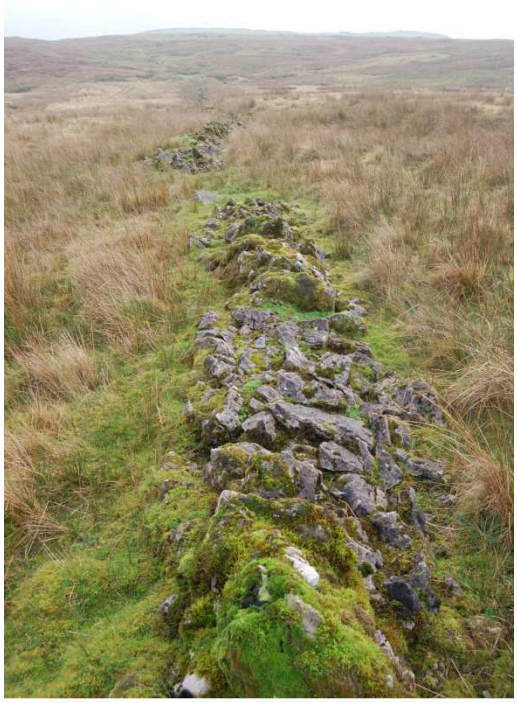
TENNANT GILL, YORKSHIRE DALES NATIONAL PARK, NORTH YORKSHIRE



ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY

CP. NO: 10082/11

28/05/2012

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Quality Assurance

This report covers works as outlined in the brief for the above-named project as issued by the relevant authority, and as outlined in the agreed programme of works. Any deviation to the programme of works has been agreed by all parties. The works have been carried out according to the guidelines set out in the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) Standards, Policy Statements and Codes of Conduct. The report has been prepared in keeping with the guidance set out by NP Archaeology Ltd on the preparation of reports.

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SUMMARY

In November 2011, NP Archaeology Ltd was commissioned by the National Trust and the Yorkshire Peat Partnership to undertake a non-destructive rapid archaeological and palaeoenvironmental survey of a *c*.1.5km^2 upland area, centred around Tennant Gill, Settle, North Yorkshire (NGR SD 875 967), prior to a moorland re-wetting project. The restoration project will comprise a programme of grip blocking works, to be undertaken within the site boundary using machine cut peat plugs. As a result of this, the National Trust requested an archaeological survey be undertaken in order to inform the project prior to groundworks commencing.

The survey was required to provide a pre-intervention record of archaeological remains in the area, and to inform the grip-blocking process, highlighting where unnecessary damage to archaeological features, either through the cutting of peat plugs or through access with tracked excavators, could be avoided. The Yorkshire Dales National Park HER records few features within and near to the project area, other than historical peat cutting, stone quarries and enclosures. The currently exposed sections of eroded grips also provided an opportunity to gauge the palaeoenvironmental value of the peat at this location, including the recovery (and potential identification and dating) of sample ecofacts.

The archaeological survey was undertaken over two days, on the 21st and 22nd of November 2011. The survey identified five archaeological sites, at least one of which may relate to prehistoric activity within the area. The survey also identified modern features such as the cairns of stones near the summit of the survey area and several dumps of automotive tyres which it is believed to relate to previous attempts at peat stabilisation. During any remediation works these features should be avoided where possible, so as to not cause any damage to them.

The palaeoenvironmental survey noted that the peat growth over much of this area is discontinuous, except for the areas above the 607m contour line. Preservation and depth is variable within the survey area, as evidenced from the auger borings taken for this project. Though discontinuous there does seem to be a tendency for the peat to form on terraces of the hill slopes, and over areas where clay deposits are present (the blue-grey clay observed frequently using the auger). This pattern of peat formation may be indicative to the early pattern of blanket bog formation to occur in the British Isles. No ecofacts or archaeological horizons were identified during the survey.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

NP Archaeology Ltd would like to thank Tessa Levens of the Yorkshire Peat Partnership for commissioning the project, and for all assistance throughout the work.

NP Archaeology Ltd would also like to extend their thanks to Mark Newman and Richard Humpidge of the National Trust.

The archaeological and palaeoenvironmental survey was conducted by Ben Moore and Don O'Meara, who also produced the report. The drawings were produced by Adrian Bailey. The project was managed by Matt Town, Project Manager for NPAL, who also edited the report.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE PROJECT

1.1.1 The archaeological survey was undertaken by NP Archaeology Ltd (NPAL) in response to a request by Mark Newman, Archaeological Consultant with The National Trust, for a non-destructive rapid archaeological and palaeoenvironmental survey prior to peat restoration works. These works involved reprofiling areas of bare and hagged peat, and the blocking of 20th century grips using machine cut peat plugs. The survey was undertaken with the support of the Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority and on behalf of the Yorkshire Peat Partnership.

1.1.2 The purpose of the field survey was to provide information on the location, period, condition, and type of archaeological remains present within the survey area. This consisted of the creation of a core monument record, written description, and digital photographic record, supplemented by outline mapping of the location and extent of identified features.

1.1.3 The aim of the project was to provide advice to the Yorkshire Peat Partnership in advance of the restoration works to inform the grip blocking process, highlighting where unnecessary damage to archaeological features either through the cutting of peat plugs or through access with tracked excavators can be avoided. Another key aim was to indicate the location of remains of peat that were vulnerable to damage through machine access, reprofiling of exposed hagged peat, or cutting of peat plugs.

1.1.4 This report documents archaeological features within the area which may be adversely affected by such works, while also providing data as to the condition and extent of the peat formations within the survey area.

2 METHODOLOGY

2.1 PROJECT PROPOSAL

2.1.1 NP Archaeology Ltd was commissioned by Yorkshire Peat Partnership to undertake a non-destructive rapid archaeological and palaeoenvironmental survey of Tennant Gill, Yorkshire Dales National Park, North Yorkshire (NGR SD 875 967). A Brief for the archaeological work was produced by the National Trust outlining the requirements of the archaeological survey and assessment of palaeoenvironmental potential (Newman 2011).

2.1.2 A Project Proposal for the survey was produced by NP Archaeology Ltd and approved by the National Trust (Town 2011). The proposal outlined a systematic survey of a *c.*1.5km^2 upland area. This area has been chosen as an area where peat restoration would be taking place, in line with a Higher Level Stewardship agreement in place on the holding. The peat restoration works would be undertaken under the supervision of the Yorkshire Peat Partnership.

2.1.3 The survey project corresponds to an English Heritage Level 1 survey (English Heritage 2007). All work undertaken was consistent with the relevant standards and guidance as well as English Heritage Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE 2006) and generally accepted best practice.

2.2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY

2.2.1 The area was subject to a systematic walkover survey, starting in the area directly north-west of Tennant Gill Farm (Figure 1). The locations and extent of features were recorded in relation to field boundaries on the field survey forms (on enclosed land), and using a Thales Mobile Mapper Handheld GPS with data recording capability. This equipment provides a position accuracy of less than 5m. An eight figure grid reference was recorded for discrete features using this method.

2.2.2 The route of the Tennant Gill was followed uphill along the boundary wall and the condition of the peat recorded. Then the survey moved onto the higher ground to record the large area of hagged peat near the hill summit. Following the ridge of the hillside to the south-west the team moved to the area of Stangill Fell and Far Fell, moving back towards the area of Middle Fell. The next day the lower portion of the sites was surveyed between the area south-east of Stangill Fell and Middle Fell.

2.2.3 The GPS data was downloaded onto a laptop at the end of each day for initial data processing. Digital photographs were taken of upstanding

features using a Nikon D40 SLR camera. Photograph numbers and shot directions were recorded on the pro-forma field record sheets.

2.3 PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL SURVEY

2.3.1 A rapid assessment of the peat deposits within the grips and in the north-western area was undertaken. Examination included the use of a hand-lens (x20 magnification) to assess the relative levels of preservation, and a hand-held auger to assess peat depths.

2.3.2 Where ecofacts were present, sampling of deposits was considered, but in the event no suitable deposits associated with ecofacts were identified.

2.4 THE ARCHIVE

2.4.1 A full professional archive has been compiled in accordance with the Project Proposal (Town 2011), and according to the Archaeological Archives Forum recommendations (Brown 2007). Copies of the report will be sent to the Yorkshire Dales National Park HER, where viewing will be available upon request.

2.4.2 NP Archaeology and the National Trust supports the **O**nline **A**cces**S** to the **I**ndex of Archaeological Investigation**S** (**OASIS**) project. This project aims to provide an on-line index and access to the extensive and expanding body of grey literature, created as a result of developer-funded archaeological work. As a result, details of this project will be made available as a part of this national project under the unique identifier: nparchae1-115694.

3 RESULTS

3.1 LOCATION AND GEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

3.1.1 The Tennant Gill survey area covers *c.*1.5km^2 of upland to the north-east of the town of Settle, in the Craven District of North Yorkshire (Figure 1). The survey area lies to the north-west of Tennant Gill Farm within the areas of Little Fell, Middle Fell, and Stangill Fell, under the peak near Fountains Fell and completely enclosed by drystone field boundaries (Figures 1 and 2).

3.1.4 The underlying geology of the survey area comprises of carboniferous limestone (British Geological Survey 2001). Exposed areas of rock show a heavily advanced limestone pavement while sinkholes on the hillside play an important role in the local drainage and topographic character. Some Silurian shales were noted in some areas, particularly on the upper slopes, though this may reflect a drift regolith, rather than the solid geology immediately underlying these areas.

3.2 THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY

3.2.1 The results of survey constitute both the recording of archaeological features, and information pertaining to the condition of the peat within the survey area. The archaeological results will be discussed first, and then placed in the context of the surrounding environment; a full gazetteer of sites is provided in Appendix 1, which includes photographs of the features identified.

3.2.2 The first feature **(100)** recorded was to the north of Tennant Gill at the northern edge of the survey area. It is a semi-circular dry stone enclosure with an outcrop of limestone pavement forming its north-western side. An internal wall divides two thirds of the structure from the other third. It measures 9m by 5.5m. The method of construction and form suggest that this is a fairly modern agricultural structure, possibly a sheep pen. Some of the walls have collapsed but it is in a stable condition.

3.2.3 A linear feature **(101)** was identified, running for over a kilometre north-west to south-east across the survey area. This does not run in alignment with the modern field boundaries and is a stone and earth bank rather than a wall. It winds down the slope and is joined about half way across the survey area by the Pennine Way footpath which runs alongside it out of the survey area towards Tennant Gill Farm. This feature is undated but may represent a medieval field boundary.

3.2.4 Sites **(103)** and **(102)** have been interpreted as a hut circle and an associated enclosure respectively. They are just outside the survey area to the east

overlooking Tennant Gill Farm and the valley from a stony plateau. They are both constructed of stone and turf and incorporate *in-situ* rock outcrops.

3.2.5 The hut circle **(103)** is 8m in diameter and the interior space appears to have been levelled and cleared of stones. There is a possible entranceway to the south. These sites may be prehistoric and are analogous to hut circles found in other upland areas such as Dartmoor.

3.2.6 At a distance of 17m south of the hut circle is the sub-circular enclosure **(102)**. It is very similar in construction to the hut and survives as low earth and stone banks around 1m wide and up to 0.5m in height. It is around 20m in diameter. As with the hut circle there is a possible entranceway on the southern side, in this case marked by two larger stones. There is a small internal structure similar in construction against the north-western edge of the enclosure up against a vertical section of lime stone pavement.

3.2.7 Site **(104)** is a rectangular stone building, which is recorded on the Ordnance Survey 1:25000 map. It measures 9m by 8m and is built up against a north-east to south-west boundary wall. A small offshoot from the north-east wall may have been used for corralling animals. An internal dividing wall is flanked on either side by sheep runs. The walls survive to a maximum height of 1.6m. The good condition of the stonework and the fact that this structure respects the field boundary indicate this is a fairly modern agricultural building. It is possible that it also served a domestic purpose but there is no evidence to confirm this.

3.2.8 The final feature **(105)** recorded in the survey area is a group of three cairns of limestone blocks. They were recorded at the far north-western corner of the area and are in close proximity to a field boundary wall. The fact that they are not covered by soil or vegetation suggests that they are a modern feature associated with the construction of the nearby wall or with later repairs.

3.3 PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL SURVEY

3.3.1 Within the survey area discontinuous areas of blanket bog were observed on the hill slopes, and on the summit of the hill, an area corresponding to the land above the 607m OD contour. Peat coverage within the survey area is not consistent and consists of areas of peat up to 1.5m deep, as well as areas where no peat formation is now visible, particularly where limestone pavement was exposed, areas over sinkholes, and on the steeper slopes to the south-west portion of the survey area, corresponding to the upper slopes of Stangill Fell and Far Fell. Considering the underlying geology of limestone, and the frequency of sink holes it is perhaps not surprising that

peat cover is not consistent. This creates important considerations when plans are being formulated to protect, conserve or encourage the growth of peat bogs in this area.

3.3.2 During the course of the survey a hand auger with a 3cm bore was carried at all times to enable depth of the underlying peat to be quickly assessed, as well as understanding the underlying drift geology at the base of the peat formations.

3.3.3 Blanket bog formation is conditional on a relatively high rain fall (above 1250mm per annum) in areas where waterlogged occurs due to soil conditions (Mitchell and Ryan 2001, 208). These soil conditions include the formation of iron pan deposits in the subsoil. This can be caused by the leeching of minerals from the topsoil after deforestation. It is believed that many of the blanket bogs of the British Isles were formed as a result of Neolithic forest clearance, resulting in the creation of iron pan. This impermeable layer impedes drainage and allows the formation of ombrogenous vegetation communities. Insufficient biological decay of this vegetation leads to the formation of a thick O-horizon which can be observed today as peat deposits. In an area such as Tennant Gill, the underlying limestone allows relatively free drainage, particularly through the frequent sink holes in the area. Thus, where peat formation does occur it is the result of conditions immediately in that area, rather than wider regional factors.

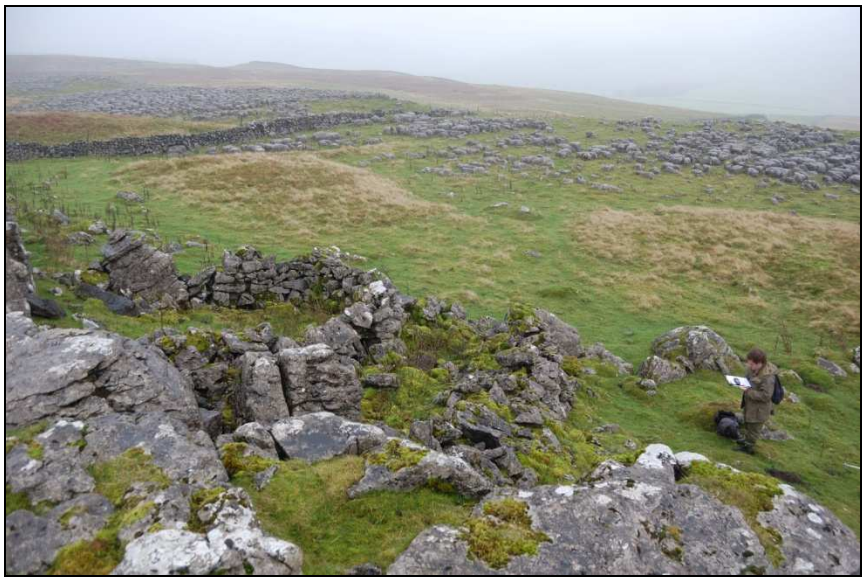

Plate 1: Peat formations below site ***(100)***

3.3.4 The lowest peat formation occurs at *c.*460m OD (Plate 1). In this area, discontinuous areas of peat were observed. These formations, which continue to the north-east and south-west, occur between the limestone pavement to the south-east and the ridge of rock to their north-west. The peat at this point was *c.*50cm deep at the centre of the mat and thinned out closer to mineral soil vegetation which surrounded these mounds.

3.3.5 North-west of this peat formation, and upslope from site **(100)** another area of peat was noted (SD 88029-70003). This was shallower (*c.*40cm) than the formation to the south-east. Notably in this area a large number of automotive tyres had been dumped into a deep area of standing water. It is believed that this was done to protect sheep that might fall in. Deposits of this nature were observed several times on the hill, always in areas of standing water or bog. It is also hypothesised that this may have been an early attempt to stabilise areas of peat and encourage sphagnum formation.

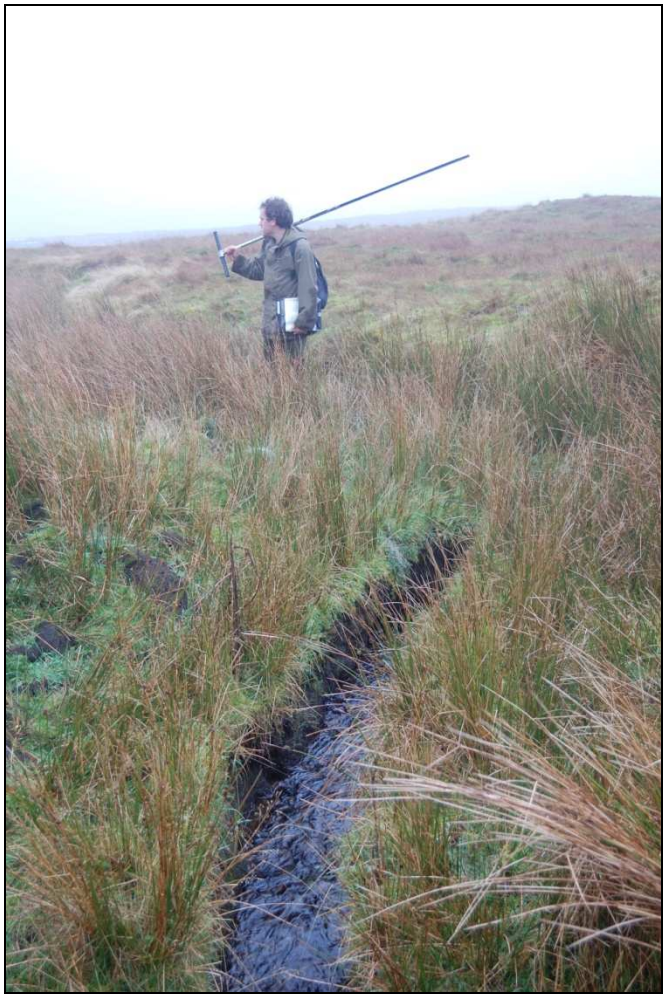

Plate 2: Tennant Gill

3.3.6 Further to the north-west it was observed that sections of the Tennant Gill area have been heavily eroded by stream erosion. On the lower slopes the Tennant Gill is channelled within a defined stream bed (Plate 2), albeit it still cuts though thin (*c*.10-20cm) peat deposits. However, further upstream erosion occurs on a wide scale. At one point along the stream (SD 87976-70003) *c*.70cm of peat has been exposed. This consists of *c*.30 cm of a lower heavily humified peat with a *c*.40cm layer of woody peat overlaying this (Plate 3). The presence of more frequent woody material may be indicative of vegetational change in this area over the course of the bog development.

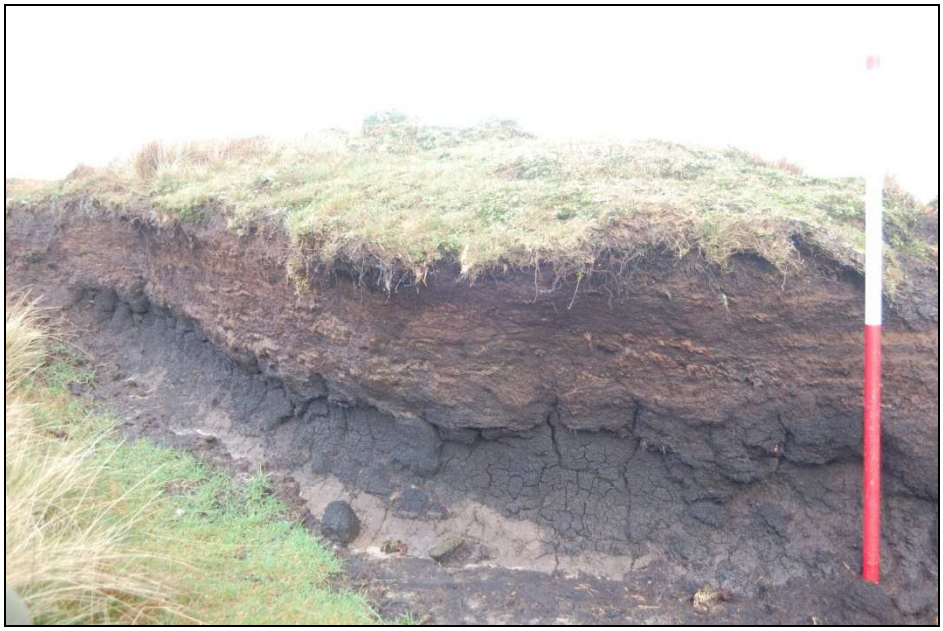

Plate 3: Humified and woody peat

3.3.7 Though some areas of the bank now seem stable it was observed that along many areas of the Tennant Gill at this point peat is falling into the stream bed (Plate 4). This erosion can be seen most clearly from the hill side where a deep scar can be seen along the route of the Tennant Gill (Plate 5). This photograph also shows the discontinuous nature of the peat deposits in the north-eastern part of the site where areas of green grass highlight mineral soils, while the redder cotton grass (*Eriophorum vaginatum*) highlights areas where peat deposits are present. From a number of auger points taken in this area it was observed that the peat was not deeper than 80cm.

3.3.8 Near the summit of the hill an area of near continuous peat was observed as lying above the line of the 607m OD contour. This can be best seen in its exposed state at SD 87192-70247 (Plate 6). Peat up to 2m deep was recorded using the hand auger. The peat consisted of preserved monocotyledonous herbaceous grasses with some sphagnum. The abundant grass growing

over a mineral soil immediately below this area suggests that the soil here is not persistently waterlogged, thus peat formation is dependent on a combination of high rainfall and poor drainage over areas of iron panned, or poorly drained soil. Drainage of water from the peat at this point was observed at a number of points. Added to this, heavy animal trampling from sheep and digging by rabbits is adding to erosion. This is particularly noticeable where the peat meets the mineral soil plant communities (Plate 7).

Plate 4: Tennant Gill bank

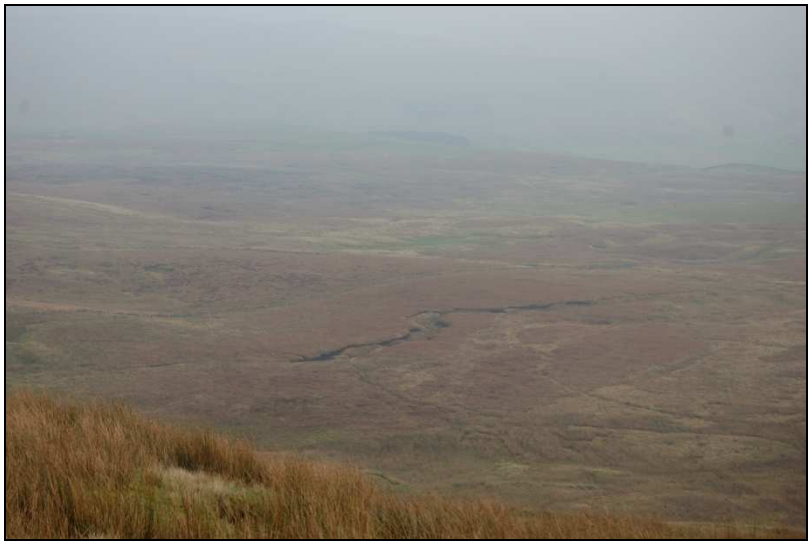

Plate 5: Tennant Gill erosion from hillside, facing east

3.3.9 Erosion of the peat above the 607m OD contour was observed. It is suggested that this is due to drying out and shrinkage of the peat, causing the surface to break. This can be seen in Plate 8, on the area of the slope immediately below the summit. In this area another large dump of automotive tyres was identified (SD 87090-70302), which are blocking a stream that was flowing into a very large area of eroded peat (Plate 9). Here the mineral soil is exposed over a *c.*40mx50m area, with this area likely to increase in size unless drainage channels leaving the eroded basin are blocked.

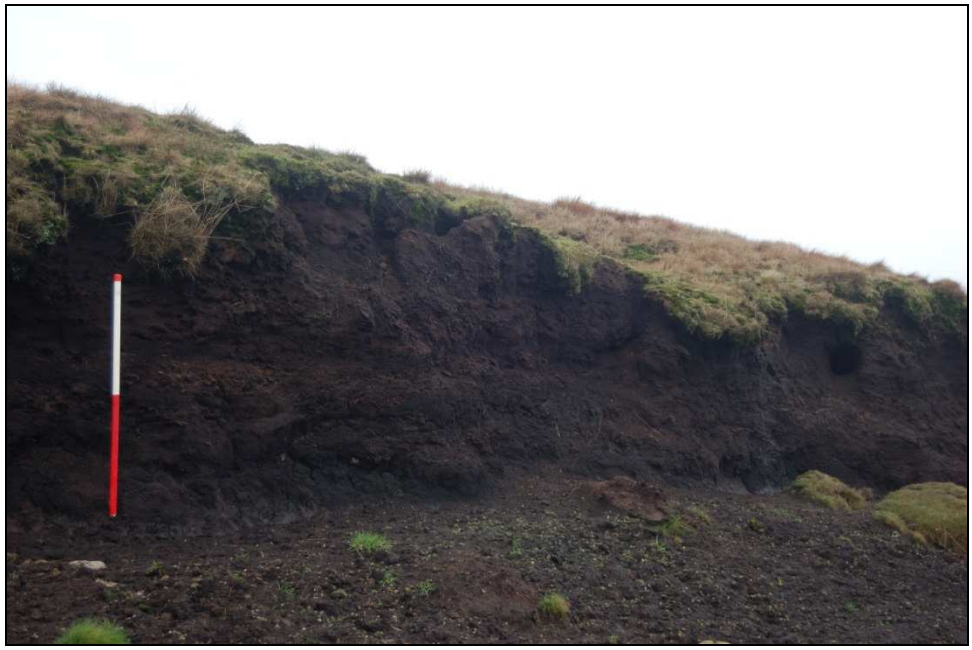

Plate 6: Exposed peat above 607m OD

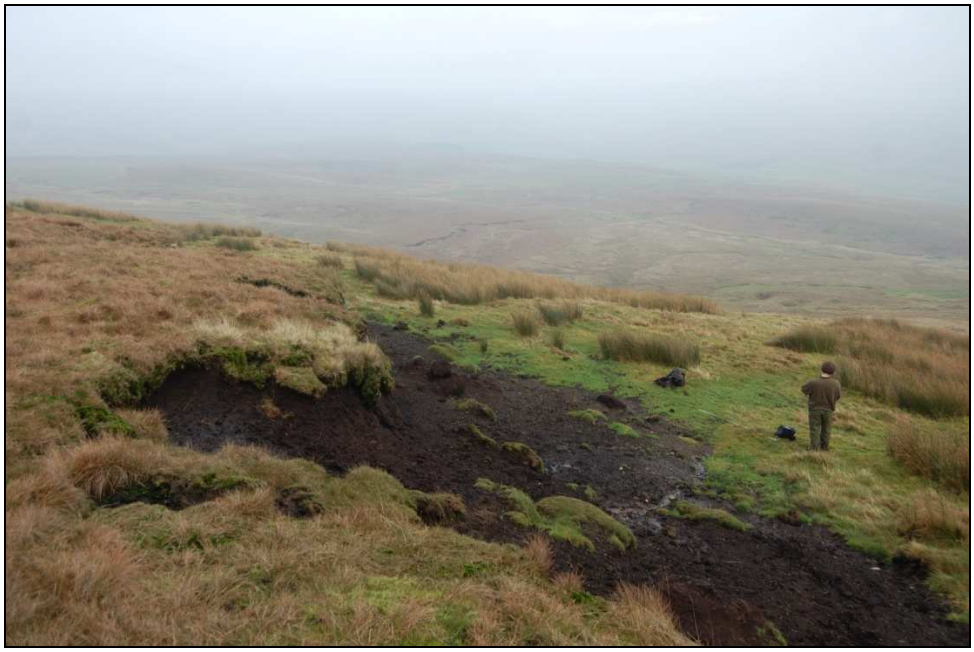

Plate 7: Hagged peat

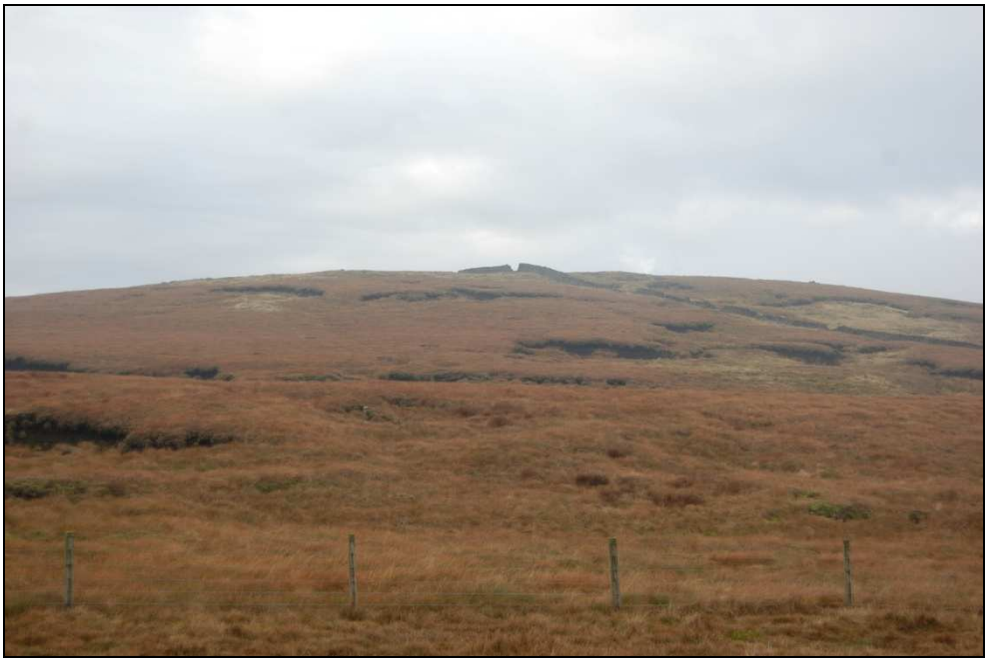

Plate 8: Hill-top peat deposits

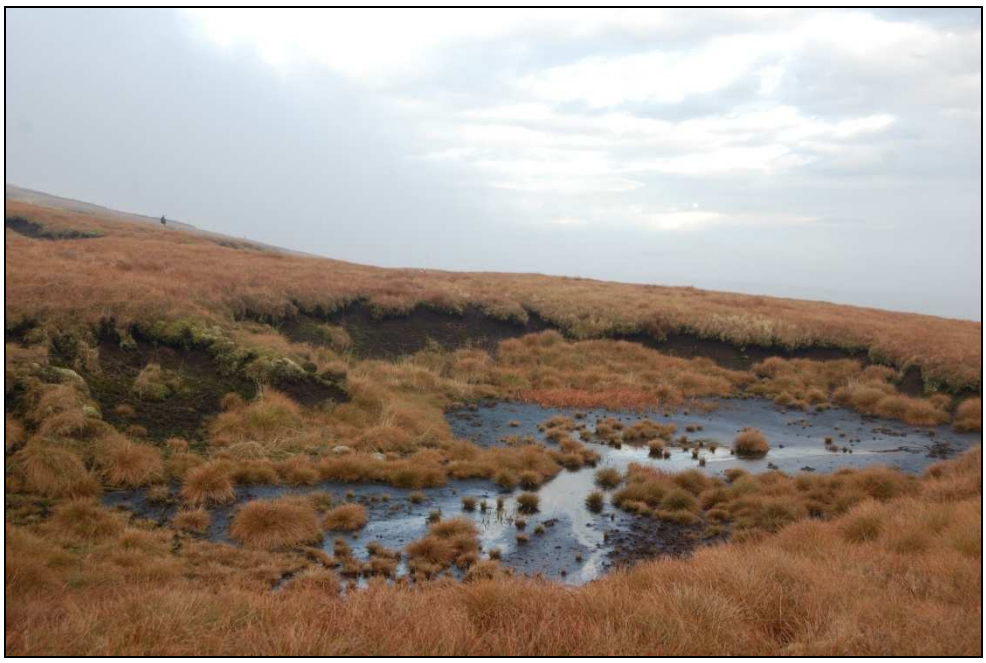

Plate 9: Eroded peat caused by tyre dump

3.3.10 Peat formation is nearly continuous to the summit of the hill, though on the highest point within this area exposed limestone pavement was observed, including a number of piles of stones, possibly for the western boundary wall construction (SD 86891-70436). To the south-west the peat gradually thins out until only mineral soil and mineral soil plant communities can be seen. This occurs on all areas below the 607m contour.

3.3.11 Between Far Fell and Middle Fell isolated areas of peat were observed. Around the point SD 87648-69815 an area of exposed peat was observed. An auger depth showed the peat to be up to 1m deep, over a 5cm layer of blue-grey clay, over orange-brown sandy clay. Though not cut by modern drainage channels the peat is becoming degraded. Patchy areas of the *c.*50x50m area have become exposed (Plate 10) and if left untreated this may become more prominent over time.

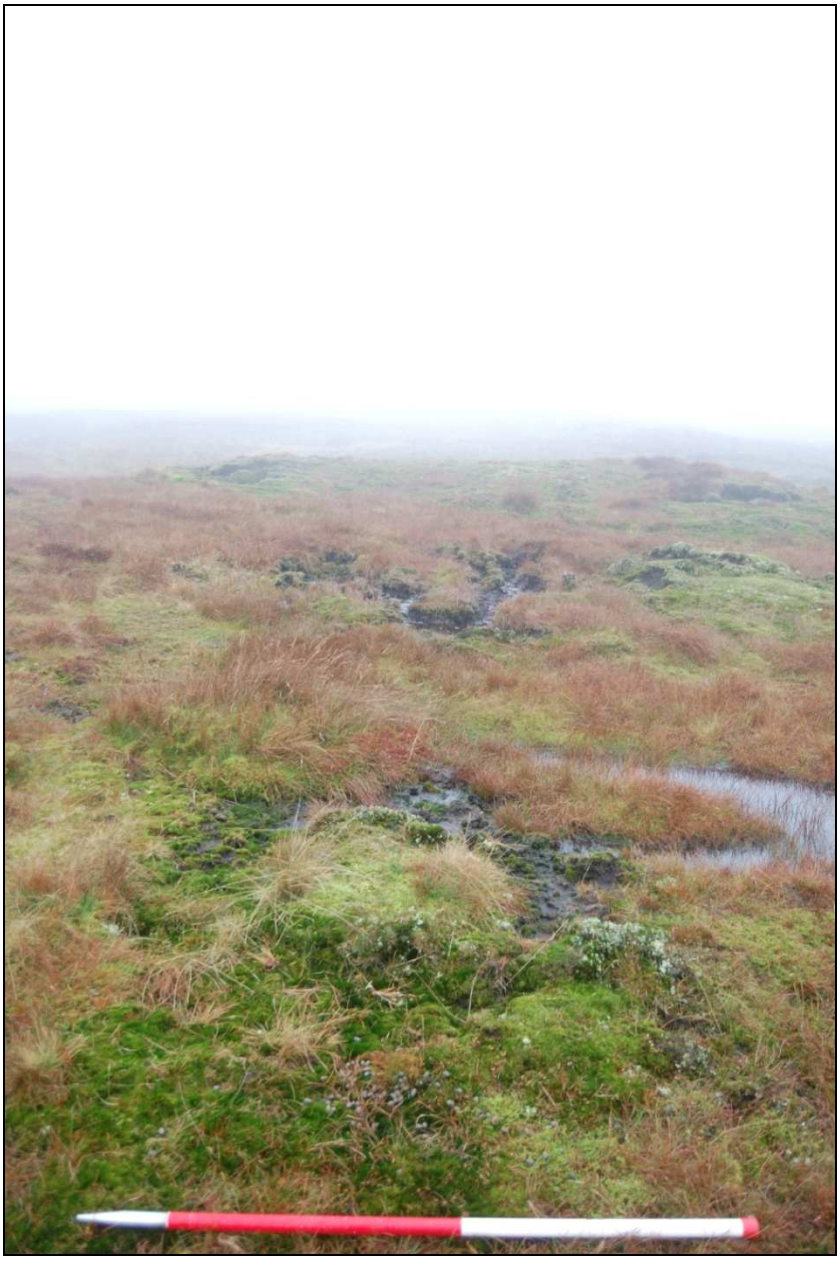

Plate 10: Patchy degraded peat

3.3.12 Near the edge of a steep area of the hillside a flat terrace at SD 88100-69500 was covered by a *c.*1m deep area of peat *c.*30m northwest-southeast by 150m northeast-southwest (i.e. following the contour of the hill side). The area is near a sinkhole (Plate 11) but seems to have incoming water to maintain the peat layers. A number of open pools of water also mark this area. This area, and the areas upslope and down slope from site **(100)**, present a picture of peat formation on terraces up the hillside. These flat areas encourage peat growth, while possibly benefiting from water runoff from the slopes above them.

Plate 11: Possible sinkhole

3.3.13 Drainage systems in much of the surveyed area have not been maintained and are mostly overgrown, the exception being some portion of the Tennant Gill as discussed above. Between Far Fell and Middle Fell many of the larger drains are almost non-functional as drains. Many are filled with rush growth, mainly the sedge *Sonchus nigricans* (Plate 12). In others areas of Far Fell, near the southern edge of the boundary wall **(101),** some areas seem to have experienced heavy erosion in the past but are now stable, as evident from heavy sedge growth.

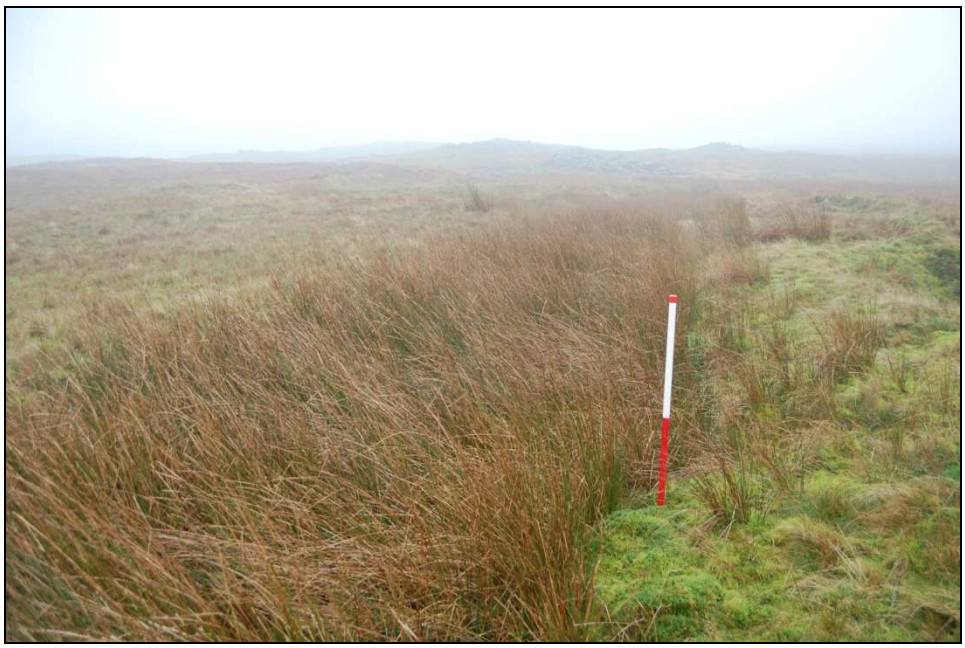

Plate 12: Sedge growth

4 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

4.1 CONCLUSIONS

4.1.1 A rapid archaeological and palaeoenvironmental survey of *c*.1.5km² of land was undertaken just north-west of Tennant Gill Farm, near Settle, over two days in November 2011. The survey identified five archaeological sites, at least one of which may relate to prehistoric activity within the area. The survey also identified modern features such as the cairns of stones near the summit of the survey area and several deposits of automotive tyres which it is believed relate to previous attempts at peat stabilisation.

4.1.2 The peat growth over much of this area is discontinuous, except for the areas above the 607m contour line. Preservation and depth is variable within the survey area, as evidenced from the auger borings taken for this project. Though discontinuous there does seem to be a tendency for the peat to form on terraces of the hill slopes, and over areas where clay deposits are present (the blue-grey clay observed frequently using the auger). This pattern of peat formation may be indicative to the early pattern of blanket bog formation to occur in the British Isles.

4.1.3 Areas of high priority for conservation include the section of Tennant Gill discussed above and the areas of peat near the summit of the hill. In other areas some remedial work may be needed to inhibit drainage, such as around area SD 87648-69815 as discussed above. However, it should also be borne in mind that changes in precipitation patterns during the last century may also be a factor in the shrinkage of some areas of peat. No ecofacts or archaeological horizons were identified during the survey.

4.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

4.2.1 The survey identified some regionally significant archaeological sites, in the form of a potential hut circle and enclosure, which could be of early date, potentially prehistoric, and a wall which appears to be in all probability of medieval or earlier date. All these sites should be avoided during any peat restoration works.

4.2.2 No ecofacts or archaeological horizons were identified during the palaeoenvironmental survey, though the potential for peat deposits to seal important archaeological information remains a possibility in view of the depth of deposits; caution should therefore be exercised during any restoration works on the site.

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APPENDIX 1: GAZETTEER OF SITES

Site Number	100
Monument Type	Enclosure
Period	Post Medieval
Location	Against exposed section of limestone pavement to the north-west
Easting	388129.63
Northing	470034.60
Elevation	471.56
Existing MYD number	35404
Condition	Stable
Land use	Upland pasture
Risks of proposed work	In an area unlikely to be damaged by machine action as it is near a boundary wall and a rock face too steep for vehicular access.
Description	Semi-circular dry stone enclosure with an outcrop of limestone pavement forming its north-western side. An internal division separates one third from the other two thirds. It measures 9m N-S by 5.5m E-W. The walls survive to a maximum height of 1.6m and are constructed of randomly coursed rough limestone blocks. The method of construction and good preservation suggest that this is a relatively modern feature, probably a sheep fold.

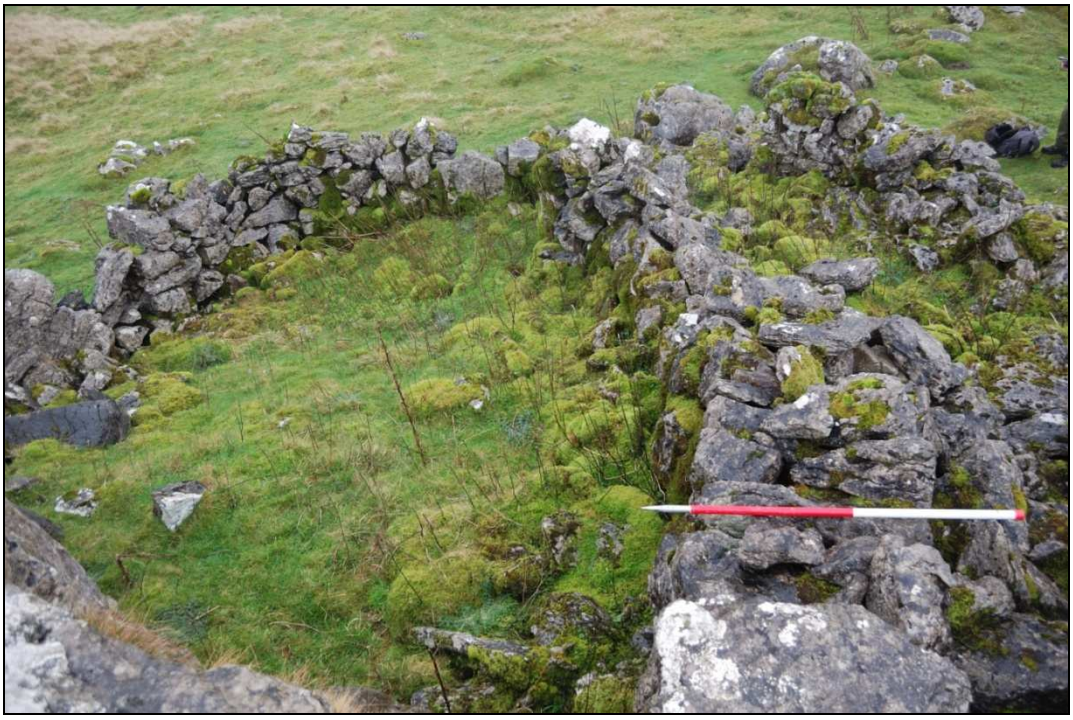

Plate 13: South facing view of enclosure showing internal division

Site Number	101
Monument Type	Boundary
Period	Prehistoric
Location	
Easting	387364.75 to 387896.75
Northing	470355.90 to 469825.60
Elevation	555.15 to 480.96
Existing MYD number	-
Condition	Stable
Land use	Upland pasture
Risks of proposed work	As a modern footpath follows it, it is unlikely to be disturbed by machine action.
Description	Stone and earth linear feature which is either a collapsed wall or a boundary earthwork. It is constructed of rough limestone blocks and survives to a maximum height of 0.4m and is around 1m wide. It meanders roughly NW-SE for over a kilometre across the surveyed area and is markedly different in construction, alignment and size to the post medieval field boundaries that surround it. At some points along its length a modern footpath follows its course. It continues further SE in fragmentary form. It is likely to be an early feature but a more exact date cannot be given.

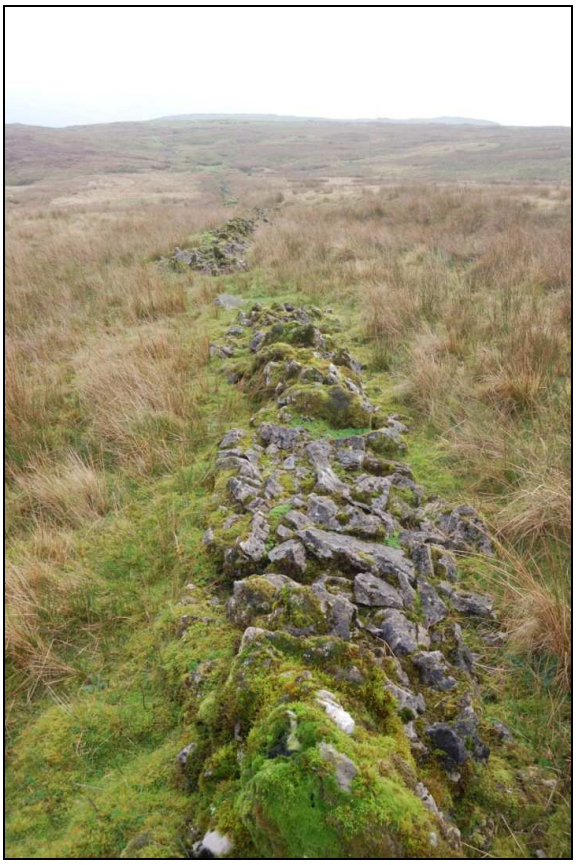

Plate 14: Looking north-east along Linear **(101)**

Site Number	102
Monument Type	Enclosure
Period	Prehistoric
Location	On a plateau overlooking the valley
Easting	388171.77
Northing	469423.65
Elevation	436.32
Existing MYD number	35408
Condition	Stable
Land use	Upland pasture
Risks of proposed work	
Description	Low sub circular enclosure of limestone blocks and earth on a flat area of ground overlooking the valley below. It is built up against a vertical edge of exposed limestone pavement to the west. The banks incorporate and add to natural outcrops of limestone to form an enclosed space 20m in diameter with a small internal structure of the same material up against the limestone pavement. The internal space appears to have been cleared of large stones. A narrow entranceway is possibly marked at the eastern extent of the enclosure by two larger upright stones. This may, however, be an area where the bank has been damaged. The bank is around 1m wide at its base and survives to a height of up to 0.5m. It is 15m south-west of possible hut 103 with which it is likely to be associated.

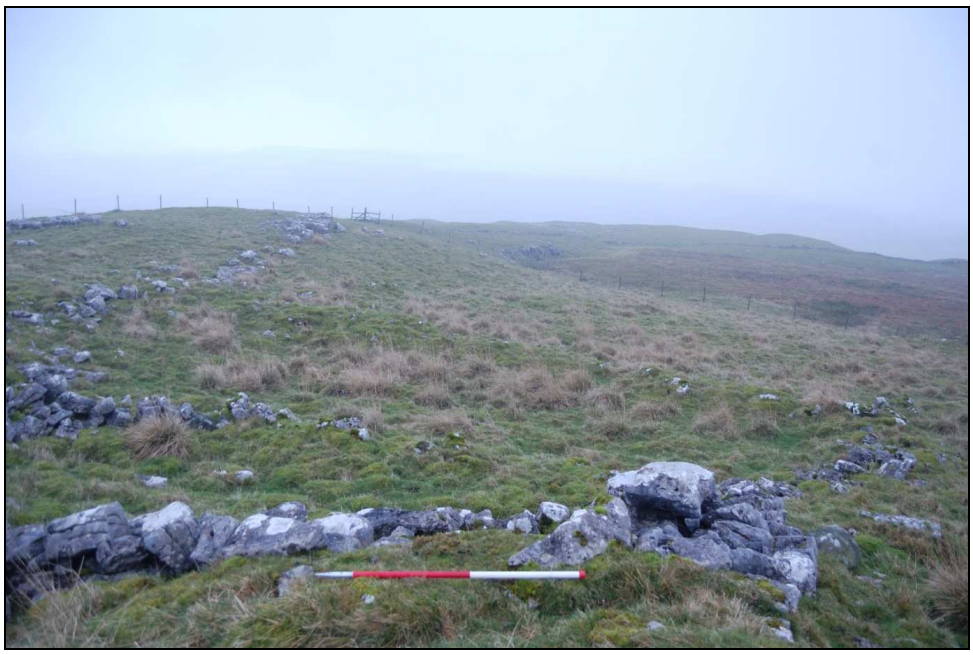

Plate 15: View looking east from the limestone pavement at enclosure **(102)**

Site Number	103
Monument Type	Hut Circle
Period	Prehistoric
Location	On a plateau overlooking the valley
Easting	388199.44
Northing	469441.13
Elevation	437.128
Existing MYD number	-
Condition	Stable
Land use	Upland pasture
Risks of proposed work	Although outside the area of peat grips and planned restoration it could potentially be damaged by plant on its way to the area of work.
Description	A subcircular platform surrounded by low limestone and turf banks. The stones seem to have been moved from local areas of exposed stone and placed on top of each other and against *in-situ* limestone outcrops to form low walls. This encloses a space that has been levelled and cleared. The hut circle is 8m in diameter and the walls are around 0.7m wide, They survive to a height of up to 0.5m. The form, construction and size of this feature are similar to those of hut circles found on other upland sites. Its position overlooking the valley below, but in a sheltered situation close to a subcircular enclosure, makes this a more convincing interpretation.

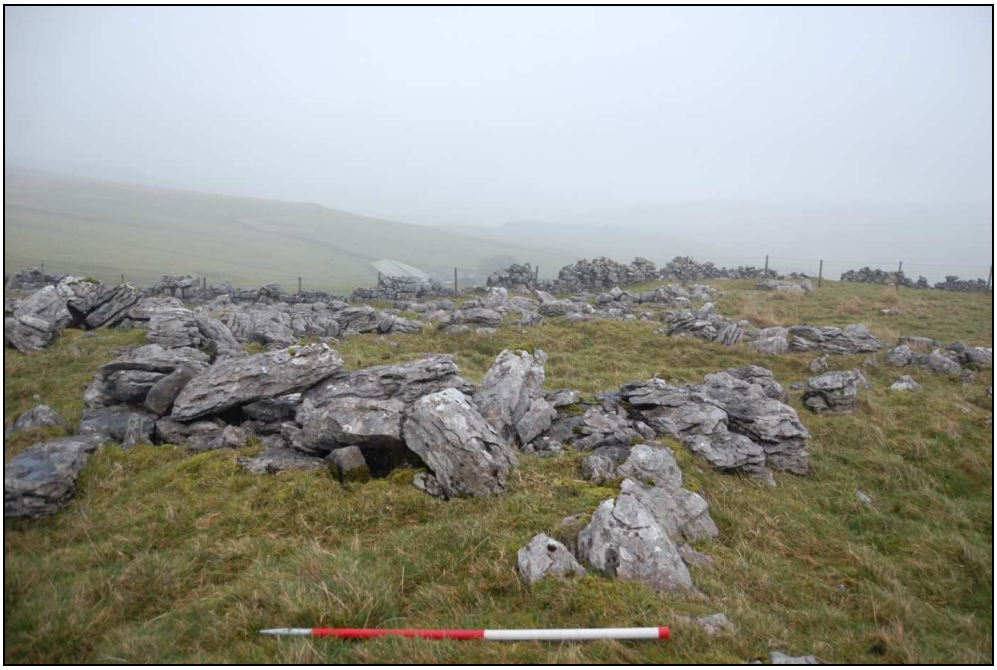

Plate 16: Hut Circle **(103)** *overlooking the valley and Tennant Gill Farm to the East*

Site Number	104
Monument Type	Building
Period	Post Medieval
Location	
Easting	387839.24
Northing	469453.44
Elevation	475.34
Existing MYD number	35300
Condition	Fair
Land use	Upland pasture
Risks of proposed work	Upstanding monument. Clearly visible to contractors and therefore avoidable.
Description	Marked on 1:25000 OS Map, this feature consists of a rectangular structure with an internal division to the SE. It is built up against a north-east-south-west boundary wall. It measures 9m north-east-south-west by 8m NW-SE. The walls survive to a maximum of 1.6m. The north-east wall has an offshoot running NW which may have been used for corralling animals. It is unclear whether this building was purely for animal herding or whether it also had a domestic function. An internal door was noted for the internal division. A door exiting externally to the NW near the boundary wall was less obvious but possible. Two sheep runs observed on either side of the internal division. This is likely to be a post medieval feature.

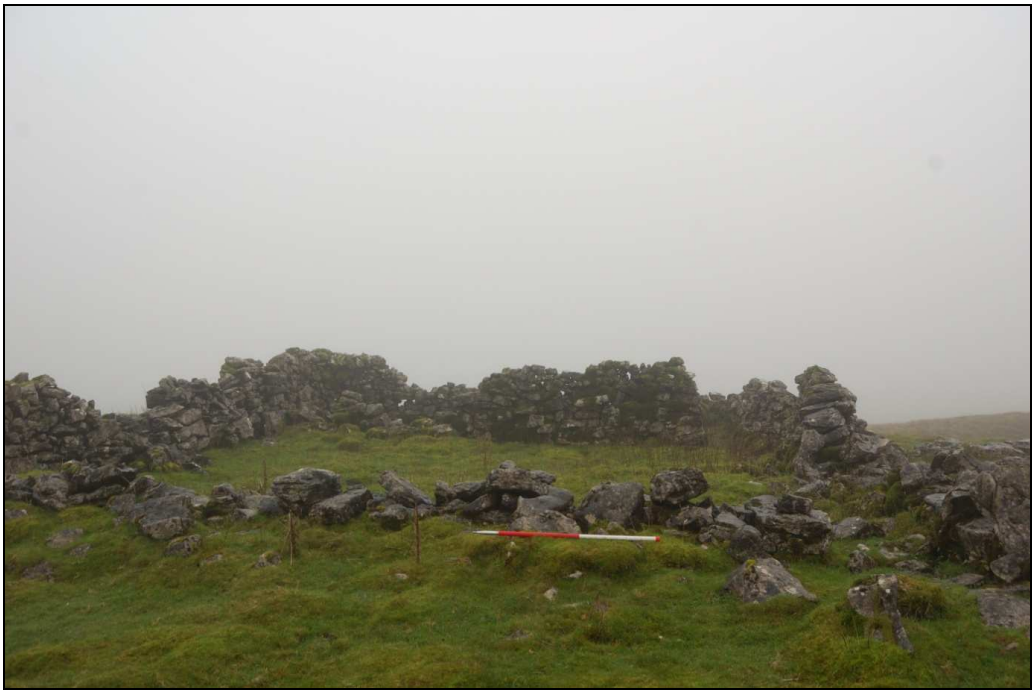

Plate 17: Looking South towards Building **(104)**

Site Number	105
Monument Type	Clearance Cairns
Period	Post medieval
Location	Far north-east of surveyed area. Highest archaeological feature noted during survey.
Easting	386890.88
Northing	470437.91
Elevation	645.93
Existing MYD number	
Condition	Stable
Land use	Upland pasture
Risks of proposed work	May be damaged by movement of plant
Description	Series of piles of stones in close proximity to post medieval field boundary. May be from the original construction of the wall or were gathered to make repairs.

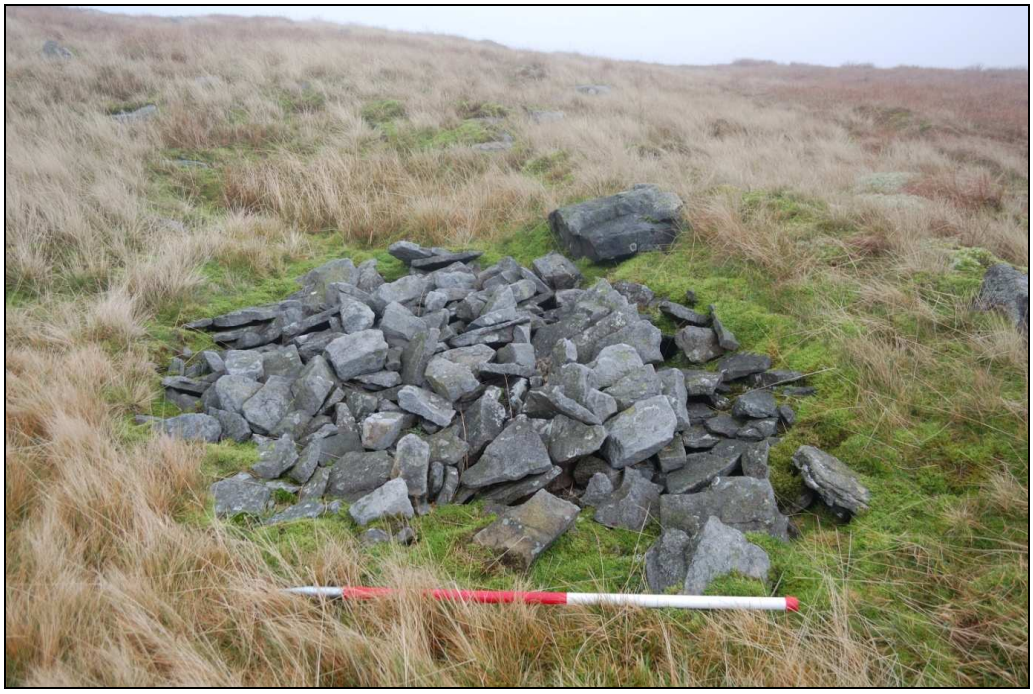

Plate 18: One of a series of three piles of limestone blocks that make up Site **(105)**

APPENDIX 2: FIGURES