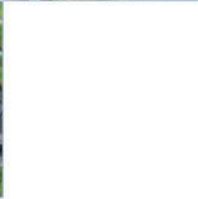
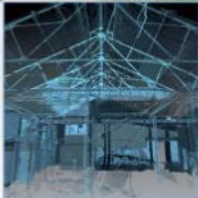


Dundreggan Rewilding Centre, Glenmoriston, Inverness

Archaeological Evaluation and Watching Brief Updated Data Structure Report

September 2023

AOC Project Number: 70483



ARCHAEOLOGY

HERITAGE

CONSERVATION

Dundreggan Rewilding Centre, Glenmoriston, Inverness

Archaeological Watching Brief

Updated Data Structure Report

On Behalf of:	Trees for Life c/o Great Glen Consulting
National Grid Reference (NGR):	NH 33012 14650 (centred)
AOC Project No:	70483
Planning Ref:	19/00377/PIP8
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Abstract

This report details the findings of archaeological evaluation and watching brief works carried out on land surrounding Dundreggan Lodge, Glenmoriston, Inverness prior to the construction of residential accommodation, educational facilities, cafe, and biomass heating centre.

The evaluation was required due to the discovery of a potential archaeological site, a possible structure, during a walkover survey of the development area. The structure was thought to consist of the degraded remains of a roofed structure identified on the 1904 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey map for the area. Fieldwork for the evaluation was carried out between 12th and 16th October 2020. A large trench encompassing an area of 13.4m² was excavated over the potential location of the entrance and banks/walls of the structure. The evaluation indicated the structure initially had consisted of a geological feature, such as a drumlin, which had been modified for use.

The watching brief was carried out intermittently between 6th July 2021 and 29th April 2022. Six areas of the site were stripped of topsoil, comprising areas for a new visitor car park, a rewilding centre, access improvements, a temporary access track, a substation, and residential accommodation. Two possible stone clearance deposits and remnants of Dundreggan Shooting Lodge were identified. Furthermore, the full extent of the post-medieval structure, evaluated in 2020, was exposed and recorded.

A programme of post excavation analysis was carried out on the environmental remains recovered from samples collected during the fieldwork. The artefacts predominantly dated to the 19th/20th century and included ceramic, glass, metal, and stone. In addition, a small programme of radiocarbon dating was undertaken on two samples.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 An archaeological evaluation and watching brief were required by Trees for Life in respect to the construction of residential accommodation, educational facilities, a cafe, and a biomass heating centre (Planning reference 19/00377/PIP) at Dundreggan Lodge, Glenmoriston, Inverness.
- 1.2 The remains of a turf-covered structure were identified during the walkover survey portion of the works, carried out in July 2020. As this site would be directly impacted by the development; an evaluation was carried out in October 2020 in order to investigate it prior to the watching brief phase (Williamson & Murray 2020).
- 1.3 The site lies within the administrative area of Highland Council, which is advised on archaeological matters by Kirsty Cameron, Archaeologist, Historic Environment Team, Highland Council. An archaeological watching brief was specified in keeping with the policies outlined in *Scottish Planning Policy (2014)* and *PAN 2/2011 Planning and Archaeology (2011)* in order to record the extent and significance of any archaeological remains which were present within the development area

2.0 BACKGROUND

2.1 Location

- 2.1.1 The development site is located on land surrounding Dundreggan Lodge, Glenmoriston, Inverness (NGR: NH 33012 14650 (centred)) (**Figure 1**). Dundreggan Lodge is located approximately 5 miles northwest of Fort Augustus, at the east end of Dundreggan, a hamlet situated along the A887. This road runs through Glenmoriston from Invermoriston in the northeast to Loch Cluanie in the southwest. Dundreggan Lodge is situated at the foot of the south-facing slopes of the glen on rough grazing ground.
- 2.1.2 The archaeological evaluation was carried out between 12th and 16th October 2020. An initial L-shaped trench was excavated across the structure, which was later extended to include another section across the surviving bank.
- 2.1.3 The archaeological watching brief was carried out intermittently between 6th July 2021 and 29th April 2022. It comprised Ground Investigation (GI) works consisting of ten trial pit excavations, a photographic survey of a cold store which was part of Dundreggan Shooting Lodge (MHG61433), and topsoil stripping in six areas which included: a new visitor car park (Area 1), the Rewilding Centre (Area 2), improvements to the existing access track (Area 3), a temporary access track (Area 4), a substation and compound area (Area 5), and residential accommodation (Area 6). (**Plates 1 - 6; Figure 1**). Two possible stone clearance deposits and remnants of Dundreggan Shooting Lodge were identified, and the full extent of the structure evaluated in 2020 was exposed and recorded.



Plate 1: Pre-works view of Area 1 (new visitor car park), facing southeast



Plate 2: Pre-works view of Area 2 (Rewilding Centre), facing west



Plate 3: Pre-works view of Area 3 (access track from A887), facing east-southeast



Plate 4: Pre-works image of Area 4 (temporary access track), facing west-northwest



Plate 5: Pre-works image of Area 5 (substation and compound area), facing northwest



Plate 6: Pre-works image of Area 6 (residential accommodation), facing northeast

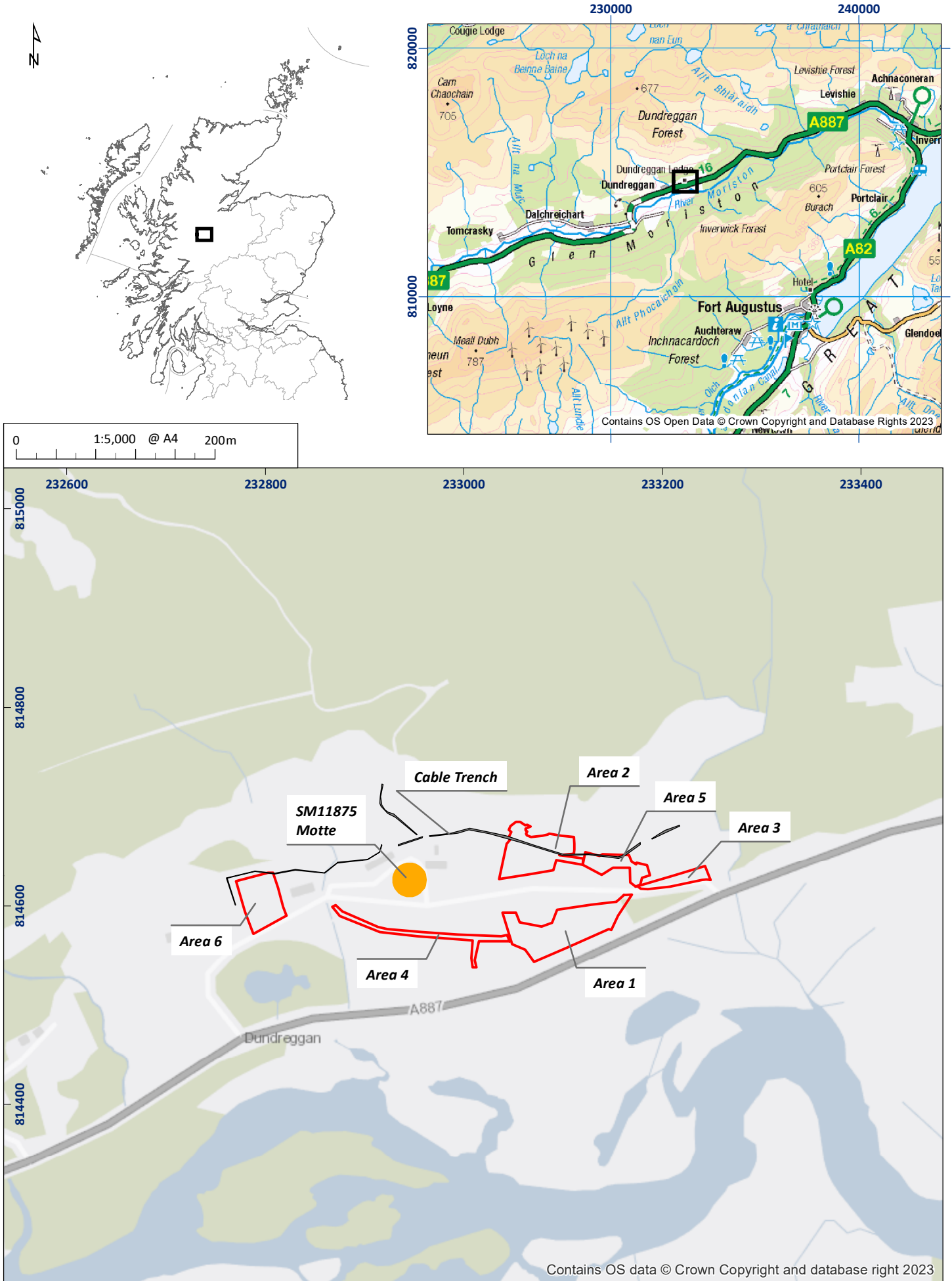


Figure 1: Site location plan

04/70483/DSR/01/01

2.2 Archaeological and Historical Background

- 2.2.1 Dundreggan is situated within the former parish of Urquhart and Glenmoriston. Glenmoriston was notably poorer and less populated than its sister glen, Glen Urquhart to the northeast. From the post-medieval period onwards, the people of the glen generally grew potatoes, oats and barley and relied on cattle as their primary livestock. The rough geography prohibited cultivation up the steep wooded slopes, confining farming activities to the lower. Dundreggan was the most easterly of a small cluster of hamlets within the central area of the glen. Towards the western end of these hamlets, General Caulfeild's military road between Fort Augustus and Bernera crossed from the south to north side of the River Moriston. The landscape today is reminiscent of that of the 19th and early 20th century, characterized by field systems and sparse settlement on the low-lying fertile areas adjacent to the banks of the River Moriston, with woodland on the steeper upland sides of the glen.
- 2.2.2 The development is situated on the Dundreggan Estate, once a shooting estate, and one of the many estates formerly belonging to the Grants of Glenmoriston, as detailed in the Ordnance Survey Name Book. The 1st and 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey (OS) maps depict the area as situated a short distance from the primary Glenmoriston road, accessed via a side road that shares the current route of the road today. The Lodge comprises several buildings, many of which are still in use. In 2008 Dundreggan Estate was bought by the charity, Trees for Life, and it has since been the focus of one of their many rewilding projects, protecting and expanding on the surviving remnants of the Caledonian forest (Trees for Life 2020).
- 2.2.3 On the 1904 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey map, a structure is depicted to the north side of the Dundreggan access road. The walkover survey conducted on 21st July 2020 recorded the degraded footings of one small structure within the vicinity of the mapped location of this building (Teufel & Williamson 2020).
- 2.2.4 There are five sites noted on the Highland Historic Environment Record (HHER) within a 1km radius of the development site. These comprise: a medieval motte at Dundreggan, Scheduled Monument 11875 (HHER no. MHG18069) located c.50m to the south of the development; a stone bridge of unknown date (HHER no. MHG35966) located at the turning head to Dundreggan Farm below the A887 road and on the east side of the development; Dundreggan Free Church (HHER no. MHG28427) located 0.8km east of the development; Torran Dubh Na Buaille, an unroofed structure (HHER no. MHG22973) also located 0.8km east of the development; and Dundreggan Mill (HHER no. MHG19761) located 1km to the southwest.

3.0 DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

3.1 Methodology

3.1.1 A desk-based assessment was conducted during the preparation of the Written Scheme of Investigation (Teufel & Williamson 2020), and in advance of the archaeological walkover survey, evaluation and watching brief. The desk-based assessment was carried out in order to assess the archaeological potential of the area based on previously recorded sites and any historical documentation and has been included in full below. A full check of all available historical and archaeological records, aerial photographs and historical maps was conducted including the Highland Historic Environment Record (HHER), the National Record of the Historic Environment (NRHE), Ordnance Survey Name Books, Historic Environment Scotland's databases, the National Library of Scotland, statistical accounts and other available records, literary sources, and online resources about the site.

3.2 Cartographic Sources

3.2.1 Historical maps were consulted online at the National Library of Scotland (NLS 2020). *Glen Morisden* is depicted on several early maps, but Dundreggan is not named until the production of Roy's Military map (1747–55). More detailed depiction of the development site is not seen until the production of the 1st and 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey maps (1874 and 1904 respectively).

a) **Timothy Pont, *The Great Glen and Glen Garry, ca. 1583–96.***

Glen Morisden is labelled as a tributary glen leading to the Great Glen and Invermoriston is depicted at its confluence, no further detail of the western extent of the glen is shown and no settlements are indicated (**Figure 2**).

b) **Robert Gordon, *A detailed map including Glenmore, Lochs Arkaig and Garry, the basins of the Nairn, Findhorn, and Spey, Lochs Erich and Laggan, and the River Spean; also in outline Lochs Garry, Rannoch, and Tummel, ca. 1636–52.***

Glenmoristoun is depicted as a label at the confluence of Glenmoriston and the Great Glen, however no settlements are identified in Glenmoriston. The region is depicted as well-wooded.

c) **John Blaeu, *Scotiae provinciae mediterraneae inter Taum flumen et Vararis aestuarium: Sunt autem Braid-Allaban, Atholia, Marria Superior, Badenocha, Strath-Spea, Lochabria, cum Chersoneso qui ei ad occasum praetenditur; cum singulis earundem partibus. 1654.***

Glen Morisden is depicted with *Innermorisden* labelled, but no further detail is shown.

d) **Herman Moll, *The East Part of the Shire of Inverness with Badenoch, 1745.***

Like previous maps, *Glen Morisden* is labelled and *Inner Morisden*, along with several settlements along the River Moriston, but Dundreggan is not named.

e) **William Roy, *Military Survey of Scotland, 1747–55***

Dundrigan and *East Dundrigan* are displayed on this map as two small settlements situated on either side of a large burn (**Figure 3**). The settlements are surrounded by rig and furrow

cultivation. Of note is the mill pond/lochan south of *Dundrigan* – this coincides with the mill pond/lochan identified on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey mapping, suggesting that *East Dundrigan* is likely the Dundreggan Farm area related to the proposed development. This is further evidenced by the small island visible in the River Moriston to the south of *East Dundrigan*. This geographical feature, though now splintered into islets, is visible in the river's geography today. Three further areas of settlement, labelled *Inverwicks*, are situated on the south side of the River Moriston, and areas of forestry are visible across the region. The Fort Augustus to Bernera military road is depicted a few miles west. There is no realistic detail given with regards to the settlements themselves and they are schematically represented by several buildings in each group.

f) **Aaron Arrowsmith, Map of Scotland constructed from original materials, northwest and northeast sections, 1807.**

Dundragan is depicted as a label only and, likely erroneously, situated far to the east near Invermoriston. It is too far away from the clearly identified Inverwick and settlements further west to be the Dundreggan of today. No further detail is given.

g) **John Thomson's Atlas of Scotland, 1832.**

Similarly to the Arrowsmith map, a settlement named Dundragon is depicted close to Invermoriston, situated where the settlement of *Dalcataig* is named on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey mapping. There is a settlement identified as *W. Dalgragan* situated where Dundreggan would be, shown as the easternmost of a series of small settlements (**Figure 4**).

h) **Ordnance Survey 1st Edition 6-inch-to-the-mile map Inverness-shire (Mainland), Sheet LXVII (includes: Urquhart And Glenmoriston) Surveyed: 1871 Published: 1874.**

This is the first map where the development area is shown in reasonable detail (**Figure 5**). *Dundreggan Lodge* is depicted as a collection of seven buildings, including a labelled kennel, situated north of a road that leads northwest from the main glen road – the precursor to the modern A887. A track is also depicted north of this, looping around the north to the kennels building. The eastern-most building is situated close to the Rewilding Centre, potentially in an area marked for compensatory planting. This building was not located during the walkover survey carried out in 2020 (Teufel & Williamson 2020).

The old main road diverges somewhat from the modern, curving further south. The route for the access road to *Dundreggan Lodge*, however, is still the same. A well is depicted near the kennel and there are small enclosures depicted, including around the motte which is not labelled. A contained area of forestry is depicted north of the Dundreggan Lodge proper, and a small orchard or garden is depicted west of the lodge. Areas of deciduous forest are shown to the north and south, and large fields are shown alongside the north side of the main road.

The settlement of Dundreggan is shown to the west and comprises a spread hamlet of several houses with small associated enclosures and large fields. *Tom na Croiche*, the gallows hill, is identified close to the road, shortly before the labelled corn mill.

i) **Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 6-inch-to-the-mile map Inverness-shire (Mainland), Sheet LXVII (includes: Urquhart and Glenmoriston) Revised: 1901, Published: 1904.**

Nothing of great significance has changed by the time of the 2nd Edition map (**Figure 6**). The northerly tracks are no longer depicted, the motte area is shown under coniferous forestry, and there are a few additional enclosures present across the area, while extensions and alterations to the Lodge building are evident. The eastern-most building shown on the 1st Edition is no longer depicted but a new small rectangular roofed building is shown to the northwest of it. At the time of the walkover survey, it was suspected that this building correlated to the structural remains recorded within the vicinity.

j) **Ordnance One-inch “Popular” outline edition. Scotland, Sheet 42 – Fort Augustus
Published: 1928.**

The 1928 map does not show the site in detail. However, it appears to suggest several new buildings north of the access road and east of the lodge are present.

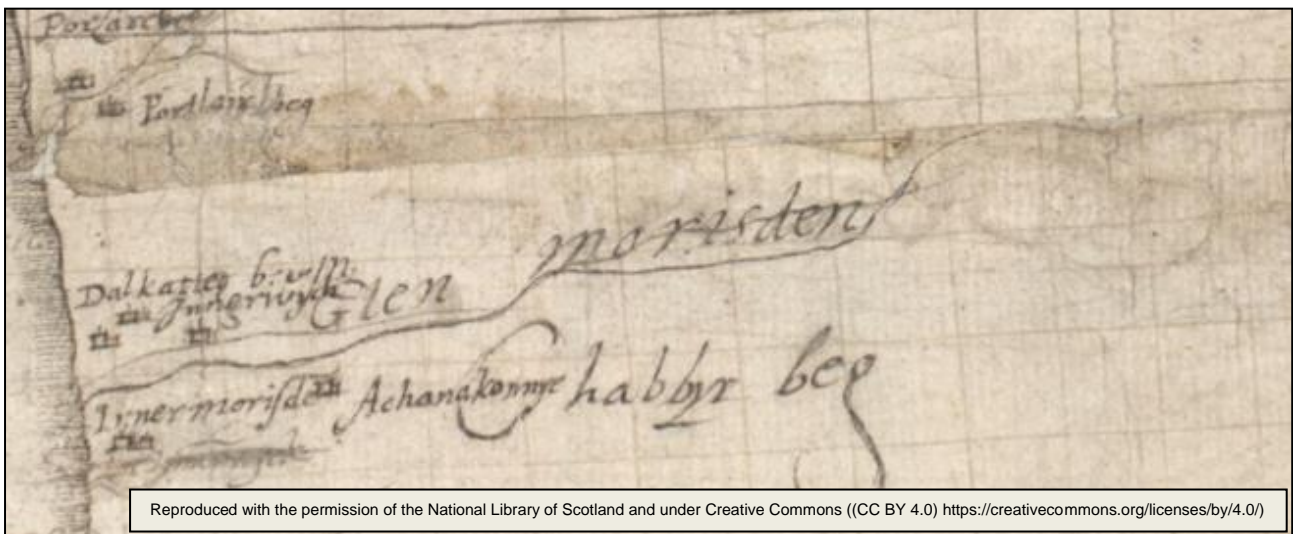


Figure 2: Extract from Timothy Pont's map 1583–1596



Figure 3: Extract from Roy's military survey, 1747–55



Figure 4: Extract from Thomson's map 1832

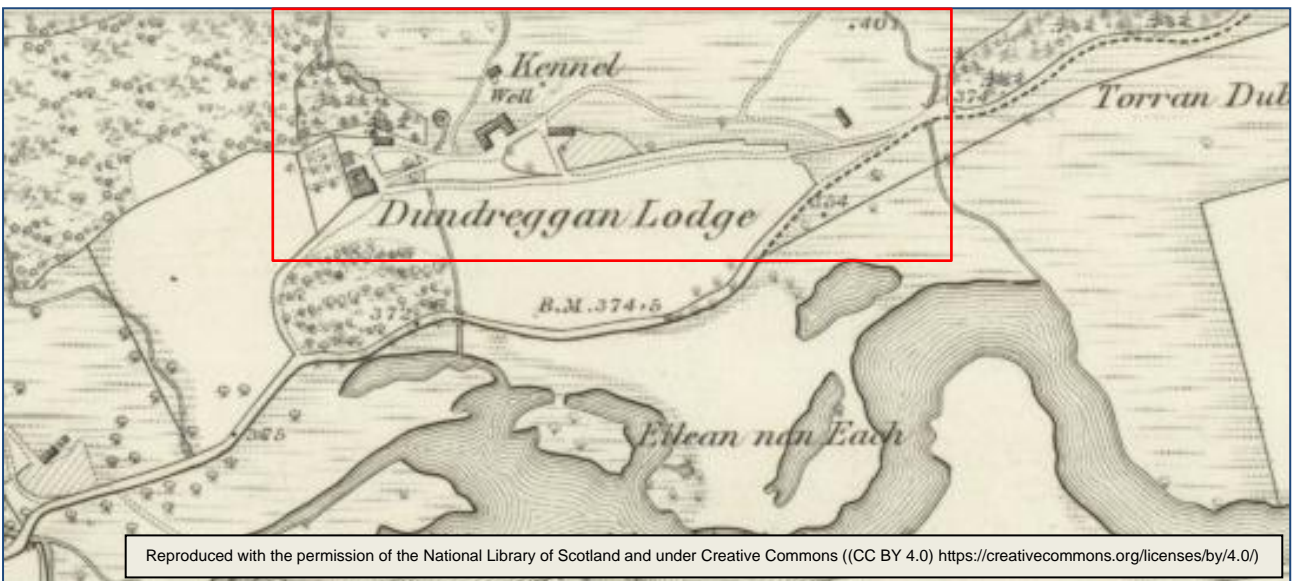


Figure 5: Extract from the OS 1st Edition 6-inch-to-the-mile map 1874, showing building located in prospective compensatory planting zone of development

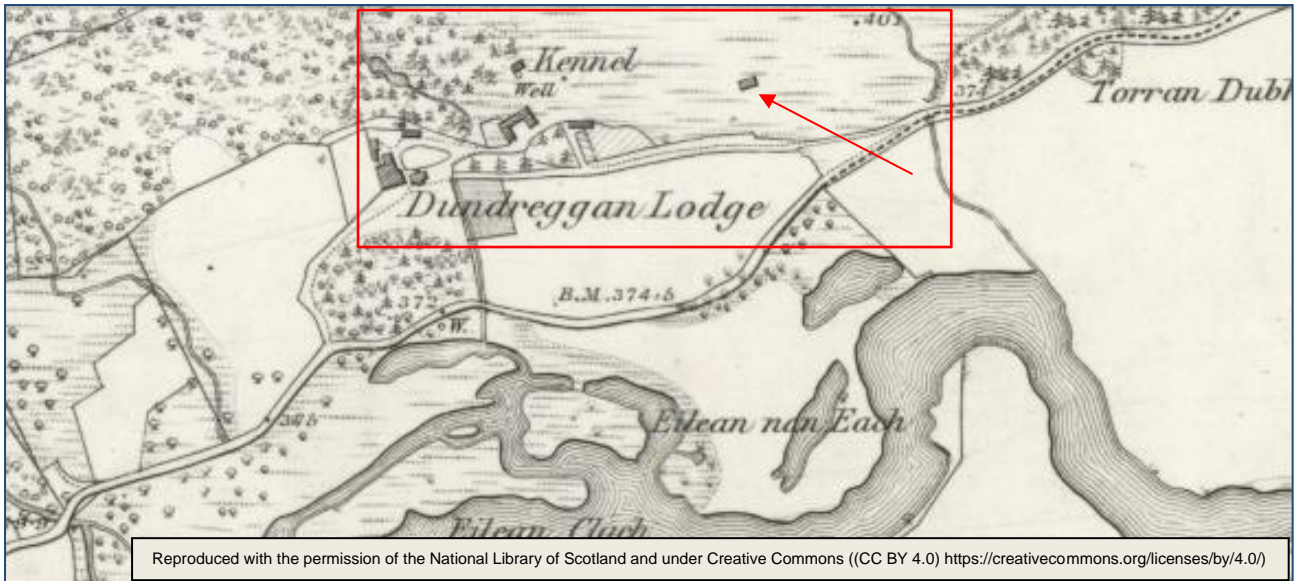


Figure 6: Extract from the OS 2nd Edition 6-inch-to-the-mile map 1904 (red arrow showing building suspected to be the same as that identified during the walkover survey)

3.3 Historic Environment Sources

3.3.1 The Canmore database and Highland Historic Environment Record (HHER) identified five recorded sites of archaeological and historic interest within a 1km radius of the development area. All but one of the recorded sites were post-medieval in date.

3.3.2 The HHER and Historic Environment Scotland descriptions are as follows:

**SM11875 NH3294 1461 Motte (medieval), Dundreggan Farm
MHG18069**

This substantial mound is of 'uniform shape' and has the appearance of an antiquity; it measures about 10m in height and is locally known as Sidhean Mullach ('fairy knoll'). The ground is held by Ceannaeroc Estates, Glenmoriston. Information from Mr S Dunbar (Ordnance Survey, Inverness office), 30 March 1995.

Scheduled Monument Description and Statement of National Importance:

The monument comprises a medieval motte situated in garden ground at Dundreggan Farm overlooking the road along the N bank of the river in Glen Moriston.

Mottes are mounds, usually artificial, which formed the foundations for timber (sometimes stone) castles. In Scotland, these date from the 12th to the 13th centuries, appearing in N Scotland in the third quarter of the 12th century. They were generally surrounded by a ditch and accompanied by a bailey (enclosed courtyard for ancillary buildings), although there are no surviving traces of either at this site.

The mound at Dundreggan has the classic 'truncated cone' profile of a motte. Its base is sub-circular in shape and measures approximately 33 m across. The mound is about 10 m in height and has an oval flat top measuring 11 m E to W by 7 m transversely. Its shape suggests that it is an artificially enhanced natural eminence. Metalled roadways bound three sides of the

motte and construction of these may have caused some truncation of the mound. A curving drystone dyke, approximately half of which remains upstanding, formerly enclosed the motte to the N, W and S. A row of mature broadleaf trees are established along the S edge of the mound and rhododendron bushes have been planted along the N edge.

The area to be scheduled is irregular on plan, to include the remains described and an area around in which evidence for their construction and use may survive, as shown in red on the accompanying map (Historic Environment Scotland, SM11875 Designation).

The history of the monument is not known, but it is probable that the motte at Dundreggan was contemporary with the establishment of Urquhart Castle by the powerful Durward family, who were granted the lordship of Urquhart by Alexander II in 1233. The large extent of this lordship and the topography of the area argue in favour of the existence of a second tier of seigneurial centres.

This monument is of national importance because it is a prominent, visual reminder of the advance of a new form of centralised, royal authority into N Scotland during the 12th and 13th centuries. As a centre of local lordship, it can contribute to the relatively small body of knowledge for this process, as well as evidence for medieval rural land use, settlement, and economy. The well-preserved earthwork has the potential to provide information about its date, construction and use which can contribute to our understanding of the development and use of medieval castles in the Highland zone, and in Scotland in general.

MHG19761 NH 3202 1416 Dundreggan Corn Mill (watermill, post-medieval)

No summary is provided on the HHER or Canmore databases.

This site is depicted as a single rectangular corn mill on the 1871 1st Edition OS map (Inverness-shire 1871, sheet LXVII), situated on the east side of a small burn with a mill pond or lochan situated to the north.

MHG35966 NH 3326 1461 Dundreggan Farm Bridge (bridge, undated)

No summary is provided on the HHER or Canmore databases.

The Canmore entry for this site (ID 159256) displays a single photo taken in 1976 of a somewhat degraded single-arched stone-built bridge.

MHG28427 NH 3369 1476 Dundreggan Free Church (church, undated)

No summary is provided on the HHER or Canmore databases.

This site is depicted as two roofed buildings labelled the Free Church on the 1872 1st Edition OS map (Inverness-shire 1872, sheet LII).

MHG22973 NH 3363 148 Torran Dubh na Buaille (unroofed building, undated)

An unroofed building is depicted on the 1st Edition of the OS 6-inch map (Inverness-shire 1874, sheet lii). A roofed building is shown at this location on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1971).

3.4 Statistical Accounts

- 3.4.1 Dundreggan is not mentioned by name in either the Old Statistical Account (Sinclair 1798) or the New Statistical Account (Smith 1845). However, general descriptions of the parish are

provided. There are mentions in both of the presence of great burial cairns throughout the district, such as at Corrimony, but none are situated near Dundreggan.

- 3.4.2 An apt description of the rugged beauty and challenge of human habitation is given as ‘... both the Glens of Urquhart and Glenmoriston exhibit to the traveller an uncommon and picturesque view of what is beautiful, grand, and sublime in nature; at the same time that some of the mountains present great tracts of stone and moss, incapable of civilisation or improvement.’ (Sinclair 1798, 303). The author goes on to describe the soil of Glenmoriston being generally poorer to that of Glenurquhart, but that potatoes, oats and some barley are cultivated (ibid.). The people of Glenmoriston raised cows and produced cheese and butter, primarily from black Highland cattle and sheep farming was done but only to a small extent before the end of the 18th century (ibid., 305), much increased only 50 years later to between 20,000 and 21,000 sheep, with the decline in the Glenmoriston population attributed to emigration as a result (Smith 1845, 47). Both accounts describe the glens, as a result of their wild and difficult to traverse terrain, as being easily preyed upon by cattle raiding clans from the west and was ‘till after the suppression of the Rebellion in 1746, in a very unsettled and rather lawless condition’ (Smith 1845, 46).
- 3.4.3 The OSA also states that there are ‘considerable natural woods’ that ‘from time to time, have fetched the proprietors considerable sums of money’ (Sinclair 1798, 305), indicating that forestry operations were well underway by the time of the end of the 18th century.

3.5 Ordnance Survey Name Books

- 3.5.1 Dundreggan Lodge is recorded as ‘a handsome shooting Lodge. It is one storey slated and in thorough repair Property of Grant of Glenmoriston’, and Dundreggan itself is described as ‘a number of small Crofter's Houses and a Corn Mill situated along the Public Road, they are in each case one story in height, thatched and in indifferent repair. Property of Grant of Glenmoriston (OS Namebooks OS1/17/15/70).’

3.6 Land Use

- 3.6.1 Historic land use in the development area has been as rough grazing in the post-medieval period, with the settlement of Dundreggan to the west comprising the crofting township that would have made use of these lands (HLAMap 2020).

3.7 Geology

- 3.7.1 The geology comprises psammite bedrock of Tarvie Psammite Formation with overlying superficial deposits of glaciofluvial gravels, sands, and silts (British Geological Survey 2020).

4.0 OBJECTIVES

4.1 The *Chartered Institute for Archaeologists* (CIfA) defines an archaeological evaluation as ‘a limited programme of non-intrusive and/or intrusive fieldwork which determines the presence or absence of archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts within a specified area or site on land...field evaluation defines their character, extent, quality and preservation, and enables an assessment of their worth in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate.’ (2020a)

4.2 The aims of the archaeological evaluation were:

- i) To determine and assess the character, extent, condition, quality, date, and significance of any buried archaeological remains within and around the structure.
- ii) To remove by hand any overburden in order to fully expose the structural remains surviving on the site and to expose, in section, any surviving stratigraphic sequences.
- iii) To excavate, sample and record any surviving archaeological deposits and features.
- iv) To sample deposits for post-excavation work, including environmental analysis and dating

4.3 *The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists* (CIfA) defines an archaeological watching brief as ‘a formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons...where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits may be disturbed or destroyed. The programme will result in the preparation of a report and ordered archive’ (2020b).

4.4 The aims of the watching brief were:

- i) To establish the presence or absence of archaeological remains within the proposed development area prior to the destruction of any significant material;
- ii) To remove by hand any overburden in order to expose the archaeological deposits;
- iii) To excavate, sample and record any features or to propose arrangements for their safeguarding, where possible;
- iv) To sample deposits for post-excavation work, including environmental analysis and dating;
- v) To make recommendations for further measures necessary to mitigate the impact of the development; and
- vi) To make recommendations for post-excavation work.

5.0 METHODOLOGY

5.1 Evaluation

- 5.1.1 An archaeological evaluation of the site identified during the walkover survey was undertaken in advance of the development in order to investigate the structure prior to its loss by the development works. The methodology was carried out in the manner outlined in the *Written Scheme of Investigation* (Teufel & Williamson 2020), and the *Addendum* to support this (AOC Archaeology 2020).
- 5.1.2 A measured survey was carried out prior to excavation works to create a detailed recording of the site in its entirety. This was conducted using a Trimble R8s (DGPS equipped) capable of centimetre accuracy, used to record the extent of the surviving banks.
- 5.1.3 The evaluation comprised hand-excavation of an initial L-shaped trench, measuring 1.5m and 2m in width, and later extended, ultimately reaching a total area of 13.4m². This trench was situated over any possible entrances to the structure, and over the walls, in order to realise the aims as set out above. The excavation of the trench was carried out in stages (turf removal – internal sediment removal – structural remains removal) to reveal the structure's walls and any surviving floor/s prior to excavation through these features in order to create a detailed recording of the sections. The trench was expanded during excavation.

5.2 Watching Brief

- 5.2.1 The archaeological watching brief was undertaken during all areas of new groundworks, including all site clearance for buildings, landscaping, access roads and service arrangements. These works were monitored by an archaeologist by way of a controlled strip. The archaeologist directed and guided digging by a mechanical excavator fitted with a straight-edged bucket to establish the presence or absence of archaeological remains within the groundworks area. All work was carried out in accordance with the Highland Council Standards for Archaeological Work (2012), the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Code of Conduct (2022) and the *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) (Teufel & Williamson 2020), in order to record the extent and significance of any archaeological remains which were present within the development area.
- 5.2.2 There was one known heritage asset within the development area – the small structure recorded during the walkover survey and archaeological evaluation, adjacent to the northwest corner of the proposed Rewilding Centre. During the watching brief, investigation of the structure was extended east to investigate deposits which had not been evaluated. Due to the identification of further structural remains, a larger area was opened to expose the full extent of the structure and any associated archaeological features within the immediate vicinity.
- 5.2.3 All features of archaeological significance were excavated by hand in order to establish the date, nature, extent, and state of preservation of the deposits. Archaeological features and deposits were drawn at a scale of 1:20 and section drawings were drawn at a scale of 1:10. All significant archaeological features were sampled.

- 5.2.4 The location of the evaluation trench, watching brief areas, findspots and feature locations, were plotted using a Trimble R8s capable of centimetre accuracy. The archaeological works were recorded using high resolution digital photography in order to record the process as well as the features or finds.

6.0 EVALUATION RESULTS

- 6.1 The structure was initially recorded during the walkover survey, carried out in July 2020. The site had been interpreted as potentially being the remains of a building depicted on the 1904 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey map (**Figure 6**). The site comprised a low-lying turf-covered bank, forming a somewhat horse-shoe shape open to the southwest. The following description was recorded within the revised WSI (Teufel & Williamson 2020): *structure covered with grass and juniper, west of the proposed pond area. The structure measures approximately 3.0m NW-SE by 2.0m internally, with walls that are spread up to 2.0m wide and standing to a height of 0.4m internally. This site is located in the general location of a roofed building depicted on the 1904 Ordnance Survey map.*
- 6.2 The evaluation of the structure was carried out between 12th and 16th October 2020, with variable weather but generally mild and overcast conditions with some rain. Visibility was good throughout. Works commenced after the extent of the turf-covered banks were recorded using the Trimble R8s, with de-turfing of an L-shaped trench, one leg of which was 1.5m wide and the other 1m wide, later extended to 2m wide. A third leg measuring 0.5m wide was also excavated. The total area amounted to 13.4m². The trench was positioned over the area where no turf bank was visible – the possible entrance – and over the apparently best-preserved part of the bank, to the east side of the structure. The extension continued the west leg of the trench, over the northern bank (**Figure 7**).
- 6.3 The uppermost deposit recorded, (001), comprised a compact dark brown sandy silt topsoil with a thick grassy root mat across the entirety of the site. Excavation of the trench revealed that the bank, [004], was all that remained of a quarried-out geological features such as a drumlin. The drumlin material comprised very compacted in situ natural subsoil of glacial gravels and sands that had been excavated on the internal and external faces to form the artificial bank (**Plate 7Plate 10; Figure 8Figure 9**). The bank [004], was identified in all three trench extensions, but survived most prominently on the east side where a revetment of stone – [003] – had been built against it.
- 6.4 The revetment of subrounded stones [003] was somewhat steeply-sloped up the face of the bank's exterior in roughly coursed terraces, and at the top of this stone setting was a flatter platform of more subangular and possibly roughly dressed stone, defined by two raised parallel courses of stone that created a possible platform 1m wide (**Plate 11Plate 12**). Immediately east of the eastern course of stone was a setting that likely represents a post hole [014]. One small white glazed ceramic sherd (Small Find No. 2) was recovered from the stone wall [003].
- 6.5 The eastern part of bank [004] was situated below a layer of mottled orangey brown gravel, (009), interpreted as disturbed and redeposited natural upcast over the bank during quarrying within the interior of the drumlin. The revetted stone [003] had been placed over (009) towards

the top of the bank on the eastern side of the trench. A fine brown sandy silt, (002) was concentrated over the redeposited subsoil (010), and beneath the topsoil (001). This deposit also overlay the revetment of stone [003] set against the exterior east face of the bank, and extended into the interior, partially beneath a deposit of large rounded and subrounded stone within an orangey-brown sandy silt matrix (007) before dissipating. It is suspected that this deposit (002) may form the extremely degraded remains of a turf constructed wall that has eroded over the stone platform and wall [003] and the inner face of the bank [004].

- 6.6 The quarried interior of the drumlin [016] was somewhat stepped into the interior and reached a flattish base approximately 1m below the turf. The stone-rich layer (007) overlay the disturbed natural, (009) and true natural (010) within the interior of the possible structure. Feature [006], a large pit, with a V-shaped profile that was roughly circular in plan and measured approximately 2m in diameter, was cut into (007), and filled with a mixture of subrounded and subangular stone. This material, (005), also contained a number of items of 19/20th century material culture (Small Find No. 1) including: red earthenware suspected to be from dairy bowls; transfer printed ceramics; green and brown bottle glass; roofing slate fragments; miscellaneous iron/metal objects, and frequent fragments of coal. This layer was notably compacted at the top and may have been utilised as a very rough floor surface at some point. The setting of some of the large flat angular stones (at precarious angles protruding from the rest of the stone) would suggest it was not a floor upon which one would leave livestock or one that would be frequently moved about on by people. It is also notable that the natural subsoil on the north side of the surviving bank was charcoal-flecked, possibly representing evidence of vegetation clearance.



Plate 7: West-northwest facing section of north trench extension showing profile of continuation of bank 004 (centre) and abutting clearance material 005 (right)



Plate 8: South-southwest facing section of trench showing profile of bank 004 (centre right), and internal deposits (left)



Plate 9: Post-excitation view over trench, facing north-northeast and showing bank 004 beside rear ranging rod and on the right side of frame. 005 is on the foreground left side, and the sondage on the right has been excavated



Plate 10: West-northwest facing section of trench showing deposit of stone 007, including large boulders to the right abutting potential remnants of bank 004 on right, and the visible cut of pit 006 visible on left side of ranging rod, diving down to the trench corner on left side



Plate 11: Post-excitation view west-northwest of trench, showing revetted stone 003 on east exterior of bank 004 (visible behind stone) with possible post hole 014 visible on lower left



Plate 12: Post-excitation of trench showing platform of revetted stone 003 (right) set against the manufactured bank 004 (left)

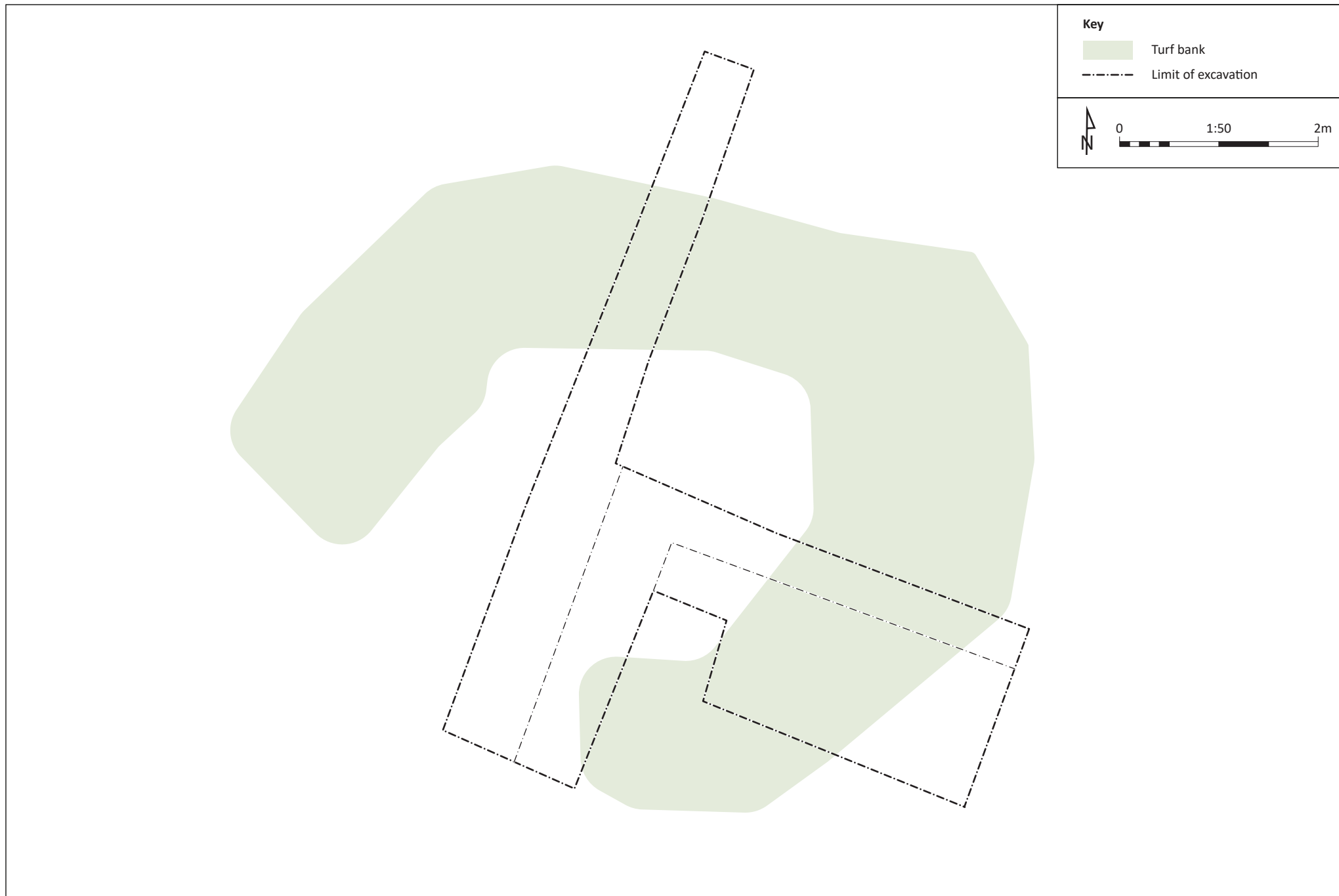


Figure 7: Location of evaluation trench over existing bank

04/70483/DSR/07/01

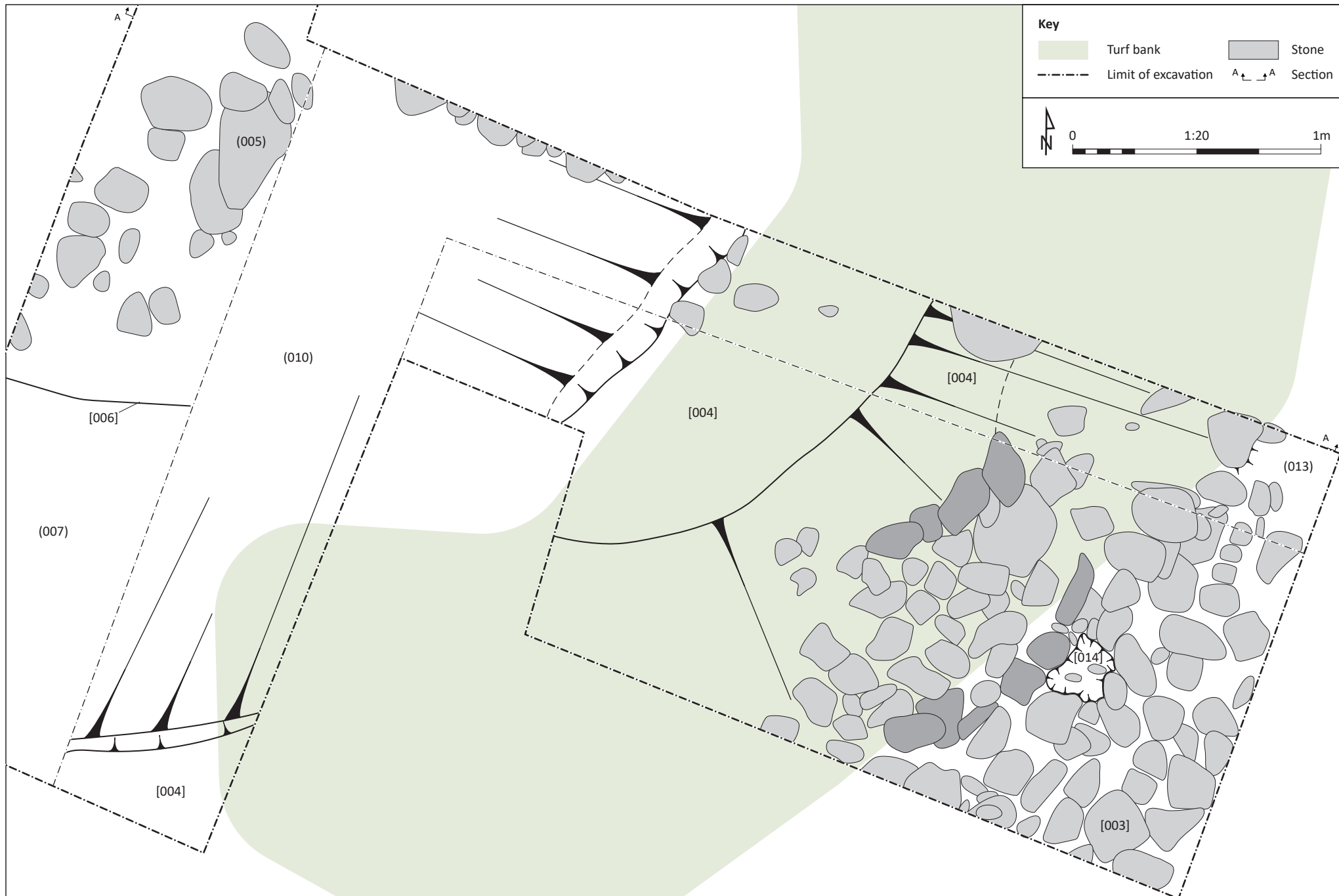


Figure 8: Mid-excavation plan of trench

04/70483/DSR/08/01



Figure 9: Southwest-facing section of trench

04/70483/DSR/09/01

7.0 WATCHING BRIEF RESULTS

7.1 GI Works

7.1.1 Ten trial pits were excavated across the development site on 6th July 2021. The trial pits were generally between 3m² and 5m² and contained 0.1 – 0.6m of dark brown sandy silt topsoil with occasional small to medium sized sub-rounded stones, overlying orange gravelly sand subsoil (**Plate 13****Plate 14**). Bedrock was encountered at the base of TP10. No archaeological features or deposits were identified in any of the trial pits. One sherd of 19th/20th century white glazed ceramic (SF01) was identified in TP5.

7.2 Cold Store Photographic Survey

7.2.1 A photographic survey of a cold store, part of Dundreggan Shooting Lodge (MHG61433), was undertaken on 6th July 2021 (**Plate 13****Plate 17**). The structure, constructed from stone and mortar with a slate roof, measured c.4m long, 3.2m wide, and 4m high. The east-northeast elevation contained a doorway, and the south-southeast and north-northwest elevation both contained a small window.



Plate 13: Mid-excavation of TP3 showing subsoil, north



Plate 14: Mid-excavation of TP8 showing subsoil, facing east-southeast



Plate 15: Record view of cold store, facing north-northeast



Plate 16: East-northeast elevation of cold store

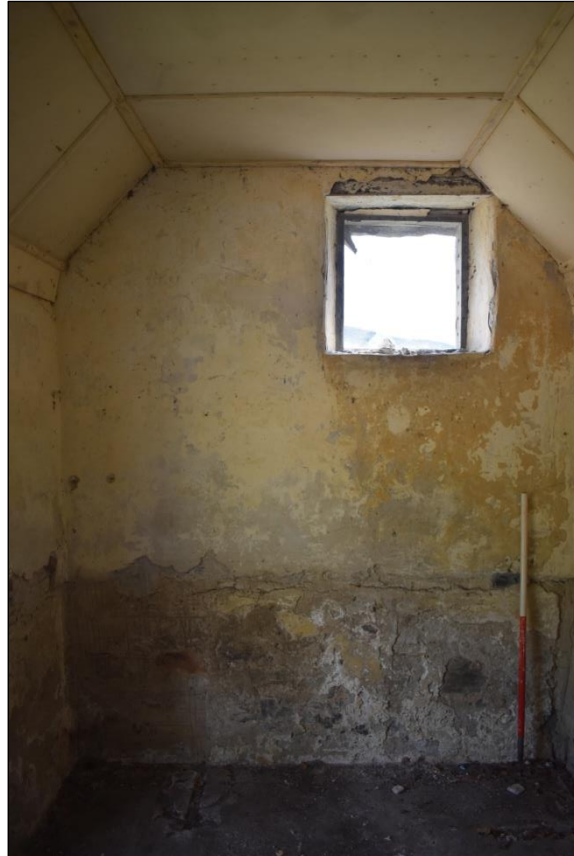


Plate 17: Internal view of south-southeast elevation of cold store

7.3 Area 1 – New Car Park

- 7.3.1 The new car park (Area 1) comprised a c.85m by 38m area within a flat agricultural field (**Figure 10; Plate 1**). It is bounded towards the north by a row of mature trees and an estate track, and towards the south by a post and wire fence.
- 7.3.2 Work was carried out in Area 1 between 6th and 9th September 2021 in dry sunny conditions (**Plate 18** Error! Reference source not found.). Friable dark greyish brown sandy loam topsoil, between 0.25 -0.70m deep, with moderate small to large sized rounded stones, overlay loose light reddish yellow sandy gravel subsoil with frequent rounded stones. Two areas of vegetation burning were identified within the subsoil.
- 7.3.3 One archaeological deposit, (017), interpreted as stone clearance material, was identified at the southern limit of excavation within a slight natural hollow (**Figure 11; Plate 19**). It comprised friable dark brownish grey silty sand with frequent medium to large sized mainly rounded stones concentrated towards west. The deposit, which measured 0.4m deep, extended c.4.0m east to west, a minimum 1.1m north to south, and continued beyond the southern limit of excavation.

7.4 Area 2 – Rewilding Centre

- 7.4.1 The footprint for the Rewilding Centre (Area 2) comprised an area of undulating shrubland with several drumlins. An unsurfaced track and an overhead line were aligned approximately east-west from the old visitor car park towards the Dundreggan Lodge steading. A small area of marsh and mature juniper shrubs was situated north of the track.
- 7.4.2 Work was carried out intermittently in Area 2 between 21st September 2021 and 29th April 2022, due to the undergrounding of an overhead line (**Plate 20Plate 21**). Topsoil and subsoil deposits were similar to Area 1; however, the topsoil was generally shallower averaging between 0.20m and 0.30m deep.
- 7.4.3 Excavation around a structure, which had previously been investigated in 2020 (Williamson and Murray 2020), was extended towards the east to investigate deposits that had not been fully evaluated. Further structural remains, interpreted as the stone footings of a possible turf wall [018] were identified at the eastern end of the extended trench (**Figure 11; Plate 22**). It was situated approximately 4m east of wall/bank [003]/[004] which was identified during the evaluation. Wall [018] measured 1.4m wide east to west, 0.7m high, and consisted of up to three rough courses of medium to large sized rounded stone (**Plate 23**).
- 7.4.4 The full extent of walls [003] and [018] were exposed revealing the stone footings of a possibly turf structure (**Figure 12; Plate 24Plate 25**). It was rectangular shaped in plan and measured 7.5m long and 5.5 – 6.7m wide, enclosing an internal space measuring 4.8m long and 4.0m wide. A single deposit, (012), was enclosed within the interior, comprising somewhat loose yellowish brown sandy silt. Post-medieval pottery, metal objects and animal bone were retained from this deposit (SF02, SF03 and SF04). The deposit was interpreted as a potential levelling layer to form an even floor within the structure's interior.
- 7.4.5 A possible stone clearance deposit (019) was located approximately 4m east of wall [018]. The deposit comprised small to large sized angular and rounded stones within a light brownish grey silty sand matrix (**Plate 26**). It extended 4m north to south, 6m east to west and measured 0.5m deep.

7.5 Area 3 – Access Track Improvements

7.5.1 A narrow area (Area 3), situated north of the access track from the A887 road, was stripped of topsoil, on the 22nd and 23rd September 2021, as part of access improvements (**Plate 27**). A boundary wall (**Plate 28**) and a 20th century rubbish pit (**Plate 29**) were identified in this area. A large assortment of miscellaneous ceramics, glass and metal objects dating between around the 1920s to the 1950s were found.

7.6 Area 4 – Access Track

7.6.1 An access track (Area 4) was excavated between the new car park (Area 1) and the residential accommodation (Area 6) on the 23rd and 24th September 2021 (**Plate 30****Plate 31**). No archaeological features or deposits were identified in this area.



Plate 18: Image showing Area 1 post topsoil strip, facing west



Plate 19: North-facing section of stone clearance deposit (017)



Plate 20: Post topsoil strip of Area 2, facing west



Plate 21: Post topsoil strip of the north side of Area 2, facing east



Plate 22: Southwest-facing section of extension to evaluation trench showing bank [004] on the left and stone wall [018] on the right



Plate 23: Southwest-facing section of stone wall [018]



Plate 24: Pre-excavation image of structure in Area 2, facing east



Plate 25: Record image of structure showing slots through wall [018], facing northeast



Plate 26: Pre-excavation image of stone clearance deposit (019), facing west



Plate 27: Post topsoil strip of Area 3, facing west



Plate 28: West-southwest-facing section of boundary wall, Area 3



Plate 29: South-facing section of early 20th century rubbish pit, Area 3



Plate 30: Post topsoil strip of Area 4 (access track), facing west-northwest



Plate 31: Post topsoil strip of Area 4 (access track), facing east-southeast

7.7 Area 5 – Substation and Compound

7.7.1 The substation and compound (Area 5) comprised a c.50m by 15m area of shrubland containing mature juniper bushes and silver birch saplings. It was situated north and east of the old visitor car park. The area was stripped of topsoil on the 29th and 30th September 2021 (**Plate 32**). No archaeological features or deposits were encountered in this area. One large iron object (SF05), interpreted as a farming implement, was found within the topsoil (001).

7.8 Area 6 – Residential Accommodation

7.8.1 The proposed residential accommodation (Area 6) was located at the west end of the site adjacent to the kennel and cold store buildings. Topsoil stripping was carried out between 6th October and 3rd November 2021.

7.8.2 The southern half of Area 6 comprised 0.15 – 0.20m of dark greyish brown topsoil above 0.50m of orange sandy gravel made ground above buried soil up to 0.50m deep (**Plate 33**). The northern half comprised 0.15m of topsoil over reddish yellow sandy gravel subsoil. Area 6 appeared to have been landscaped/levelled possibly during the demolition of Dundreggan Shooting Lodge. Miscellaneous post-medieval ceramic, glass, and metal objects (SF08) were found within the topsoil (001).

7.8.3 Remnants of Dundreggan Shooting Lodge (MHG14434) were encountered at the eastern end of Area 6 (**Figure 12; Plate 34Plate 35**). Wall [020] measured 0.9m wide, 0.4m high, and consisted of three courses of large sized rounded and angular stones bonded with mortar

(**Plate 36**). A second wall, [022], consisting of one course of large sized sub-angular stones with no bonding, formed a rectangular structure immediately southwest of [020] (**Figure 12; Plate 37**). It was situated immediately above a ceramic drainage/sewage pipe and was potentially a later addition to the main lodge building.

7.9 Cable Trench

- 7.9.1 A cable trench measuring up to 0.50m wide was excavated at the northern edge of the site prior to undergrounding of the overhead line (**Plate 38Plate 39**). The excavation was not monitored; however, the trench was left open to allow archaeological inspection of the trench sections.
- 7.9.2 Two possible boundary walls were identified within the cable trench close to the northwest end of Area 2. Boundary wall [030] was only visible in the south-facing section of the cable trench and was not visible as an earthwork. It measured 1.16m wide, 0.34m high and consisted of up to two rough courses of large sized angular stones (**Figure 12; Plate 40**). Boundary wall [031] measured c.24m long, 1.2m wide, 0.85m high, and consisted of two to three rough courses of large sized rounded stones (**Figure 12; Plate 41**). It was visible in the cable trench section as well as beneath the turf northwest of Area 2 (**Plate 42**). These boundary walls are potentially the remnants of enclosures associated with the structure in Area 2.



Plate 32: Post topsoil strip of Area 5, facing west



Plate 33: South-facing section of levelling/old lodge demolition deposits



Plate 34: Pre-excavation image of building associated with Dundreggan Shooting Lodge, facing north



Plate 35: Record image of slot through Dundreggan Shooting Lodge building, facing west



Plate 36: West-facing section of wall [020]



Plate 37: East-facing elevation of wall [020] part of Dundreggan Shooting Lodge



Plate 38: Record image of cable trench from steading at the west end of the site, facing east



Plate 39: Record image of the east end of the cable trench, facing west



Plate 40: South-facing section of possible boundary wall [030] in cable trench



Plate 41: South-facing section of boundary wall [031] in cable trench



Plate 42: Record image of boundary wall [031] below turf, facing east

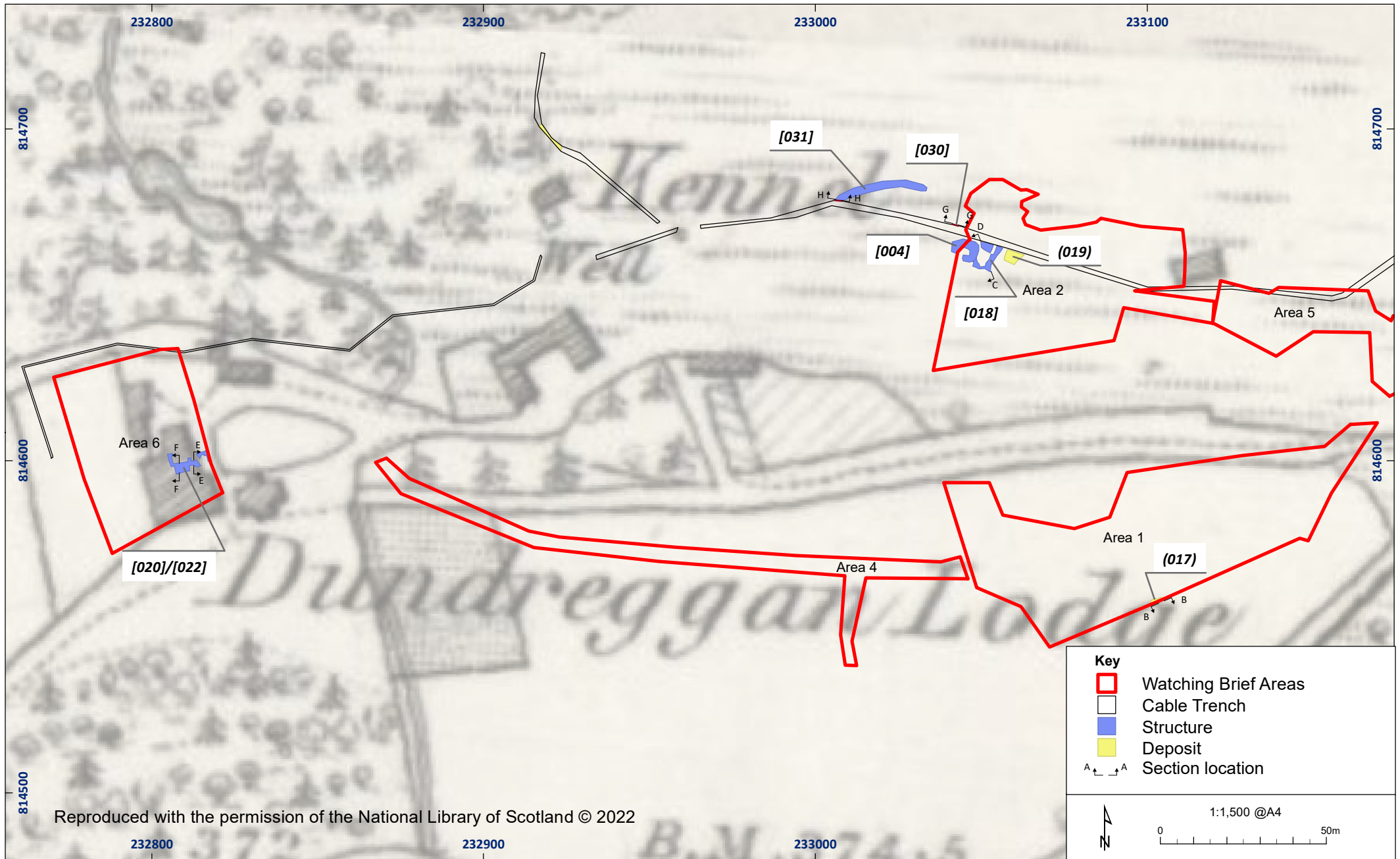


Figure 10: Watching brief areas showing archaeological features superimposed onto the OS 2nd edition 6-inch-to-the-mile map 1904



Figure 11: Section drawings



Figure 12: Section drawings

8.0 POST-EXCAVATION ANALYSES

8.1 Introduction

8.1.1 Post-excavation analyses were carried out according to a Post-Excavation Research Design (AOC 2022) on the environmental remains recovered from processing of bulk soil samples collected during the fieldwork, while artefacts, including ceramic, glass, metal, and stone, were assessed to determine type and date etc. In addition, a small programme of radiocarbon dating was undertaken on two samples. The analyses are summarised below, while the full reports for all assemblages and catalogues are presented as **Appendices 7-13**.

8.2 Artefact Assessments

8.2.1 Seven fragments of various ceramic building materials were recovered during excavations at Dundreggan (see the specialist report by D. McLaren and S. Munro: **Appendix 7**). All of the ceramic building material fragments were unstratified. These comprised: a fragment from a ceramic Victorian drainpipe; a fragment from an abraded brick; and three featureless body sherds from pantiles, a ubiquitous type of post-medieval and modern ceramic roof tile. Also present was a sooted featureless sherd from a thick chimney pot. The brick fragment is buff-coloured with a sand-rich temper and appears to be unfrosted, indicating that it is not modern. An amorphous, globular, abraded fragment of low-fired clay was also present. This could be a heavily fragmentary piece of hearth or grain-drying kiln lining, but its condition precludes precise identification.

8.2.2 A total of 311 sherds of industrially fired early modern and modern ceramics were recovered during the excavation (see the specialist report by D. Bateman and D. McLaren: **Appendix 8**). These comprised a mixture of sherds from food storage vessels, food preparation equipment, tableware and parts of various dining sets and other household furnishings including sanitary ware. None of the vessels were intact. With a few notable exceptions, most vessels were represented by single sherds or a handful of sherds representing a small proportion of the original item. Most of the sherds were recovered from topsoil, mainly in Areas 3 and 5. Looking at the assemblage as a whole, the sherds appear to have been deposited as the result of several deliberate dumping episodes throughout the 20th century with the majority of sherds representing domestic vessels of Victorian or later date.

8.2.3 Two clay tobacco pipe stem fragments were retrieved during the archaeological watching brief at Dundreggan (see the specialist report by D. Bateman: **Appendix 9**). The incomplete state of the fragments is likely the result of loss during use or breakages leading to discard. The stem fragments likely date from the 17th to the early 18th century with no evidence of any moulding, stamps, decorations, or maker's marks present on either fragment.

8.2.4 A glass assemblage of 72 sherds was recovered during the archaeological watching brief at Dundreggan (see the specialist report by D. Bateman and D. McLaren: **Appendix 10**). The majority of glass sherds derive from bottles of various forms including ale or wine, carbonated and medicinal bottles, alongside sherds of tableware, food storage jars and window glass. Looking at the assemblage as a whole, the majority of items are incomplete and most bottles, for example, are represented by single sherds. The glass assemblage is not well stratified; most sherds have been recovered from topsoil and discrete dumps of household detritus.

Examination of the bottle sherds and tableware provides a general date range for the assemblage of late 19th to 20th century.

- 8.2.5 A total of 26 metal objects were recovered during the fieldwork (see the specialist report: **Appendix 11**). The majority of the metals came from unstratified contexts, including topsoil, and from a deliberate dump of household detritus in Area 3. The assemblage consists of household items including the lid of a shoe polish container, batteries, and a substantially intact enamelled colander, as well as vehicle components, a horseshoe, and fittings and fastenings including nails and screws. The more closely datable aspects of the assemblage suggest that most of this material is Victorian or later in date, with most being 20th century items.
- 8.2.6 A small assemblage of 12 stones was recovered during archaeological watching brief at Dundreggan (see the specialist report by D. Bateman and D. McLaren: **Appendix 12**). The stone assemblage consisted of eleven roof slate fragments from unstratified contexts, and a single quartz-rich cobble tool (SF 6) of probable prehistoric date. The cobble tool is a naturally sub-spherical, water-rounded pebble of quartz-rich sandstone that has an oval area of abrasion covering one naturally rounded end. This area of abrasion is consistent with the pebble seeing use as a grinder, the end being used to abrade and grind-down materials.

8.3 Environmental Analysis

- 8.3.1 A total of nine bulk samples were submitted for environmental analysis (see the specialist report by Genoveva Dimova: **Appendix 13**). The samples were collected from a series of deposits and vegetation burning layers associated with a structure dated from the medieval to the modern period. The environmental finds were composed of carbonised macroplants and charcoal.
- 8.3.2 The macroplant assemblage comprised three finds consisting of cereals, nuts, and woodland taxa. A single oat (*Avena* sp.) was recovered from the stone clearance material (017) in Area 1. A fragment of hazelnut shell (*Corylus avellana* L.) and a single tree bud came from a patch of vegetation burning in Area 1.
- 8.3.3 The charcoal assemblage comprised 49 identified fragments. The species were alder (*Alnus glutinosa* L.), pine (*Pinus* sp.), and oak (*Quercus* sp.). The dominant species was pine (82%), followed by oak (12%), and alder (6%). The assemblage was concentrated within the vegetation burning deposits with the rest of the assemblage scattered among the rest of the features in smaller quantities.

8.4 Summary of C14 Dating Results

- 8.4.1 Two samples of charcoal were submitted to SUERC for radiocarbon dating (for full results see **Appendix 14**). These were selected from the charcoal recovered from environmental samples from the bank [011] of the evaluation structure in Area 2 and stone clearance deposit (017).
- Alder charcoal (SUERC-109469) from context [011] returned a date of 98 ± 19 BP, which at 95.4% probability gives a date of between 1693 and 1918 calAD. This dates this deposit to the post-medieval/modern period.

- Alder charcoal (SUERC-109470) from context (017) returned a date of 522 ± 23 BP, which at 95.4% probability gives a date of between 1330 and 1441 calAD. This dates this deposit to the medieval period.

9.0 DISCUSSION

- 9.1 The evaluation trench revealed a well-defined bank of natural glacial material, created by intentionally hollowing out of the centre of a drumlin – perhaps as a small gravel quarry. A revetment of stone was then constructed on the eastern portion of the bank, with a possible flat platform to support a turf-built wall, the remnants of which were observed to have formed a deposit of material (002)/(011) over the bank [004] and wall [003]. Deposit (002)/(011) was dated to the post-medieval or modern period. The presence of possible post hole [014] may indicate that the structure had a roof, the posts for which were situated outwith the turf wall. After an undetermined amount of time – though long enough that the potential turf had degraded and encroached well into the interior of the hollow – the internal area was infilled and levelled with stones in a silty matrix. The last phase of use of the site is evident in the form of a large pit with a V-shaped profile, containing clearance material and frequent ceramic sherds and other miscellaneous material culture representative of the 19th/20th century.
- 9.2 Stratigraphically and chronologically, it would appear that towards the end of its use, the hollow was deliberately infilled with clearance material. The archaeologists carrying out the fieldwork observed that other quarrying activities had taken place nearby, particularly within a large drumlin beside the car park. The deliberate infilling of the hollow at Dundreggan may have been a purely functional action carried out by the estate to move clearance material to an area of disused ground. The presence of a supporting revetment wall, with a potential post hole on the exterior of the possible platform, would suggest that there was some kind of superstructure above the hollow, potentially a turf-built wall with a timber-supported roof, the posts of which would have been set on the exterior of the turf wall to avoid pressure on the wall itself (Walker 2006, 33). The turf appeared to have degraded well before the first infill event marked by the stone-rich deposit (007), indicating neither of these would have been used as flooring in relation to the potential wall/roof. The final infilling event likely happened within the last two centuries based on the artefacts found.
- 9.3 One of the aims of the watching brief was to fully expose and investigate the area immediately surrounding this structure. Immediately east of wall/bank [003]/[004], a potential rectangular turf structure, [018], was identified, of which only the stone footings survived. A sandy silt deposit (012) was possibly deposited to create a level floor within the interior. This deposit contained animal bone, post-medieval pottery, and metal objects including a horseshoe fragment and colander.
- 9.4 It is judged unlikely that structure [003]/[018] represents the building depicted on the 1904 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey map. No other structural remains were identified in this area during the watching brief, although it is possible that the structures depicted on the Ordnance Survey maps lie further east, immediately beyond the watching brief area.
- 9.5 During the post-medieval period, agricultural improvement, industrialisation, and a shift in attitudes towards land tenure led to major changes in rural settlement patterns throughout

Scotland. In recent decades, there has been an increase in survey and excavation of post-medieval rural settlements within the Scottish Highlands (Dalglish 2002; HighARF 2021). One example is the survey and excavation of the township of Easter Raitts, Badenoch, situated c.40km east of Dundreggan (Lelong & Wood 2000). Several of the features at Easter Raitts are similar to those found at Dundreggan comprising ill-defined banks, hollowed areas, and the possible remains of less substantial structures. In particular, Feature 15, a deliberate, banked scoop onto a natural clay deposit, and Feature 26, an outbuilding scooped into the natural gravel, have similarities with the hollowed-out drumlin at Dundreggan. Another example is the survey and excavation of the township of Rosal in Strath Naver, Sutherland (Fairhurst 1968). At Rosal, a storage pit, similar in shape and size to the drumlin feature at Dundreggan, was identified c.18m northwest of the byre end of a longhouse. The storage pit measured c.2.5m in diameter, c.0.9m deep and had been cut into a knoll. One sherd of china was retrieved from the base of this pit. The augmentation of an existing feature in the landscape within recent centuries has also been observed at Tomatin, in the form of a prehistoric clearance cairn that had been reworked in recent years for unknown reasons, although it is suspected it was to deliberately make use of a feature in the landscape for some estate-related activity, for example as a shooting butt (Stirling 2019). Further afield, post-medieval rural settlements have been investigated in Perth and Kinross as part of the Ben Lawers Historic Landscape Project (PKARF 2022). The project involved excavation of several settlements including: Balnasuim, Croftvellich, and Easter Tombreck. A wide variety of structural forms and construction techniques were identified at these sites.

- 9.6 The evaluation had identified a number of turf-covered anomalies that may represent hugely degraded remains of boundary dykes or similar features. These were investigated during the watching brief phase. Two boundary walls and two stone clearance deposits were identified. Boundary walls [030] and [031] are not depicted on the first or later editions of the Ordnance Survey maps, and potentially pre-date 1871. One of the stone clearance deposits (017) was dated to the medieval period.
- 9.7 Remnants of Dundreggan Shooting Lodge (MHG14434), depicted on the 1st Edition and later Ordnance Survey maps, as well as a rubbish pit containing material dating to the Victorian Age and later, were identified during the watching brief. Excavation of 19th/20th century estate buildings within the Highlands has been rare. A notable exception is the archaeological trial trenching carried out at Balmacara Estate (Wildgoose 1999). The artefacts recovered from Balmacara were similar to those found at Dundreggan and consisted of 19th/20th century ceramics and metal objects including a button and a dessert spoon.
- 9.8 Dundreggan Shooting Lodge was largely demolished in the 1970s and evidence for landscaping/levelling was identified in Area 6. This highlights that the development area has undergone significant changes over the past century, some of which may have destroyed archaeological remains.

10.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- 10.1 The programme of archaeological work at Dundreggan has investigated archaeological features identified during the walkover survey phase of work. This has enabled a more detailed understanding of archaeological structures and deposits within the development area.

- 10.2 The structure excavated in Area 2 is not likely to be that depicted on the 1904 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey, and several local people have mentioned the existence of possible structural remains elsewhere in the vicinity. Archaeological monitoring is recommended for any future ground-breaking works outwith the current development area in order to investigate any possible structures depicted on the 1st and 2nd Edition OS maps.
- 10.3 The programme of post-excavation analysis has provided a medieval date for the stone clearance deposit, and a post-medieval/modern date for the hollowed drumlin structure. The analysis of the artefacts has provided an insight into the material culture of daily life at Dundreggan over last two centuries.

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APPENDICES

Appendix 1a Evaluation Photograph Register

Photo No.	Context No.	Description	Facing	Date
AOC70483_(1)	-	Pre-excavation image of Structure 1	NNE	12/10/2020
AOC70483_(2)	-	Pre-excavation image of Structure 1	NNE	12/10/2020
AOC70483_(3)	-	Pre-excavation image of Structure 1	NNE	12/10/2020
AOC70483_(4)	-	Pre-excavation image of Structure 1	N	12/10/2020
AOC70483_(5)	-	Pre-excavation image of Structure 1	N	12/10/2020
AOC70483_(6)	-	Pre-excavation image of Structure 1	N	12/10/2020
AOC70483_(7)	-	Pre-excavation image of Structure 1	N	12/10/2020
AOC70483_(8)	003	Mid-excavation image after de-turfing, showing stone 003	WNW	12/10/2020
AOC70483_(9)	003	Mid-excavation image after de-turfing, showing stone 003	WNW	12/10/2020
AOC70483_(10)	005, 007	Mid-excavation image after de-turfing, showing 007 on bottom right and 005 at the back	NNE	12/10/2020
AOC70483_(11)	005, 007	Mid-excavation image after de-turfing, showing 007 in front and 007 at the back	SSW	12/10/2020
AOC70483_(12)	003	Mid-excavation image after de-turfing, showing stone 003	WNW	13/10/2020
AOC70483_(13)	003	Mid-excavation image after de-turfing, showing stone 003	WNW	13/10/2020
AOC70483_(14)	003	Close-up image of stone 003	WNW	13/10/2020
AOC70483_(15)	005, 007	Mid-excavation image after de-turfing, showing 007 on bottom right and 005 at the back	NNE	13/10/2020
AOC70483_(16)	-	Mid-excavation panoramic image of the trench after de-turfing	NNE	13/10/2020
AOC70483_(17)	004	Mid-excavation image showing profile through bank 004	ESE	13/10/2020
AOC70483_(18)	004	Mid-excavation image showing profile through bank 004 with scale	ESE	13/10/2020
AOC70483_(19)	004	Mid-excavation image showing profile through bank 004 with scale	ESE	13/10/2020
AOC70483_(20)	004, 009	Mid-excavation image showing redeposited natural 009 over bank 004	NNE	13/10/2020
AOC70483_(21)	004, 009	Mid-excavation image showing redeposited natural 009 over bank 004	NNE	13/10/2020
AOC70483_(22)	002	Mid-excavation image showing 002 underlying stone 005	WNW	13/10/2020
AOC70483_(23)	003	Mid-excavation image of the trench showing exposed stone 003	WNW	13/10/2020
AOC70483_(24)	003	Mid-excavation image of the trench showing exposed stone 003	WNW	13/10/2020
AOC70483_(25)	005	Mid-excavation image of the trench showing stone 005 in the foreground	ESE	13/10/2020
AOC70483_(26)	005	Mid-excavation oblique image of the trench showing stone 005 in the foreground	SE	13/10/2020
AOC70483_(27)	005	Mid-excavation image of the trench showing stone 005 in the foreground	SW	13/10/2020

Photo No.	Context No.	Description	Facing	Date
AOC70483_(28)	005	Close-up image of stone 005	SSW	13/10/2020
AOC70483_(29)	005	Mid-excavation panoramic image of the trench	SSW	13/10/2020
AOC70483_(30)	005	Mid-excavation panoramic image of the trench	SSW	13/10/2020
AOC70483_(31)	005	Mid-excavation panoramic image of the trench	SSW	13/10/2020
AOC70483_(32)	005	Mid-excavation panoramic image of the trench	SSW	13/10/2020
AOC70483_(33)	-	Mid-excavation image showing stone 003 with bank 004 behind	WNW	13/10/2020
AOC70483_(34)	-	Close-up image showing stone 003 with bank 004 behind	WNW	13/10/2020
AOC70483_(35)	-	Working shot	W	13/10/2020
AOC70483_(36)	-	Mid-excavation image showing sondage in the foreground	WNW	14/10/2020
AOC70483_(37)	-	Mid-excavation oblique image showing sondage in the foreground	WSW	14/10/2020
AOC70483_(38)	-	Mid-excavation oblique image showing sondage on the right	NNE	14/10/2020
AOC70483_(39)	007	WNW-facing section of the trench showing stone 007	ESE	14/10/2020
AOC70483_(40)	007	WNW-facing section of the trench showing stone 007	ESE	14/10/2020
AOC70483_(41)	007	WNW-facing section of the trench showing stone 007	ESE	14/10/2020
AOC70483_(42)	-	SSW-facing section of the trench showing sondage on the right	NNE	14/10/2020
AOC70483_(43)	-	SSW-facing section of the trench showing sondage on the right	NNE	14/10/2020
AOC70483_(44)	-	SSW-facing section of the trench showing sondage on the right	NNE	14/10/2020
AOC70483_(45)	003	Post-excavation image of sondage showing vertical face of stone 003	NNE	14/10/2020
AOC70483_(46)	003	Post-excavation image of sondage showing vertical face of stone 003	WNW	14/10/2020
AOC70483_(47)	003	Mid-excavation image showing the extended trench and stone 003	WNW	15/10/2020
AOC70483_(48)	003, 004	SSW-facing mid-excavation section showing bank 004 in the centre and stone 003 to the right	NNE	15/10/2020
AOC70483_(49)	003, 004	SSW-facing mid-excavation section showing bank 004 in the centre and stone 003 to the right	NNE	15/10/2020
AOC70483_(50)	003, 004	SSW-facing mid-excavation section showing bank 004 in the centre and stone 003 to the right	NNE	15/10/2020
AOC70483_(51)	-	Mid-excavation image of the trench	WNW	15/10/2020
AOC70483_(52)	-	Close-up mid-excavation image of the trench	WNW	15/10/2020
AOC70483_(53)	-	Mid-excavation image of the trench and sondage to the right	NNE	15/10/2020
AOC70483_(54)	-	Panoramic image of SSW-facing section of the trench	NNE	15/10/2020
AOC70483_(55)	003, 014	Mid-excavation image of stone 003 showing possible posthole 014 at the bottom left	WNW	15/10/2020

Photo No.	Context No.	Description	Facing	Date
AOC70483_(56)	003, 014	Mid-excavation oblique image of stone 003 showing possible posthole 014 at the bottom left	NW	15/10/2020
AOC70483_(57)	003, 004	Mid-excavation image showing bank 004 on the left and stone 003 on the right	NNE	16/10/2020
AOC70483_(58)	003, 005	Mid-excavation image showing bank 004 on the left with stone 003 and posthole 014 on the right	NNE	16/10/2020
AOC70483_(59)	-	Mid-excavation image of the trench	NNE	16/10/2020
AOC70483_(60)	-	Mid-excavation image of the trench	NNE	16/10/2020
AOC70483_(61)	-	Mid-excavation oblique image of the trench	NW	16/10/2020
AOC70483_(62)	-	WNW-facing section of trench extension	ESE	16/10/2020
AOC70483_(63)	-	Mid-excavation image of the trench extension	SSW	16/10/2020
AOC70483_(64)	-	Mid-excavation image of the trench extension	SSW	16/10/2020
AOC70483_(65)	-	Mid-excavation image of the trench extension	SSW	16/10/2020
AOC70483_(66)	-	Mid-excavation of the trench	ESE	16/10/2020
AOC70483_(67)	-	Working shot from afar	NW	16/10/2020
AOC70483_(68)	-	Working shot from afar	NW	16/10/2020
AOC70483_(69)	-	Working shot from afar	NW	16/10/2020
AOC70483_(70)	-	Working shot from afar	NW	16/10/2020
AOC70483_(71)	-	Post-excavation image of the trench	NNE	16/10/2020
AOC70483_(72)	004	Post-excavation image of the trench showing bank 004 at the back	ESE	16/10/2020
AOC70483_(73)	004	Post-excavation image of the trench showing bank 004 at the back	NNE	16/10/2020
AOC70483_(74)	004	Post-excavation image of the trench showing bank 004 at the back	NNE	16/10/2020
AOC70483_(75-173)	-	Photogrammetry	-	16/10/2020
AOC70483_(174)	-	Post-excavation image of the trench	WNW	16/10/2020
AOC70483_(175)	003, 004	Post-excavation image of the trench showing bank 004 on the left and stone 003 on the right	NNE	16/10/2020
AOC70483_(176)	003, 004	Post-excavation image of the trench showing bank 004 on the left and stone 003 on the right	NNE	16/10/2020
AOC70483_(177)	-	Post-excavation image of the trench, landscape view	NW	16/10/2020
AOC70483_(178)	-	Post-excavation image of the trench from afar	NW	16/10/2020
AOC70483_(179)	-	Post-excavation image of the trench from afar	NW	16/10/2020
AOC70483_(180)	-	Post-excavation image of the trench partially backfilled	NE	16/10/2020
AOC70483_(181)	-	Post-excavation image of the trench partially backfilled	NE	16/10/2020
AOC70483_(182)	-	Post-excavation image of the trench partially backfilled	E	16/10/2020
AOC70483_(183)	-	Post-excavation image of the trench partially backfilled	E	16/10/2020
AOC70483_(184)	-	Image showing the trench post backfilling and re-turfing	E	16/10/2020

Appendix 1b Watching Brief Photograph Register

Photo No.	Area No.	Feature No.	Description	Facing	Date
1	-	TP1	Pre-excavation image of TP1	SW	06/07/2021
2	-	TP1	Mid-excavation image of TP1 showing subsoil	NW	06/07/2021
3	-	-	Record of road access to be upgraded	E	06/07/2021
4	-	-	Record of road access to be upgraded	N	06/07/2021
5	-	-	Record of new electricity pole	ESE	06/07/2021
6	-	TP2	Pre-excavation image of TP2	WSW	06/07/2021
7	-	TP2	Mid-excavation image of TP2 showing subsoil	NW	06/07/2021
8	-	TP3 - TP7	Pre-excavation image of TP3 - TP7	W	06/07/2021
9	-	TP3	Mid-excavation of TP3 showing subsoil	N	06/07/2021
10	-	TP4	Mid-excavation of TP4 showing subsoil	N	06/07/2021
11	-	TP5	Mid-excavation of TP5 showing subsoil	W	06/07/2021
12	-	TP6	Mid-excavation of TP6 showing subsoil	W	06/07/2021
13	-	TP7	Mid-excavation of TP7 showing subsoil	W	06/07/2021
14	6	-	South-southeast elevation of cold store	NNW	06/07/2021
15	6	-	West-southwest elevation of cold store	ENE	06/07/2021
16	6	-	Oblique view of north-northwest elevation of cold store	SE	06/07/2021
17	6	-	East-northeast elevation of cold store	WSW	06/07/2021
18	6	-	Close-up of door in east-northeast elevation of cold store	WSW	06/07/2021
19	6	-	Internal view of north-northwest elevation of cold store	NNW	06/07/2021
20	6	-	Internal view of west-southwest elevation of cold store	WSW	06/07/2021
21	6	-	Internal view of south-southeast elevation of cold store	SSE	06/07/2021
22	6	-	Internal view of door in east-northeast elevation of cold store	ENE	06/07/2021
23	6	-	Record view of cold store	NNE	06/07/2021
24	6	-	Record view of cold store towards steading building in back right of frame	E	06/07/2021
25	-	TP8	Mid-excavation of TP8 showing subsoil	ESE	06/07/2021
26	-	TP9	Mid-excavation of TP9 showing subsoil	NNW	06/07/2021
27	-	TP10	Pre-excavation image of TP10	NE	06/07/2021
28	-	TP10	Mid-excavation image of TP10 showing bedrock	SSE	06/07/2021
29	1	-	Pre-works view of Area 1 (new car park)	WSW	06/09/2021
30	1	-	Pre-works view of Area 1 (new car park)	SE	06/09/2021
31	1	-	Working image of topsoil strip in Area 1	WSW	06/09/2021
32	1	-	Record image showing the topsoil strip at the east end of Area 1	WSW	06/09/2021
33	1	-	Working image showing subsoil excavated to form an access ramp at the east end of Area 1	WSW	06/09/2021
34	1	(017)	Pre-excavation image of stony deposit (017)	E	06/09/2021

Photo No.	Area No.	Feature No.	Description	Facing	Date
35	1	(017)	Pre-excavation image of stony deposit (017)	W	06/09/2021
36	1	(017)	Pre-excavation image of stony deposit (017)	W	06/09/2021
37	1	-	Record image showing vegetation burning	NE	06/09/2021
38	1	-	End of day record image	NW	06/09/2021
39	1	-	End of day record image	E	06/09/2021
40	1	-	Working image of Area 1 showing casting of spoil	W	07/09/2021
41	1	-	Record image showing vegetation burning	SW	07/09/2021
42	1	(017)	North-facing section of stone clearance deposit (017)	S	07/09/2021
43	1	(017)	North-facing section of stone clearance deposit (017)	S	07/09/2021
44	1	(017)	North-facing section of clearance deposit (017) showing close-up of stones	S	07/09/2021
45	1	(017)	North-facing section of clearance deposit (017) showing close-up of stones	S	07/09/2021
46	1	-	Panoramic end of day record image	N	07/09/2021
47	1	-	Panoramic image of Area 1 post topsoil strip	N	08/09/2021
48	1	-	Working image showing stripping the temporary compound area	W	09/09/2021
49	1	-	Panoramic image of Area 1 post topsoil strip	N	09/09/2021
50	1	-	Image showing Area 1 post topsoil strip	W	09/09/2021
51	1	-	Panoramic image of Area 1 post topsoil strip	SW	09/09/2021
52	2	-	Panoramic pre-works view of Area 2 (Rewilding Centre footprint)	SE	21/09/2021
53	2	-	Panoramic pre-works view of Area 2 (Rewilding Centre footprint)	W	21/09/2021
54	2	-	Working image showing de-turfing of natural hollow at the west end of Area 2 to be levelled with spoil	N	21/09/2021
55	2	-	Working image showing de-turfing of natural hollow at the west end of Area 2 to be levelled with spoil	N	21/09/2021
56	2	-	Working image showing stony deposit below turf in natural hollow at the west end of Area 2	N	21/09/2021
57	2	-	Record image of de-turfed natural hollow at the west end of Area 2 to be levelled with spoil	W	21/09/2021
58	2	-	Record image of de-turfed natural hollow at the west end of Area 2 to be levelled with spoil	W	21/09/2021
59	2	-	Working image showing stony deposit below turf in natural hollow at the west end of Area 2	W	21/09/2021
60	2	-	Record image of de-turfed natural hollow at the west end of Area 2 to be levelled with spoil	W	21/09/2021
61	2	-	Working image showing topsoil strip of drumlin in Area 2	W	21/09/2021

Photo No.	Area No.	Feature No.	Description	Facing	Date
62	2	-	Working image showing topsoil strip of drumlin in Area 2	W	21/09/2021
63	2	-	End of day record image of Area 2	W	21/09/2021
64	2	-	Post topsoil strip of access track to Area 2	SE	22/09/2021
65	2	-	Post topsoil strip of access track to Area 2	SE	22/09/2021
66	2	-	Post topsoil strip of access track to Area 2	W	22/09/2021
67	2	-	Post topsoil strip of Area 2	W	22/09/2021
68	2	-	Post topsoil strip of Area 2	W	22/09/2021
69	2	-	Post topsoil strip of Area 2	E	22/09/2021
70	3	-	Pre-works view of Area 3 (access track from A887 to old car park)	ESE	22/09/2021
71	3	-	Working image showing topsoil strip in Area 3	N	22/09/2021
72	3	-	Working image showing topsoil strip in Area 3	NW	22/09/2021
73	3	-	Pre-excavation image of boundary wall	ENE	22/09/2021
74	3	-	Pre-excavation image of boundary wall	NW	22/09/2021
75	3	-	Pre-excavation image of boundary wall	WNW	22/09/2021
76	3	-	Mid-excavation image of boundary wall	SW	22/09/2021
77	3	-	West-southwest-facing section of boundary wall	ENE	22/09/2021
78	3	-	West-southwest-facing section of boundary wall	ENE	22/09/2021
79	3	-	West-southwest-facing section of boundary wall	ENE	22/09/2021
80	3	-	Working image showing modern rubbish pit	W	22/09/2021
81	3	-	Record image showing modern rubbish pit	E	22/09/2021
82	3	-	Record image showing modern rubbish pit	SE	22/09/2021
83	3	-	Record image showing modern rubbish pit	E	22/09/2021
84	3	-	Record image showing modern rubbish pit	W	22/09/2021
85	3	-	Record image showing modern rubbish pit	W	22/09/2021
86	3	-	Record image showing modern rubbish pit	W	22/09/2021
87	2	-	Post topsoil strip of Area 2	W	22/09/2021
88	3	-	Post topsoil strip of Area 3	W	23/09/2021
89	3	-	Post topsoil strip of Area 3	E	23/09/2021
90	3	-	Post topsoil strip of Area 3	E	23/09/2021
91	4	-	Pre-works image of Area 4 (access track to kennels)	WNW	23/09/2021
92	4	-	Pre-works image of Area 4 (access track to kennels)	ESE	23/09/2021
93	3	-	Record image of possible collapse from boundary wall	SE	23/09/2021
94	3	-	Record image of possible collapse from boundary wall	W	23/09/2021
95	4	-	Post topsoil strip of Area 4 (access track)	WNW	24/09/2021
96	4	-	Post topsoil strip of Area 4 (access track)	ESE	24/09/2021
97	4	-	Post topsoil strip of Area 4 (access track)	WNW	24/09/2021
98	4	-	Post topsoil strip of Area 4 (access track)	ESE	24/09/2021
99	4	-	Post topsoil strip of Area 4 (access track)	ESE	24/09/2021
100	4	-	Post topsoil strip of Area 4 (access track)	WNW	24/09/2021

Photo No.	Area No.	Feature No.	Description	Facing	Date
101	3	-	Record of trench through modern rubbish pit	E	24/09/2021
102	3	-	Record of trench through modern rubbish pit	NE	24/09/2021
103	3	-	Working image of machine trench through modern rubbish pit	W	27/09/2021
104	3	-	South-facing section of modern rubbish pit	NW	27/09/2021
105	3	-	South-facing section of modern rubbish pit	N	27/09/2021
106	2	-	Pre-excavation image of evaluation structure	E	27/09/2021
107	2	-	Record image showing evaluation trench backfill removed	NE	27/09/2021
108	2	[003]	Record image showing deposit southeast of stone revetment wall [003]	SE	27/09/2021
109	2	[018]	Southwest-facing section of evaluation structure with stone wall [018] at the front	N	27/09/2021
110	2	[004], [018]	Southwest-facing section of evaluation structure with stone walls [004] at the front and [018] at the back	E	27/09/2021
111	2	[004]	Southwest-facing section of evaluation structure showing bank [004] on the right	NE	27/09/2021
112	2	[004]	Southwest-facing section of evaluation structure showing bank [004] on the right	NE	27/09/2021
113	2	[004], [018]	Southwest-facing section of evaluation structure showing bank [004] on the left and stone wall [018] on the right	NE	27/09/2021
114	2	[004]	Southwest-facing section of evaluation structure showing bank [004] on the left	NE	27/09/2021
115	2	[018]	Southwest-facing section of evaluation structure showing stone wall [018] on the right	NE	27/09/2021
116	2	[018]	Southwest-facing section of evaluation structure showing stone wall [018] on the left	NE	27/09/2021
117	2	[018]	Northeast-facing section of evaluation structure showing stone wall [018]	SW	27/09/2021
118	2	[004]	Northeast-facing section of evaluation structure showing bank [004] on the left	SW	27/09/2021
119	2	[004]	Northeast-facing section of evaluation structure showing bank [004] on the right	SW	27/09/2021
120	2	[018]	Post-excavation image of machine trench through evaluation structure showing wall [018] at the front	NW	27/09/2021
121	2	[004]	Post-excavation image of machine trench through evaluation structure bank [004] at the front	SE	27/09/2021
122	2	[004]	Post-excavation image of machine trench through evaluation structure bank [004] at the front	SE	27/09/2021
123	2	[018]	Record image of interior face of stone wall [018]	SE	27/09/2021
124	2	[004], [018]	Record image of bank [004] and stone revetment [003]	NW	27/09/2021
125	2	[018]	Record image of stone wall [018] in plan	SW	27/09/2021

Photo No.	Area No.	Feature No.	Description	Facing	Date
126	2	[018]	Record image of stone wall [018] in plan	NW	27/09/2021
127	2	[018]	Record image of stone wall [018] in plan with bank [004] at the back	NW	27/09/2021
128	2	-	Southwest-facing section of evaluation structure	NE	27/09/2021
129	2	-	Record image of evaluation structure showing the location of the machine trench	N	27/09/2021
130	2	-	Record image of evaluation structure showing the location of the machine trench	N	27/09/2021
131	5	-	Pre-works image of Area 5 (substation)	NW	28/09/2021
132	5	-	Working image of topsoil strip at Area 5	W	28/09/2021
133	2	-	Record of topsoil strip at the north end of Area 2	W	28/09/2021
134	5	-	End of day record image of Area 5	W	28/09/2021
135	5	-	Working image of topsoil strip in Area 5	W	29/09/2021
136	5	-	Working image of topsoil strip in Area 5	WSW	29/09/2021
137	5	-	Post topsoil strip at the east end of Area 5	NNW	29/09/2021
138	5	-	Working image showing topsoil strip in stages and levelling in Area 5	SW	29/09/2021
139	5	-	Working image showing topsoil strip in stages and levelling in Area 5	SW	29/09/2021
140	5	-	Working image showing topsoil strip in stages and levelling in Area 5	W	29/09/2021
141	5	-	Record image of modern stone drain which leads to plastic water pipe	E	29/09/2021
142	5	-	Record image of modern stone drain which leads to plastic water pipe	E	29/09/2021
143	5	-	Record image of modern stone drain which leads to plastic water pipe	N	29/09/2021
144	5	-	End of day record image of Area 5	W	29/09/2021
145	5	-	Post topsoil strip of Area 5	W	30/09/2021
146	5	-	Plastic water drain which leads to stony drain in Area 5	W	30/09/2021
147	5	-	Post topsoil strip of Area 5 (substation)	E	30/09/2021
148	2	[018]	Southwest-facing section of stone wall [018]	NE	30/09/2021
149	2	[018]	Southwest-facing section of stone wall [018]	NE	30/09/2021
150	2	(019)	Working image of stripping near stony deposit (019)	W	30/09/2021
151	2	-	Working image showing stripping near to evaluation structure	W	30/09/2021
152	-	-	Record image of cable trench	W	30/09/2021
153	2	-	Pre-excavation image of structure in Area 2	ESE	01/10/2021
154	2	-	Pre-excavation image of structure in Area 2	SE	01/10/2021
155	2	-	Pre-excavation image of structure in Area 2	S	01/10/2021
156	2	-	Pre-excavation image of structure in Area 2	W	01/10/2021
157	2	-	Pre-excavation image of structure in Area 2	E	01/10/2021
158	2	[018]	Close-up of stone wall [018] at the north end of the structure	NW	01/10/2021
159	-	-	Representative section of the cable trench	S	04/10/2021
160	-	-	Record image of stream diversion	S	04/10/2021

Photo No.	Area No.	Feature No.	Description	Facing	Date
161	-	-	Record image of flooded cable trench due to burst water main	W	04/10/2021
162	-	-	Record image of disturbed ground and services in cable trench	N	04/10/2021
163	-	-	Working image of cable trench excavation behind steading	W	04/10/2021
164	4	-	Post topsoil strip of short access track to spoil heap	S	04/10/2021
165	2	(019)	Pre-excavation image of stone clearance deposit (019)	E	04/10/2021
166	2	(019)	Pre-excavation image of stone clearance deposit (019)	W	04/10/2021
167	2	-	Pre-excavation image of structure in Area 2	E	04/10/2021
168	2	(019)	Pre-excavation of image stone clearance deposit (019)	E	04/10/2021
169	2	(019)	Record image of machine trench through deposit (019)	E	05/10/2021
170	2	(019)	Record image of machine trench through deposit (019)	E	05/10/2021
171	2	(019)	South-facing section of stone clearance deposit (019)	N	05/10/2021
172	2	(019)	South-facing section of stone clearance deposit (019)	N	05/10/2021
173	2	(019)	South-facing section of stone clearance deposit (019)	N	05/10/2021
174	2	[018]	Record image of slot through stone wall [018]	SE	05/10/2021
175	2	[018]	Record image of slot through stone wall [018]	SE	05/10/2021
176	2	[018]	Northeast-facing section of wall [018] at the northwest end of the structure	SW	05/10/2021
177	2	[018]	Northeast-facing section of wall [018] at the southeast end of the structure	SW	05/10/2021
178	2	[018]	Record image of structure showing slots through wall [018]	NW	05/10/2021
179	2	[018]	Record image of structure showing slots through wall [018]	NW	05/10/2021
180	-	-	Record image of cable trench near to kennels	E	05/10/2021
181	-	-	Record image of cable trench at the west end of the site	NW	05/10/2021
182	2	[018]	Record image of structure showing slots through wall [018]	NW	05/10/2021
183	2	[018]	Record image of structure showing slots through wall [018]	NW	05/10/2021
184	2	[018]	Record image of structure showing slots through wall [018]	NW	05/10/2021
185	2	-	Record image of test pit through the interior of the structure	SE	05/10/2021
186	2	-	Record image of test pit through the interior of the structure	SE	05/10/2021

Photo No.	Area No.	Feature No.	Description	Facing	Date
187	2	-	Record image of test pit through the interior of the structure showing yellow sand natural with large stones	SW	05/10/2021
188	2	(012)	Northeast-facing section through deposit (012) within the structure interior	SW	05/10/2021
189	2	-	Record image of test pit through the interior of the structure showing yellow sand natural with large stones	NE	05/10/2021
190	2	(012)	Record image of test pit through the interior of the structure	NW	05/10/2021
191	2	(012)	Record image of test pit through the interior of the structure	SE	05/10/2021
192	6	-	Panoramic pre-works image of Area 6 (Residential Accommodation)	NE	06/10/2021
193	-	-	Record image of topsoil strip associated with stream diversion	E	06/10/2021
194	5	-	Post topsoil strip of extension to Area 5	WNW	06/10/2021
195	6	-	Record image of disturbed/levelled ground next to track	W	06/10/2021
196	6	-	South-facing section of levelling/old lodge demolition deposits	N	06/10/2021
197	6	-	End of day record image of Area 6	SW	06/10/2021
198	6	-	Pre-excavation image of building associated with Dundreggan Shooting Lodge	N	07/10/2021
199	6	-	Pre-excavation image of building associated with Dundreggan Shooting Lodge	N	07/10/2021
200	6	-	Pre-excavation image of building associated with Dundreggan Shooting Lodge	N	07/10/2021
201	6	-	Pre-excavation image of building associated with Dundreggan Shooting Lodge	N	07/10/2021
202	6	-	Pre-excavation image of building associated with Dundreggan Shooting Lodge	NW	07/10/2021
203	6	-	Pre-excavation image of building associated with Dundreggan Shooting Lodge	E	07/10/2021
204	6	-	Pre-excavation image of building associated with Dundreggan Shooting Lodge	WSW	07/10/2021
205	6	[020]	Pre-excavation image of building associated with Dundreggan Shooting Lodge showing a close-up of wall [020]	E	07/10/2021
206	6	[020]	Pre-excavation image of building associated with Dundreggan Shooting Lodge showing a close-up of wall [020]	W	07/10/2021
207	6	[020]	Pre-excavation image of building associated with Dundreggan Shooting Lodge showing a close-up of wall [020]	W	07/10/2021
208	6	-	Working image showing area next to the road stripped to natural	W	07/10/2021
209	6	[020]	Record image of slot excavated through wall [020] part of Dundreggan Shooting Lodge	S	07/10/2021

Photo No.	Area No.	Feature No.	Description	Facing	Date
210	6	[020]	Record image of slot excavated through wall [020] part of Dundreggan Shooting Lodge	NW	07/10/2021
211	6	[020]	North-facing elevation of wall [020] part of Dundreggan Shooting Lodge	S	07/10/2021
212	6	[020]	East-facing elevation of wall [020] part of Dundreggan Shooting Lodge	W	07/10/2021
213	6	[020]	South-facing elevation of wall [020] part of Dundreggan Shooting Lodge	N	07/10/2021
214	6	[022]	East-facing elevation of wall [022] part of Dundreggan Shooting Lodge	W	07/10/2021
215	6	(021)	West-facing section of rubble fill (021) adjacent to wall [020]	E	07/10/2021
216	6	[020]	Record image of slot through Dundreggan Shooting Lodge building	W	07/10/2021
217	6	[020]	Record image of slot through Dundreggan Shooting Lodge building	W	07/10/2021
218	6	-	South end of Area 6 stripped to natural	E	07/10/2021
219	6	-	End of day record image of Area 6	NE	07/10/2021
220	6	[020]	Working image of machine slot through wall [020] part of Dundreggan Shooting Lodge	WSW	08/10/2021
221	6	[020]	Working image of machine slot through wall [020] part of Dundreggan Shooting Lodge	W	08/10/2021
222	6	[020]	West-facing section of wall [020]	E	08/10/2021
223	6	[020]	West-facing section of wall [020]	E	08/10/2021
224	6	[020]	West-facing section of wall [020]	E	08/10/2021
225	6	-	Working shot of topsoil strip in Area 6	SW	08/10/2021
226	6	-	End of day record image of Area 6	ENE	08/10/2021
227	6	-	End of day record image of Area 6	SW	08/10/2021
228	6	-	Post topsoil strip of Area 6 (kennels)	E	02/11/2021
229	6	-	Post topsoil strip of Area 6 (kennels)	E	02/11/2021
230	6	-	Post topsoil strip of Area 6 (kennels)	E	02/11/2021
231	6	-	Post topsoil strip of Area 6 (kennels)	E	03/11/2021
232	6	-	Post topsoil strip of Area 6 (kennels)	E	03/11/2021
233	6	-	Post topsoil strip of Area 6 (kennels)	SE	03/11/2021
234	1	-	Record image of area below spoil heap in Area 1	NE	03/11/2021
235	1	-	Post topsoil strip of area below spoil heap in Area 1	N	03/11/2021
236	2	-	Record image of mound pre topsoil strip	W	15/11/2021
237	2	-	Post topsoil strip of northeast area of the mound	W	15/11/2021
238	2	-	Record image of natural	-	15/11/2021
239	2	-	Post topsoil strip of southeast area of the mound	N	15/11/2021
240	2	-	Post topsoil strip of southeast area of the mound	N	15/11/2021
241	2	-	Post topsoil strip of southeast area of the mound	N	15/11/2021
242	2	-	Post topsoil strip of the mound	E	15/11/2021
243	2	-	Post topsoil strip of the mound	NE	15/11/2021

Photo No.	Area No.	Feature No.	Description	Facing	Date
244	2	-	Post topsoil strip of the mound	SE	15/11/2021
245	-	-	Record image of the west end of the cable trench	NW	18/01/2022
246	-	-	Record image of the west end of the cable trench behind the steading	W	18/01/2022
247	-	-	Northern leg of the cable trench looking downhill towards steading	SW	18/01/2022
248	-	(032)	West-facing sample section of deposit (032) in cable trench	E	18/01/2022
249	-	(032)	Record image of cable trench showing the location of deposit (032)	SE	18/01/2022
250	-	-	Record image of cable trench looking uphill towards electricity poles	NW	18/01/2022
251	-	-	Record image of cable trench from steading	E	18/01/2022
252	-	-	Record image of cable trench adjacent to Rewilding Centre	E	18/01/2022
253	-	-	Record image of cable trench adjacent to Rewilding Centre	E	18/01/2022
254	-	-	Record image of drainage trench adjacent to cable trench	W	18/01/2022
255	-	-	Record image of the east end of the cable trench	W	18/01/2022
256	-	-	Representative section of the cable trench	N	18/01/2022
257	-	[030]	South-facing section of possible boundary wall [030] in cable trench	N	18/01/2022
258	-	[030]	South-facing section of possible boundary wall [030] in cable trench, close-up	N	18/01/2022
259	-	[031]	South-facing section of boundary wall [031] in cable trench	N	18/01/2022
260	-	[031]	Record image of boundary wall [031] below turf	W	18/01/2022
261	-	[031]	Record image of boundary wall [031] below turf	W	18/01/2022
262	-	[031]	Record image of boundary wall [031] below turf	E	18/01/2022
263	-	[031]	Record image of boundary wall [031] below turf	E	18/01/2022
264	-	[031]	Oblique view of south-facing section of boundary wall [031]	NE	18/01/2022
265	2	-	Post topsoil strip of the north side of Area 2	E	29/04/2022
266	2	-	Post topsoil strip of the north side of Area 2	W	29/04/2022
267	2	-	Post topsoil strip of the north side of Area 2	E	29/04/2022

Appendix 2 Context Register

Context No.	Context Type	Description	Over	Under	Fill of	Filled By	Cuts	Cut By	Same As	Interpretation
001	Deposit	Somewhat loose dark brown sandy silt loam with occasional small sub-rounded and sub-angular stones, heavily matted with grass roots.	002, 005	-	-	-	-	-	-	Turf and topsoil
002	Deposit	Somewhat loose light brown sandy silt, very clean.	003, 010	001	-	-	-	-	-	Potentially degraded turfs that have slumped down the bank 004 and over the platform and revetment wall 003.
003	Structure	High concentration of small to medium sized stone, up to 0.3m long, on the east side of the structure. Concentrated as a flat platform with two parallel courses of stone forming the edges of the platform, stones comprising this are somewhat more angular than the rest. The stones on the east side (downhill slope side) are more rounded and loosely terraced/revetted against the eastern face of the slope of the bank 004, likely as a revetment. Stone setting 014 set within this on east side of the platform, likely a post hole.	004, 010	002	-	-	-	-	-	Revetted stone wall built in terraces against the external face of the modified bank 004, stone forming a flat platform towards the top of the bank that potentially acted as a foundation for a turf-built wall. Post setting 014 set in logical place (external of wall) to distribute weight of a potential roof off the wall.
004	Deposit/natural	Bank measuring up to 1.1m tall and 2m wide (minimum), nearly vertical sided on eastern side of structure, but somewhat gently inclining into the interior. Extends through the	-	004, 010	-	-	-	016	010	Remnants of a quarried drumlin feature, forming a steep-sided bank that appears to have been quarried on both sides and further

Context No.	Context Type	Description	Over	Under	Fill of	Filled By	Cuts	Cut By	Same As	Interpretation
		three trench legs and make up varies from compacted yellowy orange sands and gravels to bright orange gritty gravel.								augmented with the addition of the revetted wall 003 to the east.
005	Deposit	Collection of medium to large sized stone (up to 0.5m long), comprising sub-rounded and sub-angular stone some of which may be crudely dressed. Situated within a dark brown/black sandy silt matrix containing fragments of coal, slate, ceramics, glass, and iron. Compacted towards top of deposit, potentially trample surface - stones observed to be 'tipped' and protruding to such an extent it would not make a practical floor surface for livestock etc,	006	001	006	-	-	-	-	Fill of pit 006.
006	Cut	Cut for a subcircular pit measuring up to 2m in diameter. Profile is V-shaped, with a slightly gentle angle towards to east side. Measures 0.62m deep at deepest point.	002, 007	005	-	005	007	-	-	Pit containing clearance material containing C19/20 artefacts/detritus, cut into infill material 007. Secondary infill event of structure.
007	Deposit	Sub-rounded stones ranging from medium to large, up to 0.7m long and deposited haphazardly within interior of banked hollow. Concentration of large stones towards the base of the cut and at the south-southwest extent of trench. Matrix comprises medium orangey brown sandy silt. Stones	010, 003	001, 006	008	-	-	006	-	Original clearance infill material of drumlin hollow, used to level the hollow. No artefacts or coal found in association with this deposit except at the interface between it and 006 - these are thought to have originated from 005.

Context No.	Context Type	Description	Over	Under	Fill of	Filled By	Cuts	Cut By	Same As	Interpretation
		appear flush against interior face of bank 003.								
009	Deposit	Mottled orangey brown sandy silt with concentrations of gravel and sand, somewhat compact and appearing in varying degrees of thickness at base of cut [016] made to hollow out drumlin, including over the augmented bank 004.	004, 010	002	016	-	-	-	-	Disturbed subsoil, likely accumulated during excavation of the drumlin during the first phase of use. Concentrated over the bank 004 and at the base of the drumlin's initial cut 016.
010	Deposit	Natural subsoil comprising loose gravel with voidy medium sized stones towards interior of hollow and morphing to somewhat finer gravels and sands towards the east side, and orangey red gravels and sands to the north.	016	009, 007	-	002, 005, 007, 009	-	None	004	True subsoil, 004 is the same as this but designated a new context to define it as the modified bank left in situ.
011	Deposit	Same as 002, identified on eastern external face of bank 004.	-	-	-	-	-	-	002	Same as 002.
012	Deposit	Somewhat loose yellowy brown sandy silt. Appears banked up against east exterior of 002 over revetted wall 003 as a deep deposit, extending 0.75m down. Square shaped in plan measuring 4.8m long (N-S) and 4.0m wide (E-W), bounded by walls [018] and [003]	011	001	-	-	-	-	-	Deposit within interior of structure.
013	Deposit	Mid brownish yellow sandy silt appears at base of eastern extent of trench on eastern exterior of wall 003. Very clean.	?	002/011	-	-	-	-	012?	Potentially natural accumulation of sediment against structural remains, i.e., flooding. Or represents fill of a large ditch/amount of sediment flush against the structure.

Context No.	Context Type	Description	Over	Under	Fill of	Filled By	Cuts	Cut By	Same As	Interpretation
014	Cut	Amorphous cut defined by stone setting within revetted wall 003, measures 0.7m northeast-southwest with a flat base. Stone settings are upright. Situated immediately adjacent to eastern coursing of stone that seems to form edge of platform, potentially for turf wall foundation.	004	002	-	015	-	-	-	Likely post hole situated on external side of potential turf platform. Well-placed for such a feature, supports the weight of a timber room on a crook that extends away from the turf wall.
015	Fill	Mid brown sandy silt, sterile and loose.	014	002	014	-	-	-	-	Fill of post hole 014, completely sterile and loose matrix suggests post removed rather than rotted in place.
016	Cut	Cut representing quarrying of drumlin, remnants of which form the bank 004. The cut is somewhat stepped, and bowl shaped within the interior, diving down to a somewhat flattish base where the edge of the cut is somewhat indistinct. Material 009, particularly towards the centre of the hollow, is very loose and voidy. Cut likely extended to shape the exterior side of the bank.	004, 010	009, 010?	-	009, 010	010	-	-	Primary cut to drumlin feature, creating the hollow and bank 004 that comes to define the structure. Unknown date but likely a quarry.
017	Deposit	Friable dark brownish grey silty sand with 50% frequent medium to large sized (6 - 45cm) mainly rounded stones concentrated at the west end of the deposit. The deposit fills a slight natural hollow. Measures c. 4.0m long (E-W), a minimum 1.1m wide (N-S) extending beyond the	023	001	-	-	-	-	-	Possibly a stone clearance deposit situated at the edge of the field/Area 1.

Context No.	Context Type	Description	Over	Under	Fill of	Filled By	Cuts	Cut By	Same As	Interpretation
		southern limit of excavation, and 0.4m deep.								
018	Structure	Up to three rough courses of large (up to 0.5m long) rounded stones towards west and smaller (0.1m long) stones towards east. Measures 1.4m wide (E-W) and 0.7m high.	023	012	-	-	-	-	003	Possibly the lower stone footings of a rectangular possible turf-wall structure measuring 7.5m long (N-S) and 5.5m wide (E-W) enclosing an internal space measuring 4.8m long (N-S) and 4.0m wide (E-W).
019	Deposit	A deposit of small to large sized (8 - 50cm) angular and rounded stones situated 4m east of wall [018]. Extends c. 4.0m (N-S) by c. 6.0m (E-W) and measures 0.5m deep. The stones were within a light brownish grey silty sand matrix. A 2m wide machine slot was excavated through the deposit.	023	001	-	-	-	-	-	A possible stone clearance deposit.
020	Structure	Three courses of large sized (up to 60cm) rounded and angular stones bonded with mortar. Forms a wall 0.9m wide and 0.4m high.	023	021	-	-	-	-	-	Walls/foundations associated with Dundreggan Shooting Lodge.
021	Deposit	Compact dark brownish grey silty sand with frequent medium to large sized (up to 30cm) angular and rounded stones and frequent fragments of slate. Situated around wall [020].	021, 022	001	-	-	-	-	-	Demolition/backfill around walls [020] associate with Dundreggan Shooting Lodge.
022	Structure	One course of large sized (up to 40cm) sub-angular stones which forms a square shaped structure south and west of wall [020]. Situated immediately above ceramic	023	021	-	-	-	-	-	Wall/foundation associated with Dundreggan Shooting Lodge.

Context No.	Context Type	Description	Over	Under	Fill of	Filled By	Cuts	Cut By	Same As	Interpretation
		drainage/sewage pipe. No bonding between stones.								
023	Deposit	Dark yellowish red sandy gravel with dark brown mottling, manganese pan, and 70% frequent 4cm - 20cm sub-rounded stones.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Natural subsoil
030	Structure	One to two rough courses of large sized (16 -50cm long) angular stones form a possible wall 1.16m wide and 0.34m high. Only visible in the cable trench section.	023	001	-	-	-	-	-	A possible boundary? Wall?
031	Structure	A wall measuring c. 24m long, 1.2m wide, and 0.85m high formed from two to three rough courses of large sized (0.25 - 1.50m) rounded stones. Visible in cable trench section and beneath turf at the northwest end of Area 2	023	001	-	-	-	-	-	A boundary wall possibly enclosing an area around the evaluation structure.
032	Deposit	Friable dark brownish grey sand/gravel with 40% frequent small to medium sized (1-16cm) angular and rounded stones. Extends c. 10m (N-S) and measures 0.50m deep. Visible in cable trench section.	023	001	-	-	-	-	-	A deposit of post-medieval material/midden.

Appendix 3 Trial Pit Register

GI Number	Dimensions	Alignment	Description	Archaeology
TP1	4m x 3m	NW-SE	Dark brown sandy silt topsoil, 0.10m deep, with occasional small to medium sized sub-rounded stones, overlies mixed orange and brown sand and gravels with small and medium sized sub-rounded stones (glacial till).	None.
TP2	4m x 4m	-	Dark brown sandy silt topsoil, 0.20 - 0.25m deep, with occasional small to medium sized sub-rounded stones, overlies mixed orange and brown sand and gravels with small and medium sized sub-rounded stones (glacial till).	None.
TP3	4m x 3m	N-S	Dark brown sandy silt, 0.15m deep, with fairly frequent small and medium sized sub-rounded stones, overlies orange gravelly sand subsoil.	None.
TP4	4m x 4m	-	Dark brown sandy silt, 0.12m deep, with fairly frequent small and medium sized sub-rounded stones, overlies orange gravelly sand subsoil.	None.
TP5	5m x 5m	-	Dark brown sandy silt, 0.08m deep, with fairly frequent small and medium sized sub-rounded stones, overlies orange gravelly sand subsoil.	SF01 - One sherd of white C19/20 ceramic
TP6	5m x 4m	N-S	Dark brown sandy silt, 0.10m deep, with fairly frequent small and medium sized sub-rounded stones, overlies orange gravelly sand subsoil.	None.
TP7	5m x 5m	-	Dark brown sandy silt, 0.14m deep, with fairly frequent small and medium sized sub-rounded stones, overlies orange gravelly sand subsoil.	None.
TP8	3m x 3m	-	Dark brown slightly mixed sandy topsoil, 0.60m deep, with occasional medium to large sub-rounded stones, overlies orange sand with occasional sub-rounded stones.	None.
TP9	4m x 3m	ENE - WSW	Dark brown sandy silt, 0.15m deep, with fairly frequent small and medium sized sub-rounded stones, overlies orange gravelly sand subsoil.	None.
TP10	4m x 1.5m	NNW-SSE	Dark brown fine sandy silt topsoil, 0.4m deep, with rare small sub-rounded stones, over bedrock. Full depth of topsoil not reached on SSE side due to bedrock.	None.

Appendix 4a Evaluation Sample Register

Context no.	No. of Tubs	Volume (L)	Comments
002	1	1	-
005	1	2	Coal fragments
009	1	2	-
011	1	2	-
013	1	1	-

Appendix 4b Watching Brief Sample Register

Context no.	No. of Bags	Volume (L)	Comments
-	1	5	Soil sample, vegetation burning
-	1	3	Soil sample, vegetation burning
017	2	20	Soil sample, few inclusions
012	1	8	Soil sample, few inclusions
012	1	-	Animal bone sample

Appendix 5a Evaluation Finds Register

Find No.	Context	Description	Date
1	005	Numerous sherds of C19/20 ceramic, roof slate, brown and green bottle glass, coal fragments, misc. iron	Multiple
2	003	One white glazed ceramic sherd, likely C19/20	14/10/2020

Appendix 5b Watching Brief Finds Register

Find no.	Context no.	Description
01	001 (TP5)	One sherd of C19/20 pottery
02	012	Three sherds of post-medieval pottery
03	012	One horseshoe and three possible batteries?
04	012	One colander and one iron object
05	001 (Area 5)	One iron object - farming implement?
06	001 (Area 2)	Miscellaneous post-medieval ceramic and glass
07	001 (Area 3)	Two bags of miscellaneous ceramics and glass dating between c. 1920s to 1950s
08	001 (Area 6)	Miscellaneous post-medieval ceramic, glass, and metal objects

Appendix 6a Evaluation Drawing Register

Drawing No.	Sheet No.	Description	Scale	Date
1	1	Mid-excavation plan of trench	01:20	16/10/2020
2a	2	South-southwest facing section of trench	01:10	16/10/2020
2b	3	South-southwest facing section of trench (continued)	01:10	16/10/2020

Appendix 6b Watching Brief Drawing Register

Drawing No.	Sheet No.	Context No.	Description	Scale	Date
1	1	017	North-facing section of possible stone clearance deposit (017), Area 1	1:10	07/09/2021
2.1	2	018	Southwest-facing section of evaluation structure, Area 2	1:10	27/09/2021
2.2	3	018	Southwest-facing section of evaluation structure, Area 2	1:10	27/09/2021
3	4	018	Northeast-facing section of evaluation structure, Area 2	1:10	05/10/2021
4	5	020, 022	East-facing section of old lodge building	1:10	07/10/2021
5	5	020	West-facing section of old lodge building	1:10	07/10/2021
10	6	030	South-facing section of wall? [030]	1:10	18/01/2022
11	6	031	South-facing section of boundary wall [031]	1:10	18/01/2022

Appendix 7 The Ceramic Building Materials

Dawn McLaren and Sarah Munro

Seven fragments (Mass: 15925g) of various ceramic building materials were recovered during excavations at Dundreggan. All of the ceramic building material fragments were unstratified.

These comprise a fragment from the angular junction of a thick, robust, ceramic Victorian drainpipe (SF 7D), a corner fragment from a heavily fragmented and abraded brick (SF 6B; Plate 1) and three featureless body sherds from pantiles (SF 1C; SF 1P), a ubiquitous type of post-medieval and modern ceramic roof tile. Also present is a sooted featureless sherd from a thick chimney pot (SF 7AG). The brick fragment is buff-coloured with a sand-rich temper and appears to be unfrogged, indicating that it is not modern.



Plate 1: Unfrogged brick fragment (SF 6B)

Also present is an amorphous, globular, abraded fragment of low-fired clay (SF 6C). This could be a heavily fragmentary piece of hearth or grain-drying kiln lining, but its condition precludes precise identification.

Appendix 8 The Ceramics

Dawn McLaren and Dan Bateman

Introduction

A total of 311 sherds of industrially fired early modern and modern ceramics (Mass: 7475g) was recovered during excavations at Dundreggan Rewilding Centre. These comprise a mixture of sherds from food storage vessels, food preparation equipment, tableware and parts of various dining sets and other household furnishings including sanitary ware. None of the vessels were intact. With a few notable exceptions, most vessels were represented by single sherds or a handful of sherds representing a small proportion of the original item. Most of the sherds were recovered from topsoil, mainly in Areas 3 and 5. Looking at the assemblage as a whole, the sherds appear to have been deposited as the result of several deliberate dumping episodes throughout the 20th century with the majority of sherds representing domestic vessels of Victorian or later date. A detailed inventory of the ceramics is presented in the site archive; a summary of the assemblage is presented below.

Storage vessels

Over forty sherds amongst the assemblage derive from storage vessels in the form of fragments of jars, flagons, bottles, most of which have been produced from hardwearing and durable stoneware. These include numerous sherds of marmalade or jam jars, ink bottles, ramekins, flagons, and pots.



Plate 1: Sherds of a stoneware ramekin (SF 007P)

Two sherds, no longer fitting, of a short-walled plain ramekin (SF 007 P) may have contained shrimp paste or a meat paste (Plate 1). Similar ramekins were being produced at Buchan's pottery in Portobello up until the late 1950s.

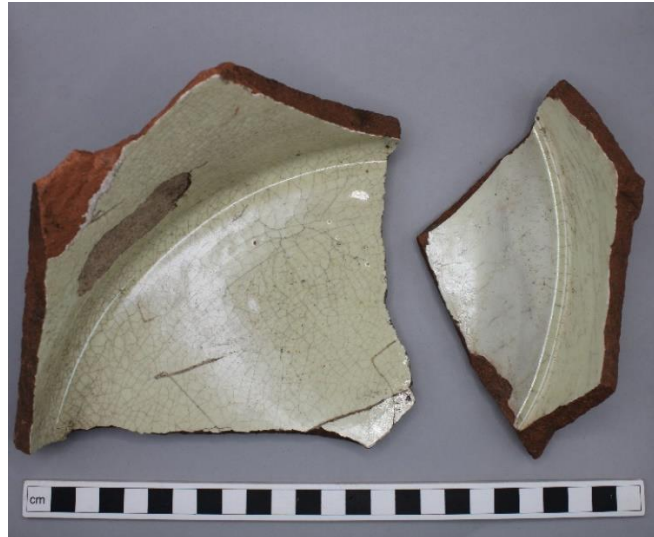


Plate 2: Sherds of a red earthenware, white slipped flagon, or pot base (SF 06 K)

Base and body sherds from a large grey stoneware flagon (SF 06 J) with distinctive ochre coloured upper body, potentially for storing whiskey came from topsoil in Area 5, whilst a substantial portion of a red earthenware flagon or pot with cream slip on the interior (SF 06 K; Plate 2) came from the same area. Again, this was designed for storing liquids.



Plate 3: Embossed sherd of probable German mineral water bottle (item 'AE')

Also present was a body sherd from the upper rounded body of a cylindrical fine saltglazed stoneware bottle (Plate 3) with a very small proportion of a stamped cartouche with the remains of a legend of which only a letter 'T' now survives (unnumbered but assigned letter 'AE' post-excavation). This probably derives from a tall cylindrical stoneware bottle similar to those produced by George Kreuzberg to hold German mineral water and dates from c.1850 or later. A portion of the mouth of a probable ink bottle (unnumbered but assigned letter 'C' post-excavation) may also be an import (Plate 4).



Plate 4: Saltglazed stoneware bottle mouth (item 'C')



Plate 5: Sherd from possible stoneware salt pig. Note rim of circular/oval aperture at bottom left of sherd (SF 07 N)

Although the identification is not certain, a body sherd from a possible stoneware salt pig (SF 07 N; Plate 5) was also noted. It has been produced from a grey stoneware and has the remains of transfer printed lettering within a ribbon reading '...GON' and a floral motif radiating out from the remains of a circular or oval aperture. This is likely to be late 19th/early 20th century in date, and may have been produced in Southern England, or possibly France, on the basis of the fabric.

Food preparation

At least two forms of food preparation vessels were recognised amongst the assemblage. The majority of sherds relating to this category of vessel (Q = 49) represent a minimum of three redware dairy bowls or milk pans. These are shallow but wide bowls, often with a thick rolled rim, and a slipped interior surface, which would be used to cool milk and separate the cream from the milk. Sherds of dairy bowls are fairly ubiquitous finds amongst archaeological assemblages of c.18th to early 20th century date in Scotland. At least two of the dairy bowls represented by the sherds at Dundreggan have a cream-coloured slip covering the interior, whilst a third example has a joggled cream/brown slip on the interior, coated in a translucent lead-based glaze. The exteriors are unglazed. Substantial portions of two bowls are represented amongst sherds from Dump A3 (SF 007 J) and from turf and topsoil (unnumbered but assigned letter 'S' post-excavation).

Also recognised amongst the assemblage are sherds deriving from a possible SWE basin (unnumbered but assigned letter 'AF' post-excavation) and a stoneware casserole dish (SF 007 Q).

Tableware

Sherds from various household dinner services and other forms of tableware dominate the assemblage of ceramics from Dundreggan. A total of 199 sherds have been recognised, representing a minimum of 56 separate items, most of which survive as single sherds or small groups of sherds, from plates, bowls, saucers, teacups, tea pots, serving bowls, and possible child's plates/bowls. A mixture of fabrics and finishes are noted including SWE, pearlware, creamware and porcelain/bone china, and the decoration includes transfer printed wares, sponge-cut decoration, hand-painted designs as well as mould-imparted motifs. There is very little repetition in design across the sherds, as would be expected should the assemblage derive from one or two dinner services discarded from a single household. Rather, this assemblage presents more like a background scatter of sherds distributed across the site deriving from multiple households (perhaps within nightsoil spread across fields as fertiliser) with similar elements across sherds being recognised only from the deliberate dump (Dump A.3). The majority of the recognisable items are Victorian or later in date.

Most of the sherds derive from mass-produced, fairly cheaply made and plain, services, some with simple sponge-cut designs (potentially made in Glasgow or Edinburgh) and transfer-printed decoration. A large proportion of the transfer printed items are variations on the typical cobalt blue Chinese-inspired scenes often referred to generically as 'willow pattern', although this designation masks the wide range of designs and motifs being produced in the second half of the 19th century and first half of the 20th century (and beyond). The majority of sherds are too small and damaged to allow close identification of the decorative scheme used but a large proportion of an English-made Royal Winton's dinner plate (SF 07 K; Dump A.3) survives, which depicts a large vase at the centre of the plate surrounded by a wide frame that encircles the flat rim containing large flowers and foliage (Plate 6). Royal Winton was founded in 1885. The company began producing dinner services decorated with large floral patterns inspired by contemporary textiles in 1928, commonly referred to as chintzware, of which SF 07 K is a likely example.



Plate 6: Sherds of Royal Winton's chintzware plate with large floral design (SF 07 K)

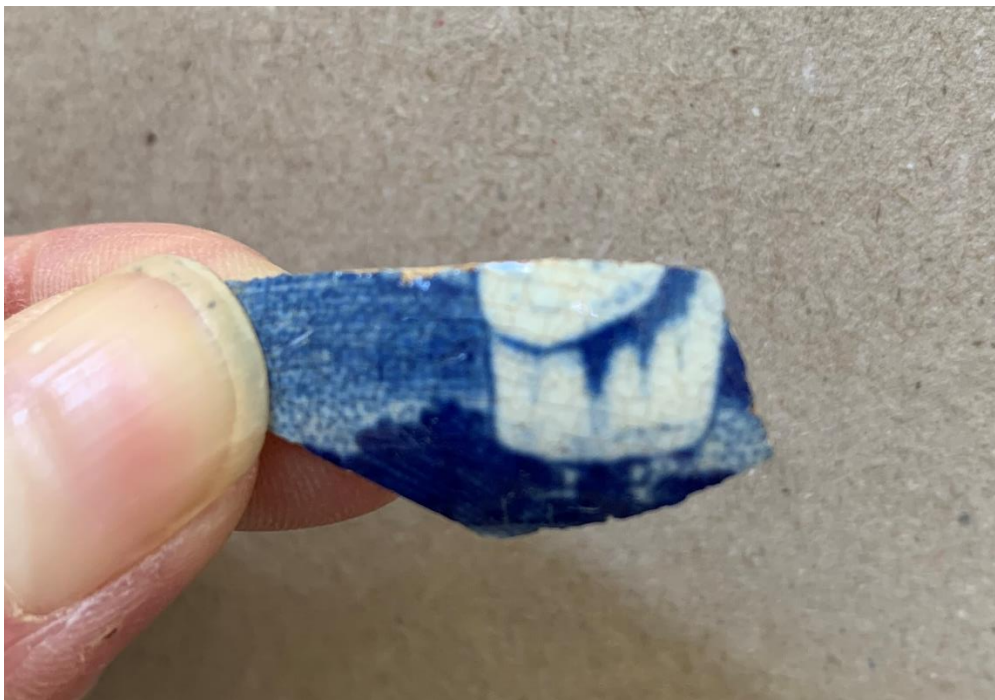


Plate 7: Sherd of bone china teacup with partial figure (item 'J')

Also of note is a small bone china cup sherd bearing a transfer printed design of a figure, of which only the lower legs can now be recognised (unnumbered but assigned letter 'J' post-excavation; Plate 7).

Purpose made children's tableware became very popular during the Victorian and Edwardian periods and there are two possible examples represented amongst the assemblage. These include a very badly damaged sherd from a small SWE transfer printed plate, probably a child's plate with partial surviving brown lettering reading 'God helps th...' on the interior (unnumbered but assigned letter 'G' post-excavation, Plate 8). A second possible example is a sherd from a plain rimmed SWE bowl with a portion of a very intricate sponge-cut design depicting a blue tit or coal tit in black slip (SF 007 X; Plate 9).



Plate 8: Sherd from a possible child's plate reading 'God Helps th..' (item 'G')



Plate 9: Sherd from a possible child's bowl with intricate sponge-cut decoration (SF 07 X)



Plate 10: Sherd from base of a possible souvenir Coronation cup or similar (item 'AC')

Other notable items, worthy of mention, include a base sherd, perhaps from a teacup, mug, or small bowl with the vestige of a transfer printed, once gilded, mark that reads '...RATION....MADE IN ENGLAND' (unnumbered but assigned letter 'AC' post-excavation) which could be a souvenir

item from the Coronation of George VI or Elizabeth II (Plate 10). Half of a gently domed lid of a grey-beige coloured stoneware pot, perhaps a mustard pot, honey pot or a very small, fine teapot (unnumbered but assigned letter 'O' post-excavation; Plate 11) may be an import from the continent, whilst the substantially intact lid of a teapot with a central knob handle shaped like a cherry (SF 07 S; Plate 12) is the product of Coalport's factory as indicated by the transfer printed stamp on the interior of the rim that reads, 'ENGLAND COALPORT A.D. 1750' (Plate 13). This stamp, with its crown motif in green slip, dates the sherd to sometime between c.1891 and c.1939.



Plate 11: Stoneware mustard/honey jar or teapot lid (item 'O')



Plate 12: Coalport teapot lid with cherry-shaped handle (SF 07 S)



Plate 13: Transfer printed Coalport mark on inside of teapot lid



Plate 14: Tin glazed earthenware sherds, heavily degraded (item 'G')

Two heavily degraded sherds (unnumbered but assigned letter 'G' post-excavation, Plate 14) of tin-glazed earthenware came from turf/topsoil (001). The sherds are too poorly preserved and damaged to allow close identification of the original form of vessel from which they derive or to determine the decorative scheme applied to the exterior surface, but it is a typical white background with hand-painted cobalt blue design. It is possible that this was made in England, France, Holland or Spain and it could be c.17th century to early 20th century in date.

Household furnishings

A minimum of eight sherds relate to household furnishings in the form of SWE white tile fragments (SF 07, SF 07 AA, SF 07 AC) and a large sherd from the basin of a ceramic toilet cistern (SF 07 AF).



Plate 15: Reverse face of plain decorative tile

All of the tiles are plain and undecorated and are consistent with the type of easy to clean tile installed in kitchens and bathrooms across the country. Several of the tiles are imprinted on the reverse face with a maker's mark identifying them as the product of H & R Johnson, Made in England, and have geometric keying marks to help the tiles to be secured to the underlying grout. H & R Johnson were tile makers in operation from 1901.

Other

Other items noted include a sherd from a flowerpot (unnumbered but assigned letter 'P' post-excavation) and a base sherd from a possible ashtray or soap dish (unnumbered but assigned letter 'AD' post-excavation).

Summary

As noted above, most of the sherds were recovered from turf and topsoil. A proportion of the ceramic sherds, particularly those from Dump A.3 are freshly fractured and display minimal abrasion implying that these had been deposited deliberately in a discrete dump, as interpreted in the field. Some of the sherds from this context had patches of burning across the surfaces (e.g., SF 7AD, the rim sherds of a standard white earthenware bowl or casserole dish). Elsewhere on site, the sherds recovered from turf and topsoil (001) or were unstratified were dominated by frost-shattered sherds. Frost-shattering of the surfaces of ceramic sherds is common when they are left to weather and erode on the ground surface and become incorporated in topsoil via bioturbation and other processes; the shattering is the result of water absorbed into the fabric of the sherd freezing, the ice expanding and causing spalls from the surface of the sherd to separate from the

core and become detached. The presence of frost-shattered sherds suggests that they had been allowed to weather on the ground surface for some time prior to becoming incorporated in the topsoil or other soils.

On-line resources consulted:

<https://antique-marks.com/coalport-marks.html> [accessed 11/04/2023]

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Royal_Winton#:~:text=The%20company%20was%20founded%20by,Queen%20Mary%20visited%20in%201913. [accessed 11/04/2023]

Appendix 9 The Clay Tobacco Pipe

Dan Bateman

Two clay tobacco pipe stem fragments (Mass: 7.0g; Plate 1) were hand-retrieved as bulk finds during the archaeological watching brief at Dundreggan Rewilding Centre, Glenmoriston, Inverness (AOC 70483). The incomplete state of the fragments is likely the result of loss during use or breakages leading to discard. These finds are catalogued below; a full catalogue of this material is presented in the archive.



Plate 1: The clay tobacco pipe stem fragments

The stem fragments likely date from the 17th to the early 18th century (Higgins 2017, 6) judging from the diameter of the bore, which is the same size on both fragments (8/64”), with no evidence of any moulding, stamps, decorations, or maker’s marks present on either fragment.

The clay tobacco pipe fragments came from the turf and topsoil, likely dropped or discarded as waste or accidental loss and survive in slightly abraded, weathered conditions.

CATALOGUE

(001) Clay tobacco pipe stems. Two slightly abraded pipe stems with no identifying evidence of maker’s stamps or mould. 17th to early 18th century in date. Bore Diam. 8/64” Mass: 7.0g. Context (001) Turf and Topsoil

References

Higgins, D. 2017 *Guidelines for the Recovery and Processing of Clay Tobacco Pipes from Archaeological Projects*. Version 1.2. London: Historic England

Appendix 10 The Glass

Dan Bateman and Dawn McLaren

A glass assemblage of 72 sherds (Mass: 4574.5g) was hand-retrieved during the archaeological watching brief at Dundreggan Rewilding Centre, Glenmoriston, Inverness. The majority of glass sherds derive from bottles of various forms including ale or wine, carbonated and medicinal bottles, alongside sherds of tableware, food storage jars and window glass. A full catalogue of this material is presented in the archive.

Looking at the assemblage as a whole, the majority of items are incomplete and most bottles, for example, are represented by single sherds, although there are some notable examples that will be discussed in more detail below. The glass assemblage is not well stratified; most sherds have been recovered from topsoil and discrete dumps of household detritus. Examination of the bottle sherds and tableware provides a general date range for the assemblage of late 19th to 20th century.



Plate 1: Penny lick fragment from context 001

Perhaps the most notable item amongst the glass assemblage is the body sherd of a penny lick (unnumbered, context 001; Plate 1), a short, squat and robust thick stemmed glass with circular foot and very shallow bowl, which was specifically designed and used for serving ice cream in the late 19th century and early 20th century, its name deriving from the price charged by street vendors and the fact that the consumer would eat the ice cream by licking it from the bowl of the glass. Once the glass was licked clean it would be returned to the vendor for re-use. The use of penny lick glasses was banned for being unhygienic in the 1930s as the glass would be reused by the vendor for other customers without being cleaned, resulting in the spread of diseases like cholera and tuberculosis (Walker 1992, 296).

Sherds from various ale, wine and spirit bottles dominate the assemblage. Most sherds are featureless, but a small number provide partial maker's marks that provide useful information on their original contents and potential date.

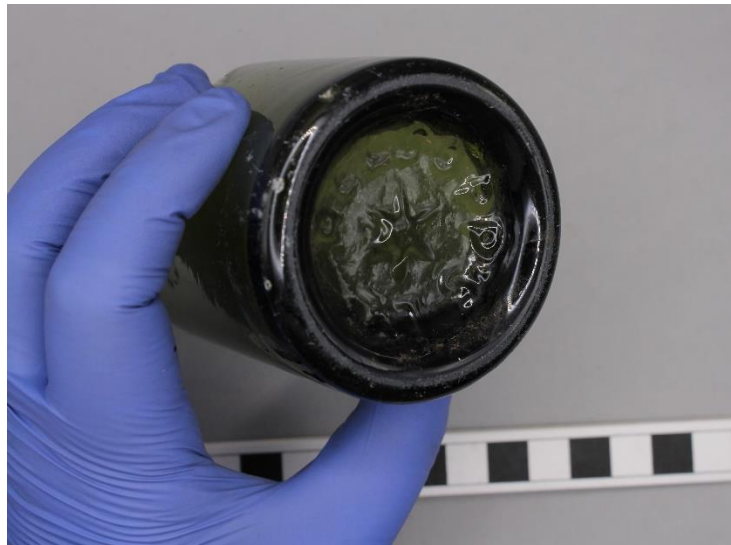


Plate 2: Bottle base reading 'ALLSOPP'S LTD'

This includes the base of a dark forest-green cylindrical bottle (SF 7F, context 001, Dump A.3) with moulded lettering on the base, reading 'ALLSOPP'S LTD', with a six-pointed star at the centre (Plate 2). This identifies the bottle as potentially a container for India Pale Ale deriving from Allsopp's, a famous ale producer based in Burton-on-Trent. Allsopp's produced ale from the 1730s until the brand faltered in the first decade of the 20th century, leading to its management being taken over by J. J. Calder, based in Alloa. The brand continued but following a series of mergers, the name was dropped in 1959. A direct descendant of the original founder, Samuel Allsop, resurrected the brand in 2020 (information from Wikipedia).



Plate 3: Mason's Wine Essences bottle sherds

The oval base of a tall sky-blue bottle (SF 7N) came from the same dump of household waste in Area A.3. A portion of the body that survives is marked with mould imprinted lettering '...ASONS...ESSENCES...NGHAM' and a single number '3' on the base (Plate 3). This has been recognised as a bottle containing Mason's Wine Essences, Nottingham, ingredients for making homemade wine. These bottles were in production from c.1905 to around 1915.



Plate 4: Foster Clark & Co. lemonade powder bottle

Further marked bottles from Dump A.3 include an intact light blue/aqua rectangular bottle (SF 7 M1) with square base marked on the front face of the bottle with moulded lettering reading 'FOSTER CLARK & Co MAIDSTONE EIFFEL TOWER LEMONADE', which would have originally contained powder used to make lemonade juice in the early 1900s (Plate 4). In 1910, Foster Clark's became a limited company and so after this date the bottles were embossed with 'Foster Clark Ltd', dating the manufacture of this bottle to pre-1910. Other changes in the form, especially the rim, took place in the decade framing the turn of the century which provides further useful dating evidence. This bottle has a short, applied rim, a type that only began to be produced by this brand after 1900.



Plate 5: Carbonated water bottle marked 'A.Boni', 'Oban'.

Also present from Dump A.3 was an intact carbonated mineral water bottle (SF 7G) produced at Rylands glassworks in Barnsley (marked on base) and marked 'A.BONI OBAN' on one curved face (Plate 5). It has not been possible to identify the original Oban-based company that this was a product of but the bottle type is one that was current c.1900. A further cylindrical glass bottle base sherd (SF 6F) was imprinted with the letters 'C. S & Co', standing for Cannington, Shaw & Company, who manufactured bottles and used this branding from 1875 to around 1892.



Plate 6: Mason's O.K. Sauce bottle

Two incomplete food storage bottles were recognised amongst the assemblage. One of these (SF 7H), deriving from Dump A.3, is a bottle produced to contain Mason's O.K. Sauce (Plate 6), a brand of brown sauce popular in the early 20th century. This particular bottle has been dated from the 1920s before the name changed to Colman's in the 1960s (Tebben 2014, 39).



Plate 7: possible tincture or ointment bottle

Four small and intact bottles from Dump A.3 (SF 007, B, E, J and K) are possibly medicinal bottles intended to contain tinctures or ointments (for example, Plate 7). Their contents were likely marked on paper labels once affixed to the faces of the bottles, but these have not survived.



Plate 8: Oatine cream or ointment jar in white glass

An opaque white toiletry jar (SF 7F) with a screw-threaded mouth, indicating the former presence of a tin or aluminium lid, has moulded imprinted lettering on the base reading 'OATINE' (Plate 8), identifying it as the product of Oatine Health and Beauty. It probably contained a moisturiser or face cream or similar. Determining the date this product was manufactured and used is difficult due to the limited information available about the company. However, a scan of a magazine advertisement available on-line (<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/xwggjsa5/items>) shows a female model posing with one of the products. The style of the model's hair and dress is suggestive of a 1920s date.



Plate 9: Forest Green tableware (SF 007L2)

Two forest-green tableware sherds (SF 007L1, 007L2) were moulded imprinted with linear decorations, not part of the same object, but potentially part of the same or similar tableware set. The tapered cylindrical shape of the sherds suggest that they may have belonged to small bud vases or candle holders with small, flat circular bases.

Also present are two sherds of window glass, one of which (001G) is possibly a sherd of cylinder window glass; this was the principal method of making sheet glass by hand, developed in the early Middle Ages, and still in use today (Historic England 2020, 43). This method would consist of the glass maker swinging a bubble of molten glass back and forth whilst blowing, in order to produce an elongated balloon, which would then be opened out using a hot iron tool and cut from the blowing rod to produce a cylinder of glass (*ibid.*), from which the name of the form is derived. As this method of manufacture is still used today, it is difficult to accurately date this particular fragment with much certainty.

The glass sherds were largely recovered from the topsoil and dumps from Areas 2 and 3, and, due to their fractured incomplete condition, were likely waste products discarded once broken and no longer fit for purpose or, in terms of the food, drinks and medicinal bottles, thrown away on the consumption or depletion of the contents.

References

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Tebben, M. 2014 *Sauces: A Global History*. London.

Walker, H. 1992 *Oxford Symposium on Food and Cookery 1991: Public Eating Proceedings*. Oxford Symposium.

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<http://www.whatthevictoriansthrewaway.com/project/masons-wine-essences> [accessed 4th April 2023].

<http://www.whatthevictoriansthrewaway.com/project/foster-clarks-bottles/> [accessed 4th April 2023].

<https://collection.sciencemuseumgroup.org.uk/objects/co19120/rylands-mineral-water-bottle-bottle> [accessed 4th April 2023].

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/OK_Sauce [accessed 4th April 2023].

Appendix 11 The Metal Objects

Introduction

A total of 26 metal objects was recovered during excavations at Dundreggan Rewilding Centre. The majority of the metals came from unstratified contexts, including topsoil, and from a deliberate dump of household detritus in Area A.3. The assemblage consists of household items including the lid of a shoe polish container, batteries, and a substantially intact enamelled colander, as well as vehicle components, a horseshoe, and fittings and fastenings including nails and screws. The more closely datable aspects of the assemblage suggest that most of this material is Victorian or later in date, with most being 20th century items. This report summarises the metal assemblage; a full inventory of the assemblage is presented in the site archive.

Metal/Alloy	Quantity
Tin	1
Copper alloy	1
Iron	20
Lead	1
Composite	3
<i>Total</i>	<i>26</i>

Table 1: summary of metals and alloys represented amongst the assemblage

Most of the Dundreggan metal finds are iron but smaller quantities of aluminium, copper alloy, lead and other composite objects are present as summarised in Table 1. The finds will be discussed by material type.

Tin



Plate 1: Tin lid from shoe polish container (SF 7F)

A single item of tin was recognised (SF 7F; Plate 1) from Compound A.3 in the form of a circular lid for a two-part tin shoe polish container (see Plate 2 for complete example). A transfer printed label on the lid reads NUGGET / DARK BROWN / DARK TAN... / BOOT POLISH / AND / LEATHER

PRESERVATIVE. The Nugget Polish Company was founded in 1898 in Kennington, England and it continued to be produced throughout the first half of the 20th century.



Plate 2: Intact example of a 'Nugget' boot polish tin, c.1900–50 (© David Pratt, sourced from <https://www.blancoandbull.com/boot-cleaning/nugget-polish>)

Copper alloy

An incomplete rifle bullet casing was recognised amongst unnumbered unstratified finds. It is likely to be from a Lee-Enfield British Army Rifle, used during World War II, but the loss of the stamped calibre marks on the base makes it impossible to identify with certainty.

Iron

Twenty fragments of iron objects were recovered. These include household items such as a substantially intact hemispherical bowl colander (SF 4, context (012); Plate 3) with looped handles surviving, which would have been used in the kitchen to drain foodstuffs. The base is now broken and largely lost, probably explaining its discard. The surfaces have been enamelled in a deep cobalt blue with a repeating floral decoration impressed into the surfaces in a light blue enamel.



Plate 3: Enamelled colander (SF4)



Plate 4: Pair of iron boot heel cleats (SF 1T)

Items of personal dress are rare amongst the assemblage but two semi-circular shoe heel cleats (SF 1T; Plate 4), one damaged but both of the same size and form, with nail stubs surviving, were collected from topsoil (001). The similarity in size and form, and their recovery together suggests that they may have formed a pair and could have been discarded still attached to the heels of the boots they were affixed to though these are now lost.



Plate 5: Cast iron air vent panel (SF 7E)

Household fixtures are represented by remains of a rectangular cast iron air vent panel, substantially complete but broken into two fragments (SF 7E; Plate 5), which were recovered from Dump A.3. This type of air vent, with its geometric openwork design, is common in association with buildings of Edwardian date. The presence of mortar adhering to the edges of the vent suggests this was deliberately removed from a structure and discarded amongst the dump of household waste in Area A.3.

Possible vehicle fittings are recognised amongst the assemblage in the form of a composite iron pivoting socket from the base of a gearstick (SF 7G) and a small wheel-shaped handle fitting (un-

numbered, topsoil find), which could be a valve handle from an early vehicle or machine component.



Plate 6: Intact but damaged horseshoe (SF 3)

An intact horseshoe (SF 3; Plate 6) from context (012) is Victorian or later in date. It has been differentially worn on the exterior branch where the stubs of four widely-spaced nails also survive. It is likely that the shoe was either removed due to the extent of wear on the toe or thrown by the horse during use.

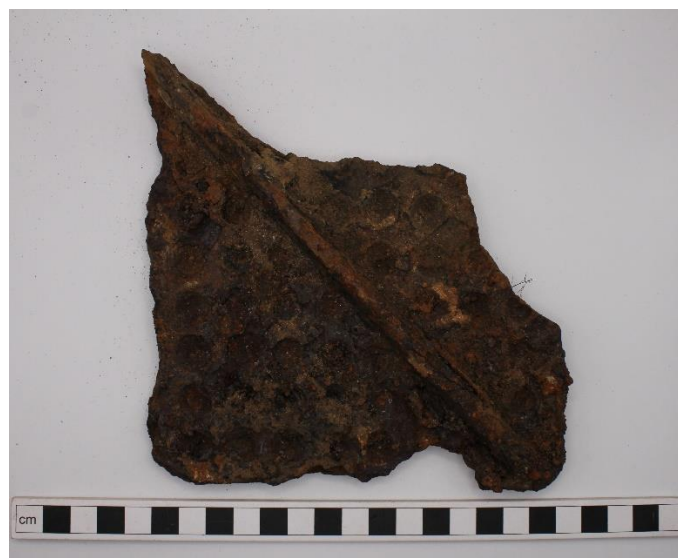


Plate 7: possible malting tray fragment (SF 4B)

A possible malting tray fragment (SF 4B; Plate 7) in the form of an incomplete flat triangular fragment of a larger plate, with dimpled surface, was also recovered from (012).

The rest of the iron assemblage encompasses eight nail fragments of various lengths and forms (SF 1 U/S, SF 7I, SF 7AH, SF 7AI), all from Dump A.3 or unstratified), an iron screw (SF 7AJ), and fragments of incomplete iron rods and bars (SF1U, SF 6M, SF 6N).

Lead

A slightly tapering flat rectangular air vent cover with the remains of small iron rivets at each corner (SF 7H) came from Compound A.3. It is not certain what this vent derives from, perhaps a vehicle radiator or similar and it is undoubtedly early 20th century in date.

Composite



Plate 8: Zinc-carbon core batteries (SF 3A).

The three 20th century composite objects present include a fragment from a vehicle spark plug (SF 3B) and a flat-rectangular zinc carbon battery core (SF 3A), both of which date from the middle to the third quarter of the 20th century. The latter is unstable and should be discarded as soon as possible.

Conclusions

In summary, the assemblage of metals from Dundreggan comprises largely broken and fragmentary metal objects of Victorian or later date that appear to have been deliberately discarded in a discrete dump in Area A.3.

Appendix 12 The Worked Stone

Dan Bateman and Dawn McLaren

A small assemblage of 12 stones (Mass: 1206.8g) was hand-retrieved during the archaeological watching brief at Dundreggan Rewilding Centre, Glenmoriston, Inverness. The stone assemblage is dominated by roof slate fragments (Q = 11) from unstratified contexts but a single quartz-rich cobble tool (SF 6) or probable prehistoric date was recognised. A summary of the stone assemblage is presented below, including selected catalogue entries; a full inventory of the finds is presented in the site archive.

The most significant item amongst the worked stone assemblage (SF 6A) is a naturally sub-spherical, water-rounded pebble of quartz-rich sandstone that has an oval area of abrasion covering one naturally rounded end. This area of abrasion is consistent with the pebble seeing use as a grinder, the end being used to abrade and grind-down materials.



Plate 1: Pebble grinder (SF 6A)

Although grinders such as these are often assumed to fulfil a primary role in food processing, such as being used to grind down grains into flour, their use is not necessarily restricted to an association with food and cooking, and such artefacts could have been used to grind down pigments or ore, for example. The grinder was recovered from topsoil in Area A.5.

The rest of the assemblage comprises fragments of roof slates. None of the slates were complete but four fragments have some original edges remaining as well as partial perforations surviving (see Plates 2 and 3 as representative examples).



Plate 2: Roof slate fragment (SF 7B)



Plate 3: Roof slate fragment (SF 7A)

Examination of these original features provides valuable evidence about their methods of production. Where worked edges survive, these have been crudely shaped to create straight edges and right-angled corners through unifacial fracturing. The surviving perforations or partial perforations that would originally have held the nails to affix the slates into position are all damaged, presumably reflecting their dislodgement from the roof they were originally affixed to, perhaps the slate roof of the nearby cold store building, part of the Dundreggan Shooting Lodge built in the 19th/20th century. All of the nail holes have been produced by punching through the thickness of the stone with a metal (presumably iron) heavy point, creating an angular conical hole. Seven featureless roof slate fragments came from turf and topsoil context (001) while four fragments (SF 7, items A-D), each preserving partial original features despite their incomplete condition, came from a dump in Area 3.

Appendix 13 The Macroplant and Charcoal

Genoveva Dimova

Introduction

Nine bulk samples were submitted for environmental analysis in May 2023 from the archaeological evaluation undertaken at Dundreggan Rewilding Centre, Glenmoriston, Inverness. The samples were collected from a series of deposits and vegetation burning layers associated with a structure dated from the medieval to the modern period. The environmental finds were composed of carbonised macroplants and charcoal. The main objective of this report was to analyse the two ecofact assemblages in conjunction with each other. This was to help understand the role of plants at Dundreggan.

Methodology

The bulk samples were processed in laboratory conditions using a floatation method designed to retrieve both ecofacts and artefacts (cf. Kenward *et al.* 1980). The sediment consisted of a sandy silt which did not require any pre-treatment. The wash overs were scanned using a high-powered microscope at x10-x40 magnification. The residue was separated using a stack system of 4mm, 2mm and 1mm sieves and each fraction was scanned by eye and with a magnet.

All plant macrofossils were subsequently examined at magnifications of x10 and up to x450. Macroplant identifications were confirmed using modern reference material and seed atlases stored at AOC Edinburgh (Cappers *et al.* 2006; Jacomet 2006). Taxonomy and nomenclature for plants follows Stace (2010).

Charcoal fragments larger than 4mm were selected from each sample for further analysis. Species identifications were confirmed by analysing the transverse, tangential and radial sections at x70-x450 magnification and using keys and texts stored at AOC Edinburgh (Schweingruber 1990; Hather 2000).

The assemblage

The macroplant

There were three finds recovered from three contexts. The assemblage was composed of cereals, nuts, and woodland taxa. Preservation was adequate.

Crops

A single oat (*Avena* sp.) was recovered from context (017).

Nuts

A fragment of hazelnut shell (*Corylus avellana* L.) came from vegetation burning layer one.

Woodland

A single tree bud was recovered from vegetation burning layer one.

The charcoal assemblage

From the charcoal assemblage (13.9g), 49 fragments were identified. The species were alder (*Alnus glutinosa* L.), pine (*Pinus* sp.), and oak (*Quercus* sp.). The dominant species was pine (82%), followed by oak (12%), and alder (6%). The roundwood was identified as pine (49%). Preservation of the charcoal ranged from poor to good, with most fragments recorded as adequate.

The assemblage was concentrated within the vegetation burning deposits with the rest of the assemblage scattered among the rest of the features in smaller quantities.

Modern contamination

Modern contamination was excessive in all the processed samples and was composed of roots, weeds and insect remains. Given the concentration of modern plant contamination within these deposits and the small size of the ecofact assemblage recovered from them, the archaeological security of the ecofacts is suspect.

Summary of the contextual units

Medieval

Possible clearance (017)

Macroplant: A single oat was recorded.

Charcoal: The charcoal (0.8g) was identified as oak (60%) and alder (40%).

Synthesis: The cereal and charcoal are redeposited food and fuel debris.

17th-20th century

Bank material (011)

Macroplant: No macroplant was present.

Charcoal: The only charcoal was a single fragment of alder (0.1g)

Synthesis: The charcoal is fuel waste reworked into this feature.

Features of unknown date

Deposit (012)

Macroplant: There was no macroplant present.

Charcoal: The charcoal (0.2g) was three fragments of oak.

Synthesis: The charcoal is redeposited fuel debris.

Vegetation burning layer 1

Macroplant: The only finds were a single bud and a fragment of hazelnut shell.

Charcoal: The assemblage (7.6g) was identified entirely as roundwood pine.

Synthesis: The hazelnut shell could be food debris recycled for fuel while the pine is fuel waste. The bud is likely an accidental inclusion within the wood.

Vegetation burning layer 2

Macroplant: No macroplant was noted.

Charcoal: The charcoal (5.3g) was formed of pine, including some fragments of roundwood (20%).

Synthesis: The pine is fuel waste.

Discussion

Crops

A single oat was recovered from the medieval deposit (017). While it was impossible to tell whether this find belonged to the wild or cultivated variety in the absence of chaff, oats were an economically important crop during the medieval period in Scotland. This was because they are a species well suited to wetter climates and poorer soils (Dickson & Dickson 2000, 213).

Nuts

Hazelnut shell was recovered from one of the undated vegetation clearance deposits. Hazelnuts have been collected as a wild food resource in Scotland from the Mesolithic onwards and the shells were often recycled as kindling. They are frequently recovered from archaeological contexts due to their widespread availability and their robustness, which means they survive the charring process more often than other types of plant material (Bishop 2019).

Woodland

The tree bud recovered from one of the vegetation clearance deposits is likely an accidental inclusion within the wood that was burnt.

Charcoal

The species identified are all native and would have grown in the surrounding landscape. Alder is found in damp habitats, pine prefers acidic landscapes, whereas oak is adaptable to a variety of growing conditions (Linford 2009; Stace 2010).

Both oak and alder were recovered from the medieval deposit (017), while only alder was recovered from the 17th–20th century context (011). The assemblage from the vegetation burning layers was formed entirely of pine, suggesting a change in the environment occurred at some point throughout the occupation of the site. However, the small size of the charcoal assemblage makes tracing any such changes challenging.

Conclusion

The ecofact assemblage from Dundreggan has probably derived from domestic debris reworked into the deposits associated with the excavated structure. This material is of little archaeological interest in understanding the role of macroplant and woodland at this site.

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Appendix A:

Table 1: Charred macroplant

Period			Medieval	Unknown
Context			17	Veg burning 1
Sample vol(l)			8	5
% Analysed				
Species	Name	Part		
Crops				
<i>Avena</i> sp.	Oat	Caryopsis/es	1	
Nuts				
<i>Corylus avellana</i> L.	Hazel	Shell frag(s)		1
Other				
Bud				1

Table 2: Charcoal

Date	Context	Species	Name	Frag	RW	Weight(g)
Medieval	17	<i>Quercus</i> sp.	Oak	3		
Medieval	17	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i> L.	Alder	2		0.8
PM	11	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i> L.	Alder	1		0.1
Unknown	12	<i>Quercus</i> sp.	Oak	3		0.2
Unknown	Veg burning 1	<i>Pinus</i> sp.	Pine		20	7.6
Unknown	Veg burning 2	<i>Pinus</i> sp.	Pine	16	4	5.2

Key: Frag= number of fragments, RW=number of roundwood, (g)=weight given in grams.

Appendix 14 Summary of C14 Dating Results



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RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE

25 April 2023

Laboratory Code	SUERC-109469 (GU63519)
Submitter	Jackaline Robertson AOC Holdings Ltd Unit A7 Edgefield Road Industrial Estate Loanhead EH20 9SY
Site Reference	70483
Context Reference	11
Material	Charcoal : Alder
$\delta^{13}\text{C}$ relative to VPDB	-26.8 ‰
Radiocarbon Age BP	98 ± 19

N.B. The above ^{14}C age is quoted in conventional years BP (before 1950 AD) and requires calibration to the calendar timescale. The error, expressed at the one sigma level of confidence, includes components from the counting statistics on the sample, modern reference standard and blank and the random machine error.

Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Laboratory and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. The laboratory GU coding should also be given in parentheses after the SUERC code.

Detailed descriptions of the methods employed by the SUERC Radiocarbon Laboratory can be found in Dunbar et al. (2016) *Radiocarbon* 58(1) pp.9-23.

For any queries relating to this certificate, the laboratory can be contacted at suerc-c14lab@glasgow.ac.uk.

Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by : E. Dunbar

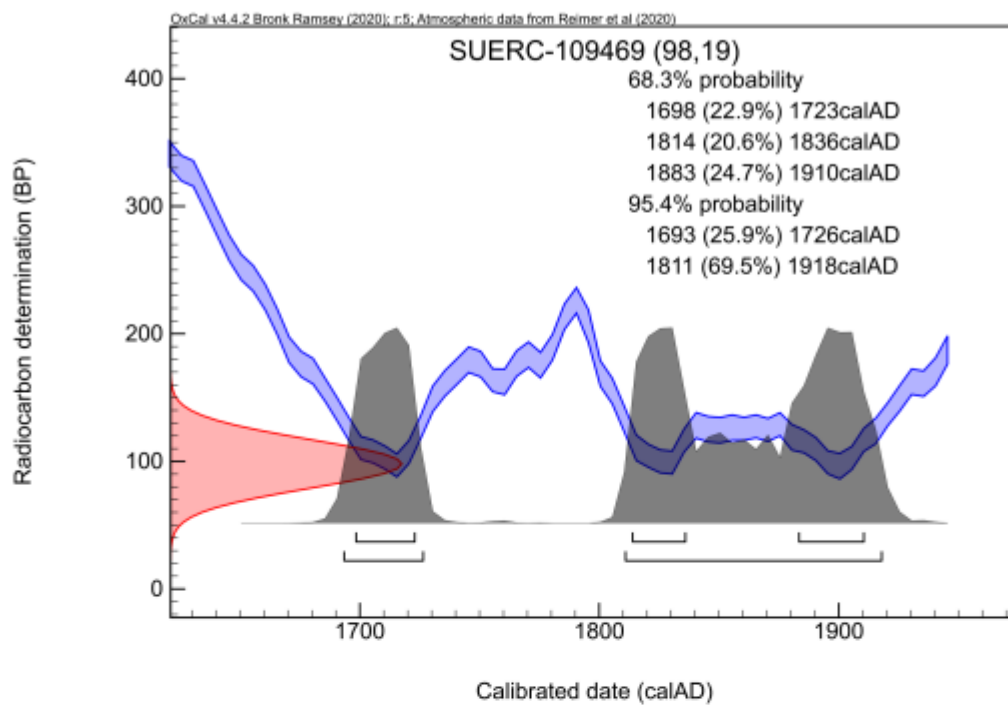
Checked and signed off by :



The University of Glasgow, charity number SC004401



The University of Edinburgh is a charitable body, registered in Scotland, with registration number SC005336



The radiocarbon age given overleaf is calibrated to the calendar timescale using the Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program OxCal 4.*

The above date ranges have been calibrated using the IntCal20 atmospheric calibration curve†

Please contact the laboratory if you wish to discuss this further.

* Bronk Ramsey (2009) *Radiocarbon* 51(1) pp.337-60

† Reimer et al. (2020) *Radiocarbon* 62(4) pp.725-57



RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE
25 April 2023

Laboratory Code	SUERC-109470 (GU63520)
Submitter	Jackaline Robertson AOC Holdings Ltd Unit A7 Edgefield Road Industrial Estate Loanhead EH20 9SY
Site Reference	70483
Context Reference	17
Material	Charcoal : Alder
$\delta^{13}\text{C}$ relative to VPDB	-26.2 ‰
Radiocarbon Age BP	522 \pm 23

N.B. The above ^{14}C age is quoted in conventional years BP (before 1950 AD) and requires calibration to the calendar timescale. The error, expressed at the one sigma level of confidence, includes components from the counting statistics on the sample, modern reference standard and blank and the random machine error.

Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Laboratory and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. The laboratory GU coding should also be given in parentheses after the SUERC code.

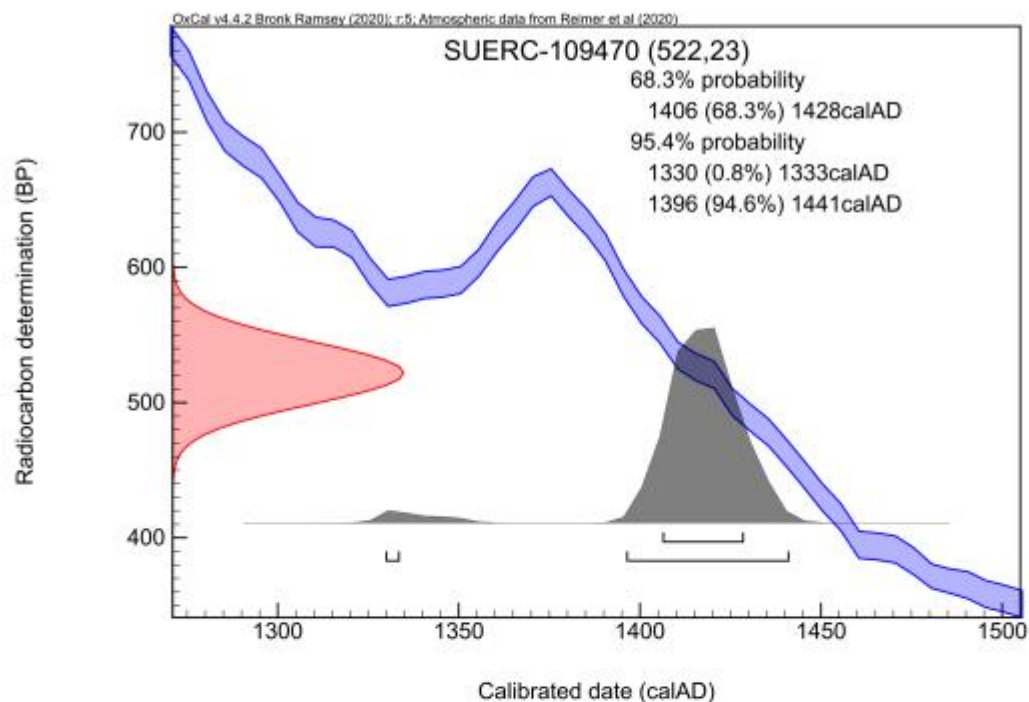
Detailed descriptions of the methods employed by the SUERC Radiocarbon Laboratory can be found in Dunbar et al. (2016) *Radiocarbon* 58(1) pp.9-23.

For any queries relating to this certificate, the laboratory can be contacted at suerc-cl4lab@glasgow.ac.uk.

Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by : *E. Dunbar*

Checked and signed off by :

B. Taylor



The radiocarbon age given overleaf is calibrated to the calendar timescale using the Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program OxCal 4.*

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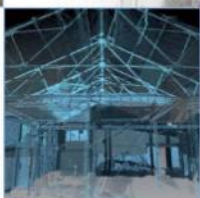
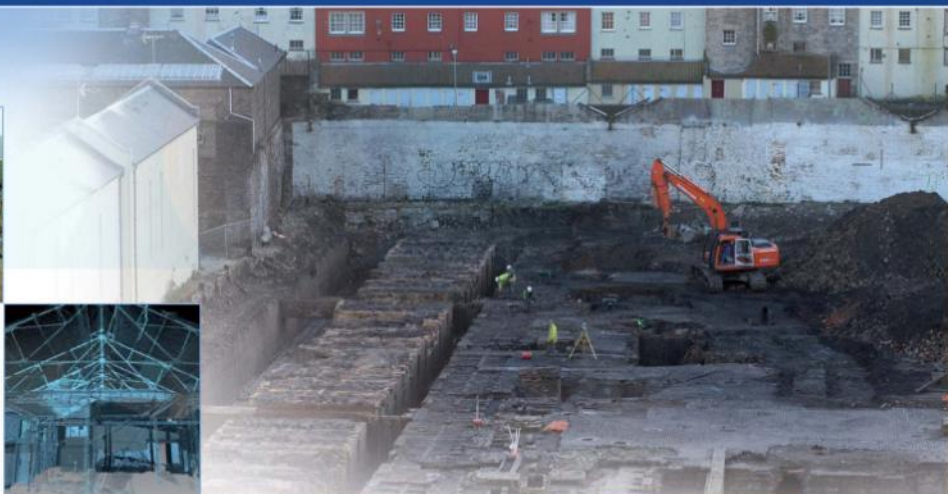
Appendix 15 OASIS Summary

OASIS Summary for aocarcha1-518898

OASIS ID (UID)	aocarcha1-518898
Project Name	Evaluation, Watching Brief at Dundreggan Re-wilding Centre, Glenmoriston, Inverness
Sitename	Dundreggan Re-wilding Centre, Glenmoriston, Inverness
Sitecode	AOC70483
Activity type	Evaluation, Watching Brief
Reason For Investigation	Planning requirement
Organisation Responsible for work	AOC Archaeology Group
Project Dates	12-Oct-2020 - 29-Apr-2022
Location	Dundreggan Re-wilding Centre, Glenmoriston, Inverness NGR : NH 33012 14650 LL : 57.192138090514085, -4.765123955442773 12 Fig : 233012,814650
Administrative Areas	Parish : Urquhart and Glenmoriston District : Highland Country : Scotland

Project Methodology	<p>An archaeological evaluation of the site identified during the walkover survey was undertaken in advance of the development in order to investigate structure prior to its loss by the development works.</p> <p>A measured survey was carried out prior to excavation works to create a detailed recording of the site in its entirety. This was conducted using a Trimble R8s (DGPS equipped) capable of centimetre accuracy, used to record the extent of the surviving banks.</p> <p>The evaluation comprised hand-excavation of an initial L-shaped trench, measuring 1.5m and 2m in width, and later extended, ultimately reaching a total area of 13.4m². This trench was situated over any possible entrances to the structure, and over the walls, in order to realise the aims as set out above. The excavation of the trench was carried out in stages (turf removal – internal sediment removal – structural remains removal) to reveal the structure's walls and any surviving floor/s prior to excavation through these features in order to create a detailed recording of the sections. The trench was expanded during excavation.</p> <p>The archaeological watching brief was undertaken during all areas of new groundworks, including all site clearance for buildings, landscaping, access roads and service arrangements. These works were monitored by an archaeologist by way of a controlled strip. The archaeologist directed and guided digging by a mechanical excavator fitted with a straight-edged bucket to establish the presence or absence of archaeological remains within the groundworks area.</p> <p>There was one known heritage asset within the development area – the small structure recorded during the walkover survey and archaeological evaluation, adjacent to the northwest corner of the proposed Rewilding Centre. During the watching brief, investigation of the structure was extended east to investigate deposits which had not been evaluated. Due to the identification of further structural remains, a larger area was opened to expose the full extent of the structure and any associated archaeological features within the immediately vicinity.</p> <p>All features of archaeological significance were excavated by hand in order to establish the date, nature, extent and state of preservation of the deposits. Archaeological features and deposits were drawn at a scale of 1:20 and section drawings were drawn at a scale of 1:10. All significant archaeological features were sampled.</p> <p>The location of the evaluation trench, watching brief areas, findspots and feature locations, were plotted using a Trimble R8s capable of centimetre accuracy. The archaeological works were recorded using high resolution digital photography in order to record the process as well as the features or finds.</p>
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Project Results	<p>Fieldwork for the evaluation was carried out between 12th – 16th October 2020. A large trench encompassing an area of 13.4m² was excavated over the potential location of the entrance and banks/walls of the structure. The evaluation indicated the structure initially had consisted of a geological feature, such as a drumlin, which had been modified for use.</p> <p>The watching brief was carried out intermittently between 6th July 2021 and 29th April 2022. Six areas of the site were stripped of topsoil comprising areas for a new visitor car park, re-wilding centre, access improvements, a temporary access track, substation, and residential accommodation. Two possible stone clearance deposits and remnants of Dundreggan Shooting Lodge were identified. Furthermore, the full extent of the post-medieval structure, evaluated in 2020, was exposed and recorded.</p> <p>A programme of post excavation analysis was carried out on the environmental remains recovered from samples collected during the fieldwork. The artefacts predominantly dated to the 19th/20th century and included ceramic, glass, metal and stone. In addition, two samples of charcoal were submitted to SUERC for radiocarbon dating. Alder charcoal (SUERC-109469) from bank deposit [011] returned a date of 98 ± 19 BP, which at 95.4% probability gives a date of between 1693 and 1918 calAD, while another sample of alder charcoal (SUERC-109470) from clearance deposit (017) returned a date of 522 ± 23 BP, which at 95.4% probability gives a date of between 1330 and 1441 calAD.</p>
Keywords	<p>STRUCTURE - Post Medieval - Monument Type Thesaurus (Scotland) CLEARANCE CAIRN - Medieval - Monument Type Thesaurus (Scotland)</p>
Funder	Other charitable organization Trees for Life
Person Responsible for work	Mary Peteranna, Sam Williamson
Archives	
DES description	
NGR	NH 33012 14650
Previous Work	No
Future Work	No
Caption(s) for illustrations	



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