

Power in context: the Lismore landscape project

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Modern studies of Iron Age landscapes in Scotland have concentrated on the outer islands (e.g. Parker Pearson & Sharples 1999; Harding 2000), and most recently on areas such as Caithness (Heald & Jackson 2001). Argyll (FIGURE 1) has been recently designated a 'black hole' in terms of current knowledge (Haselgrove *et al.* 2001: 25). Although this description underestimates the work of the Royal Commission survey of Argyll (RCAHMS 1975), further work is needed to allow comparative models of settlement organization. The Royal Commission recovered evidence for 14 sites — brochs, duns and forts — broadly defined as Iron Age. The current project will build on these foundations by analysis of aerial photographs and systematic survey, followed by detailed topographical and geophysical survey of earthworks and selective excavation. The aim is to understand the changing landscape of the period 1000 BC–AD 1000, through a reconstruction of the precise dated development of settlement against the pattern of land-use, leading to new models of economic and political organization.

Work by one of us (TC) provided systematic aerial photographic cover of the island at 1:6000 on 3 May 2000 (e.g. FIGURE 2), which will be employed to identify sites and, after ground truthing by GPS, will provide an enhanced Digital Elevation Model. A desktop study (2001–2) (by DIR) drew on the Ordnance survey (OS) digital mapping data provided through the JISC/EDINA Digimap scheme and the site database of the National Monuments Record of Scotland (RCAHMS). These data were analysed in ESRI ArcInfo 8.0.1 on Solaris 7 to ask some basic spatial questions of the known archaeological sites on the island: notably most Iron Age sites were placed so as to have maximum visual control of the maritime approaches from the nearest mainland to the southeast (e.g. FIGURE 3).

The first fieldwork (August 2002) concentrated on the systematic recording of the monument of Tirefour, the best-known Iron Age site on the island. A detailed topographic survey was implemented to investigate this site's geographical context and to detect outworks to the main defended area. The topographic survey

(FIGURE 4) confirms details of the defensive outworks on the Tirefour ridge, highlights associated sub-rectangular buildings which do not appear on 1875–1900 OS sheets, and outlines a platform below the broch to the north, and records the process of decay of the monument since the RCAHMS survey of May 1968. During the 2002 season, all known prehistoric sites on the island were visited and their condition compared with the record made in the RCAHMS survey. In particular, a comparative viewshed using digital photography was constructed (by MA) of a sample of sites (e.g. FIGURE 5) which will be compared with computer-generated viewsheds and displayed on the project website <<http://www.arch.cam.ac.uk/lismore/>>.

A pilot study of the potential for environmental reconstruction in the nearest loch to Tirefour (by RH) comprised augering at the northeast end of Balnagowan (Baile a'Ghobhainn) loch which recorded a peat and marl sequence in excess of 6 m. Towards the northeast margin of the deposit, a full 4-m sequence was recovered with alternating layers of fen car peat and marl over a silt of probable late glacial age. This sequence, in conjunction with the potentially high preservation of calcareous soils for excavated ecofacts, gives great hope for detailed environmental and economic reconstruction.

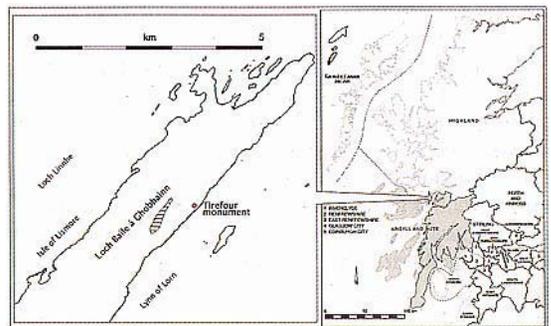


FIGURE 1. Map showing location of Tirefour in relationship to Balnagowan loch.

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FIGURE 2. Aerial photo of Tirefour. (By kind permission of CUCAP.)

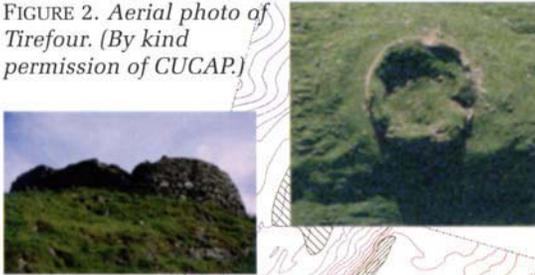


FIGURE 6. View of Tirefour from the northwest.

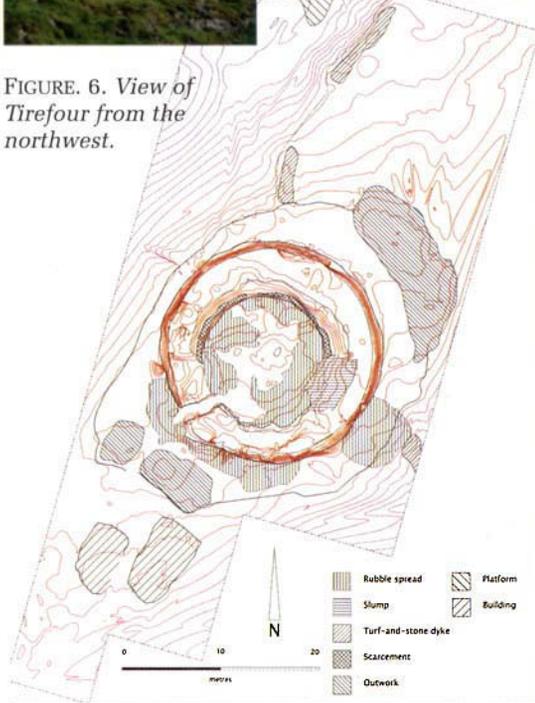


FIGURE 4. Detailed topographic plan of Tirefour.

Initial work on the island of Lismore (2229 ha (c. 15.4x2.3 km)) shows the great potential for a detailed picture of an Iron Age landscape. Tirefour (FIGURE 6) was located within a fertile area of the island, and it is the understanding and development of this relationship which will be investigated by a battery of interdisciplinary techniques over the next two years, against a broader pattern of Iron Age sites throughout the whole island.

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FIGURE 5. Photographic viewshed from Tirefour.

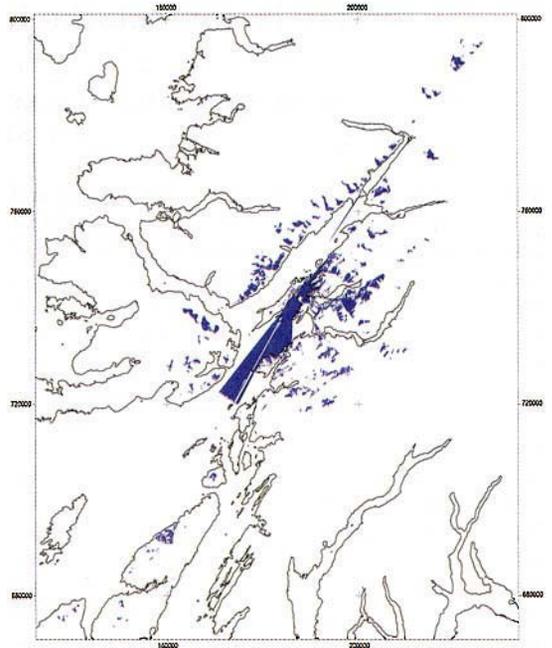


FIGURE 3. Viewshed from Tirefour generated in ESRI ArcInfo 8.0.1 on Solaris 7. DEM taken from OS PANORAMA data set. Observer height 5 m. (Crown copyright Ordnance Survey.)

For other support: The Cambridge Committee for Aerial Photography (CUCAP), the JISC/EDINA Digimap scheme, the National Monuments Record of Scotland in the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland, The Historical Society of Lismore, the White and Kayll families and many individuals from Lismore.

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