

Galloway Glens Landscape Partnership

Can You Dig It?

Community Archaeology Project

Data Structure Report

1.2.f Medieval or Later Rural Settlement –
Upper Gairloch



by Claire Williamson

issued 2nd May 2019



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Quality Assurance

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Signed Claire Williamson Date2nd May 2019.....

In keeping with the procedure of Rathmell Archaeology Limited this document and its findings have been reviewed and agreed by an appropriate colleague:

Checked Thomas Rees Date2nd May 2019.....

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Introduction

1. This Data Structure Report describes works carried out for the sub-project on Medieval or Later Rural Settlement carried out as part of the Galloway Glens Landscape Partnership (GGLP) community archaeology project *Can You Dig It?* This Report presents the results from survey and test pitting works undertaken at the site of the former farmstead of Upper Gairloch situated along Raiders Road.
2. The works were carried out by volunteers supported by Rathmell Archaeology staff. The structure of the works was drawn from advice and guidance from officers of GGLP, Dumfries and Galloway Council, Forestry and Land Scotland (FLS) and members of local heritage societies.

Historical & Archaeological Background

3. A full historical and archaeological baseline for the settlements along Raiders Road is available within the Research Design for the sub-project (Turner & Rees 2019). Cognisance of this document is assumed within this report.

Project Works

4. This phase of the archaeological works focussed on the site of a kiln barn at the former settlement of Upper Gairloch along Raiders Road (**S5** in Turner & Rees 2019). The site was located within a small clearing in forestry on uneven ground. Prior to the works the structure were just visible but mostly covered by overgrown vegetation and fallen branches (Figure 1a).
5. The on-site works were carried out between the 28th and the 30th March 2019. The area was initially cleared of vegetation by hand to expose the structural remains of the kiln barn. The remains were then photographed, planned and assigned context numbers. A total of three test pits were then hand-excavated in the area of the barn chamber, two within the interior and one against the exterior.
6. All works were carried out using Rathmell Archaeology Ltd standard methods as outlined in the Risk Assessment Method Statement (RAMS) (McKinstry 2019). The fieldwork was undertaken in good weather. In terms of structure, the core field team of Rathmell Archaeology staff and volunteers were on-site from 9am to 4pm.

Findings

Structure [001] - Kiln Barn

7. The site was cleared of all vegetation to expose the remains of one structure [001] (Figures 1b and 2) which had been subdivided by an internal crosswall to form two compartments: a kiln [001a] (Figure 3a) and its adjacent barn [001b] (Figure 3b).
8. The entire structure is rectangular in shape orientated roughly N-S, with rounded external corners at the southern end (the end occupied by the kiln [001a]). It measures approximately 10.5m long by 4m wide (inclusive of walls). The walls are of drystone construction consisting of an inner and outer face of snecked whinstone rubble (unworked) with a rubble core (Figure 4a). They survive to a height of between one to seven courses (0.3 to 0.9m) across the kiln [001a], and one to three courses (0.2 to 0.7m) across the barn [001b] (Figure 4b), and measure between 0.7-0.75m wide. Prior to the works, the walls were mostly obscured by vegetation including moss, roots and fallen branches, with bracken also present along the western edge of the barn [001b].
9. The current internal ground level of the kiln [001a] sits approximately 0.6m lower than that of the barn [001b], although as the floor of the kiln has not yet been exposed the difference is likely to be greater. This step in height seems to have made use of a natural slope already present in the topography (Figure 5a), but it is likely that they have partially cut into the slope to form a vertical edge for the northern wall of the kiln [001a].



Figure 1a: Pre-excavation shot of structure [001] from the northeast



Figure 1b: 3D model of structure [001] shown from the southeast



Figure 2: Annotated plan of structure [001]



Figure 3a: General shot of kiln [001a] from the south-southeast



Figure 3b: General shot of barn [001b] from the west-southwest with entranceway in foreground

11. The walls of the kiln [001a] – which occupies the southern end of the structure – are thicker at the corners so that its interior is circular in shape (to create a bowl-like structure for the kiln) measuring 2.4-2.6m in diameter. The southern wall only survives to a height of one course and it is possible that this was the location at which the flue entered the base (Figure 5b). No other obvious openings are visible in the surrounding walls. Traces of a possible scarcement can be seen roughly two thirds up the highest surviving western wall of the kiln (Figure 6a) but as only a small section is visible it is difficult to be certain.
12. At the northern end, the barn [001b] measures approximately 2.5m wide (E-W) by 4.95m long (N-S) internally. There are no further subdivisions apparent within it, and an opening at the southern end of its western wall is likely to represent the only entrance (Figure 3b). This opening measures 1.6m wide.
13. Possible boundary wall [007] abuts the exterior of structure [001] on its western side (Figure 6b). It runs perpendicular to the structure on an E-W orientation and is of drystone construction with a single face of unworked whinstone rubble. It measures approximately 0.5-0.6m wide and survives to a height of two courses (approximately 0.6m). It was exposed for an approximate length of 2.8m although continues further to the west beyond the cleared area. It appears to be set into the side of the natural slope and may have also been intended to act partly as a revetment.

Test Pits

14. Three test pits (TP 1 – TP 3) were excavated in the area of the barn [001b] (Figure 2).
15. TP 1 and TP 2 were both located within the interior, positioned against the internal faces of the western and eastern walls respectively. TP 1 was located at the entrance to the barn and was L-shaped, running along the northern side of the entrance for 1.5m, before turning north to run down the interior of the western wall for 1.6m. It measured 0.4m wide. TP 2 measured 0.4m square in plan and was positioned against the internal face of the eastern wall (towards its southern end). TP 3 was positioned against the external face of the eastern wall (opposite TP 2) and also measured 0.4m square.
16. Topsoil (002) forms the uppermost deposit across the whole area (both internally and externally) and comprises a moderately compacted mid- to dark grey-black peat with frequent vegetation (root) inclusions and small to medium sized stone inclusions. The thickness of (002), as exposed within TP 2, measures 0.3m although this likely varies across the site.
17. Spreads of unworked whinstone rubble, identified as tumble from the walls, are present both within the interior of the structure and around its exterior. Within the interior of the barn [001b], the tumble (004) is built up against the internal faces of the walls on all four sides extending inwards to a width of between 0.4-1.3m. Prior to the works it was mostly overgrown. TP 1 revealed (004) to be between 0.25-0.48m thick (Figure 7a). Within the interior of the kiln [001a], the tumble (006) extends across the entire area (Figure 6a). As this area was not tested during this phase the thickness of this tumble remains unknown.
18. Around the exterior of the entire structure, built up against the external wall faces on all four sides, sits tumble (005). This extends outwards for the walls for a width of between 0.4-0.7m. TP 3 was excavated to a depth of 0.4m (Figure 7b) but did not reach the base of the tumble in this area so its full depth is uncertain.
19. At the base of TP 1, possible subsoil (003) was exposed (Figure 7a). This consisted of moderately compacted mid- orange-brown clayey sand with occasional small stone inclusions. It sat underlying both the topsoil (002) and the tumble (004), and also looked to be underlying the walls of the structure [001] itself. As only a small sample of this deposit was exposed at this stage though, its exact interpretation remains unclear.
20. No finds were recovered during the works.



Figure 4a: Detail of cross-section of western wall of kiln [001a] from the south



Figure 4b: Detail of eastern wall of barn [001b] from the west-northwest



Figure 5a: Shot showing difference in height between barn [001b] on the right and kiln [001a] on the left, set into natural slope



Figure 5b: Shot of kiln [001a] from the southeast showing possible site of flue



Figure 6a: Shot of kiln [001a] from the east-northeast showing higher western wall and tumble (006) across interior



Figure 6b: Shot of possible boundary wall [007] from the northwest



Figure 7a: Shot of sondage in TP 1 from the east showing tumble (004), and possible subsoil (003) at the base



Figure 7b: TP 3 from the east showing tumble (005)

Discussion

21. The works managed to clear the surviving structural remains of a kiln barn found at the former settlement of Upper Gairloch along Raiders Road. This modern forest drive has historical origins, taking its name from a novel by Samuel Rutherford Crockett which linked the road to past days of reiving and cattle rustling.
22. Much of the area is now afforested, forming part of the Galloway Forest Park, but on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1852 it is depicted as part of a densely populated rural landscape with a number of small settlements and larger townships located along its length. Earlier 16th/17th century mapping shows the origins for these settlements (and many more which have since been lost) reaching back to the post-medieval period and potentially even earlier.
23. As already described in the Research Design (Turner & Rees 2019), the first detailed depiction of the farmsteading at Upper Gairloch can be seen on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1852, although earlier origins are hinted at by the presence of the name 'O. Gairlarr' (i.e. Over Gairlarr) visible on Blaeu's map of 1654 (Figure 8a). In 1852, the steading is shown as a spread of two roofed and four unroofed buildings with an accompanying field system (Figure 8b). Structure [001] is visible to the northeast of the main steading as an unroofed building labelled 'Old Kiln (in ruins)', and the depiction of a boundary line running out of its western side corresponds nicely with possible boundary wall [007].
24. With the majority of the settlements present on the 1st edition having already been abandoned by that time, Upper Gairloch – with its two roofed buildings – appears to have been one of the latest settlements to potentially remain occupied. In the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map of 1896, the ruined kiln continues to be shown although now the steading of Upper Gairloch is also labelled as 'In ruins', placing its complete abandonment as having occurred at some point during the latter half of the 19th century.
25. As stated, this phase of on-site works focussed on the site of the kiln barn, [001]. The entire structure was formed of drystone construction using unworked whinstone rubble. The barn portion consisted of a single rectangular compartment of which the basal footings of the external walls remained. There appeared to be only one entrance to the barn which entered from the exterior on the western side. The kiln occupied the southern end of the structure with the walls of the interior rounded to form a bowl shape. A dip in height along the southern edge of the kiln could represent varied survival, but is also a good candidate for the position of the flue.
26. The floor of the kiln sat lower than that of the barn which may have contributed to a higher survival of its walls. This step in height appears to have made use of a natural slope in the topography, although it is likely that the slope was at least partly cut into to form the near vertical drop seen in the northern wall of the kiln.
27. From the remains revealed so far, it is not possible to ascertain any phasing or modifications within the walls of the structure and at this time it is only possible to say that it appears to have been from a single phase of construction. Rather than re-use of an earlier structure, it would appear to have been constructed for purpose. Future work may help to further our knowledge in this area however.
28. Corn-drying kilns are known to have been in use up until the 19th century, and were a necessary step in crop production. Occurring as either wattle- or stone-lined structures, they were particularly important in cool and moist climates to dry or ripen the crop after damp harvests or short growing seasons (Monk 1981, 216). The main reasons for drying grain included hardening the grain to allow effective grinding during milling, reducing the moisture content of the grain prior to storage and to make malt for brewing. As described by Gibson (1988, 219), the process would have involved laying out the grain on a raised floor constructed of wooden or iron struts and a bedding of straw. A fire would be lit at the mouth of the flue with the heat then drawn along the flue into the main chamber and up through the grain; any charred remains present along the base of the kiln would represent grains which have fallen through gaps in the raised floor.

29. The kiln at Upper Gairloch appears to be a typical example of a small rural kiln, sharing common characteristics with those found elsewhere in Scotland. The majority of small kilns were built away from the houses and were often built into the side of a slope, featuring the distinguishing feature of a stone-lined bowl, shaped like half an egg (Fenton & Walker 1981, 34). Building the kiln away from the house likely stemmed from a genuine concern at the risk of fire; indeed, the infrequent survival of farm kilns on mainland Scotland (though of course partly due to farm modernisation) is likely due in part to the frequency with which they burned to the ground (Gauldie 1981, 157-8). The trace of a possible scarcement along the western wall of the kiln may also suggest where the raised floor could have sat although without more surviving this is tentative.
30. The adjacent barn would have been used for storing the crops, although it could also be used for threshing (separating the grain from the stalks, traditionally by hitting them with a flail) and winnowing (tossing it into the air so that the wind blows away the lighter chaff leaving the heavier grains to fall back down for recovery). The latter often required a pair of opposing doors to be fitted in order to allow for a through-draught to aid with the process (Fenton 1985, 32). Looking at barn [001b], there is only one entrance with no obvious signs of an opposing door which may have since been blocked. This does not negate the possibility that there may have been a window which could have been used to create the same effect, but opposing doors appears to have been the accepted structure; an opposing window may not have been as practical. As such, it seems unlikely that winnowing had taken place, although there is still a possibility that threshing may have occurred with the mixture removed outside for winnowing. Equally however, it may mean that barn [001b] was merely used for storage and that both the threshing and winnowing were undertaken elsewhere.
31. The settlement at Clachrum, which sits further to the east along Raiders Road, was surveyed by Rebecca Shaw Archaeological Services in 2010 but did not feature any kilns or identifiable kiln barns amongst its structures. It did however show a similar construction style in its buildings which were also of drystone construction with a number of the walls measuring 0.7m wide (Shaw 2010). Shaw mentions that the walls of the buildings had been constructed almost entirely of stone – as opposed to partly turf walls – attesting to the availability of stone in the surrounding area, and it is this that has allowed for their greater survival (*ibid.*, 7). The same could be the case for the structures at Upper Gairloch.
32. The medieval and post-medieval village of Polmaddy, which sits further to the north along the A713, provides a good example for comparison as it has numerous buildings surviving and has been more intensively studied. In 1975, Yates carried out a programme of survey, desk-based assessment and limited excavation which included the excavation of one of the village's five kilns and its adjacent barn (Yates 1978). As with structure [001], the kiln was located on a steep drop in the slope with the barn attached to the uphill side of the kiln on relatively level ground (*ibid.*, 134-5). They had both been of drystone construction, and the flue of the kiln was positioned at the base of its chamber on the downhill side away from the barn. The base of the barn had been paved with small flat stones although there was suggestion of a raised wooden floor sitting above ground level (*ibid.*, 144). As there was no definite trace of a floor within the barn at Upper Gairloch, it is possible that it too may have had a raised floor, although, as the test pits only sampled very small areas, future work may help to elucidate this further.
33. In terms of size, the kiln at Polmaddy was comparable with [001a] with an internal diameter of 2m, but the internal dimensions of its barn were slightly smaller at roughly 2.5m square. Yates states that the individual dimensions of the different kilns and kiln barns present at Polmaddy varied considerably however, while the basic design always remained the same (*ibid.*, 134). This indicates that the layout of these structures was based on a predetermined plan which was strictly adhered to, while their size was more likely dependent on other factors such as need, space and availability of materials.



Figure 8a: Extract from Blaeu's Atlas of Scotland, Gallovidia (Galloway), 1654



Figure 8b: Extract from 1st edition Ordnance Survey map published 1852

34. Almost every farm on mainland Scotland, prior to the improvements of the 18th and 19th centuries, had its own kiln (Gibson 1988, 219) and it is likely that structure [001] was for the domestic use of the occupants at Upper Gairloch. This occurrence later changed as mills started to erect their own common kilns where each farmer took the grain to be dried at a cost (*ibid.*, 222). It is likely this shift in practice which caused the kiln at Upper Gairloch to be abandoned at an earlier stage while the rest of the farmstead remained in use, as indicated by it being 'in ruins' by the time of the 1st edition Ordnance Survey in 1852. The kiln's exact date of construction, use and abandonment is unclear. Although it seems likely that it was abandoned at some point during the early 19th century, it could have perhaps began its use in the late 18th century. As the base of the kiln [001a] was entirely obscured by tumble, it was not possible to record the make-up of its floor or recover any charred macroplant material that could help to date its use; perhaps this could be a focus for future work.

Conclusion

35. The works undertaken at the settlement of Upper Gairloch were able to more fully reveal the remains of its kiln barn. Clearing the overlying vegetation and fallen branches allowed us to ascertain the full extent of its survival and characterise its form. The test pitting around the barn portion allowed us to gain further insights into the depths of the surrounding tumble and its underlying deposits.
36. The walls of the structure survive across its full length, although the kiln shows the highest survival with its walls still standing up to seven courses on its western side. The test pitting within the interior of the barn did not identify a floor deposit, although as only a small portion was sampled this would likely benefit from further investigation. The floor of the kiln itself could not be characterised at this stage as it was entirely obscured by tumble. No artefacts were collected during the works.
37. These works allowed us to begin a process of investigation and understanding of an integral part of this settlement which may date back to the post-medieval period, if not earlier. They also allowed volunteers the opportunity to gain knowledge and experience in archaeological excavation and recording techniques, experience which will potentially continue to aid them in the future investigation of this site and others like it.

Acknowledgements

38. This project is part of a wider Community Archaeology project, 'Can You Dig It', run by the Galloway Glens Landscape Partnership Scheme from February 2019 to March 2020. See www.gallowayglens.org.uk/Resources and follow 'Can You Dig It' for their published outputs. The Community Archaeology project was offered free to volunteers thanks to funding from the Heritage Fund and Historic Environment Scotland. The land is owned by Forestry and Land Scotland who kindly allowed us access and gave their support and guidance for the works. Guidance was also given by Dumfries and Galloway Council Archaeology Service and members of local heritage societies.
39. The author would like to thank all of the hardworking volunteers who took part in the excavation: Quinten Fyfe, Morag Ritchie, Helen Keron, Ros Hill, Susan Williams, Jennifer Roberts, Evelyn Hosker, Lyn Hampshire, Eileen Johnson, William Monk, Emily Taylor, Tom Marshall, Callum McQueen and Kyle MacQueen.
40. The support and guidance provided by Rathmell Archaeology staff members Liam McKinstry, Jack Portwood and Sarah Krischer on site was much appreciated by myself and everyone involved. Special thanks also go to Liam McKinstry for creating the 3D model of the site allowing a wider audience to see and interpret the results. Final thanks should also go to Thomas Rees for his guidance and help both throughout the initial organisation of the project and while the works were taking place on site. I am also grateful to him for editing this report.

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Cartographic

1654	Blaeu, J.	<i>Atlas of Scotland, Gallovidia (Galloway)</i>
1852	Ordnance Survey	Six-inch 1 st edition, <i>Kirkcudbrightshire Sheet 30</i>
1896	Ordnance Survey	Six-inch 2 nd edition, <i>Kirkcudbrightshire, Sheet XXVI.SW</i>

Appendix 1: Discovery & Excavation in Scotland

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	Dumfries & Galloway
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Galloway Glens – Upper Gairloch, Raiders Road
PROJECT CODE:	RA18107
PARISH:	Kells
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:	Claire Williamson
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	Rathmell Archaeology Limited
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Survey and Test Pitting
NMRS NO(S):	NX67SW 24 (Canmore ID: 177552)
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	Building, Farmstead, Field System, Kiln (Period Unassigned)
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	None
NGR (2 letters, 8 or 10 figures)	NX 61524 72982
START DATE (this season)	28 th March 2019
END DATE (this season)	30 th March 2019
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. <i>DES</i> ref.)	None
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (may include information from other fields)	<p>The works undertaken at the settlement of Upper Gairloch were able to more fully reveal the remains of its kiln barn. Clearing the overlying vegetation and fallen branches allowed us to ascertain the full extent of its survival and characterise its form. The test pitting around the barn portion allowed us to gain further insights into the depths of the surrounding tumble and its underlying deposits.</p> <p>The walls of the structure survive across its full length, although the kiln shows the highest survival with its walls still standing up to seven courses on its western side. The test pitting within the interior of the barn did not identify a floor deposit, although as only a small portion was sampled this would likely benefit from further investigation. The floor of the kiln itself could not be characterised at this stage as it was entirely obscured by tumble. No artefacts were collected during the works.</p> <p>These works allowed us to begin a process of investigation and understanding of an integral part of this settlement which may date back to the post-medieval period, if not earlier. They also allowed volunteers the opportunity to gain knowledge and experience in archaeological excavation and recording techniques, experience which will potentially continue to aid them in the future investigation of this site and others like it.</p>
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	None
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	None
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	The Galloway Glens Landscape Partnership Scheme (part of Dumfries & Galloway Council), externally funded by Historic Environment Scotland and the Heritage Fund
ADDRESS OF MAIN	Unit 8 Ashgrove Workshops, Kilwinning, Ayrshire KA13 6PU

CONTRIBUTOR:	
E MAIL:	contact@rathmell-arch.co.uk
ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)	Report to Dumfries & Galloway Archaeology Service and archive to National Record of the Historic Environment.

Appendix 2: Registers

42. Appendix 2, which contains all registers pertaining to the works on-site during the excavation.

Context Register

Context No.	Area/Trench	Type	Description	Interpretation
001		Structure	<p>Remains of a rectangular structure orientated roughly N-S. The southern end of the structure has rounded corners on the exterior. The external dimensions of the structure are approximately 4m wide by 10.5m long. The walls are of drystone construction consisting of an inner and outer face of snecked whinstone rubble with a rubble core. They measured 0.7-0.75m wide and were mainly overgrown by vegetation with bracken also present within the northern half. The interior was subdivided by an internal crosswall (0.7m wide) into two compartments: kiln [001a] at the southern end and barn [001b] at the northern end. The internal surface level of the kiln sits lower than that of the barn (by a minimum of approximately 0.6m) – likely making use of a natural slope already present in the topography, although partly cut into to form the near vertical northern edge of the kiln. There is tumble (005) present against the external wall faces of the structure spread to a width of 0.4-0.6m.</p> <p>[001a]: The interior is circular in shape measuring approximately 2.4-2.6m in diameter. The walls survive to a height of between one to seven courses (0.3 to 0.9m), surviving to their highest along the western side. The southern side was the lowest surviving section (only one course) and it is possible that this is where the flue was located. There is tumble (006) present across the full area of the interior.</p> <p>[001b]: The interior is rectangular in shape measuring approximately 2.5m wide (E-W) by 4.95m long (N-S). Walls survive to a height of between one to three courses (0.2 to 0.7m). The compartment appears to have only one entrance which is from the exterior positioned at the southern end of the western wall measuring 1.6m wide. There is tumble (004) present against the wall faces within the interior spread to a width of 0.4-1.3m.</p>	Remains of kiln barn comprising two compartments: kiln [001a] and barn [001b]. Likely used for drying and storing cereal crops. Known to be at least mid-19 th century in date but could be earlier.
002		Deposit	Moderately compacted mid- to dark grey-black peat with frequent vegetation (roots) and small to medium sized stone inclusions.	Topsoil across full area.

Context No.	Area/Trench	Type	Description	Interpretation
			Exposed as 0.3m thick within TP 2.	
003		Deposit	Moderately compacted mid- orange-brown clayey sand with occasional small stone inclusions. Underlies structure [001], topsoil (002) and tumble (004). Full thickness unknown.	Possible natural subsoil but only a small area exposed.
004		Deposit	Spread of stones within interior of barn [001b]. Built up against internal faces of walls spread to between 0.4-1.3m wide in extent. Consists of unworked whinstone rubble. Measures between 0.25-0.48m thick.	Tumble deposit sitting within interior of barn [001b].
005		Deposit	Spread of stones surrounding exterior of structure [001]. Built up against external faces of walls spread to between 0.4-0.7m wide in extent. Consists of unworked whinstone rubble. Not fully excavated so thickness is unknown.	Tumble deposit sitting around exterior of the whole of structure [001].
006		Deposit	Spread of stones within interior of kiln [001a]. Spread across full extent of interior. Consists of unworked whinstone rubble. Not excavated so thickness is unknown.	Tumble deposit sitting within interior of kiln [001a].
007		Structure	Remains of wall running roughly E-W, abutting western side of structure [001]. The wall is of drystone construction with a single face of unworked whinstone rubble. It was exposed for an approximate length of 2.8m although continued further to the west beyond the cleared area. It measured approximately 0.5-0.6m wide and survived to a height of two courses (approximately 0.6m).	Possible boundary wall running out of W side of structure [001]. Appears to have been set into the side of the natural slope, possibly acting as a revetment.

Drawing Register

Drawing No.	Sheet No.	Area/Trench	Drawing Type	Scale	Description	Drawer	Date
1	1		Plan	1:20	Plan of Structure [001] (southern end)	SK, MR, QF, ET, TM, EJ	30/03/19
2	2		Plan	1:20	Plan of Structure [001] (northern end)	SK, MR, QF, ET, TM, EJ	30/03/19

Photographic Register

Image	Digital	Description	From	Date
1	578	Pre-excavation shot of site	NNE	28/03/19
2	579	Pre-excavation shot of site	NE	28/03/19
3	580	Pre-excavation shot of site	NE	28/03/19
4	597	End of first day shot – kiln 001a	SSE	28/03/19
5	598	End of first day shot – kiln 001a	SE	28/03/19
6	599	End of first day shot – kiln 001a	NE	28/03/19
7	600	End of first day shot – whole structure 001	NE	28/03/19
8	601	End of first day shot – barn 001b	SW	28/03/19
9	602	End of first day shot – barn 001b	NNW	28/03/19
10	603	End of first day shot – possible boundary wall	NW	28/03/19
11	604	End of first day shot – possible boundary wall	N	28/03/19
12	605	End of first day shot – barn 001b	S	28/03/19
13	606	End of first day shot – kiln 001a	ENE	28/03/19
14	607	End of first day shot – possible boundary wall	SSE	28/03/19
15	608	Structure 001a – general shot	SE	29/03/19
16	609	Structure 001a – general shot	S	29/03/19
17	610	Structure 001a – general shot	E	29/03/19
18	611	Structure 001a – general shot	NNE	29/03/19
19	612	Structure 001a – general shot	NW	29/03/19
20	613	Structure 001a – general shot	SSW	29/03/19
21	614	Structure 001a – internal wall	ESE	29/03/19
22	615	Structure 001a – internal wall	S	29/03/19
23	616	Structure 001a – internal wall	S	29/03/19
24	617	Structure 001a – internal wall	S	29/03/19

Image	Digital	Description	From	Date
25	618	Structure 001a – internal wall	SSE	29/03/19
26	619	Structure 001a – internal wall	SSE	29/03/19
27	620	Structure 001a – internal wall	NNW	29/03/19
28	621	Structure 001a – internal wall	NNW	29/03/19
29	622	Structure 001a – outer stone detail	SW	29/03/19
30	623	Structure 001a – outer stone detail	SW	29/03/19
31	624	Structure 001a – outer stone detail	SE	29/03/19
32	625	Structure 001a – outer stone detail	SE	29/03/19
33	626	Structure 001a – outer stone detail	SE	29/03/19
34	627	Structure 001a – outer stone detail	E	29/03/19
35	628	Structure 001a – exterior	E	29/03/19
36	629	Structure 001a – exterior	N	29/03/19
37	630	Structure 001a – exterior	N	29/03/19
38	631	Structure 001a – exterior	N	29/03/19
39	632	Structure 001a – exterior	W	29/03/19
40	633	Structure 001a – exterior	W	29/03/19
41	634	Structure 001a – exterior	W	29/03/19
42	635	Structure 001a – exterior	W	29/03/19
43	636	Structure 001a – exterior	S	29/03/19
44	637	Structure 001a – exterior	S	29/03/19
45	638	Structure 001a – exterior	SE	29/03/19
46	639	Barn 001b – NE-SW elevation	NNW	29/03/19
47	640	Barn 001b – NE-SW elevation	NNW	29/03/19
48	641	Barn 001b – WNW-ESE elevation	S	29/03/19
49	642	Barn 001b – SW-NE elevation	E	29/03/19

Image	Digital	Description	From	Date
50	643	Barn 001b – General shot of exterior face	W	29/03/19
51	644	Barn 001b – General shot of exterior face	NNE	29/03/19
52	645	Barn 001b – General shot of exterior face	E	29/03/19
53	646	Barn 001b – General shot of exterior	ENE	29/03/19
54	647	Barn 001b – General shot of exterior	NW	29/03/19
55	648	Barn 001b – General shot	WSW	29/03/19
56	649	Barn 001b – General shot	WSW	29/03/19
57	650	Barn 001b – General shot	S	29/03/19
58	651	Void	-	29/03/19
59	652	Void	-	29/03/19
60	653	Barn 001b – N-S elevation	W	29/03/19
61	654	Barn 001b – N-S elevation	W	29/03/19
62	655	Barn 001b – N-S elevation	W	29/03/19
63	656	Barn 001b – N-S elevation	S	29/03/19
64	657	Barn 001b – general shot	S	29/03/19
65	658	Post-excavation shot of TP 2	W	30/03/19
66	659	Post-excavation shot of TP 2	W	30/03/19
67	660	Post-excavation shot of TP 3	E	30/03/19
68	661	Post-excavation shot of TP 3	E	30/03/19
69	662	TP 1 - sondage	SE	30/03/19
70	663	TP 1 - sondage	SE	30/03/19
71	664	TP 1 - sondage	SE	30/03/19
72	665	TP 1 - sondage	S	30/03/19
73	666	TP 1 - sondage	S	30/03/19
74	667	TP 1 - sondage	S	30/03/19

Image	Digital	Description	From	Date
75	668	TP 1 - sondage	N	30/03/19
76	669	TP 1 - sondage	N	30/03/19
77	670	TP 1 - sondage	N	30/03/19
78	671	TP 1 - sondage	Vertical	30/03/19

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