure 4). The earliest of these floor deposits consisted of very dark brown charcoal-rich silty clay 019 measuring between 20 mm and 40 mm thick. Above this lay firm grey gravelly sandy clay 020 measuring between 40 mm and 110 mm thick. Overlying this was a dark brown silty clay 021 with moderate charcoal flecking measuring up to 20 mm thick. Next came a firm dark grey silty clay 022 measuring between 30 mm and 50 mm thick. The penultimate deposit consisted of grey gritty clay 023 with a maximum thickness of 20 mm. The upper deposit, and probably representing the last occupation level of *Tigh Caol*, was firm light grey brown sandy clay 024 measuring up to 70 mm in thickness. Two kubina tin samples were taken to capture the horizons observed in section and to permit potential higher resolution examination of the sediment accumulation through micromorphology techniques.



Plate 6: East facing section of floor deposits accumulated against bench feature 011 and west gable wall 013 Room 1.

7.4.5 The hearth deposits observed in Room 1 were concentrated east of the hearth 012 and were observed extending up to a distance of 3 m east of the hearth, beyond and under the position

of wall 004. The layers were less well defined beyond the position of the wall probably due to trampling, the charcoal-rich accumulation here was therefore given a separate number 018. A Copper alloy taper SF091 was recovered from 018 just east of the entrance through wall 004. The layers were better preserved to the west below and just west of wall 004 (Figure 4) (Plate 7). The earliest deposit which lay over the floor 030 consisted of black charcoal-rich silty clay 026 with frequent charcoal chunks. This layer measured between 40 mm and 90 mm thick and was traced for at least 1.4 m east to west and below wall 004. Above this lay a red brown sandy clay layer 027 with moderate charcoal flecking and inclusions of burnt gravel and sand, this layer measured up to 20 mm thick and was traced for 1.1 m east to west and under wall 004. Overlying this was another black charcoal-rich silty clay layer 028 which measured between 30 mm and 40 mm thick and was traced for up to 1.2 m east to west and below wall 004. Next came another red brown silty sandy clay layer 029 with moderate charcoal content and frequent burnt gravel and sediment, this layer measured 20 mm to 30 mm thick and was traced for approximately 1 m east to west and below wall 004. Wall 004 was constructed over this layer and abuts the north wall 016 and is tied in to the lower courses of the south wall 015 (Figure 2). The wall measured 4.65 m in length, between 0.6 m and 0.85 m in width and up to 0.2 m in height. There was an apparent gap in wall 004 construction approximately 0.8 m north along the partition from the inner face of the south wall 015, this represents the entrance between the two rooms. Where wall 004 is tied into the south wall 015 there are two header stones which span the whole wall width, this is characteristic of an entrance position as it takes the load of the wall in an area where a structural weakness such as an entrance may be constructed. This is the only position in any part of the external walls where any header stones were observed, here the two header stones are set 0.85 m apart with notable wear and polish on, what would have been the exposed edge of the stone, the most westerly of the two header stones possibly suggesting entry from the south and west. The first layer to accumulate against wall 004 within Room 1 consisted of loose grey silty sandy clay 009 with frequent grit, this thin layer measured up to 10 mm thick and probably represent some trample associated with the insertion of wall 004. The next layer to accumulate against the internal partition consisted of very dark brown silty clay 008 with frequent charcoal flecks and chunks and occasional very small stone inclusions. This layer measured up to 0.1 m thick and was traced for 1.2 m east to west and up to 2 m north to south but was not fully excavated. Overlying this was a thin layer of red brown sandy clay 031 with moderate charcoal flecking measuring 10 mm to 20 mm thick, this layer was intermittent and may represent the last rake out of the hearth 012 before the collapse 010 of the walls 013, 015, 016 and 004, which was generally distributed across Room 1. The last layer in the sequence consisted of light brown silty sandy clay 007 and may represent a much later use of the space for temporary shelter. The turf layer 001 overlay this and the collapse 010 in Room 1 and beyond in to Room 2.



Plate 7: Hearth rake out extending beyond and below the line of wall 004, from north.



Plate 8: Trench 7 showing section through floor level 002 from east.

7.5 Trench 5- East Gable exterior

- 7.5.1 This trench was opened to investigate a possible feature to the east of the structure. A collection of stones was uncovered resting on natural layer 003 but no feature or other strata was observed. The stones may represent further stone collapse 006 to the east of wall 014.

7.6 Trench 6 and 7- Central Room 2

7.6.1 These trenches were opened along the central long axis of the structure to investigate any apparent changes in the floor deposits. Both trenches showed that floor 002 lay immediately below the turf level and was surprisingly sterile with only occasional small pockets of organic material borne of root intrusion into the floor. Some stone collapse 006 from the north 016 and south 015 walls was present. In Trench 7 the floor 002 was excavated in section into the underlying natural silt, sand and peat layers 003 by hand (Plate 8). This section revealed that the beaten floor measured between 30 mm and 150 mm thick, samples were taken of the floor in this position as it was shown to be relatively undisturbed.

7.7 Trench 4- Drovers' Track

7.7.1 This trench was positioned across the drovers' track position and this confirmed the presence of the track as well as revealing evidence of activity pre-dating it. This included an area of extensive burning in situ (Plates 9 and 10). The trench was reduced down in layers and a small section was excavated by hand to determine the stratigraphic sequence of events in this trench and to facilitate sampling of the various layers.



Plate 9: Burning in situ in Trench 4 from north above.



Plate 10: Showing Trench 4 in context of Tigh Caol building across burn, from north-west, dips for track line also clearly visible.

7.7.2 The natural gravels 043 were encountered when the trench was overcut both below the track and burnt deposit and at the west end of the trench. This layer appeared relatively sterile with the exception of isolated pockets of charcoal flecking dragged down by burrowing mammals evidence of which was apparent in section. Above the natural there was layer of compacted red brown silt 041 which within the limits of the section measured between 50 mm and 100 mm thick, the bright red hue and position below the ash layer 037 and subsequently the dense charcoal deposit 036 is suggestive of burning in situ. The ash deposit 037 was a thin lens but the contrast of the light grey colouration in comparison to the black 036 and red brown 041 gave it greater definition. The black layer 036 consisted of 100 % compacted charcoal chunks and this measured up to 20 mm thick and 0.6 m by 1 m on plan within the limits of excavation. This deposit does extend beyond the section faces to the north and south. This charcoal deposit was sealed by a compacted light yellow brown sandy silty gravel 038 which measured up to 1.32 m across and 0.26 m thick. Overlying this to the west was a layer of orange grey brown clayey silt 044 with charcoal flecking. Again animal disturbance was prevalent so the charcoal may have been dragged through this deposit. The first of the track layers consisted of compacted blue-grey clayey silt 045 and this immediately overlay layer 038 and appears to have truncated the edge of the burnt deposits 036, associated ash 037 and burnt sediment 041. This initial track layer existed to a depth of up to 0.12 m and extended along the line of an apparent dip at ground surface leading along the track. The upper track layer, possibly representative of repair or consolidation, consisted of compacted greyish brown clayey silt 039 with stone inclusions varying from 5 mm diameter gravel to larger stones measuring a maximum of 70 mm by 150 mm on plan. Topsoil 001 then overlay the deposits in this trench.

7.8 Summary of Results

7.8.1 *Tigh Caol* began with the construction of a long-house in dry-stone on an east-west axis on a natural river terrace. The external dimensions of the structure are 19.6 m by 5.2 m, internally (without the internal division wall 004) are 17.55 m by 3.45 m. The south, west and north walls all measured approximately 0.85 m thick with the east gable wall measuring a maximum of 1.2 m thick. The walls were all constructed using two outer roughly coursed and faced lines defining the interior and exterior edges which were in filled by irregularly shaped stone (Plates 11 and 12) The stone was sourced from the burn edge where on close inspection quartzite, schist and granite (in order of frequency) all readily available in many shapes and forms with varying levels of erosion and discolouration from the iron-rich burn and peat-rich soils.



Plate 11: Overview of Tigh Caol from south-west.



Plate 12: Overview of Tigh Caol with volunteers at east gable end, central hearth and Room 1.

7.8.2 The floor level was created by beating silts and fine gravels, probably from the burn edge. There are two hearth features set into the floor, one central to the overall structure and the other towards the west gable end. A bench feature is built on the floor and against the west gable and north walls. Most of the floor deposits and hearth rake out layers accumulate against the west gable wall and bench feature with some of the hearth deposits extending up to 3 m east of the hearth towards the centre of the structure. The internal division 004 is then inserted 1.2 m east of western hearth edge confining the hearth waste to the newly defined Room 1 before two more hearth rake out layers accumulate and *Tigh Caol* goes out of use. Room 1 had internal dimensions of 3.6 m by 4.4 m which was lessened to 2.6 m in width when considering impact of the bench feature on floor space. Collapse and robbing out will have happened periodically soon after the building went out of use and eventually the soil and vegetation will have taken hold and a thick dense turf layer was established, effectively preserving Tigh Caol as it was found.

7.8.3 A layer of terram was laid over the exposed areas within the structure prior to backfilling. In addition, a time capsule containing a list of volunteers, paper cuttings, recently issued stamps and coins, business cards, leaflets and drawings from those involved in the excavation was deposited in the lower disturbed strata at the east gable end of Tigh Caol on 06 June 2014 before backfilling (Plate 13).



Plate 13: Time capsule prior to backfilling.

Discussion

- 8.1 The building of *Tigh Caol* probably took place at some point in the eighteenth century and probably went out of use in the early nineteenth century given the provisional dates for the glass and pottery assemblages and the supporting documentary and cartographic evidence for the building. With the refinement of the interpretation of the finds assemblage will come the refinement of the dates for the building, occupation and the eventual demise of *Tigh Caol*.
- 8.2 There is evidence to suggest a possible window at the east gable end of the building, assuming the lintel stone is not coincidentally part of the collapse here. There was no evidence of a hearth or doorway which would have also accounted for the presence of the lintel here.
- 8.3 It is difficult to determine with any degree of certainty the position of the external doorway(s) in the building due to the rough construction and due to the fact that only the lower courses survive. However there are two potential doorway positions noted on the structure here (Figure 2). One position is on the south wall 5 m east of the south-west corner of the building; here there is a pair of large header stones which frame a gap of 0.85 m across the wall. This is the only position on the entire external wall where there are any header stones across the wall. Header stones are used to take the load of opposing sections of wall in either side of a structural weakness, such as a door or window. As the headers here are close to ground level a doorway is most likely. In addition to the positioning of the two headers the most westerly stone shows heavy wear and a degree of polish on its eastern edge adding weight to the theory that this marks a point of access. This potential doorway would have went out of use when the internal partition wall 004 was inserted. Another potential entrance was on the north wall central to the structure leading in to the central hearth area. Here there was a particular concentration of quartz stones on the outer face, there was a also concentration of smaller stones across the wall and there was a rough surface external to the wall at this point leading to/from this potential doorway position.
- 8.4 In Trench 4 across the supposed drovers' track position a surface was discovered and there was also some evidence of repair or consolidation. There were two dips in topography, indicative of a track or tracks, extending parallel to the north beyond the trench for approximately 20 m before disappearing into the vegetation and the weaving former meanders of the burn. This 20 m dimension is reflective of the scale of *Tigh Caol* and may suggest that the in situ burning is associated with a similar building that once stood here prior to the track. The deposits however have the appearance of sediment that has naturally compressed over a long period, perhaps suggesting a much earlier date for the burning activity, possibly a prehistoric date. The layers of what appear to be sterile naturally deposited sediments sealing the burning episode would also have taken a considerable amount of time to accumulate. There were no obvious tip lines or dump layers to suggest that these apparently natural deposits were placed here as a levelling layer for the track.
- 8.5 The investigations here have provided an insight to the function of this eighteenth century long-house and confirmed the presence of a track leading to/from/past the building. Knowledge of *Tigh Caol* was almost lost and the site had not been noted on any maps since the mid-nineteenth century. Only through a combination of local knowledge of the site and the curiosity of Donald Adamson during his PhD research on droving routes has it been saved for future generations.

Recommendations

- 9.1 A summary of the results of the evaluation will be submitted to Discovery and Excavation in Scotland. A copy of the summary is included in Appendix G. The archive for the project, including a copy of the report, will be submitted to the National Monuments Record for Scotland within six months.
- 9.2 The online OASIS form at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> (OASIS Reference: guardarc1-181391) will be completed within three months. Once the Data Structure Report has

become a public document by submission or incorporation into the local Sites and Monuments Record, WoSAS will validate the OASIS form thus placing the information into the public domain on the OASIS website.

Acknowledgements

10.1 GUARD Archaeology would like to thank Donald Adamson for commissioning us to conduct these investigations. His support and guidance throughout the process was invaluable. Thank you to the landowner Enga Ltd. and Aitchesse for their co-operation and for allowing the excavation to take place. Thank you to the Strachur and District Local History Society for their hospitality and volunteer support throughout, in particular thanks are due for the provision of lunch on a daily basis in the Strathlachlan Hall. Thank you to the four local primary schools who visited and participated, Strachur, Kilmodan, Toward, Tighnabruaich and Sandbank Gaelic Medium primary schools. Thank you to the 37 volunteers, both local and from further afield, whose hard work made it all possible. Technical support was from Aileen Maule and John Kiely. The illustrations were produced by Fiona Jackson, Kim Thompson Noble and Gillian McSwan. The report was desk top published by Gillian McSwan. The project was managed for GUARD Archaeology by John Atkinson.

Tigh Caol, Strathlachlan, Argyll
Data Structure Report

Section 2: Appendices



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Appendices

Appendix A: Sources Consulted

Ordnance Survey First Edition 6 inch to 1 mile (1870) Argyllshire Sheet CLII

Ordnance Survey Second Edition 6 inch to 1 mile (1900) Argyll and Bute Sheet CLII

<http://pastmap.org.uk/>

<http://www.rcahms.gov.uk/canmore>

<http://bgs.co.uk>- accessed 13/06/2014

Appendix B: List of Contexts

Context No.	Area	Description	Interpretation
001	All	Soft, very dark brown silty clay/peat. Frequent root inclusions ranging from 0.15m to 0.25m in depth.	Topsoil Deposits, peaty in consistency – very wet clay and silt rich
002	Room 2	Light to moderate compact dark yellow grey (orange mottled from iron content) silty clay sand. 0.03m to 0.125m thick.	Floor level within structure – immediately below topsoil in some areas
003	Room 2	Light to moderate compact, dark brown natural lensing of silt/soil/peat. 0.20m to 0.27m in thickness.	Natural accumulation of peat, silt and gravels in river terrace. This appears to be the same river terrace utilised for the construction of Tigh Caol Inn.
004	Room 1 / 2 Tr 3	Rough worked stone, mainly schist, some attempt at facing/dressing. Linear in shape varying in size with average 0.1m x 0.25m x 0.1m. Cuboid in shape mostly with only the lower courses surviving. 4.65m in length by 0.60m – 0.85m in width. Running North – South and appears tied into south wall doorway gap before north wall.	Internal division wall defining rooms 1 and 2, tied into south wall. Room 1 has 2 concentrations of features within. Platform, possible hearth deposits.
005	Trench 1	Medium compaction, dark brown silty soil with coal inclusions.	Mixed floor deposit, heavily disturbed by animal burrows
006	Trench 1	Tumble from the drystone east gable wall	Stone collapse east of gable covering soil matrix (005). Mixed stones – collapse extended >2m inside wall face of east gable.
007	Room 1	Firm compaction, light brown silty sandy clay. 1.1m E-W by 0.5m N-S and up to 0.1m in thickness. Upper layer of stratigraphy immediately below turf contaminated.	Silty sandy clay layer – late in sequence, possibly rough hearth
008	Room 1 / 2	Firm very dark brown silty clay with frequent charcoal and small rounded stones. Up to 100mm in thickness 1.2m E-W 2m N-S	Very dark brown silty clay, upper floor deposit.
009	Room 1	Loose grey silty and and clay. 0.10m in thickness.	Floor deposit in room 1 (see 030) Lens of grey silty clay – possible trample from construction of wall 004.
010	Room 1	Collapse from west gable, North and South walls in room 1. Consist of loosely packed mixed stones of quartzite, granite, schist and other metamorphic rock fragments all from the burn edge glacial till deposits	Stone collapse room 1
011	Room 1	River stone built rectangular feature. 4.7m by 0.9m in width and abuts north wall inner face 016. Set directly onto floor 030	Bench feature, set on original floor surface abutting north wall inner face 016. Floor deposits 019,020,021,022,023 and 024 accumulated against bench 011
012	Room 1	Stone built, appearing worked to fit relatively neatly. Sub oval in shape with large central stone 0.5m by 0.8m – surrounding stones smaller between 0.2m and 0.4m in length and 0.14 to 0.22m in width. Irregular / sub angular in shape set into floor surface 030. 0.9m by 1.2m in length running NW-SE	Hearth, formal oval paved hearth feature. Probably in existence from early occupation of the site as multiple hearth/floor deposits spread away from it. May have been modified/repared over time but a hearth probably always existed here.

Context No.	Area	Description	Interpretation
013	Room 1	Stone built, various types quartzite, schist, granite and other metamorphic rock fragments. Dry stone and linear in shape with components varying in size from 0.2 to 0.8m across, sub angular and rounded. 0.5m in height surviving with 0.62m to 0.85m in width circa 4m in length. Running N-S and appears to have been robbed out.	West gable wall, forms west wall of room 1 with no apparent openings at floor level to suggest a doorway.
014	Room 2	Rough worked stone, mainly schist, some attempt at facing/dressing. Linear in shape varying in size with average 0.1m x 0.25m x 0.1m. Cuboid in shape mostly with only the lower courses surviving. 4.65m in length by 0.60m – 0.85m in width. Running North – South and appears tied into south wall doorway gap before north wall. Rounded, angular and sub-angular, some shaping from water, only one course surviving. Circa 5.5m in length by 1-1.25m in width running N-S.	East gable wall – collapse visible internally and externally. Lintel stone slid out to east. Large central stone in gable tilted outward. Possible floor deposits accumulated against east gable wall.
015	Room 2	Stone built, again a mixture of schist, quartzite, granite and other metamorphic fragmented rock. Dry stone in construction, linear running East-West 20m in length by 0.63m to 1.0m in width. Less than 0.4m in height surviving. Varied angular stones from 0.2m to 0.8m across, rounded and sub angular in shape.	South Wall – long axis on south side – one possible location of a former entrance in position of later internal wall partition. Possible entrance marked by header stones – one of which displays heavy polish on its eastern edge.
016	North Wall	Dry stone built in nature with mixed schist, quartzite, granite and other metamorphic rock. Linear in shape running E-W, 20m in length surviving 0.35m in height and ranging in width from 0.7m to 0.85m. Stones in matrix vary sub angular and rounded with an average size of 0.2 to 0.8m across.	North Wall – long axis facing North, one potential entrance at centre point adjacent to hearth 046. Possible surfacing to north at this possible break with wall.
017	Room 1 South Wall	Part of collapse 010 in room 1	Concentration of rubble collapse in Room 1 – 010
018	Room 2	Firm dark brown silty clay with frequent charcoal inclusions. 100 to 150mm in thickness followed for approximately 1.2m. Part truncated by wall 004	Dark brown silty clay deposit at east of wall 004
019	Room 1	Firm compaction dark brown silty clay layers with charcoal inclusions. 20 to 40mm in thickness.	Main hearth waste rake out to east, lighter dusty sweepings to west against back wall and bench feature.
020	Room 1	Firm grey, gravelly sandy clay. 40mm -110mm in thickness.	Grey gravelly sand clay, floor sweep in NW corner of room 1 – probably extends along west internal wall but not fully investigated
021	Room 1	Firm dark brown silty clay with moderate charcoal inclusions. 20mm in thickness.	Thin dark brown lens of silty clay above 020 and below 022 – probably extends along part of west internal wall but not fully investigated.
022	Room 1	Firm dark grey silty clay, 30 to 50mm in thickness.	Dark grey silty clay below 023 and above 021. possibly extends along west internal wall face.
023	Room 1	Firm grey silty clay 20mm maximum in thickness	Grey gritty clay layer above 022 and below 024 – possibly extends along west internal wall face.
024	Room 1	Firm light grey brown sandy clay. Up to 70mm in thickness 0.21m N-S in section against bench 011	Light grey brown sandy clay above 023 – upper floor level, sweepings into corner.
025	Trench 1	Firmly compacted red brown/ dark brown grey silty soil. Some charcoal inclusions present	Layer of floor structure below 005 – heavily disturbed due to animal burrows
026	Room 1	Firm, almost black charcoal rich silty clay. Frequent charcoal inclusions 40 – 90mm in thickness, traced for 1.4m E-W but not fully investigated	Basal floor deposit, charcoal rich – earliest floor/ hearth deposit accumulated at west end of structure
027	Room 1	Firm red/brown sandy clay with moderate charcoal inclusions. Heat affected gravel and sand. 20mm thick for 1.1m E-W in section	Red brown sandy clay below 028 and above 026 – reddened sediment from hearth waste
028	Room 1	Firm almost black charcoal rich silty clay. Frequent charcoal inclusions 30 – 40mm in thickness traced for 1.2m E-W in section.	Charcoal rich deposit – rake out from hearth

Context No.	Area	Description	Interpretation
031	Room 1	Firm red brown sandy clay with moderate charcoal inclusions. 10 to 20mm in thickness, very ephemeral unknown full extent.	Very last hearth rake out deposit from hearth area 012 in room 1.
032	Room 2	Firm mid brown grey silty clay with iron pan, occasional orange flecking and burnt sediment. 20 to 30mm in thickness – full extent unknown	Floor deposits, accumulated around hearth 046 below rubble 006 in room 2.
033	Room 1	See 030	Same as 030
034	Trench 1	Loose compaction, blue green clay	Possible bonding material found within mixed deposit 025.
035	Trench 1	Medium compaction grey silty clay. Mixed throughout 025 but found at a lower level in section.	Possible floor/occupation material found at lower level but probably natural and burrowing combination.
036	Trench 4	Moderate compaction, black charcoal rich excavated thickness 0.09m.	Charcoal layer, possibly representing prehistoric burning in situ.
037	Trench 4	Compacted grey clay/ash layer. Charcoal inclusions present	Grey clay layer (Ash) underlying 036, associated with 036 burning.
038	Trench 4	Lightly compacted light yellow brown sandy silty gravel with charcoal inclusions. Maximum excavated depth 0.26m and maximum width of 1.23m Full extent unknown.	Sandy/silty/gravel levelling layer (light yellow brown)
039	Trench 4	Compacted grey brown clay silt. Many stone inclusions. Full extent unknown maximum excavated thickness circa 0.07m.	Compacted clay, possible surface with stone inclusions. Probable surface for drovers track.
040	Trench 4	Compacted orange brown gravel/silt Small stone inclusions maximum excavated extent 0.23 by 0.21m – full extent unknown	Orange brown gravel silt, possibly the same as 043
041	Trench 4	Compacted red/brown silt. No inclusions extent unknown - maximum thickness 0.10m and minimum thickness 0.05m. Truncated by 045	Evidence of burning in situ, charcoal lens under context on SW wall of trench cut. Possibly prehistoric in date due to degree of compaction.
042	Trench 4	Moderate compaction grey-yellow clay silty sand, possible charcoal inclusions from bioturbation and animal burrows	Possible natural.
043	Trench 4	Tightly compacted orange brown gravel with small stone inclusions. Maximum excavated depth of 0.16m,	Compacted gravel deposit for drovers road, underlies compacted possible road surface 039, thought to post date possible prehistoric contexts 036,037 and 041 in the vicinity.
044	Trench 4	Moderate compaction orange grey brown clay silt with charcoal inclusions. Unknown extent – excavated depth approx 0.70m	Charcoal inclusions may be as a result of animal activity – possibly natural although may be associated with possible road.
045	Trench 4	Compacted blue grey clay silt with a maximum thickness Of 0.12m and a minimum thickness of 0.01m. Not fully excavated	Associated with road surface 039 – probably part of road.
046	Room 2	Gravels and rounded stone dry stone setting with compacted pebbles and gravel. Circular in shape 0.65m in diameter.	Central hearth feature of gravel pebble and drystone construction.
047	Exterior North Wall	Very firm compaction grey silty clay with small mixed stone inclusions, unknown extent.	Possible rough surface leading towards central point of north wall 016 – may also indicate an entrance. Not fully investigated.

Appendix C: List of Finds

Find No.	Area	Context No.	No. of Pieces	Material	Description
1	T3 Room 1	-	-	Glass	Bottle glass – visible bubbles 18/19th C Body sherd
2	T3 Room 1	-	-	Glass	Bottle glass – visible bubbles 18/19th C Bottle neck sherd
3	T3 Room 1	-	-	Glass	Bottle glass – visible bubbles 18/19th C Body sherd
4	T3 Room 1	-	-	Glass	Bottle glass – visible bubbles 18/19th C Body sherd
5	T3 Room 1	-	-	Glass	Bottle glass – visible bubbles 18/19th C Body sherd
6	T3 Room 1	-	-	Lithic	Burnt flint flake, struck from core
7	W of Drove track	Burnt Gravels	-	Metal	Buckle/harness sleeve 18/19th C

Find No.	Area	Context No.	No. of Pieces	Material	Description
8	Trench 7	-	-	Glass	Green bottle glass. Bubbled 18/19th C
9	Trench 3 Room 2	-	-	ceramic	Glazed white painted ware, 18th C yellow pattern
10	South Wall	-	-	Glass	Green bottle glass 18/19th C
11	South Wall	-	-	Glass	Green bottle glass neck and shoulder 18/19th C
12	Spoil	-	-	Glass	Green bottle glass 18/19th C
13	South Wall	-	-	Glass	Green bottle glass 18/19th C
14	South Wall	-	-	ceramic	Glazed cup rim fine 18/19th C
15	South Wall	-	-	Glass	Green bottle glass 18/19th C
16	South Wall	-	-	ceramic	Plate/bowl sherd
17	Room 2	-	-	Glass	Bottle glass 18/19th C
18	Room 2	-	-	Glass	Small shard unknown date
19	South Wall	-	-	Glass	bottle glass shard, 18th/19th C, close to base
20	Room 2	-	-	ceramic	Blue bands, shard, 18th/19th C
21	Room 2	-	-	Glass	Bottle glass shard, 18th / 19th
22	Room ½	-	-	ceramic	Earthen ware plate shards, glaze frag
23	Room 2	-	-	flint	Worked flint, fire lighter?
24	South Wall	-	-	Glass	Base shard, 18th / 19th century
25	South Wall	-	-	Glass	Rimshard, 18th / 19th century, drinking glass?
26	South Wall	-	-	Glass	18th/19th century drinking vessel
27	South Wall	-	-	Glass	neck shard, bottle 18th / 19th century
28	Room 2	-	-	Glass	Bottle shard, 18th / 19th century
29	Room 2	-	-	Glass	Drinking vessel shard, 18th / 19th C.
30	Room 2 South Wall	-	-	Glass	Bottle glass shards, 18th/19th century
31	South Wall	-	-	Glass	Bottle glass shard, 18th / 19th
32	South Wall	-	-	Glass	Two drinking glass shards, 18th/19th century
33	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void
34	Room 2	-	-	Glass	Drinking glass shard, 18th/19th century
35	South Wall	-	-	Glass	Very small clear glass shard
36	North Wall	-	-	ceramic	Black glaze small circumference shard
37	North Wall	-	-	ceramic	White strip, clear glaze shard
38	North Wall	-	-	Glass	18th/19th century bottle glass
39	North Wall	-	-	Stone	Possibly burnt stone
40	North Wall	-	-	ceramic	White slip, clear glaze, shard
41	South Wall	-	-	Glass	Rim of possible wire glass c. mid – late 18th century
42	South Wall	-	-	Glass	Small shard drinking glass, c 18th c.
43	Room 2	-	-	Glass	Small shard drinking glass, c 18th c.
44	South Wall	-	-	Glass	4 shards of drinking glass, c. 18th c.
45	South Wall	-	-	Glass	Shard of green glass, 18th / 19th century
46	South Wall	-	-	Glass	small shard of clear glass, 18th century
47	North Wall	-	-	Glass	Shard of green glass, c. 18th/19th century
48	West wall	-	-	Glass	Three shards of bottle neck, 18th/19th century
49	North Wall	-	-	Glass	Shard of green bottle glass, 18th / 19th century
50	South Wall	-	-	Glass	Shard of green glass, 18th / 19th century
51	South Wall	1	-	Glass	Three shards of green glass 18th / 19th century
52	South Wall	1	-	Glass	1 shard of glass
53	South Wall	1	-	Glass	2 frags
54	South Wall	1	-	Glass	2 frags
55	South Wall	1	-	Glass	1 frag
56	T1, N wall	1	-	Glass	Clear glass frag
57	T3	-	-	Bone	Burnt bone frag
58	North Wall	1	-	Glass	Green glass frag
59	North Wall	1	-	Glass	Clear frag
60	T3	-	-	Glass	Light green glass
61	Room 1	8	-	Bone	Small frag of burnt bone

Find No.	Area	Context No.	No. of Pieces	Material	Description
62	Room 1	8	-	Bone	Small frag of burnt bone
63	Room 1	7	-	Lithic	Fire lighting
64	Room 1	8	-	Bone	Several small frags of burnt bone (in soil)
65	Room 1	7	-	Glass	Green glass fragment 18th/19th century
66	Room 2	18	-	Lithic	Flake of flint
67	Room 2	18	-	Charcoal	Small lump of charcoal
68	Room 1	8	-	Charcoal	Small lump of charcoal
69	South Wall	spoil	-	Glass	Small frag of clear glass
70	Room 2	018	-	ceramic	Shard of pottery with clear glaze and slip decoration
71	North of north wall	1	-	Metal	Oxidised nail
72	Room 1	019	-	Lithic	Large piece of flint
73	Room 2 Tr 8	2	-	Bone	Small frag of mammal long bone
74	Room 2 Tr 8	1	-	Glass	Large green fragment c. late 18th / 19th c (bottle)
75	Room 2 Tr 8	1	-	Glass	Large green bottle fragment 18th / 19th century
76	Room 2 Tr 8	1	-	Glass	Small green bottle fragment 18th / 19th century
77	Room 2 Tr 8	1	-	Glass	Large green bottle fragment 18th / 19th century
78	Room 2 Tr 8	1	-	Glass	Small green bottle fragment 18th / 19th century
79	Room 2 Tr 8	1	-	Glass	Small green bottle fragment 18th / 19th century
80	Room 2 Tr 8	1	-	Stone	course stone tool (broken in two)
81	Trench 2 extension	-	-	Glass	Small fragment of clear glass
82	Room 1 west wall	19	-	Lithic	Small flint flake (debitage / scraper?)
83	Room 1	7	-	Glass	Small fragment of green glass / bottle
84	Room 2 (poss ent)	18	-	ceramic	small shard with blue and white decoration / glazed
85	Room 2 (poss ent)	18	-	Metal	Oxidised nail, iron
86	Room 2 (poss ent)	18	-	Lithic	Flint flake
87	Room 2 Tr 8	1	-	ceramic	Reddish ceramic shard, unglazed
88	Tr 8	-	-	Glass	Small green bottle fragment
89	Room 1	-	-	Metal	Metal object (iron)
90	Room 1	-	-	Metal	Milled coin – post 17th C.
91	Room 2	018	-	Metal	Taper – light
92	Tr 8	-	-	Glass	Neck frag
93	Tr 8	-	-	Metal	Unidentified iron fragments
94	Tr 8	032	-	Glass	Bottle glass neck / rim
95	burn edge	032	-	Metal	Iron object, burn edge
96	Tr 8	032	-	Glass	Green glass fragments
97	Tr 3	018	-	Glass	green glass frag
98	Tr 3	018	-	ceramic	Small white and blue patterned shard
99	Tr 3	018	-	Glass	green glass frag
100	Room 1	030	-	Glass	Clear glass frag
101	Room 1	030	-	Metal	metal object
102	Room 1	030	-	Metal	Metal fragments
103	Room 1	019	-	ceramic	Large body shard
104	South Wall	001	-	ceramic	Pottery frag – no glaze
105	North Wall	001	-	Glass	Green glass frag
106	North Wall	001	-	Glass	Green glass frag
107	North Wall	001	-	Metal	Small object
108	East gable wall	001	-	Glass	Green glass
109	East gable wall	001	-	Metal	Possible object
110	South Wall	001	-	Lithic	-
111	South Wall	1	-	ceramic	Poss. Modern
112	South Wall	1	-	Glass	Green glass
113	West wall	1	-	Bone	Animal bone
114	West wall	1	-	Glass	Green glass
115	Room 1	1	-	Bone	Animal bone (poss burnt)

Find No.	Area	Context No.	No. of Pieces	Material	Description
116	Room 1	1	-	Lithic	-
117	Room 1	1	-	Lithic	-
118	North Wall	1	-	Glass	Green glass
119	South Wall	1	-	Glass	Green glass
120	-	2	-	Metal	Iron object / fragment
121	South Wall	spoil	-	Glass	Green glass

Appendix D: List of Samples

Sample No.	Area	Context No.	Size	Reason for Sampling				Application/Comments
				Pot	Bone	Lithics	Botanics	
1	Tr 6	002	1xl				x	Flotation, phosphates?
2	Tr 1	034	1xl				x	Possible bonding
3	Tr 1	035	1xl				x	Possible floor
4	Tr 4	036	1xl					Charcoal layer
5	Tr 4	037	1xl					Ash/clay layer
6	Tr 4	041	1xl					Evidence of burning in situ
7	Tr 4	042	1xl					-
8	Tr 4	043	1xl					Possible drovers road
9	Room 1	019,020	kubiena				x	Floor deposits – lowest NW corner
10	Room 1	019,020,023	kubiena	x	x	x	x	Floor deposits – highest NW corner
11	Room 1	-	kubiena	x	x	x	x	027,028,029,008,031 hearth/floor deposits
12	Room 1	-	kubiena	x	x	x	x	026,027,028,008
13	Room 1	008	1xl	x	x	x	x	018 upper hearth deposits

Appendix E: List of Drawings

Drawing No.	Area	Feature No.	Subject	Scale
1	T3	-	Plan of Trench 3	1:20
2	T6	-	W facing section of trench 6	1:10
3	T6	-	Plan of trench 6	1:20
4	T1	-	Plan of trench 1 (South) East Gable wall and tumble	1:20
5	T1	-	Plan of trench 1 (North) East Gable wall and tumble	1:20
6	T1	-	Plan of east gable wall with lower collapse	1:20
7	T3	-	Pre ex plan of trench 3	1:20
8	Room 1	-	West facing section in room 1	1:10
9	Room 1	-	West facing section in room 1	1:10
10a	-	-	Plan of trench 4	1:20
10b	-	-	Plan of trench 4	1:20
11	T1	25,14	Plan of sondage at east gable wall	1:20
12	T1	25,14	North facing section of sondage	1:10
13	T1	25,14	East facing section of sondage	1:10
14	T4	-	South west facing section of trench 4	1:10
15	T8	15,16	Plan of trench 8 and S 4 N wall	1:20
16	T2	-	Plan of Trench 2 south 4 Tr 8	1:20
17	-	15,16	Plan of North and South walls	1:20
18	-	-	Plan of Tr 2 North	1:20
19	T9	-	Plan of trench 9	1:20

Appendix F: List of Photographs

Frame	Area	Context No.	Subject	Taken from
1	-	-	ID SHOT	-

Frame	Area	Context No.	Subject	Taken from
2	T2	-	After Deturfing	S
3	T2	-	After Deturfing	S
4	T2	-	After Deturfing	W
5	T2	-	After Deturfing	W
6	T2	-	After Deturfing	E
7	T2	-	After Deturfing	E
8	T3	-	West Gable Wall – Deturfed	W
9	T3	-	West Gable Wall – Deturfed	W
10	T3	-	West Gable Wall – Close up	W
11	T3	-	West Gable Wall – Deturfed	E
12	T3	-	West Gable Wall – Deturfed	E
13	T3	-	Internal Wall Room 1	E
14	T3	-	Internal Wall Room 1	E
15	T3	-	Internal Paved Feature – Room 1	W
16	T3	-	Internal Paved Feature – Room 1	W
17	T7	-	West Facing Section of Tr 7	W
18	T7	-	West Facing Section of Tr 7	W
19	T7	-	West Facing Section of Tr 7	W
20	T7	-	East Facing Section of Tr 7	E
21	T7	-	East Facing Section of Tr 7	E
22	T7	-	East Facing Section of Tr 7	W
23	T7	-	East Gable – Collapsed	W
24	T1	-	East Gable – Collapsed	W
25	T1	-	East Gable – Collapsed	N/W
26	T1	-	East Gable – Collapsed	N/W
27	T1	-	East Gable – Collapsed	S/W
28	T1	-	East Gable – Collapsed	S/W
29	T1	-	East Gable – Collapsed	E
30	T1	-	East Gable – Collapsed	E
31	T1	-	East Gable – Collapsed	E
32	T1	-	East Gable – Collapsed	S/E
33	T1	-	East Gable – Collapsed	S/E
34	T1	-	East Gable – Collapsed	N/E
35	T1	-	East Gable – Collapsed	N/E
36	RM1	-	West Gable End – Room 1	W
37	RM1	-	West Gable End – Room 1	W
38	RM1	-	West Gable End – Room 1	N/E
39	RM1	-	West Gable End – Room 1	N/E
40	RM1	-	West Gable End – Room 1	S/E
41	RM1	-	West Gable End – Room 1	S/E
42	RM1	-	West Gable End – Room 1	S/W
43	RM1	-	West Gable End – Room 1	S/W
44	RM1	-	West Gable End – Room 1	S
45	RM1	-	West Gable End – Room 1	S
46	RM1	-	West Gable End – Room 1	S
47	RM1	-	West Gable End – Room 1	S
48	RM1	-	West Gable End – Room 1	S
49	RM1	-	West Gable End – Room 1	S
50	RM1	-	Whole Structure	S
51	T1	(014)	T1 with (014) and lower collapse (DWG# 6)	E
52	T1	(014)	T1 with (014) and lower collapse (DWG# 6)	E
53	T1	(014)	T1 with (014) and lower collapse (DWG# 6)	S
54	T1	(014)	T1 with (014) and lower collapse (DWG# 6)	S
55	T1	(014)	T1 with (014) and lower collapse (DWG# 6)	W
56	T1	(014)	T1 with (014) and lower collapse (DWG# 6)	W

Frame	Area	Context No.	Subject	Taken from
57	T1	(014)	T1 with (014) and lower collapse (DWG# 6)	N
58	T1	(014)	T1 with (014) and lower collapse (DWG# 6)	N
59	T1	(014)	T1 with (014) and lower collapse (DWG# 6)	N
60	T1	(014)	T1 with (014) and lower collapse (DWG# 6)	N
61	T1	(014)	T1 with (014) and lower collapse (DWG# 6)	N
62	T1	(014)	T1 with (014) and lower collapse (DWG# 6)	N
63	T1	(014)	T1 with (014) and lower collapse (DWG# 6)	N
64	T1	(014)	T1 with (014) and lower collapse (DWG# 6)	S
65	T1	(014)	T1 with (014) and lower collapse (DWG# 6)	S
66	T3	(018)	Hearth – Room 1	E
67	T3	(018)	Hearth – Room 1	E
68	T3	(018)	Hearth – Room 1	E
69	T3	(018)	Hearth – Room 1	S/W
70	T3	(018)	Hearth – Room 1	S/W
71	RM2	(002)	Trench 6 - Cleaned to floor level (002)	W
72	RM2	(002)	Trench 6 - Cleaned to floor level (002)	W
73	T1	(025) / (014)	Mixed Deposit (Floor) With Charcoal	W
74	T1	(025) / (014)	Mixed Deposit (Floor) With Charcoal	W
75	T1	(025) / (014)	Mixed Deposit (Floor) With Charcoal	W
76	T1	(025) / (014)	Mixed Deposit (Floor) With Charcoal	N
77	T1	(025) / (014)	Mixed Deposit (Floor) With Charcoal	N
78	T1	(025) / (014)	Mixed Deposit (Floor) With Charcoal	N
79	T1	(025) / (014)	Mixed Deposit (Floor) With Charcoal	N
80	T1	(025) / (014)	Mixed Deposit (Floor) With Charcoal	N
81	T1	(025) / (014)	Mixed Deposit (Floor) With Charcoal	S
82	T1	(025) / (014)	Mixed Deposit (Floor) With Charcoal	S
83	T1	(025) / (014)	Mixed Deposit (Floor) With Charcoal	S
84	T1	(025) / (014)	Mixed Deposit (Floor) With Charcoal	S
85	RM1	Multi	NW Corner Room 1 – Floor Deposits	E
86	RM1	Multi	NW Corner Room 1 – Floor Deposits	E
87	RM1	-	Hearth Leading East To Wall (004)	W
88	RM1	-	Hearth Leading East To Wall (004)	W
89	RM1	-	Hearth Leading East To Wall (004)	W
90	RM1	-	N Facing Section of (007), (008), etc.	N
91	RM1	-	N Facing Section of (007), (008), etc.	N
92	RM1	-	S Facing Section of (007), (008), etc.	S
93	RM1	-	S Facing Section of (007), (008), etc.	S
94	RM2	-	Central Floor Area	N
95	RM2	-	Central Floor Area	N
96	RM2	-	Central Floor Area	N
97	T8	-	Trench 8 – Post Deturf	N
98	T8	-	S. Facing Trench 8	N
99	T8	-	S. Facing Trench 8	N
100	T8	-	S. Facing Trench 8	N
101	T8	-	W. Facing Trench 8	E
102	T8	-	W. Facing Trench 8	E
103	T8	-	E. Facing Trench 8	W
104	T8	-	E. Facing Trench 8	W
105	T8	-	N. Facing Trench 8	S
106	T8	-	S. Facing Trench 8	N
107	T8	-	Trench 8	-
108	T8	-	Trench 8	-
109	T8	-	Trench 8	-
110	RM1	-	Metal Find #89 in Situ	Above
111	RM1	-	Metal Find #89 in Situ	W

Frame	Area	Context No.	Subject	Taken from
112	RM1	-	Coin (Find #90) in Situ – Over Bench (011)	-
113	-	-	-	-
114	-	-	-	-
115	-	-	-	-
116	-	-	-	-
117	-	-	-	-
118	-	-	-	-
119	T1	(014) / (025)	Sondage at East Gable Wall Ex. To Natural	W
120	T1	(014) / (025)	Sondage at East Gable Wall Ex. To Natural	W
121	T1	(014) / (025)	Sondage at East Gable Wall Ex. To Natural	N
122	T1	(014) / (025)	Sondage at East Gable Wall Ex. To Natural	W
123	T1	(014) / (025)	Natural Layers in Sondage	W
124	T1	(014) / (025)	Section at East Gable Wall	W
125	T1	(014) / (025)	Sondage at East Gable Wall	W
126	T1	(014) / (025)	Sondage at East Gable Wall	W
127	T1	(014) / (025)	Sondage at East Gable Wall	N
128	T1	(014) / (025)	Sondage at East Gable Wall	E
129	T1	(014) / (025)	Natural Layers in Sondage at East Gable	E
130	T1	(014) / (025)	Sondage at East Gable Wall (In Contact Shot)	E
131	T4	(036) / (037)	Section at T4 Showing Burnt Layer	N/W
132	T4	(038) / (039) / (040)	Section at T4	N/W
133	RM1	(019)	Pot Sherd (Find #103)	S
134	RM1	(019)	Pot Sherd (Find #103) – Close up	S
135	RM1	(019)	Pot Sherd (Find #103) – Close up	W
136	RM1	(019)	Pot Sherd (Find #103) – Close up	N/W
137	RM1	(019)	Pot Sherd (Find #103) – Close up	W
138	RM1	Multi	Room 1 – Central View	E
139	RM1	Multi	Room 1 – Central View	E
140	RM1	Multi	Room 1 – Central View	N/E

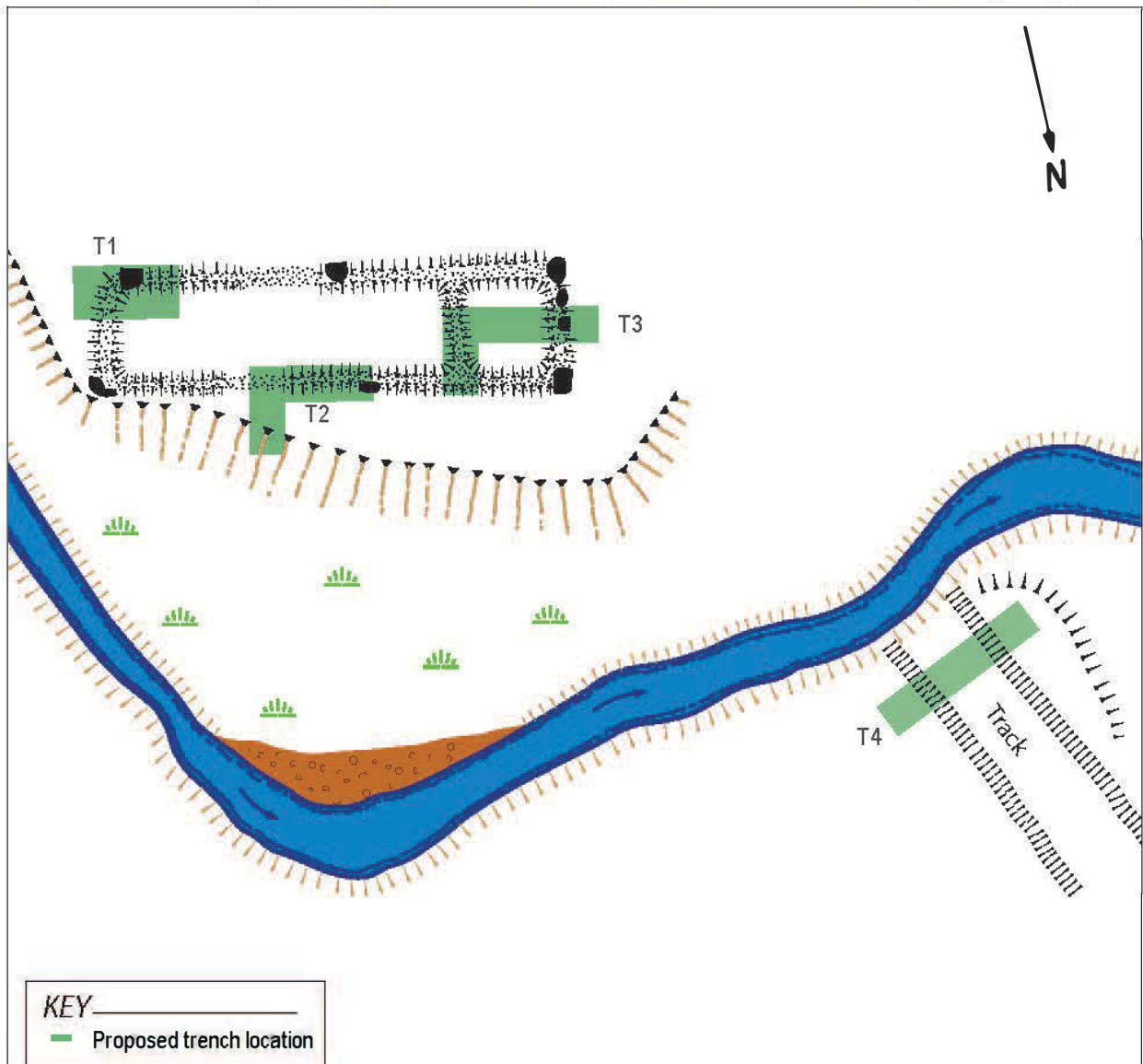
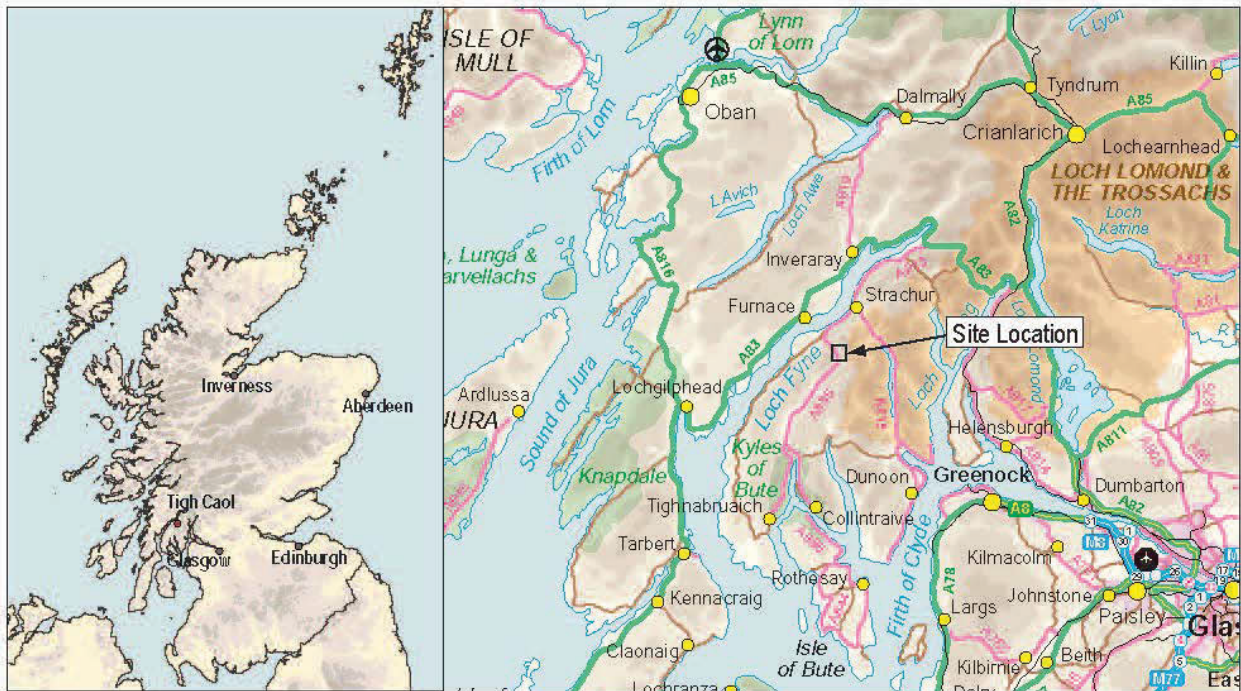
Appendix G: Discovery and Excavation Report

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	Argyll & Bute
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Tigh Caol, Strathlachlan, Argyll
PROJECT CODE:	3727
PARISH:	Kilmodan
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR(S):	Warren Bailie
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	GUARD Archaeology Limited
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Research Excavation
NMRS NO(S):	Canmore ID 153843, Site Number NS09NE 5, WoSAS Pin 45423
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	Eighteenth Century Inn and drovers' track
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	Cu alloy taper, Cu alloy harness keep with double thistle design and Cu alloy milled coin of possible Eighteenth/Nineteenth Century date
NGR (2 letters, 6 figures)	NS 06301 95853
START DATE (this season)	26/05/2014
END DATE (this season)	06/06/2014
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)	none
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	<p>An archaeological excavation was carried out by GUARD Archaeology Ltd of an eighteenth / nineteenth century Drovers' Inn, <i>Tigh Caol</i>, Strathlachlan, Argyll on behalf of Donald Adamson. The excavations took place from 26 May to 06 June 2014 with support from Strachur and District Local History Society and with the assistance of five students from Glasgow University and two metal detectorists, Jim Conquer and Les Hannah. There were a total of 37 volunteers and 100 local school children involved throughout the 12 day excavation. The investigations involved the hand excavation of several trenches across the building footprint and one trench over the drovers' track. The investigations established that the building originally consisted of one 20 m long, 5 m wide room with a later addition of a partition wall towards the west end. Two hearth features were also located, one roughly defined hollow central to the long axis of the original building and the other more formal hearth setting towards the west end of the building. The trench across the drovers' track did confirm the presence of a track or surface but also revealed a large area of in situ burning below the position of the track. The metal detecting prospection was also conducted around and within the structure, along the burn and along the drovers' track. The investigations recovered green and clear glass bottle and vessel shards, eighteenth / nineteenth century pottery sherds, unidentified iron objects, a copper alloy harness keep with double thistle design, a copper alloy taper, multiple flint strike-a-lights, animal bone fragments, one coarse stone tool artefact and a coin of probably eighteenth to early nineteenth century date.</p>
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	Unknown
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	Donald Adamson
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	n/a
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	52 Elderpark Workspace, 100 Elderpark Street, Glasgow, G52 3TR
EMAIL ADDRESS:	Warren.bailie@guard-archaeology.co.uk
ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)	NMRS

Appendix H: Project Design**TIGH CAOL, STRATHLACHLAN, ARGYLL**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT DESIGN

PROJECT 3727



Executive Summary

- 1.1 This Project Design document sets out GUARD Archaeology's methodology and is provided as a written scheme for the investigation of *Tigh Caol*, Strathlachlan, Argyll (Figure 1). The investigations will involve members of the Strachur and District Local History Society, volunteers from the local community and archaeology students from the University of Glasgow. The strategy will include the hand excavation of a series of trenches across the building footprint, any other apparent structural elements or middens in the vicinity and the possible trackway (Figure 1). This method may be varied dependant upon knowledge and understanding of the site during the project and is subject to approval by Aitchesse Ltd. on behalf of the landowner Enga Ltd.
- 1.2 On completion of all investigations, a report to data structures level and an accompanying post-excavation research design (PERD) and costing will be submitted for agreement with Donald Adamson. The PERD will also outline arrangements for final publication of the site.

Site Location and Description

- 2.1 This Project Design sets out the methodology for the proposed investigations at *Tigh Caol* (NGR: NS 06301 95853), just west of the A886, 2.5 km south-east of Newton, Argyll.
- 2.2 This Project Design outlines the programme of archaeological works to investigate the site. It details the methodology to be employed in implementing the Stage 1 archaeological works. All phases of work will be funded by the client, Donald Adamson.

Archaeological and Historical Background

- 3.1 The proposed area of investigation consists of the remains of the lower courses of a former stone-built Inn, *Tigh Caol* in the parish of Kilmodan. The remains lie on a slight raised platform on the inside of a meander (Plate 1) of a burn which flows north-west to eventually feed into the Strathlachlan River. To the south-east the burn flows below the current A886 and the former line of the road built by Telford in 1804-11. A bridge noted as the 'Witches Bridge' (Plate 2) carries Telford's road over the burn just east of the main A886. To the north of this bridge along the main road edge lies a large quartzite glacial erratic known as '*The Cailleach Glas*' (Plate 3) which translates as 'grey haired witch or old woman'.



Plate 1: Overview of *Tigh Caol* from west, note darker, higher vegetation at east end



Plate 2: Witch's Bridge carrying Telford's road over the burn, from SE



Plate 3: The 'Cailleach Glas' (Grey haired witch)
and the A836 beyond

- 3.2 It is thought that *Tigh Caol* may have operated as an Inn until the Telford engineered road of 1804-11 by-passed it. The *Tigh Caol* building was roofless on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map of the area published in 1870 (surveyed 1865) but was not noted on the later Second Edition Ordnance Survey map published in 1900 (surveyed 1889). The building is also associated with a cattle stance and the trackway which was in existence from at least 1710.
- 3.3 The name of *Tigh Caol* is linked to the valley in which it lies and as there are no other buildings with a similar name in the valley it suggests this building may have had some importance when in use which fits with its noted purpose. The Inn then is 'the' building of this valley rather than 'a' building in the valley. The Inn would have offered welcome shelter and an opportunity to rest on an arduous drove to markets.
- 3.4 The building of Telford's road in the early nineteenth century probably led to the demise of the Inn as traffic began to move faster with a generally improved surface and gradient and with the increasing use of carriages. Telford's road therefore lessened the need for both drover and livestock to stop for rest. The Highland Clearances of the late eighteenth century and early nineteenth century may have been a catalyst involved in the improvements of transport and trade networks due to increased intensity of livestock trade and management in Highland Scotland at this time.

Project Objectives

- 4.1 The aim of the archaeological investigation is to:
- identify the presence or absence of further built remains within the footprint of *Tigh Caol*, in particular features that may distinguish the building as an Inn rather than a residential dwelling;
 - identify the presence of any archaeological features which may relate to the Inn of *Tigh Caol*;
 - identify the presence or absence of the possible trackway leading past *Tigh Caol*;
 - identify the presence of as yet unknown built remains and/ or archaeological features and deposits in the proposed areas using trenches;
 - identify and survey the position of as yet unknown material culture and in particular artefacts which may have some relevance to the *Tigh Caol* site and its use as an Inn;
 - ensure that any surviving archaeological remains, encountered during the site investigation works within the proposed areas, are recorded to an appropriate level.

4.2 The objectives are therefore to:

- conduct an archaeological investigation via trenches across the building footprint of Tigh Caol and the line of a possible trackway in the vicinity to establish the presence or absence of built remains and/or archaeological deposits, and their character, date and extent if surviving;
- submit a report to data structure level for the client Donald Adamson, the landowners, WoSAS and The Strachur and District Local History Society on completion of the archaeological fieldwork.

Methodology

5.1 The investigations proposed in this project design may vary dependant on findings, weather conditions and schedule. There are four proposed trench positions (T1 to T4) (Figure 1) which aim to answer specific questions about the Tigh Caol structure and its immediate surroundings. The specific objectives for each trench are as follows:

- Trench 1- Determine if an area of particularly rich vegetation inside the east gable (Plate 1) of the building has any significance, i.e. is this a hearth or midden location?
- Trench 2- Investigate the area of a possible north entrance to Tigh Caol, as well as an area of possible wall collapse and the terrace edge.
- Trench 3- Determine the sequence of construction at the west end of the building. Is the eastern room a later addition or part of the original construction? What function did this room have?
- Trench 4- Investigate the possible line of the trackway that may have led past Tigh Caol. How was this constructed?

5.5 All excavation will be by hand and undertaken by volunteers under the constant supervision of a professional archaeologist at all times.

5.6 The turf or other upper layer will be removed carefully from each trench location with the turves stored on plastic sheeting beside each pit for later reinstatement. Plastic sheeting will also be used to accommodate the spoil from each trench excavated, also to facilitate clean reinstatement.

5.7 The topsoil at each test pit location will be removed in spits to the first archaeological horizon or, where none was found, to the natural subsoil. Any archaeological features encountered will be cleaned by hand by the on-site team to determine their character and extent.

5.8 Any significant archaeological features encountered will be dealt with by the on-site team. Should negative-cut features be encountered, a representative sample will be 25%-50% excavated in order to determine their significance, date and function. A full record of excavated features will be made using a single context recording system using pro forma sheets, drawings and photographs. All archaeological features will be photographed and recorded at an appropriate scale. Sections will be drawn at 1:10, and plans at 1:20.

5.9 All archaeological finds will be dealt with by the on-site team. Modern finds and animal bone will be collected as bulk samples by context. Significant small finds will be three dimensionally located prior to collection. All finds will be processed to MAP2 type standards and subject to appropriate specialist assessment. If necessary, conservation of finds will be appraised to allow for specialist study.

5.10 All excavated feature fills and horizons will be sampled as appropriate, using bulk soil samples, for palaeo-environmental evidence.

5.11 A representative section of each trench will be recorded denoting depth of topsoil, any stratigraphy present and the nature of the soil. This information will be logged in the day book together with a sketch drawn to scale and a photographic record of deposits.

5.12 All trenches will be made safe at the end of each working day with road irons and fencing to minimise the risk of injury both human and animals who may pass through the site.

- 5.13 Should human remains be revealed by the excavation, the local police, the client and WoSAS will be informed immediately. Any human remains will be accurately recorded, but left in situ, pending the agreement of the police and the client on an appropriate mitigation strategy.
- 5.14 All significant built remains encountered by any trench will be left in situ where possible. In the event of the disturbance of built remains these will be reinstated as found before re-turfing.
- 5.15 On completion of the recording of the trenches all must be reinstated to a satisfactory standard. The reinstatement will involve returning the spoil to the test pit in layers, compacting each layer in turn by foot before levelling the spoil at the surface. The turves will then be carefully placed in their former position and also compacted by foot. Any loose spoil in the vicinity will then be distributed over and between the turves completing the reinstatement process.

Report Preparation and Contents

- 6.1 A report detailing the results of the archaeological fieldwork will be submitted to the client within four weeks of completion of fieldwork. The report will take the form of a Data Structure Report and will contain an analysis of the results of the excavations. The report will include a full descriptive text that will characterise the date and extent of any archaeological deposits. It will also include plans at an appropriate scale showing the area subjected to investigation, archaeological features and archiving lists of all finds, samples, field drawings and photographs.
- 6.2 If appropriate, the report will also include proposals for further archaeological fieldwork, should significant archaeology be encountered.
- 6.3 The report will include the following:
- executive summary;
 - a site location plan to at least 1:10,000 scale with at least an 8 figure central grid reference;
 - OASIS reference number; unique site code;
 - Planning application number;
 - contractor's details including date work carried out;
 - nature and extent of the proposed development, including developer/client details;
 - description of the site history, location and geology;
 - a site plan to a suitable scale and tied into the national grid so that features can be correctly orientated;
 - discussion of the results of field work;
 - context & feature descriptions;
 - features, number and class of artefacts, spot dating & scientific dating of significant finds presented in tabular format;
 - plans and section drawings of the features drawn at a suitable scale;
 - initial assessment of relevant finds/samples if appropriate;
 - recommendations regarding the need for, and scope of, any further archaeological work;
 - bibliography.
- 6.4 At least two copies of the report will be prepared for the client and WoSAS.
- 6.5 The report will be presented in an ordered state and contained within a protective cover/sleeve or bound in some fashion. The report will be page numbered and supplemented with section numbering for ease of reference.

Copyright

- 7.1 Copyrights of the reports and all other information, including electronic information will rest on the client but the consultant will have the right to use the report and the survey results free of charge in relation to non-commercial activities or to promote its work.

Publication

- 8.1 A summary of the project results will be submitted to *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*. In the event of minor archaeological remains being encountered during the archaeological fieldwork, it is proposed that the report submitted to *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*, will form the final publication of the site. A copy of this will be included in the Data Structure Report.

Archive

- 9.1 The archive for the project, including a copy of the report, will be submitted to the National Monuments Records for Scotland within three months of completion of all relevant work.
- 9.2 The online OASIS form at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> will be completed within 3 months of completion of the work. Once the Data Structure Report has become a public document by submission to or incorporation into the SMR, WoSAS will validate the OASIS form thus placing the information into the public domain on the OASIS website.

Finds Disposal

- 10.1 The arrangement for the final disposal of any finds made in connection with the archaeological work, will be deposited in keeping with Scottish legal requirements as set out in the Treasure Trove Code of Practice published by the Scottish Government in December 2008. The laws relating to Treasure Trove and *Bona Vacantia* in Scotland apply to all finds where the original owner cannot be identified. This includes all material recovered during archaeological fieldwork. Accordingly, all assemblages recovered from archaeological fieldwork are claimed automatically by the Crown and must be reported to the Scottish Archaeological Finds Allocation Panel through its secretariat, the Treasure Trove Unit. In the event of the discovery of small finds, a filled-out copy of the form "Declaration of an Archaeological Assemblage from Fieldwork" and two copies of the pertinent Data Structure Report will be submitted to the Panel at the conclusion of the fieldwork. The Panel will then be responsible for recommending to the Queen's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer which museum should be allocated the finds. All artefacts will be temporarily stored by GUARD until a decision has been made by the panel.

Personnel and Liaison

- 11.1 The GUARD team will comprise the following qualified and experienced GUARD archaeologists:
- Project Manager: John Atkinson
 - Project Director (on-site Archaeologist): Warren Bailie
 - Finds and Environmental Support and Conservation: Aileen Maule
 - Illustrator: Gillian McSwan
- 11.2 The GUARD Project Manager, John Atkinson, will be the point of contact for the archaeological works. A full CV for individuals concerned can be made available on request.

Site Investigation Schedule

- 12.1 The proposed start date for the main archaeological fieldwork for these investigations will be Monday 26 May 2014 with the completion of fieldwork scheduled for Friday 06 June 2014 (12

consecutive days). There will be an estimated four trenches, each measuring approximately 10 m² excavated across the building footprint and its vicinity, dependant on the preliminary findings. Throughout the project Donald Adamson (who is funding the project), Kevin Grant (current St. Kilda Archaeologist) and volunteers from Glasgow University, Strachur and District Local History Society and the local community will assist with the de-sodding, excavation and recording of trenches and the cataloguing any artefacts recovered.

Health & Safety and Insurance

- 13.1 GUARD Archaeology Ltd adheres to the guidelines and standards prescribed for archaeological fieldwork set down in the Institute for Archaeologists approved Health and Safety in Field Archaeology document, prepared under the aegis of the Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers (SCAUM). It is standard GUARD policy, prior to any fieldwork project commencing, to conduct a risk assessment and to prepare a project safety plan, the prescriptions of which will be strictly followed for the duration of all archaeological fieldwork. Copies of the resultant project safety plan and of GUARD's Fieldwork Safety Policy Statement may be viewed upon request.
- 13.2 GUARD Archaeology Ltd also possesses all necessary insurance cover, proofs of which may be supplied upon request.

Appendices

Appendix A: Sources Consulted

Ordnance Survey First Edition 6 inch to 1 mile (1870) Argyllshire Sheet CLII

Ordnance Survey Second Edition 6 inch to 1 mile (1900) Argyll and Bute Sheet CLII

<http://pastmap.org.uk/>

<http://www.rcahms.gov.uk/canmore>

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