Altass
Creich, Sutherland

Looking north east across the stripped site

A Report on an Archaeological Watching Brief
Prepared for Mr P Naylor

Planning Application Reference No: 21/02074/FUL

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1.0 Executive Summary

An archaeological desk-based study and subsequent watching brief on a controlled topsoil strip on land 90m SW of Kinvara, Altass, Creich, Sutherland, was undertaken in October 2021. It was required by the Highland Council's Historic Environment Team as a condition of Planning for Application Reference No 21/02074/FUL, submitted by the developer, Mr P Naylor, in order to establish the extent of any archaeological remains on the site.

The survey area comprised the proposed footprint of a dwelling house, hard-standing, access and sewage treatment plant. Altass is an area name in the parish of Creich, situated approximately 9km to the south west of the Central Sutherland village of Lairg (see Appendix I).

No features/finds of any archaeological significance were discovered during the controlled topsoil strip.

2.0 Introduction

2.1 Objectives

The objectives of this survey were to identify and record any features or objects of archaeological importance that could be damaged or destroyed by this development, while minimising any delays or disruption to the development project.

2.2 Methodology

A desk-based study was made of the Highland Council's Historic Environment Record (HER), in conjunction with many available resources, such as the National Map Library of Scotland, as well as specific and relevant references held locally in Sutherland, in order to identify any known and/or visible archaeology. Google Earth and Bing Maps were also consulted prior to the survey to get an overview of any likely archaeology to be encountered.

The subsequent controlled topsoil strip adhered to the principles set out in The Highland Council's 'Standards for Archaeological Work'.

2.3 Limitations

The site was found to be vegetated by rough grass, with a modern ditch orientated W-E, across the top of the site, immediately to the north of the footprint of the current proposed dwelling (Plates 1 & 2).

There was a N-S linear, low c1m wide mound of rubble, extending for c15m, at the west of the site, which was not disturbed during the topsoil strip. There were no other surface expressions of archaeology observed from a walk-over of the area to be developed, prior to the start.

It has to be also borne in mind, however, that archaeology may still lie concealed beneath below the ground surface outwith the area examined.

2.4 Setting

The site is approximately 9km to the south west of the Central Sutherland village of Lairg. It is accessed directly from the U2141, Tapachy Road, from its north west side. The site is part of rough, open moorland, but has been fenced off to create this site. Lying at c110m above sea level, the site slopes gently to the SSE, towards the Kyle of Sutherland river.

Map evidence suggests that there has been a long-lived human habitation history in the wider area, from the Neolithic to the present.

3.0 Results

3.1 Desk-Based Assessment

3.1.1 Historic Environment Record/National Monument Record of Scotland

Initial consultation of the Highland Council's Historic Environment Record (HER) and Canmore, Historic Environment Scotland's national record of the historic environment showed that there are no recorded monuments on the site, the closest being Hut Circle, Tapachy (MHG12920) around 90m to the WNW. Incidentally, if the grid reference is correct, then it appears that this monument has been destroyed in the construction of the dwelling house and plot occupying the adjacent site.

The nearest Scheduled Ancient Monument to the site is Druim Baile Fuir, stone circle, cairns, hut circles and enclosure (SM1784), which is around 5.3km to the NE and the nearest listed building is the B-listed Invernauld Bridge Over Allt Mor Burn (LB266), which is around 2.5km to the west.

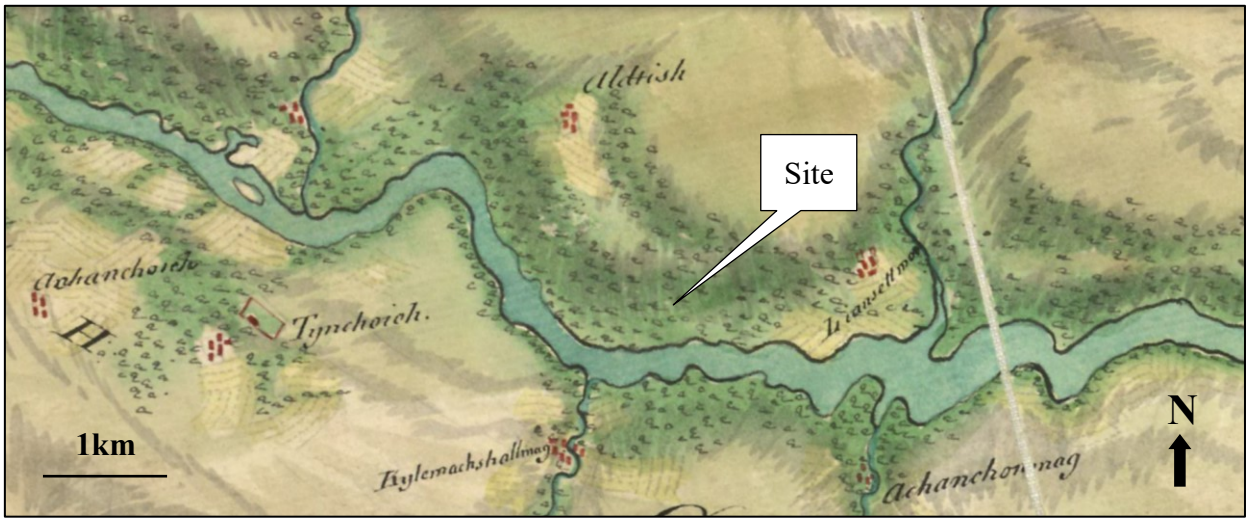
The presence of abundant recorded ancient monuments dating back as far as the Neolithic, in the surrounding district, show that the area has a long lived and rich history. Early colonisers would have grown subsistence crops on the land. They would have hunted on the hillsides and fished in the rivers and the sea and it clearly shows that several communities would have been able to sustain an existence here.

3.1.2 Maps

The current Ordnance Survey map depicts the site as enclosed rough grazing.

Investigation into maps of earlier origins sheds a little more light on the area. William Roy's 'Military Survey of Scotland' of 1747-55 (inset, below), depicts the site as being entirely covered by native woodland on the north slopes of the Kyle of Sutherland.

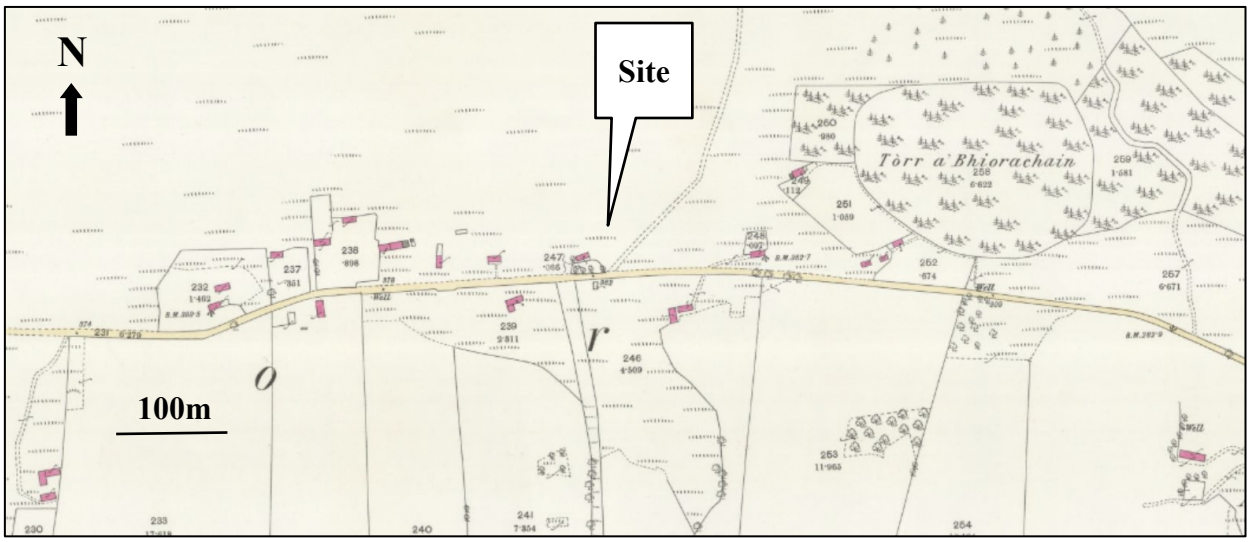
Altass is annotated as 'Aldtish, however, there is no habitation in the area of the site itself.



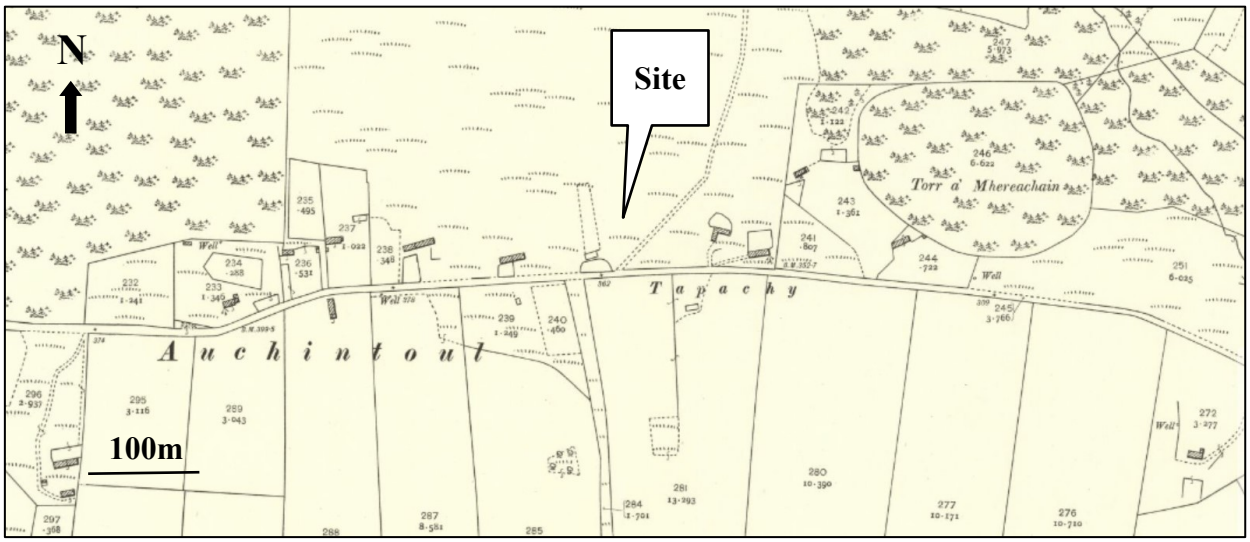
Gregory Burnett and William Scott's 'Map of the county of Sutherland made on the basis of the trigonometrical survey of Scotland in the years 1831, 1832, 1833' (inset, below).

Burnett and Scott's 1853 revision of their 'Map of the county of Sutherland made on the basis of the trigonometrical survey of Scotland in the years 1831, 1832, 1833' (inset, below) shows the scale of development and detail to the east of Altass, in the area of the site.

The Ordnance Survey 1:2500 scale 1st Edition map of 1873 (inset, below) shows the site with a small dwelling adjacent to the north side of the road, as part of open, rough moorland.



The succeeding Ordnance Survey 1:2500 scale 2nd Edition map of 1903 (inset, below) shows the on-site dwelling abandonned and de-roofed, but with a depiction of a narrow area enclosed by a low boundary to its north. This appears to coincide with the low rubble linear mound discovered on site, and possibly depicts an area of cultivation. Certainly, the lush grass found in that small area would indicate this to be the case.



3.1.3 Documentary Evidence

There is little recorded about places within the survey area itself.

Place Names

The place name 'Altassmore', in the Ordnance Survey Name Book, accompanying the 1st edition map, applies to a '*district stretching in an Easterly & Westerly direction for a distance of about one and one half miles its breadth being about three fourths of a mile, this district includes Several Small Croft-houses with suitable outstanding offices, partly thatched, and partly slated, the whole are in fair repair*.'

Watson (p499) refers Altass as 'Bluff Station', interpreted by MacBean in the Third Staistical Account (p 74) as 'High Place'.

Wider Area

The prehistoric record shows that the Altass area has been habited since the Neolithic, some 6000 years ago. Every period in the prehistoric since has also been represented, with monuments such as stone circles, cist burials, hut circles and cairns.

Given the presence of Pictish place names in the wider south Sutherland area, such as Pittentrail and Pitfure, it is safe to say that the area was habited by this enigmatic and little-known people. They were later, in some cases, displaced and in some cases merged with the invading Vikings during the 9th and following centuries and their presence is also found in some local place names. The Kyle of Sutherland is regarded as the southern limit of the Viking empire in the north of Scotland. In the 11th or 12th century, a seaborne Viking party fought a pitched battle with the Picts at Dinleah (probably Drumliah), near Bonar Bridge, and lost. Gaelic place names dominate the area now and show how important the arrival of Celtic Christianity was in subsequent times.

Up to the beginning of the 19th Century, townships existed under the feudal system, where tenants were afforded protection and rented land by the feudal superior or clan chief, in return for their devotion and loyalty as men of war in times of need. Following the Jacobite defeat at Culloden in 1846 and the subsequent stripping of ancient 'rights', such as the wearing of tartan and the speaking of Gaelic, many landlords' eyes turned to the south and their sons were obliged to be educated at established schools in Edinburgh and London. This was an expensive option and, together with their ever-growing accustom to expensive city tastes, raising money to be able to afford this new desire meant that low rents at home could not sustain this new way of living for the landed elite.

In the well-known case of the Sutherland Estate, clearing people off their ancestral land took place, so that more lucrative rents could be made from southern sheep farmers. Altass, whilst not part of the Sutherland Estate, was one of the areas in which strips of land were made available for tenants removed from other areas to settle on. The population of Creich rose by nearly 30% from 1,974 in 1801 to 2,562 in just thirty years, as displaced people resettled in the parish.

3.1.4 Archaeological Timescales (from Am Baile)

Stone Age – 10,000 to 4,400 Years Ago
About 10,000 years ago, Scotland lay under a great sheet of ice. As the climate slowly warmed and the ice retreated, people were already living in the area, hunting, fishing and where possible gathering wild plants and fruits. The retreating glaciers left behind boulders and mud, which would soon be colonised by grasses and shrubs. Trees followed - hazel and birch at first, followed by oak and pine. A rich variety of animals were attracted and the seas and lochs had fish in plenty.

The retreat of the Ice marks the end of the Palaeolithic (Old Stone Age), whose primitive stone tools have been found in southern England. Evidence of Palaeolithic people and the Mesolithic (Middle Stone Age) is thought to have been lost through ice action in Scotland. This is characterised by shell middens - heaps of debris containing many seashells as well as stone and bone tools. Middens have been found in Skye, Argyll, and Wester Ross dating to around 8,000 years ago. A working site, where stone tools were being made, has now been found at Oliclett in Caithness.

From about 6,000 years ago people began to settle and farm the land. This change brings in the Neolithic (New Stone Age), and the creation of the first monuments. Great burial cairns were built overlooking the cultivated land in which the bones of tribal ancestors were collected together. Good examples of chambered cairns can be seen at Camster, Cnoc Freicadain, Yarrows (Caithness), Achcoillenaborgie (Strathnaver), Clava (Inverness), Vatten, Kensaleyre, Rudh' an Dunain and Kilmarie (Skye) and other places. Some of these are round and others are long, but they all have chambers inside to hold the ancestors. At the end of the Neolithic, about 4,400 years ago, great enclosures and stone circles were being built. The magnificent examples at Callanish in Lewis or the Ring of Brodgar in Orkney are well known. In Highland we have the sophisticated Clava Cairns near Inverness where burial cairns are surrounded by stone circles and attached to them by stone rays.

Bronze Age – 4,400 to 2,600 Years Ago
From about 4,400 years ago travelling metalworkers introduced ornaments and tools made of copper and then bronze (copper and tin mixture), bringing in the Bronze Age. A bronze-worker's open-air workshop has been found on the Island of Eigg and a hoard of buried axe-heads has been found in Lochaber. It is an interesting fact that the nearest sources of copper and tin are many hundreds of miles away from the Highlands. The great monuments of the late Neolithic continue into the middle Bronze Age, around 3,500 years ago, after which there was a change to individual burials of important people only. These are often set in stone boxes or 'cists' and have pottery or other finds buried with them. Sometimes they are found inserted into earlier burial cairns.

Some buried evidence of large communal houses dating to the Neolithic has been found, but from the middle Bronze Age we start to get visible evidence in the landscape of round houses (the overgrown stone footings are known as 'hut circles'). These are often surrounded by groups of stone clearance heaps where land has been used for growing crops. Woodland that had grown up since the end of the Ice Age was now being felled in earnest. The climate had improved to a point that it was warmer than it is today. Many hut circles are in areas that are now too high and cold for cultivation.

Iron Age – 2,600 to 1,500 Years Ago
The weather seems to have worsened towards the end of the Bronze Age (about 2,700 years ago), and upland houses and fields became abandoned to the encroaching peat. At the same time, we find the first clear evidence of conflict - hillforts with great ramparts to protect people and their animals from attack. Some hillfort ramparts in Highland, especially around the Moray Firth, have been set on fire and burned so fiercely that the stones have fused together. This is

known as vitrification and it can be seen at Craig Phadraig, Inverness, or Knockfarrel, Dingwall. It is not known why or how this was done. Recent experiments have failed to establish the answer.

At the same time, iron working was being introduced. This requires much higher temperatures to work than bronze but the result is much harder and more durable. Hut circles continue through the Iron Age, and increasingly we find evidence of field boundary walls as well as groups of clearance heaps.

The Roman Empire never conquered the Highlands but nevertheless there was a sophisticated local culture here which traded with the Romans. Caithness is the heartland of the broch, a uniquely Scottish type of round stone tower with hollow walls dating from about 200 BC to 200 AD. Some of these have been excavated and have produced traded Roman finds. The finest brochs to visit in Highland are in Glenelg. At Rubh an Dunain on Skye, there is a broch-like stone wall defending a rocky headland, and a variety of other types of Iron Age fort, many of them called duns, are found. Often these make use of natural defensive features such as sea-cliffs.

Duns and brochs were not just for defence. They also indicated the status of the chief who lived there. Crannogs for example would have had limited defensive potential in an age of boat transport as they were houses built on artificial islands, in lochs. Many of these local centres of power seem to have continued in use well into the medieval period - there are references to crannogs still being occupied in the 16th Century.

Another curious type of site associated with the Iron Age is the souterrain. This is a curved underground tunnel built of stone slabs. There are good examples in Skye, Sutherland, and at Easter Raitts in Badenoch. We do not know what they were built for originally but later they seem to have been used for storage and for hiding from enemies. The entrances to souterrains often seem to lead from the inside of houses.

From the 4th Century AD the people of northern Scotland were being referred to by Roman writers as 'Picti' - painted people. These people produced characteristic symbols which are found carved on stone and also on finds of jewellery from the period. Pictish stones are found all over the Highlands, but there is a concentration in the east. Some of the great Pictish carved cross-slabs such as those in Easter Ross are magnificent works of art dating to the 8th - 10th Centuries AD, with influences from Northumbria, Ireland, and Scandinavia. These combine Pictish and Christian symbolism.

The Medieval Highlands - 1,500 to 500 Years Ago

Christianity was introduced into the area from Ireland in the latter half of the 6th Century AD. There are many sites associated with early Christian activity, many of them including the place name elements Cille or Kil and Annat. St Maelrubha founded a monastery at Applecross in 673 AD. His grave is supposed to be marked by the Red Priest's stone in Strathnaver, although this is disputed. The early Tarbat monastery at Portmahomack in Easter Ross has been excavated over the last few years by York University, who have found evidence of a range of craft activities including making parchment for manuscripts.

Viking raids began at the end of the 8th Century, and it seems likely that Tarbat was burned down. The Vikings arrived from Norway by way of Shetland and Orkney, and they soon began to settle many coastal areas. Caithness, the coastal areas of Sutherland and Wester Ross, and the Hebrides all came under Norse control as can be seen from many surviving place names. The Hebrides transferred from the Kingdom of Norway to the Kingdom of Scotland after the battle of Largs in 1266, but Orkney and Shetland did not become part of Scotland for another 200 years. Even today the Caithness dialect shows Scandinavian influences. Dingwall was the Thing-vollr, the local Norse parliament, as survives today in the Isle of Man's Tynwald.

The Highlands lay on the great trading seaway from Scandinavia to Ireland, France and Spain, and at Smoo Cave (Sutherland) boat fittings have been found where ships have put in to refit before or after rounding Cape Wrath. Today however there are few Norse archaeological sites that can be visited in Highland. In Caithness there are the remains of extensive settlements hidden beneath sand dunes, and Old St Peter's Church in Thurso has a runic stone built into its wall. Near Thurso can be seen the remains of the Castle of the Norse Bishops at Scrabster and near Wick is the square stone tower of the Castle of Auld Wick. Many local chiefs seem to have continued to occupy Iron Age forts.

The later middle ages, from about 1200 to about 1550 AD, were dominated by the attempts of the kings of Scotland to establish their power over the highlands, including the Earldom of Orkney in Caithness and Sutherland, and the Lordship of the Isles in the west. The Lords of the Isles were the successors to the largely independent kingdom of Man and the Isles. In an attempt to divide and rule, chief was set against chief. The insecurity of the times encouraged the growth of the clan system. There are still many castles surviving from this period built by clan chiefs: on Skye alone there are Duntulm, Dunvegan, Brochel, Knock, Dun Sgathaich and Castle Maol. Anglo-Norman lords such as the De Morays in Sutherland and the St Clairs (Sinclairs) in Caithness were granted estates in the area, and they too established castles. Alexander Stewart, the 'Wolf of Badenoch' had his at Ruthven, where fragments of wall can still be seen beneath the 18th Century barracks. Towns such as Inverness were also established as centres of trade and royal power. These burghs were however confined to the east, around the Moray Firth - there do not seem to have been any foundations in the west.

King James IV repeatedly visited the shrine of St Duthac at Tain in the early 16th century, combining pilgrimage with political expediency. Medieval kings could made use of church organisation to help them establish control in their territories. The bishopric of Ross was established by the 12th Century with its centre initially in Rosemarkie, then later at Fortrose Cathedral.

However, in much of the Highlands it was also a time of flourishing Gaelic culture and learning, with extensive links to Ireland, the Isle of Man, and continental Europe. Medical science, music, poetry and art all received patronage from clan chiefs. St Columba's Isle, near Skeabost on Skye was the cathedral of the Bishops of Sodor (i.e. Sudreyar, the Norse Southern Isles) and Man until they moved to Iona in 1499.

Apart from castles and the remains of a few churches, there is little later medieval archaeology that can be seen today. Most houses seem to have been built using wood, peat, and thatch and most household items were also made of organic materials. Everything was recycled. However, it seems very likely that many remains of deserted villages dating to the 18th and 19th Centuries are sitting on top of earlier houses and fields: once you have cleared the stones from the land in the Highlands, why move unless you have to?

The 'Post-Medieval' Period - 500 Years Ago to Modern Times

In the 17th Century, the Covenanter Wars left battle sites at Auldearn and Carbisdale, and Montrose was imprisoned after his defeat at Ardvreck Castle in Sutherland. Oliver Cromwell established forts to control the Great Glen, including one at Inverness, now almost disappeared except for one corner of the rampart still visible in Lotland Street near the harbour. Cattle droving began to develop as a way of life - Highlanders could raise cattle and sell them on to drovers who took them to markets in central and southern Scotland and on to England. In the early - mid 19th Century many drovers and cattlemen emigrated to become the cowboys of the American West.

In 1688, King James VII (II of England) was ejected by his daughter Mary and son in law (and cousin) William Prince of Orange. There followed a series of uprisings to restore James and his

heirs, whose supporters were known as Jacobites (Latin Jacobus - James). Following the rising of 1715, the British Government began a national mapping programme, the Ordnance Survey, and also a programme of military road building to control the Highlands. These roads generally followed droving routes and were to form the basis of the modern road network. Barracks were built at Ruthven in Badenoch and Bernera in Glenelg, and major new Forts were built at Fort William, Fort Augustus, and near Inverness at Fort George at Ardersier. This last is still in active military use, although also open to the public. In 1745 the Jacobite army under James's son Bonnie Prince Charlie used the military road over the Corrieyairack Pass on its way south, and finally assembled at Ruthven Barracks to disband after the defeat at Culloden. Not all Highlanders supported the Jacobites, but all suffered the consequences after the '45, as the British Government made serious attempts to destroy the local culture. The lands of Jacobite clan chiefs were confiscated and given to government supporters or sold.

However, for over two hundred years successive kings and governments had already been encouraging Highland chiefs to see themselves as landlords rather than leaders of men. Many of them were now living beyond their means and looking for increased income to support their lifestyles. As the Agricultural and Industrial Revolutions took off in England and southern Scotland, tenants found themselves evicted to make way for large-scale commercial sheep farming to supply the woollen industry and the new urban markets. Estate owners meanwhile built new houses and monuments. Around the Cromarty Firth, a grain trade developed and girnals (storehouses) were built by the shore like that at Foulis. Attempts to introduce new employment meant the establishment of fishing stations like Ullapool and Pultenytown (Wick), as well as engineering and mining enterprises at Brora. The slate quarries at Ballachulish in Lochaber supplied much of Scotland with roofing, while Caithness flagstones came to pave the streets of towns and cities around the Empire. However, for many people there was terrible hardship, especially after a series of famines in the 1840s, and many emigrated, leaving their villages deserted.

At the same time, the mid-19th Century saw the growth of a romantic Highland image promoted by Sir Walter Scott and others, and so admired by Queen Victoria. It also saw a rapid decline in the sheep prices after the end of the Napoleonic War. These both encouraged the development of shooting and fishing estates in the highlands where the wealthy could 'get away from it all' among the hills and moors. Some of these survive, but in other cases they have given way to other forms of land management. They have left shooting butts and lodges and other features in the landscape. Railways encouraged the growth of tourism, and Strathpeffer developed as a spa village where people arrived to take the waters.

3.2 Field Survey

3.2.1 Controlled Topsoil Strip

The site was visited on Monday, October 25th, 2021. The weather was sunny with occasional showers carried on a gentle westerly breeze.

Prior to any excavation, a walk over the site revealed only a low, linear mounded rubble boundary, extending for c15 in a N-S alignment, coincident with the area to the north of the ruin on the 1904 OS map. There were no other surface expressions of any archaeology (Plates 1 & 2).

The controlled topsoil strip was undertaken by a Wacker Neuson 9-tonne excavator, fitted with a 1.8m wide flat-bladed bucket. Under the direction of the archaeologist, the machine scraped away the vegetation and topsoil covering the entire footprint of the access track, house site and the site of the sewage treatment plant, exposing what lay beneath, until the natural level was reached.

Underneath the c5cm thick turf layer, there was a layer of dark brown sandy soil peat, which was between 20cm and 30cm thick, containing an abundance of angular Moine Schist cobbles (Plates 3 & 4). The topsoil overlay a patchy yellow-brown and reddish-brown coarse morainic sand, incorporating angular Moine Schist cobbles (Plates 5-10).

The only finds of any note were six large fragments of c19th century stoneware jar ceramics and a jointed agricultural iron object, with a lug on each leg, possibly part of a horse harness (Plate 11). One complete base sherd of a stoneware jar carried the embossed name of 'MALING NEWCASTLE' (Plate 12), indicating it had been manufactured at the Maling Pottery in Newcastle upon Tyne. Malings were in business from 1762 to 1963 and customers included Keiller's, manufacturers of their famous marmalade, which this vessel may well have contained.

There was nothing of any archaeological significance discovered.

4.0 Conclusions

The aim of this desk-based study and subsequent controlled topsoil strip was to determine whether there was any archaeology within the proposed development area and to record and survey anything discovered in detail.

This aim was achieved; there were no features/finds of any archaeological significance discovered.

5.0 Recommendations

No recommendations.

Should any archaeological features be discovered during any further site operations, the Highland Council's Historic Environment Team should be contacted immediately.

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Appendices

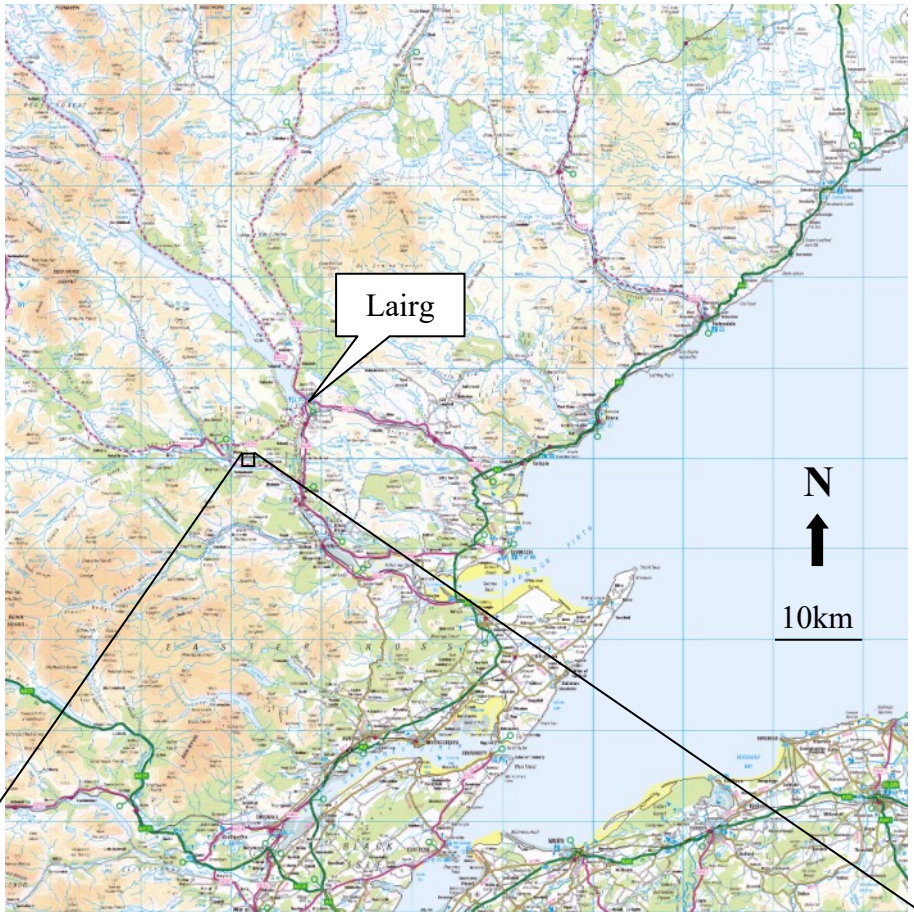
Appendix I **Site Location Maps**

Appendix II **Highland Council's Archaeological Planning Conditions**

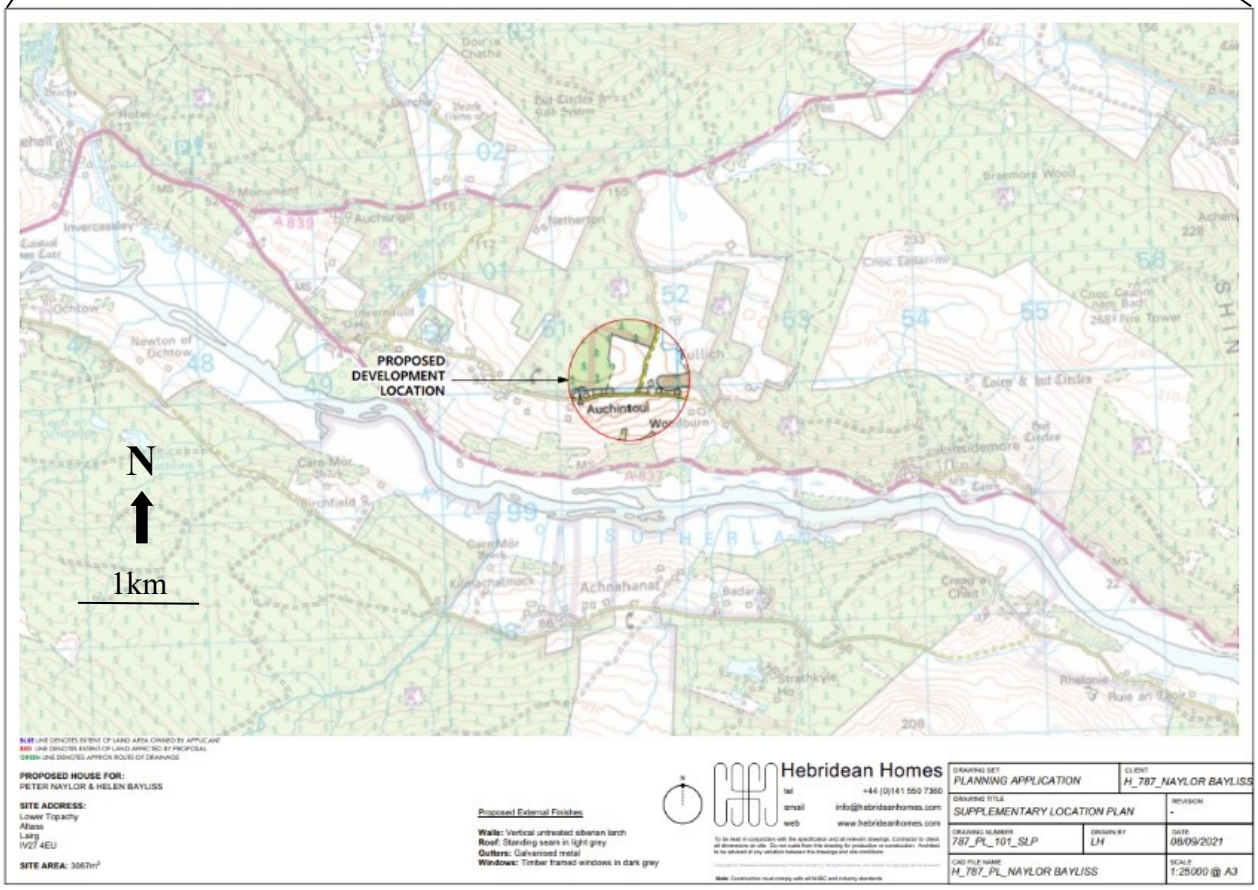
Appendix III **Archaeological Project Design**

Appendix IV **Plates**

Appendix I – Site Location Maps



Regional Location Map



Site Location Map

Appendix II – Highland Council's Archaeological Planning Conditions

Application: 21/02074/FUL
Location: Land 90m SW of Kinvara, Altass
Proposal: Erection of house

The application lies within an area of archaeological potential. It is considered that there remains the potential for buried features or finds to be impacted by this development. While the risk of encountering buried deposits is not such as to warrant a full excavation, it is important that the nature and extent of any features is identified and recorded before destruction. Site clearance work should be done under archaeological supervision so that if necessary, any recording can be done without causing undue delay or inconvenience for the development. Please therefore attach the following condition to any consent issued.

ARC04C. No development or work (including site clearance) shall commence until proposals for an archaeological watching brief to be carried out during site clearance and excavation works, has been submitted to, and approved in writing by, the Planning Authority. Thereafter, the watching brief shall be implemented as approved.

Reason. In order to protect the archaeological and historic interest of the site.

This work is relevant for any initial site clearance or groundworks required and any associated works, services or access. A controlled topsoil strip will ensure that that any features uncovered will be adequately recorded, while causing minimum delay to the development. The applicant will need to engage the services of a professional archaeologist. The work will result in a report which will be lodged in the Highland Historic Environment Record (HER), where it may be consulted for research. Archaeological contractors are asked to send copies of such reports direct to us. We will advise you of receipt and confirm that they form a satisfactory record.

Kirsty Cameron, Archaeologist

Appendix III – Archaeological Project Design

21/02074/FUL – Erection of House and Access at Land 90m SW of Kinvara, Altass Archaeological Project Design

Client: Peter Naylor
Archaeological Contractor: Dr Nick Lindsay (nicklindsay@btinternet.com)

Introduction

The developer intends to erect a dwelling and construct an access road from the U2141, Tapachy Road, Altass in Sutherland.

As a statutory consultee in the planning application process, the Highland Council's Historic Environment Team (HET) applied a condition for an archaeological watching brief be carried out during site operations.

Method

Prior to any field investigation, a Desk Based Assessment will be carried out using readily available cultural heritage resources.

Once this project design statement is agreed (or modified) by the HET, a controlled strip of the topsoil along the line of the access track and the footprint of the dwelling house itself will be made by the client in his own excavator using a flat, 1m wide bucket. All controlled stripping will be done under the supervision of the archaeological contractor, as per CIfA Standards and to the Highland Council Standards for Archaeological Work.

Any archaeological features discovered will be recorded; if deemed major, they will be reported to the HET and all site works will cease. This may lead to a full archaeological excavation, with subsequent follow-up post-excavation analysis and full report and the full cost which this may entail will be the responsibility of the developer, for avoidance of doubt.

Reporting of Results

Upon completion of site works, a final report will be submitted to the HET, as per HET Specification.

Nick Lindsay
15th October, 2021

Appendix IV – Plates

Note: Graduated scale is 20cm
Ranging Pole is 1m

Plate 1: Looking SW across the site prior to the topsoil strip (from NE).

Plate 2: The lower part of the site prior to the topsoil strip (from E).

Plate 3: The sub-turf topsoil on the SE part of the access track (from SE).

Plate 4: The sub-turf topsoil on the house footprint (from NW).

Plate 5: The access track after the strip exposing natural sandy moraine (from SE).

Plate 6: Soil profile on N section (from S).

Plate 7: Stripped house site (from NW).

Plate 8: Stripped house site (from SE).

Plate 9: Stripped site of sewage treatment plant (from E).

Plate 10: Stripped site of sewage treatment plant (from SW).

Plate 11: Topsoil finds, including 'Maling' stoneware jar base.

Plate 12: 'Maling' stoneware jar base.