



ROSS & CROMARTY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

Tiree Water Mains Rehabilitation - Extension

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING



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CONTENTS

List of Figures	2
List of Plates	2
Summary	3
1.0 Introduction	3
2.0 Aims and Objectives	3
3.0 Site Location	3
4.0 Archaeological and Historical Background	5
5.0 Methodology	
5.1 Desk-based Assessment	6
5.2 Watching Brief	6
5.3 Photography and Site Recording	6
6.0 Results	
6.1 Desk-Based Assessment	8
6.1.1 Cartographic Sources	8
6.1.2 West of Scotland Archaeology Service SMR	9
6.2 Fieldwork	10
7.0 Discussion	14
8.0 Conclusion	14
9.0 References	15
Appendix 1 Gazetteer of Sites	16
Appendix 2 Index of Photographs	21

LIST OF FIGURES

1 - Location of the proposed pipeline	4
2 - Location of the pipeline monitored	7
3 - Excerpt of the 1st edition OS map	9
4 - Plan of Section 1 of the pipeline monitored	11
5 - Plan of Sections 2 and 3 of the pipeline monitored	13

LIST OF PLATES

Cover – View of Section 3 of the pipeline monitored

1 - Site 3, a possible structure	12
2 - Site 44, a possible structure	12

Acknowledgements

Fieldwork was conducted by Lynn Fraser. We would like to thank Scottish Water for commissioning the work. All mapping, unless otherwise stated, is reproduced by permission of Landmark Information Group under RoCAS licence LIG1044. Aerial imagery was reproduced under ESRI licensing and provided by the World Imagery layer. This is an unpublished report.

Summary

Ross and Cromarty Archaeological Services conducted archaeological monitoring during an extension to the rehabilitation of the water main on the Isle of Tiree, located off the west coast of Scotland. The monitoring was recommended as a result of consultations between Scottish Water and West of Scotland Archaeology Service. Fifty-one individual features were recorded during the monitoring; they include Post-Medieval and possibly earlier structures. A single artefact was recovered: a stone tool found close to some boundary dykes, which could date from the prehistoric period.

1.0 Introduction

A programme of archaeological monitoring was conducted between 9th and 13th September 2013 during the digging of a new trench to facilitate the water mains rehabilitation extension on the Isle of Tiree. The monitoring requirement arose as a result of pre-development consultation between Scottish Water and West of Scotland Archaeology Service. The Isle of Tiree, the western-most island of the Inner Hebrides, has a significant number of prehistoric and Post-Medieval archaeological sites, some of which lie close to the route of the water main.

2.0 Aims and objectives

The general aim of the archaeological monitoring was to identify and record any features or objects of archaeological importance uncovered by this development, in order to minimise any delays or disruption to the project and to propose appropriate mitigation in the event that significant features of interest were uncovered¹. The *Scottish Planning Policy 2010* and PAN 2/2011 describe how archaeology should be managed when considering planning decisions and determining conditions for developments that have an impact on the historic environment².

The end result of the fieldwork is to make available the records of any archaeological remains found on a site.

The specific objectives were:

- To establish the presence or absence of archaeological remains within the development area
- To remove by hand any overburden in order to expose the archaeological deposits
- To record and excavate all features and recover any artefacts prior to their destruction
- To sample deposits for post-excavation work, including environmental analysis and dating
- To make recommendations for post-excavation work, when required

3.0 Site Location

The Isle of Tiree is located off the west coast of Scotland, approximately 48 miles northeast of Oban and 17m west of the Isle of Mull. The neighbouring island of Coll is located northeast of Tiree. An area stretching from Balephuill to Balemartine at the south-western end of the island underwent development work to rehabilitate the existing water main line (Figure 1).

¹ Highland Council 2012 and Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) 2008

² The Scottish Government 2010 and 2011



Figure 1: Map³ showing the location of the proposed pipeline works based on information supplied by Scottish Water

³ Contains Ordnance Survey data. Crown copyright and database rights 2013.

4.0 Archaeological and Historical Background⁴

Tiree, one of the Inner Hebrides, measures about ten miles long with forty-six miles of coastline comprising rocky shores and white sandy beaches. The island is characterised by an outer ring of grass-covered sandy machair land, a middle section of rich soil, and a central wet, peaty ground known as *sliabh*. The fertile island is divided into thirty-one crofting townships consisting of 286 crofts, most having a section of each type of ground. The remains of numerous prehistoric sites, Post Medieval settlements and world war era sites are scattered throughout the island.

There are over twenty Iron Age duns situated on the coastal crags of Tiree and two brochs are located in northeast Tiree. *Dùn Mòr Bhalla* ('the big fort of Vaul') broch, on the north side of the island, was excavated by MacKie between 1962-4. To the southeast of Vaul, *Dùn Mòr a' Chaolais* (the big fort of Caolas) broch stands on the hill above Milton harbour.

In the 6th century, St. Columba established a monastery on Tiree (WoSAS Pin59), the location of which may have been either the burial ground at Soroby or Kirkapol. Both sites contain early Christian and Medieval cross-slabs. The island would also have been occupied during the Viking period and there are two probable Viking grave sites on the island, one of which contained a tortoise-shell brooch and bronze pin recovered in the 19th century. The native Gaelic-speaking population survived alongside the Norse resulting in the *Gall-Gaedhil* culture in the Hebrides. In the subsequent centuries, the Hebrides became an unsettled battleground between the Kings of Norway, the Isle of Man, local warlords and later the Scottish Crown.

In the Post Medieval period, the population of Tiree peaked at close to 4,500 in the 1830s as a result of more effective agricultural practices and the kelp industry. Kelp, which yielded soda and potash for soap, glass and bleach, was the second most important industry on the island. Kelp was dried on rubble stone walls along the shoreline and from June to August it was burnt in U-shaped pits. Remains of the kelp pits and walls can be seen at the west end of Balevullin beach at *Tràigh Bhì* by Ceann a' Bharra.

Between 1848 and 1852, the island saw a significant amount of emigration. In 1863, the North British Chemical Company built a factory in Middleton on Tiree, known as the 'Glassary', for the purpose of extracting iodine from kelp. The charcoal residue was sold for fertiliser and deodorants for earth toilets and the gas waste was used to light the buildings. Evidence taken by the Napier Commission in 1883 from Donald MacLean, a 65 year old cottar from Kilmoluaig, recorded the conditions of the workers: *"they [the kelp workers] are badly treated in many a way. They very often have to get up at midnight [for the low spring tides] and go away and pick up tangle out of the surf when the sea is washing over them, and take it up out of the reach of the tide on their backs over rough ground."* In 1901, the factory closed down and the majority of it was demolished for use during the Second World War.

A considerable number of ruinous Post Medieval settlements are found on Tiree and twelve thatched buildings survive. The traditional house was built of partly dressed stones laid with a layer of sand between a double-skinned wall, measuring up to six feet wide with deep inset windows and one doorway. Roof trusses were set onto the inside wall allowing water to run off the roof between the two layers of stone. Muran (grass) thatch was held down with ropes connected to stone weights. Most of these houses went out of use on Tiree by the 1950s.

⁴ Sources: <http://www.isleoftiree.com> and *West of Scotland Archaeology Service SMR*

In 1926, a meteorological station was set up in Cornaig schoolyard with the headmaster reporting weather observations three times a day. An enclosure built around the equipment in 1935 is located to the northwest of the school. There was a considerable military presence on Tiree during the war years and the RAF took over and moved the weather station to Crossapol. Other war-time ruins can be found dotted across the island.

5.0 Methodology

5.1 Desk-based Assessment

The purpose of the desk-based assessment (DBA) was to gain information about the known archaeology or potential for archaeology within the development site (including the presence or absence, character and extent, date, integrity, state of preservation and relative quality of the potential archaeological resource), in order to make an assessment of its merit to assist in the formulation of a strategy for work⁵. This information serves to inform the archaeologist of the potential nature of archaeological features to be uncovered during fieldwork.

A search of all available historical and archaeological records, aerial photographs and historical maps was conducted using the West of Scotland Archaeology Service Sites and Monuments Record, the National Monuments Record of Scotland (NMRS), Historic Scotland's databases, the National Library of Scotland and any other available records or online resources about the site.

5.2 Watching Brief

The archaeological monitoring of sections of the water main trench excavation was conducted by a mechanical excavator under close archaeological supervision (Figure 2). Following monitoring for five days, it was deemed unnecessary for the remainder of the new water mains trench to be subjected to a watching brief. This decision was made based on the experience gained during the monitoring of the water main renewal at the end of 2012 and the beginning of 2013⁶. The ground conditions in the trench and the upstanding archaeology in the immediate vicinity did not suggest the potential for archaeological deposits to be found.

All fieldwork was conducted in accordance with *Institute for Archaeologists' (IfA) Code of Conduct*⁷. All on-site recording was carried out according to standard IfA procedures, using written records and drawn plans.

5.3 Photography and recording

The development site was recorded using high resolution digital photography prior to the start of works and throughout the watching brief in order to record the evaluation as well as any features or finds of interest.

The areas monitored and all individual archaeological site locations were plotted using ArcPad GIS software on a handheld Windows Mobile-based computer capable of sub-metre accuracy. Details

⁵ Institute for Archaeologists 2012(a)

⁶ Fraser and Peteranna, 2013

⁷ Institute for Archaeologists 2012(b)



Figure 2: Plan⁸ showing the location of the pipeline monitored during the archaeological watching brief together with the sites recorded.

⁸ Reproduced under ESRI licensing and provided by the World Imagery layer.

relating to the individual sites and monuments located during the survey can be found in the Gazetteer of Archaeological Sites in Appendix 1.

6.0 Results

6.1 Desk-based Assessment

A desk-based search was carried out in advance of the fieldwork.

6.1.1 Cartographic Sources

The site location and surrounding landscape were examined on mapping held at the National Library of Scotland on-line⁹:

Blaeu's Atlas of Scotland, 1654 *Western Isles of Scotland*

There is no detail on this map apart from three place-names: *Keand dauar*, *Kilchainie* and *Kirkabol*.

Herman Moll, 1745: *A Map of the North West part of the Western Islands*

There is no detail on this map. *Keandavar*, *Kilkainie* and *Kirkabol* are still depicted along with *Soroby*.

John Thomson's Atlas of Scotland, 1824: *Northern Part of Argyll Shire. Southern Part*

Again there is no detail on this map other than place-names.

First Edition OS 25-inch-to-the-mile maps:

***Argyll and Bute*, Sheet LXXVIII.6 (Tiree) – Surveyed 1878, published 1882**

This map covers the western end of the water mains extension and shows several roofed buildings situated at the edges of fields through which the pipeline runs. Most notably those associated with field numbers 1490, 1488, 1487, 1485 and 1518 (Figure 3). Field boundaries are also depicted.

***Argyll and Bute*, Sheet LXXVIII.7 (Tiree) – Surveyed 1878, published 1882**

There are some roofed buildings and associated field boundaries shown along the route to Balemartine.

Second Edition OS 25-inch-to-the-mile maps

***Argyll*, Sheet 078.06 – Revised ca. 1898, published 1899**

There is little change from the 1st edition map. One building has become unroofed and another has disappeared.

***Argyll*, Sheet 078.07 – Revised ca. 1898, published 1899**

There is little change from the 1st edition map.

⁹ NLS 2013

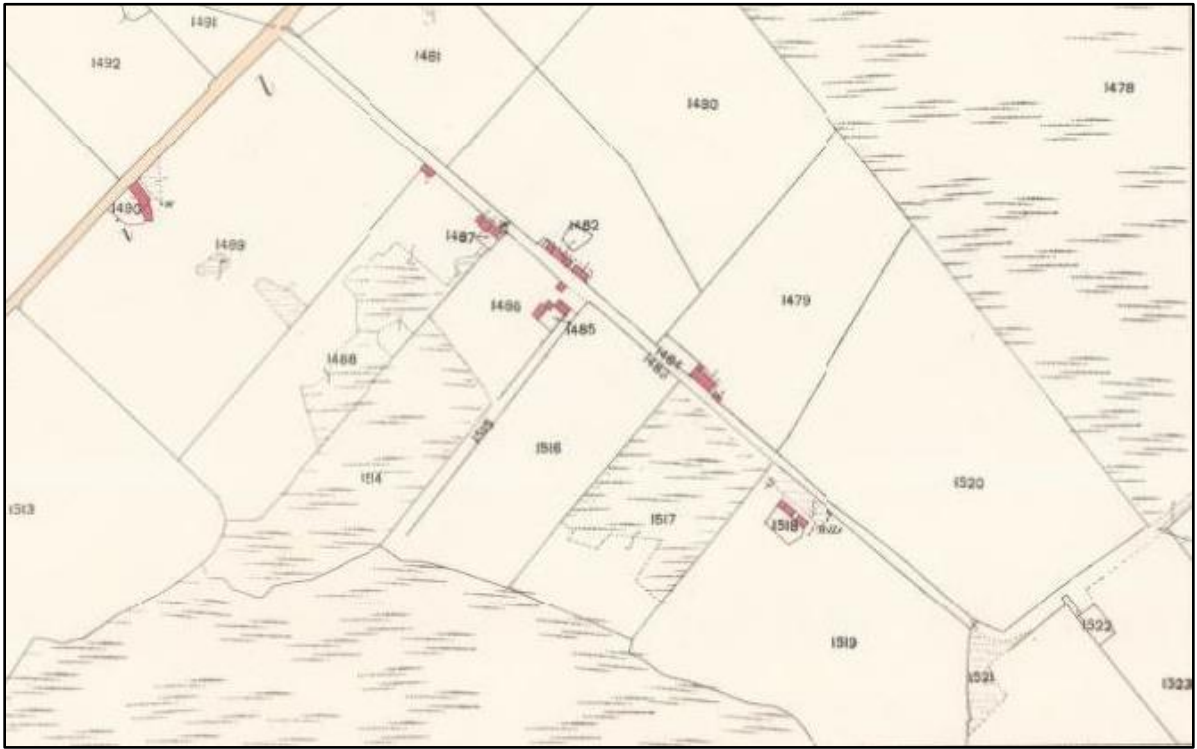


Figure 3: Excerpt from the 1st edition OS mapping showing the buildings and field boundaries in the vicinity of the western end of the water main extension. © NLS

6.1.2 Site Records

The following NMRS and WoSAS site records have been identified in close proximity to or within the general area around the sections of water main pipeline to be affected by the project:

- | | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| WoSAS Pin 63 | NL 96900 40650 | Cnoc Grianal, enclosure/chapel |
| The foundations of an old, 'oblong oval' building were recorded by Beveridge in 1903 in the centre of a flat, grassy area on the east shoulder of Cnoc Grianal. Its position and the fact that it lay East-West suggested to Beveridge that it might be a chapel. The site was recorded by OS in 1972 as a small turf-covered enclosure. | | |
| WoSAS Pin 67173 | NL 96943 40681 | Carnan Mor, cultivation strip |
| An area of post-medieval cultivation strips. | | |
| WoSAS Pin 67171 | NL 96975 400659 | Carnan Mor, platform |
| A flat-topped drystone platform extending from the hillside. This was interpreted as a grain-drying platform. | | |
| WoSAS Pin 67174 | NL 96958 40654 | Carnan Mor, cairn |
| A bee-hive shaped cairn standing to approx. 0.75m high and constructed of angular stones. | | |

WoSAS Pin 67175

NL 96962 40630

Carnan Mor, cairn

A bee-hive shaped cairn standing to approx. 0.75m high and constructed of angular stones.

WoSAS Pin 66390

NL 98510 41130

Balemartine, flat-topped mound

What maybe a natural mound (bedrock showing in parts) has a very flat top that might be indicative of a use in the past.

6.2 Fieldwork

The fieldwork took place between 9th and 13th September 2013. The weather was generally fine with one day of torrential rain.

Open trenching was used throughout. The stretches of pipeline depicted in Figure 2 were excavated under archaeological supervision using a flat-edged bucket and do not represent the full extent of the pipeline. The pipeline trench was generally about 0.25 – 0.30m wide and up to 1.2m deep.

A total of fifty-one individual sites were rapidly recorded during the archaeological monitoring; most were not under threat of impact by the pipeline, but were surveyed for the completeness of the archaeological record during periods of trench back-filling, which did not require an archaeologist's presence. A full list of the sites is provided in the Gazetteer of Sites (Appendix 1).

Trenching for the pipeline commenced at the western end of the proposed pipeline route to the northeast of Balephuill (Section 1). Conditions were initially wet due to the nature of the subsoil. The topsoil varied between 0.10m and 0.20m in depth and overlay orange/grey clay; bedrock was revealed on occasion. Water collected in the base of the trench as it was being dug. The amount of water in the trench lessened as the route moved uphill towards the base of Carnan Mor (Figure 4). There was nothing of archaeological interest observed in the trench.

In the general area of Section 1 of the pipeline monitored, several field boundaries and sites were rapidly recorded (Sites **1-27, 38** and **51**; Figure 4). The majority relate to post-medieval activity and are depicted on the 1st (Figure 3) and 2nd editions of the OS mapping. Sites **3, 4, 8, 14- 16, 19, 25, 26** and **51** do not appear on either of the editions. Site **3** is a much degraded small stone structure measuring 3m x 2m internally with a small annexe attached to its north-eastern side (Plate 1). Large upright boulders have been used in its construction; it is likely that it was robbed for constructing the dyke (Site **1**), which runs immediately to its southeast. It may well be that it was in a poor condition when the area was surveyed by Ordnance Survey in 1878 and therefore not recorded; such a scenario would suggest that the structure is of some antiquity. Sites **4, 14, 15, 19** and **51** are much degraded stone and turf dykes and, given their alignment, could pre-date agricultural improvement on the island. Site **16** is a ditch that could relate to drainage work within the field; it is difficult to date such a feature. Sites **8** (dyke/fence), **25** (sky winch base) and **26** (clearance cairn) all post-date the OS mapping. A large cobble tool (SF1; site **20**) was found at the junction of sites **5-8**. This is could date anywhere from the prehistoric to the present day.

Section 2 of the pipeline trench monitored at the base of Carnan Mor (Figure 5) also displayed a thin topsoil overlying clay. The ground through which Section 3 (Figure 5) was cut changed to peat. The large amount of water within the trench here made it difficult to observe its base. There was nothing of archaeological interest observed in either trench.

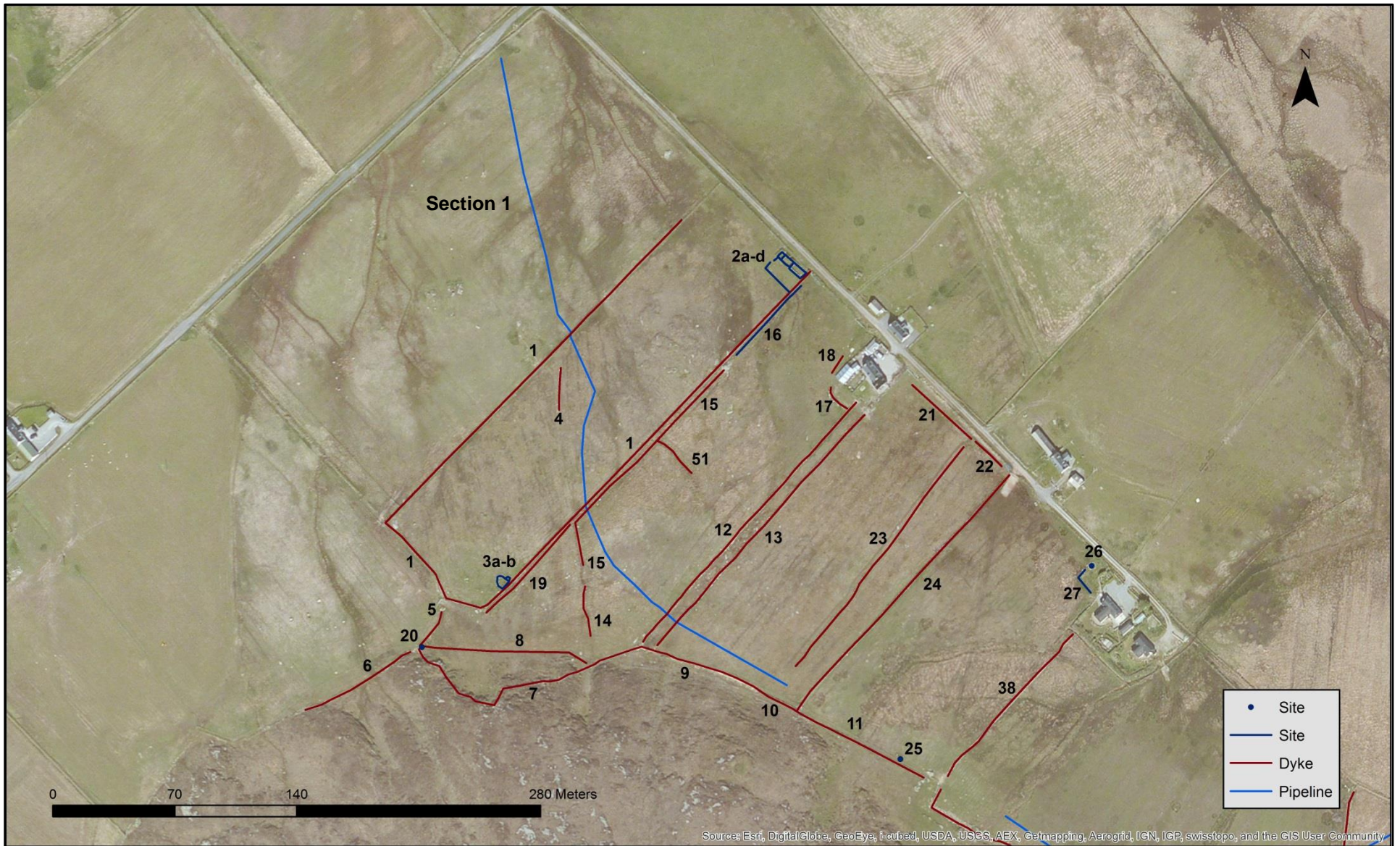


Figure 4: Plan¹⁰ showing Section 1 of the pipeline monitoring from commencement to the base of Carnan Mor.

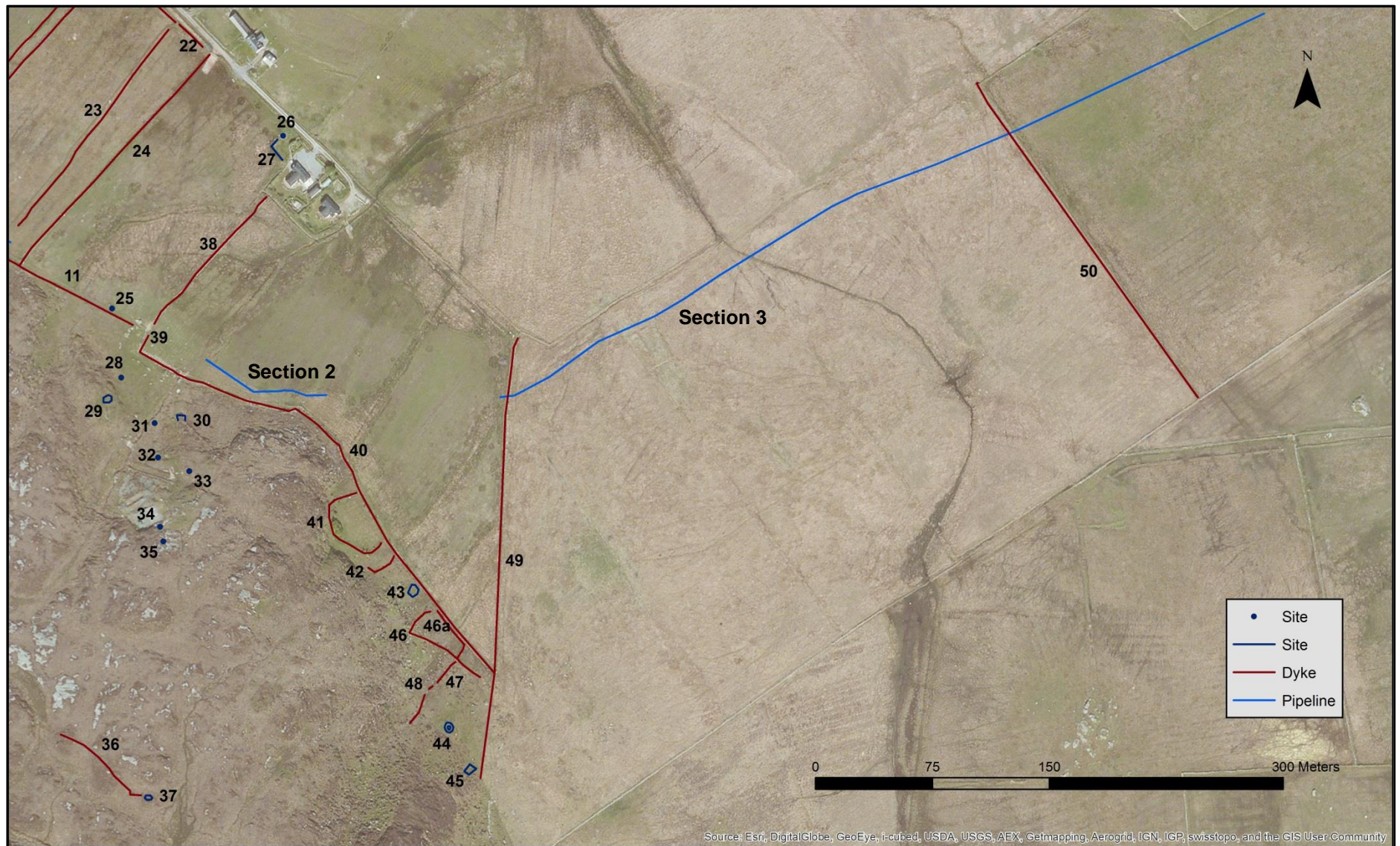
¹⁰ Reproduced under ESRI licensing and provided by the World Imagery layer.



Plate 1: Site 3, a possible structure.



Plate 2: Site 44, a possible structure



Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, i-cubed, USDA, USGS, AEX, Getmapping, Aerogrid, IGN, IGP, swisstopo, and the GIS User Community

Figure 5: Plan¹¹ of Sections 2 and 3 of the pipeline route monitored from Carnan Mor towards Balemartine and the archaeological sites recorded.

¹¹ Reproduced under ESRI licensing and provided by the World Imagery layer.

In the vicinity of Sections 2 and 3, several boundaries and sites were also rapidly recorded, many of which do not appear on the historical mapping. Sites **39 – 41, 46, 49** and **50**, all dykes, appear on the 1st and 2nd edition OS maps. Sites **30 – 32** (cairns and a stone platform) do not appear on the mapping, but have been previously recorded¹²; local knowledge has since suggested that these particular sites have been erected within the last twenty years. Site **33** is a further cairn that looks to have been constructed fairly recently, possibly at the time of the water tank installation. Sites **34** and **35** are the upper bases for the sky winch used during the water tank installation. Sites **36, 37, 42, 43, 44** (Plate 2), **45** and **46a-48** do not appear on the historical mapping and nor have they been previously recorded. They form a complex of structures and dykes suggesting agricultural activity. Structures **37** and **43-45** are fairly small and appear to be possible shielings. All are in a much degraded state, which, together with their absence from the historical mapping, would suggest that they pre-date the Ordnance Survey 1st edition map surveyed in 1878.

7.0 Discussion

The upstanding archaeology recorded in the vicinity of the stretches of pipeline monitored related mostly to the post-medieval period or later. However, some of the possible structures and dykes could be of greater antiquity. Only further detailed survey and excavation could provide a more definitive interpretation.

There were no archaeological features or finds revealed within the pipeline trenches observed.

A large cobble tool was recovered from the vicinity of Section 1 of the pipeline. It is not possible to precisely date such a find, which could date anywhere from the prehistoric period to the present day.

8.0 Conclusion

As there were no sites threatened or compromised during the works, there are no recommendations for further work on the site.

¹² Fraser and Peteranna, 2013

9.0 References

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West of Scotland Archaeology Service, 2013. *Sites and Monuments Record (SMR)*.

[Http://www.wosas.net/search.php](http://www.wosas.net/search.php)

APPENDIX 1: Gazetteer of sites

Site Number	Site Name	Site Type	Description	Alignment	Condition	Period	Height OD (m)	Easting	Northing	Photo Number	WoSAS Pin Number
1	Balephuill	Dyke	A boundary dyke mainly constructed of turf. It is spread up to 1m and stands up to 1m. Some stone is visible and large boulders have been used at the SSW end.	-	Degraded	Post-Medieval	82	96669	740823	-	
2a	Balephuill	Farmstead	A three compartment structure aligned NW-SE. SE compartment measures 6m x 3m internally with walls 0.8m wide and standing up to 1.1m high. No visible entrance.	NW-SE	Ruinous	Post-Medieval	-	96874	741003	6-13	
2b	Balephuill	Farmstead	The middle compartment measures 4m x 3m internally with walls 1.25m wide at the entrance, which is located in the NE wall. It measures 0.8m wide.	NW-SE	Ruinous	Post-Medieval	-	96863	741013	6-13	
2c	Balephuill	Farmstead	The NW compartment measures 3m x 2m internally with walls 0.8m wide and standing to 0.4m high. There is no visible entrance.	NW-SE	Degraded	Post-Medieval	-	96862	741016	6-13	
2d	Balephuill	Kale yard	The much degraded walls of a possible kale yard lie to the SW of the farmstead structure.	NW-SE	Very degraded	Post-Medieval	-	96859	741003	6-13	
3	Balephuill	Structure	A sub-rectangular structure aligned NW-SE measuring 3m x 2m internally. The SW and NW walls are spread up to 1.5m. Large upright boulders have been used in the walls. No visible entrance.	NW-SE	Very degraded	Unknown	-	96700	740828	15-17	
3a	Balephuill	Structure	A possible annexe on the NE side of site 3 measuring 2m x 2m internally.	NW-SE	Very degraded	Unknown	-	96706	740831	15-17	
4	Balephuill	Dyke	A line of large boulders set into the turf. About nine are visible.	N-S	Very degraded	Unknown	-	96736	740939	-	

TIR13 – Tíree Water Main Rehabilitation - Extension: Archaeological Monitoring

Site Number	Site Name	Site Type	Description	Alignment	Condition	Period	Height OD (m)	Easting	Northing	Photo Number	WoSAS Pin Number
5	Balephuill	Dyke	A stone and turf dyke spread up to 0.75m wide and standing up to 0.4m high. Large stones and boulders are visible and a drainage ditch lies on its SW side.	-	Degraded	Post-Medieval	--	96663	740801	-	
6	Carnan Mor	Dyke	A stone and turf dyke spread up to 1m and standing up to 0.5m. At its NE end large boulders are set on turf many of which are upright.	-	Degraded	Post-Medieval	-	96609	740763	-	
7	Carnan Mor	Dyke	A dyke constructed using large boulders.	-	Degraded	Unknown	-	96714	740769	-	
8	Carnan Mor	Dyke	A turf dyke spread up to 0.2m with a new fence line on it. Some old posts are visible.	-	Very degraded	Unknown	-	96704	740788	-	
9	Carnan Mor	Dyke	A low turf and stone dyke spread up to 2m, which is used by livestock as a path.	-	Very degraded	Post-Medieval	-	96815	740781	-	
10	Carnan Mor	Dyke	A stone and turf dyke spread up to 1m and standing up to 1m. Large boulders and stones visible.	-	Ruinous	Post-Medieval	-	96858	740761	-	
11	Carnan Mor	Dyke	A stone dyke standing up to 0.5m and up to 0.75m wide.	-	Degraded	Post-Medieval	-	96907	740736	-	
12	Balephuill	Dyke	A stone and turf dyke spread up to 1m and standing up to 0.75m. There is more stone at the SW end.	-	Degraded	Post-Medieval	-	96844	740863	-	
13	Balephuill	Dyke	A stone and turf dyke spread up to 1m and standing up to 0.75m. There is more stone at the SW end.	-	Degraded	Post-Medieval	-	96851	740858	-	
14	Balephuill	Dyke	A turf dyke spread up to 1m with a couple of boulders visible.	-	Very degraded	Unknown	-	96750	740811	-	
15	Balephuill	Dyke	A turf dyke spread up to 1.5m.	-	Very degraded	Unknown	-	96779	740896	-	
16	Balephuill	Bank	A bank running alongside a cut ditch. It becomes very indistinct towards the road.	NE-SW	Degraded	Post-Medieval	-	96856	740978	-	
17	Balephuill	Possible dyke	A linear pile of large boulders spread up to 2m and standing up to 0.5m with a ditch on the NE side.	-	Degraded	Post-Medieval	-	96894	740933	-	

TIR13 – Tíree Water Main Rehabilitation - Extension: Archaeological Monitoring

Site Number	Site Name	Site Type	Description	Alignment	Condition	Period	Height OD (m)	Easting	Northing	Photo Number	WoSAS Pin Number
18	Balephuill	Dyke	A low turf dyke spread up to 1m.	-	Very degraded	Post-Medieval	-	96895	740953	-	
19	Balephuill	Dyke	A turf and stone dyke spread up to 1m	-	Very degraded	Unknown	-	96719	740835	-	
20	Balephuill	Find spot	A possible cobble tool.	-	-	Unknown	-	96657	740791	-	
21	Balephuill	Dyke	A low turf and stone dyke spread up to 1.5m.	-	Very degraded	Post-Medieval	-	96955	740926	-	
22	Balephuill	Dyke	A low turf and stone dyke spread up to 1.5m.	-	Very degraded	Post-Medieval	-	96982	740902	-	
23	Balephuill	Dyke	A low turf and stone dyke spread up to 1.5m with a ditch about 2m to the NNW.	-	Very degraded	Post-Medieval	-	96920	740842	-	
24	Balephuill	Dyke	A turf and stone dyke spread up to 1.5m wide and standing up to 1m high. Large boulders were used in its construction.	-	Good	Post-Medieval	-	96932	740822	-	
25	Carnan Mor	Sky winch base	The base of the sky winch used in the construction of the water tank.	-	Ruinous	Modern	-	96931	740727	44	
26	Balephuill	Clearance cairn	A large mound of boulders formed from the demolition of a nearby building. It is about 4m in diameter and stands to 2m high	-	-	Post-Medieval	-	97041	740837	-	
27	Balephuill	Platform	A line of large boulders runs from site 26 (cairn) with a dog-leg towards current house forming a stone footing of a previous building.	-	Very degraded	Post-Medieval	-	97035	740829	-	
28	Carnan Mor	Find spot	A boulder with 2 drilled holes in it. It is triangular in shape and measures 1m x 0.6m at its longest and widest points.	NNW-SSE	-	Post-Medieval	-	96937	740682	27-28	
29	Carnan Mor	Possible shieling	A circular feature on a grassy terrace to the NNW of the water tank. It measures about 4m in diameter and has some stone visible. There is a depression in the centre.	-	Very degraded	Unknown	-	96926	740667	24-26	
30	Carnan Mor	Platform	Stone-built platform	-	Good	Post-Medieval	-	96975	740658	39, 42-43	67171

TIR13 – Tíree Water Main Rehabilitation - Extension: Archaeological Monitoring

Site Number	Site Name	Site Type	Description	Alignment	Condition	Period	Height OD (m)	Easting	Northing	Photo Number	WoSAS Pin Number
31	Carnan Mor	Cairn	Bee-hive shaped clearance cairn.	-	Good	Post-Medieval	-	96959	740653	39, 41, 43	67174
32	Carnan Mor	Cairn	A round clearance cairn.	-	Good	Post-Medieval	-	96961	740631	40	67175
33	Carnan Mor	Clearance cairn	A stone cairn approximately 1.5m in diameter and standing up to 0.75m high. Built from small-medium broken stone. Possibly built when the nearby water tank was installed.	-	Good	Post-Medieval	-	96981	740622	33	
34	Carnan Mor	Sky winch base	The base of the sky winch used in the construction of the water tank.	-	Ruinous	Modern	-	96962	740587	46	
35	Carnan Mor	Sky winch base	The base of the sky winch used in the construction of the water tank.	-	Ruinous	Modern	-	96964	740577	46	
36	Carnan Mor	Dyke	A stone dyke of upright boulders.	-	Very degraded	Unknown	-	96926	740435	-	
37	Carnan Mor	Structure	An oval heather-covered structure. Large boulders are visible. It is built into hillside and measures approximately 4m x 3m externally.	E-W	Very degraded	Unknown	-	96953	740412	37	
38	Balephuill	Dyke	A stone dyke about 0.5m wide and standing up to 0.75m high.	-	Ruinous	Post-Medieval	-	96993	740758	-	
39	Balephuill	Dyke	A stone dyke about 0.5m wide and standing up to 0.75m high.	-	Ruinous	Post-Medieval	-	96952	740704	-	
40	Carnan Mor	Dyke	A stone and turf dyke spread up to 1.5m wide and standing up to 1m.	-	Varies	Post-Medieval	-	97084	740624	38	
41	Carnan Mor	Dyke/ enclosure	A substantial stone and turf dyke spread up to 1.5m and standing up to 1m.	-	Degraded	Unknown	-	97073	740583	38	
42	Carnan Mor	Dyke	A stone and turf dyke spread up 0.5m.	-	Very degraded	Unknown	-	97105	740560	-	
43	Carnan Mor	Hut circle/ shieling	This possible hut circle or shieling sits on a slight terrace and is about 5m in diameter externally. There is some stone visible.	-	Very degraded	Unknown	-	97127	740547	-	

TIR13 – Tiree Water Main Rehabilitation - Extension: Archaeological Monitoring

Site Number	Site Name	Site Type	Description	Alignment	Condition	Period	Height OD (m)	Easting	Northing	Photo Number	WoSAS Pin Number
44	Carnan Mor	Mound	A small, grass covered, conical mound sitting on a slight terrace at the base of the hill. There is a slight depression in the centre. It measures about 3m in diameter internally. Some stone is visible.	-	Very degraded	Unknown	-	97148	740457	32-34	
45	Carnan Mor	Structure	A rectangular platform is built into the hillside. It is constructed of stone and turf with some stone visible. It measures about 4m x 2m.	ENE-WSW	Very degraded	Unknown	-	97157	740430	35-36	
46	Carnan Mor	Dyke	A stone and turf dyke spread up to 1m and standing up to 1m.	-	Degraded	Unknown	-	97138	740512	-	
46a	Carnan Mor	Dyke	A turf dyke, which is indistinct in places.	-	Very degraded	Unknown	-	97151	740518	-	
47	Carnan Mor	Dyke	A line of heather-covered boulders, which run into the dyke below.	-	Very degraded	Unknown	-	97145	740494	-	
48	Carnan Mor	Dyke	A line of boulders running uphill.	-	Very degraded	Unknown	-	97136	740483	-	
49	Carnan Mor	Dyke	A stone and turf dyke spread up to 1.5m wide and standing up to 1.5m high	-	Good	Post-Medieval	-	97181	740601	-	
50	Balemartine	Dyke	A turf and stone dyke spread up to 2m and standing up to 0.5m high.	-	Good	Post-Medieval	-	97556	740770	-	
51	Balephuill	Dyke	A low turf and stone dyke spread up 0.5m with gaps.	-	Very degraded	Unknown	-	96802	740901	-	

APPENDIX 2: Index of Photographs

No.	Direction Facing	Feature No.	Description	Taken By	Date
1	N	-	General shot at the start of trenching	LF	10/09/2013
2	SSE	-	The trench cut to the turf dyke, north-west leg of site 1	LF	10/09/2013
3	NW	-	The trench cut to the turf dyke, north-west leg of site 1	LF	10/09/2013
4	SSW	-	Close-up shot of the trench going under the fence over the turf dyke (site 1)	LF	10/09/2013
5	SSW	-	Shot showing the top of the trench and the turf dyke (site 1)	LF	10/09/2013
6	E	Site 2	Showing the structures in their landscape setting	LF	10/09/2013
7	ENE	Site 2	The two compartments on the NW of the structure	LF	10/09/2013
8	N	Site 2	The SE compartment of the structure	LF	10/09/2013
9	WNW	Site 2	The SE compartment of the structure	LF	10/09/2013
10	N	Site 2	The middle compartment	LF	10/09/2013
11	N	Site 2	The middle compartment	LF	10/09/2013
12	SE	Site 2	The NW end of the structure	LF	10/09/2013
13	NE	Site 2	Showing site 2 and the south-eastern leg of site 1 to the right of the picture	LF	10/09/2013
14	SW	Site 1	The south-eastern leg of the dyke with site 3 in the background	LF	10/09/2013
15	WSW	Site 3	Degraded stone structure	LF	10/09/2013
16	W	Site 3	Degraded stone structure	LF	10/09/2013
17	E	Site 3	Degraded stone structure	LF	10/09/2013
18	WNW	Site 1	Site 1 at the SW end of the field	LF	10/09/2013
19	N	-	Post-excavation of the trench - general shot	LF	10/09/2013
20	E	-	The trench cut through the dyke (site 1) on the SSE side of the field	LF	10/09/2013
21	SSE	-	The trench cut through the dyke (site 1) on the SSE side of the field	LF	10/09/2013

No.	Direction Facing	Feature No.	Description	Taken By	Date
22	WNW	-	The trench running along the base of the knoll	LF	11/09/2013
23	WNW	-	The trench running along the base of the knoll	LF	11/09/2013
24	WNW	Site	Possible shieling on a terrace to the NW of the water tank	LF	12/09/2013
25	W	Site	Possible shieling on a terrace to the NW of the water tank	LF	12/09/2013
26	S		Possible shieling on a terrace to the NW of the water tank	LF	12/09/2013
27	SW		Stone with a drilled hole in it on ground below the possible shieling	LF	12/09/2013
28	SW		Stone with a drilled hole in it on ground below the possible shieling	LF	12/09/2013
29	WSW	-	The trench after backfilling, looking towards the water tank location	LF	13/09/2013
30	WSW	-	The trench after backfilling, looking towards the water tank location	LF	13/09/2013
31	ENE	-	Laying the pipe in the trench	LF	13/09/2013
32	SSW	Site	Looking towards the conical mound at the base of the hill	LF	13/09/2013
33	NW		The conical mound at the base of the hill	LF	13/09/2013
34	N		The conical mound from above	LF	13/09/2013
35	SSW	Site	A rectangular platform at the base of the hill	LF	13/09/2013
36	S		A rectangular platform at the base of the hill	LF	13/09/2013
37	ENE	-	A working shot taken from the hill	LF	13/09/2013
38	SSE	Site	Showing the head dyke (site) and enclosure (site)	LF	13/09/2013
39	NW	Sites	Showing the stone platform, conical clearance cairn and possible sheiling (next to the electricity pole in the background)	LF	13/09/2013
40	W	Site	Rounded stone-built cairn	LF	13/09/2013
41	N	Site	Conical stone-built cairn	LF	13/09/2013
42	SE	Site	Stone-built platform	LF	13/09/2013
43	WSW	Site	Stone-built platform with the conical cairn in the background	LF	13/09/2013
44	W	Site	The lower sky-winch platform	LF	13/09/2013
45	ENE	-	Working shot taken from the hill	LF	13/09/2013

TIR13 – Tiree Water Main Rehabilitation - Extension: Archaeological Monitoring

No.	Direction Facing	Feature No.	Description	Taken By	Date
46	NNW	Site	Upper sky-winch platform	LF	13/09/2013
47	ESE	Site	Structure on the hill below the radar station	LF	13/09/2013
48	NW	Site	Stone-built cairn	LF	13/09/2013
49	NE	-	Post-excavation of the trench	LF	13/09/2013
50	NE	-	Post-excavation of the trench	LF	13/09/2013