

Partial Excavation of the 17th Century Settlement of Coom in the Daer Valley

Tam Ward. 2015.

Survey and excavation trenches produced evidence of a series of buildings, their floors and finds dating to the 17th and 18th centuries on the previously unrecorded site of Coom.

Introduction

Two locations (Fig's 1 & 2) lying close to the Southern Uplands Way as it crosses the Daer valley in South Lanarkshire were interpreted as being part of the settlement of Coom as given on Wells map of 1746 (RHP 6875). The features were first located in the 1980's during a search for bastle house sites by Biggar Archaeology Group (BAG).

One building is part of the complex given as Site No 31 (Ward 2012) and is given as 'B' on the survey plan of that area (Fig 3). The feature lies c 20m north of the Southern Uplands Way, on a level area lying parallel with and above a short break of slope down to the north. An elevated area measuring c 30m long by 7m wide and up to 0.75m high above the surrounding ground depicts the remains of a turf building with very subtle banks. The west end is more regular in shape while the eastern half appears to angle slightly to the north and is seen as a hollow area, perhaps open on the extreme east end. This was recorded in the survey as Building No 1 and lies at NS 94966 08832.



Fig 1

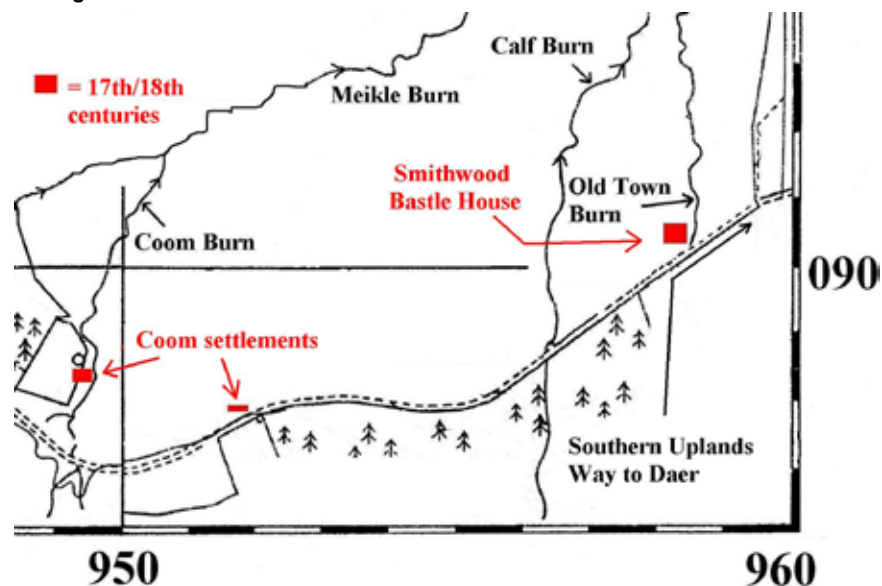


Fig 2

The second location lies about 200m to the west but is located within the Coom Burn gully, beside (and under?) a later circular sheep stell (Pl 1 & Fig 6). The site is centred at NS 94946 08851.



Plate 6

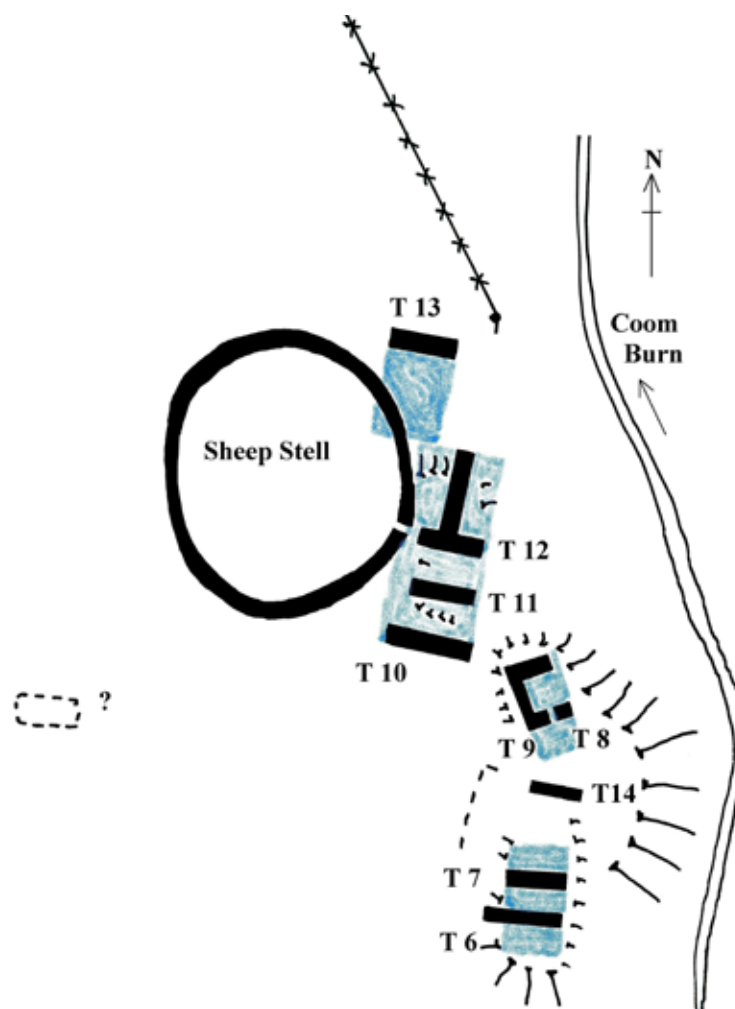


Fig 6

Excavations

Building No 1 'B' on Fig 3

Three trenches (Fig's 4 & 5) were open to establish something of the nature of the site, and these were chosen to cover the entire feature. The trenches were run across the site in north / south alignments and each was less than 1m in width.

Trench No 1 Fig 5

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

The small trench did not establish a great deal but it did show that the ground had been scooped, perhaps using the turf and soil to partially build the banks on the north and south sides. It is possible that this end of the complex was an open ended sheep milking bucht.

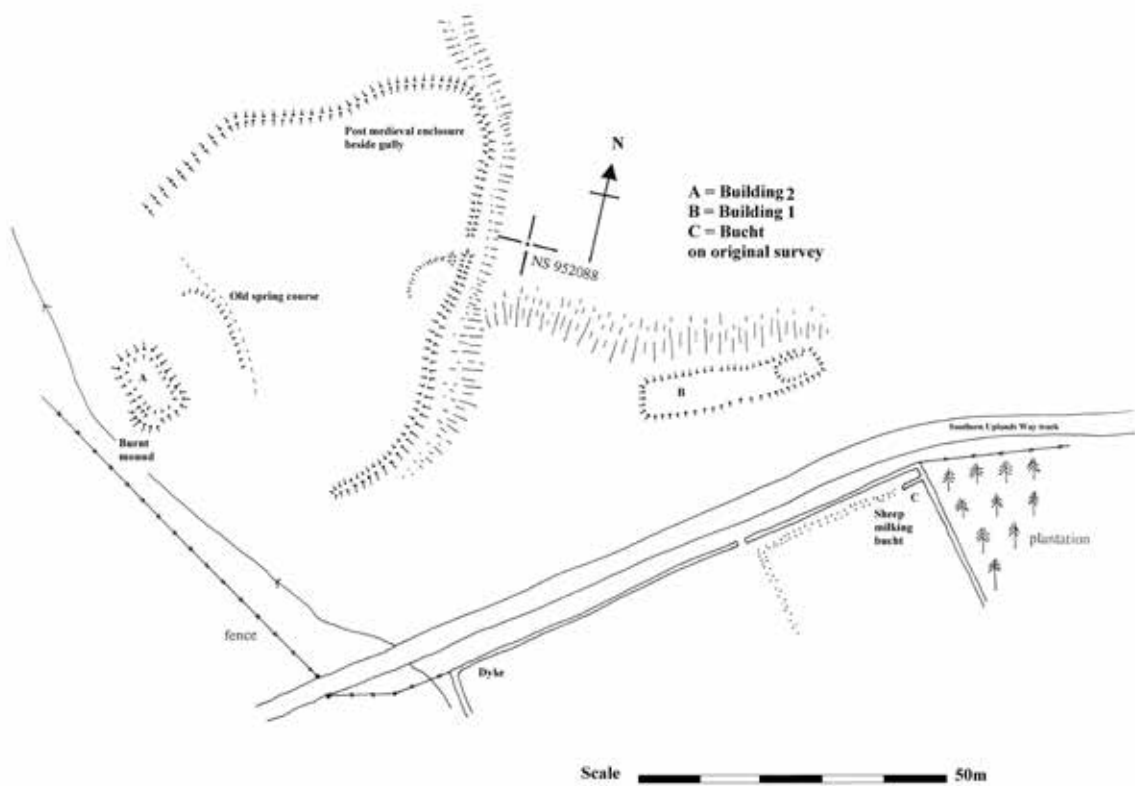


Fig 3

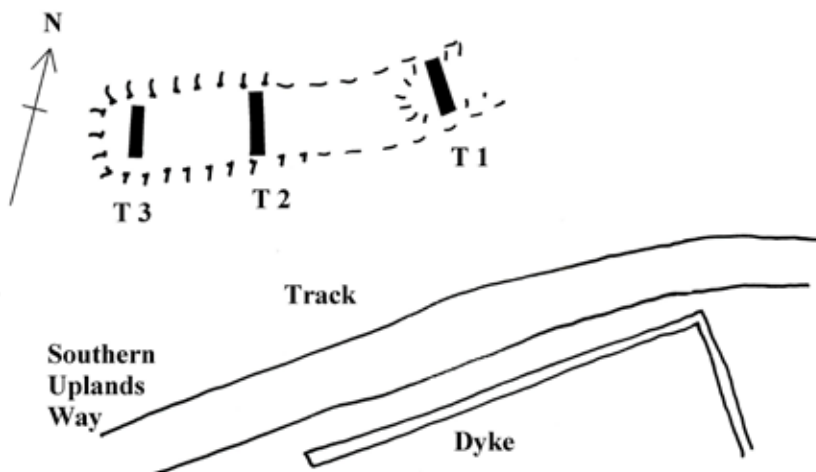


Fig 4

Trench No 2**Fig 5**

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

Slightly more information was revealed in this trench; enough to suggest that stone wall footings had existed and also that stones were used as a floor surface. However, even that evidence was much disturbed, but two small patches of burning and burnt stones indicate that a fire place had existed somewhere in the vicinity of the trench. The few finds were only slightly helpful, the least one being a prehistoric scraper which would be residual from the nearby activity and which is also recorded by BAG. Similarly the perforated stone could conceivably be prehistoric but the lump of haematite or 'ochre' accords with post medieval finds of keel from all of the sites of that period and investigated by BAG.

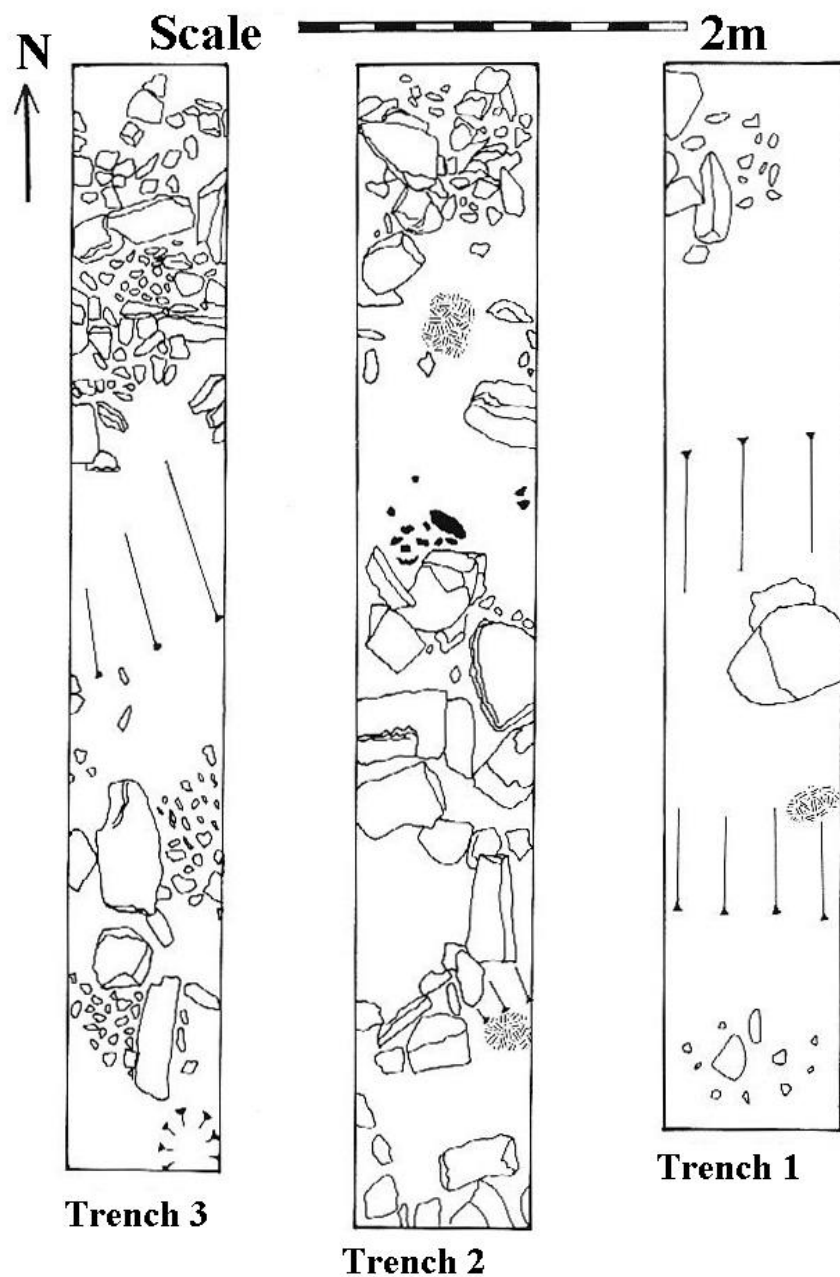


Fig 5

Finds

31/T2/1

Perforated greywacke stone, flat triangular shaped pebble with rounded edges. Measuring 60mm by 50mm by 12mm thick, and with a broad 'hour glass' perforation from 25mm to 9mm hole.

31/T2/2

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

Also a tiny chert flake found nearby.

31/T2/3

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

Trench No 3

Fig 5

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

Similar in nature to T2 above, possible evidence of disturbed wall footings were seen and yet another prehistoric lithic was found, this time of flint. The iron pieces were not diagnostic.

Finds

31/T3/1

Honey coloured flint flake, possible retouch one edge. 15mm square by 3mm thick.

31/T3/2

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

31/T3/3

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

The site evidence of banks and the limited excavation do convincingly show that a building existed here; it is likely that it formed a habitation of turf construction and possibly with a sheep bucht at one end, and may have been a subsidiary building to the main site of Coom in the gully below.

Building No 2

'A' on Fig 3 NS 95098 08776

This feature was first located in the 1980's during a search for bastle house sites. At that time it was mistakenly interpreted as the site of Coom settlement as depicted on early maps (Wells, 1746). This was due to its appearance as a roughly rectangular building, the dimensions of which were compatible with known house sites at nearby Glenochair farm site.

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

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

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

The excavation was initiated to determine the true extent of the burnt mound, since the actual site of Coom had now been discovered nearby (Buildings 3 to 6, this report). At the outset it was intended to sample and date the burnt mound to determine its history if possible, and this was done but need not concern this report.

It was however shown that a later turf building had been created on top of the free draining burnt mound, however no floor was revealed during the excavation which did show that turf walls/banks had been created using turf from off the site itself as no burnt stone was evident in the extant banks. It is possible that the building was a sheep bucht and merely formed a low enclosure.

Buildings 3 to 6 were discovered as stone and turf outlines beside the sheep stall and these were finally realised as being the main site of Coom as had been researched by that time (more below).



Plate 9

Building No 3.**Fig 6****NGR NS 94942 08826**

Two trenches; No's 6 & 7 were opened across the undulations on the ground which betrayed the presence of a building, these merely consisted of stripping the turf which lay on natural till. This was at the highest position of the site and the southerly of the features noted. Nothing of significance was found either by way of features or finds (see Appendix). A flat stone (C.T6. 6) (PI 9) appeared to have been used as an axe or chopper but as the other finds show, a scatter of material dating to the time of the sheep stell lay over the area (e.g. PI 10), and consequently represented a broad mix of periods.

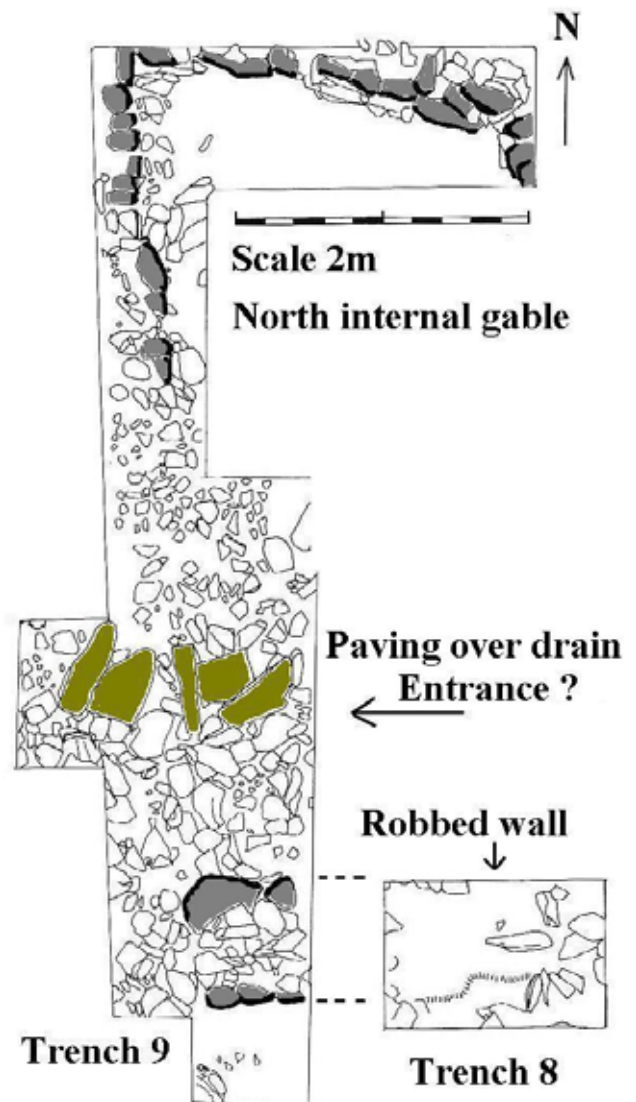
Building No 4**Fig 6****NGR NS 94949 08840**

The site as seen before excavation was evident by a sharp break of slope which indicated the northern half of the exterior of the building. The surface of the southern half of the site was covered in rush growth, while that to the north was grass. No other features were visible.

Trench No 8**[total area 1.2 square metres]****Fig 7**

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

Finds were mostly 19th century sherds and indicate that late activity had taken place on the location, also probably associated with the stell. However a fragmented 17th century tobacco pipe bowl (CT/8/4) (PI 18) was found.

**Plate 10****Fig 7**

Trench No 9 [total area circa 9 square metres]**Fig 7**

This irregular shaped trench (PI 2) measures 8m by 3m in total, and was developed to ascertain the dimensions of the building. It was shown that the building measured 2.4m by 5.5m internally and had walls (079) which were 0.8m thick, they survived to a maximum height of 0.4m high when measured from the inside floor surface, built in four courses of stones which ranged in size from 0.4m down to cobbles. Most of the wall stones were rounded indicating that they had been gathered rather than being quarried. The wall stones had been bonded with gravelly clay, probably taken directly from the near by burn. The walls only survived with any continuity as the north gable and extended south from that on east and west sides, for about two metres. Some slumping and bulging of the extant walls was evident. A small patch of walling survived on the south gable, the external face of which aligned perfectly with the cut (078) in Trench No 8.

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

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

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



Plate 2

Lying over the entire area of Trench 9 was a layer (078) of reddish/brown burnt soil, which included charcoal pieces and carbonised peat within it. It had a maximum depth of 0.25m at the north west corner, the depth decreasing towards the south where the floor level raised slightly by about 0.2m. This material was more intermixed with dark humic soil at the southern half of the trench, perhaps due to the deep rooted rush growth there. The deposit was consistently free of any great extent of stone, indicating that perhaps it was laid down fairly quickly. Some of this deposit overlay the extant walls and over the robbed out positions of the walls, it is however unclear whether this material found its way into these areas after the building had been demolished and abandoned. It certainly lay hard on the upper floor surface with some having filtered into the drain. The material was sampled for possible analyses, (Sample No 1).

Finds were lying on the floor surfaces and below the burnt soil deposit; Here some earlier pottery represents the 17th century and later. Seven discs made from greywacke rock and slate (Pl 15) are fairly typical of the period in this part of Scotland and have been found on several other sites by BAG, they are interpreted as being pots lids, clearly their use in this room suggests something being covered to prevent contamination, perhaps milk jugs? The finds from Trench 9 give a better understanding of the occupation period of the building, while the more modern items found further uphill will not be associated with it.

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



Plate 15

Building No 5**Fig's 6, 8, 9 & 10. Pl's 3-8****NS 94946 08851**

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

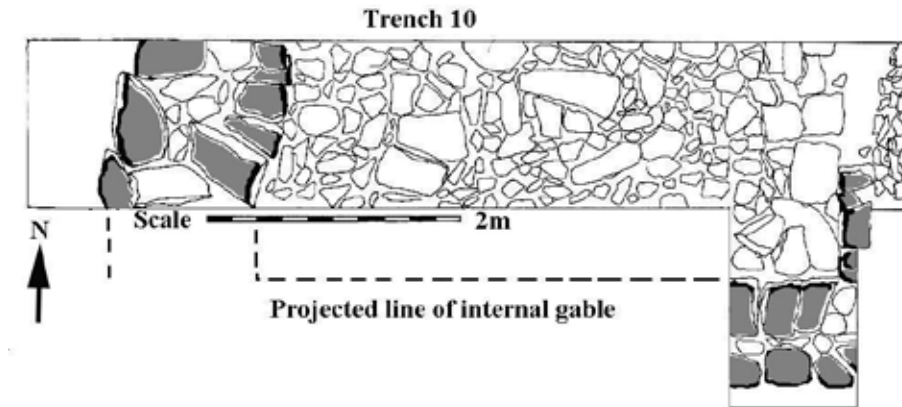
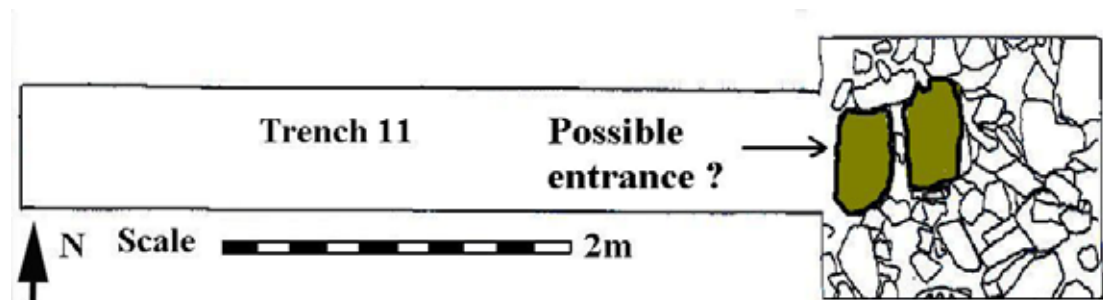
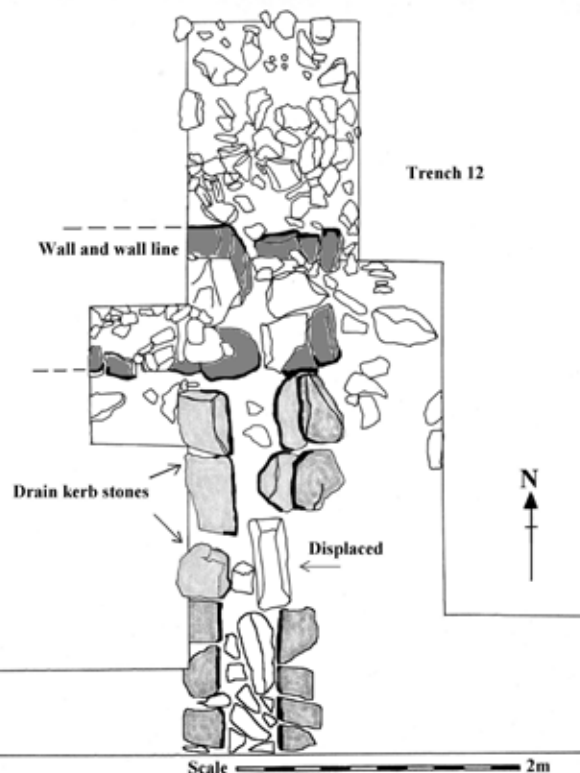
**Fig 8****Fig 9****Fig 10**



Plate 3



Plate 4



Plate 5



Plate 7



Plate 8

Trench No 10 [total area c10 square metres]

Fig's 6 & 8, Pl's 3 & 4

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

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

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

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

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

The finds (Pl's 12-14 & 16-18) included 17th C pottery, tobacco pipe stems and bowls,

Pieces of haematite (ochre) one of which was a large faceted block, stone discs (pot lids?) and a spindle whorl.

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



Plate 12



Plate 13



Plate 14



Plate 16



Plate 17



Plate 18

Trench No 11 [total area 4.5 square metres]**Fig's 6 & 9, Pl 5.**

The walls which should have been at each end of this 6m by 0.5m trench were robbed out with only rubble remaining. The floor surface here was completely different in character to Trench No 10, it was very uneven and without any formal covering, mostly it was seen as the natural boulder clay, however, iron pan staining in patches may indicate that a floor covering had been removed. A few stones were lying in an apparent random fashion. The slope down from west to east was also evident here. The trench was only 0.25m deep and the section consisted of the same material (102) as Trench No 10. There may have been some cobbling (107) on the east side of the building.

The east end of this trench may have been the entrance into the building, judging by two flat slabs which would have lain within the wall, possibly forming a door step (Fig 9).

The finds included more early pottery and pipe bowl fragments.

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

Trench No 12 [total area c 13 square metres]**Fig's 6 & 10, Pl's 6-8.**

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

An open centrally placed drain (108) had been built to run down the building and discharge through the north gable. The kerbed drain measured up to 0.35m wide by 0.3m deep at the gable wall face, further up and to the south the depth was about 0.15m. It extended into the baulk; therefore its full length is unknown. The base of the drain was crudely paved and one kerb stone had slumped into the channel. At the drain terminal and on the east side, there appeared to be a double rank of kerb stones, this may have been to level off the floor surface at that side. Either the drain has been over cut into the boulder clay, or there may have been a natural gully there before the building was constructed.

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

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

The ground on each side of the drain consisted of cream coloured, gritty till. Impregnated into this were numerous red coloured burnt stone fragments.

Lying directly over this and also onto the drain stones was a deposit (110) of reddened burnt soil with charcoal fragments, and occasional stones. This was identical to the deposit (078) in Building No 4. Its maximum depth was 0.25m lying in sections up to 0.35m in total depth. A sample

(Sample No 2) was retrieved for analyses. Similar to Building No 4, some of this material overlay the extant walls and robbed out position of the east wall, however, it is also possible that this occurred after abandonment and demolition.

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

The finds in this trench were nearly all made from (110) including a complete pipe bowl (CT/12/23) (PI 18) securely within the deposit. An exception was a stone 'pot lid', one of seven which was found on the floor surface beside the pipe bowl. Only 17th century pottery sherds were found.

The area of the trench outside the gable was choked with stones lying in a matrix of light sandy soil which included charcoal flecks. A pipe bowl (CT/12/21) (PI 18) was found in the rubble, this is stamped 'IC' for James Colhoun of Edinburgh.

Building No 6

NS 94951 08794

Fig 6

Trench No 13 [total area 3 metres square]

This 6m by 0.5m trench was opened on an apparent break of slope which was created by a bank of stones, but from the limited trench nothing could be confirmed, the finds were fragments of a c20th century beer bottle. It may not be a building.

Building No 7

NS 94949 08868

Fig 6

Trench No 14 [total area 3 metres square]

Trench 14 was opened between T7 and T9 to establish if any building existed there, nothing was found apart from a single sherd of pottery. It is not a building.

Enclosure NGR NS 94967 08901

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

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

History

As with most post medieval sites investigated by BAG, little historical data is available for research. However Coom (beside the modern sheep stell) is accurately given on 18th century maps (below) and is also mentioned in the Register of the Great Seal of Scotland several times where it is always given as Smithwood and Coom. This appears to indicate the land was the same holding, and given the nature of the two (excavated) settlements, Smithwood would be the superior. Whether the occupants of Coom paid a sub rental to Smithwood is not known, they may have been in the employ of the Smithwood tenant farmers. Several testaments for 17th century Smithwood occupants have been transcribed (Mathieson Forthcoming) but no mention of Coom appears in any of them.

Both Coom and Smithwood are given by Pont on his manuscript map of 1596 and later in 1760 they are more accurately depicted by Wells on his map for Hopetoun Estates and repeated by copying, by Udney in 1791, a copy of which is held in the National Records for Scotland (RHP 6875).



Plate 1



Plate 19

Discussion/Conclusion

Firstly, this project shows the value of persistence of repeat visits to sites under different conditions. Only after similar repeat visits to many sites in Daer valley did the eventual Daer Project evolve to become a major and significant re evaluation of a particular landscape with a national story to tell.

The evidence from Coom (both sites) indicates a 17th century upland farm settlement, of which many examples survive as turf covered outlines of buildings and other enclosures. The majority of the finds indicate 17th century occupation and historical evidence from the Register of the Great Seal of Scotland shows the site goes further back into later medieval history, although that was not found in the archaeology of the site, in keeping with similar findings for all other bastle and post medieval sites investigated by BAG.

Tobacco pipe bowls of both Glasgow and Edinburgh manufacturers were found all dating to the second half of the 17th C (Gallagher 2011). These valuable dating objects were found on all the nearby bastles sites of Smithwood (Ward 2012 *ibid*), Wintercleuch and Glenochar (Ward 1998) (Gallagher 2011 *ibid*). Principal occupation of the sites was shown in Trenches 8 – 12, certainly indicating two buildings; the larger being a house byre so typically demonstrated at nearby Glenochar fermtoun.

The finds show little proof for 18th century occupation unlike nearby Smithwood (Ward 2012 *ibid*); however the cartographic evidence indicates that the site was used contemporaneously with Smithwood. The relatively large collection of stone discs; interpreted as pot lids may indicate dairy produce requiring to be protected and this would almost certainly be sheep milk, although sheep buchts were not found immediately on the site, unless one existed as is suggested above at the upper location nearer the trackway.

Charcoal was sparse and this fits well with other nearby excavations as it is known that timber was a scarce commodity in the 17th century, however burnt soil indicates the burning of turf and peat and while burnt stones were found, no fire place was located, however such features clearly exist.

No rig or lazy beds were found which are always seen beside the larger bastle sites, and the enclosure to the east would probably have been for stock folding only.

The little community may have appeared something like Plate 19 (compare with PI 1).

Acknowledgement

Permission to excavate was given by Mr Alistair McArthur of Nunnery Farm, upon whose ground both Wintercleuch and Smithwood bastle sites also lay, and which were investigated by BAG. Furthermore, with Mr McArthur's kind permission the three sites are included in local Heritage Trails in Daer valley, created by BAG.

References

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Appendix

Finds catalogue for Coom Excavations

By Ian Paterson (BAG)

Tobacco pipe bowls by Dennis Gallagher

Abbreviations

CA Copper alloy

Ce Ceramics

Fe Iron

Gl Glass

Li Lithics

Or Organic materials

Pb Lead

Notes:**Pottery**

1. In an attempt to achieve consistency, glaze and fabric colours are described where appropriate according to the 'Rock Colour Chart', prepared by the Geological Society of America, Boulder, Colorado.

2. The fabric of many sherds, especially those of the Scottish Post-Mediaeval Wares, varies in colour from interior to exterior. This has been codified as follows.

G = dark grey

g = pale grey

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

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

- = transitional boundary

/ = sharp boundary

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

Clay pipe stems

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

Bottles

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

Number	Type	Context	Description
Trench 1			
C.T1. 1	Li	Trench C.T 1	Haematite, small chunk, 4 smoothed faces.
Trench 3			
C.T3. 1	Or	Trench C.T 3	Hazelnut shell (broken up).
Trench 6			
C.T6. 1	Ce	Trench C.T 6	Sherd from flat base with downturned ledge foot, diameter 100mm, of thick-walled bowl, base angle 35°. Brown glaze on inside and on outside where it drapes down on to the foot in places. Fabric, silt grade with rare, very small mica flakes and a few sand grains. Moderate reddish brown [10 R 4/6]. 19th century.
C.T6. 2	Ce	Trench C.T 6	Fragment of clay pipe stem [33/ 8.8/ 3.1].
C.T6. 3	Gl	Trench C.T 6	Shard, from side of wine bottle in firebright yellow-green. Diameter c.90mm.
C.T6. 4	Ce	Trench C.T 6	Sherd, from rim of white earthenware bowl - white glaze. 19th century.
C.T6. 5	Li	Trench C.T 6	Haematite, small piece of.
C.T6. 6	Li	Trench C.T 6	Greywacke, fragment in the shape of an axe head 125mm long, tapering from c.52mm to c.36mm. Chipped at both ends; sides smoothed. Perhaps actually an axe but possibly a smoothing tool or whetstone.
Trench 7			
C.T7. 1	Li	Trench C.T 7	Haematite, lump of, 43mm x 42mm x 24mm, assembled from 5 fragments. Smoothed faces all round.
Trench 8			
C.T8. 1	Ce	Trench C.T 8	Sherd from flat base of bowl. White slip overlain by clear glaze with a diffuse patch of green. Fabric silt grade, Moderate reddish brown [10 R 4/6]. 19th Century.
C.T8. 2	Ce	Trench C.T 8	Sherd from rim of bowl c.240mm in diameter. White slip on interior overlain by clear glaze. Brown glaze on exterior. Fabric silt grade, Moderate reddish brown [10 R 4/6]. 19th Century.
C.T8. 3	Ce	Trench C.T 8	Sherds, 11 of, 9 conjoined, from side and base of bowl/ basin. Base flat, diameter 200mm, base angle 45°. White slip overlain by clear glaze on inside. Fabric silt grade Moderate reddish orange [10 R 6/6] - 'butter crock'. 19th Century.

C.T8. 4	Ce	Trench C.T 8	Pipe bowl (see Gallagher below for details)
C.T8. 5	Ce	Trench C.T 8	Sherd from rim of bowl c.250mm in diameter. White slip on interior up to rim edge. Clear glaze overall inside and on outside Fabric silt grade Moderate reddish brown [10 R 4/6]. 19th Century.
C.T8. 6	Ce	Trench C.T 8	Sherd, small, abraded. No glaze seen. Fabric gritty Pale reddish brown [10 R 5/4] with grey patches. SPMOW.
Trench 9			
C.T9. 1	Li	Trench C.T 9	Whetstone, tip of, 80mm long, tapering from 32mm in diameter at broken end. Sandstone, micaceous, with calcareous cement.
C.T9. 2	Li	Trench C.T 9	Disc, ?pot lid, 90mm x 80mm, greywacke.
C.T9. 3	Li	Trench C.T 9	Smoothing stone, pale red, fine-grained micaceous sandstone 17mm x 15mm, up to 5mm thick. Smoothed on both flat sides and on edges.
C.T9. 4	Li	Trench C.T 9	Crudely worked disc, 94mm x 96mm, of greywacke - ?pot lid.
C.T9. 5	Li	Trench C.T 9	Crudely worked disc, 102mm x 95mm, of greywacke - ?pot lid.
C.T9. 6	Ce	Trench C.T 9	Sherds, 5 of, from rim, base and side of small bowl or jug. Base is flat, diameter c.90mm, base angle 60°, knife trimmed. The rim is an upturned flange type (cf. Glenochar GO.P229), diameter c.105mm. Traces of glaze on inside. Fabric gritty with quartz sand temper, pale grey with Moderate reddish orange [10 R 6/6] on inside, darker grey at core, Moderate reddish orange on outside [r/G/R]. SPMOW.
C.T9. 7	Ce	Trench C.T 9	Sherds, 23 of, from rim, base and side with rim handle, of jug. Base is flat, base angle 60°. The rim is an upturned thickened flange type (cf. Glenochar GO.P229), diameter c.150mm. The strap handle, 26mm wide with sagittal ridge, splays out at attachment to rim and side - overall height 90mm. Diameter of jug at belly c.200mm. Traces of glaze on inside. Fabric soft, gritty with quartz sand temper, Moderate reddish orange [10 R 6/6] on inside and outside, pale grey at core [r/g/R]. Similar to C.T9 6. SPMOW.

C.T9. 7A	Ce	Trench C.T 9	Sherd, from rim of small bowl or jug. The rim is a thickened upturned flange type (cf. Glenochar GO.P229), diameter c.160mm. Traces of glaze on inside and on to outer edge of rim Fabric soft, gritty with quartz sand temper, mostly Moderate reddish orange [10 R 6/6] throughout - pale grey at core in places. SPMOW.
C.T9. 8	Fe	Trench C.T 9	Nail, at least 60mm long, head 13-15mm in diameter.
C.T9. 9	Fe	Trench C.T 9, inside	Cauldron 2 pieces, one perhaps from rim c.280mm in possible entrance diameter.
C.T9. 10	Fe	Trench C.T 9	Unidentifiable iron pieces, 4 of.
C.T9. 11	Fe	Trench C.T 9,	Bar, 127mm long, 22mm wide and 12mm thick, beside pottery thinning to 6mm. NW internal corner, Heavily concreted.
C.T9. 12	Li	Trench C.T 9	Sandstone, flat slab, quartzose, cream coloured, micaceous, with calcareous cement, 77mm x 59mm x 14mm. Smoothed on one side. Possibly a fragment of grindstone.
C.T9. 13	Ce	Trench C.T 9, outside	Sherd, from side of small vessel. Yellow-green glaze possible entrance on inside and possibly also on outside. Fabric silt grade [g/G/R]. SPMOW.
C.T9. 14	Ce	Trench C.T 9, outside	Sherds, 6 of, from base and side with handle possible entrance attachment of jug. Diameter of flat base c.100mm. Lower side knife-trimmed. Base angle 60°. Diameter of belly c.160mm. Strap handle 44mm wide at attachment with thumbprint. Indication of glaze on inside. Fabric soft, gritty with quartz sand temper, Pale reddish brown [10 R 5/4] at core, blackened ?burnt on inside and outside. Generally similar to C.T9. 6 and 7. SPMOW.
C.T9. 15	Li	Trench C.T 9	Greywacke, possibly a pot lid, 118mm in diameter. One side is smoothed and grooved suggesting secondary use as a smoothing tool.
C.T9. 16	Li	Trench C.T 9	Slate, possible pot lid, 67mm in diameter.
C.T9. 17	Li	Trench C.T 9	Greywacke pot lid, 90mm in diameter.
C.T9. 18	Li	Trench C.T 9	Greywacke pot lid, 70mm in diameter.

Trench 10

C.T10. 1	Li	Trench C.T10	Spindle whorl in mudstone, diameter 35mm, sub circular hole 11mm in diameter. Decorated with 6 incised lines circling outer edge and concentrically placed on its sides.
C.T10. 2	Li	Trench C.T10	Disc, possible pot lid, slate, 115mm x 118mm.
C.T10. 3	Li	Trench C.T10	Disc, greywacke, 65mm x 66mm.
C.T10. 4	Li	Trench C.T10	Disc, greywacke, 45mm x 50mm.
C.T10. 5	Ce	Trench C.T10	Sherd, from lower side of salt glazed stoneware 'Bellarmine'? jug. Orange peel finish on outside. Pronounced turning or combing marks on inside. Hard grey fabric. Late 17th - early 18th Century.
C.T10. 6A	Ce	Trench C.T10	Sherd from lower part of strap handle, probably c.30mm wide. No glaze seen. Fabric silt grade, Pale reddish brown [10 R 5/4] with grey core. SPMOW.
C.T10. 6B	Ce	Trench C.T10	Sherd, flat, perhaps from base of vessel. No glaze seen. Fabric coarse-grained with sand temper. Abraded. Pale reddish brown [10 R 5/4]. SPMOW.
C.T10. 6C	Ce	Trench C.T10	Sherds, 2 of, fabric fine grained, Moderate reddish orange [10 R 6/6]. SPMOW.
C.T10. 6D	Ce	Trench C.T10	Sherd, fabric gritty with sand temper. Moderate reddish orange [10 R 6/6]; on outside, grey at centre. SPMOW.
C.T10. 7	Ce	Trench C.T10	Sherds, 2 of conjoined, from drinking vessel. The cylindrical body of the vessel, diameter 58.5mm, is set on a low pedestal foot c.11mm high and 50mm in diameter. The square ledge foot is decorated with 2 narrow ridges. The foot is flat. Indications of glaze on inside and outside. Fabric silt grade [g/G/r]. SPMOW.
C.T10. 8	Li	Trench C.T10	Haematite. 2 pieces conjoining, cubical (30mm) with all faces smoothed.
C.T10. 9	Li	Trench C.T10	Haematite, chunk with several smoothed faces.
C.T10.10	Ce	Trench C.T10	Clay pipe stems, 5 of. [49.0/ 7.5/ 2.8; 42.0/ 8.8/ 3.1; 38.5/ 9.4/ 3.2; 29/ 9.0/ 3.0; 14.5/ 9.2/ 3.4]. Two are abraded.

C.T10.11	Fe	Trench C.T10	Possible nail.
C.T10.12	Fe	Trench C.T10	Fragment of iron plate 35mm x 16mm and 4mm thick pierced by 2 round-headed nails or possibly rivets.
C.T10.13	Fe	Trench C.T10	Possible patten.
C.T10.14	Ce	Trench C.T10	Sherd from side of vessel c.160mm in diameter. The sherd appears bleached, perhaps burnt, but probably was grey on inside and 'red' on outside. Fabric gritty, with quartz sand temper. SPMOW.
C.T10.15	Ce	Trench C.T10	Sherd from base of vessel. Fabric gritty, with quartz sand temper, dark grey on inside, Moderate reddish orange [10 R 6/6] on outside. SPMOW.
Trench 11			
C.T11. 1	Ce	Trench C.T11	Sherd, ?from jug, diameter c.160mm, in salt glazed stoneware - 'Bellarmine'. Bright, smooth glaze on outside. On inside pale grey with prominent turning marks. Late 17th-early 18th Century.
C.T11. 2	Ce	Trench C.T11	Sherd from lower side, with knife trimming, and base, ?of jug. Base angle 45°; diameter greater than 160mm at belly. Yellow-green glaze on inside. Fabric fine-grained with abundant sand temper [g/G/R]. SPMOW.
C.T11. 3	Li	Trench C.T11	Whetstone, broken off tip of. Fine-grained, light brown [5 YR 6/4] quartzose sandstone. Pyramidal shape, base 42mm square, height 53mm, rounded tip, sides smoothed.
C.T11. 4	Ce	Trench C.T11	Pipe stem, [25.0/ 10.0/ 3.4].
C.T11. 5	Li	Trench C.T11	Haematite, small piece.
C.T11. 6	Ce	Trench C.T11	Sherd from rim, upwardly curving, thickened flange rim - a larger version of C.T9. 6. outside diameter c.200mm; inside diameter c.170mm. Yellow-green glaze, with dark spots, on inside and on to upper part of outer surface of rim. Fabric fine-grained with abundant quartz sand temper [R-g-R]. SPMOW.

C.T11. 7	Ce	Trench C.T11	Sherd from rim, upwardly curving, thickened flange rim - a smaller version of C.T11. 6 but more curved. External diameter c.160mm, internal diameter c.125mm. Indication of glaze, on inside and on outside of rim. Fabric fine-grained with some quartz sand temper [g/G/r]. SPMOW.
C.T11. 8	Ce	Trench C.T11	Pipe bowl, 2 fragments of (will conjoin). (see Gallagher below for details)
C.T11. 9	Li	Trench C.T11, outside	Greywacke, rubbing stone, part broken off, 105mm x possible entrance 93mm x 37mm. Surface blackened and smoothed all over.
C.T11.10	Ce	Trench C.T11	Pipe bowl (see Gallagher below for details)
Trench 12			
C.T12. 1	Ce	Trench C.T12	Clay pipes, bowl fragments 3, stems 19. [Length/ diam/bore] [26/ 10.5/ 3.2]; [28.5/10.5/2.9]; [37.8/ 10.7/ 3.4]; [40/ 10.3/ 2.7]; [27.5/ 9.2/ 3.4]; [27.3/ 9.2/ 3.0]; [28.0/ 8.2/ 3.6]; [28.0/ 8.8/ 3.2]; [62.5/ 8.8/ 3.5]; [36.0/ 9.0/ 3.6]; [29.4/ 8.6/ 2.8]; [35.0/ 8.2/ 3.1]; [47.0/ 8.2/ 4.1]; [39.0/ 7.7/ 3.0]; [31.5/ 8.0/ 3.5]; [58.0/ 7.0/ 3.3]; [19.5/ 7.8/ 3.0]; [17.8/ 8.2/ 3.3]; [32.5/ 5.9/ 3.3]
C.T12. 2	Li	Trench C.T12	Coal
C.T12. 3	Li	Trench C.T12	Haematite, small piece, facettled.
C.T12. 4	Fe	Trench C.T12	Nail, part of, 37mm long; head diameter c.16mm.
C.T12. 5	Li	Trench C.T12	Slate disc 45 x 35mm.
C.T12. 6	Li	Trench C.T12	?Slate disc, 30mm x 30mm, 2.5mm thick, red-stained. Irregular hole in centre.
C.T12. 7	Ce	Trench C.T12	Sherds, 7 of, from sides of at least 4 vessels, probably jugs like C.T9 6-7. One sherd is abraded. SPMOW.
C.T12. 8	Ce	Trench C.T12	Sherd from lower side and base, base angle 33° - probably jug like C.T9 6, 7. Yellow-green glaze on inside, fabric gritty [g/R]. SPMOW.
C.T12. 9	Ce	Trench C.T12	Sherd,? From jug, diameter c.160mm, salt glazed stoneware 'Bellarmine'. Bright, smooth glaze on outside. On inside pale grey with enhanced turning marks. Almost certainly from same vessel as C.T11.1. Late 17th - early 18th Century.

C.T12.10	Ce	Trench C.T12	Sherds, 2 of, from rim or rims, upwardly curving, thickened flange type - cf. C.T9. 6. [g/G/R]. SPMOW.
C.T12.11	Ce	Trench C.T12	Sherd from rim of jug with strap handle attached. Rim is upwards tilted, thickened flange type, 22mm wide, 9mm thick at outer expanded edge. Handle is 25mm wide with prominent sagittal ridge. Indication of glaze, on inside extending on to rim edge. Fabric silt grade with some quartz sand temper [g/G/R]. SPMOW.
C.T12.12	Ce	Trench C.T12	Sherd from base, 90mm in diameter, and lower, knife-trimmed, side of jug, base angle c.45°. Fabric silt grade with rare quartz sand grains [g/r]. SPMOW.
C.T12.13	Li	Trench C.T12	Slate, 150mm x 110mm, part of a disc c.180mm in diameter.
C.T12.14a	Li	Trench C.T12	Greywacke, irregular disc shape, 55mm x 55mm.
C.T12.14b	Li	Trench C.T12	Slate disc 55mm x 55mm.
C.T12.15	Li	Trench C.T12	Slate disc 65mm x 47mm.
C.T12.16	Fe	Trench C.T12	Part of cauldron 105mm x 67mm.
C.T12.17	Fe	Trench C.T12	Part of knife with tang. Blade preserved to 39mm in length by 22mm wide. Tang is 27mm long.
C.T12.18	Fe	Trench C.T12	Part of a straight shaft with incomplete circle c.35mm in diameter - perhaps part of a key.
C.T12.19	Fe	Trench C.T12	Broken blade (in 2 pieces).
C.T12.20	Fe	Trench C.T12	Miscellaneous heavily concreted pieces, 4 of.
C.T12.21	Ce	Trench C.T12	Pipe bowl l. C. stamp (James Colquhoun). possible entrance (see Gallagher below for details)
C.T12.22	Ce	Trench C.T12	Sherd, ? from base of vessel. Traces of glaze on outside. Fabric outside gable gritty with quartz sand temper. [G-r].
C.T12.23	Ce	Context C.T10	Pipe bowl. (see Gallagher below for details)
C.T12.24.	Li	Trench C.T12	Greywacke, pot lid, 60mm diameter. on floor
C.T12.25	Li	Trench C.T12	Slate pot lid, 70mm diameter. on floor
C.T12.26	Ce	Trench C.T12	Whitelastic. Modern.

C.T12.27	Ce	Trench C.T12	Sherd from lower side with knife trimming, of vessel outside gable at least 160mm in diameter. Yellow-green glaze on inside. Fabric gritty, with quartz on gravel floor sand temper. [G-R]. SPMOW.
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C.T12.28	Ce	Trench C.T12	Stone pot lid, (greywacke), 103mm diameter.
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Trench 13

C.T13. 1	Gl	Trench C.T13	Shards, 49 of, 2 conjoining, from beer bottle, c.100mm in diameter with steep kick. In firebright yellow-brown. c.1900.
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C.T13. 2	Li	Trench C.T13	Sandstone, piece of, pink. 2 curved smooth surfaces - possibly used as sharpening stone.
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Trench 14

C.T14. 1	Ce	Trench C.T14	Sherd from side of vessel?jug, c.160mm in diameter. Indications of interior glaze. Fine-grained with quartz sand temper. Grey on inside, light brown [5 YR 6/4] on outside. SPMOW.
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Tobacco Pipe bowls by Dennis Gallagher

1. Bowl, mould-imparted A/A and portcullis-style basal stamp. Possibly Alexander Aiken, Edinburgh. C/T12/23
2. Basal fragment with castle-style basal stamp. Edinburgh. SM/CP/10
3. Basal fragment, IC/G basal stamp, James Colquhoun, Glasgow, c1660-80. SM/CP/3
4. Lower bowl fragment, mould-imparted S/H. Samuel Hyndshaw, Glasgow. SM/CP/8
5. Bowl and stem fragment, mould-imparted S/. Possibly Samuel Hyndshaw, Glasgow. SM/CP/9
6. Damaged bowl, c 1660-90. C/T8/4.
7. Damaged bowl, c 1660-90. C/T8/4.
8. Spurred bowl and stem fragment, black surface. SM/CP/1
9. Bowl wall fragment, black surface. SM/CP/13
10. Basal fragment, spur missing. SM/CP/12
11. Stem fragment with scribble marks in brown ink; SM/CP/19