

# Nairnside Farm, Cawdor

## Archaeological Evaluation & Photographic Survey Data Structure Report

AOC 70542

*March 2021*



# Nairnside Farm, Cawdor

## Archaeological Evaluation & Photographic Survey

### Data Structure Report

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On Behalf of:	Alistair MacKay Brackla Farm, Cawdor, Nairn, IV12 5QY
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## **Abstract**

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This report details the findings of an archaeological evaluation and photographic survey carried out at Nairnside Farm, Cawdor in advance of a proposed housing development. The works were carried out on 12<sup>th</sup> February and 1<sup>st</sup>-3<sup>rd</sup> March 2021.

The photographic survey recorded five pre-existing farm buildings present on the site, all of which are thought to date from the 1960s or later. The evaluation comprised excavation of eight trial trenches in the open area between the extant buildings. Five archaeological features were identified, including two field drains, one stone deposit and the extensive remains of stone walls associated with the previous post-medieval farm steadings on the site.

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## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 An archaeological evaluation and photographic survey was required by Mr Alistair MacKay in respect of the demolition of farm buildings ahead of the proposed creation of 3 house plots and associated works at land 80m SE of Nairnside Farm, Cawdor (Highland Council Planning Reference: 18/04751/PIP). The requirement arose due to the location of the development within an area of rich archaeological potential.
- 1.2 The development site lies within the administrative area of the Highland Council, which is advised on archaeological matters by Kirsty Cameron, Archaeologist, Historic Environment Team, Highland Council. A photographic survey of the historic buildings and a trial trenching evaluation were specified in keeping with the policies outlined in *Scottish Planning Policy* (2014) and *PAN 2/2011 Planning and Archaeology* (2011) in order to record the extent and significance of any archaeological remains which may be present within the development area.
- 1.3 This report details the results of the photographic survey and the trial trenching evaluation, which were carried out on 12<sup>th</sup> February 2021 and 1<sup>st</sup>-3<sup>rd</sup> March 2021. The photographic survey recorded the existing farm buildings on the site, which are thought to post-date 1959. The evaluation consisted of 8 trenches within which the remains of field drains and stones walling were identified. The walls relate to a previously demolished post-medieval farm steading, which was depicted on historic Ordnance Survey mapping up until 1959.

## 2.0 PROJECT BACKGROUND

- 2.1 The development area is located to the east of Cawdor within a mixture of open farmland and lightly forested land (**Figure 1**). Open fields lie to the north and west of the development site with a forested area to the east and pre-existing farmhouses to the west. Within the redline boundary there are five farm buildings which are proposed to be demolished. The first phase of works comprised a photographic survey of the existing farm buildings. The second phase of works consisted of a trial trenching evaluation of the open ground between the existing buildings.
- 2.2 There were three previously known archaeological sites in close proximity to the development area. The sites included a ring ditch (MHG 36079), a 16<sup>th</sup> century mill (MHG 53614), and a Bronze Age cist (MHG 6980). The detail of the sites is included in the Desk Based Assessment below. A large collection of flints was also recorded in the area, but the exact location of the site has not been identified.
- 2.3 There are five existing farm buildings within the development area, comprising a mixture of concrete and timber structures and an open-sided barn. The present layout of buildings is completely different to the buildings shown on the historical mapping. At the time of the 1<sup>st</sup> edition Ordnance Survey (OS) maps (1868-9), a large E-shaped building covered most of the development area. A variation of this E-shaped building can be seen on OS 1:1250 maps up until the 1959. These maps suggested that there was potential for remains of the historic building foundations to be discovered during the evaluation.



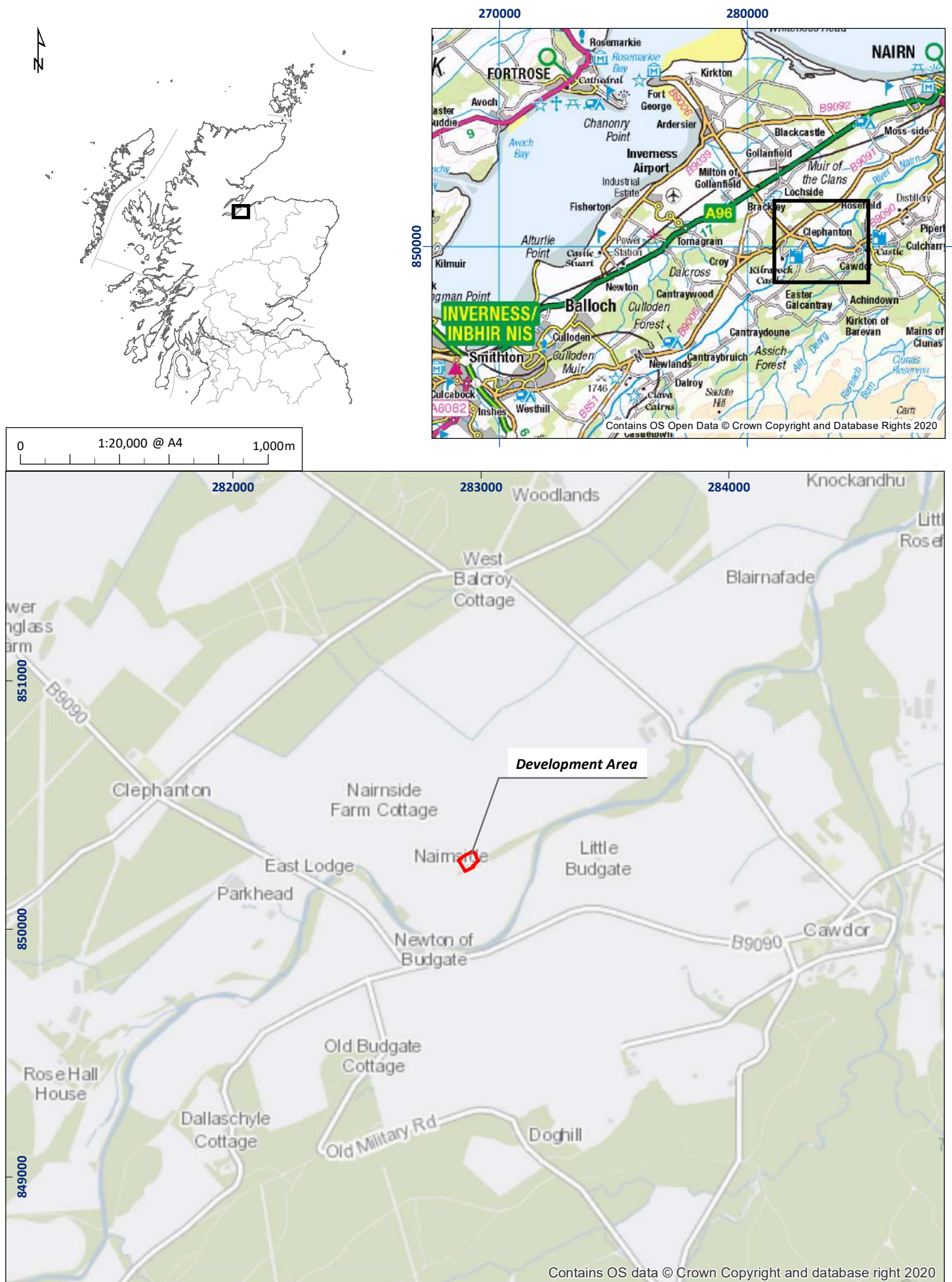


Figure 1: Site location plan

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### 3.0 DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

#### 3.1 Methodology

- 3.1.1 A desk-based assessment was conducted prior to commencement of the works in order to assess the archaeological potential of the area based on previously recorded sites and any historical documentation. A full check of all available historical and archaeological records, aerial photographs and historical maps was conducted using the Highland Historic Environment Record (HHER), the National Record of the Historic Environment (NRHE), Ordnance Survey Name Books, Historic Environment Scotland's databases, the National Library of Scotland, statistical accounts and other available records, literary sources or online resources about the site.

#### 3.2 Cartographic Sources

- 3.2.1 Historic maps were consulted through the National Library of Scotland online map library (NLS 2021). The place name of Cawdor (or Caldell) appears on maps from the late 16<sup>th</sup> century onwards. The place name of Nairn Bridge is shown on William Roy's Military Survey of 1747-55, but detail of the development site is first shown on the Ordnance Survey first edition maps. Description of the individual map sheets is included below:

##### **William Roy Military Survey of Scotland, 1747-55**

The development site is shown predominantly as open farmland. Two farm buildings and enclosures are shown at the place of Nairn Bridge, in the approximate location of modern Nairnside Farm.

##### **Ordnance Survey 1<sup>st</sup> edition 6-inch-to-the-mile map**

###### **Nairnshire sheet IV**

**Survey date: 1869-70    Publication date: 1871**

This map depicts a large E-shaped farm building located at the development site. The building is set within open fields, with a mill lade running to the southwest.

##### **Ordnance Survey 1<sup>st</sup> edition 25-inch-to-the-mile map**

###### **Nairnshire sheets IV.10 and IV.7 (with inset IV.11 & IV.14)**

**Survey date: 1868-69    Publication date: 1869**

This map depicts a large E-shaped farm building located at the development site (**Figure 2**). The building is set within open fields, with a mill lade running to the southwest.

##### **Ordnance Survey 2<sup>nd</sup> edition 6-inch-to-the-mile map**

###### **Nairnshire sheet V**

**Date revised: 1903    Publication date: 1906**

This map shows little change since the first edition map. The shape of the building on the development site has become more rectangular, suggesting possible alterations to the structure.

**Ordnance Survey 2<sup>nd</sup> edition 6-inch-to-the-mile map****Nairnshire sheet IV.10 and IV.14****Date revised: 1904      Publication date: 1905**

This map shows the main E-shaped building at the development site, but also indicates that further roofed buildings have been added within the courtyard areas (**Figure 3**).

**Ordnance Survey GSGS 3906 32/86 N.W.****Publication date: 1940**

This map shows the development site in a similar configuration to the OS 2<sup>nd</sup> edition maps.

**Ordnance Survey NH85SW – A****Surveyed/Revised: Pre-1930 to 1959      Published: 1959**

This map shows the E-shaped building in a similar shape to the OS 2<sup>nd</sup> edition maps. There are also a number of possible outbuildings or small enclosures depicted in the land around the main building.

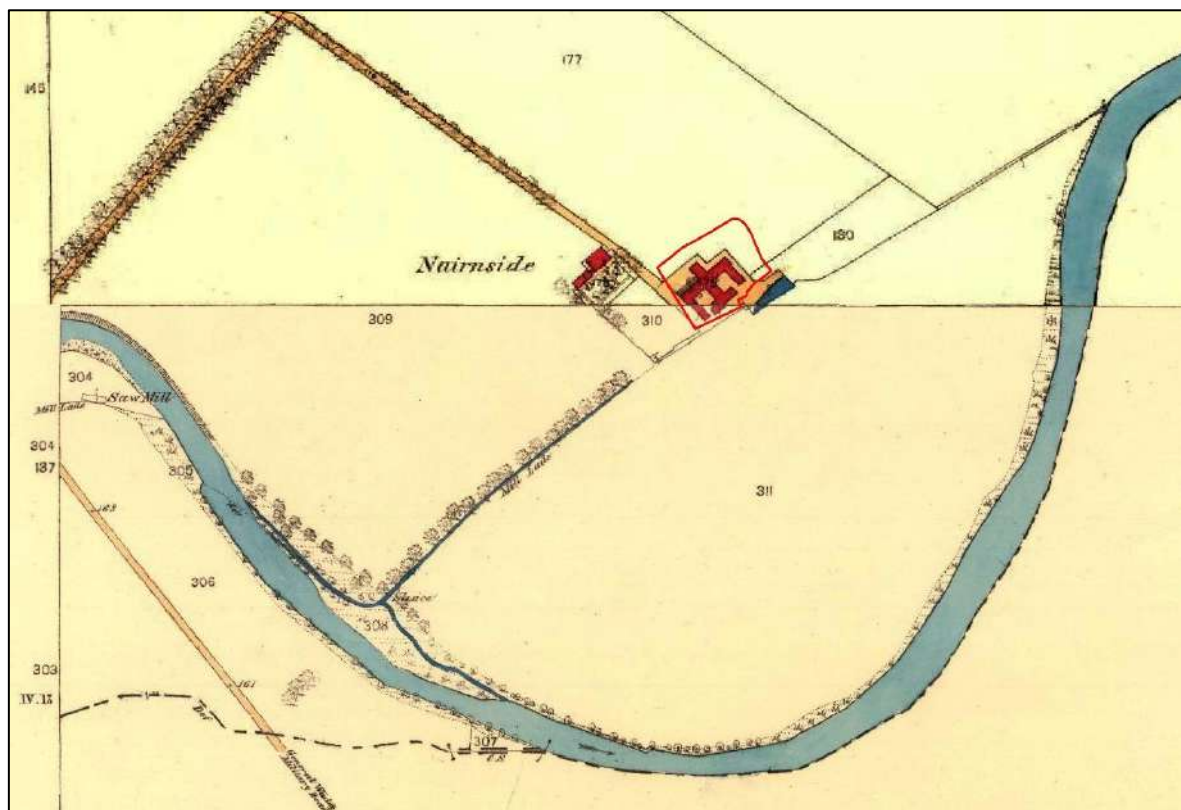


Figure 2: Excerpt from the 1<sup>st</sup> edition 25-inch OS map, 1868-9, highlighting the development site (Reproduced with the permission of the National Library of Scotland)



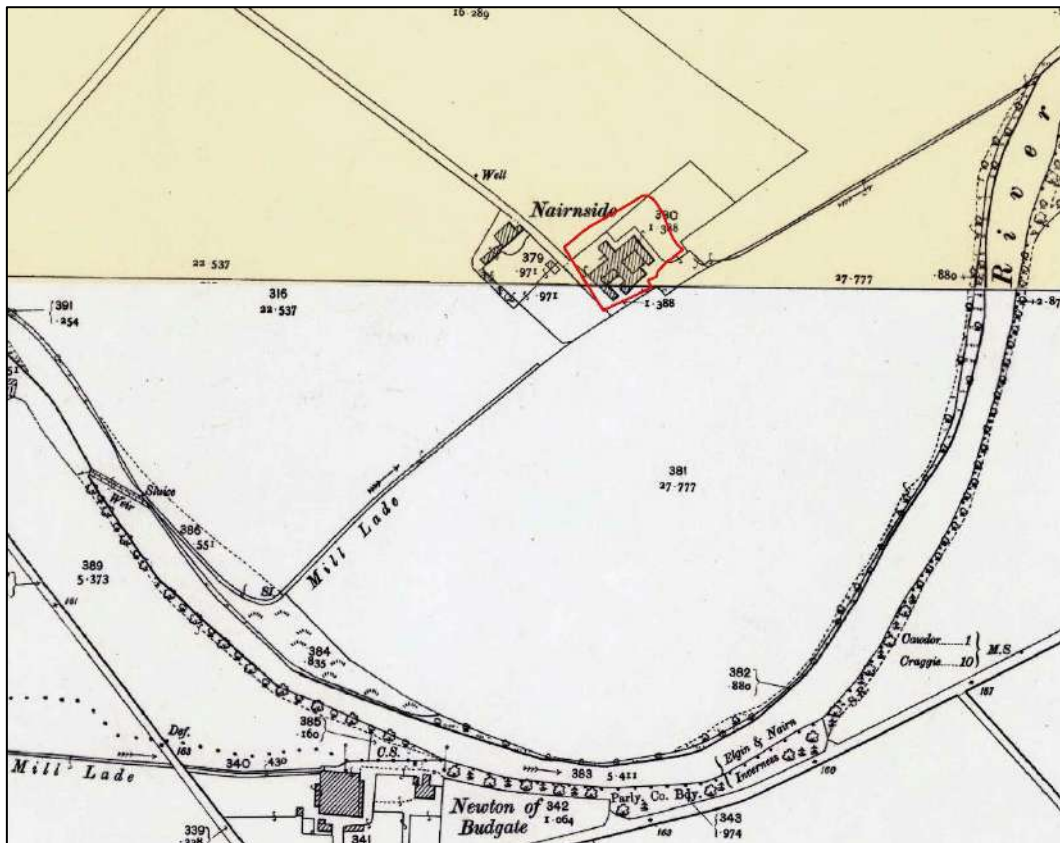


Figure 3: Excerpt from the 2<sup>nd</sup> edition 25-inch OS map, 1904, highlighting the development site (Reproduced with the permission of the National Library of Scotland)

### 3.3 Historic Environment Sources

- 3.3.1 A full search of the Highland Historic Environment Record (HHER), and the National Record of the Historic Environment (NRHE), via Canmore, was carried out.
- 3.3.2 Notable sites in close proximity the development area include:

#### **MHG36079 - Ring ditch, NE of Nairnside Farm, NH 8298 5043**

This site almost certainly refers to a circular feature identified from aerial photographs (RCAHMS 72-911-13 taken 16/07/1996) that lies abutting the modern field boundary at the GR corrected to above. It has a single ditch, is c20m diameter & has possible internal post hole & other features. Size would make it at the upper end for a hut circle, which is what the RCAHMS has recorded it as - HAW 05/2005.

#### **MHG53614 - 16th century Mill - Nairnside, Cawdor (spurious), NH 8301 5033**

Cartographic and documentary research associated with a planning application was carried out across this site. The site is indicated on an estate map of 1757 named 'House of the Lint Mill' with 2 buildings and a lade, a small farm town is marked to the North named 'The Green & Town of Littletown'. The farm of Miltoun under the estate of Kilravock appears in charters of the Great Seal; a charter of Confirmation to Hugh Rose and his wife Katharine Falconer dated 12 November 1546 notes a mill and a house. It is again confirmed on the 8th March 1600 to William Rose of Kilravock with the mention of it having a corn mill and a waukmill. The mill appears very clearly on an aerial photograph of 1996, which shows the outline of at least two buildings.

The interpretation of this being the site of the mill is incorrect. It is clear from the historic map evidence that the site of the lint mill as shown on the 1757 Estate Map, is in fact at the south end of the ground to the south of the house known as 'Nairnside' (at the approximate grid reference of NGR 282918 850224 - see MHG57185) and to the immediate southwest of the steadings. GIS comparison of the orientation and angles of the boundaries shown on the Estate Map with the OS 1st Edition map clearly indicates that this can be the only location. The mill lade shown running to the south of the house and steading on the OS 1st Edition map would appear to be the same as that shown on the Estate Map extract, albeit diverted slightly to its present line probably sometime in the early-mid C19. It is also clear that the identification of this mill has been conflated with the historic documentary references of the 'Miltoun' of the mill of Kilravock, located to the east, further along the River Nairn. On Blaeu's map of 1654 'Miltoun' is quite clearly shown opposite the tributary of the River Nairn that runs through Cawdor ('Caldell' on the map), though it is admitted that on Pont's map of 1580, it is sited slightly more to the west. However, neither the Pont nor Blaeu map were produced from actual measured surveys. The aerial photographic evidence referred to and shown in the report apparently showing cropmarks of the mill buildings in the above mentioned (<1>) report is ambiguous at best and is not to be relied upon. [IS-L 08/09/2016]

#### **MHG57185 - C18 lint (flax) mill – Nairnside, NH 8291 5023**

A lint (flax) mill at Nairnside (though pre-dating the property) is shown at this location on an estate map of the Barony of Kilravock dating to 1757. It is shown as two buildings labelled 'House of the Lint Mill', with the presumed mill building itself orientated roughly north-south, with its southern end over a mill lade which approaches from the west.

Note: this site was previously thought to lie to the northeast on the other side of the Nairnside steadings (see MHG53614), however, GIS map comparisons have demonstrated that this is the correct location.

#### **MHG6980 - Cist with finds, Nairnside, NH 8290 5020**

A cist grave containing fragments of an urn and some black ash was found, in a small sand hillock then being levelled, about 1873 AD on the farm of Nairnside, parish of Croy and Dalcross. A large collection of flints of various shapes and sizes had been buried in the same knoll but whether any had been deposited in the cist, or were in any way connected with it, is not certain. (G Bain 1893)

### **3.4 Other Sources**

- 3.4.1 The development site is located in the historic parish of Croy and Dalcross. Details about the parish are recorded within the Old Statistical Account of Scotland (County of Inverness, Vol. XI, 1794) and the New Statistical Account (County of Inverness, Vol. XIV, 1845), however there is no specific mention of the development site or its immediate surroundings. The place name of *Nairnside* is listed in the Ordnance Survey Name Books (Nairnshire Volume 5, 1869). This describes the site as: *A farm house and outoffices from one to two Storeys high Slated and in good repair. Property of Major Rose Kilravock Castle.*

## 4.0 OBJECTIVES

- 4.1 The *Chartered Institute for Archaeologists* (CIfA) defines an archaeological evaluation as ‘a limited programme of non-intrusive and/or intrusive fieldwork which determines the presence or absence of archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts within a specified area or site on land...field evaluation defines their character, extent, quality and preservation, and enables an assessment of their worth in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate (2020).’
- 4.2 The objective of the photographic survey was to create a ‘preservation by record’ of the buildings and structures on site prior to their removal through photographic and written record to include within the National Record for the Historic Environment (NHRE) and the Historic Environment Record (HER).
- 4.3 The aims of the archaeological works were:
- i. To establish the presence or absence of archaeological remains within the proposed development area
  - ii. To remove by hand any overburden in order to expose the archaeological deposits
  - iii. To excavate, sample and record any features or to propose arrangements for their safeguarding, where possible
  - iv. To sample deposits for post-excavation work, including environmental analysis and dating
  - v. To make recommendations for further measures necessary to mitigate the impact of the development
  - vi. To make recommendations for post-excavation work

## 5.0 METHODOLOGY

### 5.1 Archaeological Evaluation

- 5.1.1 Due to the likely presence of archaeology within the development area, a trial trenching evaluation, consisting of 10% of the proposed site, was required to evaluate the archaeological potential of the new development. The development area comprised approximately 3560m<sup>2</sup>, however the area available for trenching was limited by existing buildings, concrete flooring, and a small, wooded area. Eight trenches comprising approximately 340m<sup>2</sup> were excavated, covering 9.5% of the development area (**Figure 4**). All work was carried out in accordance with the Highland Council's *Standards for Archaeological Work* (2012) and the CIfA *Code of Conduct* (2019).
- 5.1.2 An archaeologist directed digging by a mechanical excavator fitted with a 2m-wide straight-edged bucket in order to establish the presence or absence of archaeological remains within the site. All features of archaeological significance were excavated by hand in order to establish the date, nature, extent and state of preservation of the deposits. Archaeological features and deposits were drawn at a scale of 1:20 and section drawings were drawn at a scale of 1:10. All significant archaeological features were sampled, in the event post-excavation analysis is deemed necessary.
- 5.1.3 The location of all archaeological findspots and features and the area covered by the evaluation, were plotted using a Trimble R8s capable of centimetre accuracy. The

archaeological evaluation was recorded using high resolution digital photography in order to record the process as well as any archaeological features or finds of interest.

## 5.2 Photographic Recording

- 5.2.1 A basic photographic survey was undertaken for the current buildings on site, which included a photographic and written record. A survey of both the exterior and interior of the buildings was described and photographed.
- 5.2.2 A general and detailed photographic survey was undertaken of the buildings/wall frontage using a digital SLR in.jpg format (**Figure 5**). General views of the elevations (both head on and oblique) were made in addition to detailed shots of specific features or examples of features. A running register of photographs was made on site and is included as an appendix to the report.
- 5.2.3 The photographic record was supplemented by a written account of the buildings and frontage to form the basis of the architectural appraisal for the report. Comment was made on condition, construction, architectural detail, and any other features pertinent to the historical record.

## 6.0 RESULTS

### 6.1 Archaeological Evaluation

- 6.1.1 The archaeological trial trenching evaluation was carried out between 1<sup>st</sup>-3<sup>rd</sup> March 2021 (**Plate 1**). Eight trenches were excavated and a total of five archaeological features were identified (**Figure 6**). The features included two rubble field drains, one stone deposit, and the extensive remains of previous post-medieval building walls. Topsoil across the site was generally a shallow (0.09m-0.45m deep), dark brown, loamy silt over natural subsoil of mid orange-brown sand and gravel with frequent stones. A small amount of post-medieval ceramics, glass, iron and leather objects were recovered (**Appendix 3**).
- 6.1.2 Wall [008] comprised a stone wall constructed primarily with large flat stones, bonded with light-coloured mortar (**Plates 2-6**). It survived in fragmentary sections [008a-e] within Trenches 2-5 and 7 and measured overall 0.4-0.48m wide and up to 0.13m deep. Overall it formed a large L-shape indicative of two building walls aligned northeast-southwest and northwest-southeast, which joined at the northern corner (**Figures 7, 8**). The walls were truncated in several places by modern services.
- 6.1.3 Wall [011] comprised a stone wall constructed from roughly-shaped, mixed large and small stones with no evidence of mortar (**Plates 7-10**). It survived in Trenches 6 and 7 and measured on average 0.4m wide and 0.45m high. It consisted of two curving alignments (NE-SW and NW-SE) which adjoined at the southern corner (**Figures 7, 8**). Wall [011] appeared to respect and curve around the possible building formed by wall [008] and around the north end of existing farm Building C, suggesting it may have been a stone retaining wall. It is possible that parts of wall [011] have been used as foundation stones for Building D.
- 6.1.4 Features [003] and [005] consisted of rubble-filled drains found within Trenches 1 and 2 respectively and measuring between 0.39m-0.73m wide (**Plate 11**). Both were probably associated with the previous post-medieval building.

- 6.1.5 Feature [013] comprised an amorphous deposit of stones below the topsoil in Trench 8 (**Plate 12**). There was no structure to the stone pile, suggesting it was a general clearance pile likely associated with the post-medieval structure or its demolition.

## 6.2 Photographic Survey

- 6.2.1 Five existing farm buildings were present on the site (**Figure 5**). Based on the historic map progression, these are all thought to have been constructed from the 1960s onwards. The full photographic record has been included within **Appendix 5**.

### 6.2.2 *Building A*

Building A was a rectangular timber building measuring approximately 9m by 12m, with three internal rooms. The building was single storey, with a V-shaped corrugated iron roof. A large set of double doors (big enough for a vehicle) were located on the southwest gable end. Two further doors and two windows were present on the southeast side. Room 2 on the northwest side may have been a later extension and it had a fourth doorway located on the northeast gable.

### 6.2.3 *Building B*

Building B was a rectangular concrete building measuring 14m by 16m with a 5m by 6m timber annexe at the east corner. A set of large double doors were located on the southwest side, with a further single door on the northwest side of the west corner. A third entrance on the northwest side led to a toilet with no access to the rest of the building.

### 6.2.4 *Building C*

Building C was a long rectangular building measuring c. 37m by 14m, with a small timber annexe at the northwest end measuring 3m by 3.6m. The building was constructed with a timber frame and corrugated iron walls. Only the northeast half was roofed with sheets of corrugated iron. The southeast end was open to allow access. The annexe at the rear of the building was a small timber cabin with a flat corrugated roof and its own separate doorway and window.

### 6.2.5 *Building D*

Building D was a long rectangular concrete building measuring 15m by 5.5m, with two internal rooms. The building was single storey with a V-shaped corrugated iron roof. A set of double sliding doors provided access at the southeast gable, while a similar opening was present on the northwest gable. The roof was partly collapsed at the northwest end. A small concrete annexe was attached on the east corner, with apertures for windows and a door but no glass or door present. Wall [011] identified during the evaluation may have been reused as foundation stones for the southwest side wall.

### 6.2.6 *Building E*

Building E was an open-sided rectangular barn measuring c. 15m by 8m. It was constructed with timber posts and a roof of timber frame and corrugated iron sheets.



## 7.0 CONCLUSIONS

- 7.1 The evaluation and photographic survey at Nairnside Farm, Cawdor have identified the survival of foundations of a previous post-medieval farm steading within and underlying the existing farm buildings. The previous post-medieval building was present from at least 1868-1959 according to historic maps but may have older origins. The existing buildings are believed to have been constructed sometime from the 1960s onwards, with Building D showing possible reuse of part of the older foundations. The evaluation suggested that the remains extended below the existing buildings.
- 7.2 There were no further features of archaeological interest uncovered on the site. Due to the interpretation that the remains comprise the post-medieval steading shown on historical mapping, no further archaeological work is recommended.

## 8.0 REFERENCES

- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA). Revised 2019. *Code of Conduct*.
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*Plate 1: General view of the development site showing Trenches 2-7*



*Plate 2: Wall [008a]*



*Plate 3: Wall [008b]*





Plate 4: Wall [008c]



Plate 5: Wall [008d]



Plate 6: Wall [008e]





Plate 7: Wall [011] in Trench 6



Plate 8: Wall [011] in Trench 6



Plate 9: Wall [011] in Trench 7





*Plate 10: SE-facing section of wall [011]*



*Plate 11: Field drain [005]*



*Plate 12: Stone deposit [013]*



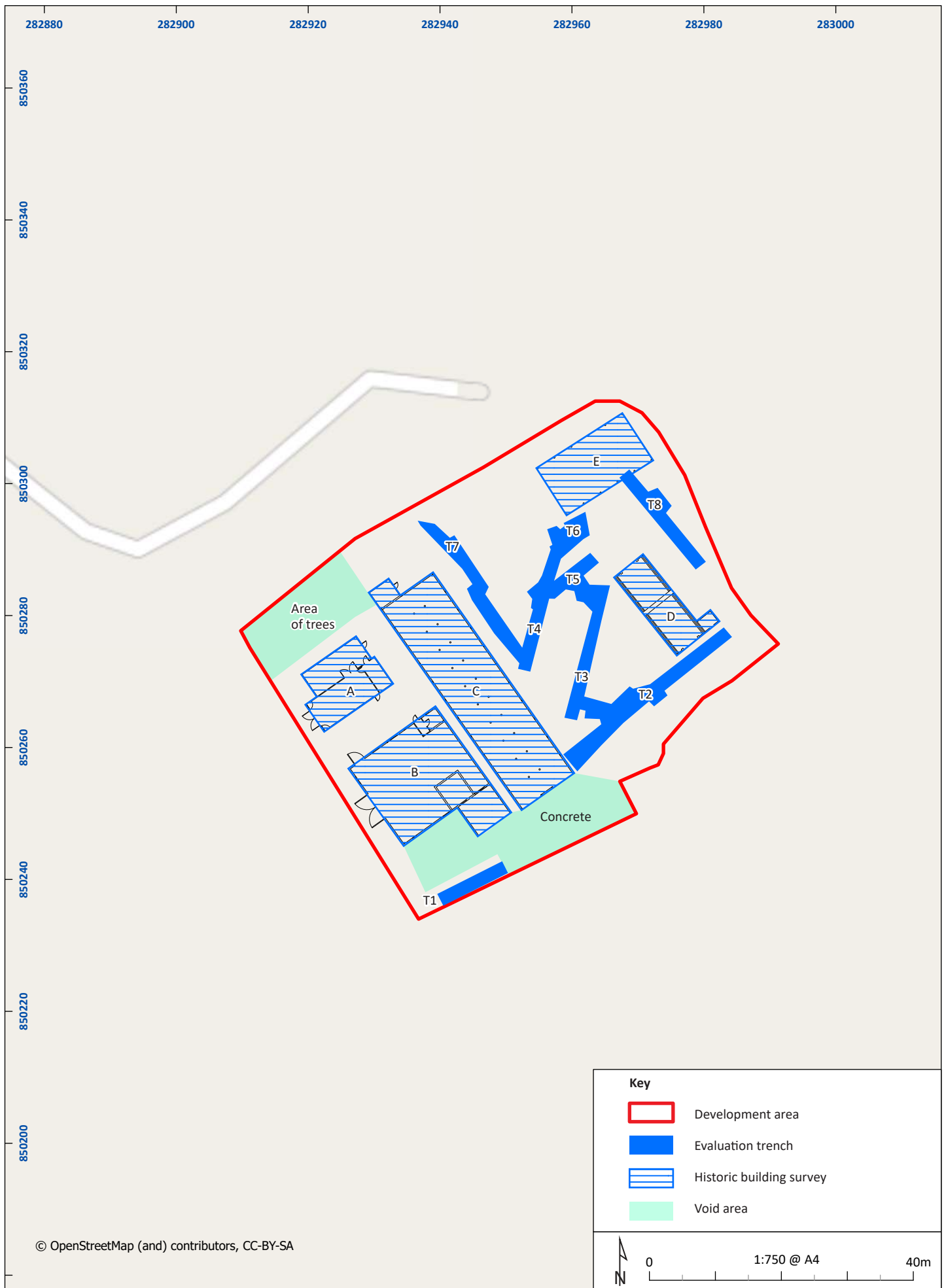


Figure 4: Trench location plan

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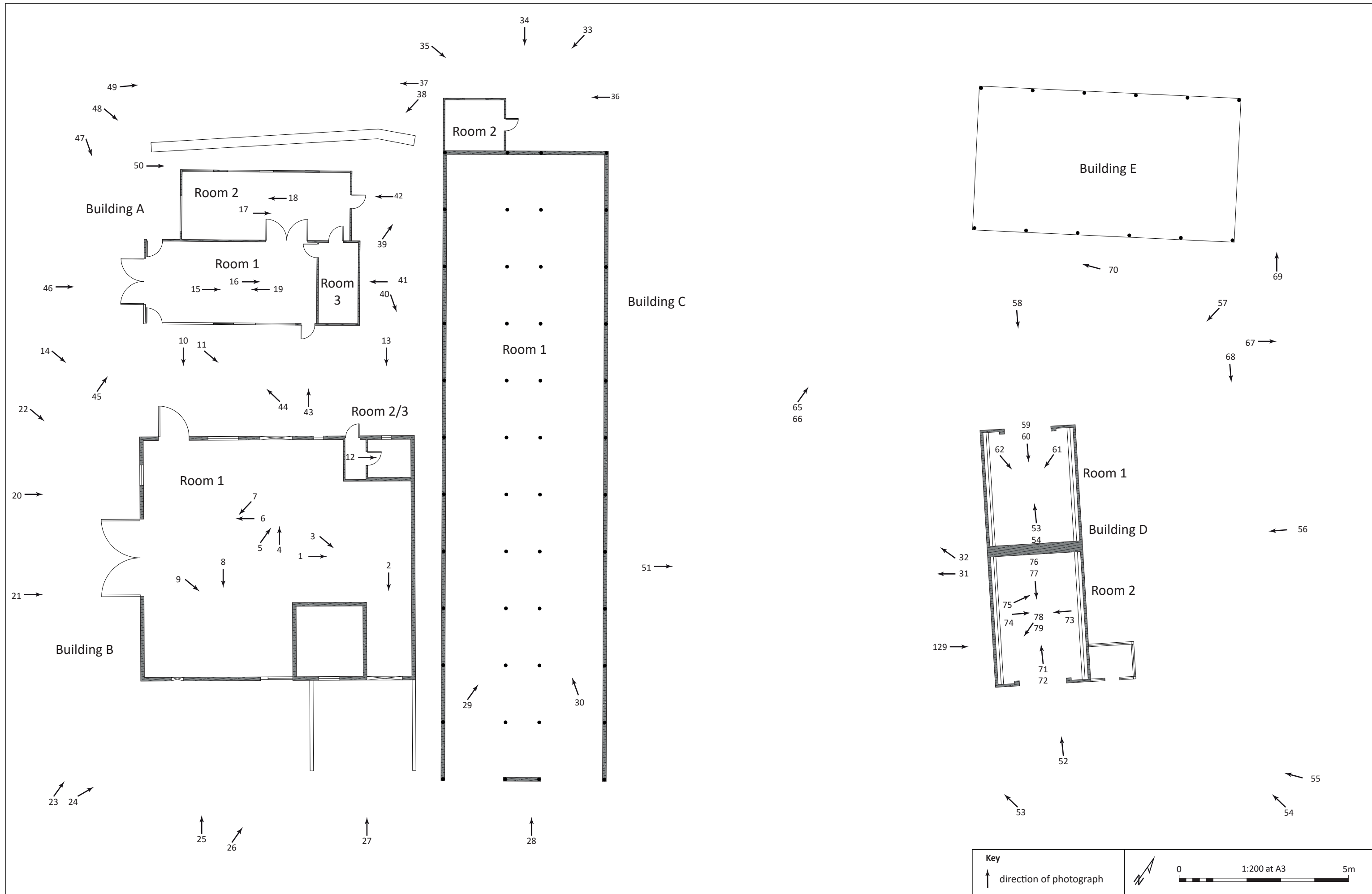


Figure 5: Plan of the existing farm buildings, showing the location and direction of photographs



Figure 6: Archaeology location plan

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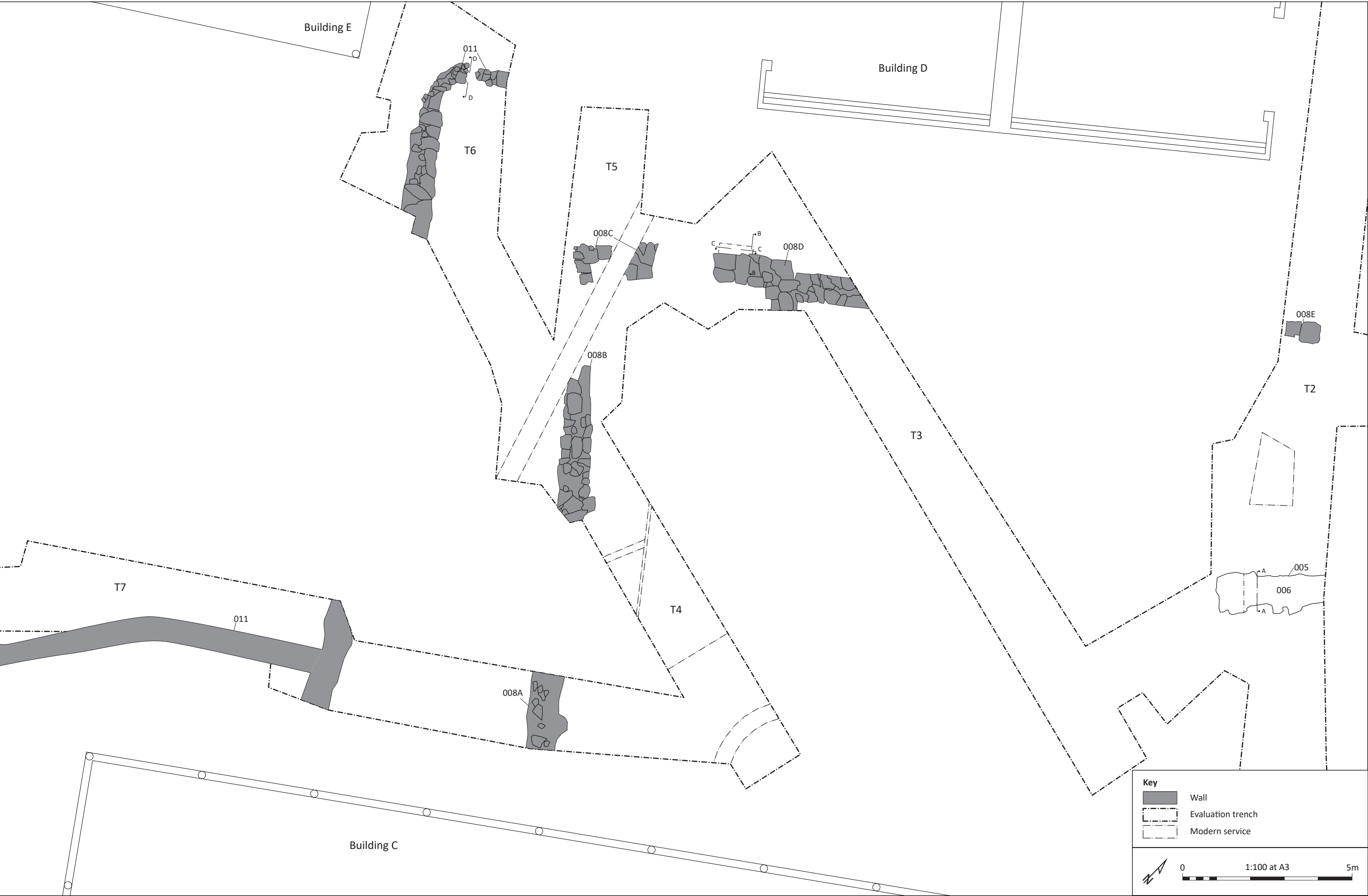


Figure 7: Detail of archaeological features in Trenches 2-7

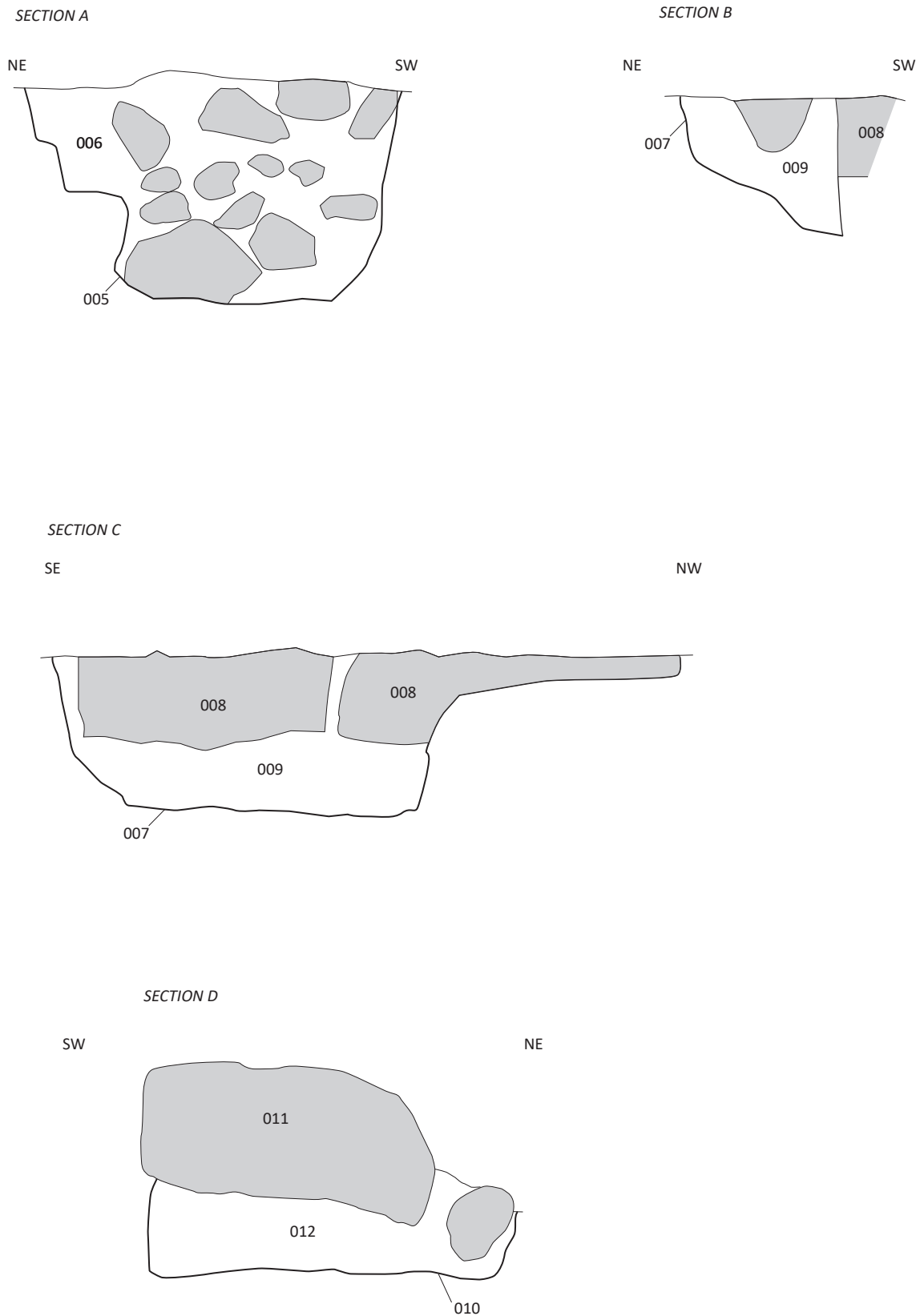


Figure 8: Section drawings

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## Appendix 1 Trench Register

Trench No.	Dimensions (m)	Depths (m)	Alignment	Description/Comments	Archaeology
1	11m by 2m	0.25-0.35m	ENE-WSW	Natural subsoil was mid orange-brown sand and gravel with frequent large stones.	Stone-filled field drain [003].
2	31m by 2m	0.09-0.38m	NE-SW	Natural subsoil was mid orange-brown sand and gravel with frequent large stones.	End of stone wall [008]. Stone-filled field drain [005].
3	21m by 2m	0.1-0.28m	N-S	Natural subsoil was mid orange-brown sand and gravel with frequent large stones.	Section of stone wall [008].
4	20m by 2m	0.12-0.3m	N-S	Natural subsoil was mid orange-brown sand and gravel with frequent large stones. Some disturbed areas from modern services.	Section of stone wall [008b]. Stone retaining wall [011]. Ceramic field drain.
5	11.5m by 2m	0.1-0.18m	NE-SW	Natural subsoil was mid orange-brown sand and gravel with frequent large stones.	Section of stone wall [008].
6	6m by 2m	0.3-0.45m	NE-SW	Natural subsoil was mid orange-brown sand and gravel with frequent large stones.	Stone retaining wall [011]. Unstratified finds of iron hammer, nails, and pin, and leather.
7	26.5m by 2m	0.12-0.5m	NW-SE	Natural subsoil was mid orange-brown sand and gravel with frequent large stones.	Section of stone wall [008]. End of stone retaining wall [011].
8	18m by 2m	0.2-0.35m	NW-SE	Natural subsoil was mid orange-brown sand and gravel with frequent large stones.	Stone deposit [013].

## Appendix 2 Photographic Register

Photo No.	Feature No.	Description	Direction Facing	Date
1	Building B, Room 1	Interior SW-facing wall	NE	12/02/2021
2	Building B, Room 1	Interior NW-facing wall, showing NE door	SE	12/02/2021
3	Building B, Room 1	Interior corner of NW- and SW-facing walls	E	12/02/2021
4	Building B, Room 1	Interior SE-facing wall, showing W end	WNW	12/02/2021
5	Building B, Room 1	Interior SE-facing wall, showing E end	NNE	12/02/2021
6	Building B, Room 1	Interior NE-facing wall, showing N end	WNW	12/02/2021
7	Building B, Room 1	Interior NE-facing wall, showing S end	SW	12/02/2021
8	Building B, Room 1	Interior NW-facing wall, showing SW end	SE	12/02/2021
9	Building B, Room 1	Interior NW-facing wall, showing SW end	ESE	12/02/2021
10	Building B	Exterior NW-facing wall, showing W end	S	12/02/2021
11	Building B	Exterior NW-facing wall, showing E end	SE	12/02/2021
12	Building B, Room 3	Interior SW-facing wall	NE	12/02/2021
13	Building B	Exterior NW-facing wall, showing E end	SE	12/02/2021
14	Building B	Exterior NW-facing wall	E	12/02/2021
15	Building A, Room 1	Interior SW-facing wall	NE	12/02/2021
16	Building A, Room 1	Interior SW-facing wall, showing ceiling detail	NE	12/02/2021
17	Building A, Room 2	Interior SW-facing wall	NE	12/02/2021
18	Building A, Room 2	Interior NE-facing wall	SW	12/02/2021
19	Building A, Room 1	Interior NE-facing wall	SW	12/02/2021
20	Building B	Exterior SW-facing wall, showing N end	NE	12/02/2021
21	Building B	Exterior SW-facing wall, showing S end	E	12/02/2021
22	Building B	Exterior SW-facing wall	ENE	12/02/2021
23	Building B	Exterior SE- and SW-facing walls	N	12/02/2021
24	Building B	Exterior SE-facing wall	NNE	12/02/2021
25	Building B	Exterior SE-facing wall	NW	12/02/2021
26	Building B	Exterior SE-facing wall, showing E end	NNE	12/02/2021
27	Building B	Exterior SE-facing wall	NW	12/02/2021
28	Building C	Exterior SE-facing wall	NW	12/02/2021

Photo No.	Feature No.	Description	Direction Facing	Date
29	Building C, Room 1	Interior SE- and SW-facing walls	N	12/02/2021
30	Building C, Room 1	Interior NE- and NW-facing walls	NNW	12/02/2021
31	Building C	Exterior NE-facing wall, showing S end	S	12/02/2021
32	Building C	Exterior NE-facing wall, showing N end	NW	12/02/2021
33	Building C	Exterior NW-facing wall	S	12/02/2021
34	Building C	Exterior NW-facing wall	S	12/02/2021
35	Building C	Exterior NW-facing wall	SSE	12/02/2021
36	Building C	Exterior NW-facing wall, showing adjacent wooded area	SW	12/02/2021
37	-	View of wooded area from Building C	SW	12/02/2021
38	Building A	View towards Building A from Building C	S	12/02/2021
39	Building C	Exterior SW-facing wall, showing N end	N	12/02/2021
40	Building C	Exterior SW-facing wall, showing S end	SE	12/02/2021
41	Building A	Exterior NE-facing wall, showing S end	SW	12/02/2021
42	Building A	Exterior NE-facing wall, showing N end	SW	12/02/2021
43	Building A	Exterior SE-facing wall, showing E end	NW	12/02/2021
44	Building A	Exterior SE-facing wall, showing W end	WNW	12/02/2021
45	Building A	Exterior SE-facing wall	N	12/02/2021
46	Building A	Exterior SW-facing wall	NE	12/02/2021
47	Building A	Exterior SW-facing wall	E	12/02/2021
48	Building A	Exterior SW-facing wall	E	12/02/2021
49	-	Wooded area adjacent to buildings	NE	12/02/2021
50	Building A	Stone dyke adjacent to Building A	NE	12/02/2021
51	Building D	Exterior SW-facing wall	NE	12/02/2021
52	Building D	Exterior SE-facing wall	NW	12/02/2021
53	Building C	Exterior NE-facing wall	W	12/02/2021
54	Buildings D & E	Exterior SE-facing walls	WNW	12/02/2021
55	Buildings D & E	Exterior SE-facing walls	W	12/02/2021
56	Building D	Exterior NE-facing wall	SW	12/02/2021
57	Building D	Exterior NE-facing wall	S	12/02/2021
58	Building D	Exterior NW-facing wall	SE	12/02/2021
59	Building D, Room 1	Interior NW-facing wall	SE	12/02/2021
60	Building D, Room 1	Interior NW-facing wall, showing roof detail	SE	12/02/2021
61	Building D, Room 1	Interior NW-facing wall, showing roof detail	S	12/02/2021
62	Building D, Room 1	Interior NW-facing wall, showing roof detail	E	12/02/2021
63	Building D, Room 1	Interior SE-facing wall	NW	12/02/2021

Photo No.	Feature No.	Description	Direction Facing	Date
64	Building D, Room 1	Interior SE-facing wall	NW	12/02/2021
65	Building E	Exterior S corner	N	12/02/2021
66	Building E	Exterior S corner	N	12/02/2021
67	-	General landscape view from Building D	NE	12/02/2021
68	-	General landscape view from Building D	SE	12/02/2021
69	-	General landscape view from Building D	N	12/02/2021
70	-	General landscape view from Building D	W	12/02/2021
71	Building D, Room 2	Interior SE-facing wall	NW	12/02/2021
72	Building D, Room 2	Interior SE-facing wall	NW	12/02/2021
73	Building D, Room 2	Interior NE-facing wall	SW	12/02/2021
74	Building D, Room 2	Interior SW-facing wall, showing S end	NE	12/02/2021
75	Building D, Room 2	Interior SW-facing wall, showing N end	NE	12/02/2021
76	Building D, Room 2	Interior NW-facing wall	SE	12/02/2021
77	Building D, Room 2	Interior NW-facing wall	SE	12/02/2021
78	Building D, Room 2	Interior NW-facing wall	S	12/02/2021
79	Building D, Room 2	Interior NW-facing wall	S	12/02/2021
80	[003]	Field drain [003] within Trench 1	N	01/03/2021
81	T1	Trench 1	ENE	01/03/2021
82	[008]	Trench 2, showing wall [008]	SW	01/03/2021
83	[008]	Trench 2, showing wall [008]	NE	01/03/2021
84	[005]	Pre-excavation of field drain [005] in Trench 2	SE	01/03/2021
85	[005]	Pre-excavation of field drain [005] in Trench 2	SE	01/03/2021
86	-	General site view	SE	01/03/2021
87	-	General site view	ESE	01/03/2021
88	-	General site view	S	01/03/2021
89	-	General site view	NE	01/03/2021
90	-	General site view	NE	01/03/2021
91	-	General site view	WNW	01/03/2021
92	-	General site view	N	01/03/2021
93	[011]	Stone retaining wall [011], showing profile at NE end of Trench 6	NE	03/03/2021
94	[011]	Stone retaining wall [011], showing top detail	NE	03/03/2021

Photo No.	Feature No.	Description	Direction Facing	Date
95	[011]	Stone retaining wall [011], showing profile at N end	NNW	03/03/2021
96	[011]	Stone retaining wall [011], showing top detail at N end	SW	03/03/2021
97	[011]	Stone retaining wall [011], showing top detail at N end	NE	03/03/2021
98	[011]	Stone retaining wall [011], showing section	NW	03/03/2021
99	[008]	Stone wall [008b] and [008c] within Trench 5	SW	03/03/2021
100	[008]	Stone wall [008b] and [008c] within Trench 5	NE	03/03/2021
101	[008]	Stone wall [008c] and [008d] in Trenches 3 & 5	SE	03/03/2021
102	[008]	Top detail of stone wall [008c]	SE	03/03/2021
103	[008]	Top detail of stone wall [008d]	SE	03/03/2021
104	[008]	Top detail of stone wall [008d]	NW	03/03/2021
105	[008]	Top detail of stone wall [008d]	NW	03/03/2021
106	T4	Area of disturbance by services in Trench 4	WNW	03/03/2021
107	T4	Area of disturbance by services at W end of Trench 4	S	03/03/2021
108	[008]	Stone wall [008a] within Trench 7	WSW	03/03/2021
109	[013]	Pre-excavation of stone feature [013] in Trench 8	WNW	03/03/2021
110	[013]	Pre-excavation of stone feature [013] in Trench 8	WNW	03/03/2021
111	T8	Record shot of Trench 8	SE	03/03/2021
112	T8	Record shot of Trench 8	NW	03/03/2021
113	[008]	Top detail of stone wall [008e] in Trench 2	NW	03/03/2021
114	[008]	Top detail of stone wall [008e] in Trench 2	NE	03/03/2021
115	T2	Modern disturbance in Trench 2	SE	03/03/2021
116	[005]	Pre-excavation of field drain [005] in Trench 2	SE	03/03/2021
117	[005]	NW-facing section of field drain [005]	SE	03/03/2021
118	[005]	NW-facing section of field drain [005]	SE	03/03/2021
119	T2	Record shot of Trench 2	NE	03/03/2021
120	T3	Record shot of Trench 3	N	03/03/2021
121	T3	Record shot of Trench 3 extension	NW	03/03/2021
122	[008]	NE-facing section of slot through stone wall [008d] in Trench 3	SW	03/03/2021
123	[008]	NE-facing section of slot through stone wall [008d] in Trench 3	SW	03/03/2021



Photo No.	Feature No.	Description	Direction Facing	Date
124	[008]	NW-facing section of slot through stone wall [008d] in Trench 3	SE	03/03/2021
125	T5	Record shot of Trench 5	WSW	03/03/2021
126	T7	Record shot of Trench 7	SW	03/03/2021
127	[011]	Stone retaining wall [011] within Trench 7	NW	03/03/2021
128	[011]	Stone retaining wall [011] within Trench 7	SE	03/03/2021
129	Building D	Detail of lower SW-facing exterior wall	NE	03/03/2021
130	-	General site view from N	ESE	03/03/2021
131	-	General site view from N	SE	03/03/2021
132	-	General site view from S	NW	03/03/2021
133	-	General site view from S	WNW	03/03/2021

## Appendix 3 Finds Register

Find No.	Context No.	Material	Description
1	001/T3	Ceramic	2 x field drain fragments
2	001/T6	Glass	1 x whole round glass bottle; 1 x flat glass bottle base; 1 x glass bottle base with text; 5 x glass shards with text
3	001/T3	Ceramic	1 x pottery sherd
4	001/T6	Metal	Found above wall [011]: 1 x hammer head; 1 x roof nail; 1 x large flat pin with one hooked end
5	001/T6	Leather	Found with metal finds above wall [001]: 1 x triangular piece of leather

## Appendix 4 Context Register

Context No.	Context Type	Description	Over	Under	Fill of	Filled By	Cuts	Cut By	Same As	Interpretation
001	Deposit	Topsoil across the site of varying depths but mostly quite shallow. Dark brown, loose, loamy silt with frequent small sub-angular stones. Also contains building material debris and finds of glass, metal, ceramics, and leather.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Topsoil.
002	Deposit	Natural subsoil across the site. Mid orange-brown sand and gravel with frequent large stones. Occasional areas of disturbance from modern services.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Natural subsoil.
003	Cut	Cut for stone-filled field drain, measuring 0.39m wide and 0.3m deep and aligned N-S.	-	001	-	004	002	-	-	Field drain.
004	Fill	Fill of field drain [003]: mid grey-brown silty sand with frequent large stones.	-	001	003	-	-	-	-	Fill of field drain [003].

Context No.	Context Type	Description	Over	Under	Fill of	Filled By	Cuts	Cut By	Same As	Interpretation
005	Cut	Cut for stone-filled field drain, measuring 0.73m wide and 0.4m deep and aligned NNE-SSW. Sides are stepped on NE side with a gradual convex slope to the SW and an even base.	-	001	-	006	002	-	-	Field drain.
006	Fill	Fill of field drain [005]: mid brown sandy silt with frequent large stones.	-	001	005	-	-	-	-	Fill of field drain [005].
007	Cut	Cut for wall foundation measuring c.0.2m wide along the line of the wall and up to 0.23m deep, with stepped concave sides.	-	001	-	008, 009	002	-	-	Foundation cut for building wall [008].
008	Structure	Stone wall formed primarily of large flat shaped stones with some light coloured mortar visible. Survives up to 0.13m deep and visible in Trenches 2-5 & 7. Further detail in contexts [008a]-[008e].	009	001	007	-	-	-	-	Possible original external building wall for the structure seen on 1st edition OS mapping.

Context No.	Context Type	Description	Over	Under	Fill of	Filled By	Cuts	Cut By	Same As	Interpretation
008a	Structure	Section of stone wall running NE-SW across the trench and measuring 0.46m wide. Only a small amount of stone remains in situ but the cut for the foundation trench is still visible.	009	001	007	-	-	-	-	Section of wall from a previous post-medieval building.
008b	Structure	Section of stone wall running 2.5m SW-NE and measuring 0.48m wide. Truncated by a modern service trench on the N side.	009	001	007	-	-	-	-	Section of wall from a previous post-medieval building.
008c	Structure	Section of stone wall forming a corner with 0.7m running NE-SW and 0.97m running NW-SE. Measures 0.4m wide and is truncated by a modern service trench in two places. A further section measuring 0.7m long and 0.4m wide is located on the SE side of the service trench.	009	001	007	-	-	-	-	Corner of wall from a previous post-medieval building.
008d	Structure	Section of stone wall measuring 4m NW-SE and 0.5m wide. The alignment of the wall is stepped midway and there is evidence of a possible internal wall extending to the SW.	009	001	007	-	-	-	-	Section of wall from a previous post-medieval building, with evidence of a possible internal wall.

Context No.	Context Type	Description	Over	Under	Fill of	Filled By	Cuts	Cut By	Same As	Interpretation
008e	Structure	Terminus of stone wall formed by two large dressed stones, measuring 0.73m long and 0.4m wide. Timber post set between the stones is believed to be part of a modern pig pen structure.	009	001	007	-	-	-	-	Terminus of wall from a previous post-medieval building.
009	Fill	Lower fill of foundation trench for wall [008]: mid brown sandy silt with frequent sub-rounded stones (c.0.05-0.1m).	-	008	007	-	-	-	-	Lower fill of wall foundation trench [007], below wall [008].
010	Cut	Cut for wall foundation measuring c.0.15m wide along the N side of wall [011]. Cut has a sharp slope and a slight concave base. Cut not visible on S side of the wall.	-	001	-	011, 012	002	-	-	Foundation cut for stone retaining wall [011].



Context No.	Context Type	Description	Over	Under	Fill of	Filled By	Cuts	Cut By	Same As	Interpretation
011	Structure	Stone wall formed of roughly shaped large (up to 0.6m) and small (up to 0.2m) stones (mix of sub-rounded and sub-rectangular) with no evidence of any mortar or binding. It runs NE-SW for 4.1m then curves to NW-SE. It is 0.45m high and 0.4m wide. It was possibly reused in the SW wall of Building D. Finds of glass, leather, iron nails, iron pin and hammer head found in the soil immediately above.	012	001	010	-	-	-	-	Stone retaining wall for a previous structure shown on the 1st edition OS mapping.
012	Fill	Lower fill of foundation trench for wall [011]: dark grey brown sandy silt with frequent small to large stones.	-	011	010	-	-	-	-	Lower fill of wall foundation trench [010], below wall [011].
013	Deposit	Deposit of stones forming an amorphous and unstructured pile. Stones are random sub-rectangular stones ranging from 0.25-0.48m to 0.12m.	002	001	-	-	-	-	-	Stone deposit of unknown function.

## Appendix 5 Photographic Survey

All photo numbers correspond to Figure 5 and Appendix 2: Photographic Register



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AOC70542\_(2)



AOC70542\_(3)



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