

Marwick Water Pipe Replacement Marwick Orkney



Archaeological Watching Brief Data Structure Report

March 2014



MARWICK WATER PIPE REPLACEMENT

MARWICK, BIRSAY

ORKNEY

WATCHING BRIEF DATA STRUCTURE REPORT

PROJECT NO: 356

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report sets out the results of a walkover survey and watching brief undertaken on the site of the Marwick water pipe replacement scheme which extends from HY24109 to HY24605 in Marwick, Mainland Orkney.

The walkover survey was carried out between the 12th and 13th June 2012, and identified several sites of potential archaeological interest and highlighted four areas on the proposed water pipe trench that would require monitoring.

The watching brief was undertaken between the 10th October and 13th November 2012. Of the four areas watched only area two on the north side of Langskail Farm revealed features of archaeological interest: a cut which had contained a fire, a possible post hole and another cut.

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1.0 Introduction

The report was commissioned by Scottish Water and forms the Data Structure Report for the results of a walkover survey and subsequent archaeological watching brief carried out on a pipe trench being excavated as part of the Marwick Water Pipe Replacement Scheme which extends from HY24109 to HY24605 in Marwick, Mainland Orkney (See Figure 1, hereafter referred to as ‘the site’).

The walkover survey followed the route of the proposed water pipe trench and was undertaken within a corridor of land 100m wide beginning at Craiglands, running south-west along the edge of the road, following the track in an easterly direction from the corner by Steadaquoy. To the west of Langskaill Farm the walkover corridor passed around the north side of the farm, then ran in an easterly direction towards Crook farmstead, passing around the south side of its enclosure and finally eastwards where it ends at the B9056 public road.

The results of this survey enabled four areas of the proposed pipe trench to be targeted for archaeological monitoring.

2.0 Site Location, Topography and Geology

The site is situated in fertile gently sloping fields at Marwick Bay, Birsay, on the West coast of the Orkney Mainland. It is bounded to the West by a rocky and sandy beach with cliffs to its North and South, and to the North, East and South by rounded hills that form a natural basin. The underlying solid geology consists of Devonian period Upper Stromness Flagstone Formation and to the east end of the site Sandwick Fishbeds and Lower Stromness Flagstone Formation (British Geological Survey). The solid geology is overlain with superficial deposits of Devensian Diamicton (British Geological Survey).

3.0 Archaeological Background

3.1 Prehistoric Period

Orkney is home to several internationally important prehistoric sites such as those within *The Heart of Neolithic Orkney*, a designated UNESCO World Heritage site (Historic Scotland 2008), and there is an abundance of evidence indicating the Island's focus for Mesolithic, Neolithic, Bronze and Iron Age activity.

Sites of a possible prehistoric origin are recorded in the Marwick area. The Knowe of Flaws (NMR: HY22SW 21) lies c500m to the south of the pipeline, Knowe of Netherskaill burnt mound (NMR: HY22SW.25), c500m to the south of the pipeline, and Leaquooy burnt mound (NMR: HY22NW 2), c300m to the north of the pipeline.

3.2 Norse, Medieval Period

By the 8th century Orkney was culturally and politically part of the Pictish Kingdom, exemplified by several Pictish symbol stones and early Christian sculpture. By the 9th Century the culture in the islands had become Viking Norse. At Saverhowe, Birsay for example and on the Brough of Birsay Norse long houses of the 9th Century were built on top of earlier Pictish structures (Ritchie 1996, 111). From then until the mortgaging of Orkney by Denmark to Scotland in 1468 Orkney had been politically, culturally and linguistically part of Norway albeit to a lesser degree later in the period.

The majority of farm names in Marwick Bay are of Norse origin and the placenames Netherskaill and Langskaill may represent the site of a high status medieval farm. The placename Skaill means "hall" in Old Norse. The proposed pipeline trench passes directly around the north side of Langskaill (see Figure 1). A medieval chapel site (NMR: HY22SW 27) surrounded by the remains of rig and furrow is located c700m to the south of the pipeline.

3.3 Post-Medieval/ Modern Period

Post medieval archaeological remains are frequent and can be seen throughout Orkney in the form of farmsteads, meal mills, lairds' houses and the remains of the turf tunship dykes that separated the cultivated infield

from the common hill land.

The remains of several sections of tunship dyke are extant in the Marwick area, a series of three parallel sections near to the coast on the north side of the bay and a section of dyke (Walkover Site 16) near the north end of the pipeline replacement. There are also the remains of several post medieval ruined farmsteads in the immediate vicinity of the pipeline, for example Crook Farmstead (Plate 1) (Walkover Site 12) and the site of Midhouse (Walkover Site 14).

Much of the old “infield-outfield” system of agriculture was effectively obliterated by agricultural reforms during the 19th and 20th centuries, when the old common land and infield were squared and divided (Thomson 2008).

The effects of both World Wars on the landscape of Orkney can be seen directly in the imposing coastal defences and airfields that still exist today. But the indirect effects of the Wars can also be seen in the agricultural landscape and building remains. Much of the wealth accrued from the sale of eggs and provision to the thousands of service personnel enabled the purchase of machinery (small grey petrol Fergusson tractors and hill ploughs for example) capable of breaking in and draining rough land that had remained untouched for centuries. The period immediately following the Second World War is still referred to as the green revolution.

The Kitchener Memorial which was erected in the early 20th century (NMR: HY22NW 66) is located c500m to the north of the pipeline (not depicted).

4.0 Walkover Survey

Prior to fieldwork commencing, the 1882 and 1903 6” Ordinance Survey Maps were examined and a search of Orkney SMR and the NMRS conducted in order to identify known heritage assets along the route of the water pipe and in the surrounding area that may be both directly and indirectly affected by the proposed development. This information was also used to assess the potential for, as yet, unknown heritage assets that may be present within water pipe route.

The Walkover survey was undertaken on the 12th and 13th June 2012 in

transects of 50m. Sites were recorded on a pro-forma form, their position recorded using a hand held GPS, and photographed.

4.1 Aims and Objectives

The walkover survey was undertaken in order to:

- Identify known heritage assets
- Identify any previously unrecorded sites of archaeological interest
- Target areas that may require archaeological recording either in advance of, or during the excavation of the proposed water pipe trench.

4.2 Results

All sites identified have been assigned an individual site number (ORCA No.) and are presented in Appendix 1 and their location shown in Figure 1. Several hitherto unrecorded sites were identified in the walkover survey some of which had the potential to be disturbed by the development. On the basis of the results of the walkover survey it was proposed that four areas should be monitored during the excavation of the water pipe trench:

4.2.1 Area 1

A number of archaeological sites are present in the vicinity of the western section of the water pipe trench which runs NE-SW. To the NW of this section is a large low mound (Walkover Site 16) on the site of the now vanished farmstead of Midhouse was recorded on the walkover survey. The farm Midhouse appears on the 1882 Ordnance Survey 6inch Map. A number of other farmsteads and related structures are also present in the area (Walkover site 5, 7, 8, 14 and 15) together with a possible standing stone (Walkover No. 18). Given the presence of probable prehistoric archaeology and concentrated occupation of the landscape a watching brief was recommended in the area (Trench 1).

4.2.2 Area 2

It is argued based on historical and archaeological evidence (Thomson, 2008: 15-17) that Skaill placenames in Orkney may have been applied around the 12th Century to high status halls. The place name Langskaill is of

Old Norse origin and literally means “Long Hall”. It is probable that Langskaill farm dates back to at least the 12th Century.

On the North side of Langskaill Farm a large tabular flagstone and other horizontal flagstones (Site 19) were visible protruding from the grassy banks by the burn. A well (Site 13) was also located in this area on the 1882 6” Ordinance Survey map. Given the proximity of the pipeline trench to these features and the potential age of Langskaill Farm a watching brief was recommended in this area (Trench 2).

4.2.3 Area 3

Crook Farmstead and enclosures (Site 12) appear on the 1st edition 1882 OS map. Parts of the building range at the eastern end appear to predate the western part which is possibly late 19th century. Given the proximity of the proposed pipeline route to the farmstead it was recommended that the pipeline trench within the vicinity be the subject of a watching brief (Trench 3).

4.2.4 Area 4

A drystone dyke enclosure (Site 11), located at the eastern end of the pipeline route, by the public road, is possibly a 19th Century animal enclosure or holding pen as it is located at the intersection of a track and the road. It appears on the 1st edition 1882 OS map. It was recommended that the pipeline trench be watched in the vicinity of this enclosure (Trench 4).

5.0 Watching Brief

A watching brief was undertaken during the excavation of the water pipe trench between 10th October and 13th November 2012. Four areas were monitored as per the recommendations of the walkover survey (see above).

5.1 Watching Brief Methodology

All works were carried out in accordance with the ORCA Standard operating procedures as set out in the ORCA fieldwork Manual (*in prep*). All the ground works were excavated using a toothless backhoe excavator. Topsoil and turf layers were removed separately, before the excavation of reduced

levels. Where archaeological features were identified, these were hand cleaned and were sample excavated stratigraphically. Archaeological deposits, features and naturally derived deposits were recorded using ORCA's *pro-forma* recording system, under the ORCA Project code 356 (see Appendix 2). Archaeological deposits and features were drawn at appropriate scales on drawing film. A photographic record of the site was created using high resolution digital images including appropriate scales (see Appendix 3). A number of general site photographs were also taken to give an overview of the site and the progress of the works.

5.2 Results of the Watching Brief

5.2.1 Trench 1

Nothing of archaeological significance was found in the 5m length of trench at the east end of Area 1. The trench was 0.90m wide and 0.90m – 1m deep. At the base of the trench was a 0.60m thick layer **102** of natural yellow / orange clay with moderate medium sized flat flag stones. Above this natural clay was a 0.20m thick layer **101** of light brown grey clayey silt, possibly undisturbed subsoil. Above the subsoil was a light brown grey clayey silt topsoil (100), 0.10m thick, with moderate flecks of grit and very small sub-rounded stones, rootlets and turf.

5.2.2 Trench 2

Area 2 is located to the north-east side of Langskaill Farm. The trench runs east from the east side of the track (located to the north of Langskaill Farm) and over the burn which runs north-east to south-west.

To the east of the burn the trench turns sharply to the south-east and runs 50m to the boundary corner west of Crook Farmstead. The trench was 0.40m deep and up to 2.5m wide. In the base of the trench was a layer of natural till **111** 0.05m thick.

In part of the trench on the east side of the burn, 22m from the south west end of the watched area, the natural clay was cut by a small oval (**103**) 0.50m x 0.45m x 0.05m deep (Plate 2). The sides and base of the cut were concave. The cut was filled with scorched mid red orange silt clay **104**, and contained occasional medium sized sub angular stones, moderate small

angular stones and rare charcoal flecks. The fill was *in situ* as the till below was also scorched. It is possible that the cut and fill represent the lower part of a truncated scoop hearth.

Immediately to the south of cut **103**, a second pit **105** was cut into the natural clay **111**. Cut **105** appeared sub-oval, 0.64m x 0.32m x 0.09m deep and was partially under the section. Its sides were steep and concave, the top and base break of slopes were sharp, and the base was concave. This cut contained a single fill **106** of mid grey brown silt clay with occasional medium angular stones, moderate small angular stones and rare charcoal flecks.

One metre to the SE of cut **105** was a posthole **107**, 0.16m diameter x 0.10m deep, with steep vertical sides. The sides were lined or packed with stone and contained a single fill **108** of mid brown grey silt clay with rare charcoal flecks. The cut fills (**104**, **106** and **108**) were all sealed by a 0.20m thick layer of mid grey brown silt clay subsoil **110**. The subsoil was absent in places, for example over the slight mound on the SE side of the burn, due to plough truncation. The subsoil was overlain by dark grey brown silt clay and turf topsoil **109**.

West of the burn the trench measured 0.6m wide and extended up to 1.40m in depth. Towards the burn a 15m length of trench was opened out to an area measuring 3m wide and up to 0.50m deep.

A layer, over 0.80m thick, of mid – light yellow orange natural clay till **111** was observed in the base of the trench. In the western part of the trench the till was sealed by a 0.20m thick layer of subsoil **110**. The subsoil was sealed by topsoil **109** up to 0.25m thick. Within the 15m length of trench west of the burn till **111** and bedrock were sealed by a 0.15m thick layer of topsoil **109**.

5.2.3 Trench 3

Trench 3 was located to the west, south and east of Crook Farmstead. The 200m long trench length in Area 3 contained no features of archaeological note. The trench was 1m deep and 0.60m wide at the top narrowing to 0.30m at the base. Degraded bedrock was observed in the base of the trench, at 0.80m below ground level, on the south side of Crook farmstead. It

was overlain by natural yellow orange till **114** which was 0.30m thick above the bedrock but otherwise 0.50m thick at the base of the trench. The till was overlain by a 0.25m thick layer of mid grey brown silty clay subsoil **113**. The subsoil was sealed by a 0.30m thick layer of dark grey brown silty clay topsoil and turf **112**.

5.2.4 Trench 4

Area four was located at the east end of the track where it meets the B9056. The trench was 0.65m wide x 1m deep. There was nothing of archaeological interest noted in the 61m length of trench that was watched. At the base of the trench was a 0.60m thick layer of natural light orange brown glacial till **116** with medium – very large sub angular flagstones. The till was overlain by 0.30m – 0.40m thick mid-dark yellowish brown silty clay topsoil **115**.

5.3 Watching Brief discussion

Natural Devensian Diamicton was recorded in the base of the pipe trench in each monitored area.

The only archaeologically significant remains were those on the east side of the burn north of Langskaill Farm (Area 2). Although there was no direct dating evidence for the post holes and fire scoop it is possible that they may be of prehistoric origin. Scoop hearths and postholes have been recorded in Orkney at sites dating to the early Neolithic, for example at Smerquoy, St Ola and Braes of Habreck (Colin Richards pers comm; Lee and Thomas 2012). There is also the possibility, considering the place name Langskaill that these features could relate to a medieval Norse structure.

6.0 Conclusions and Recommendations

A walkover survey and watching brief undertaken were undertaken as part of the Marwick water pipe replacement scheme. The walkover survey identified several sites of potential archaeological interest and highlighted four areas of the water pipe trench that would require monitoring. Of the four areas monitored by the watching brief only area two, on the north side of Langskaill Farm, revealed features of archaeological interest: a cut which had contained a fire, a possible post hole and another cut which may be

prehistoric or Norse.

Those archaeological remains uncovered will not be disturbed further during these works and the records made as part of the archaeological watching brief are deemed to be sufficient mitigation. Given the limited nature of the archaeological remains observed in Area 2, a short report to Discovery and Excavation Scotland, as generated by the OASIS form will suffice.

7.0 Publication and Archiving

Archive preparation and deposition will be undertaken with reference to the appropriate repository guidelines and standards, and, where necessary, the Museums and Galleries Commission (MGC) and the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation (UKIC) standards and guidelines. The project archive containing the original site records will be submitted to the Orkney SMR.

No materials were recovered from the investigation.

Findings have been submitted to the national record via the OASIS system, and a short report for Discovery and Excavation Scotland will be generated.

Information on the results of the report will be made public in digital form so as to be included in any further research into the archaeology, history and development of Orkney.

8.0 Acknowledgements

The authors would like to thank Scottish Water for commissioning the work, Ross-shire Engineering Ltd, Grey and Goar Contractors Ltd and the Local Authority Planning Archaeologist, Julie Gibson.

9.0 Bibliography

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10.0 NMRS OASIS Forms

10.1 Walkover Survey

OASIS ID: orkneyre1-162701

Project details

Project name	Marwick Water Pipe Replacement
Short description of the project	A walkover survey undertaken on the site of the Marwick water pipe replacement.
Project dates	Start: 12-06-2012 End: 13-06-2012
Previous/future work	No / Yes
Type of project	Environmental assessment
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 2 - Operations to a depth less than 0.25m
Monument type	FARMSTEAD Post Medieval
Significant Finds	NONE None
Survey techniques	Cultural Heritage Survey

Project location

Country	Scotland
Site location	ORKNEY ISLANDS BIRSAY AND HARRAY Marwick
Study area	35000.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	HY 23540 25426 59 -3 59 06 33 N 003 20 06 W Line
Site coordinates	HY 23080 24768 59 -3 59 06 11 N 003 20 35 W Line
Site coordinates	HY 24122 24626 59 -3 59 06 07 N 003 19 29 W Line

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Orkney Research Centre for Archaeology
Project brief originator	Orkney Research Centre for Archaeology
Project design originator	Orkney Research Centre for Archaeology
Project director/manager	Rosalind Aitken

Project supervisor	Christopher Gee
Type of sponsor/funding body	Water Authority/Company

Entered by	Orca archive (Orca.archive@uhi.ac.uk)
Entered on	27-Nov-13

10.2 Watching Brief

OASIS ID: orkneyre1-162724

Project details

Project name	Marwick Water Pipe Replacement
Short description of the project	A watching brief undertaken on the site of the Marwick water pipe replacement scheme
Project dates	Start: 10-10-2012 End: 13-11-2012
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	orkneyre1-162701 - OASIS form ID
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 2 - Operations to a depth less than 0.25m
Monument type	POST HOLE Prehistoric
Monument type	SETTLEMENT Prehistoric
Significant Finds	NONE None
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	Permitted Development/Statutory Undertaking

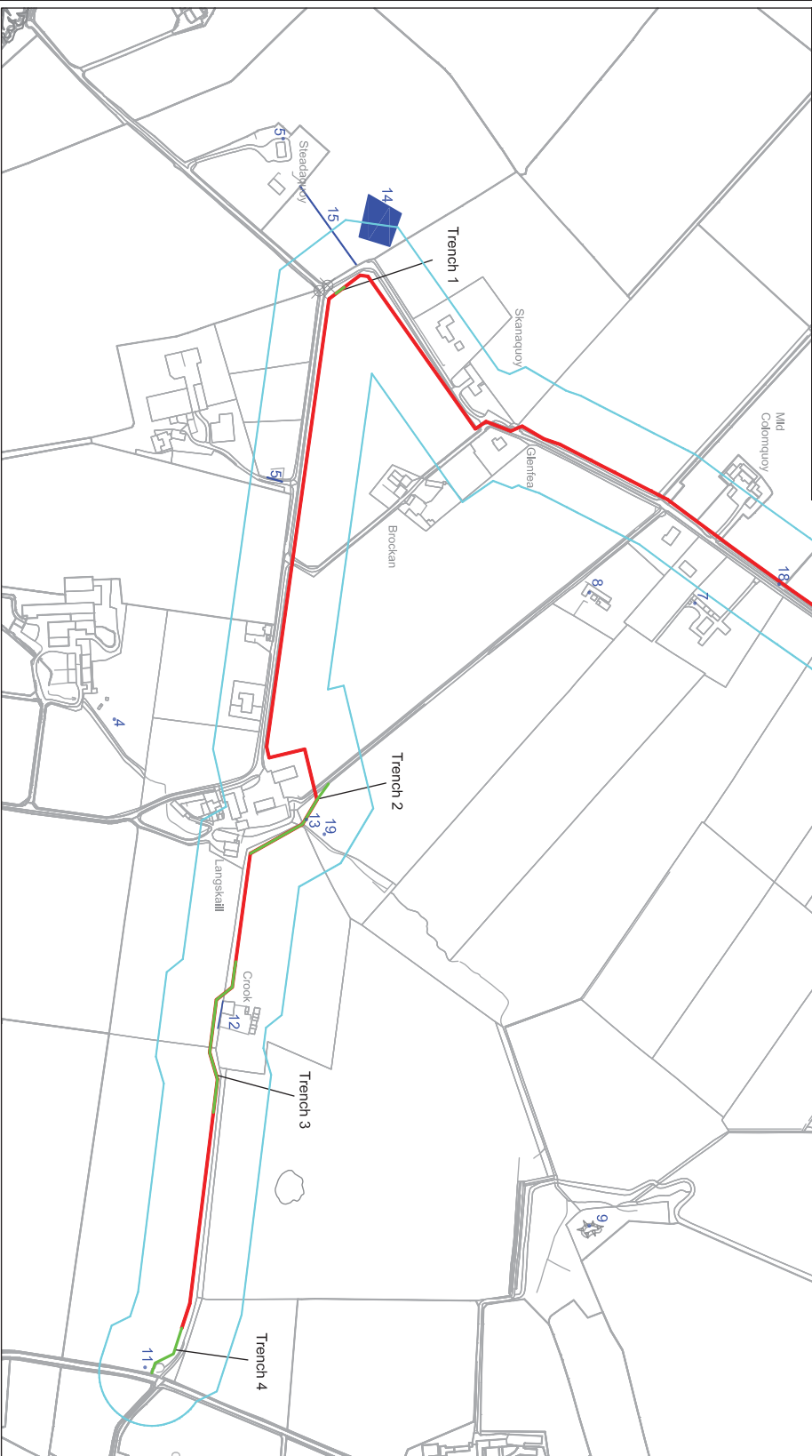
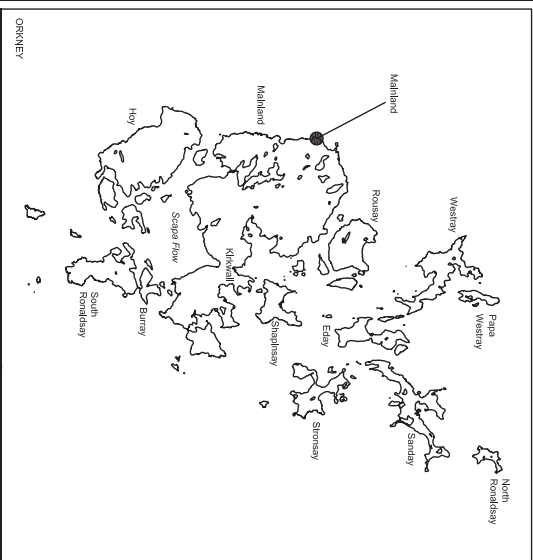
Project location

Country	Scotland
Site location	ORKNEY ISLANDS BIRSAY AND HARRAY Marwick
Study area	0.50 Kilometres
Site coordinates	HY 23080 24788 59 -3 59 06 12 N 003 20 35 W Line
Site coordinates	HY 24109 24605 59 -3 59 06 07 N 003 19 30 W Line

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Orkney Research Centre for Archaeology
Project brief originator	Local Planning Authority (with/without advice from County/District Archaeologist)
Project design originator	Orkney Research Centre for Archaeology
Project director/manager	Rosalind Aitken
Project supervisor	Christopher Gee
Type of sponsor/funding body	Water Authority/Company

Entered by	Christopher Gee (archive.ORCA@orkney.uhi.ac.uk)
Entered on	28-Oct-13



- OS Basemap
- Extent of Marwick Water Pipe Replacement Scheme
- Walkover Survey Area
- Site from DBA and WO
- Area of archaeological monitoring

Figure 1. Site location, location of areas of archaeological monitoring and sites from desk-based assessment and walkover survey

Project Name	Marwick Scottish Water
Project No.	356
Date	March 2014
Creator	TD/LS
Scale	1:4500 @ A3
Revision No.	1
ORCA, Orkney College, East Road, Kirkwall, KW15 1LX	



Plate 1. Crook Farmstead (walkover survey site 12)



Plate 2. Scoop hearth (103), half sectioned and cut (105), post excavation, looking north-west

11.0 Appendix 1 Walkover Survey Results

Site No.	NMRS No.	SMR No.	Site Name & Type	Description	SAM No./ Listed Building No.	NGR Easting	NGR Northing	Co-ord type
1	HY22SW.27.-	1709	Marwick, chapel	<p>The remains of a chapel, excavated by J. Storer Clouston, stand about 2 ft high. The walls are of rubble, apparently bonded with clay mortar, and the doorway is in the SW wall. No date can be allotted to the structure.</p> <p>A very low, grass-covered mound, no doubt marking the limits of the burial-ground, surrounds the chapel from SW to NE and continues for a short distance on the NE as a line of laid stones. No other traces can be seen.</p> <p>RCAHMS 1946.</p> <p>The building measures c.5.2 m. by c.3.8 m. internally, the walls being c.1.2 m. average width. Source: Pastmap</p>	2934	323020	1024100	Point
2	HY22SW.21.-	1703	Knowe Flaws, burnt mound	<p>The Knowe of Flaws, a large severely mutilated turf-covered mound of stones, is probably a cairn rather than a burnt mound as, although a few small apparently burnt stones lie scattered on the mound, a large quantity of heavy stone is exposed on the top of the mound, where it has the appearance at one point of tumbled walling.</p> <p>Two earth-fast stone slabs, each c.1.5m. by 0.6m., lie face down about 3.0m. apart on the surface of the mound on its east side. The mound measures c.27.0m. in diameter by c.1.7m. maximum height. Source: Pastmap</p>	1296	323130	1024240	Point

3	HY22SW.25.-	1707	Knowe of Netherskaill, burnt mound	A small knoll a quarter of a mile S of Nether Skail and fully a quarter of a mile SE of Flaws and is said to have been an ancient burial mound but no remains have been discovered in it though a considerable portion of it has lately been removed for use in repairing roads. Source: Pastmap	1305	323410	1024240	Point
4	HY22SW.28.-	1710	Braes of Kastal, mound	A mound called 'The Castle' is situated between the houses of Langskaill (HY 2356 2465) and Netherskaill (HY 2344 2453). Dr H.Marwick suggests that, in view of its proximity to two farms bearing '-skaill' names, it may represent the remains of a fort of the Norse period. RCAHMS 1946. Mr Gaudie (Farmer, Netherskaill, Marwick) indicated the site known locally as 'The Castle' at HY 2349 2457, on the bank of a stream. There are no visible remains of a mound or of any defensive structure. Source: Pastmap		323490	1024570	Point
5	HY22SW.31.-		Stedaquoy, farmstead	A farmstead comprising one unroofed building, two roofed buildings, one of which is L-shaped, and one enclosure is depicted on the 1882 OS 6-inch map (Orkney and Shetland (Orkney) 1882, sheet lxxxviii). Source: Pastmap		322940	1024730	Point
6	HY22NW.66.-	2980	Kitchener Memorial, memorial	For (associated) wreck of HMS Hampshire. Source Pastmap	Category C; number 6182	322659	1025170	Point
7	HY22NW.41.-		Cumlaquoy, farmstead			323380	1025120	Point

8	HY22NW.69.-		Cumlaquoy, farmstead	<p>A farmstead comprising one unroofed building, one roofed building with three wings, one unroofed structure and one enclosure is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Orkney and Shetland (Orkney) 1882, sheet lxxxviii). Source: Pastmap</p>		323370	1025020	Point
9	HY22NW.2.-	1339	Leequoy, burnt mound	<p>A mound of burnt stones lies about 200 yds NW of Leequoy farmhouse (HY 241 249). RCAHMS 1946.</p> <p>A slightly crescentic-shaped turf-covered mound, with a scatter of burnt stones on its NW side, close by a stream at HY 2396 2502. Source: Pastmap</p>		323970	1025020	Point
10	HY22SW.1.-	1698	Rubreck, mounds	<p>The remains of four small mounds said to be ancient places of interment. Book 1880.</p> <p>The Commission says of these mounds that they were levelled some years before 1930 to provide top-dressing for poor land. RCAHMS 1946. Source: Pastmap</p>		324450	1024830	Point
11			Cooperhouse, enclosure	<p>A tear shaped enclosure, 10m x 8m x 0.8m high, of drystone dyke. E end is open but may have been pulled down or collapsed as there is a pile of stone at this end. A 19th century animal enclosure or planticrub. Shown on the 1882 and 1902 OS maps. The N wall of the enclosure runs out onto the N side of the fence. Source: Walkover</p>		324104	1024599	Point

12				Crook, farmstead, enclosure	Drystone farmstead and drystone walled enclosures, buildings standing to roof height. Mainly unroofed but some remains of flagstone roofing. Multi period. The dwelling towards the W end of the range appears to be late 19th century. The E end of the range may have been earlier dwellings converted into outbuildings when the late 19th century W part was added. E end may date to the mid or early 19th century, possibly older. Farmstead "Crook" and enclosures shown on the 1882 and 1902 OS maps. Source: Walkover		323756	1024661	Line start
12							323782	1024656	Line end
13				Langskaill, well	A well on the 1882 and 1902 OS maps. No evidence of the well on the ground. Source: Walkover		323584	1024740	Point
14				Midhouse, farmstead, enclosure, mound	On the W side of the road at the corner. A possible mound, 60m NW-SE x 46m NE-SW and 0.6m high, may be natural but may be a farm mound. In location of buildings and enclosure marked on the 1882 and 1902 OS maps. Appears as undulating with plateau on N side and possible "scoop" on its S side. The mound is orientated NE-SW with an edge on its N side where it meets the slope of the field. At the E edge of the field there is a poorly preserved line of drystone dyke >7 courses of tabular stone. This wall runs for 15m before ending. Angular stones have been piled up against this dyke, and extending further up this field to the N - probable clearance. May be associated with old farm remains being cleared. Source: Walkover		323010	1024830	Point
14							322992	1024799	Point
14							323032	1024790	Point
14							323041	1024819	Point

15				Midhouse, dyke	Marked on the 1882 and 1902 OS maps. Now a vegetation mark running NE-SW through pasture field with a slight break of slope and depression c1m wide x 80m. Possibly a former dyke which has been removed. Source: Walkover		323058	1024787	Line start
15							322984	1024734	Line end
16				Quaquoy, dyke	Earthwork: Sinuous, turf covered dyke, 3m wide and 0.4m high, running E-W before turning towards the SE. Clearly visible for at least 100m. The dyke is visible as a low earthwork in the drystone dyke enclosed field on the NW side of Quaquoy. It is shown on the 1882 and 1902 OS maps. Source: Walkover		323532	1025392	Point
16							323497	1025304	Point
17				Flaws, enclosure	Rectangular drystone enclosure, 15m N-S x 10m E-W and 11-12 courses high, 1.25m. Built from tabular angular and sub-angular sandstone. Ragstone cap, open at the S end, N end has been altered with concrete. Can see the former footing at the N end continuing E-W beyond the concrete stump. Collapse evident at the N end of the W wall, enclosure slightly wider at the N end. Walls are c 0.6m wide at base tapering to 0.4m at top. The enclosure is shown on the 1902 OS map. Source: Walkover		323264	1024717	Point
17							323260	1024703	Point
18				Mid Comloquoy, stone	Possible standing stone, 1.2m high x 0.4m x 0.15m, in SE corner of field adjacent to road. 1m away from fenceline. May be an old boundary marker or strainer, although no obvious sign of wire marks. Source: Walkover		323361	1025188	Point

19				Langskaill, stone	Large tabular flagstone, 2m x 1.5m x 0.15m, and other flagstone edges protruding horizontally from the grassy banks of the stream. Has the appearance of a stone cap and walling but is almost certainly natural outcrop as more obvious bedrock outcrop appears further up the stream at the same level. Source: Walkover		323598	1024757	Point
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12.0 Appendix 2 Context Register

Context	Site Subdivision	Type	Description
100	1	Layer	Topsoil
101	1	Layer	Subsoil
102	1	Layer	Natural till
103	2	Cut	Cut of scoop
104	2	Fill	Fill of [103] (burnt)
105	2	Cut	Cut of pit
106	2	Fill	Fill of [105]
107	2	Cut	Cut of posthole
108	2	Fill	Fill of [107]
109	2	Layer	Topsoil = (100)
110	2	Layer	Subsoil = (101)
111	2	Layer	Till / bedrock =(102)
112	3	Layer	Topsoil = (100)
113	3	Layer	Subsoil = (101)
114	3	Layer	Till / bedrock = (102)
115	4	Layer	Topsoil
116	4	Layer	Till

13.0 Appendix 3 Photographic Register

Batch 1

Frame	DCS_No.	Area	Description	Direction of shot
1	356_B1_1.JPG	1	General shot of digging	S
2	356_B1_2.JPG	1	General shot of digging	S
3	356_B1_3.JPG	1	Trench (100) (101) (102) pre-excavation of (102)	NE
4	356_B1_4.JPG	1	Trench (100) (101) (102) pre-excavation of (102)	NE
5	356_B1_5.JPG	1	Trench (100) (101) (102) pre-excavation of (102)	NE
6	356_B1_6.JPG	1	Shot of area that was not watched	N
7	356_B1_7.JPG	1	General shot	S
8	356_B1_8.JPG	1	Trench (100) (101) (102) pre-excavation of (102)	NE
9	356_B1_9.JPG	1	Trench (100) (101) (102) pre-excavation of (102)	NE
10	356_B1_10.JPG	1	Trench (100) (101) (102) pre-excavation of (102)	NE

Batch 2

Frame	DCS_No.	Area	Description	Direction of shot
1	356 Batch 2_1.JPG	2	Working shot – SE of trench	SE
2	357 Batch 2_2.JPG	2	Working shot – SE of trench	SE
3	358 Batch 2_3.JPG	2	Working shot – SE of trench	SE
4	359 Batch 2_4.JPG	2	Sample section (1.3m deep)	NE
5	360 Batch 2_5.JPG	2	Working shot of trench and burn	SE
6	361 Batch 2_6.JPG	2	Burn area pre-excavation (very boggy)	SE
7	362 Batch 2_7.JPG	2	Section SE of burn, features[103] [105] [107]	NW
8	363 Batch 2_8.JPG	2	Section SE of burn, features[103] [105] [107]	NW
9	364 Batch 2_9.JPG	2	Section SE of burn, features[103] [105] pre-excavation	SW
10	365 Batch 2_10.JPG	2	Section SE of burn, features[103] [105] pre-excavation	SE
11	366 Batch 2_11.JPG	2	Section SE of burn, feature[103] pre-excavation	SE

12	367 Batch 2_12.JPG	2	General shot towards burn crossing	NW
13	368 Batch 2_13.JPG	2	General shot towards burn crossing	NW
14	369 Batch 2_14.JPG	2	Burnt scoop [103] section	SW
15	370 Batch 2_15.JPG	2	Pit [105] section (bank)	SW
16	371 Batch 2_16.JPG	2	Pit [105] section (bank)	SW
17	372 Batch 2_17.JPG	2	Post hole [107] section	NW
18	373 Batch 2_18.JPG	2	Post hole [107] section	NW
19	374 Batch 2_19.JPG	2	Pit [107] post-excavation	NW
20	375 Batch 2_20.JPG	2	Monitored section end	NW
21	375 Batch 2_21.JPG	2	Post hole [107], post-excavation	NW

Batch 3

Frame	DCS_No.	Area	Description	Direction of shot
1	356_Batch3_0 01.JPG	3	General shot of trench to the W of Crook	E
2	356_Batch3_0 02.JPG	3	Stone “dish” on S dyke at Crook	S
3	356_Batch3_0 03.JPG	3	Stone “dish” on S dyke at Crook	SW
4	356_Batch3_0 04.JPG	3	“Anvil stone” with four pecked hollows on E dyke at Crook	W
5	356_Batch3_0 05.JPG	3	“Anvil stone” with four pecked hollows on E dyke at Crook	W
6	356_Batch3_0 06.JPG	3	“Anvil stone” with four pecked hollows on E dyke at Crook	W
7	356_Batch3_0 07.JPG	3	Trench to S of Crook	E
8	356_Batch3_0 08.JPG	3	Trench at SW corner of Crook’s enclosure dyke	NNW
9	356_Batch3_0 09.JPG	3	General shot of trench	W
10	356_Batch3_0 10.JPG	3	Two pecked stones on W enclosure dyke at Crook, square one pecked on 6 surfaces	
11	356_Batch3_0 11.JPG	3	General view of trench looking towards Crook	WNW
12	356_Batch3_0 12.JPG	4	Enclosure and trench	NW

13	356_Batch3_0 13.JPG	4	Enclosure and trench	NW
14	356_Batch3_0 14.JPG	4	View of trench	NW
15	356_Batch3_0 15.JPG	4	SW facing section, topsoil strip	NE
16	356_Batch3_0 16.JPG	4	SW facing section, reduced dig	NE
17	356_Batch3_0 17.JPG	4	View of trench	SE
18	356_Batch3_0 18.JPG	4	Works and stone enclosure	NW
19	356_Batch3_0 19.JPG	4	Works and stone enclosure	NW
20	356_Batch3_0 20.JPG	4	Works and stone enclosure	NW
21	356_Batch3_0 21.JPG	4	SW facing section	NE
22	356_Batch3_0 22.JPG	4	View of SE end of trench	SE

Batch 4

Frame	DCS_No.	Site number	Description	Direction of shot
1	DSC_0001.JPG	17	Drystone enclosure	SW
2	DSC_0002.JPG	17	Drystone enclosure	SW
3	DSC_0003.JPG	17	Drystone enclosure	SW
4	DSC_0004.JPG	17	Drystone enclosure	NW
5	DSC_0005.JPG	17	Drystone enclosure	NW
6	DSC_0006.JPG	15	Crop mark / depression	W
7	DSC_0007.JPG	15	Crop mark / depression	W
8	DSC_0008.JPG	15	Crop mark / depression	E
9	DSC_0009.JPG	15	Crop mark / depression	E
10	DSC_0010.JPG	14	Mound	SE
11	DSC_0011.JPG	14	Mound	SE
12	DSC_0012.JPG	14	Mound	ENE
13	DSC_0013.JPG	14	Mound	ENE
14	DSC_0014.JPG	14	Mound	W
15	DSC_0015.JPG	14	Mound	W
16	DSC_0016.JPG	14	Dyke and clearance stone by mound	N
17	DSC_0017.JPG	14	Dyke and clearance stone by mound	N
18	DSC_0018.JPG	8	Farm buildings	SE
19	DSC_0019.JPG	8	Farm buildings	SE
20	DSC_0020.JPG	18	Standing stone	NNE
21	DSC_0021.JPG	18	Standing stone	NNE

22	DSC_0022.JPG	16	Hill-dyke	NE
23	DSC_0023.JPG	16	Hill-dyke	NE
24	DSC_0024.JPG	16	Hill-dyke	WSW
25	DSC_0025.JPG	16	Hill-dyke	SW
26	DSC_0026.JPG	16	Hill-dyke in SW field	S
27	DSC_0027.JPG	16	Hill-dyke in SW field	S
28	DSC_0028.JPG	16	Hill-dyke in SW field	E
29	DSC_0029.JPG	16	Hill-dyke in SW field	E
30	DSC_0030.JPG	19	Poss natural bedrock outcrop	NW
31	DSC_0031.JPG	19	Poss natural bedrock outcrop	W
32	DSC_0032.JPG	19	Poss natural bedrock outcrop	NW
33	DSC_0033.JPG	12	Ruined farmstead	N
34	DSC_0034.JPG	12	Ruined farmstead	NE
35	DSC_0035.JPG	12	Ruined farmstead	NW
36	DSC_0036.JPG	12	Ruined farmstead	NW
37	DSC_0037.JPG	12	Ruined farmstead	W
38	DSC_0038.JPG	12	Ruined farmstead	SW
39	DSC_0039.JPG	11	Enclosure	SW
40	DSC_0040.JPG	11	Enclosure	W
41	DSC_0041.JPG	11	Enclosure	SSE
42	DSC_0042.JPG	11	Enclosure	E