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# Proposed Quarry Realignment, Penrhyn Quarry, Bethesda

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## Archaeological Evaluation

**GAT Project No. G2098**

**Report No. 899**

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PROPOSED QUARRY REALIGNMENT  
PENRHYN QUARRY, BETHESDA

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION (G2146)

**Report No. 899 prepared for**

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**PROPOSED QUARRY REALIGNMENT, PENRHYN QUARRY, BETHESDA:  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

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# **PROPOSED QUARRY REALIGNMENT, PENRHYN QUARRY, BETHESDA: ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION – Ground Investigation Programme**

## *Summary*

*An archaeological evaluation has been carried out on land adjacent to Penrhyn Quarry in advance of a proposed quarry realignment. The evaluation is the third part of a wider programme of assessment, the aim of which was to evaluate the archaeological importance of four features identified in the earlier phases of this assessment namely a possible burial cairn (site 15), a suspected prehistoric structure (site 16), a possible ruined hut circle with sheepfold rebuild (site 14) and a large cleared area (site 20).*

*This report deals with the evaluation undertaken by Gwynedd Archaeological Trust and discusses the findings of that work. Sites 20 and 16 revealed no archaeological evidence, and no further work is recommended on these sites. A quarter of Site 15 was evaluated, which revealed a complex structure for which further excavation is recommended. Site 14 (the sheepfold) did not reveal any evidence of prehistoric origins. A full record was made of the structure, and it was interpreted as a possible goat pen and/or sheepfold. No further work is recommended on this site.*

*The project was monitored and advised by Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service on behalf of the LPA and advised on the level of evaluation required in order to fulfil the brief.*

## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

The initial proposed realignment comprises a c.6.4 ha extension to the existing Penrhyn Quarry incorporating an area of upland to the south west of the current workings (centered on NGR SH 61146396). An archaeological assessment was undertaken in November 2009 (GAT Report 837). The assessment identified a number of sites, the majority relating to a late prehistoric settlement and a post-medieval multi-cellular sheepfold. An archaeological survey of the area was undertaken in July 2010 in order to better understand the nature of the archaeology (GAT Report 880).

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust was asked to evaluate four of the sites within the north-east section of the area. These features comprised a possible ruined hut circle with sheepfold rebuild (site 14), a possible burial cairn (site 15), one suspected prehistoric structure (site 16), and a cleared area (site 20). The aim of the evaluation phase was to clarify the significance of these 4 archaeological features and identify appropriate mitigation.

The Ground Investigation works comprised:

- 2 2m x 20m machine dug trenches through cleared area (site 20)
- 1 1m x 2m hand dug evaluation trench through the suspected prehistoric structure (site 16)
- 1 hand dug evaluation trench through the possible burial cairn (site 15)
- An overall cleaning of the upstanding walls of the possible ruined hut circle with sheepfold rebuild (site 14), followed by two small trenches to establish the depth of floor deposits and the removal of much of the tumble

## **2.0 GENERAL BACKGROUND**

### **2.1 Introduction**

Penrhyn Quarry lies within the Dyffryn Ogwen Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest: **28** (CCW, Cadw, ICOMOS 1998) and forms one of the most important elements of this landscape. Penrhyn Quarry was formalised during the 18<sup>th</sup> century when Richard Pennant acquired a number of small local workings but slate is thought to have been extracted in this area as early as the 13<sup>th</sup> century.

Infrastructure including railways, quarrymen's cottages and a quay at Porth Penrhyn were constructed at the end of the 18<sup>th</sup> and start of the 19<sup>th</sup> centuries. The quarry dominated both the slate industry and the surrounding landscape throughout the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Today the quarry continues to be run as a commercial venture and markets a variety of slate products.

In addition to the extensive industrial archaeological remains that exist within the locality the uplands around Bethesda and Nant Ffrancon contain extensive and very well-preserved, relict remains of prehistoric and later sites. Within the study area these include a prehistoric hut circle settlement (Primary Record Number (PRN) 1707 & 5380), trackways (PRN 12305 & 12328), cairns (PRN 12348), potential prehistoric (PRN 12349) and post-medieval enclosures (PRN 12288) and other unidentified remains.

## **2.2 Specific background and aims**

### *2.2a Site 20 – Cleared Area*

No upstanding archaeology was visible in this area, however the absence of stone in an otherwise very stony region indicated the possibility of deliberate clearance for agricultural purposes. The aims for this site were therefore to identify any evidence of agriculture, for example in the form of plough marks or charcoal deposits, and also to look for any other sub-surface features.

### *2.2b Site 16 – Suspected Prehistoric Structure*

No upstanding archaeology was clearly in evidence at this site however a raised, curved turf covered area hinted at a possible buried structure of a fairly small circumference. There was also a large sub-rectangular, concave stone located just to the north-west of this possible structure, which, although its formation was probably the result of natural processes, had many potential uses. The aims here were therefore to verify the existence of a structure, and establish its extent and form. Also to identify any evidence of modification or use associated with the large concave stone.

### *2.2c Site 15 – Possible Burial Cairn (PRN 1713)*

On the surface this feature appeared to be a small, low cairn, with a diameter of approximately 1m, with hints that it may extend beyond this below the surface. It was located on a natural terrace between a boulder field and the quarry. The upland survey (in 1989) recorded “apparently more recently dumped stones on top”, however evidence of this was no longer apparent, possibly because they had now grown-in to look like the remainder of the cairn. The site may have been the result of field clearance but could also be interpreted as a Bronze Age burial cairn. Therefore the aim of the evaluation was to define the overall extent and depth of this feature, to look for evidence of distinct phases of construction, to look for evidence of date and to establish the presence of a more structural element, for example in the form of a cist burial.

### *2.2d Site 14 – Possible Ruined Hut Circle with Sheepfold Rebuild (PRN 1714)*

Site 14 was a sub-rectangular dry stone enclosure approximately 7m x 5m, with walls reaching a maximum of 1m in height and 1m in width. It appeared to be divided unevenly in two by a low internal wall. It was orientated north-east/south-west, and was located on a slope backing onto natural boulders to the east, and facing a possibly cleared area to the west. Although all the walls appeared to be upstanding, the site had become badly overgrown by bracken and turf, and much stone had tumbled off the walls, obscuring the precise layout.

The large quantity of tumble and the curving in the south western walls offered some hint of an earlier, possibly sub-circular structure which was then rebuilt to form a larger sub rectangular enclosure. The significantly higher standard of construction in the middle section of the south-western wall suggested that it had perhaps been rebuilt, possibly subsequently to the construction of the rest of this enclosure.

The aims of the evaluation at this site therefore were to establish the precise layout of the main structure, to look for evidence of its date and function, and also to identify any earlier phases of construction.

### **3.0 METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.1. Site 20 – Cleared Area**

- As no upstanding archaeology was visible in this area, and it was fairly accessible this site was deemed suitable for excavation using a 3 tonne mechanical excavator.
- 2 2m x 20m trenches were dug, the first was aligned north-east/south-west and the second was aligned north-west/south-east. The trenches were located approximately 20m apart.
- The machine was closely observed by a member of the archaeological team at all times.
- A photographic record was maintained throughout, using a digital SLR camera set to maximum resolution.
- Notations were made of all subsurface deposits.
- As no evidence of archaeological activity was observed in either trench no further action was taken.

#### **3.2 Site 16 – Suspected Prehistoric Structure**

- Due to the diminutive size of this feature and the shallow depth of the top soil it was decided to excavate a 2m x 1m evaluation trench by hand down the middle of the feature, running east-west.
- A photographic record was maintained throughout, using a digital SLR camera set to maximum resolution.
- Notations were made of all subsurface deposits.
- As no evidence for archaeological activity was observed, no further action was taken.

#### **3.3 Site 15 – Possible Burial Cairn (PRN 1713)**

- This site was investigated by excavating one quadrant.
- The turf/topsoil deposit (001) was removed by hand. This revealed a much larger feature than expected, with a radius of 3.5m, consisting of jumbled, poorly sorted sub-rounded and angular stones. It rose up in the middle to a slight point, and there were slight hints of curb stones at the outer limits, but in general there was no coherent structure. These stones were recorded as a single deposit (004).
- Deposit (004) was planned by hand at a scale of 1:20, levels were taken and a detailed photographic and written record was made.
- Deposit (004) was then removed by hand. This revealed a second more complex layer of construction, consisting of a fairly even, level surface made up of mostly large stones (007); a possible linear running east-west (008) and an area containing stones of various sizes apparently deliberately positioned, but the purpose of which was unclear (009).
- A second hand drawn plan at a scale of 1:20 was made of this phase, and the photographic and written records were updated.
- Following consultation with Jenny Emmett of the Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Services (GAPS) it was concluded that this fulfilled the requirements of the evaluation brief.

#### **3.4 Site 14 – Possible Ruined Hut Circle with Sheepfold Rebuild (PRN 1714)**

- All vegetation and topsoil was removed from the walls by hand in order to clearly define them.
- Two small trenches were dug by hand. The first 4m x 0.7m was orientated north-east/south-west and extended from the inside of the larger two cells, over the wall and beyond. The second trench, was 1.3m x 0.5m in size and was orientated north-east/south-west, it was located in the base of the smaller cell. Both were dug down to the natural clay.
- A detailed hand drawn plan of the entire site was created at a scale of 1:20, and levels were added to this.
- The north-east facing section/profile of trench 1 was drawn at a scale of 1:10.
- A comprehensive photographic and written record was also created.
- Following consultation with GAPS, all of the tumble - deposit (011) was removed from the interior of the south-western cell, in order to define the obscured entrance and wall. The base was cleaned in order to reveal floor deposit (010).
- A second plan was then created showing the newly revealed stonework, and the photographic and written records were updated.

## **4.0 RESULTS**

### **4.1. Site 20 – Cleared Area**

#### Description (Fig 1; Plates 1-5)

No evidence of any form of archaeological activity was observed in either of the 2m x 20m trenches. They revealed soft, dark humic soil which ranged from 0.2m – 0.3m in depth, and this lay directly over a very stony and clayey natural glacial till. The lack of subsoil and shallow topsoil combined with poor drainage suggested the area had never been ploughed, and the exposed location would certainly make such an activity difficult.

#### Interpretation

The level terrace which forms feature 20, whilst possibly having undergone a level of clearance, does not bear any evidence for arable cultivation or other occupation.

### **4.2 Site 16 – Suspected Prehistoric Structure**

#### Description (Fig 1; Plates 6-8)

On the surface this site appeared to be a small, low sub-circular structure, entirely covered by vegetation. However the 2m x 1m, east-west aligned trench revealed bed rock or large glacial erratic boulders protruding from the natural glacial till. Once fully revealed the stones were much larger and more irregular than initially supposed. There was no evidence of deliberate human construction, and there were no associated archaeological deposits.

Adjacent to this suspected structure was a large sub angular boulder, approximately 1.5m in diameter and 0.5m in height, with a concave surface which generally held a pool of rain water. This stone bore no evidence of modification or use.

#### Interpretation

It has been established that the suspected prehistoric structure was simply the coincidental formation of naturally occurring boulders or bed rock. The formation of the large associated concave boulder was again almost certainly due to natural processes. This does not mean that it has not been utilised at any point during the human occupation of this area, it would for example prove a very useful water trough for livestock and humans alike, or a quenching trough for smithing. However with no evidence of modification this can not be proven.

### **4.3 Site 15 – Possible Burial Cairn (PRN 1713)**

#### Description (Fig's 1 and 2; Plates 9-12)

The removal of the thin deposit of topsoil and turf at this site revealed a large, though not very high cairn with a radius of 3.5m. The feature appeared to consist of a single deposit (004), made up of jumbled, poorly sorted sub-rounded and angular stones. The stones rose up in the middle to a slight point, approximately 0.5m high, and there was a slight hint of curb stones at the outer limits, but in general no coherent structure. There was no evidence of separate phases within in this deposit, as suggested in the 1989 Upland Survey. However as there was little matrix surrounding the stones, it is entirely possible that the cairn has been added to in the fairly recent past. No datable evidence was found.

Following the removal of deposit (004) a more complex, structured layer of activity was revealed. The exact nature of this is unclear, however it appeared to consist of three main elements: a fairly even, level surface made up of generally large stones (007); a linear arrangement of stones running east-west (008); and an area containing stones of various sizes (009), apparently deliberately positioned, some set on end, but the purpose of which was unclear. There did not appear to be a direct link

between the apex in the upper deposit of stones, (004) and the features lying beneath. Again no datable evidence was found.

#### Interpretation

Cairns are a fairly common feature of the upland landscapes of Wales and there are numerous examples within the Gwaen Gynfi area. The earliest cairns tend to be associated with prehistoric burial practices, whilst in the recent past ordinance surveyors and soldiers are known to have created and modified existing examples (Crew P. 1985). The potential uses of these features range from navigational aids to boundary markers and funerary monuments as well as being the bi-product of field clearance for agricultural purposes. The latter is by far the most common interpretation of these sites, and may well in part apply to this feature. However the lower, more structural deposits observed during excavation suggest that the site is more complex than this.

Several interpretations are possible. If the line of stones (008) forms part of a former wall, it may denote a structure of which the remainder is buried under the rest of the cairn. The set stones (009) may represent a cobbled surface on its internal side. As the prehistoric structures in this area tend to be circular in shape, it is more likely to be medieval or later.

An alternative interpretation is that this is a prehistoric burial cairn, as originally suggested. The exposed location with panoramic views is certainly more suited to this idea. Although no obvious cist or evidence of cremated bone or pottery was observed, only a portion of the site has been revealed. Excavations undertaken by P. Crew (1985) at Drosogl (only a couple of kilometres away) revealed large fairly complex burial cairns, consisting of several cists within one cairn. These were fairly complex sites that appeared to display several phases of construction, and were often then subsequently disturbed. Also due to the dry stone construction, it was observed that over time rain water could run through the entire structure both washing un-stratified debris in and washing funerary remains out. As a result this type of feature can be extremely difficult to interpret.

This feature does not appear to be directly associated with any other within the immediate vicinity, however there is a large prehistoric cairnfield (PRN 3980) located at the edge of Gwaen Gynfi, approximately 1km to the north west. It comprises some 44 grassed-over cairns of varying size, grouped quite closely together. It is possible that this feature is a satellite to that group. There is some historical evidence to suggest that one of the cairns within the cairnfield contained 'a cist and quern' suggesting that it represents a prehistoric cemetery (Kelly R.S. 1989).

#### **4.4 Site 14 – Possible Ruined Hut Circle with Sheepfold Rebuild (PRN 1714)**

##### Description (Fig's 1,3,4 and 5; Plates 13-21)

The initial cleaning of this site provided clarification of the layout and construction of this structure, and allowed for detailed planning. However no further walls or other features were identified. Also no evidence of an earlier structure was found.

Site 14 was a sub-rectangular dry stone enclosure approximately 7m x 5m, with walls reaching a maximum of 1m in height and 1m in width. It was divided unevenly in two by a low internal wall. It was orientated north-east/south-west, and was located on a slope backing onto natural boulders to the east, and facing a possibly cleared area to the west. Although all the walls appeared to be upstanding, the site had become badly overgrown by bracken and turf, and much stone had tumbled off the walls, obscuring the precise layout.

The structure consisted of the four outer walls and the central dividing wall. The south-east wall forming the back of the structure for the most part simply utilised the natural boulders, with a few smaller stones placed here and there. The north-eastern wall again was partly based around natural boulders, with some large rocks added to create two courses and a height of approximately 0.6m. The north-western wall was constructed of large angular stones set on their sides, with smaller stones forming a second course. Tumble on the external side of this wall indicated that it may once have been a little more substantial. An entrance was identified in the western corner however, a large quantity of tumble in this area meant it was blocked.

The south-west wall was about 10m in length, and was the best constructed of all the walls. In the middle it stood about 1m high, and was made up of about 4 courses. However towards the south eastern end it slumped inwards, and all that was visible was a large area of tumble deposit (011), with no clear structure. The north-western end of this wall was fairly intact, and extended out, beyond the main body of the enclosure to curve round, creating an extension around the entrance. This wall also extended out slightly at the south-eastern end, which created a slight annex in conjunction with the surrounding boulders.

An internal wall on a north-west/south-east axis divided the interior unevenly into two cells. The wall was predominantly made up of large sub-rounded stones, and for the most part was only one course high. The north-eastern cell was the larger of the two, and had a fairly flat floor, and internal dimensions of about 2.6m x 3.5m. The smaller, south-western cell was set lower, possibly due to a natural dip in the terrain, and had an internal area of around 1.3m x 4m. This part was partially filled with tumble prior to excavation. A connecting door was observed at the south eastern end of the internal wall to allow communication between the two cells. No other entrance into the north-east cell was identified.

Excavation was undertaken in the interior in order to examine the floor deposits and observe more closely the alignment of the walls. Below the topsoil possible floor deposits were observed in both cells. Trench 1 in the north-eastern cell revealed deposit (005), a firm medium greyish brown silt containing some grit, small stones and slate fragments. This deposit was on average about 0.1m thick, though was fairly uneven. This deposit does not appear to be of deliberate construction, but is more likely to have built up over time. Trench 2 contained deposit (010) a firm dark reddish brown clay-silt with occasional fairly large flat slabs of stone and slate pressed into the top. It is possible that this deposit is the result of deliberate construction.

Following the removal of the tumble (011) in the western corner of the enclosure, a narrow entrance was clearly revealed leading into cell 2. As originally suspected the south-western wall created a curved extension around the western side of this entrance, whilst several large slabs set on edge on the eastern side formed a slight funnelled effect. The entrance was as little as 0.6m wide in places. The extension of the wall may have had two functions, firstly to facilitate the herding of livestock into the structure, and secondly to provide some protection against the elements.

No conclusive datable evidence was obtained from the site, however a fragment of Buckley ware, a post-medieval pottery type, common in this area was found pressed into the top of floor deposit (010), below tumble (011) in the entrance to the enclosure. This does not offer us a date for the construction of this site; however it does indicate that it was in use in the late 18<sup>th</sup> or 19<sup>th</sup> century.

The only other finds from this site were two large stones, each with similar cut marks, visible as shallow, slightly irregular grooves approximately 0.5m in width. One stone was located in the internal wall, and had a groove about 0.3m in length, the other was in the south-western wall and had a groove that ran the width of the stone, approximately 0.6m. In their present location these did not appear to serve any obvious purpose, and when examined closely do not appear to have been made by hand drilling. They are probably, therefore, natural grooves caused by water erosion.

A narrow meandering track way was observed running down from the south-west, past the entrance of the structure. It does not appear to be anything more than a sheep track, although some low level clearance may have taken place, in order to make it slightly easier to navigate. It is likely that this path is contemporary with the structure, and links it with the wider landscape.

### Interpretation

The 1989 Upland Survey describes this feature as post-medieval sheepfold probably dating to the eighteenth or nineteenth century, on the basis of its 'build quality and good state of preservation.' However, the recent archaeological survey carried out as part of this project, identified a possible ruined hut circle within this structure, which was then rebuilt to form the sheepfold. The reuse of structures is known to be a common practice in this area, partly due to the readily available building materials. Also due to the shared criteria for site selection, for example access to lowland areas as well as water and grazing, and shelter provided by the landscape (Kelly 1989).

In this instance however our investigation did not reveal any evidence of an earlier structure. The removal of the large quantity of tumble revealed a fairly simple sub-rectangular structure, consistent with the initial assessment of the site as a sheepfold or stock pen. This fits into a wider scheme of post-medieval landuse, focused on sheep farming. The area boasts numerous similar features, as well as more a complex multicellular sheepfold.

Although sheep were by far the most common animals farmed in this region, during the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries there was also a fairly widespread practice of exploiting the feral goats common to this area (Cafell 1988). This is something that must be taken into consideration when considering the function of small stock pens such as this. 'Cwt Myn' or kid pens tended to be fairly small two cell structures, the first, inner cell would contain captured feral kids. The mothers would be allowed to roam freely, but when they returned to feed their kids they would be temporarily shut into the outer cell. The kid would then be released into this outer cell and allowed to take half its mothers milk. The farmer would then take the other half of the milk for himself, return the kid to the inner cell, and release the mother once more.

Site 14 fits certainly fits this model, as it would allow kids to be penned in cell 1, and the goat to be milked in cell 2. However in an account of one such feature in Nant y Benglog, (Cafell 1988) the walls of the structure were well over 1m high in order to contain the agile goats, and the cell in which the kids were kept was roofed. There is little evidence of this structure having had a roof, and the quantity of stone tumble does not suggest the walls were ever much higher than around 1m, though the structure would not function for goats or sheep in its present state, and perhaps some slight stone robbing has occurred. It is also possible that there was once a roof of organic material, which has since decayed

It is difficult to confirm the exact use of the structure, though its size and layout would suggest either sheep or goats were contained within the inner cell (cell 1) whilst cell 2 was used for treatment of stock. The small annexe at the rear of the structure may also have been a small pen for lambs or kids. No firm dating evidence has been found, but such structures are typically of 18<sup>th</sup> or 19<sup>th</sup> century date.

## **5.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

### **5.1 Site 20 – Cleared Area**

As this site revealed no evidence of archaeological activity, no further action is recommended.

### **5.2 Site 16 – Suspected Prehistoric Structure**

As this site revealed no evidence of archaeological activity, no further action is recommended.

### **5.3 Site 15 – Possible Burial Cairn (PRN 1713)**

A relatively complex level of archaeology was revealed at this site, and the evaluation excavations, though they have not allowed the nature of the structure to be identified with any certainty, do indicate the presence of archaeological remains. Full excavation of this site is therefore recommended.

### **5.4 Site 16 – Possible Ruined Hut Circle with Sheepfold Rebuild (PRN 1714)**

The evaluation of this site has resulted in a full record being made of the structure, and a high percentage of excavation of the interior. It is considered unlikely that further work will produce any additional results, and therefore no further work is recommended other than the publication of the findings in Archaeology in Wales.

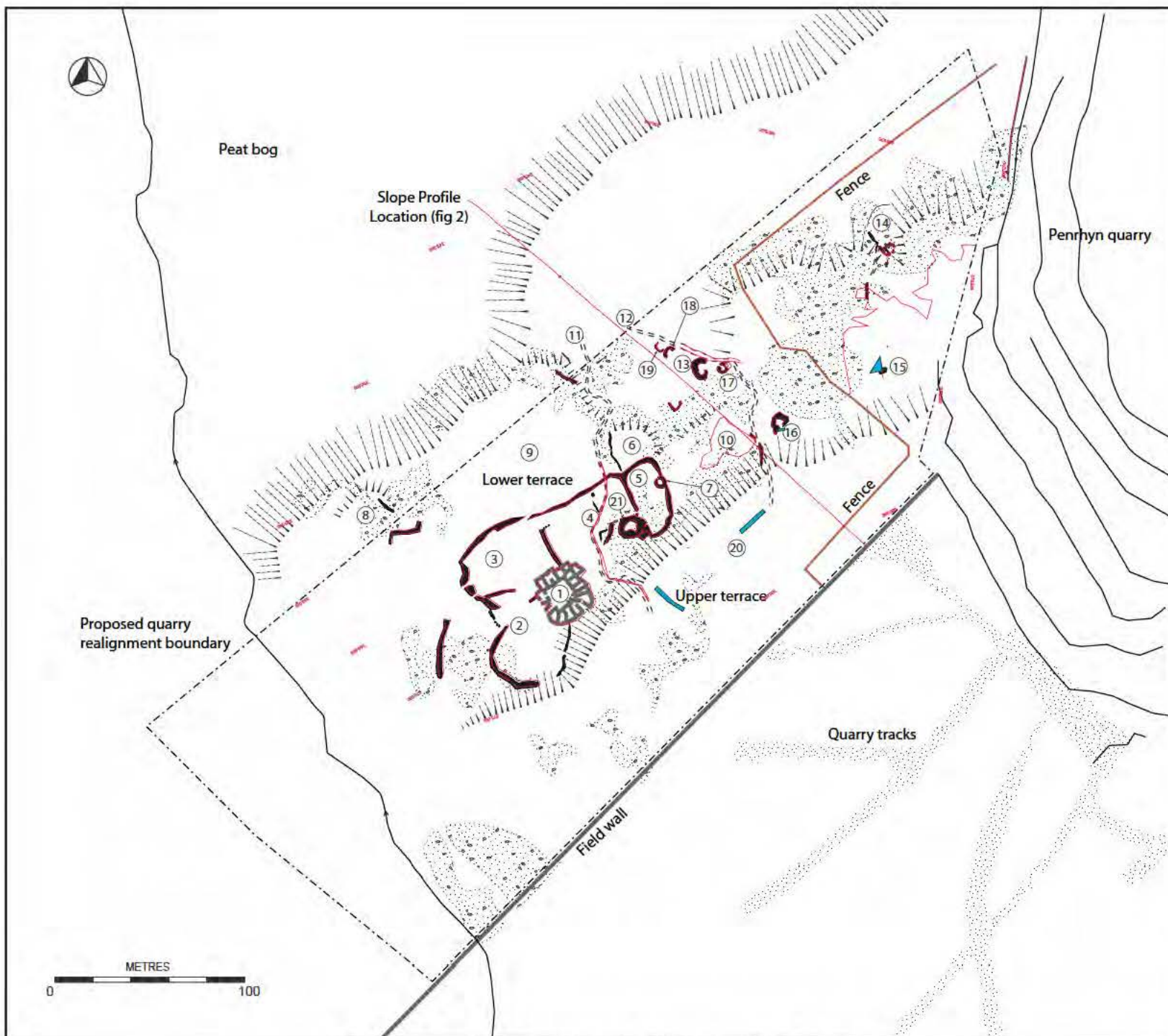
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The proposed quarry realignment showing archaeological sites. Detailed plan from site survey.

# Key



Multicellular Sheepfold



Enclosures/Paddocks

2 to 6



7, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21  
Suspected Prehistoric Structures

8, 9, 10, 20

Paddocks, Cleared Areas.



11, 12 Trackways.



13 Possible Hafod/Long Hut.



14 Possible Ruined Hut Circle with Sheepfold Rebuild.



15 Possible Burial Cairn.



Test trenches.

Penrhyn Quarry 15.07.2010

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Fig. 1 Proposed Quarry Realignment.



**Key:**





-  Deposit (007) Possible Surface.
-  Deposit (008) Possible Linear.
-  Deposit (009) Possible Features.
-  Edge of Excavation.

fig. 2 Plan of south-west quadrant of Possible Burial Cairn (site 15), following the removal of deposit (004). Showing possible features (007), (008) and (009).

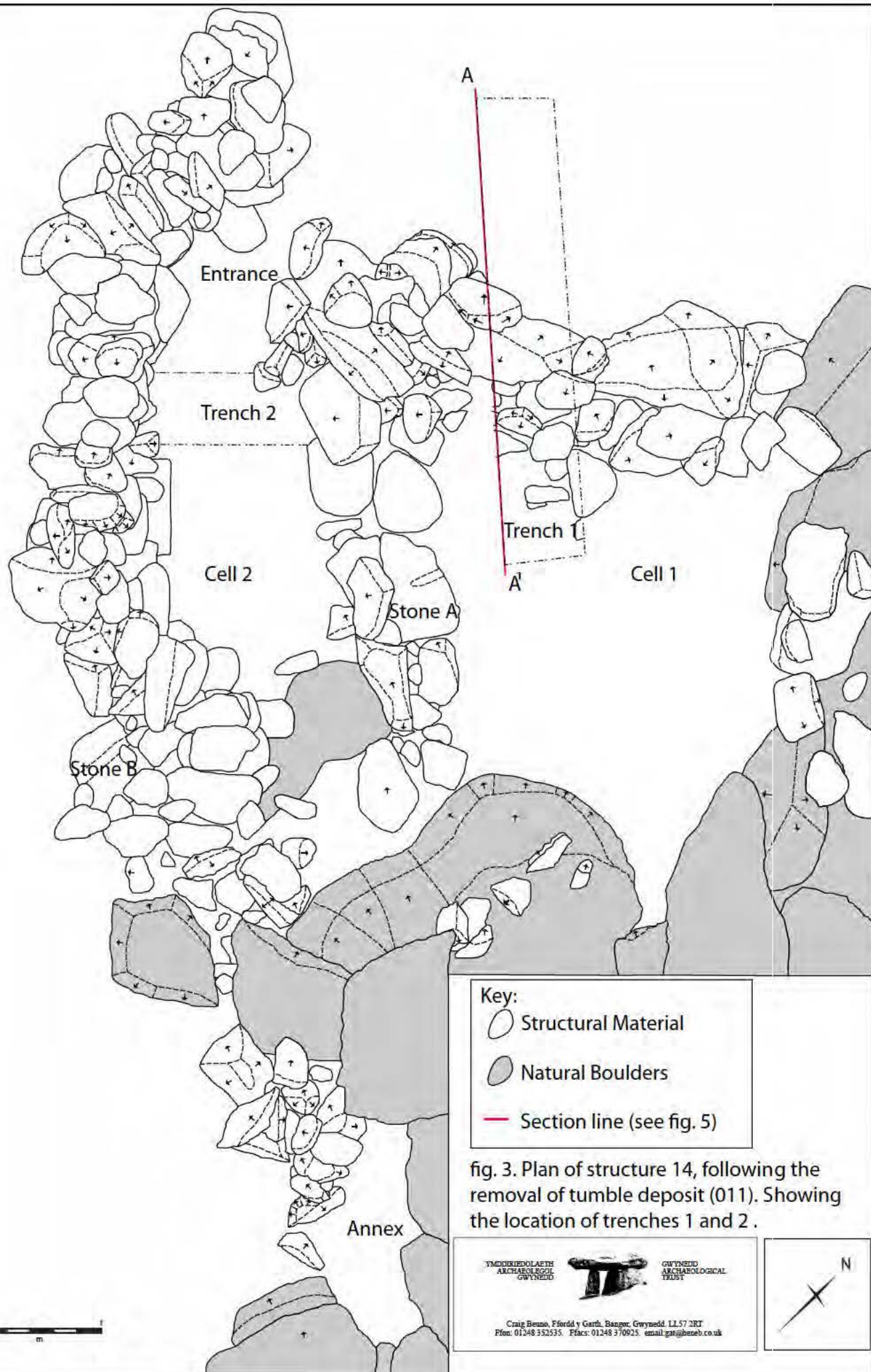
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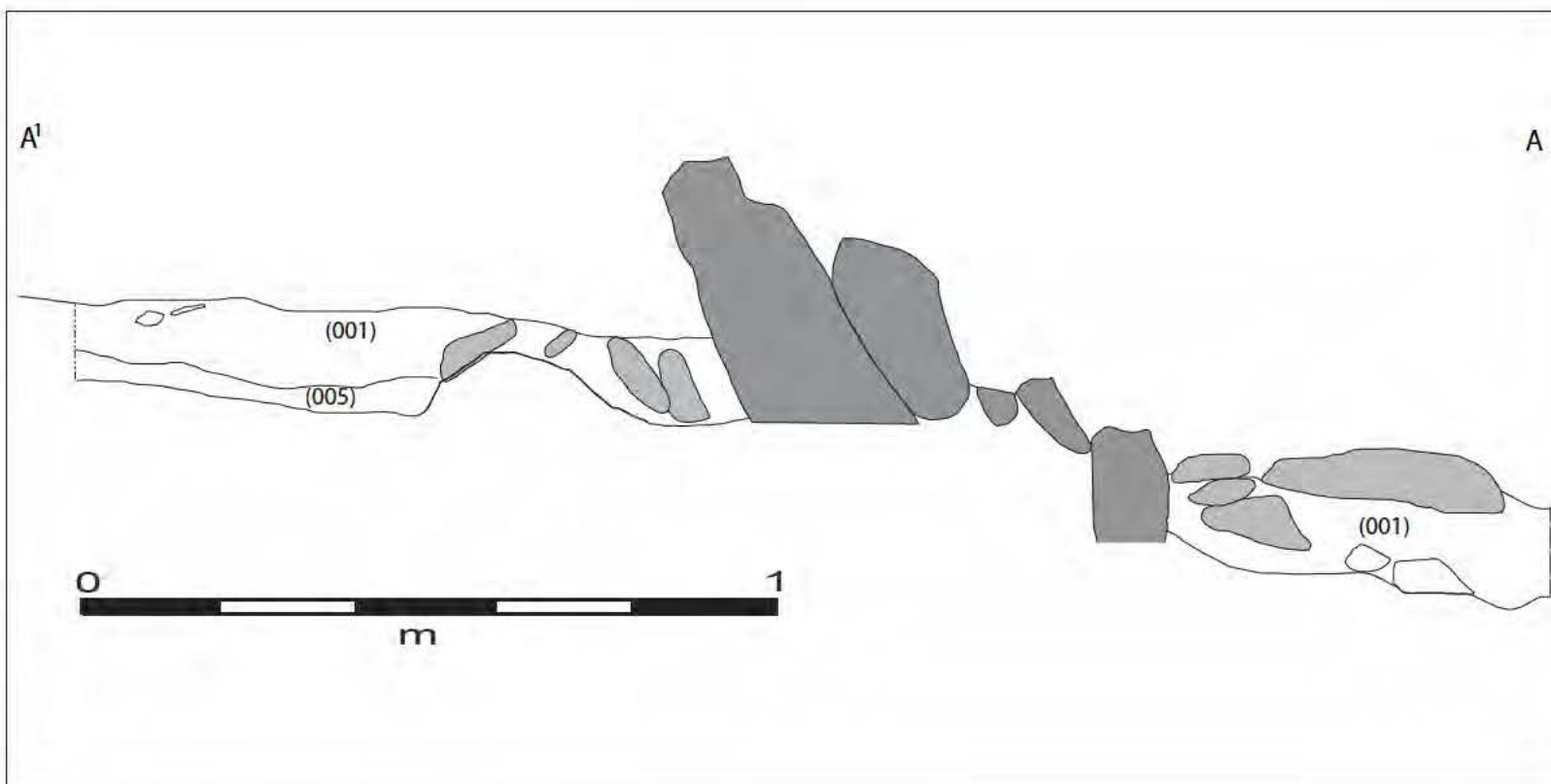


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**Key:**




-  Tumbled material (011)
-  Structural material
-  Edge of excavation
- (001) Topsoil
- (005) Possible floor deposit

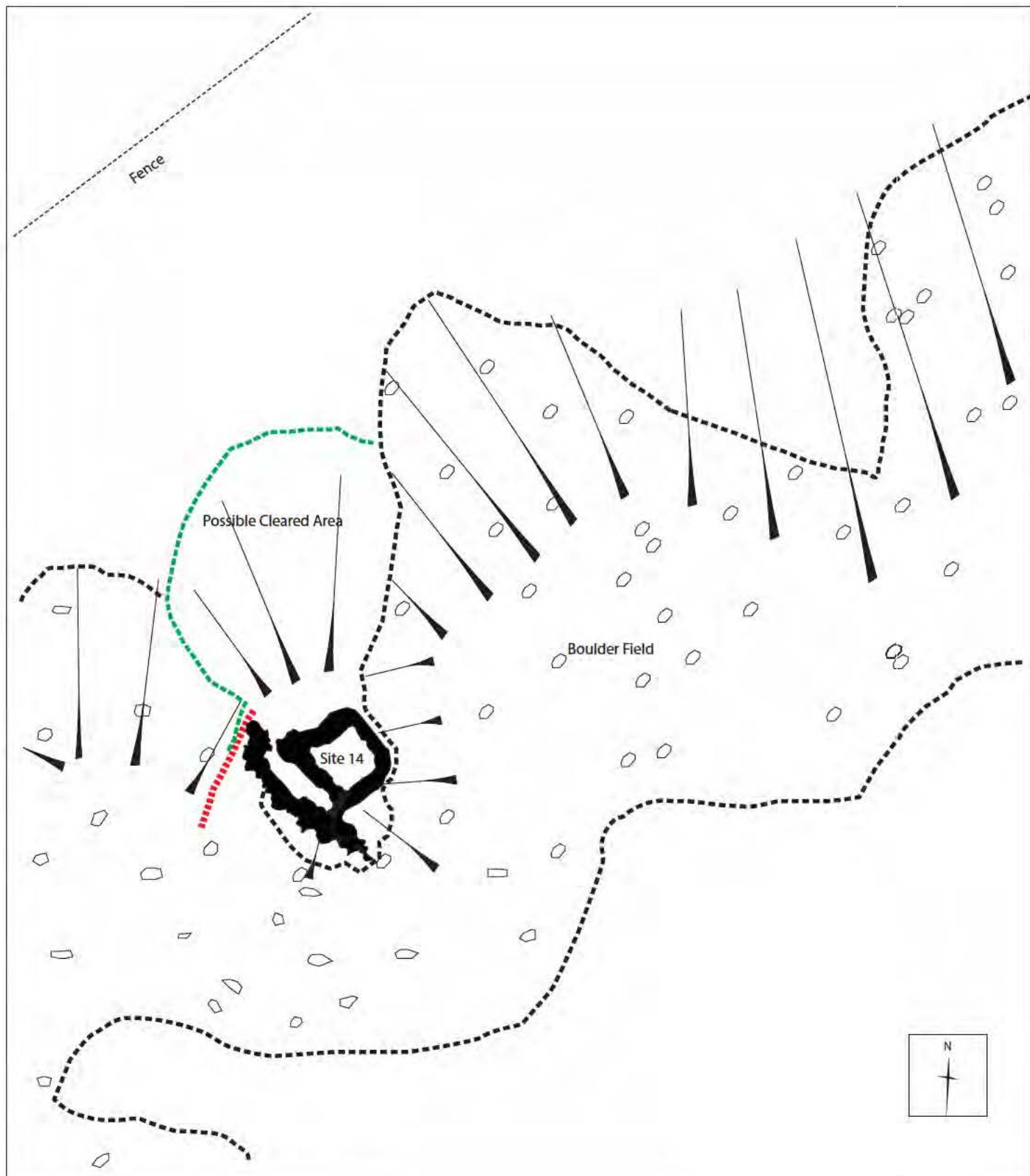
fig. 4 North-East facing section through trench 1, Structure 14. See fig. 3 for the sections location.

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Key

- Limit of boulder field
- Possible trackway
- Limit of possible cleared area
- ▲ Hasher denoting Slope

fig. 4 Survey plan of site 14 showing the location of the structure in relation to the cleared area and possible trackway.

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**Plate 1 Pre-ex shot of site 20 (cleared area).**



**Plate 2 Post-ex shot of trench 1, site 20 (cleared area).**





**Plate 3 Close-up of west facing section in trench 2, site 20 (cleared area).**



**Plate 4 Working shot, trench 2, site 20 (cleared area).**





**Plate 5 Post-ex shot of trench 2, site 20 (cleared area).**



**Plate 6 Pre-ex shot of site 16 (suspected prehistoric structure).**





**Plate 7 Large concave stone associated with site 16 (suspected prehistoric structure).**



**Plate 8 Post-ex shot of trench 1, site 16 (suspected prehistoric structure).**





**Plate 9 Pre-ex shot of site 15 (possible burial cairn).**



**Plate 10 Deposit (004) within the south-west quadrant of site 15 (possible burial cairn).**





**Plate 11** South-west quadrant of site 15 (possible burial cairn) following the removal of deposit (004).



**Plate 12** Features (007), (008) and (009) within the south quadrant of site 15 (possible burial cairn). Features (007), (008) and (009) (Site 15).





**Plate 13 Pre-ex shot of site 14 (possible ruined hut circle with sheepfold rebuild).**



**Plate 14 Site 14 (possible ruined hut circle with sheepfold rebuild) following the removal of vegetation.**





**Plate 15 Trench 1 in the north-eastern cell of site 14 (possible ruined hut circle with sheepfold rebuild).**



**Plate 16 Trench 2 in the north-western cell of site 14 (possible ruined hut circle with sheepfold rebuild).**





**Plate 17 Site 14 (possible ruined hut circle with sheepfold rebuild) following the removal of tumbled stone deposit (001).**



**Plate 18 Close-up of the north-western cell of site 14 (possible ruined hut circle with sheepfold rebuild) following the removal of tumbled stone deposit (001).**





**Plate 19** Possibly reconstructed south-western wall of site 14 (possible ruined hut circle with sheepfold rebuild).



**Plate 20** Close-up of stone A with possible groove cut within site 14 (possible ruined hut circle with sheepfold rebuild).





**Plate 21 Close-up of stone B with possible groove cut within site 14 (possible ruined hut circle with sheepfold rebuild).**





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