

# West Coast Archaeological Services

## New House and Agricultural Building 9 Croft, Poolewe

### Archaeological Controlled Strip Watching Brief

#### Final Report



Client	S. McDonagh
Planning Reference	13/03063/FUL
National Grid Reference	NG 85972 79784
Site Code	POOL14
Report Number	38/POOL/14
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**Acknowledgements**

*Fieldwork was conducted by Mary Peteranna and Sam Williamson. We would like to thank Strav McDonagh for commissioning the work and Ella McDonagh for her help on-site. Ordnance Survey mapping is reproduced by permission of Landmark Information Group under RoCAS licence LIG1044. Mapping containing Ordnance Survey data is subject to Crown Copyright 2014. All rights reserved. Licence number 100022432. Excerpts from historical maps are taken from mapping copyright of the National Library of Scotland. This is an unpublished report.*

## Summary

*A controlled strip archaeological watching brief was conducted on behalf of S. McDonagh on the 4<sup>th</sup> of June 2014 during the topsoil clearance of a site for a new house and agricultural building at 9 Croft, Poolewe. The demolition of an existing house and byre was also observed. Six features of archaeological interest were recorded on the site, including boundary walls, an existing ruinous building, the remains of an earlier structure and a pit of unknown use. Although several artefacts which may be associated with the site were recovered from the topsoil and demolition layer of the building, their original context is uncertain.*

## 1.0 Introduction

### 1.1 Background

A controlled strip archaeological watching brief was undertaken on 4<sup>th</sup> June 2014 during site clearance in advance of the construction of a new house and agricultural building at 9 Croft, Poolewe. The work was requested by the Highland Council Historic Environment Team due to the site lying in close proximity to the recorded site of a prehistoric cist burial identified in 1938. The purpose of the archaeological watching brief was to efficiently record the character, extent, condition and date of any archaeologically significant remains whilst minimising delays and disruption to the development.

### 1.2 Aims and Objectives

The aim of the controlled strip watching brief was to allow the full nature and extent of any archaeological features or objects to be identified and recorded before destruction and to propose appropriate mitigation in the event that significant features of interest were uncovered<sup>1</sup>. 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 environment<sup>2</sup>. 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 further measures to mitigate the impact of the development if significant remains are encountered
- To make recommendations for post-excavation work, if required

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<sup>1</sup> Highland Council 2013

<sup>2</sup> The Scottish Government 2010; 2011



## 2.0 Site Location

The development site is centred at approximately Ordnance Survey National Grid Reference NG 85972 79784 on the west side of the A832 to the south of Poolewe (Figure 1). It is located on the west side of the River Ewe on a strip of improved land between the road to the east and moorland to the west at 22m OD.

The underlying geology is gravelly sandstone of the Bay of Stoer formation overlain by raised beach deposits of gravel, sand and silt<sup>3</sup>.

## 3.0 Archaeological and historical background

Settlement has been present in the area around the proposed development site since prehistoric times. Bronze Age metalwork and bog butter were discovered to the north of the site during peat cutting in the late 1800s (MHG7748; MHG28410; MHG7755<sup>4</sup>) and a possible broch is located less than ½ km southeast of the site at Creagan Bana (MHG7708). A cist burial was discovered in close vicinity of the development site during road works in 1938. The short cist, located at a depth of 18 inches, contained a short-necked Beaker pot (MHG7709)<sup>5</sup>.

Medieval activity in the area is evidenced by extensive industrial activity with the iron workings at Red Smiddy (Figure 1) in the 17<sup>th</sup> century. A large sheep market attended by Lewis men was held to the west of Poolewe until 1720, when many Lewis men were lost in a violent storm while crossing the Minch<sup>6</sup>.

The 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition Ordnance Survey maps show the most densely improved and cultivated area around Poolewe lie to the east of the mouth of the River Ewe. A narrow strip of improved land runs in a south-easterly direction along the west bank of the River Ewe. Throughout the area are the remains of post-medieval crofts.

## 4.0 Methodology

All work was conducted in accordance with Highland Council's *Standards for Archaeological Work*<sup>7</sup> and the Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct*<sup>8</sup>.

### 4.1 Desk-based Assessment

The purpose of the desk-based assessment (DBA) was to gain information about the known archaeology or potential for archaeology within a given area or 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 in context and assist in the formulation of a strategy for further work. This information will also inform the field

<sup>3</sup> British Geological Society 2014

<sup>4</sup> Highland Historic Environment Record, 2014

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>6</sup> Wordsworth, 1994

<sup>7</sup> Highland Council 2012

<sup>8</sup> Institute for Archaeologists, 2012

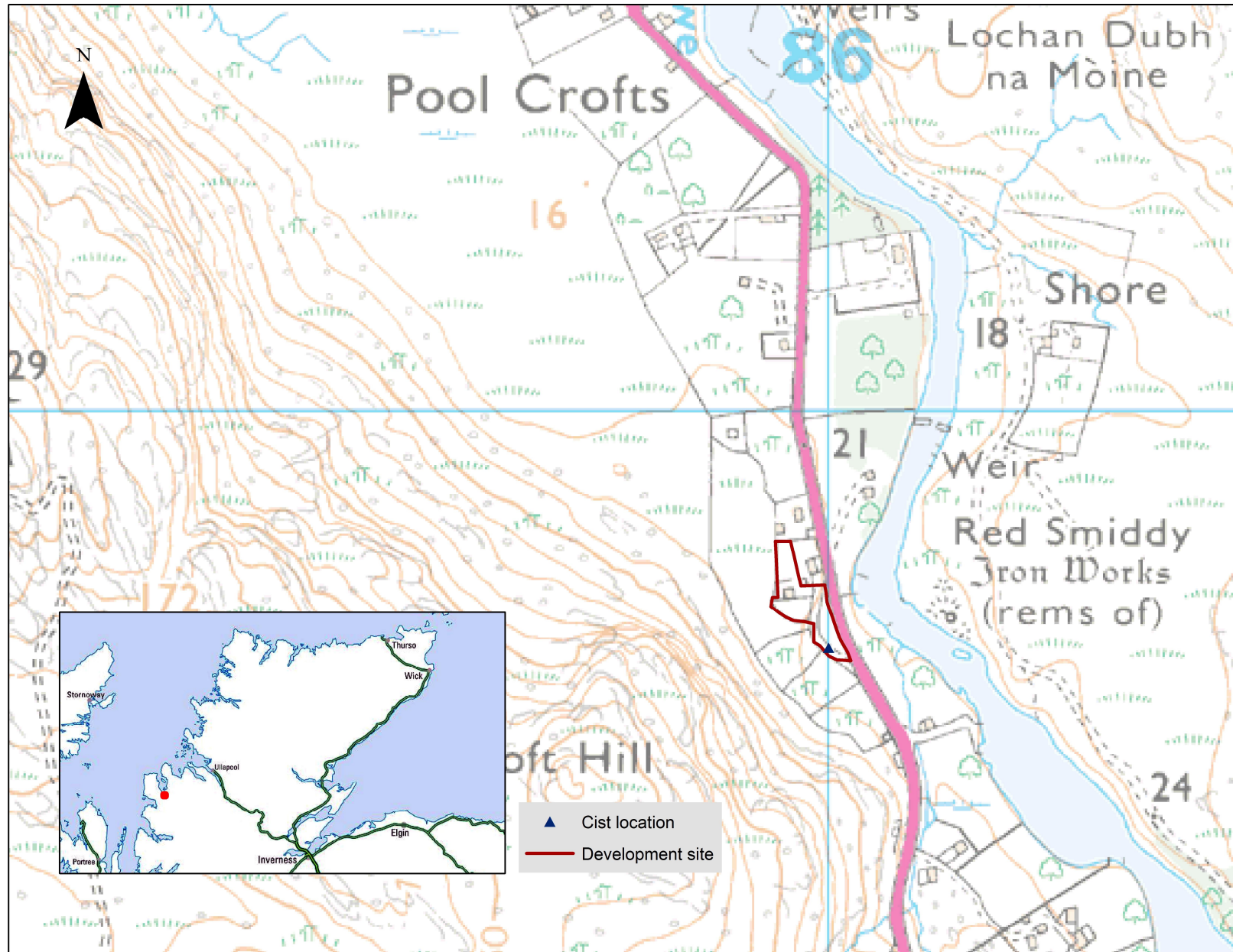


Figure 1: Location of the development site

archaeologist of the potential nature of archaeological features to be uncovered during fieldwork.

A DBA was conducted in advance of fieldwork. A full check of all available historical and archaeological records, aerial photographs and historical maps was conducted using the Highland Historic Environment Record (HHER), the National Monuments Record of Scotland (NMRS), Ordnance Survey Name Books, Historic Scotland's databases, the National Library of Scotland, the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland databases, statistical accounts and other available records, literary sources or online resources about the site.

## 4.2 Controlled Strip Watching Brief

The purpose of the controlled strip archaeological watching brief was to efficiently identify and record any features or finds of archaeological interest uncovered during the development work, in order to minimise any delays or disruptions to the project<sup>9</sup>. All on-site recording was carried out according to standard IfA procedures, using written records and drawn plans.

Topsoil clearance of the entire area to be developed was conducted under the guidance of an archaeologist. This area included the footprints of the new house and agricultural building and the access road. The demolition of an existing structure was also observed.

## 5.0 Results

### 5.1 Desk-based assessment

The initial desk-based assessment revealed that settlement has been present in the area around the proposed development site since prehistoric times. Both prehistoric and post-medieval sites were located with the development area.

#### 5.1.1 Cartographic Sources

The site location and surrounding landscape were examined using mapping held on-line by the National Library of Scotland<sup>10</sup>.

#### **William Roy's Military Survey of Scotland, 1747-1755**

Poolewe is depicted as cultivated land with settlement on both banks of the River Poolewe.

#### **John Thomson's *Atlas of Scotland*, 1832**

##### ***Northern Part of Ross and Cromarty Shires. Southern Part.***

Poolewe is not depicted in any detail.

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<sup>9</sup> Highland Council, 2012

<sup>10</sup> National Library of Scotland, 2014

**First Edition 6-inch-to-the-mile Ordnance Survey map  
Ross-shire & Cromartyshire (Mainland), Sheet XLV  
Survey date: 1875 Publication date: 1881**

The development site is located within a strip of cultivated land between a road, now the A832, and moorland on the west side of the River Ewe. A boundary dyke was shown running south from the buildings into the centre of the development site with two east-west aligned dykes crossing the site. Two roofed buildings are depicted beyond the northeast side of the development site and one small roofed and one small unroofed building are shown within unimproved ground beyond the southwest boundary of the new house site (Figure 2).

**Second Edition 6-inch-to-the-mile Ordnance Survey map  
Ross and Cromarty, Sheet XLV  
Date revised: 1902 Publication date: 1906**

The area of the improved ground and the buildings beyond the development site to northeast and southwest are depicted the same on the Second Edition mapping as they are on the First Edition mapping. One new small roofed building is shown slightly offset to the south side of the northeastern group of buildings and a second new small roofed building shown at the end of the attached boundary dyke within the proposed house site and in the location of the present-day ruin. By this time, the boundary dykes enclosing the area are also shown as being linked to the N-S aligned dyke, indicating that the earlier dyke may be ruinous (Figure 3).

### 5.1.2 Highland Historic Environment Record (HHER) Sites

**MHG30691 NG 8615 7951 Pools Croft Crofting Settlement**

A crofting settlement was recorded in this area by J Wordsworth in 1994. Although not initially surveyed in detail, subsequent work on the 1st edition mapping for this area has recorded a number of buildings which were part of the crofting township.

**MHG56687 NG 8595 7978 Burnside, 9 Croft, Poolewe**

A ruinous post-medieval house/ byre is located on 9 Croft, Poolewe. A photographic survey of the site was carried out in January 2014 as a condition of a planning application for the erection of a house and agricultural building. This lies within the development site.

**MHG7709 NG 8600 7973 Cist with beaker, Poolewe.**

A short cist, containing a short-necked Beaker, was found during road work, at a depth of 18 inches, on June 13th, 1938. This spot lies within the development site.

**MHG51421 NG 86073 79612 Buildings at Croft Hill**

Two roofed rectangular structures are depicted on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map c.1881. The 1969 map shows them to be unroofed. This site lies to the south of the development site.



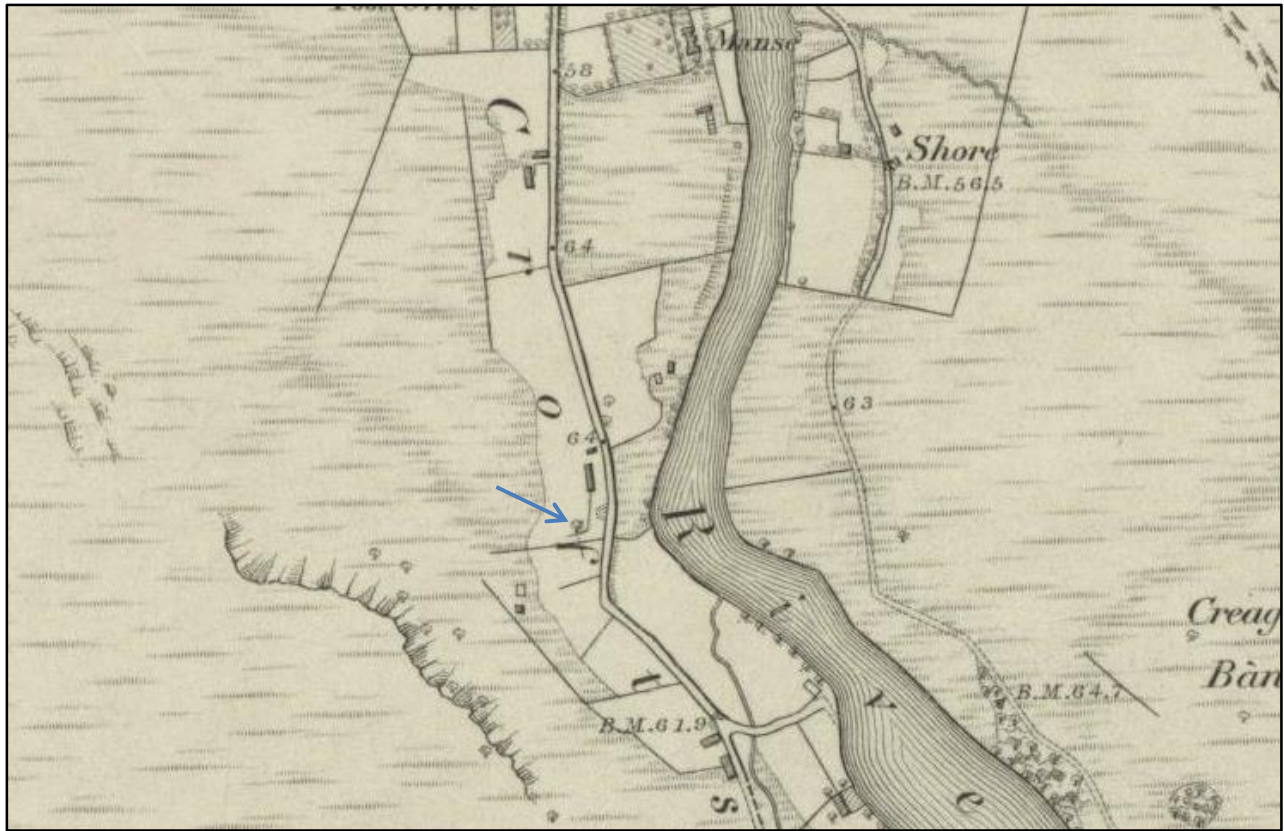


Figure 2: Excerpt from the 1875 1<sup>st</sup> Edition OS (arrow shows the location of the ruinous building)



Figure 3: Excerpt from the 1902 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition OS (arrow shows the location of the ruinous building)

**MHG28410                      NG 8600 8000                      Find Spot, Bog Butter**  
**MHG7748                      NG 8600 8000                      Find Spot, Bronze Age Spearhead**

The discovery of two finds of bog butter is recorded at Poolewe, one of them 'from the same bog as some bronze instruments' and the other 'in a hollow at the foot of the hill on which the bog lies'. A bronze socketed spearhead is recorded as being found by Hector Maciver whilst cutting peats at Londubh (NG 8680). Both finds were made in the 1880s. The find spots lies north-northeast beyond the development site.

**EHG2788                      NG 83480 79392 (centred) Loch Maree Water Main Renewal**

A desk-based assessment and walkover survey was conducted to assess the potential impacts upon the archaeology and cultural heritage resulting from the proposed insertion of raw water mains, waste pipes and treated water mains, extending from Loch Ewe to Loch Maree and then westwards to Gairloch, linking to the existing water mains. Thirty-eight sites were identified within 100m of the proposed route of the new pipeline from a desk-based assessment and walkover survey. Eleven sites were identified as potentially dating to the Bronze Age, whilst one Iron Age site was noted. The presence of numerous sites within the study area suggests high potential for unknown archaeological remains to occur ranging from the Bronze Age to the post medieval period

**MHG7711                      NG 8613 7977                      Red Smiddy Iron Furnace**

The remains of an iron furnace, originating between 1610-1668, are called A Cheardach Raudh, or the Red Smithy. The Red Smiddy is on northeast bank of the River Ewe, immediately below termination of its navigable part, which also bears name of the "Narrows of Loch Maree". The furnace is about half a mile from Poolewe, and is said to have been approached from other side of the river by means of a weir or dam, which was long afterwards converted into a cruive dyke. This weir served also to maintain the water-power used for working the hammers. The site is under bracken and the chimney is visible and the slag dump and other outer structures/walling are eroding away. The weir across the river is not in place any longer, instead there is a stone built cruive/landing place running along the river. The smiddy lies to the east of the development site on the opposite side of the river.

**EHG376                      NG 8427 8167 (centred) Inverasdale Water Pipeline**

A rapid site survey of the route of the Inverasdale Water Pipeline, running from Tollie Farm to Inverasdale, was conducted in 1994. A number of archaeological features were recorded. Although time pressure dictated that they could not be surveyed in detail, a photographic record was made. This included the Pools Croft Crofting Settlement (above).

## **5.2 Archaeological Watching brief**

The archaeological watching brief was conducted on 4<sup>th</sup> June 2014 during a sunny day, with windy conditions and excellent visibility.

The site was located on a flat area of ground between the A832 on the east and hills to the west, within which was situated a former ruinous croft house (Figure 4). Although a detailed photographic survey of the structure had been carried out by the landowner, further photographs of structural elements are included with this report



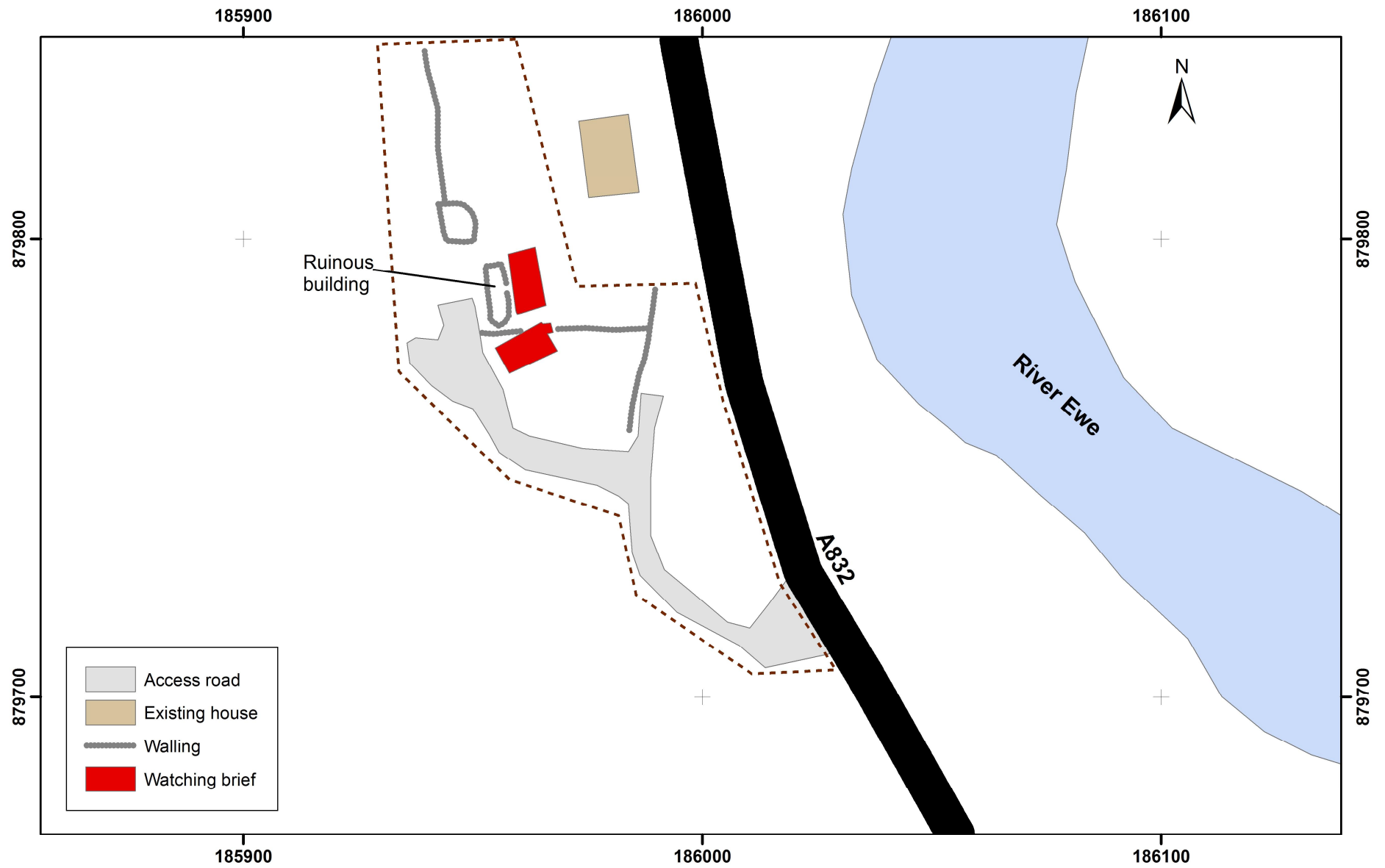
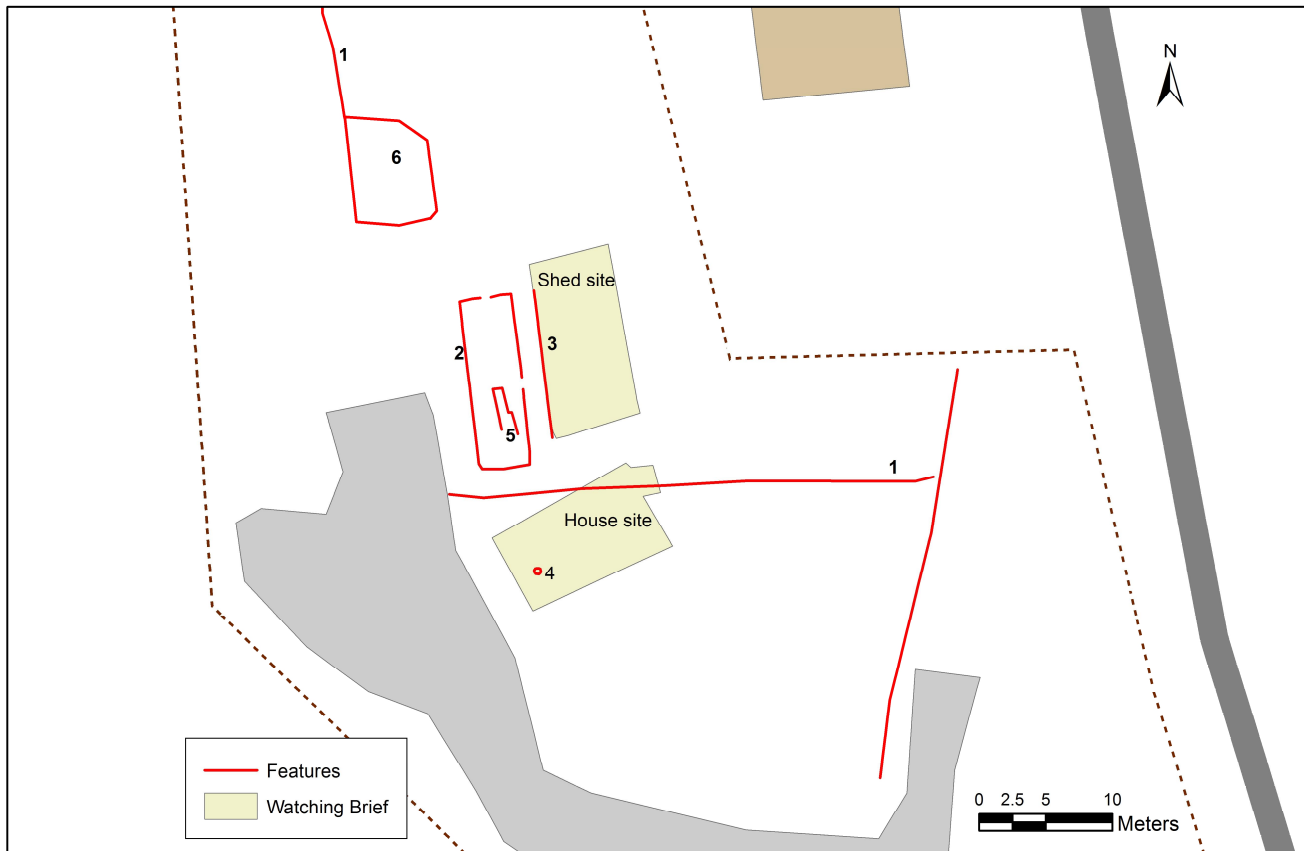


Figure 4: Location of the new house site and archaeological watching brief

The topsoil clearance of the footprints of the new house and agricultural building were conducted under archaeological supervision. The demolition of the existing building ruin and part of a boundary wall were also observed. The access road had been constructed prior to the fieldwork taking place. Six features of archaeological interest were recorded (Figure 5). With exception of Feature 4, all of the sites recorded comprise the remains of post-medieval settlement on the site.



**Figure 5:** Location of the archaeological features

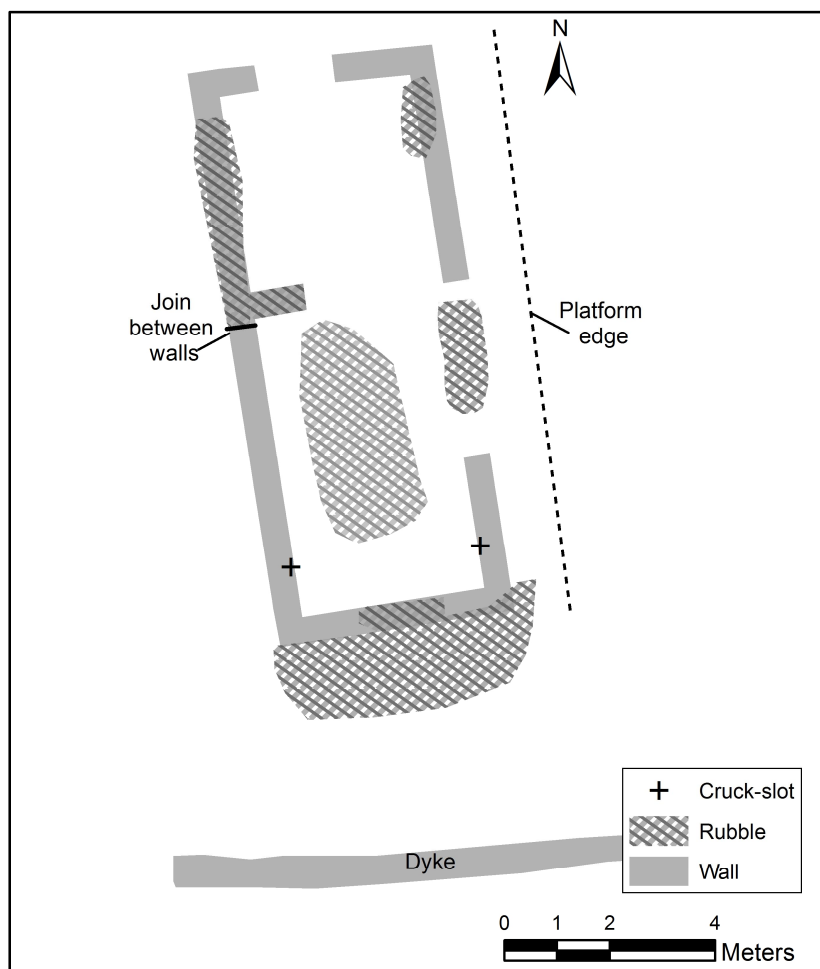


**Plate 1:** Ruinous stone building (Feature 2) prior to demolition

### Post-medieval structures

Features 1 and 6 comprise ruinous the ruins of a drystone boundary dykes and a small pen attached to the south end of the dyke. The pen may have been used as a small stock enclosure or large twinning pen and both features are associated with the same period as the ruin.

Prior to its demolition, the existing ruin on the site (Feature 2) was recorded in detail (Figure 5). It comprised a double-faced stone building (Plate 1) measuring 10.5m NNW-SSE by 4m overall. While the western wall was mostly standing to roof height at 1.6m, a large part of the remaining walls had fallen down. A 1.75m-wide entrance was located in the north gable end and another entrance face with door post slot was visible at the south end of the eastern wall. Two cruck-slots were noted within the interior of the south half of the structure (Plate 2), indicative of a cruck-frame construction of at least the southern part of the structure. There had been modification to the building over time, with a noticeable join within the centre of the western wall (Plate 3). The remains of an internal partition were recorded inside the building, although this may have been the north gable end of the original building on the site. A later partition was made in the building using a corrugated iron sheet.



**Figure 6:** Plan of ruinous house-byre, Feature 2, prior to demolition



A platform edge, Feature 3, for the building site was excavated in the section of the shed footprint (Figure 5, Plate 4) and comprised 1-3 courses of large boulders and small cobbles (Figure 7). Given the differential nature of the ground conditions, soft peaty ground within boulders and outcrops, it seems likely that this structural alignment was built to support a level, hard base for the buildings on the site.

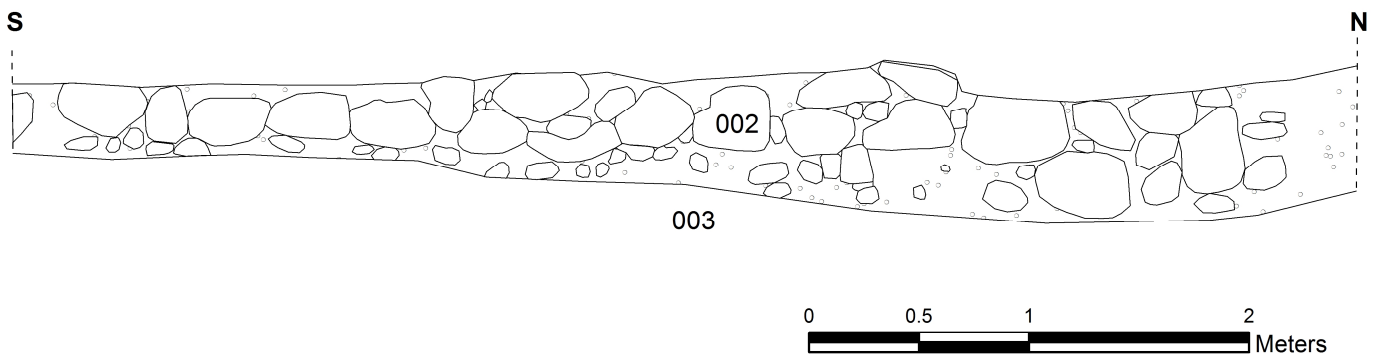


**Plate 2:** Cruck-slot, south side of western wall



**Plate 3:** Visible join between north and south walls, west side of the building ruin

**Feature 2 -  
Platform edge**



**Figure 7:** Section drawing of half of the east face of the platform edge, Feature 3





**Plate 4:** Looking southwest over the platform edge (Feature 3) during demolition of the ruin

### Earlier building

After demolition of the building the remains of a 3m-long section of a wall (Feature 5) comprising dressed sandstone slabs was revealed below the base of the ruin (Plate 5). It was located at the centre of the two house-byre walls (Figure 5). Due to the nature of the demolition work, the relationship between the later building and this feature and any ground surfaces was not able to be ascertained.

### Small pit

A small circular pit was uncovered below the topsoil within the house footprint (Figure 5). It measured 0.5m in diameter and contained a rich fill 8cm in depth. There were no finds recovered from the fill and, as it was an isolated feature, its use is unknown

## 6.0 Discussion and Recommendations

The dykes served to enclose areas of improved ground and demarcate the extent of crofts during the post-medieval period. The location and extent of these walls changed somewhat between the years of 1875 and 1902 (as shown in Figures 2-3). The ruinous stone building on the site is associated with the dykes and appears to have been built between 1875 and 1902 (Section 5.1.1). However, this structure appeared as a small square building on the 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition map (Figure 3) and must have been modified later with walling attached to the north side, as displayed by its rectangular appearance and the evidence for a wall join.



The earlier building (Feature 5) was an altogether interesting result for the site clearance. Given the scope of the planning condition, it was purely fortuitous that the archaeologist was on-site for this event. Although the relationships between the later house-byre and this wall were destroyed during demolition of the ruin, the identification of the wall is prime evidence for construction of two separate buildings within the same site. Unfortunately, it is unclear as to which period the earlier building dates.

Finally, the small pit (Feature 6) was intriguing but inconclusive. Found preserved below the topsoil, it could be early evidence for occupation well before the post-medieval period.

There are no recommendations for further work on the site.



**Plate 5:**

Looking over the site of the ruinous building, post-demolition, with the fragment of the earlier wall (Feature 5) in the centre of the photo; the base of the west wall of the ruin are visible in centre right and the people in centre left are standing in the location of the ruin east wall.



## References

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## Appendix 1 List of Features

Feature No.	Contexts	Description and Notes	Initials	Date
1	-	The ruinous remains of a drystone boundary dykes were located within the development site. It comprised rounded boulders with a core of small cobbles.	MKP	04/06/2014
2	-	The ruinous remains of a stone-built building aligned N-S and measuring 10.5m by 4m overall. The double-faced walls comprised dressed sandstone and rounded large stones with a core of small cobbles and measured 0.5-0.6m wide and up to 1.65m high at roof height. Some lime mortar was visible within the stonework. There were two visible cruck-slots in the interior face of the south half of the structure and a join was visible on the exterior western wall where the northern wall was attached to an existing building. The structure may have been a small outbuilding that was later extended for use as a house-byre or byre.	MKP	04/06/2014
3	2	A straight wall edge comprising 1-3 courses of large boulders filled with small cobbles and gravel subsoil formed an edge to a platform. It appears to have been constructed for the purpose of making a hard level surface on which to construct the stone buildings.	MKP	04/06/2014
4	003, 004	A small, shallow circular pit measured 0.5m in diameter and up to 8cm deep. It was uncovered below the topsoil and contained a rich, dark silty fill. There were no artefacts or ecofacts recovered from the pit and its use is unknown.	MKP	04/06/2014
5	-	The remains of a wall base uncovered below the house-byre (Feature 2); 3m-long by 1m-wide section of a double-faced wall comprising dressed sandstone blocks with some small rounded cobbles along the west side where there was the remnants of a possible earlier floor surface. The wall was located inside the centre of the house-byre, below the interior fill and as such it appeared to pre-date it.	MKP	04/06/2014
6	-	A small rubble-built pen is located to the north of the house-byre at the S end of the boundary dyke; it measures 7m N-S by 6m and may have been used as a stock pen.	MKP	04/06/2014

**Appendix 2 List of Small Finds**

Find Number	Context Number	Material	Description and Notes	Approx. Dating	Initials	Date
1-a	002	Iron	2 x iron nails and 3 x misc iron object from the topsoil	19th-20th c.	MKP	04/06/2014
1-b	002	Ceramic	1 x white-glazed whiteware cup fragment	19th-20th c.	MKP	04/06/2014
1-c	002	Glass	1 x small fragment of green glass bottle	19th-20th c.	MKP	04/06/2014
1-d	002	Ceramic	1 x fragment of a glazed stoneware jar	19th-20th c.	MKP	04/06/2014
1-e	002	Ceramic	1 x fragment of Redware vessel with linear exterior decoration, possibly locally-made pottery	Unknown	MKP	04/06/2014
2-a	006	Iron	Cast iron lid, possibly from a stove	19th-20th c.	MKP	04/06/2014
2-b	006	Iron	Iron doorknob and rear attachment	19th-20th c.	MKP	04/06/2014
2-c	006	Iron	Padlock	19th-20th c.	MKP	04/06/2014
2-d	006	Plastic	2 x pieces of electrical / communication covers	20th c.	MKP	04/06/2014
2-e	006	Ceramic	2 x white-glazed whiteware sherds	19th-20th c.	MKP	04/06/2014
2-f	006	Glass	1 x fragment of yellow glass	19th-20th c.	MKP	04/06/2014
2-g	006	Tin	Painted tin bowl	19th-20th c.	MKP	04/06/2014



**Plate 6:** SF2-a, cast iron lid from the demolition layer



**Plate 7:** SF2-c, iron padlock from the demolition layer

### Appendix 3 List of Contexts

No.	Type	Description	Fill of	Filled by	Under	Over	Interpretation
001	Deposit	Dark brown peaty loam with small cobbles and large stones throughout; maximum depth of 0.35m	-	-	Turf	003, 005	Topsoil
002	Structure	Platform edge (Feature 2) consisting of large stones and boulders. Up to 0.65m deep at the N end and 0.25m deep at the S end	-	-	Turf	003	Eastern edge of a platform for the Feature 2 structure
003	Deposit	Mid orange-brown sandy gravel with small-large stones and boulders throughout	-	-	-	001, 002, 004	Subsoil
004	Cut	Circular shallow cut through the subsoil 0.5m in diameter		005	005	003	Cut for a pit of unknown use
005	Fill	Dark black-blue sandy silt with <2% gravel; appears like an ash residue although no charcoal was identified; enclosed by a packed ring of cobbles on the natural subsoil at the base	004	-	-	004	Fill of a pit
006	Deposit	Mixed layer of soil build-up and topsoil with demolition rubble from the house-byre (Feature 2)	-	-	-	003	

**Appendix 4 List of Photographs**

Photo No.	Direction Facing	Feature No.	Description	Taken By	Date
1	SE	1	Looking over the house site and boundary wall at the start of site clearance	SEW	04/06/2014
2	SE	1	Looking over the house site and boundary wall at the start of site clearance	SEW	04/06/2014
3	NW	2	Site of the proposed shed with the ruinous house-byre in back	SEW	04/06/2014
4	SSE		Topsoil in progress over the location of the shed site	SEW	04/06/2014
5	SW	2	Internal partition wall within the house-byre	SEW	04/06/2014
6	S	2	Corrugated iron and timber partition	SEW	04/06/2014
7	W	2	Cruck-slot in the W wall of the house	SEW	04/06/2014
8	W	2	Cruck-slot in the W wall of the house	SEW	04/06/2014
9	W	2	Cruck-slot in the E wall of the house	SEW	04/06/2014
10	E	2	Cruck-slot in the E wall of the house	SEW	04/06/2014
11	NNW	2	The door jamb in the E wall of the house	SEW	04/06/2014
12	NNW	2	The door jamb in the E wall of the house	SEW	04/06/2014
13	NE	2	The W wall of the house and byre	SEW	04/06/2014
14	NE	2	Close up of the W wall - the ranging pole marks the location of where the later wall joins the earlier building	SEW	04/06/2014
15	SW	2	Close up shot of the N entrance wall	SEW	04/06/2014
16	SE		Topsoil removal to the N of the byre	SEW	04/06/2014
17	SW	2	E wall of the house-byre ruin, prior to demolition	SEW	04/06/2014
18	S	2	E wall of the house-byre ruin, prior to demolition	SEW	04/06/2014
19	NW	3	N end of platform edge for the house-byre	SEW	04/06/2014
20	W	3	N end of platform edge for the house-byre	SEW	04/06/2014
21	NW	3	Looking over the platform edge for the house-byre, post-excavation	SEW	04/06/2014
22	WNW	3	Looking over the platform edge for the house-byre, post-excavation	SEW	04/06/2014
23	NW	3	Looking over the platform edge for the house-byre, post-excavation	SEW	04/06/2014
24	NW	3	S end of the platform edge for the house-byre	SEW	04/06/2014
25	SSW	3	S end of the platform edge for the house-byre	SEW	04/06/2014
26	N	3	Looking N over the E wall of the house during demolition; ranging pole (centre right) marks the platform edge.	SEW	04/06/2014
27	-	-	Slow worm	SEW	04/06/2014
28	NW	-	Shed site after topsoil stripping	SEW	04/06/2014
29	SW		House site after topsoil stripping	SEW	04/06/2014
30	WNW	-	The house-byre site following demolition	SEW	04/06/2014
31	SSE	4	The pit, feature 4, following excavation	SEW	04/06/2014
32	NW	4	The pit, feature 4, following excavation	SEW	04/06/2014
33	NE	4	The pit, feature 4, following excavation	SEW	04/06/2014

Photo No.	Direction Facing	Feature No.	Description	Taken By	Date
34	E	1	W-facing section of boundary wall, after excavation	SEW	04/06/2014
35	E	1	W-facing section of boundary wall, after excavation	SEW	04/06/2014
36	SW	5	E-facing exterior (?) face of an earlier wall base	SEW	04/06/2014
37	W	5	E-facing exterior (?) face of an earlier wall base	SEW	04/06/2014
38	E	5	W-facing exterior face of the W house-byre wall, after demolition; image shows the relationship between the later building (front) and earlier building (back)	SEW	04/06/2014
39	E	5	W-facing exterior face of the W house-byre wall, after demolition; image shows the relationship between the later building (front) and earlier building (back)	SEW	04/06/2014
40	N	5	W wall of the rubble-built house-byre after demolition (left and earlier wall Feature 5 (right); image shows the relationship between the later building earlier building	SEW	04/06/2014
41	E	5	Compact, hard surface within the interior of F5	SEW	04/06/2014
42	-	5	Buried iron stake to the SE side of F5	SEW	04/06/2014
43	SW	5	Exterior face of the wall of the earlier structure	MKP	04/06/2014
44	SSE	5	Site of the house-byre ruin after demolition: looking over the remains of the dressed stone-built earlier wall (Feature 5 - centre) with the remains of the rubble-built W wall of the house byre (right)	MKP	04/06/2014
45	SSE	5	Site of the house-byre ruin after demolition: looking over the remains of the dressed stone-built earlier wall (Feature 5 - centre) with the remains of the rubble-built W wall of the house byre (right)	MKP	04/06/2014
46	-	-	SF1-a - iron objects from the topsoil	MKP	17/06/2014
47	-	-	SF1-b to 1-e - ceramic and glass finds from the topsoil	MKP	17/06/2014
48	-	-	SF2-a - cast iron lid from the demolition layer around the ruinous building	MKP	17/06/2014
49	-	-	SF2-b - iron doorknob from the demolition layer around the ruinous building	MKP	17/06/2014
50	-	-	SF2-c - padlock from the demolition layer around the ruinous building	MKP	17/06/2014
51	-	-	SF2-d - electrical fittings from the demolition layer around the ruinous building	MKP	17/06/2014
52	-	-	SF2-e and 2-f - glass and ceramic finds from the demolition layer around the ruinous building	MKP	17/06/2014
53	-	-	SF2-g - tin bowl from the demolition layer around the ruinous building	MKP	17/06/2014