Swartigill Iron Age Settlement

Project Update
December 2022

University of the Highlands and Islands Archaeology Institute

ORCA Orkney Research Centre for Archaeology

RWE

Foundation Scotland

L&T Lybster & Tannach

cat caithness archaeological trust

Project recap

Archaeological excavation at Swartigill continued in 2022, with another season of interesting finds and insights into this fascinating Iron Age settlement.

The work undertaken in 2022 follows on from five previous season of investigation at the site. The project has expanded from the initial stages of geophysics and trial trenching, undertaken between 2015 and 2019, into a large scale excavation.

In 2021, the excavation revealed that the site comprised two roundhouse type structures, as well as a souterrain. These buildings were designated as Structures A, B and D. There were also traces of other buildings, either partially truncated or concealed by the later roundhouses and souterrain. These were designated as Structure C, E and F.

A: Passageway of Souterrain.

B: The squashed sub-circular building.

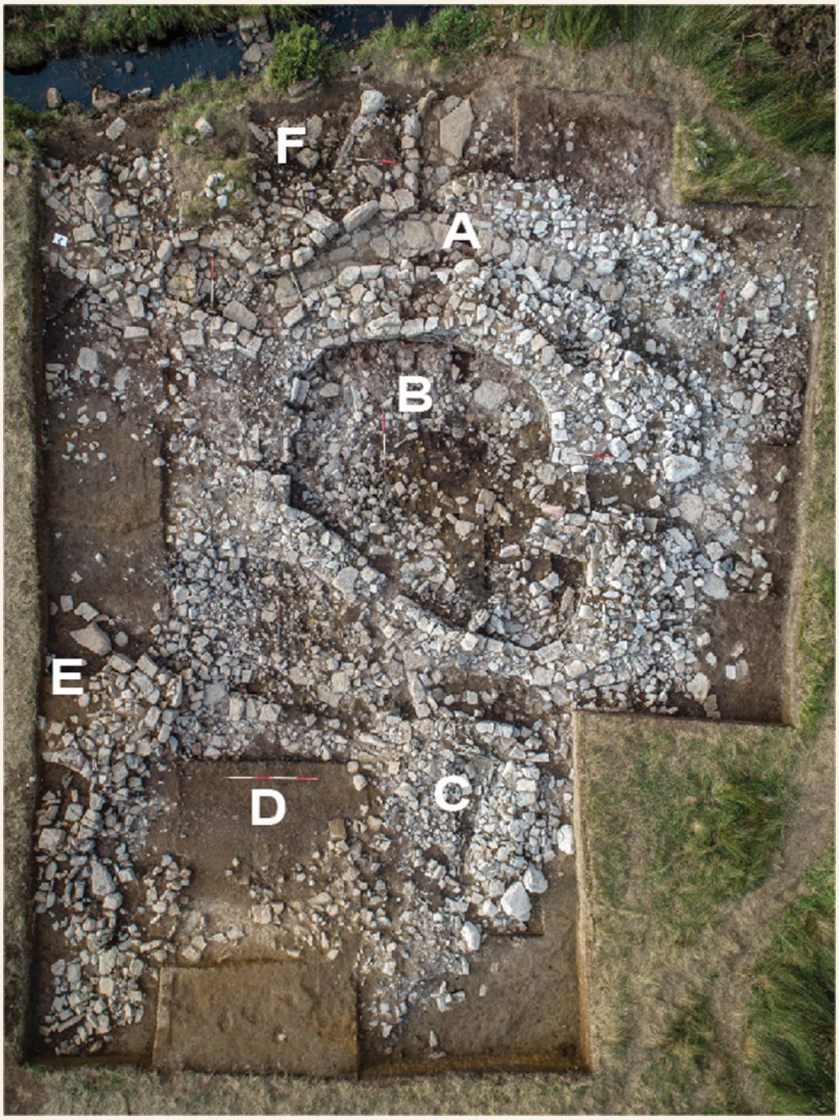
C: The remains of a rectangular cellular feature.

D: Part of a large roundhouse emerging to the south.

E: Remnants of a roughly built rectangular enclosure.

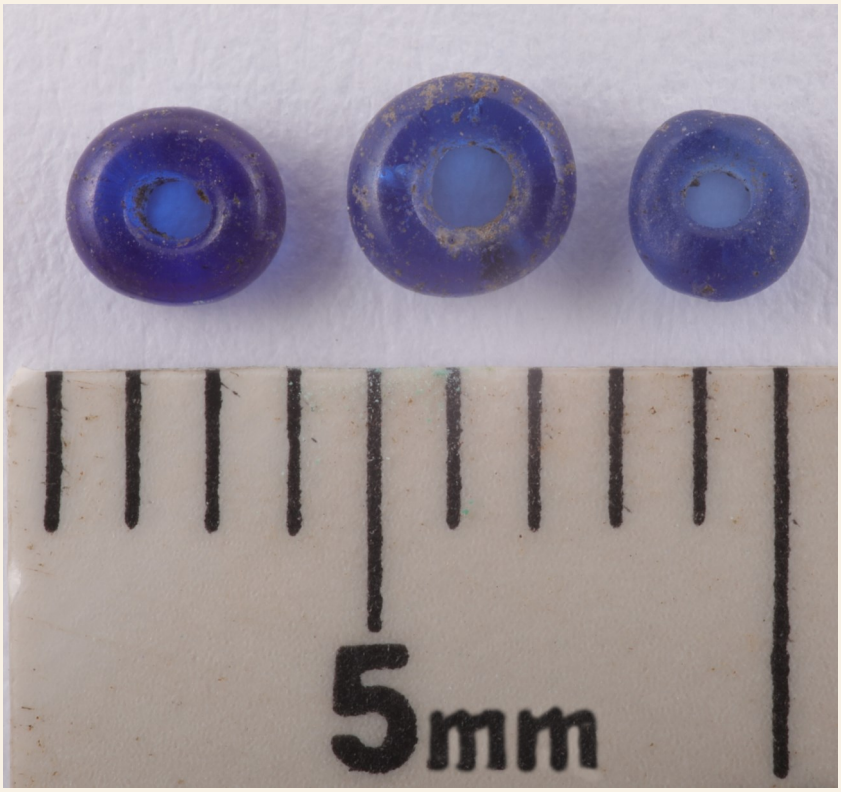
F: Large boulder constructed wall eroded by the burn.

The post excavation process, which involves the analysis of finds and samples from the site, is ongoing. Sorting through soil samples allows us to recover material which would otherwise be missed, simply because it is too small, or difficult to distinguish from the soil. This includes 'ecofacts' like beetle shells and charred cereal grains, which can provide important information about the environment and economy of the site. It also includes some remarkable finds, such as these miniscule glass beads, which date to the Middle Iron Age.



Top: Aerial view of the site at the end of the 2021 excavation. Photo by Angus MacKay.

Bottom: The three miniscule blue beads found during soil sample processing



The site chronology.

One of the most important objectives of the project is to place the structures into phases of activity within a chronological sequence. This will help the archaeologists to understand how the site has developed over time, and is achieved through a programme of radiocarbon dating of samples from key deposits.

1. 894-945 AD. The layers sampled in Structure B represent the compacted floor surfaces around the central hearth. These deposits contain material from the fuel used in the hearth and the domestic activity that would have taken place in that space. This date tells us that activity took place at the very end of the Iron Age, and represents later re-use of the building.

2. 779 to 827AD. Deposits from Structure D also dated to the end of the Iron Age. The material that provided the radiocarbon sample was extremely rich in charred grains of oats and barley.

3. 198 to 47BC. This Middle Iron Age date for the souterrain was recovered from deposits which overlay the rubble infill of the structure, representing the closing and abandonment of the building.

4. 288 to 219BC. A sequence of deposits which appear to represent the residues from cremation. It is uncertain at this time whether this is human funerary activity, but the radiocarbon dates tell us that it took place in the early to late 3rd century BC, during the early part of the Middle Iron Age.

5. 356 to 232BC. The earliest phase of activity on the site dates to the mid 3rd to 4th century BC, around the transition between the Early and Middle Iron Age. This is the period where we start to see Broch building take place in Caithness and the wider North Atlantic region. The material dated from this phase comes from pottery rich deposits associated with a large boulder constructed building, that has been partially eroded by the burn.

2022 Excavation.

The 2022 season saw the expansion of the excavation area to the southwest, to explore the extent of Structure E. This enabled us to investigate more of Structure D, which is partially concealed by Structure E.

The excavation also targeted the occupation layers in Structure B, as well as the west end of the eroding burn section.

Structure E

Structure E was a simple sub-rectangular structure, which was likely to represent a small agricultural enclosure. The wall of this building overlay the deposits that infill Structure D, which are dated to the Mid 8th to Early 9th century AD. This means that Structure E must post-date this period and could be associated with the Post-Medieval farmstead to the north of Swartigill.

There is further evidence that the meltwater channel in which the site is situated was exploited in the medieval period for agriculture. This is evidenced by the presence of plough marks on the upper courses of stonework of the structures.

This builds a picture of a landscape where, after the remains of the Iron Age settlement had been inundated by alluvial silt, the Medieval farmers tilled the land for arable crops.

Photos

Top: Aerial view of Swartigill at the end of the 2022 excavation. Photo by Bobby Friel.

Middle: A flat stone in the upper courses of Structure A which shows sings of plough scars.

Bottom: Structure E under excavation. Photo by Bobby Friel

The eroding burn section

The 2022 excavation season allowed us to further investigate the area of the site being actively eroded by the burn. This is the first time that we have seen the full eroding section exposed since the original investigation by the Yarrows Heritage Trust in 2008.

The work undertaken this season has confirmed that rubble found throughout this area was cut into to accommodate the curving wall of the souterrain. This was a similar situation with the small stone lined cist that was discovered in this area in previous seasons.

This large spread of rubble produced numerous finds of pottery. These sherds of pot are frequently being found in concentrated areas of conjoining fragments. This may mean that they represent larger elements of vessels broken *in situ.*

There are tantalising traces of surfaces and more formal structural features appearing in this part of the site. We anticipate that the rubble spread containing the pottery infills earlier buildings, which may date to the Early Iron Age.

The significance of these pottery deposits is the focus of our continued investigations in post excavation. Could these be the remains of vessels which were deliberately placed within the rubble? We are looking for clues about the circumstances of their deposition by analysing soil samples and associated material.

Photos.

Top: A view along the eroding section of the site, showing the rubble spread and the flagstone surface emerging behind.

Second from top: UHI Archaeology Institute undergraduate student Hayley Heartman recording the interface between the rubble spread and the souterrain cell wall.

Second from bottom: Orkney College NVQ Archaeology student Travis Lowe recovering more pottery from the eroding section.

Bottom: A concentrated area of pottery sherds, seemingly representing fragments of a vessel that was broken *in situ*.

Structure B

The post excavation work from previous seasons revealed some interesting information about the way Structure B was used.

The radiocarbon dates for the occupation surface in the centre of this structure placed activity in the Early Medieval period, between the Mid 9th and Early 10th century. Some of the finds from this building provided clues about this later phase of activity, such as an bar shaped whetstone, which has a distinctively Viking appearance.

This re-use of the structure appears to have occurred quite late in the life of the settlement. The walls of Structure B were significantly reduced, with rubble partially infilling the building. The rubble was cleared to create a temporary living space, with a hearth and post holes to support a roof.

This may represent very transient activity. Perhaps a place for a farmer to rest while their livestock took water from the burn, or a convenient camping spot for folk working out in the landscape.

This location has been used in this way for hundreds of years and into modern times. Local residents from Thrumster speak of having picnics and campfires in this sheltered spot while peats were being cut out on the moor.

Photos.

Top: The informal occupation surface in Structure B, which dates to between 894-945 AD.

Middle: Excavation continues in Structure B in 2022, concentrating on removing the rubble and later occupation deposits to reach earlier layers.

Second from bottom: A bar shaped whetstone, likely dating to the Viking or Early Medieval period, recovered from above the rubble infill of Structure B.

Bottom: A post setting within the rubble of Structure B, formed from parallel upright stones, packed with smaller stones and cobbles.

The 2022 excavation removed the later layers to reveal a more formal occupation area, with a kerbed hearth setting at its centre. The hearth shows signs of having been used intensively over a prolonged period, with a significant build up of heat affected material and fire crazed stones within the setting.

This seasons excavation has also seen a significant amount of work to define the entrance area to the east side of Structure B. After the combined efforts of the team were employed to remove some large boulders, more delicate excavation was undertaken to define a small walled and paved courtyard directly to the east of the building.

The shape of the structure in this area has been obscured in previous seasons, but with the larger team available this year, we were able to focus more attention on this side of the site.

Much of the rubble and infill deposits have been removed to reveal a robust flagstone surface which joins the wider paved area encircling the east side of the settlement. We can also see that there has been significant modification to the walls. This is consistent with what we have discovered in other areas of Structure B, and shows that this building evolved throughout its use.

The post excavation process continues to sort through the environmental samples to find datable material for these earlier layers. We are still awaiting the results of this work, but we anticipate that they will date to earlier Iron Age occupation.

Photos.

Top: A formal hearth, with a curving kerb of stone, was encountered during the excavation of Structure B.

Middle: UHI Archaeology Undergraduate student Francesca Meneghetti, excavating the courtyard surfaces to the east of Structure B

Bottom: The enclosed courtyard area and entrance into structure B.

Structures D and G

The partial removal of structure E has enabled us to investigate more of Structure D, while also revealing a whole new building to the southwest. This is Structure G, and is likely to have originally been connected to Structure D.

The form of Structure D has been somewhat deceptive during the excavation process. The northeast side of the building is very well defined in the gently curving wall it shares with neighbouring Structure B. There is also a blocked entrance passage to the east, which incorporates the walls of Structure C.

The south and west sides of the structure do not share this circular aspect. There are curving sections of wall which have been modified and straightened with inner linings of stonework.

Structure G is has a kidney shape, with a possible blocked entrance passage that connects to Structure D on the east side.

Photos

Top: Aerial view of Structure D and Structure G. Note how the south wall of Structure D curves sharply towards the north, and the inner skin of stonework straightens the curving outer wall. It is possible that this inner skin of walling was constructed to repair the original face, which had been damaged by heat. Photo by Bobby Friel

Middle: ORCA Archaeology Project Officer Linda Somerville and UHI Masters Student Sara Marinoni, excavating rubble layers throughout Structure D. A number of stone tools, including grinding stones and quern stones, where recovered during the excavation of the rubble. Photo by Holly Young

Bottom: Detailed overhead shot of the hearth in the southern portion of Structure D. Like the hearth in Structure B, this feature has a horseshoe shaped kerb of stones around its west side. The centre of the hearth comprises a large flagstone. You can see from the orange colouring and how it has fractured, that this stone has been significantly affected by heat. Photo by Bobby Friel.

As with all the structures on the site, Structure G has a secondary phase of activity. A very roughly laid surface of cobble stones forms a platform onto which a large rounded boulder has been placed. The top side of this boulder has been worn down into a saddle shape, in a similar way to a quern stone and has potentially been used for grinding grain.

There have been a number of grinding and "knocking" stones found on the site, including from the later phase of activity in Structure D, which we have dated to the late 8th to early 9th century AD. These different types of grinding stones could be indicative of grain processing from this period of the settlement.

Photos

Top: An aerial view of the cobble surface and grinding stone in Structure G. Photo by Bobby Friel

Middle: Excavation of rubble and alluvial layers that infill Structure G yielded a particularly special find: a beautiful 'Northern Spiral' bead. This type of bead is officially classified as a Guido Class 13 and dates to somewhere between the 2nd century BC and the 2nd century AD. Photo by Bobby Friel

Martin Carruthers, UHI Archaeology Institute Lecturer, has provided some insight into this remarkable find:

"These beads are known to have been made in and around Invernesshire and Morayshire at sites like the recently excavated Culduthel, where Roman glass was recycled to make them. As far as studies can currently discern the beads were not made in the North Atlantic region of Scotland and are therefore probably imports to locations like Swartigill in Caithness."

All the beads discovered on the site are the subject of ongoing analysis, from which we hope to discover more about where they originated, how they were made, and how they were used.

Bottom: Volunteer excavator Val Ashpool discovered the Guido Class 13 bead. Val's keen eye has earned her a reputation for discovering many of the more unusual finds from the site. Photo by Holly Young.

Structure C

Work in the rectangular cell that forms Structure C has revealed some interesting architectural features. The ripple stone, in the northeast corner of the features, is part of an alignment that projects into Structure D to the west. The walls forming the southeast curve of Structure D were constructed after those of Structure C. This tells us that this building was likely modified to be incorporated into Structure D.

The excavation inside the structure has improved our understand of its relationship with neighbouring buildings. The excavation south of Structure C has also revealed some new and tantalising information about the site.

The mounded material around the south side of Structure C is comprised of more than rubble. There are alignments of stonework which appear to retain this rubble, and may represent traces of additional structures.

Photos:

Top: UHI Archaeology Institute undergraduate student Caroline Still, working in Structure C under the supervision of ORCA Project Officer Linda Somerville. Photo by ORCA.

Second from top: More of Structure C was uncovered this season, but its origin is still a mystery, due to its incorporation into later buildings. Photo by ORCA.

Second from bottom: On the east side of the site, the alluvial layers from flooding of the burn overlay peat deposits. Regular volunteer excavators Anthea and Deryck Deane, and Catherine Macleaod, are pictured here excavating these layers to expose the extent of a courtyard surface, which surrounds the east side of the settlement.

The peaty layers also extend over some of the rubble forming the mound around Structure C. This tells us that, at some time after these buildings were constructed, the land around the site became very wet and boggy. We can see the inhabitants of Swartigill attempted to counter this by buildings drains around this side of the settlement.

Bottom: View of Structure C illustrating the complexity of relationships between structures. Photo by Bobby Friel.

Within the rubble, we are seeing concentrated layers of carbonised material that contain large pieces of charcoal and burnt stone. This kind of material may indicate some kind of industrial process, such as metal-working. We are literally only just scraping the surface of these deposits, and the post-excavation analysis is underway. We will update you with more information when it becomes available.

Structure D cuts into this material, which means that it was built into an existing mound. This tells us that the burnt stone and carbonised material must be associated with activity that pre-dates the construction and occupation of Structure D.

Photos

Top: UHI Archaeology Institute undergraduate student Aada Sihvonen sampling deposits from the mound to the south of Structures D and C.

Bottom: A large fragment of charcoal from the burnt material forming the mound. You can see that this piece still has the bark preserved.

Wood charcoal is amongst the most abundant and ubiquitous ecofacts found on archaeological sites. It is an important source for the dating of contexts, but it also testifies to the availability and usage of woody plants in the past. It provides information about the paleoenvironment, and the way people of exploited the resources available to them.

When archaeological charcoal is examined under a microscope, even a piece as small as 2 mm in width can be identified to species. This is because the patterning of the wood cells varies from one kind of tree to another, and many cellular traits are retained even after wood turns into charcoal.

As well as determining the species of the charcoal, archaeologists use microscopic analysis to look for clues about the condition of wood prior to burning. This includes features that allow the estimation of minimum diameter of logs and morphological modification brought about by rot/decay, such as fungal-hyphae and insect channels.

The archaeologist can use this information to learn about the natural environment surrounding the site, the impact of humans on the landscape and the strategies of resource management employed by the people who lived there thousands of years ago.

2022 Excavation Summary

Structure A: Excavation of the souterrain passage has been limited to preserve the relatively complete structure. We have confirmed that the cell at the west end of the souterrain is a later addition, and the passage was originally linked to other buildings to the west.

Structure B: The 2022 season discovered a formal hearth, which may be a sign that we are reaching substantial domestic layers that pre-date the previously investigated Late Iron Age phase of activity. The entrance to the structure comprises an enclosed area which opens out onto a small, paved courtyard of flagstones and cobbles.

Structure C: This small chamber with edge set stone represents the remnants of an earlier building incorporated into the later walls and entrance passage of Structure D. It is possible that this chamber could significantly pre-date the other buildings on the site, but there is much work to do to investigate this feature, and determine its date and function.

Structure D: The excavation of this structure has shown similarities with Structure B: both buildings have been extensively modified and have a hearths set within a horseshoe shaped kerb and were originally accessed through a passage leading to the east. We can see how the flagstone surfaces of these passages are linked with the courtyard area on the east side of the settlement.

Structure F: The structures under investigation within the eroding burn section represent the earliest dated elements of the site, and were abandoned during the early Iron Age. The rubble that infilled this structure is interspersed with large amounts of prehistoric pottery.

Structure G: We are just starting to investigate the upper layers of this building. We can see that at some stage, Structure G was linked to Structure D, but in later times, the shell of the building was re-used and incorporated into later **Structure E**, with a roughly laid cobble surface supporting a large grinding stone.

Photos:

A number of these “Knocking Stones” (top photo) have been found on the site, including this one from the western annexe to Structure B. Another was discovered in Structure D, next to a cache of charred barley and oat grains.

These knocking stones were possibly used in conjunction with grinding stones (second from top photo), to grind grain in the preparation of flour and oatmeal.

Radiocarbon dating of grains from next to the knocking stone found in Structure D tell us that this kind of processing was taking place at Swartigill in the 8th and 9th century AD. However, it is likely that this activity was being undertaken earlier in the Iron Age as well, possibly to make use of less well ripened grains.

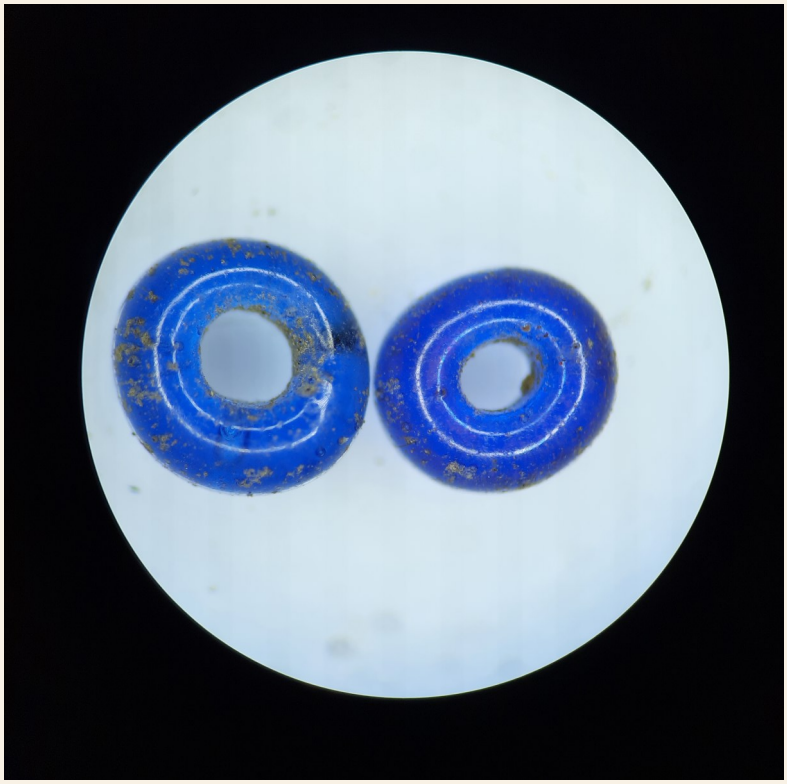
Aerial photograph of the site at the end of the 2022 excavation season.

Photo by Bobby Friel.

Post-Excavation

Work on the project doesn't stop at the end of the excavation season. Our focus turns towards the all important process of post-excavation. Some of this work will only be completed after the final season of excavation, when we have all the information and material from the site to make a complete analysis. However, the results of post-excavation work between seasons is still important, as it guides our objectives for investigation during the next digging season.

Artefact Analysis. There is a growing assemblage of finds from the site, which range from rare and beautiful glass beads, to a substantial quantity of Iron Age pottery. The beads are currently been tested to establish their chemical composition, while pottery will be assessed to look for specific forms and typologies. We will also be looking for residues from substances that have been in contact with the pottery. This can shed light on how they were used, such as for cooking, storage, or even funerary rites.



These processes of analysis build a biography of the objects. Information such as where they were made, how they were used, and how they were disposed of can tell us much about their significance to the people who possessed them. By extension, this can inform us on the social and cultural context of past societies.

Photos:

Top: ORCA Environmental Archaeologist Cecily Webster and NVQ student Travis Lowe sorting the residues from soil samples. Photo by ORCA

Middle: Miniscule blue glass beads under the microscope. In addition to important environmental information, soil samples can also contain ‘micro-artefacts’ which are too small to recover during excavation. Photo by Martin Carruthers.

Bottom: Hundreds of fragments of burnt bone have been recovered during the excavation. They are too small and degraded to be identified to species by eye. However, new techniques of analysis may enable us to extract this information from bone collagen in selected fragments. Photo by ORCA

Paleoenvironmental analysis. As well as our study of artefacts, a large and important part of the post excavation process is the analysis of environmental evidence, such as charred plant remains, grains and seeds, and burnt bone fragments. These “ecofacts” provide insight into the natural and farmed landscapes that the occupants of Swartigill inhabited. This all feeds into our understanding of the lifestyle, economy and resources available to past communities. We can learn much about the food they consumed and their farming practices, the fuels they used in their fires to heat their homes and drive their industry. We can also learn about how successful they were at managing their resources, and how they coped with environmental pressures, such as droughts, flooding and failed harvests.

AMS Radiocarbon Dating. Carbonised material is selected from soil samples and sent to specialist laboratories for Accelerator Mass Spectrometry Radiocarbon dating. The dates from Swartigill are derived from charred cereal grains. These make good material for dating, since they are likely to have been grown, charred and deposited in relatively short space of time.

Photos:

Top. The pottery assemblage from the site laid out for cataloguing and preliminary assessment. Over 700 sherds of pottery have been recovered from the site so far. Some represent multiple fragments from a small number of vessels. Photo by ORCA

Middle and bottom. Hand drawn plans from the excavation are digitised into detailed drawings. These provide a schematic representation of the site, which can make it easier for us to see and define specific elements within the archaeological record. We also use high-tech means of recording, such as photogrammetry, which can produce detailed 3D models. These advanced methods of recording cannot replace the skilled eye of the archaeologist, trained to recognise subtle differences in soil composition and relationships between structural features. Photo by Bobby Friel.

Community Engagement

The core objective of the project is to make archaeology and the process of discovery accessible to all. The excavation has always been open to anyone who wishes to participate.

This season, the team from ORCA Archaeology and the UHI Archaeology Institute were assisted by over 40 volunteers. Some of these are regular supporters of the dig, while many more were new to the project and had their first experience of an archaeological excavation at Swartigill.

There were also numerous visitors to the site. They were all given a tour, as well as information about progress of the project and the wider Yarrows historic environment.

Continuing our commitment to informal learning, we once again welcomed children from local schools to the site. They spent time during their visit helping with the digging, learning about the objects that have been found during the excavation, and using their drawing skills to record their observations.

The project also had a stand at the Thrumster Game and Countryside Fair, where information about the site was available to visitors, along with artefacts from the dig. A team of living history demonstrators joined us at the stall, bringing replica artefacts for the public to interact and material to demonstrate Iron Age crafts.

Photos:

Top: Living history demonstrators and archaeologists Keith Prosser and Alan Braby talking to visitors at the Thrumster Game and Countryside Fair. Visitors to the stall were able to try Iron Age crafts, such as bone carving and tablet weaving. Photo by ORCA

Middle: Alan Braby, archaeologist, living history demonstrator and illustrator, here dressed in the style of an Iron Age warriors (and having won second place in the “Best dressed person” category of the Thrumster Game Fair). Living history is one of the most immersive way to engage with cultural heritage. Photo by ORCA

Bottom: UHI Archaeology Institute PhD Student Holly Young, with children from Thrumster School, taking them through the principles of archaeological drawing. Photo by ORCA

The excavation would not be possible without our growing team of volunteers, many of whom give weeks of their time to dig with us during the summer.

The site draws people from within the local community in Caithness, but also from much further afield. Some of our volunteers have many years of experience of working on archaeological sites, and bring vital skills to the team. For others, Swartigill is their first taste of an archaeological excavation. The skills they learn in their time with us can be carried over to other sites, but the knowledge they bring and the breadth of their own experience is also vital to the success of the project.

For regular volunteers Alison Smith, Rod Mann and Rhona MacPherson, Swartigill is their local site, and provides them with a chance to engage with the historic environment of their home county. They bring knowledge about the landscape, the social history of the area and practical skills from their own professional lives.

For those that come from further afield, such as Anthea and Deryck Deane, and Roland Spencer-Jones, the site provides and opportunity to visit new places and learn about cultural heritage in an immersive and collaborative setting. Their experience from other excavations and breadth of knowledge about the historic environment is an enriching element of the project.

Photos

Top: Site director Rick Barton giving a tour of the site to the Caithness Field Club, who visited the site on the open day. Photo by Holly Young

Middle: UHI Archaeology Institute lecturer and academic lead on the Swartigill project Martin Carruthers, discussing progress on the site with local community volunteers Meg Sinclair, Administrator of the Caithness Archaeological Trust, and Rhona MacPherson, a retired school teacher who has been instrumental in developing links to local school groups. Photo by Holly Young

Bottom: The Swartigill project had a display at the 2022 Caithness International Science Festival, with a demonstration of bead making with forced air charcoal furnace. Photo by Yarrows Heritage Trust

Plans for the future

The excavation at the Iron Age site of Swartigill is at an intriguing and crucial stage. The evidence we have gleaned from the site so far has built a picture of a settlement that spans over a thousand years of history. Within this time the site has been witness to numerous changes in social dynamics, technology, farming, climate and the peoples relationship with the land. Insight into many of these topics will be unlocked through completing our investigation at Swartigill.

There are tantalising traces of living spaces and working areas in the structures we have encountered so far. Their material culture provides us with information about the way the people lived, how they exploited resources, how they traded with neighbours and more distant territories, as well as their status, relative to other contemporary sites of the region.

The excavation and post excavation process will continue for at least another season in order to gather the information that will complement our current understanding of the site and of the Iron Age societies of Caithness. The excavation will be accompanied and augmented by further living history demonstrations and constantly updated information about our findings.

Upon completion, the results from the project will be disseminated in the form of information booklets, interpretation panels, online material, teaching resources and peer reviewed academic outputs.

The vision for the site itself is for it to be consolidated and preserved as a monument that people can visit and engage with. As we continue to excavate, we will also be planning the initial work required to make the structures safe and stable. We will also develop a strategy for the long term maintenance of the monument, and address the need for access and interpretation.

This will include conventional information boards and interpretation panels but could also be presented though augmented reality and other more immersive activities.

Photos

Top left: Local volunteers Rod Mann and Islay Macleod working alongside visiting volunteers Anthea and Deryck Deane. Photo by Holly Young.

Middle Left: UHI Archaeology Institute undergraduate student Eve Clarke excavating in Structure B. The Swartigill project provides an excellent environment for teaching archaeology students about excavation skills. Photo by Holly Young.

Bottom left: The Rehak family, visitors from the United States of America, incorporating archaeology into their holiday in Caithness. Photo by Holly Young.

Top Right: Regular local community volunteer Alison Smith has honed her excavation skills over several years of digging. Photo by Holly Young.

Bottom right: Yarrows Broch. The Yarrows Heritage Trail is an valuable historic environment resource. We believe that Swartigill can form an important part of help promote this remarkable landscape on a national scale. Photo by Bobby Friel.

Getting involved

We encourage anybody interested in being involved in the project to contact the Yarrows Heritage Trust, either to participate in the excavation or simply to discover more about this remarkable site.

You don't need any previous experience of excavation or involvement in archaeological projects.

For more information, follow us on social media or get in touch with us directly:

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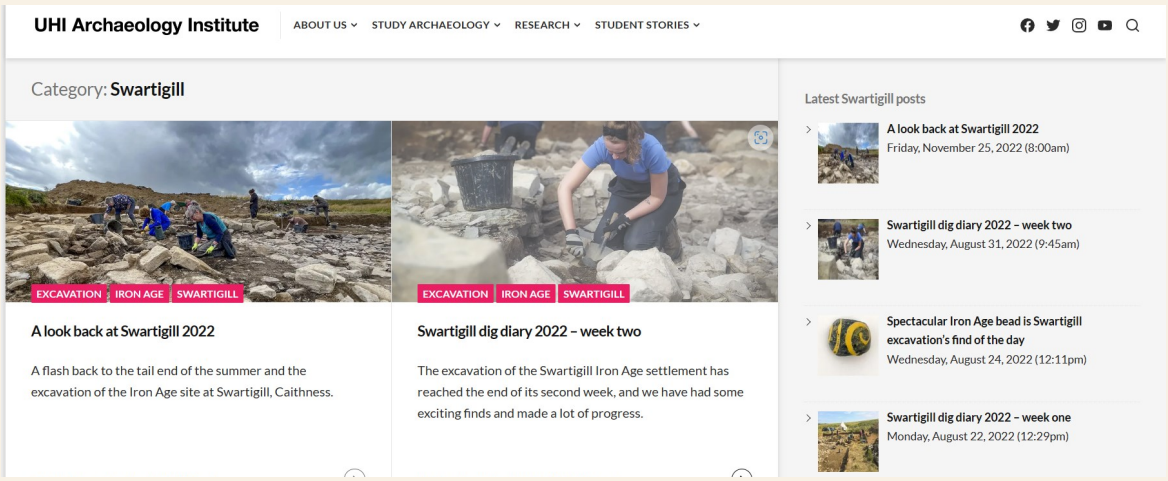
Catch up with all our findings on our blog at www.archaeologyorkney.com/category/



swartigill-dig-diary/

All reports from previous seasons of excavation at the site are available for download via the Yarrows Heritage Trust Website at www.yarrowsheritagetrust.co.uk