CENTRE *for* FIELD ARCHAEOLOGY

University of Edinburgh

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Commissioned by Historic Scotland on behalf of the National Roads Directorate of the Scottish Office Development Department.

Excavations near Polnish Chapel, Arisaig, Highland

Data Structure Report

Report No 314

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0. NON - TECHNICAL SUMMARY

0.1 Background

0.1.1 This report presents the results of archaeological excavations carried out by the Centre for Field Archaeology (CFA) near Polnish Chapel during September 1996. This work was commissioned by Historic Scotland on behalf of the National Roads Directorate of the Scottish Office Development Department, in advance of the proposed improvements to the A830 between Polnish Bridge and the Loch Nan Uamh viaduct.

0.2 Objectives

0.2.1 The purpose of the excavations was to excavate and record the remains of two buildings and a possible kiln, to carry out environmental analysis of rig and furrow in peat and to clear vegetation from, and record, the old bridge near Polnish House.

0.3 Results

0.3.1 *Buildings 1 & 2*

Excavation of Buildings 1 and 2 revealed them both to be of post-medieval date. Building 1 comprised a traditional 18th - 19th century longhouse dwelling with undressed, unmortared walls. Internal divisions appeared to indicate a substantial alteration in function from a dwelling house to a stock byre. Building 2 was found to be a later 19th century building, containing evidence of a cast iron stove, floor joists and a central hearth; large quantities of bottle glass and 19th century ceramics were recovered. In addition, Building 2 was found to be constructed upon an unusual base: the west wall was constructed upon bedrock at the foot of a steep east-facing slope, while the east wall was constructed on a bed of dump material which in turn rested upon peat. To counteract the inherently unstable nature of the peat, a raft of large flagstones had been put in place to provide a safe foundation course.

0.3.2 *Possible Kiln*

The possible kiln was found by excavation to comprise the remains of a circular feature with unmortared rough stone walls 0.60m thick, with a blocked flue on the north side. No substantial traces of burning were noted within the structure and as such, its function remains uncertain.

0.3.3 *Polnish Bridge*

Limited excavation revealed that the bridge was constructed from large, roughly dressed and unmortared stones of varying size incorporating a small culvert. The tarmac surface of the bridge survived in places and was underlain by a grey, sandy core overlying a dumped rubble core. At each side of the bridge there was evidence of low turf banks revetting the sandy core of the

road. On the upstream side of the bridge, the same core material was banked against the side of the bridge, presumably to guard against flash flooding.

0.4 Further Work

0.4.1 To complete the project it will be necessary for post-excavation analyses to be carried out on the finds and the environmental remains associated with the peat cores, kiln deposits and material retrieved from the manure trough in Building 1. The results from all the post-excavation analyses will be used in the preparation of the site archive and will be incorporated into a final publication report. Costed proposals for further work have been produced under separate cover.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 General

1.1.1 This report presents the results of archaeological excavations which were carried out by the Centre for Field Archaeology (CFA) in September 1996 in advance of the proposed improvements to the A830 between Polnish Bridge and Loch Nan Uamh viaduct (NGR: NT 7290 8410 to NT 7530 8280). This work was commissioned by Historic Scotland on behalf of the National Roads Directorate of the Scottish Office Development Department, in response to the recommendations made by CFA in its route evaluation Data Structure Report submitted in March 1996 (Rees 1996). This report should be read with reference to that previous report and the Costed Assessment which accompanied it.

1.2 Site Locations

Buildings 1 & 2 (Fig 2)

1.2.1 Buildings 1 and 2 are located in the lee of a steep east facing slope some 40m west of the Roman Catholic chapel, on a level area of boggy ground. The land falls away steeply down to Loch Ailort 2m south of Building 1.

. *Possible Kiln and Rig and Furrow (Fig 2)*

1.2.2 The kiln was located adjacent to an area of rig and furrow on the crest of the east facing slope, at the base of which lay Buildings 1 and 2.

Polnish Bridge (Fig 3)

1.2.3 Polnish Bridge lay on the line of the pre-1938 Fort William to Mallaig road, which lies 15m to the east of the current line. The bridge lies 50m to the east of the present Polnish House, formerly the Polnish school. The bridge was heavily obscured by vegetation within an area which is marshy and boggy.

1.3 Layout of this report

1.3.1 This report summarises the work undertaken, the interim results achieved and the interim conclusions drawn from those results. Recommendations for further work are presented in Section 5. A location map, and selected plans and sections from the excavations are included, illustrating the archaeological deposits. Basic stratigraphic relationships, lists of finds, drawings, samples and photographs are supplied as appendices.

1.4 Interim DES report

1.4.1 An updated interim report for *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland 1996* has been sent to Historic Scotland. This comprises results from this report and the previous report.

1.5 Archiving and Finds Disposal

1.5.1 A copy of this report and all site records will be deposited with the National Monuments Record of Scotland. Finds disposal will be conducted according to Historic Scotland Policy.

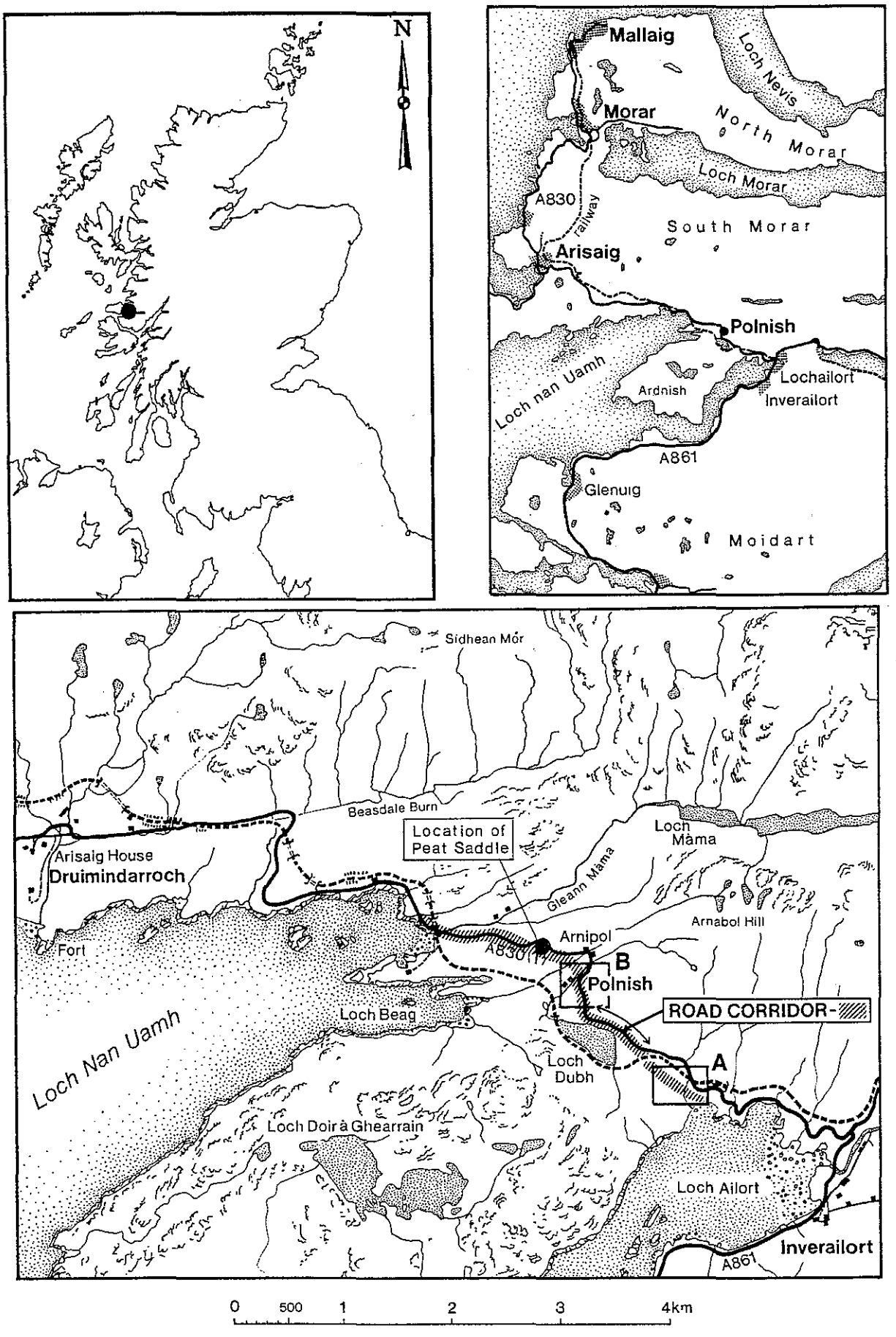


Fig. 1 - Location maps

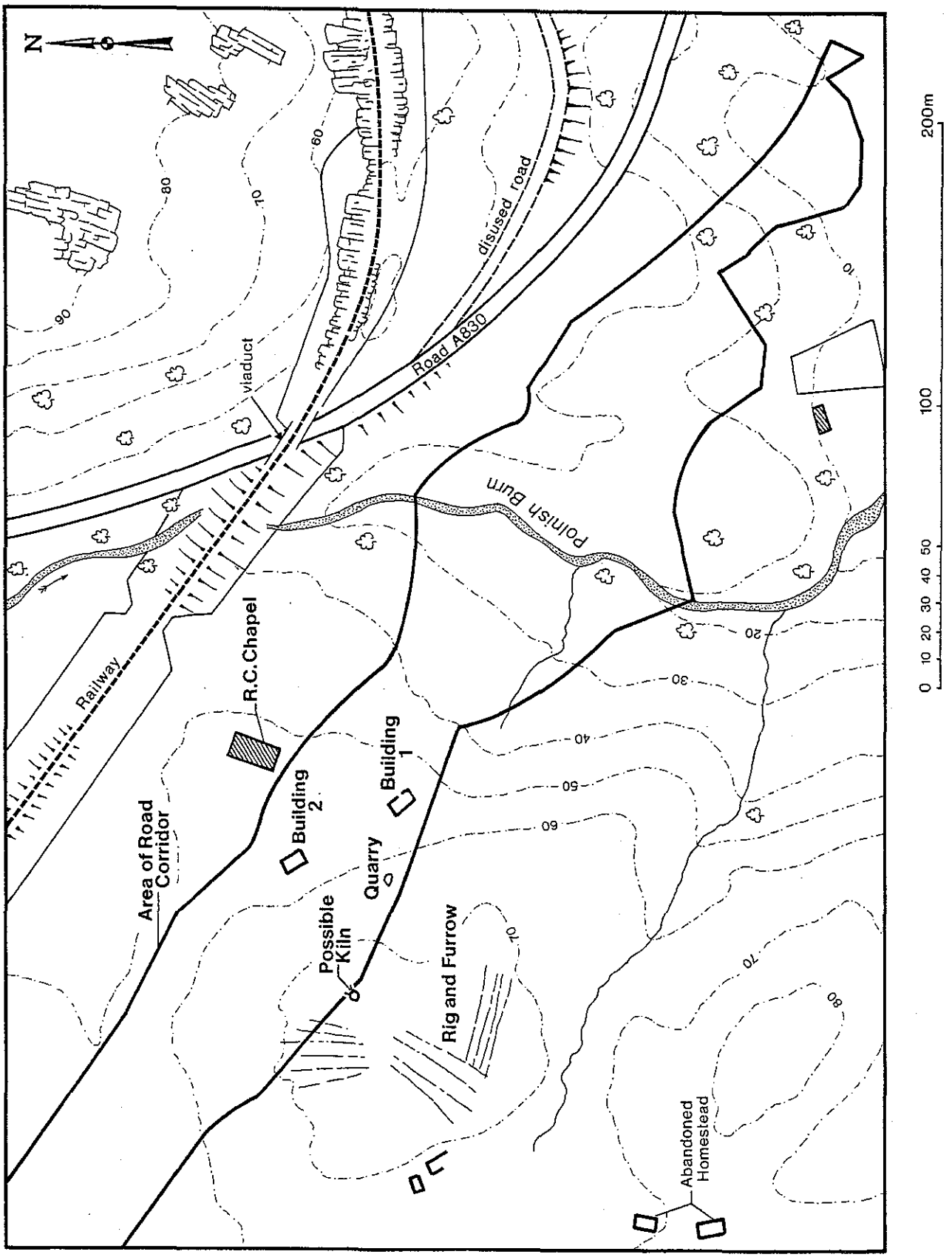


Fig. 2 Map showing locations of Buildings 1 & 2, and possible kiln

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 Desk-top study

2.1.1 No further desk-based study other than that already completed for the initial assessment (Rees 1996) was undertaken.

2.2 Excavation

2.2.1 Fieldwork started on 9th September 1996 and involved the clearing of bracken, moss and vegetation from Buildings 1 and 2. A small trench was excavated in order to half section the kiln, and vegetation was cleared from the bridge and three sections excavated in order to evaluate the construction methods used in its construction.

2.3 Environmental fieldwork

2.3.1 Cores were taken from the rig and furrow adjacent to the possible kiln. Dutch augering was used to probe an area of peat deposits near to the western end of the road corridor (Fig 1). This was carried out in order to ascertain the depth of deposits and to identify the morphology of this peat filled basin. Dutch augering was also carried out in the vicinity of Buildings 1 and 2.

2.4 Analysis

2.4.1 Following the completion of fieldwork, a programme of preliminary analyses was conducted. This included provisional stratigraphic interpretation; assessments of the artefacts and environmental samples; the cataloguing of all finds, samples, drawings and photographs and the preparation of illustrations.

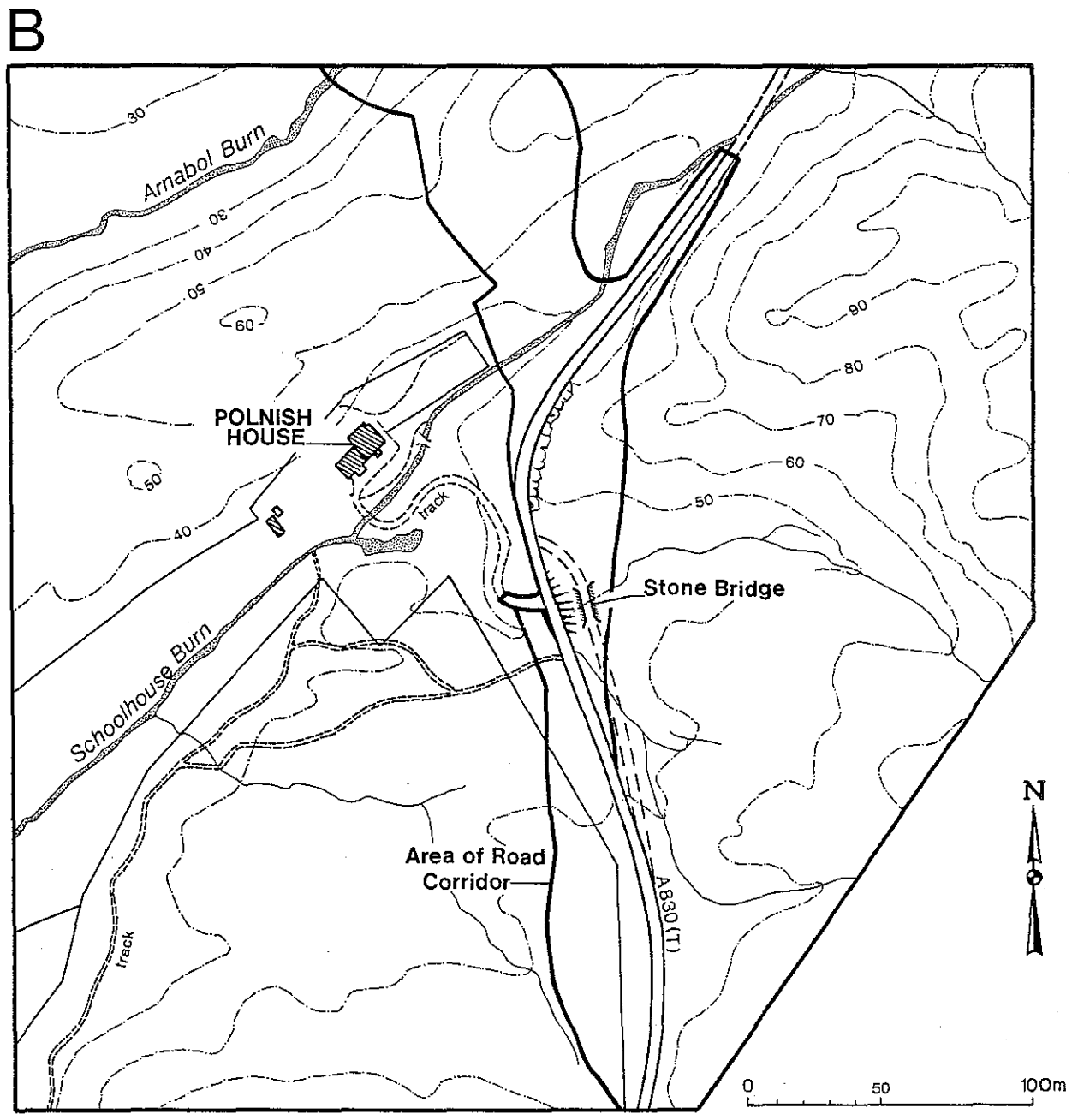


Fig. 3 - Polnish Bridge location map

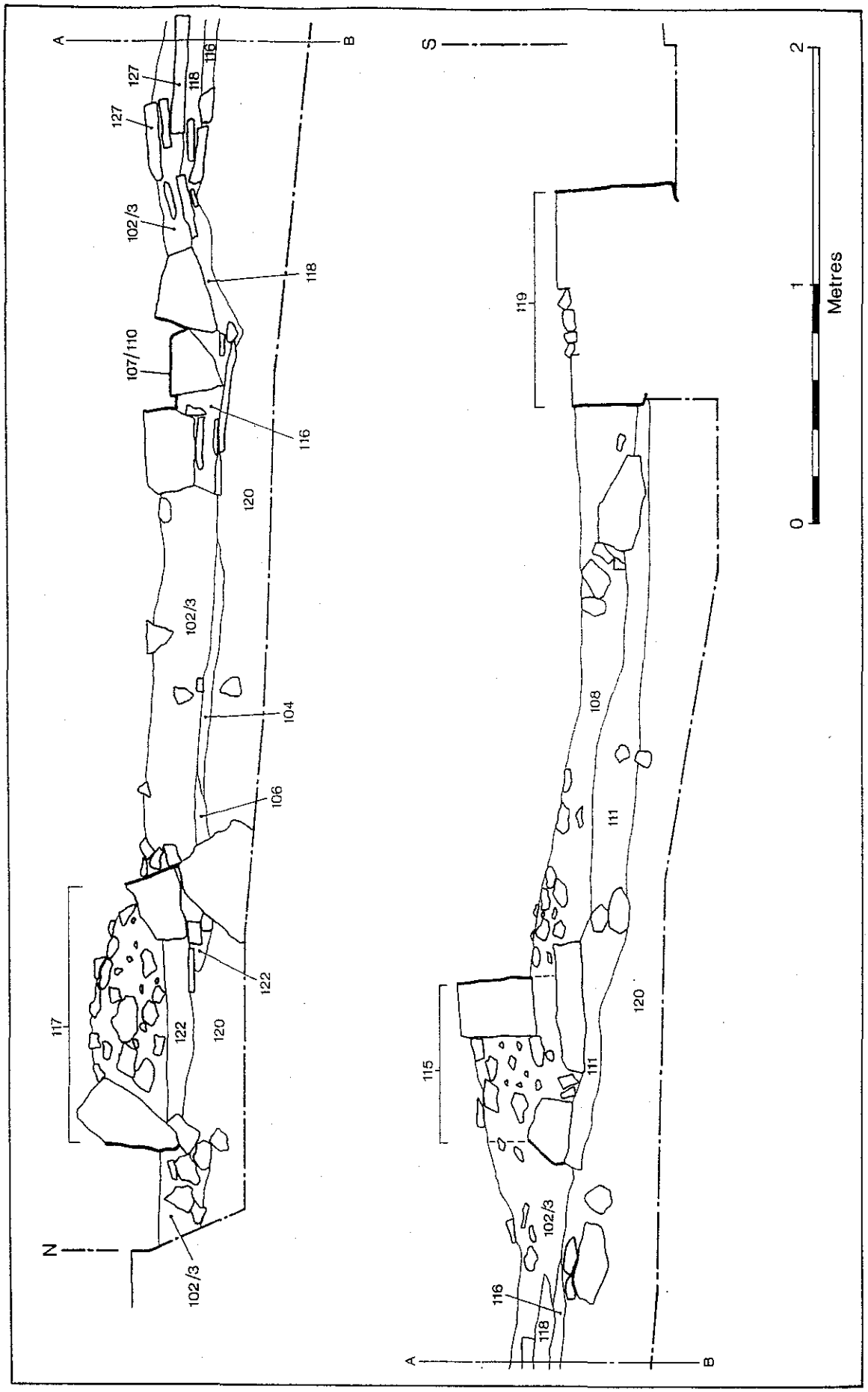


Fig. 4 - Building 1, North - South Section

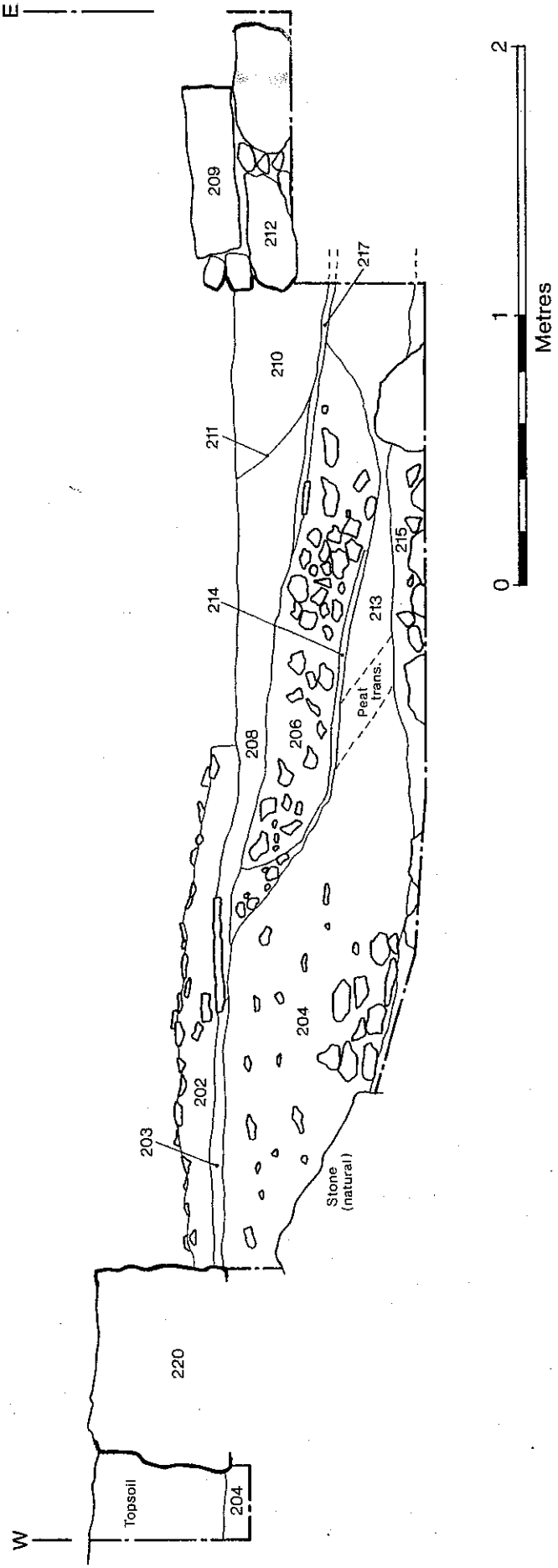


Fig 5 - Building 2, East - West section

3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

3.1 Excavation Results

3.1.1 The sites of both buildings were covered with dense bracken and a fibrous sandy topsoil which proved very resistant to attempts to remove it. Upon removal of the vegetation, the remains of the buildings were cleaned, recorded in plan and by photography, and then partially excavated. Numbers in parentheses in the following descriptions refer to contexts listed in Appendix 1.

Building 1 (Fig 3)

3.1.2 The walls of Building 1 were found to be constructed from large undressed and unmortared blocks up to 1.5m across between which smaller angular stones had been placed to infill any gaps. With rounded external corners, this building measured over the walls 9.25m in length by 4.10m wide at the northern end and 4.50m at the southern end. Upon excavation, it was revealed that the building had undergone substantial alteration. It appears to have been originally a single chambered construction which was subsequently subdivided into three compartments. Although extensively robbed on the eastern side, there was a secondary stone trough construction (107/110) in the centre of the building, running east-west and filled with a deposit very like manure. Before exiting the building on the west side the trough deviated south. At the exit point, a large flat stone lay in place, presumably to allow the removal of manure by shoveling. Within the unmodified northern section of the building an area of cobbling (104) appears to predate the trough construction or the central flagged trough area (127) and thus relate to the primary function of the building. Any earthen floor areas appear to have been heavily disturbed and trampled, presumably by stock animals. A small but varied selection of 19thcentury pottery and glass was recovered from both structural phases of this building which, it is presumed, is of 18th or 19thcentury origin.

Building 2

3.1.3 Building 2 was constructed from roughly dressed and mortared stones 0.3m to 0.5m across, neat and rectangular in layout. The building measured 9.20m in length by 5.18m wide externally with walls measuring 0.6m to 0.7m wide by 0.5m to 1.0m in height. 70% of the building was investigated. In the south west corner excavation revealed a clayey subsoil to have been used as a floor level (204), into which parallel longitudinal floor joists had been set (205). The single entrance lay 3.8m from the southern end of the east wall (209) and comprised several large flat flagstones (207) which extended towards the centre of the building, covering a rectangular area of 2.8m by 1.0m. The flagstones extended outside the structure, but their limit was not traced. Immediately adjoining the internal flagged area (207) was a raised hearth area (219) measuring 1.45m by 1.20m.

3.1.4 In order to assess whether any earlier structures occupied the site, a section was excavated through the floor into which the timbers had been set (Fig 5).

This revealed that the building was constructed over a layer of peat (213) which presumably represents the approximate ground surface during construction. To counteract the inherently unstable nature of this material, large stones and clayey material had been dumped to form a foundation (208, 206 & 214). In addition to this, a large level raft of slabs (212) had been laid below the east facing wall to provide a raft upon which the wall (209) could rest. This had the effect of increasing the width of the foundation stones to 1.0m. Numerous 19th century ceramic and glass fragments were recovered from this building as were many roofing slates, cast iron stove fragments and the remains of wooden joists. These artefacts appear to indicate a late 19th century date for this building.

Possible Kiln (Fig 2)

3.1.5 Upon excavation, a circular feature was revealed, comprising undressed, unmortared, stone walls 0.6m thick with a total diameter of 3.m. The walls, surviving to a height of 0.4m to 0.5m, contained evidence for a small flue on the north side which appeared to have been blocked at some stage. The minimal traces of charcoal present, the lack of evidence for burning and/or slag found within the structure, indicates that the function of the structure remains uncertain, although a function as a kiln appears likely.

Polnish Bridge (Fig 3)

3.1.6 Limited excavation of the road bridge revealed that it measured 33m in length by 5.1m wide by 1.2m in height. The bridge was constructed from large, roughly dressed and unmortared stones of varying size, incorporating a small culvert 0.6m by 0.5m. The tarmac surface of the road survives in places 0.03m to 0.05m thick and was underlain by a grey, sandy core overlying a dumped rubble core. At each side of the road section of the bridge, there was evidence of low turf banks revetting the sandy core of the road. On each side of the bridge there was material very similar to the sandy core banked against it, presumably to guard against floodwater and to act as a stabilising measure.

3.2 Environmental Fieldwork

Rig and Furrow

3.2.1 Two cores were taken from the rig and furrow adjacent to the possible kiln (Fig 2). One core was taken from a rig and the second from an adjacent furrow. The core taken through the crest of the rig reached bedrock at 0.4m and that from the furrow extended for 0.3m.

Peat Saddle

3.2.2 A Dutch auger was used to probe the peat at this location (Fig 1) in order to understand the morphology of the basin. In the areas probed the peat extends to a depth beyond 3.5m. It had not been possible to core at this location during the evaluation phase of fieldwork (Rees 1996), due to the desiccation of the

upper layers of peat. However, during the current phase of fieldwork, coring was more successful: as a result, we recommend below a revised method for future sampling.

Buildings 1 and 2

3.2.3 Dutch augering in the area adjacent to Building 2 indicates a peat depth of at least 2.5m in places. It was not considered appropriate to sample the peat in this area as it has probably been extensively cut and the record would contain many hiatuses. Building 1 contains a well-preserved stone drain (107/110) packed with a manure type material which has been sampled. Wooden slats which lay below the trough were also sampled.

Possible kiln

3.2.4 Kubiena tin samples were taken from the section through the lower fills of this feature.

4. EVALUATION

4.1 The archaeological excavations at Polnish were successful in ascertaining the functions and approximate dates of Buildings 1 & 2. Although excavation of the putative kiln did not confirm its function, further analysis of environmental samples should help in ascertaining its past uses. Partial excavation of the bridge at Polnish revealed aspects of its constructional detail.

4.2 Excavation of Building 1 revealed no earlier structures and a major change in use from a dwelling house to what appears to be a byre. Manure deposits and the heavily disturbed nature of the internal deposits testify to this. Analysis of the manure for macrofossil remains and pollen should aid reconstruction of the stock raising economy.

4.3 Excavation of Building 2 revealed a building of 19th century construction which had been constructed on the edge of a peat bog. This demonstrates extreme pressure to locate land suitable for building. This is due in a large part to the very steep and rocky terrain, although social and demographic reasons may also have played a part in site location.

4.4 The work on the bridge at Polnish revealed an construction with low turf banks revetting a sandy core upon which a tarmac surface had been laid. The material banked against the sides of the bridge is a feature probably relating to flood damage prevention measures.

4.5 Excavation of the putative kiln did not produce slag or any evidence of burning, although its context does suggest that the structure is best interpreted as a kiln. A search for structural comparanda may assist in identifying its function, as may analysis of the environmental samples.

5. RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Post excavation and reporting

5.1.1 It is recommended that post-excavation, reporting and archiving work is undertaken on the artefacts and environmental evidence recovered from the excavations in order that the project can be brought to completion.

5.2 Stratigraphic analyses

5.2.1 A small amount of work is required to produce a detailed structural report. This will be used to construct a relative sequence of activity on the site and will form the basis for the descriptive part of the final report. Illustrations of appropriate excavation plans and sections will be produced.

5.3 Artefact Analyses

5.3.1 *Pottery.* A brief report and catalogue should be produced on the pottery found during the excavation. This material may allow the date of occupation of the two buildings to be defined more closely.

5.3.2 *Glass.* A brief report and catalogue should be produced on the glass found during the excavations. This material may allow the date of occupation of the two buildings to be defined more closely.

5.3.3 *Coin.* The coin found during the excavation should be conserved, identified if possible and a brief report produced.

5.3.4 *Miscellaneous finds.* The remaining miscellaneous artefacts - spoon, leather fragment, wood, iron objects, and pieces of clay pipe will be described and catalogued. A proportion of these will require specialist examination.

5.4 Palaeoenvironmental Analyses

5.4.1 During the course of fieldwork three areas for further environmental analysis were identified:

a) Rig and Furrow
b) Possible kiln
c) Building 1

Rig and Furrow

5.4.2 Two cores were taken from the rig and furrow, one from the rig and one from the furrow. The core through the rig extended for 0.4 m before bedrock was encountered while that of the furrow extended for 0.3 m. Palynological analysis of both of these cores is recommended in order to outline the pollen profile, to identify the position of pollen taxa unlikely to occur in peat, and thus to determine the nature of the cultivation. We will consult with Prof. Donald

Davidson of Stirling University, who has active research interests in rig and furrow development in peat.

Possible kiln

5.4.3 Palynological analyses of Kubiena tin samples is recommended in order to outline the pollen profile as a means of assessing the function of this structure.

Building 1

5.4.4 The samples of the stone lined drain (109) should be processed for the recovery of macrofossils and faunal remains. Routine soil tests - pH, LOI and Phosphate analysis - should be conducted on the interior floor deposits and on control samples to assist in confirming the secondary use of the structure as a byre.

Peat saddle

5.4.5 It is recommended that prior to road construction a profile of the peat formation in the saddle north of Arnabol Burn (Fig 1) is obtained. Deposits in excess of 3.5m deep are present. The sampled section should be subjected to palynological analysis in order to document the vegetation changes over time. On the basis of the pollen profile samples for radiocarbon dating of the section can be selected as appropriate. No previous palaeoenvironmental work appears to have been conducted in this area.

5.5 Illustration

5.5.1 Illustrations should be produced of appropriate artefacts. Plans and sections of features will be required to accompany the final report. It is anticipated that a small number of photographic prints will also be used to illustrate certain features in the final report.

5.6 Report production

5.6.1 The final results from the various analyses will be used to produce a final illustrated report. This report will include an interpretation of the date and function of the excavated features, in particular drawing examples from other excavated post medieval buildings.

5.7 Archiving and finds disposal

5.7.1 The site archive will be deposited with the NMRS on completion of all relevant post-excavation work and reporting. The finds and samples will be disposed of in accordance with Historic Scotland policy.

5.8 Costed Assessment

5.8.1 A Costed Assessment for the work detailed above has been produced under separate cover.

5.9 Watching briefs

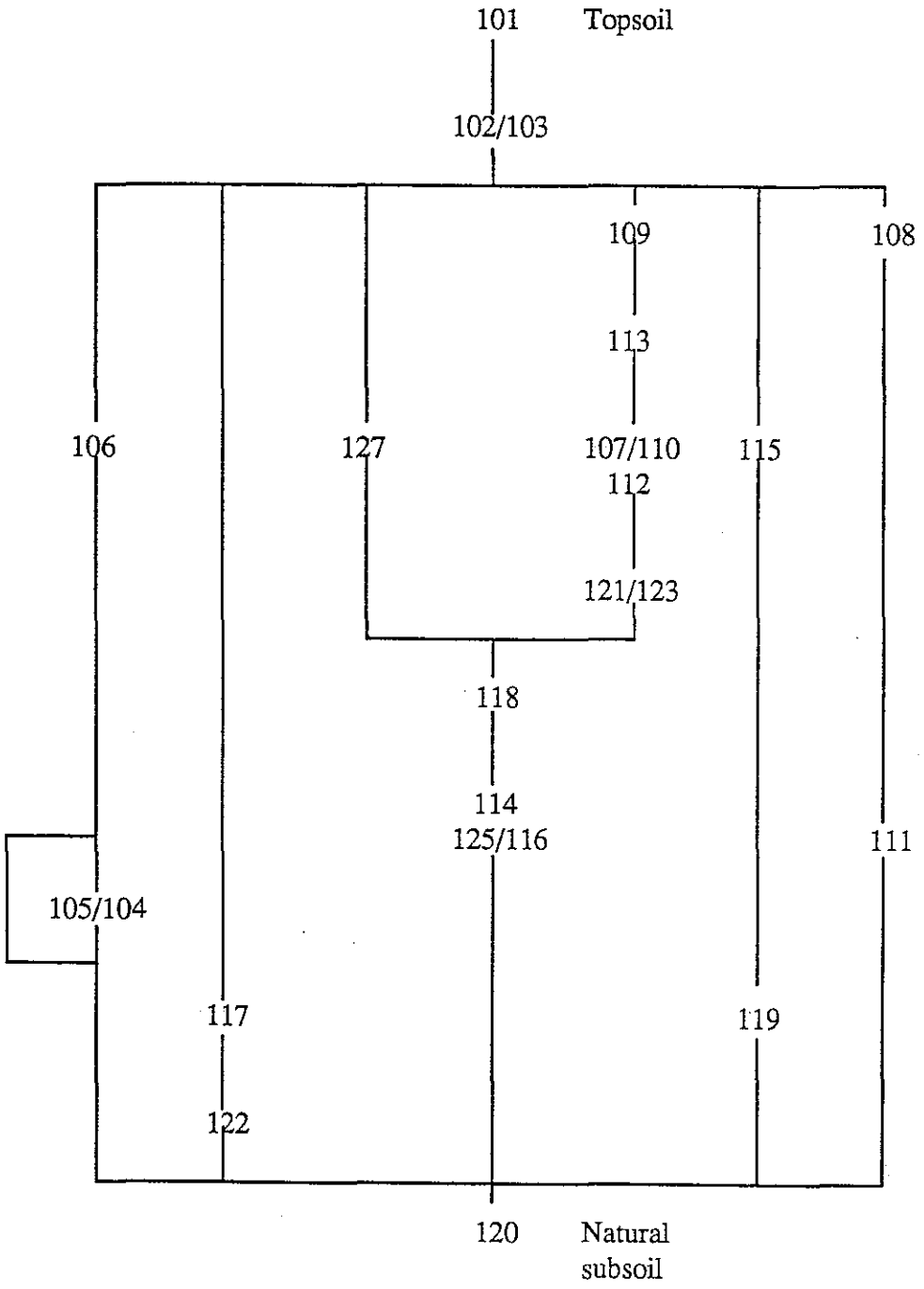
5.9.1 We recommend that watching briefs are conducted during the construction of certain parts of the road line, including the area around Polnish Chapel and areas of deep peat, where archaeological remains may be obscured by peat formation.

6. REFERENCES

Rees, A R 1996 *Polnish Bridge to Loch Nan Uamh Improvement, Evaluation and Mitigation Phase*. CFA Report No 258.

APPENDIX 1 - Provisional site matrices and context lists

Building 1



Context List
Building 1

101:- Fibrous turf, bracken and grass root.

102/3:- Comprises the roots of turf and windblown material lying directly below 101

104:- An area of uneven cobbling in the NW corner of Building 1 which extends eastwards and south below 102,103 and 107/10. Contains frequent small stones 0.04m to 0.10m in diameter. On the west side of this context, abutting the wall is a deposit of poss. decayed turf (106).

105:- A shallow depression within 104, 0.5m in diameter

106:- This context comprises a deposit of poss. eroded turf, greyish brown in colour which abuts the internal base of the wall 117.

107/110:- Constructed from rough undressed stone within the central compartment of Building 1, is an S shaped trough. Aligned east west, the trough exits the building on the west side where there is a large flat stone which would facilitate the removal of manure by shoveling. This is presumed to be a manure trough due to the deposits of decaying manure still present in the base of the trough.

108:- Material overlying 111 in SW corner of building 1, comprising a peaty, rooty deposit

109:- The fill of the trough 107, comprises fibrous, brown, green material with the aroma of good compost, which appears to be manure which filled the trough.

111:- Extending south within Building 1 is what appears to be a floor layer, comprising hard packed grey silty material

112:- Clean blonde sand that appears to have been utilised as a bedding material for the base flat slabs of 110/107.

113:- Small sections of wood, covering the exiting section of 107 and which appear to comprise the remains of wooden lintel material.

114:- A small deposit of what appears to be either decayed building brick or clay.

115:- An internal partition wall within Building 1, constructed from large roughly dressed blocks and extending east west.

116:- Deposit below 118, comprises a mixed grey, clayey silty material with manure inclusions which appears to consist of a heavily trampled floor surface due to the very mixed nature of the material.

117:- This context comprises the northern section of the external wall of building 1, constructed from unmortared and undressed boulders of varying size, of which, only two courses remain.

118:- Below 107/110 is a layer of manure which appears to predate the construction of the trough 107.

119:- A section of wall with very similar construction characteristics to 117, forming the Southern external wall of building 2.

120:- The natural subsoil below Building 1.

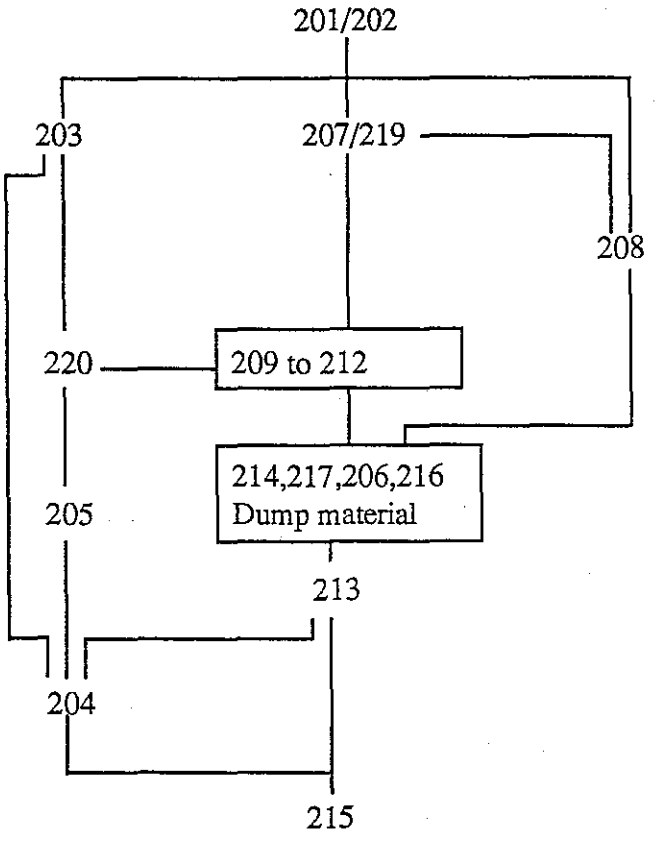
121/3:-Wood below 107/110

122:- A compact, black, organic layer of material, possibly a buried peat horizon.

125:- Small wooden stake, set into 116 and comprising a small sharpened wooden stake.

127:- Slabbed area of floor abutting 107/110

Building 2



Context List

201:- Stone tumble from around the interior and exterior of building 2. From the exterior SE corner, numerous glass and ceramic fragments were recovered.

202:- Peaty material below 201 comprising a peaty material with occasional glass and 19th century ceramic fragments present. Effectively seals most of the interior of the building.

203:- Below 202 is a deposit of beige silt which forms a wedge of soil along the base of the wall, possibly representing eroding turf material.

204:- Clayey subsoil which appears to have been utilised as a floor surface and into which, the joists

205:- Timber joists set into 204

206:- Dump material, loose matrix of silty sand with frequent large angular stones, probably stabilising material

207:- Flagstones which extend from outside the entrance to within the central area of building 2 and upon which Fe objects including what appears to be the remains of a pot bellied stove were resting.

208:- Deposit into which floor flagstones 207 had been set, comprising a compact clayey silty material.

209:- Section of wall through which the East West section is cut.

210:- Orange clay upon which the stone raft 212 rests and which overlies the peat layer 213.

211:- The cut for 210, 209 and 212.

212:- Comprises a foundation course or "raft" of large flat flagstones upon which the bottom course of the wall 209 rests.

213:- The peat upon which the eastern edge of building 2 is constructed, this area of peat bog was cored to a depth of 2.5m.

214:- Deposit of smooth and compact clayey silt which lines the cut 216.

215:- Material which appears to overlie the bedrock and underlie the peat 213, comprising frequent large boulders and clay.

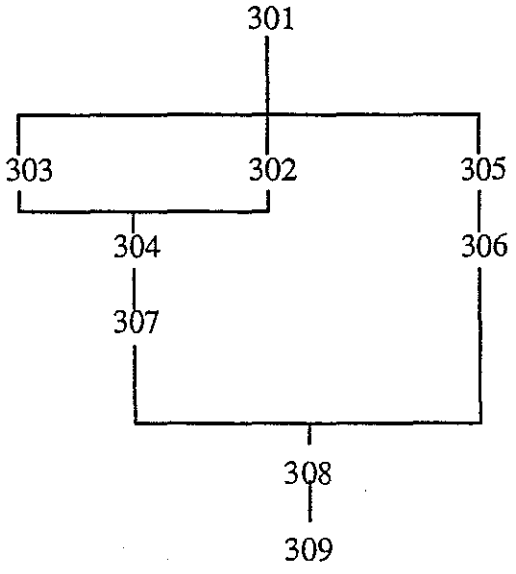
216:- The cut for the dump material 206 through the peat 213.

217:- Lens of mid grey clayey silt.

219:- A small raised hearth, comprising a low platform of roughly dressed flagstones with a small step on the south side to provide a niche against which fires could be set.

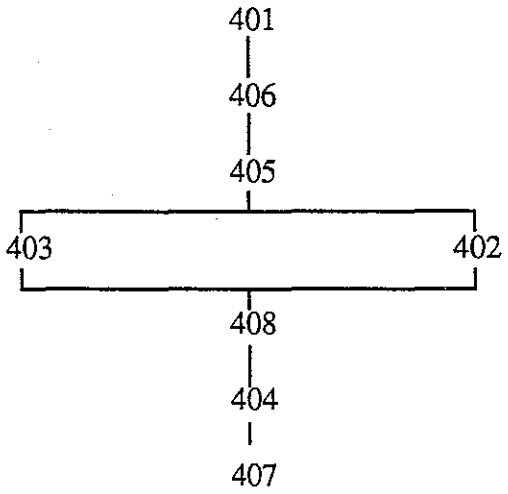
220:- The western (rear) section of the external wall of building 2

Possible Kiln



301:- Peaty topsoil, with frequent fibrous roots.
302:- Stone tumble overlying the possible kiln feature.
303:- Material which has been used to block the possible kiln flue, comprises peaty, loose, sandy soil with small stones present.
304:- Circular structure, or possible kiln.
305:- A small cairn adjacent to the possible kiln.
306:- Small rickle of stones below the cairn 305.
307:- Material below 301, comprising a stony, sandy, peaty material.
308:- Sandy subsoil
309:- Bedrock

Polnish Bridge



401:- Topsoil, comprising a dark brown, loose, silt.
402:- A compact pale yellow sandy material with frequent gravelly inclusions
403:- Turf revetment bank.
404:- Unmortared, split angular slabs from which the bridge is constructed.
405:- Thin layer of tarmac surfacing the road.
406:- Repair to the bridge, comprising a group of large stones within a matrix of dark brown, loose coarse silt.
407:- Compact grey, fine, silty sand which comprises a revetting bank for the road material.
408:- Compact grey clayey fine silt, which forms the core of bridge material which lies below the tarmac surface 405.

APPENDIX 2 - Samples List

No	Context	Description	Comments	Sample Size	Sampled by
1	106	Eroded turf ?	Abuts 117	Small	A Rees
2	109	Manure	From 110	Small	A Rees
3	109	Manure	Fill of 107	Small	A Rees
4	102/103	Peat/Building 1	Control	Small	A Rees
5	111	Eroded turf ?	111 Surface	Small	A Rees
6	118	Manure	Below 107	Small	A Rees
7	124	Below 111	V Mixed	Small	A Rees
8	307	Below Poss Kiln	Stony Peat	Small	A Rees
9	123	Wood below 107/110	3 pieces	Med	A Rees
10	102/104/ 120	Building 1/Kubiena tin 1	N - S Section	Small	A Rees
11	102/3 111	Building 1/Kubiena tin 2	N - S Section	Small	A Rees
12	307/308	Kiln/Kubiena tin 3	Kiln fill	Small	A Rees
13		Rig and furrow	Rig section		C Clarke
14		Rig and furrow	Furrow section		C Clarke

APPENDIX 3 - Field drawings list

No	Drawn by	Contexts and Description	Sect/Plan	Date
1	SW	Building 2 201 - 219 (Two adjoining)	Plan	17/9/96
2	JG	South facing section (Building 2)	Section	24/9/96
3	DGM	West facing elevation of bridge	Section	25/9/96
4	SW	East facing elevation of bridge & S Facing section through bridge revetment.	Section	25/9/96
5	SW	Kiln and Cairn Pre excavation/ Section through kiln deposits	Plan/Sect	26/9/96
6	SW	Kiln post excavation	Plan	26/9/96
7	MH	Building 1, Pre Excavation	Plan	4/9/96
8	JG	Building 1, N - S Section	Section	26/9/96
9	AR	Building 1, Post Excavation	Plan	24/9/96

APPENDIX 4 - Finds List

Building 2

No	SFN	Context	Description	Quantity
1		203	Candle Wax	1
2		203	Glass bottle	1
3		203	Blue bottleneck	1
4		203	Ceramic sherds	4
5		203	Glass fragments	2
6		202	Roofing slate	1
7		202	Iron objects	6
8		202	Brown and green glass fragments	6
9		202	Window glass fragments	4
10		202	clear glass vessel fragments	5
11		202	assorted ceramic sherds	39
12		206	Brown bottle glass	2
13		206	Clear glass fragments	2
14		206	Cu alloy fragments with textiles attached	2
15		206	Fragment of cast iron	1
16		206	Assorted ceramic sherds	17
17		208	Green glass fragments	2
18		208	ceramic sherds	2
19		208	Cast iron fragments	2
20		202	Assorted ceramic sherds	7
21		202	clay pipe fragments	2
22		210	corroded Ag? Teaspoon	1

23		210	Small piece of lead pipe	
24		210	Coin	1
25		202	Fragment of window glass	1
26		207	Adjoining ceramic sherds	10
27		207	Adjoining ceramic sherds	5
28		207	Adjoining ceramic sherds	6
29		207	Assorted ceramic sherds	7
30		207	Iron nails	2
31		207	fragment of clear glass	1
32		207	Clear glass bottle neck fragment	1
33		207	Piece of clay pipe	1
34		202(rear)	Fragments of cast iron	6
35		202(rear)	Small piece of leather	1
36		202(rear)	Blue glass sherds	6
37		202(rear)	Clear glass fragments	40 +
38		202(rear)	Green and brown bottle glass	40 +
39		202(rear)	Assorted ceramic sherds	78
40		202(rear)	Waterlogged bone	med bag
41	4	208	Roofing slate	1
42	2	208	Cast iron frags	1
43	3	208	Unidentified Fe and wood fragments	6

Building 1

No	SFN	Context	Description	Quantity
1		108	Clear fragments of clear glass	8
2		108	Brown glass fragments	5
3		108	Ceramic sherds	3
4		102	Assorted ceramic sherds	37
5		102	Iron bolts	3
6		102	Sherd of green bottle glass	1
7		102	Assorted ceramic sherds	26
8		102	Iron bolt	1
9		102	Unidentified metal bolt	1
10		118	Assorted ceramic sherds	5
11		118	Angled Fe bolt	1
12		118	Fragments of window glass	2
13		102	Assorted ceramic sherds	10
14		102	Fragments of green and brown bottle glass	3
15		102	Fragment of drinking glass base	1
16		115	Small blue glass bead	1
17		109	Green glass fragments	3
18		109	Assorted ceramic sherds	5

APPENDIX 5 - Photographic list

Film No 1 & 2 (Black and White and Colour Slide)

No	Contexts	Date	Conditions	Taken From
1-2	Building 1 Pre Clearing	10/9/96	Dull	North
3-4	Train & chapel	11/9/96	Dull	West
5-6	Building 1 Pre excavation	12/9/96	Bright	North
7-8	Building 1 Pre excavation	12/9/96	Bright	West
9-10	Building 1 Pre excavation	12/9/96	Bright	South
11-12	Building 1 Pre excavation	12/9/96	Bright	West
13-14	Building 1 Pre excavation	12/9/96	Bright	East
15-16	Building 1 Pre excavation	12/9/96	Bright	East
17-18	Building 2 Pre Excavation	13/9/96	Sunny	West
19-20	Building 2 Pre Excavation	13/9/96	Sunny	N West
21-22	Building 1 103-Fe object *in situ*	18/9/96	Sunny	West
23-24	Building 2-Trench A 203-205 *in situ* timbers	18/9/96	Sunny	East
25-26	Building 2-Trench A 203-205 *in situ* timbers	18/9/96	Sunny	West
27-30	Building 1 103 removed revealing 104 & 105	19/9/96	Sunny	East
31-32	107 overlying 103 Building 1 Trench A	19/9/96	Bright	North
33-34	111 cleaned prior to excavation	19/9/96	Sunny	East
35-36	111 cleaned prior to excavation	19/9/96	Sunny	South

Films 3 &4 (Black and White and Colour Slide)

No	Contexts	Date	Conditions	Taken From
1-2	Building 1 111 and SW entrance	19/9/96	Bright	West
3-6	Building 1 108, 110 -116	19/9/96	Shaded	West
7-8	Detail of 108, 110 -116	19/9/96	Shaded	West
9-10	Detail of collapsed lintel 116	19/9/96	Shaded	West
11-12	Building 2 Entrance	20/9/96	Shaded	East
13-14	Building 2 Entrance	20/9/96	Shaded	West
15-16	208, Building 2 prior to excavation	20/9/96	Sunny	East
17-18	Building 2 206 removed 203-4 prior to excavation	20/9/96	Sunny	South
19-20	205 & 206 removed 204 prior to excavation	24/9/96	Dull	East
21-22	111, 116 post excavation of 107/110 & 115	24/9/96	Rain/Dull	N East
23-24	111, 116 /post excavation of 107/110 & 115	24/9/96	Rain/Dull	N West
25-	Polnish Bridge/East facing elevation	25/9/96	Rain/Dull	East
26-	Polnish Bridge South facing section through turf revetment	25/9/96	Rain/Dull	South
28-29	Polnish Bridge/East facing elevation	25/9/96	Rain/Dull	East
30-31	General shot of bridge	25/9/96	Rain/Dull	S East
32-33	South facing section through turf capping of Polnish Bridge	25/9/96	Rain/Dull	South
34-35	West facing elevation/Polnish Bridge	25/9/96	Rain/Dull	West
36	West facing elevation of Polnish Bridge/Detail of culvert	25/9/96	Rain/Dull	

Films 5 & 6 (Colour Slide and black and white)

No	Contexts	Date	Conditions	Taken From
1 - 14	Building 1 North-South Section	26/9/96	V Dull	Various
15 - 16	Building 2 / E-W Section	26/9/96	V Dull	South
17 - 18	Building 2 / E-W Section	26/9/96	V Dull	West
19 - 20	Building 2 / E-W Section	26/9/96	V Dull	South
21 - 22	Kiln Bowl ½ excavated	27/9/96	Bright	North
23 - 24	Sondage across North end of Kiln	27/9/96	Bright	South
25 - 26	Clearance Cairn/Pre Excavation	27/9/96	Bright	West
27 - 28	Blocking of Kiln Flue	27/9/96	Bright	East
29 - 30	Section through Kiln/Kubiena tin	27/9/96	Dull	South
31 - 32	Stone Alignment in Kiln trench	28/9/96	Dull	West
33 - 36	Floor and hearth within building 2	28/9/96	Dull	Various