



Seven Lochs Medieval Past

Inchneuk Tower and Steale Family Tomb, Glenboig
Archaeological Evaluation

NORTHLIGHT HERITAGE

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DATA STRUCTURE RPORT

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Data Structure Report
on behalf of
Seven Lochs Wetland Park

Cover Plate: Volunteers Starting Excavations on Trench 1.

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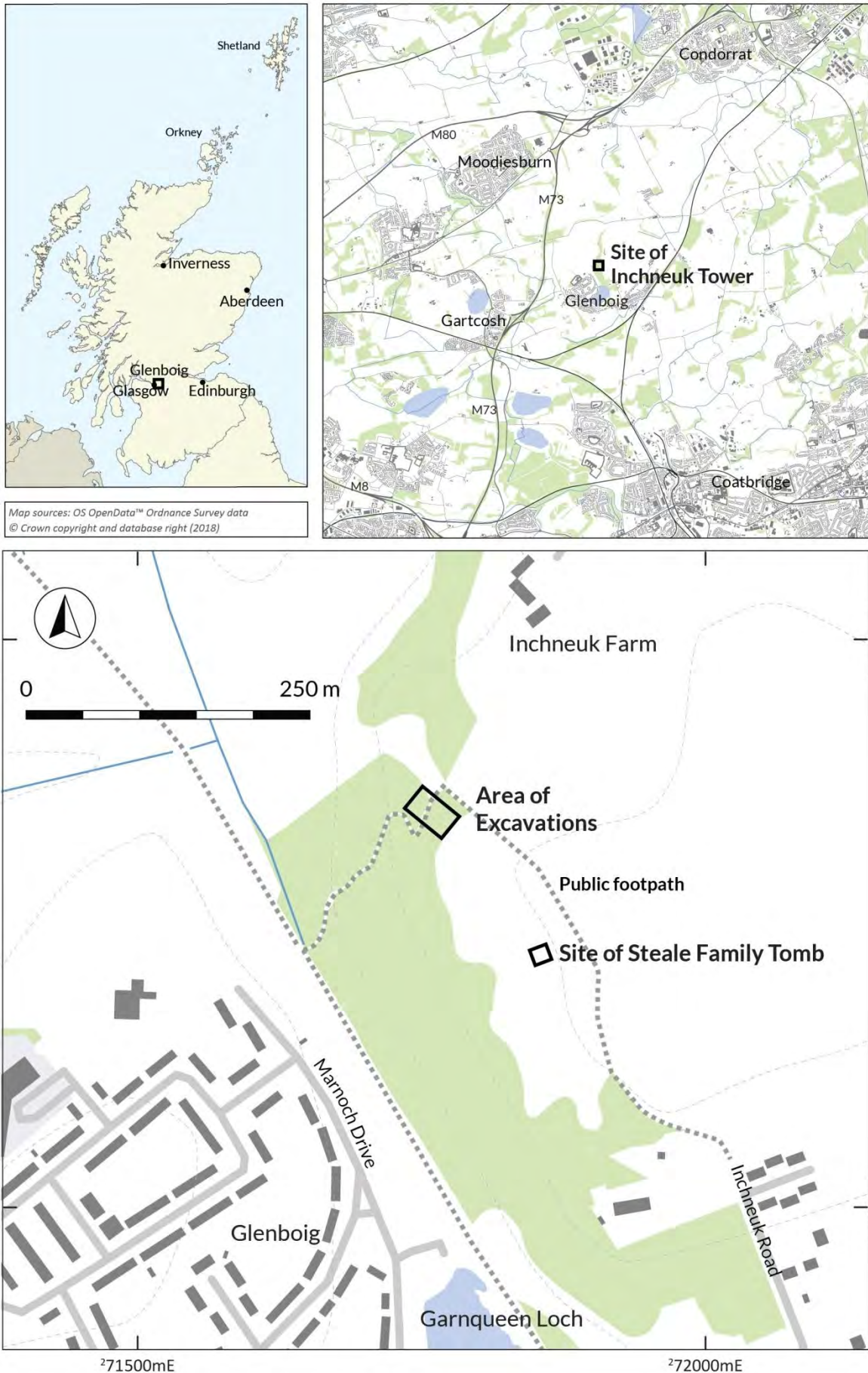


Figure 1: Site Location

Abstract

A community-based archaeological project (Seven Lochs Medieval Past) was undertaken at Inchneuk Tower, Glenboig in North Lanarkshire from 3-9 September 2018. The project was led by Northlight Heritage and aimed to raise awareness, understanding and appreciation of Glenboig and its medieval heritage. It encompassed a series of workshops and training sessions, schools engagement, a pop up exhibition and a community excavation. The wider community engagement programme is discussed in the Seven Lochs Medieval Past Engagement Report (Shearer 2018).

Four hand-excavated trenches uncovered the remains of several buildings. The remains encountered in Trenches 1 – 3 are likely to be post-medieval/19th century in date, possibly with some older elements. The structure exposed in Trench 4 is almost certainly a surviving corner of a medieval tower house or peel tower, although the material culture found in its demolition deposits suggests it was used until the 18th or 19th century.

1. Introduction

This report presents the results of a community-based archaeological project conducted on behalf of the Seven Lochs Wetlands Park at the site of Inchneuk Tower, Glenboig, North Lanarkshire (Illus 1). The fieldwork was led by Northlight Heritage from 3-9 September 2018 and comprised archaeological evaluation and survey, with training provided for local volunteers.

Project Background

The overarching aim of Seven Lochs Medieval Past was to design and implement an exciting and engaging community archaeology project to involve new and existing audiences, in a practical and accessible way, with their heritage and support the delivery of the aims and objectives of the Seven Lochs Heritage Project.

The main aims of the Seven Lochs Medieval Past project were:

- to raise awareness of, interest in, and engagement with the history and heritage of Provan Hall and sites in Glenboig in a practical and exciting 'hands on' way.
- to create accessible opportunities for people to become involved in learning about and participating in the investigation of their heritage, particularly those who may not traditionally be engaged with heritage in this way.

- to further enhance our knowledge and understanding of the sites, their relationship with each other and the wider landscape setting and use this knowledge to inform visitor information and future interpretation.
- to enhance participants' learning experiences at every stage of the project through their active participation and the provision of workshops and training.
- to create practical outputs to further people's learning and engagement with heritage, such as a community-curated temporary exhibition.

2. Location, Geology and Topography

Location

The site of Inchneuk Tower lies just to the north of Glenboig village (Illus 1), accessed along footpaths that follow a former mine working access route to the west and a former farm access track to the south. These paths both define the area of investigation and divide it in two (Illus 2). Inchneuk Farm lies a short distance to the north-east.

Geology

The site at Inchneuk Tower sits across the juncture of two types of bedrock. On the eastern side of the site and extending to the east, the bedrock consists of a Midland Valley Sill complex of Quartz-microgabbro. On the western side and extending away below the cliffs, the bedrock consists of a Passage Formation, sedimentary rock cycles formed between 328 and 318 million years ago (BGS 2018). The site itself has no superficial geology recorded, but the surrounding lower ground comprises Devonian Tills formed between 116 and 11.8 million years ago (BGS 2018).

Topography

The site of Inchneuk Tower occupies a subtle spur of ground at the top of a pair of cliffs which delineate disused quarries, with an access path leading up from the west between the cliffs. The ground to the west slopes steeply down towards the old railway line and has been heavily disturbed by quarrying, mining and a brick works. The ground to the east gently tapers away towards Inchneuk Farm.

The site is covered in thick woodland, but prior to this relatively recent growth it would have commanded views up and down the Clyde valley and far up the Kelvin valley. The area to the west is occupied by residential development extensions of Glenboig village and the restored industrial area that was formerly occupied by the quarry and brick works. The ground immediately to the east of the site consists of open farmland, apparently used as pasture, although there are former cart tracks, bridges and other remnants of industry visible in the landscape.

Lidar data for the area gives an indication of the underlying topography, clearly showing old mine workings, waggonways, quarrying and spoil tips.



Figure 2: Lidar data for Glenboig (Scotland Phase II DTM NS76. Data collected from November 2012 - April 2014. Copyright Scottish Government and SEPA (2014).

3. Archaeological and Historical Context

General Background

A rapid desk-based assessment of the surrounding area was carried out, centred on the site of Inchneuk Tower and extending over an area approximately 1 km in diameter. The tower house itself is listed on Canmore (ID: 45773), with a relatively brief description as 'an old castle of the Forsyths of Dykes' (extracted from *Origines Parochiales Scotia*, vol.1, 53). The *Ordnance Survey Name Book* of 1857 suggests

that the tower house itself was derelict by the middle of the 17th century but that the adjacent ancillary buildings were still inhabited by farm labourers in the mid 19th century (*OS Name Book 1857*, Book 48, 8). In 1954, the tower was described as surviving to no more than 0.75 m high and 1.25 m wide. The only other reference included in Canmore is from 2014, when the tower site was recorded during an archaeological desk-based assessment for an adjacent development (CFA 2014), although it is not clear whether a site visit was made at the time.

The house of Glenboig Farm, 200 m east of the tower site, is a category B listed building (LB19250). Although the house has undergone a number of modern repairs and alterations, its historic core is apparently intact and it displays many original architectural features characteristic of its late 18th-century date.

To the north of Inchneuk Tower lie two undated sites identified from historic maps. Birkenshaw (Canmore ID: 173249) and Stoneyyetts Cottages (Canmore ID: 173249) are shown as unroofed structures and enclosures on the OS first edition map of 1864. Other sites falling within the search radius included a number of 19th and 20th century sites, mainly relating to modern agriculture and industry. These include: the Star Fireclay Works (Canmore ID: 202485), the Glenboig Union Fireclay Works (Canmore ID: 318147), the category C listed Glenboig Church of Scotland (LB: 19137), a railway station (Canmore ID: 202486), the modern village of Marnoch (Canmore ID: 345359), and the 20th-century war memorial (Canmore ID: 340585). The core of the older village of Glenboig is also listed on Canmore (Canmore ID: 74300).

Documentary Research by Morag Cross

The earliest forms of the name that we now know as *Inchnoch* (now Inchneuk) may suggest a Gaelic origin. They may derive from ‘inch’, an anglicized form of ‘innis’, a descriptor for an island, and ‘knock’, the anglicized form of ‘cnoc’, meaning hillock or knoll. This may suggest that the area surrounding the site of the tower was originally very wet, or at least very boggy. While it is not mentioned explicitly in a charter of 1162, the areas immediately surrounding the site were cited when King Malcolm IV gifted the lands of *Drumpellier*, with *Medrox*, *Myvot* and *Glarnephin* (Garnqueen?) to Newbattle Priory. It seems likely that what is now Inchneuk was included in this grant.

In the period up to 1498, Inchneuk does not appear in the historical record, perhaps due to the significant number of name variants or it may not have been considered useful or significant land. From 1498 on, its name appears variously as *Unchenoch*, *Ychnocht*, *Inschenach*, *Inchnoch*, *Vnchnocht*, *Inchenoch*, *Unchnoth* and *Ynchenach*. In the majority of cases it is mentioned in association with *Gaines* or *Gane*, another parcel of land sited c. 2km to the northeast. The modern farm of Gain still survives.

The first direct mention of a mansion house or tower house at Inchneuk is in October-November 1552, by a father acting on behalf of his daughter at Lanark Sheriff Court. A judgement [decreit] was handed down in favour of John Roberton of Earnock, as executor of his daughter's will. John Roberton obtained letters of inhibition [a prohibition, or in this case probably an eviction order] against Elizabeth Hamilton and Robert Forsyth for having illegally taken possession of the lands of *Inchnoch* and *Gayne*. This ordered the defendants to leave 'the place of Inchnoch' alone - the tower house. 'Place' is the old Scots term for a high-status house or mansion, a variant of the word 'palace', although it is in not the modern sense of a royal palace (North Lanarkshire Archives, U21/171 (3) Items 76, 88).

For much of the 17th century, Inchneuk and Gayne were owned by the Hay family, grandchildren of the Forsyths of Dykes. In 1655, Andrew Hay had bought back his mother's (Agnes Forsyth's) childhood and family home of Inchneuk, after either his grandfather William Forsyth and/or his uncle, also William Forsyth, were forced to sell it in 1639-42 to pay debts owed to James Hamilton of Boggs. This makes the Hay family descended from the Forsyths of Dykes in the female line. Although the proprietor's surname changed and Inchneuk briefly left the Forsyth family for 13 years between 1642-55, it was still in possession of the extended Forsyth/Hay family in the early 18th century.

Between the mid-17th and late 18th centuries, ownership of the land of Inchneuk and Gayne passed through a complex and often unclear series of sales, inheritances and court cases.

In 1694, we get a first glimpse of the scale of the tower house of Inchneuk. The Laird of Inchnoch was liable for hearth tax that year for eight hearts in the parish of New Munckland; this indicates a much larger and therefore probably higher status dwelling than any of the neighbours, who are listed as only having a single hearth (*Hearth Tax Records 1691-1695 - Lanarkshire*, Vol 1, E69/15/1/46).

In 1711, William Hamilton of Wishaw wrote a very brief and somewhat stereotypical description of Inchneuk, included in a book called *Descriptions of the Sheriffdoms of Lanark and Renfrew*:

Inchnoch is an old castle, situate singularly in the mids[t] of woods and much planting; almost surrounded with mosses of difficult access.... Did anciently belong to the Forsythes of Dykes, and after, to Hamilton of Dalziell, and now to Mr John Hay of Inchnock.

The description gives credence to the proposed Gaelic origins of the name, for a small island or hillock in an extensive bog or wetland]. It is clear that the tower house was the laird's residence.

Based on the last will and testament of John Hay, it is also clear that the Hays of Inchnoch were living in the tower house in 1731, as it includes a detailed inventory of farming equipment, some of which was quite advanced for the time, and brewing equipment. There is also a list of all the old and disused equipment, which could suggest that the property was a little run down at this time.

By the 1760s, an Andrew Stalker is listed as paying window tax at Inchnoch for a house with 10 windows, while a family called Steel or Steale are listed as paying the window tax for fewer windows. This suggests that the Stalkers were in residence at the tower house and the Steale family were living in a nearby farm house. The Stalkers may have moved to their land and house at Inchnoch from Glasgow, where Andrew Stalker was a prominent businessman.

The Steale family is associated with the 'tomb' shown on the Ordnance Survey first edition map. The *Name Book* entry for the site at Inchneuk records

The ruins of a Tower or Mansion which was long the residence and property of a family (named Steal) who still (by deed) keep the tomb in their possession for burial. What were the offices are still in good repair and are converted into dwellings occupied by Agricultural Labourers. The date of this old ruin I cannot ascertain but as I am informed by William McLean it fell into ruins about the middle of the 17th Century. The property of William Jackson of Cambuslang who, by marriage, fell heir to the lands of Inchnock (OS Name Book, Lanarkshire, OS1/21/48/8).

By 1778, a William Stalker was living at Inchnoch tower and paying the inhabited house tax and the window tax; he appears to have been no direct relation of Andrew Stalker. He was succeeded as resident of Inchnoch by John Stalker, who probably lived in the tower house, although this is not clear. Over the following two decades, the Stalkers were involved in a complex court case relating to money owed against the property at Inchnoch. By 1790, John Stalker was still living in the tower house and paying window tax, although apparently on fewer windows than a few decades earlier.

In 1794, the tower house and several farms in the vicinity were put up for sale by the order of the courts in Edinburgh. This was apparently due to William Stalker having fallen far into debt. An Edinburgh lawyer, William McEwan [or MacEwen], purchased the tower house, adjacent gardens and fields.

Cartographic Sequence

Inchneuk Tower first appears on Pont's 1583-1596 map of *Glasgow and the County of Lanark* (Pont 34), although it is difficult to identify among the complex array of symbols and annotation. However, it is much easier to see on *Blaeu's Atlas of Scotland* (1654), which was heavily cribbed from the earlier Pont maps. Pont appears to give the name as 'Inchnah', while Blaeu presents it as 'Inchnoch'.

The name's next cartographic appearance is on William Roy's *Military Survey of Scotland* (1747-55), which shows the spelling as 'Inchnie'. By this time, the tower at Inchneuk appears to be surrounded by a wooded embankment to the west and a series of formally laid out enclosures which create an avenue

approaching the site from the south or south-east (on a similar alignment to the current public footpath leading from Inchneuk Road). Many of the associated place names detailed in the historical research are also present on this map. These include 'Gain' and 'Mathrucks' [Medrox]. There is also a clear sense that the site of Inchnoch sits on a raised area of ground surrounded by low-lying bog, marsh and muir.



Figure 3: Extract from Roy's Military Survey of Scotland (Lowlands) Roy Map O5/6c

William Forrest's *The County of Lanark from Actual Survey* (1816) shows 'Inchnauch' tower with a notation that it is owned/occupied by Mr Steele. Inchneuk Farm is shown as 'Mains' and the site of 'Muirhead' depicted on Roy's map is now shown as 'Glenboig', occupied by Carbrae Esq. This is the first appearance of the name Glenboig on any map.



Figure 4: Extract from William Forrest's *The county of Lanark from actual survey*' (1816).

The Ordnance Survey 1:25 inch first edition map (1858) shows the site in detail. Some elements of the layout can be related back to Roy's map of a century earlier. For example, the rectangular enclosure and track shown on the OS first edition map, immediately south of the tower site, are very likely to be remnants of the rectangular enclosures and formal approach mapped by Roy. On the OS map, the tower is annotated as 'In Ruins'. It is also interesting to note that the name 'Inchnock' has now been clearly attached to the adjacent farm, which was previously labeled as 'Mains', although the spelling is still different to the current form. The railway line to the south-west of the site is also shown. To the south of the tower, a small enclosure with steps leading from the south is annotated as 'Tomb'. This is the first cartographic appearance of the Steale Family Tomb.

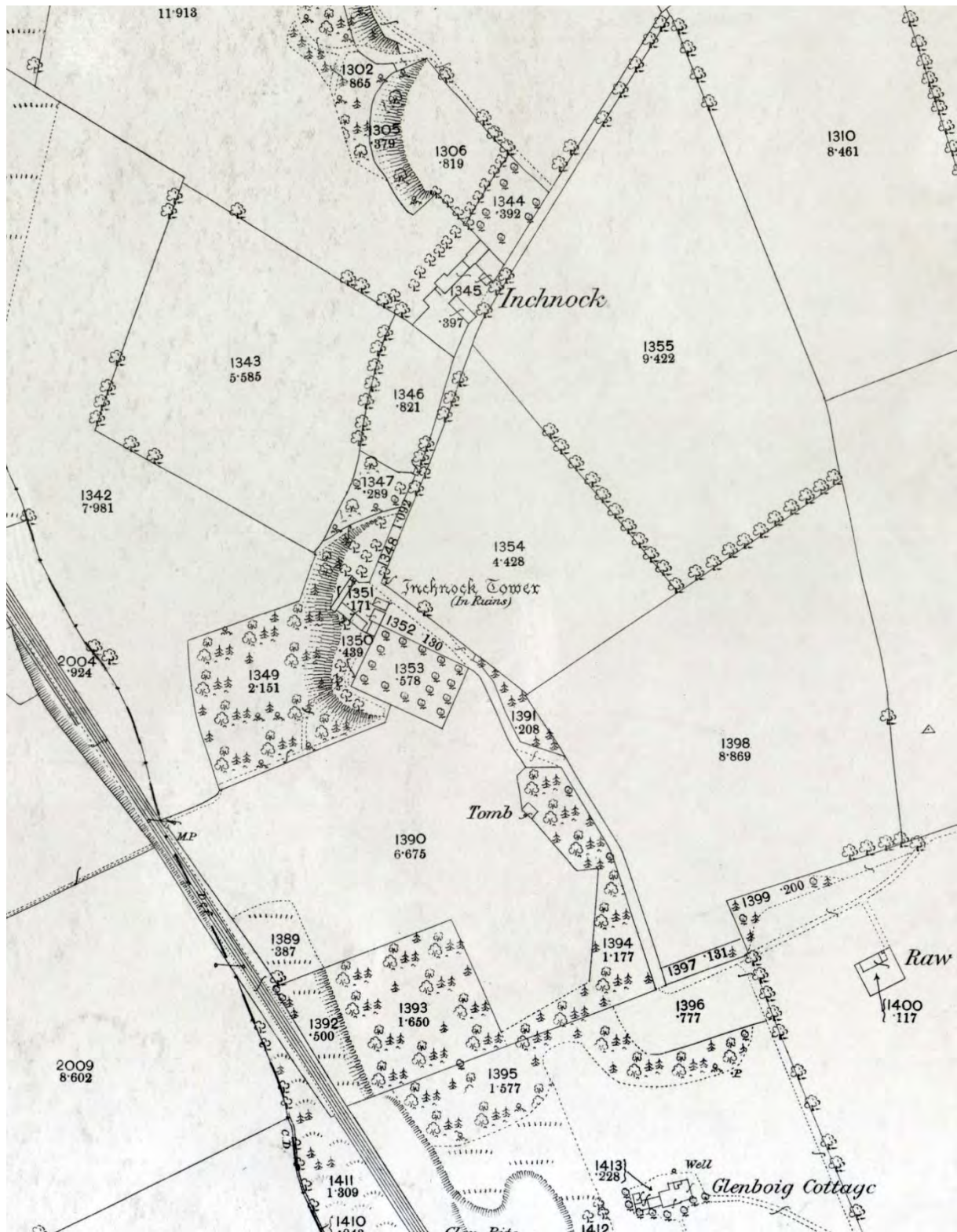


Figure 5: Ordnance Survey First Edition, 25 inch scale map (1858)

The second edition of the Ordnance survey 1:25 inch map (1898) shows the rapid development of extractive industry in the immediate vicinity of Inchneuk tower. Between the railway and the higher ground to the east are a large number of quarries and the various tramways and other infrastructure for mines, the entrances to which are indicated immediately to the south-east of the tower site. The

rectangular enclosure next to the tower site, which appears on the first edition, is still shown but the formal layout of trees has disappeared by the 1890's, perhaps as a result of industry.

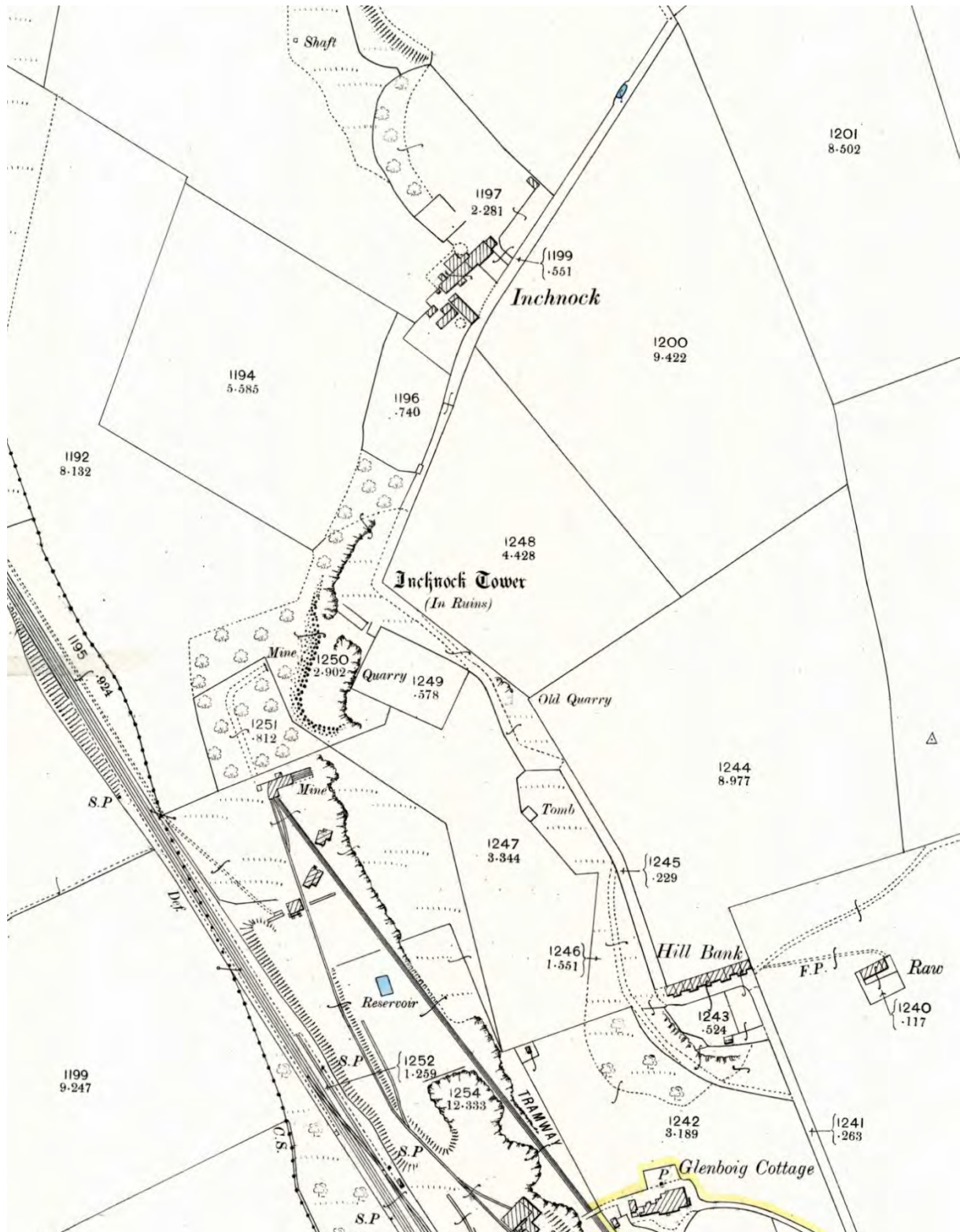


Figure 6: Ordnance Survey First Revision, 25 inch scale map (1898)

The National Grid edition map of 1959 shows extensive industrial workings and quarries surrounding the area, and the tower is shown as an indicative rectangular structure. The Steale Family Tomb is perched on the edge of a large quarry immediately to the south.

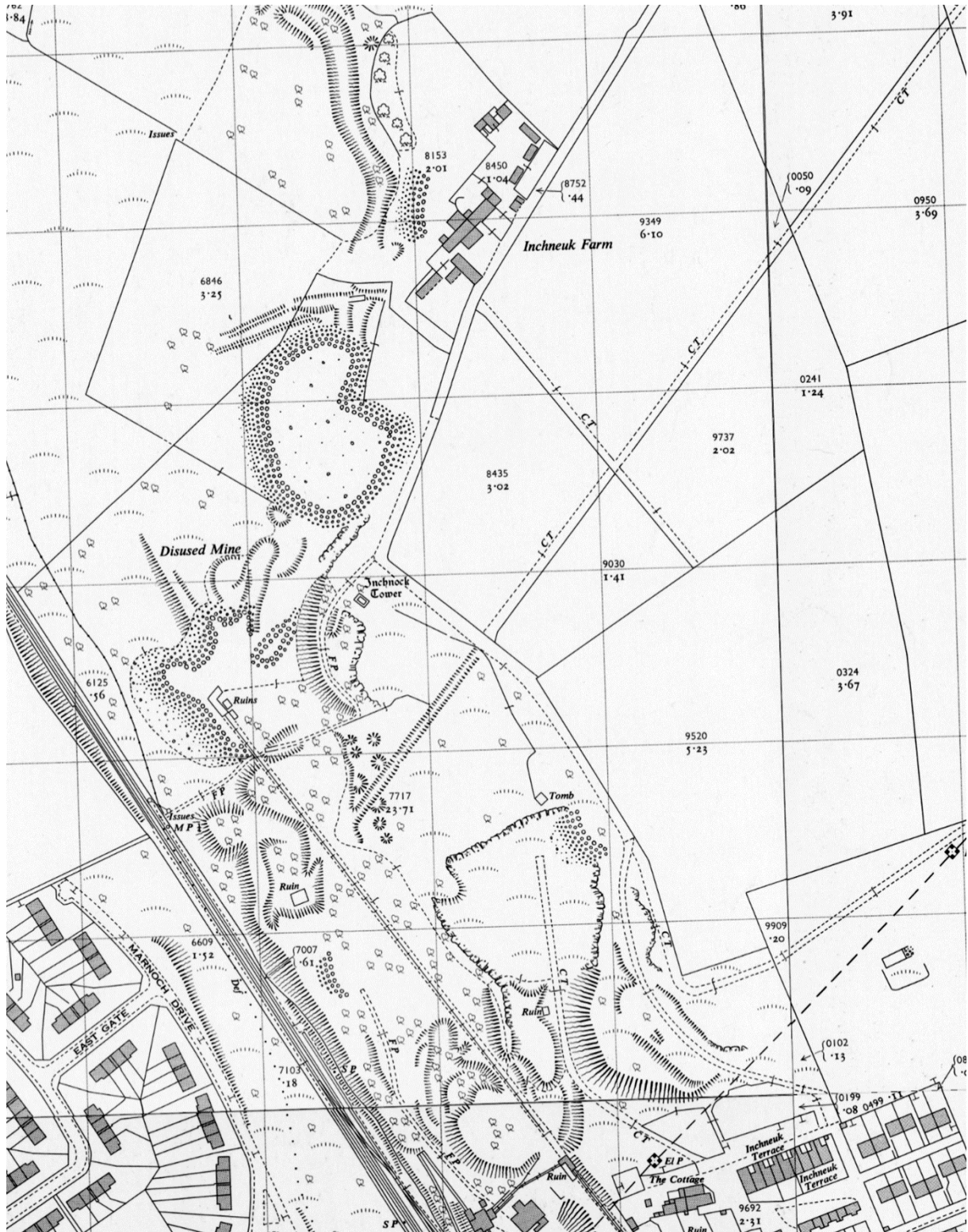


Figure 7: Ordnance National Grid Edition,(1958)

4. Summary Objectives

The overall aims of the project were to raise awareness of the history and heritage of the Inchneuk Tower site, Glenboig and its surrounding area while creating opportunities for participation and collaboration across the Seven Lochs Wetland Park. The archaeological interventions, specifically, were undertaken in order to enhance knowledge and understanding of the site and its wider landscape setting.

The objectives were:

- to assess the presence, absence, character, date and degree of preservation of any archaeological deposits encountered at the Inchneuk Tower site and Steale family tomb;
- to involve volunteers, as far as practicable, in a practical, hands-on way in the investigations and provide them with training in fieldwork and recording skills.

5. Methodology

As the remains of Inchneuk Tower and the Steale family tomb are covered in vegetation, the first priority was to clear as much of this away as possible to reveal wall lines and other features. Local conservation volunteers were engaged in the project and assisted with clearing both areas, taking care not to damage upstanding or buried archaeological remains. Once the sites were cleared, it was possible to refine the fieldwork strategy.

The locations of trenches at Inchneuk Tower were chosen to answer specific questions relating to the development of the site and the use of different buildings. Trenches were positioned over wall lines and interior areas and over overgrown or unclear areas to test for the presence or absence of associated buildings and occupation deposits. The excavations comprised four trenches arranged around the site, each placed to investigate different structures or aspects of the extant buildings.

Trench 1 was located to investigate what was thought to be the rear corner of a building, as shown on the first edition map. Trench 2 was positioned to assess a substantial wall, also thought to appear on the first edition Ordnance Survey map, and thought to be part of a tower house or peel tower due to its scale. Trench 3 was opened to investigate a narrower wall near the entrance to the site. Trench 4 was positioned to investigate what was suggested to be a pile of rubble to the north of the path.

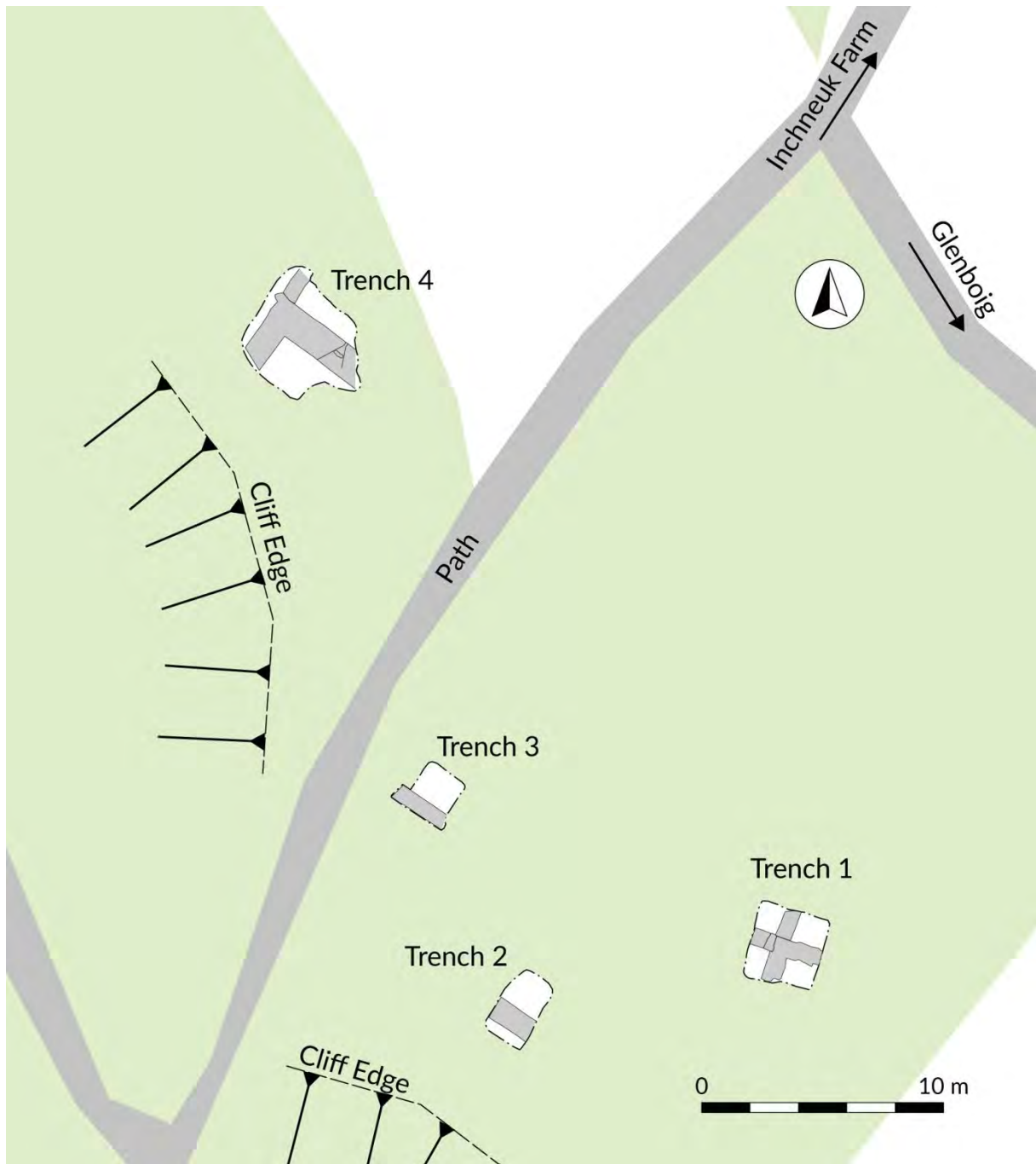


Figure 8: Trench locations.

All trenches were deturfed by hand prior to excavations commencing. Thereafter, all excavation was undertaken by hand by participating project volunteers, closely supervised by professional field staff. All deposits encountered were recorded by means of conventional pro-forma record sheets. Scaled hand-drawn sections were made at 1:10 and plans at 1:20 as appropriate. High resolution digital record photographs were taken, and the location of each trench was recorded, allowing it to be accurately tied to the OS grid. Additionally, each trench was subject to a rapid photogrammetric survey at the end of the excavation.

A pair of local volunteers also conducted a metal detector survey over the area around Inchneuk Tower and across the excavations spoil heaps to locate any significant metal objects, which may also have indicated areas of archaeological interest and activity for further investigation.

6. Results

Trench 1

Trench 1 measured approximately 3 m² and was located at the south-eastern edge of the site, positioned over what was thought to be the rear corner of a building (see Illus 3). Beneath approximately 0.1 m of friable greyish brown topsoil (001), with abundant angular stones up to 0.3 m in size, were the remains of three walls: [007], [008] and [009] (see Illus 3 below).

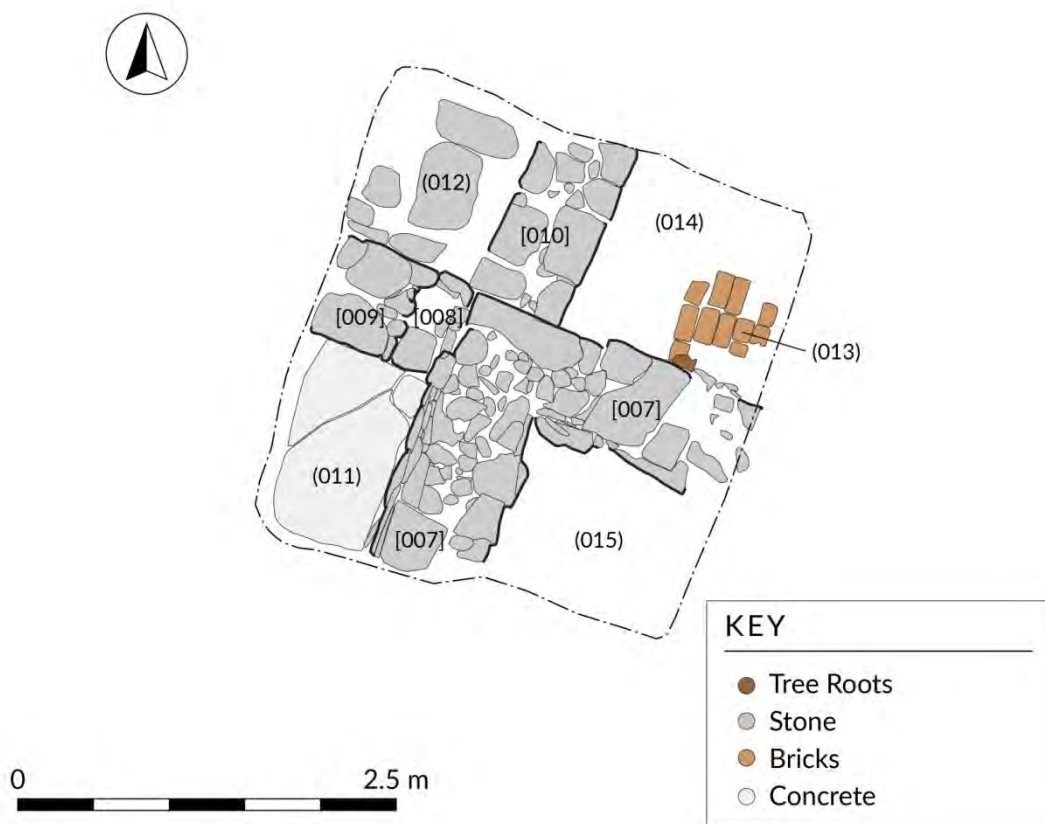


Figure 9: Post excavation plan of Trench 1

Wall [007] was L-shaped and measured 1.9 m south-west/north-east, with the return measuring 2.0 m north-west/south-east. The wall was approximately 0.7 m in width and survived to a height of approximately 0.75 m. It was constructed of a double skin with a rubble core. Traces of light grey lime mortar were observed on the south-western and south-eastern faces.

Abutting wall [007] on the north-east was another wall [010], running south-west/north-east. Approximately 1.2 m of this was exposed and, as with [007], it measured approximately 0.7 m in width, was double skinned in construction with a rubble core and survived to a height of approximately 0.4 m. To the north-west of wall [007] was the third wall in Trench 1, [009], of the same construction and width as [007] and [010]. It was approximately 0.6 m in length and aligned north-west/south-east. A 40 cm gap between walls [007] and [009] had been blocked up or repaired with walling [008]. This later blocking material comprised a combination of large angular stones, in keeping with the other walls in this structure, as well as bricks (see Illus 4 below). It appears that the gap between the two walls did not extend to floor level, as a large stone which was keyed in to wall [009] lay beneath [008].

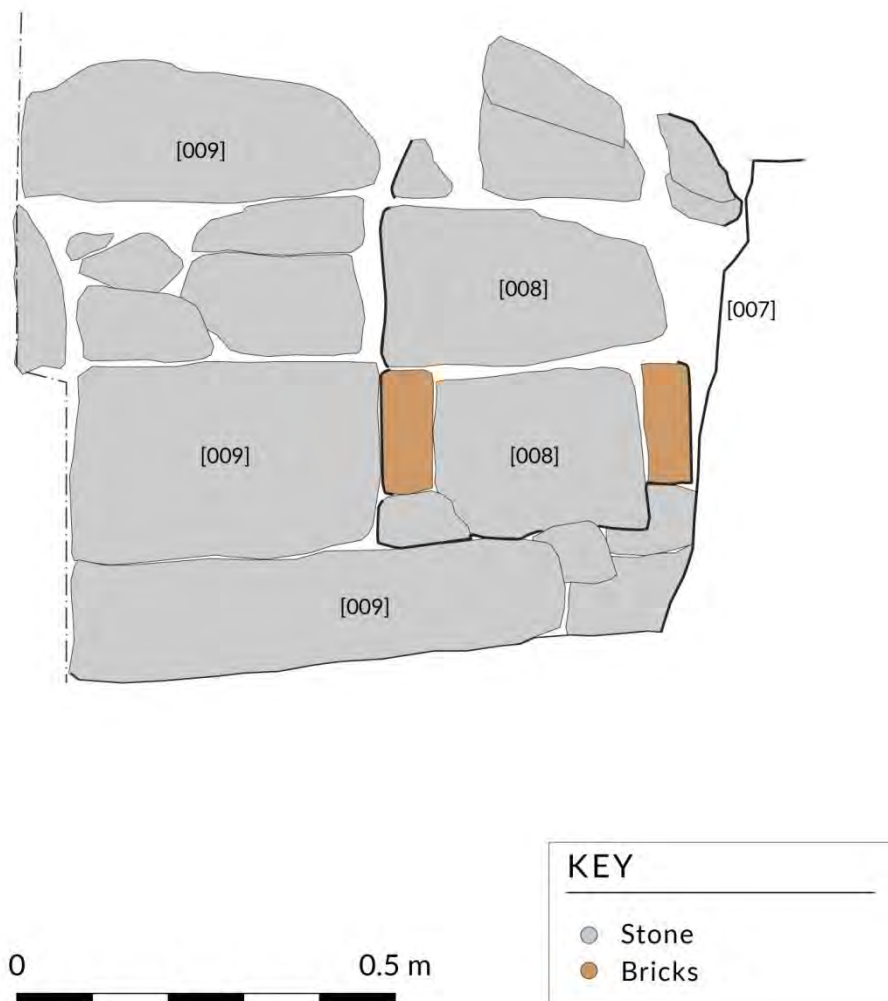


Figure 10: Elevation [008] & [009], Trench 1

Due to the limit of the excavation, it was not possible to determine what these walls rested on and whether that consisted of natural subsoil or an earlier deposit or floor surface. The southern quadrant of Trench 1 was excavated on to a friable, dark yellowish-brown sandy loam deposit (015), which contained

occasional charcoal flecks, small angular and sub-angular stone (up to 0.05 m in size) and lime mortar inclusions.

The eastern quadrant was excavated on to deposit (014) which comprised friable, dark greyish-brown sandy clay with abundant roots and occasional small angular and sub-angular stone inclusions up to 0.06 m in size (this was not fully excavated). Sitting on top of deposit (014) was a small area of 10 closely set rectangular bricks [013], each measuring 0.25 m in length by 0.1 m in width and 0.1 m in depth. The bricks formed an irregular-shaped pattern (Illus 3) that abutted the south-eastern face of the north-west/south-east aligned section of wall [007]. The bricks appeared to have been laid relatively level, but it is likely they were disturbed somewhat by the abundant roots in this area.

Beneath 0.6 m of topsoil and tumble (001) in the western quadrant was a concrete floor surface (011) which abutted walls [007] – [009]. Only 1.3 m by 0.8 m of this floor surface was exposed due to the limit of excavation. Therefore, it was not possible to determine either the depth of (011) nor the deposit on which it lay.

A floor surface (012) was also present in the northern quadrant and covered an area measuring 1.1 m by 1.2 m in size. This surface was constructed of sandstone slabs which abutted the surrounding walls [008] – [010]. Each of the sandstone slabs measured on average 0.17 m by 0.5 m in size. These were left *in situ*.

A brick floor surface [017] was present on the north-eastern side of wall [016] (see Illus 4). An area measuring approximately 1.3 m north-west/south-east by 1.1 m south-west/north-east was exposed, revealing a level surface constructed of yellow and light reddish-brown bricks, each measuring 0.25 m in length by 0.12 m in width. No bonding material was apparent and, as with the floor surfaces in Trench 1, they were not lifted in order to determine what was beneath due to the limit of excavation and time constraints.

Trench 3

Trench 3 was located approximately in the centre of the site, just south of the footpath, and measured about 2 m² (Illus 5). Beneath approximately 0.2 – 0.25 m of friable, dark grey-brown sandy loam topsoil (003) with occasional large angular stone inclusions up to 0.30 m in size, were the remains of a north-west/south-east running wall [018] and a possible slab path [005] running parallel to it.

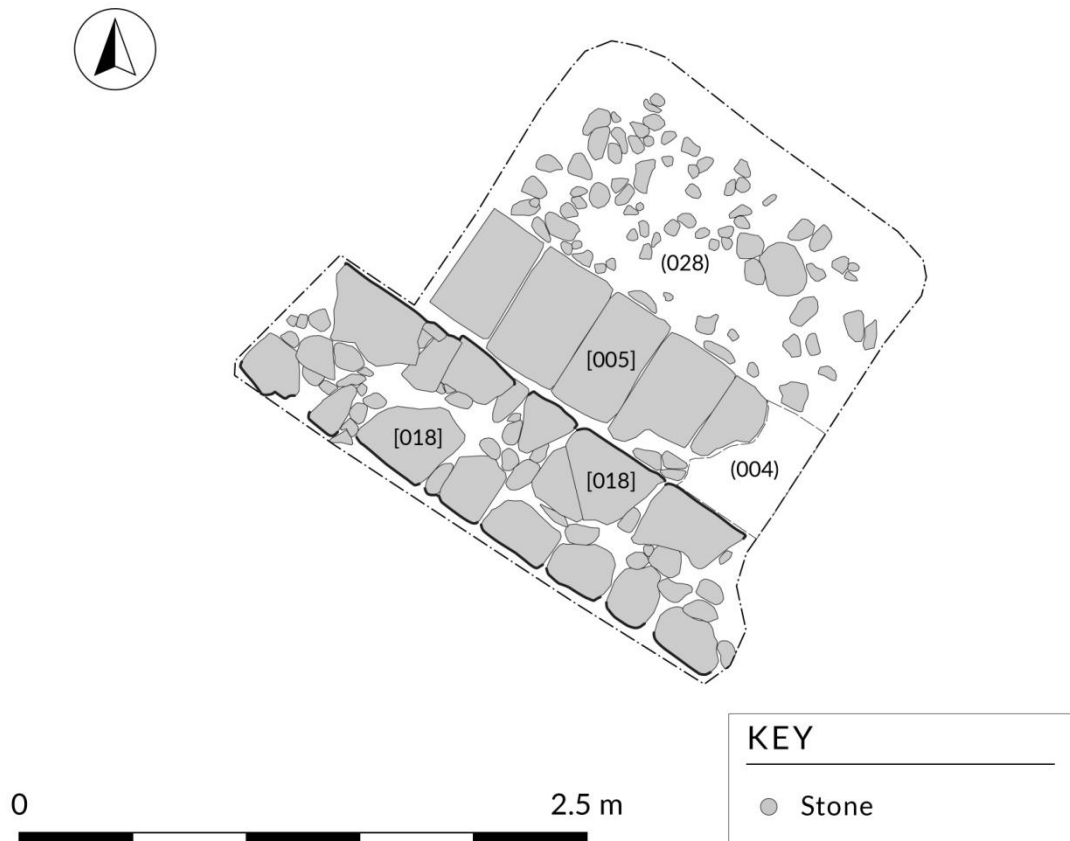


Figure 11: Post excavation plan of Trench 3

Wall [018], of which 2 m in length was exposed, was constructed of a double skin with a rubble core (see Illus 5 & Plate 1). It measured 0.7 m in width, stood to a height of 0.6 m and was bonded with lime mortar.

A possible path [005], constructed of flat sandstone slabs, abutted the north-east face of wall [018] (Illus 5 & Plate 1). The south-eastern end of this path was missing and in total 1.66 m in length was uncovered. Each of the sandstone slabs measured 0.30 m in width by 0.55 m in length and was approximately 0.06 m in depth. The underlying deposits were not determined due to limit of excavation. The south-eastern end of [005] abutted a deposit of friable, light yellowish-brown loamy sand (004), with occasional firebrick fragments and angular stone inclusions up to 0.3 m in size. This deposit was the same width as [005] and abutted wall [018], but appeared to extend beyond the limit of excavation to the south-east.

To the north-east side of the trench, beneath topsoil (003), was a deposit of firm, greyish-brown loamy silt (028), c 1.8 m by 0.9 m in extent. It had significant inclusions of angular stone with no apparent order. The relationship between this deposit and the structural elements immediately to the south-west was not clear.



Figure 12: Post excavation photo of Trench 3

Trench 4

Trench 4 was located on the northern side of the footpath and measured approximately 4 m². Beneath approximately 0.4 – 0.65 m of friable, brownish-grey, silty sand topsoil (006), with frequent large sub-angular stone inclusions up to approximately 0.30 m in size, were a series of walls and possible surfaces (Illus 6).

The remains of a very large, well-constructed wall [020] were shown to be the remains of the northern corner of a building. One side was approximately 2.8 m in length and aligned north-west/south-east, while the perpendicular return was approximately 3.0 m in length. This wall, which measured approximately 1.20 m in width, was constructed of angular sandstone blocks, ranging in size from 0.65 m by 0.2 m to 0.08 m by 0.17 m, with lime mortar bonding surviving in patches. The wall was observed to survive to greater than 0.9 m in height, as the foundation course was not identified during the excavation. Towards the south-eastern end of the exposed length of wall [020] was an arrow slot [022], measuring 1.45 m in width on the south-western elevation and tapering to 0.1 m on the outer, north-western elevation. At some point, this arrow slot had been blocked off with a large, angular stone [023], which measures c 0.40 m in length by 0.12 m in width and 0.36 m in height.

Abutting the north-eastern corner of wall [022] was a further section of wall [021], on a north-east/south-west alignment of which approximately 1.4 m was excavated (Illus 6). Wall [021] was relatively narrow compared to [022], measuring approximately 0.6 m in width. The wall was constructed

of angular stone ranging from 0.1 m by 0.12 m - 0.3 m by 0.2 m in size and had patches of lime mortar surviving.



Figure 13: Post excavation plan of Trench 4

In the northern corner of the building, at the interior corner of wall [020], was a slumped deposit of lime mortar and angular stone fragments (019) measuring approximately 1.5 m by 1.0 m and c 0.4 m deep. This deposit overlay a number of relatively flat, angular stones [027], each measuring between 0.2 m by 0.2 m to 0.4 m by 0.2 m in size and covering an area of approximately 1.2 m by 1.1 m. These appeared to be tumbled stones rather than a structural element. These stones (Plate 2) were partially surrounded on the north-western and south-western extent by an L-shaped formation of flat rectangular stones [024]. Each stone in [024] measured approximately 0.6 m in length by 0.23 m in width by 0.2 m in depth and only one course was observed during excavation.

To the western side of stone feature [024] was a further possible structural element [025], in the form of a row of stones approximately 1.3 m by 0.25 and greater than 0.1 m deep; however due to the limit of excavation these were only partially revealed.

To the south western side of the trench, between wall [020] and deposits [024], [025] and [027], was a level deposit of friable dark greyish-brown sandy loam (026). It is unclear as to whether this was a surface of some kind as due to time constraints it was not investigated.



Figure 14: Post excavation of Trench 4, showing deposits [024], [025] and [027]

7. Discussion and Summary

The historical research by Morag Cross, summarised in Section 3, has revealed the history of the site of Inchnock/Inchneuk during the 16th - 19th centuries. Prior to the 15th century, there are no direct references to Inchneuk in documentary sources, so it is unknown when the tower house was constructed and by whom.

It is also frequently unclear whether 16th- and 17th-century documentary sources are referring to the tower house or the adjacent farm (now called Inchneuk Farm). Cartographic sources refer to 'Glenboig Farm' from the late 18th century onward, so this may also have contributed to confusion in the references.

The excavations reported on here were the first archaeological investigations undertaken at the site of the Inchneuk tower house. The four trenches were not excavated to subsoil at any point, but the construction styles and artefact assemblages (Tables 5.1 – 6) gave a broad indication of the likely dates for the construction and the last occupation of the buildings. The *Ordnance Survey Name Book* (1851) notes that the tower house had been derelict since the mid-1600s. However, this is inconsistent with the historical evidence and now also the archaeological evidence, which indicate that the tower house and ancillary buildings were occupied up to at least the late 18th century or early 19th century.

Trench 1

Trench 1 was positioned over what was thought to be the corner of a single structure, which was clearly visible as an earthwork at the south-east side of the site. However, excavation showed that the corner of the earthwork was abutted by two other, probably lean-to structures on the west and north sides. The relatively narrow walls comprising these three buildings suggest that they were constructed fairly late in the site sequence.

The historical research seems to indicate that a group of ancillary buildings existed from the late 17th or early 18th century (see section 3.12 above). However, the presence of a concrete floor in the south-west quadrant and the assemblage of artefacts retrieved from the deposits suggest that they were occupied in the late 18th or early 19th century.

The entry on Canmore (ID: 45773) describing a 1954 visit to the site of the tower house mentions 'on the [east of the site] is the trace of a small (?) outbuilding.' This portion of the description seems to fit the principle structure identified in Trench 1, as the extant earthwork appears as a coherent, detached building on the east / south-east side of the site.

Trenches 2 & 3

Trenches 2 and 3 were opened across earthworks on which walling could be identified in advance of excavation. They were initially thought to represent separate buildings, due to their clearly different scales and construction methods.

The much thicker wall observed in Trench 2 had lime plaster surviving on its internal face, suspended above remnants of a brick paved floor. It seems likely that the plaster and flooring derive from the 18th/19th-century occupation of a building (represented by the wall) which was constructed much earlier. This wall may have originally formed part of the tower house, but is significantly less substantial than the tower house walls excavated. Alternatively, it formed part of a barmkin wall around the tower house.

The wall in Trench 3, being much thinner, is thought to represent part of a later lean-to building that stood against the wall in Trench 2. It probably belongs to the group of post-17th century ancillary buildings.

Again, the 1954 description of the site (Canmore ID: 45773) seems likely to include part of the structure(s) investigated in Trenches 2 and 3. The description mentions 'a low fragment of wall, considerably mutilated ... its maximum height, on the S, is 0.75m, while the maximum width is 1.25m. The W end has entirely gone.' This fits the layout and scale of this structure, which is on the south of the site with its western end having disappeared over the edge of the quarry.

Trench 4

When laying out Trench 4, some local volunteers suggested the visible lump was part of the nearby rubbish heap. However, it quickly became clear that this was the most substantial structure on site. As in the other trenches, the initial work involved removing a series of thick demolished or collapsed layers of rubble, and many of the artefacts (Tables 5.1 – 6) suggested usage in the late 18th or early 19th century.

Below this level, the identification of a blocked arrow slit strongly suggests that this fragment of thick walling (020) must have been part of a medieval tower house.

The stone features observed within the internal corner of the wall were not fully investigated but are likely to represent much later additions to the building. On the outer corner, the end of a narrow wall was seen to abut the main structure, but unfortunately there was insufficient time to fully investigate this.

Whatever the original orientation or dimensions of the tower house, the proximity of the exposed corner to the cliff edge suggests that part of the building has fallen over the cliff into the quarry. This presumably happened after 1858, when the Ordnance Survey mapped what appears to be the full footprint of the remains of the complex (see Figure 4: Ordnance Survey First Edition, 25 inch scale map (1858)). Local volunteers recalled material being dumped over the cliff edge during the 1950s to create a slope rather than sheer face and portions of the tower house may have been demolished during this period.

The trenches opened small windows onto the remains of several buildings at the site, including the tower house, several ancillary buildings and a possible barmkin wall, but it is unclear whether these were all contemporary with each other. The orientation of the individual buildings and their relationships to each other are also unclear. The small structures revealed in Trenches 2 and 3 may have abutted the tower house or stood close to it, if they were indeed contemporary with it; alternatively, they may have been built later.

The large fragments of building stone that were found, principally in Trenches 2, 3 and 4, were too heavy to remove from site and were recorded by photograph (Table 6). Many of these fragments display architectural features that are consistent with a medieval tower house. Those identified in Trench 4 appeared to lie close to their original position, while those identified in Trenches 2 and 3 are more likely to be re-used masonry, which may indicate that these buildings post-date the abandonment of the tower house.

8. Recommendations

This first archaeological investigation at Inchnoch Tower House has highlighted that structural remains and artefacts relating to its use do survive, despite its proximity to the surrounding industrial landscape. Further phases of vegetation clearance and archaeological evaluation could elucidate the development of the site from its medieval origins up to the 18th/19th century abandonment.

Further phases of archaeological evaluation should concentrate on better understanding the layout of the whole complex, as far as possible within the limits of the cliff edges and the public footpaths that now bisect the site. This should include the ancillary buildings to the north and east of the site to clarify their relationship to the rectangular enclosure shown on the first and second edition OS maps.

The structure revealed in Trenches 2 and 3 should also be further investigated to build a greater understanding of its internal layout and its construction. The eastern gable wall, which is thought to survive immediately adjacent to Trench 2, would be a prime target to answer many of these questions. The tower house structure is the most intriguing part of the complex. Further evaluation could clarify the surviving extent of the structure, the depth and complexity of internal occupation deposits and any evidence for internal layout and use.

Several attempts were made to locate the Steale Family Tomb, the reputed burial site and enclosure shown on historic maps. Despite undertaking extensive vegetation clearance around the area, no structures or masonry were identified above ground at the location shown on the maps. Historic aerial photographs suggest the site may have been buried or demolished following the closure of the quarry immediately to the south of the site. Geophysical survey could help ascertain whether any foundations survive below ground. Given this is a potential burial site, we would not recommend excavation.

Documentary research has revealed many stories and characters relating to Inchnoch which could be investigated further. Currently, this research has taken us up to the early nineteenth century. Further archival, documentary and oral history research would help unpick the later history of the site of the tower house and Steale's Tomb.

9. List of Sources

Maps and Online Sources

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10. Appendices

APPENDIX 1: Tables/Concordances

Table 1: Trench Information

<i>Trench No.</i>	<i>Length (m)</i>	<i>Width (m)</i>	<i>Max Depth (m)</i>	<i>Archaeology</i>
1	3.0	3.0	0.85	Trench located over three walls [007], [009] & [010] at the southern side of site, one of which appears to have had a section blocked up or repaired [008]. Two floor surfaces also present [011] & [012] as well as a small patch of possible brick surface [013].
2	3.0	2.0	0.9	Trench located at the western side of site over a very wide double skinned wall [016] and brick floor surface [017].
3	2.0	2.0	0.5	Trench located in centre of site just south of footpath. Contained a NW-SE running wall [018] and path [005] abutting and running parallel to it.
4	4.0	4.0	1.0	Trench located at northern edge of site over location of tower house. Revealed two walls [020] and [021] one of which contained an arrow slit [022]. Also, a possible internal stone feature [024] was identified.

Table 2: Glenboig Context Information

<i>Context No.</i>	<i>Trench</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Length (m)</i>	<i>Width (m)</i>	<i>Depth (m)</i>	<i>Description/Interpretation</i>
001	1	Deposit	3.0	3.0	0.1 – 0.6	Topsoil; friable greyish brown silty sand topsoil with frequent angular stone inclusions up to 0.30 m in size.
002	2	Deposit	3.0	2.0	0.8	Topsoil; friable dark greyish-brown sandy loam with frequent ashlar blocks, frequent angular small stone inclusions, occasional large angular cobbles and gravel.
003	3	Deposit	2.0	2.0	0.2 – 0.25	Topsoil; friable dark greyish-brown sandy loam with frequent large sub-angular stone inclusions up to 0.30 m in size.
004	3	Deposit	c.0.55	0.25 – 0.3	/	Friable light yellowish-white loamy sand with occasional firebricks and angular stone inclusions up to 0.30 m in size. NOT EXCAVATED
005	3	Structure	>1.66	0.55	>0.06	Linear row of sandstone slabs averaging 0.55 x 0.30 x 0.06 m in size. Running parallel and abutting wall [018]. NOT FULLY EXCAVATED
006	4	Deposit	>4.0	>4.0	0.4 – 0.65	Topsoil; friable brownish-grey silty sand topsoil with frequent large sub-angular stone inclusions up to approximately 0.30 m in size
007	1	Structure	>2.0 NW – SE >1.9 NE - SW	1.05	>0.75	Double skinned wall with rubble core, running in a SE - NW alignment with a perpendicular wall running to the SW.

<i>Context No.</i>	<i>Trench</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Length (m)</i>	<i>Width (m)</i>	<i>Depth (m)</i>	<i>Description/Interpretation</i>
008	1	Structure	0.50	0.70	0.80	Repair or blockage of hole in wall [009]. Constructed of angular stone blocks as well as brick.
009	1	Structure	>0.68	0.70	>0.70	Double skinned wall with rubble core, running in a SE - NW alignment in which repair or blocked off section [008] is present.
010	1	Structure	>1.10	0.64	>0.50	Double skinned wall with rubble core, running in a NE - SW alignment abutting the NE corner of wall [007].
011	1	Structure	>1.30	>0.80	/	Concrete floor surface in western quadrant of trench 1 abutting walls [007] and [009]. NOT EXCAVATED
012	1	Structure	>1.10	>1.20	/	Sandstone slab floor surface in northern quadrant of trench 1 between walls [008] and [010]. NOT EXCAVATED
013	1	Structure	>0.70	>0.65	0.10	Possible surface constructed of red brick. Present to SE of wall [007].
014	1	Deposit	>1.20	>1.10	/	Friable dark greyish brown with occasional small sub-angular stone inclusions up to 0.06 m in size. Present to SE of wall [007]. NOT FULLY EXCAVATED

<i>Context No.</i>	<i>Trench</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Length (m)</i>	<i>Width (m)</i>	<i>Depth (m)</i>	<i>Description/Interpretation</i>
015	1	Deposit	>1.35	>1.10	>0.15 – 0.2	Friable dark yellowish-brown sandy loam with occasional charcoal flecks and small sub-angular stone inclusions up to 0.05 m in size. Present to south of wall [007]. NOT FULLY EXCAVATED
016	2	Structure	>1.80	1.00	>0.90	Double skinned wall with rubble core, running in a SE - NW alignment running parallel.
017	2	Structure	>1.30	>1.10	/	Brick floor surface in trench 2. Constructed of yellow and light orange/pink bricks with unknown bonding. NOT EXCAVATED
018	3	Structure	>2.0	>0.61	/	NW- SE running wall within trench 2 which runs parallel to path 005. NOT FULLY EXCAVATED
019	4	Deposit	c. 1.5	c. 1.0	c. 0.4	Lime mortar slump in inner corner of wall [020].
020	4	Structure	>2.80 NW - SE >3.00 NE - SW	1.10 - 1.30	>0.90	Double skinned wall with rubble core, running in a SE - NW alignment with a perpendicular wall running to the SW. Probable northern corner of tower house. NOT FULLY EXCAVATED
021	4	Structure	>1.40	0.6	>0.7	Double skinned wall with rubble core, running in a SW - NE alignment, abutting NE corner of wall [020]. NOT EXCAVATED
022	4	Structure	1.45	1.26	0.1 – 0.5	Arrow slit through eastern wall [020]. NOT EXCAVATED

<i>Context No.</i>	<i>Trench</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Length (m)</i>	<i>Width (m)</i>	<i>Depth (m)</i>	<i>Description/Interpretation</i>
		e				
023	4	Structure	0.40	0.12	0.36	Stone used to block of arrow slit [022]. NOT EXCAVATED
024	4	Structure	1.25	0.8	>0.20	Three rectangular dressed stones making a possible internal wall feature at SW end of wall [020]. NOT EXCAVATED
025	4	Structure	1.30	0.25	>0.1	Possible linear row of stones, or stone surface which runs along the SW edge of internal feature [024].
026	4	Deposit	>1.70	>1.60	/	Friable dark grey/brown sandy loam with frequent flecks of yellow and red brick, occasional charcoal flecks. Possible surface deposit inside corner of wall [020]. NOT EXCAVATED
027	4	Structure	1.2	1.1	/	Deposit of large angular stones beneath lime mortar slump (019), may represent a possible surface or tumble. NOT EXCAVATED
028	3	Deposit	1.8	0.9	/	Firm greyish brown, loamy silt with frequent inclusions of angular stone.

Table 3: Site Photographs

<i>Photo No.</i>	<i>Context No's.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Taken from</i>
1	n/a	School group	SE
2	n/a	School group	NW
3	n/a	School group	NW
4	n/a	School group	SW
5	n/a	School group	N
6	n/a	School group	E
7	006, 020	Mid excavation shot of trench 4	S
8	n/a	Working shot	S
9	020, 022, 023	Mid excavation shot of trench 4 inc arrow slot	SE
10	n/a	Working shot	SW
11	n/a	Working shot	NE
12	n/a	Working shot	N
13	n/a	Working shot	W
14	n/a	Working shot	S
15	n/a	Working shot	SW
16	n/a	Working shot	W
17	n/a	Working shot	NW
18	n/a	Working shot	SE
19	n/a	Working shot	S
20	007 - 009, 011	Mid excavation shot of trench 1	W

<i>Photo No.</i>	<i>Context No's.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Taken from</i>
21	013	Mid excavation shot of trench 1	NE
22	n/a	Working shot	NE
23	n/a	Working shot	N
24	n/a	Working shot	N
25	003,005,018	Mid excavation shot of trench 3	E
26	n/a	Working shot	N
27	016	Mid excavation shot of trench 2	NW
28	n/a	Working shot	S
29	n/a	Selection of finds	n/a
30	n/a	Selection of finds	n/a
31	n/a	Working shot	NW
32	n/a	Working shot	N
33	n/a	Working shot	N
34	020,022,023	Mid excavation shot of trench 4 inc arrow slot	E
35	020,022,023	Mid excavation shot of trench 4 inc arrow slot	NE
36	020,022,023	Mid excavation shot of trench 4 inc arrow slot	E
37	n/a	Working shot	SE
38	n/a	Working shot	S
39	n/a	Working shot	S
40	n/a	Working shot	W
41	n/a	Working shot	W

<i>Photo No.</i>	<i>Context No's.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Taken from</i>
42	n/a	Working shot	N
43	n/a	Scenic shot of trees	n/a
44	n/a	Working shot	E
45	n/a	Working shot	SE
46	n/a	Working shot	SE
47	n/a	Working shot	SE
48	n/a	Working shot	SE
49	n/a	Working shot	N
50	n/a	Working shot	N
51	n/a	Working shot	N
52	n/a	Working shot	N
53	n/a	Working shot	N
54	n/a	Working shot	NW
55	n/a	Working shot	NW
56	n/a	Working shot	W
57	n/a	Working shot	SW
58	n/a	Working shot	S
59	016	Post excavation shot of wall 016 in trench 2	SW
60	016	Post excavation shot of wall 016 in trench 2	SW
61	008 - 010, 012 - 014	Post excavation shot of trench 1	NE
62	007, 010, 013 - 015	Post excavation shot of trench 1	SE

<i>Photo No.</i>	<i>Context No's.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Taken from</i>
63	008 - 010, 012 - 014	Post excavation shot of trench 1	NE
64	007, 009, 011, 015	Post excavation shot of trench 1	NW
65	007 - 009, 011	Post excavation shot of trench 1	SW
66	012	Post excavation shot of trench 1	NE
67	013, 014	Post excavation shot of trench 1	SE
68	007, 015	Post excavation shot of trench 1	SE
69	003, 005, 018	Post excavation shot of trench 3	SE
70	003, 005, 018	Post excavation shot of trench 3	NW
71	003, 005, 018	Post excavation shot of trench 3	NW
72	019, 020, 024 - 027	Post excavation shot of trench 4	SW
73	019, 020, 024 - 027	Post excavation shot of trench 4	SW
74	020, 022, 023	Post excavation shot of trench 4	NE
75	020, 022, 023	Post excavation shot of trench 4	NE
76	021	Post excavation shot of trench 4	SE
77	020, 021	Post excavation shot of trench 4	NW
78	020, 021	Post excavation shot of trench 4	NW
79	020, 021	Post excavation shot of trench 4	NW
80	020, 021	Post excavation shot of trench 4	NW
81	019, 020, 024	Post excavation shot of trench 4	SW
82	020, 022, 023	Post excavation shot of trench 4	SE
83	020, 024	Post excavation shot of trench 4	SE

<i>Photo No.</i>	<i>Context No's.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Taken from</i>
84	020	Post excavation shot of trench 4	SW
85	019,024 - 027	Post excavation shot of trench 4	SE
86	020,023	Post excavation shot of trench 4	SW
87	020,023	Post excavation shot of trench 4	SW
88	020,022,023	Post excavation shot of trench 4	NE
89	n/a	Trench 1 backfilled	W
90	n/a	Trench 1 backfilled	N
91	n/a	Trench 1 backfilled	NE
92	n/a	Trench 2 backfilled	SE
93	n/a	Trench 2 backfilled	S
94	n/a	Trench 2 backfilled	SW
95	n/a	Trench 3 backfilled	S
96	016,017	Post excavation shot of trench 2	NE
97	016,017	Post excavation shot of trench 2	NE
98	016,017	Post excavation shot of trench 2	SE
99	016	Post excavation shot of trench 2	SW
100	016,017	Post excavation shot of trench 2	SE
101	016	Post excavation shot of trench 2	SE
102	016,017	Post excavation shot of trench 2	SE
103	016,017	Post excavation shot of trench 2	NE
104	016,017	Post excavation shot of trench 2	NE

Table 4: Site Drawings

<i>Sheet No.</i>	<i>Drawing No.</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>Context No's.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Scale</i>
1	001	Trench 1	008 - 009	NW facing elevation of repair/blockage [008] in wall [009]	1:10

Bulk Finds

Table 5.1: Animal Bone

<i>Context</i>	<i>Trench</i>	<i>No. Of Pieces</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Description</i>
001	1	6	Oyster Shell	
002	2	2	Assemblage	Mixed
003	3	3	Assemblage	Mixed
026	4	1	Mammal	Femur?

Table 5.2: Ceramic Building Materials

<i>Context</i>	<i>Trench</i>	<i>No. Of Pieces</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Description</i>
001	1	19	Assemblage	Mixed
002	2	11	Assemblage	Fragments
003	3	12	Assemblage	Fragments
006	4	41	Assemblage	
019	4	12	Assemblage	Fragments
027	4	2	Assemblage	Fragments

Table 5.3: Ceramic

<i>Context</i>	<i>Trench</i>	<i>No. Of Pieces</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Description</i>
001	1	130	Assemblage	Mixed (Incl's: 1x Horseman figurine; 1x Marble/Bottle Stopper; 1x Clay Pipe Bowl; 1x Clay Pipe Stem (Mouth Piece))
002	2	184	Assemblage	Mixed
003	3	25	Assemblage	Mixed (Incl's: 1x Marble/Bottle Stopper; 2x Clay Pipe Stem)
006	4	27	Assemblage	
019	4	4	Assemblage	Body Sherds
026	4	4	Assemblage	Body Sherds
027	4	48	Assemblage	Mixed (Incl's: 1x Green Glaze; 2x Clay Pipe Stem)

Table 5.4: Glass

<i>Context</i>	<i>Trench</i>	<i>No. Of Pieces</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Description</i>
001	1	37	Assemblage	
002	2	6	Bottle	Mixed
003	3	9		
006	4	9	Assemblage	Body

Table 5.5: Metals

<i>Context</i>	<i>Trench</i>	<i>No. Of Pieces</i>	<i>Metal Type</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Description</i>
003	3	1	Iron (Fe)	Nail?	
006	4	1	Iron (Fe)	Fitting	Mixed
027	4	5	Iron (Fe)	Assemblage	Mixed
026	4	7	Iron (Fe)	Assemblage	Mixed
u/s		6	Iron (Fe)	Assemblage	Mixed (Metal Detecting)
003	3	1	Lead (Pb)?	Droplet?	
027	4	1	Lead (Pb)	Spoon	Bowl

Table 5.6: Stone Objects

<i>Context</i>	<i>Trench</i>	<i>No. Of Pieces</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Description</i>
001	1	6	Slate (Roofing)	Fragments
003	3	1	Slate (Roofing)	
006	4	6	Slate (Roofing)	
027	4	1	Slate (Roofing)	Fragments

Table 6: Carved Stone Photographic Inventory

<i>Photo No</i>	<i>Stone No.</i>	<i>Trench</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Description</i>
CS1	2/1	2	Corner molding	Rectilinear corner molding with instep for a door or window setting. The two ends and the instep and the 'back' are roughly hewn, while the outer corner is smoothly finished.
CS2	2/1	2		
CS3	2/1	2		

<i>Photo No</i>	<i>Stone No.</i>	<i>Trench</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Description</i>
CS4	2/1	2		
CS5	2/2	2	Unidentified	Small block with possible hewn faces.
CS6	2/3	2	Unidentified	Small block with possible hewn faces.
CS7	2/3	2		
CS8	2/1	2	Corner molding	Rectilinear corner molding with instep for a door or window setting. The two ends and the instep and the 'back' are roughly hewn, while the outer corner is smoothly finished.
CS9	2/1	2		
CS10	2/4	2	Shaped stone	Stone with round molded face, other faces roughly hewn.
CS11	2/4	2		
CS12	2/5	2	Unidentified	Small block with possible hewn faces.
CS13	2/5	2		
CS14	2/5	2		
CS15	2/5	2		
CS16	2/6	2	Unidentified	Sandstone (?) block with possible shaping
CS17	2/6	2	Unidentified	Sandstone (?) block with possible shaping
CS18	2/6	2		
CS19	2/7	2	Ashlar	Roughly hewn Ashlar corner block. Possible Quoin Stone?
CS20	2/7	2		
CS21	2/7	2		
CS22	2/8	2	Unidentified	Crudely shaped, relatively flat block, with a tapered profile.
CS23	2/8	2		

<i>Photo No</i>	<i>Stone No.</i>	<i>Trench</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Description</i>
CS24	2/8	2		
CS25	2/9	2	Unidentified	Crudely shaped, relatively flat block, with a fairly uniform profile.
CS26	2/9	2		
CS27	2/10	2	Ashlar	Roughly hewn, large ashlar block.
CS28	2/10	2		
CS29	3/1	3	Unidentified	Small trapezoidal block, with possible one faced potentially dressed.
CS30	3/1	3		
CS31	3/1	3		
CS32	3/2	3	Unidentified	Elongated block with one flat face (dressed?), other sides appear naturally(?) rounded.
CS33	3/2	3		
CS34	3/2	3		
CS35	3/3	3	Unidentified	Trapezoidal stone with naturally worn corners. Probably mud-stone, indicated by laminating/flaking layers.
CS36	3/3	3		
CS7	3/4	3	Unidentified	Relatively flat sub-rectangular block (c. 0.05 m thick). Potentially split for building, but not clearly hewn.
CS38	3/4	3		
CS39	3/4	3		
CS40	3/5	3	Mullion?	Long, sub-rectangular block (c. 0.3 m), with a clearly symmetrical profile, suggesting use as a window mullion.
CS41	3/5	3		
CS42	3/5	3		
CS43	3/6	3	Unidentified	Triangular shape in profile, but otherwise appears

<i>Photo No</i>	<i>Stone No.</i>	<i>Trench</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Description</i>
CS44	3/6	3		irregular in shape. One face may have seen some rudimentary flattening.
CS45	3/6	3		
CS46	3/7	3	Unidentified	Possibly shaped, in profile, to form a rough quoin stone (?) but otherwise unclear.
CS47	3/7	3		
CS48	3/7	3		
CS49	3/8	3	Frame?	Small fragment with a clear right-angled instep cut into one face. Possibly from a window or door frame.
CS50	3/8	3		
CS51	3/8	3		
CS52	3/9	3	Unidentified	Relatively small block with rounded corners and one possibly flattened face.
CS53	3/9	3		
CS54	3/10	3	Unidentified	Relatively small block with irregular faces except one which may have been flattened.
CS55	3/10	3		
CS56	3/10	3		
CS57	3/11	3	Unidentified	Small irregular block with possible traces of lime mortar on one face.
CS58	3/11	3		
CS59	3/12	3	Unidentified	Very small fragment with hints of an incised notch on one face, and possible lime mortar traces on the opposite face.
CS60	3/12	3		
CS61	3/12	3		
CS62	3/13	3	Mullion??	Trapezoidal in profile with heavy wear around the ends. Long faces appear to have been flattened, possibly for a corner mullion or similar.
CS63	3/13	3		

<i>Photo No</i>	<i>Stone No.</i>	<i>Trench</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Description</i>
CS64	3/14	3	Unidentified	c. 0.2 m long with broken ends. Two adjacent long faces appear to have been shaped to form a rounded corner – possible interval quoin??
CS65	3/14	3		
CS66	3/14	3		
CS67	3/15	3	Unidentified	Very small fragment with faint hints of a shaped corner between two adjacent faces.
CS68	3/15	3		
CS69	3/16	3	Unidentified	Sub-rectangular block circa 0.15 m by 0.15 m, two adjacent edges appear irregular in plan, while other two may form a right-angled corner. Top face appears hewn flat, while bottom appears to have traces of lime mortar.
CS70	3/16	3		
CS71	3/16	3		
CS72	3/16	3		
CS73	3/17	3	Unidentified	Sub-rectangular block circa 0.15 m by 0.15 m. Possibly shaped to fit a rough stone wall.
CS74	3/17	3		
CS75	3/17	3		
CS76	3/17	3		
CS77	3/18	3	Quoin with frame slot	Very large, ashlar block with roughly hewn upper and lower faces, un-hewn on two sides, but carefully shaped on two faces to form a quoin with rounded corner and an instep frame slot on one end.
CS78	3/18	3		
CS79	3/18	3		
CS80	3/18	3		
CS81	3/19	3	Unidentified	Relatively small block/fragment with one clearly flattened face and possible traces of lime mortar.
CS82	3/19	3		
CS83	3/20	3	Rough Cobble	A rough cobble with signs of wear from use/re-use in

<i>Photo No</i>	<i>Stone No.</i>	<i>Trench</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Description</i>
CS84	3/20	3		building.
CS85	3/21	3	Ashlar	Very roughly hewn ashlar block with clear tool marks on most faces. Appears to originally have been uniformly rectangular, but one end has been broken off.
CS86	3/21	3		
CS87	3/21	3		
CS88	4/1	4	Unidentified	Appears to be a cleaved block of sandstone (?) with a slightly tapering profile.
CS89	4/1	4		
CS90	4/1	4		
CS91	4/2	4	Unidentified	Relatively irregular small block of sandstone with one straight long edge.
CS92	4/2	4		
CS93	4/2	4		
CS94	4/3	4	Ashlar	Very large sandstone block with two right-angled edges and an upper face with a carved instep – all beautifully hewn. Bottom roughly hewn, and two broken edges. Appears to have been designed as part of a border/edging architectural detail.
CS95	4/3	4		
CS96	4/3	4		
CS97	4/4	4	Ashlar	Fragment of sandstone with carefully hewn faces on one side and top. The transition between faces almost rolled, bottom of stone roughly hewn. All other faces broken. May match stone 4/3 as part of a border/edging architectural detail.
CS98	4/4	4		
CS99	4/4	4		
CS100	4/5	4	Ashlar (Arrow Slit)	Very large stone not removed from position in wall (020). Carefully hewn on visible faces, including the incised funnel shape that aligned with other blocks in wall to form base of an arrow slit. Funnel shape showed signs of wear/erosion.
CS101	4/5	4		
CS102	4/5	4		

Worked stone inventory photographs were taken by Angela Shawcroft.



InchneukCarvedStone(13)



InchneukCarvedStone(14)



InchneukCarvedStone(15)



InchneukCarvedStone(16)



InchneukCarvedStone(17)



InchneukCarvedStone(18)



InchneukCarvedStone(19)



InchneukCarvedStone(20)



InchneukCarvedStone(21)



InchneukCarvedStone(22)



InchneukCarvedStone(23)



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InchneukCarvedStone(107)



InchneukCarvedStone(108)



InchneukCarvedStone(109)



InchneukCarvedStone(110)



InchneukCarvedStone(111)

APPENDIX 2: DES Report

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	North Lanarkshire
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Seven Lochs Medieval Past
PROJECT CODE:	1619
PARISH:	Glasgow
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:	Peta Glew & Steven Black
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	Northlight Heritage
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Community Excavations
NMRS NO(S):	NS76NW 6
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	Tower House (Medieval)
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	Corner of Tower House
NGR (2 letters, 8 or 10 Figures)	NS 7176 6929
START DATE (this season)	3rd Sept 2018
END DATE (this season)	9th Sept 2018
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. <i>DES</i> ref.)	

<p>MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)</p>	<p>A community-based archaeological project (Seven Lochs Medieval Past) was undertaken at the supposed site of Inchneuk Tower, Glenboig, North Lanarkshire between the 3rd and 9th September 2018. The project was led by Northlight Heritage, alongside a series of workshops, training sessions, school visits and other community engagements aimed to raise awareness, understanding and appreciation of Inchneuk Tower and the wider heritage of Glenboig.</p> <p>Four hand-excavated trenches uncovered the remains of several old buildings – those seen in trenches 1 – 3 are likely to be post-medieval/19th century in date, possibly with older, individual elements; the structure seen in Trench 4 is almost certainly a surviving corner of a medieval Tower House/Peele Tower, although the material culture found in its demolition deposits suggest it was used/occupied until at least the 18th or 19th century.</p>
<p>PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:</p>	
<p>CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:</p>	
<p>SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:</p>	<p>Seven Lochs Wetland Park</p>
<p>ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:</p>	<p>Northlight Heritage, Studio 114, South Block, 64 Osborne Street, Glasgow, G1 5QH</p>
<p>EMAIL ADDRESS:</p>	<p>northlight@yorkat.co.uk</p>
<p>ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)</p>	<p>RCAHMS (intended), WoSAS.</p>