

# Cawdor Hall, Newcastle Emllyn Watching Brief



Report by: Trysor

For: Ian Ashcroft on behalf of  
Newcastle Emllyn Town Council

November 2014



# Cawdor Hall Newcastle Emlyn Watching Brief

By

Jenny Hall, MifA & Paul Sambrook, MifA  
Trysor

Trysor Project No. 2014/396

For: Ian Ashcroft on behalf of  
Newcastle Emlyn Town Council

November 2014

38, New Road  
Gwaun-cae-Gurwen  
Ammanford  
Carmarthenshire  
SA18 1UN  
[www.trysor.net](http://www.trysor.net)  
enquiries@trysor.net



*Cover photograph: Rear of the Cawdor Hall after removal of paving slabs, looking north.*

# Cawdor Hall, Newcastle Emlyn

## Watching Brief

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**DYDDIAD** 11<sup>eg</sup> Tachwedd 2014

**DATE**

11<sup>th</sup> November 2014

**Paratowyd yr adroddiad hwn gan bartneriad Trysor. Mae wedi ei gael yn gywir ac yn derbyn ein sêl bendith.**

**This report was prepared by the Trysor partners. It has been checked and received our approval.**

**JENNY HALL MifA**

*Jenny Hall*

**PAUL SAMBROOK MifA**

*Paul Sambrook*

***Croesawn unrhyw sylwadau ar gynnwys neu strwythur yr adroddiad hwn.***

***We welcome any comments on the content or structure of this report.***

*38, New Road,  
Gwaun-cae-Gurwen  
Ammanford  
Carmarthenshire  
SA18 1UN  
01269 826397*

*Treclyn  
Eglwyswrw  
Crymych  
Pembrokeshire  
SA41 3SU  
01239 891470*

[www.trysor.net](http://www.trysor.net)

[enquiries@trysor.net](mailto:enquiries@trysor.net)

Trysor is a Registered Organisation with the Institute for Archaeologists and both partners are Members of the Institute for Archaeologists, [www.archaeologists.net](http://www.archaeologists.net) .

Jenny Hall (BSc Joint Hons., Geology and Archaeology, MifA) had 12 years excavation experience, which included undertaking watching briefs prior to becoming the Sites and Monuments Record Manager for a Welsh Archaeological Trust for 10 years. She has been an independent archaeologist since 2004 undertaking a variety of work that includes upland survey, desk-based appraisals and assessments, and watching briefs.

Paul Sambrook (BA Joint Hons., Archaeology and Welsh, MifA, PGCE) has extensive experience as a fieldworker in Wales. He was involved with Cadw's pan-Wales Deserted Rural Settlements Project for 7 years. He also undertook Tir Gofal field survey work and watching briefs. He has been an independent archaeologist since 2004 undertaking a variety of work including upland survey, desk-based appraisals/assessments, and watching briefs.

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## **1. Summary**

1.1 In August 2014, Trysor undertook a watching brief on alterations to the rear of the Cawdor Hall in Newcastle Emlyn, a late Victorian market hall built within an area traditionally used as a market place in the heart of the historic town.

1.2 After removal of the stone paving slabs and a bedding layer below, a cobbled pavement running along the southern side of the eastern arm of the Cawdor Hall was revealed as well as two postholes and a linear feature. All features appear to relate to the 19<sup>th</sup> century or early 20<sup>th</sup> century use of the market hall. The cobbled pavement was almost certainly a feature associated with the 19<sup>th</sup> century Market Hall, which was incorporated into the Cawdor Hall when it was constructed in 1892.

## **2. Copyright**

2.1 Trysor holds the copyright of this report and of the paper and digital archive. Further paper copies may be made of this report without gaining permission to reproduce but it must be noted that Figures 2, 3 & 4 include other copyright material and should not be copied.

## **3. Introduction**

3.1 Mr Ian Ashcroft, on behalf of his client, has commissioned Trysor heritage consultants to undertake an archaeological watching brief on groundworks at Cawdor Hall, Newcastle Emlyn, Carmarthenshire relating to Listed Building number: W/26510.

## **4. The development**

4.1 The development is at SN3089740724 between Sycamore Street and Castle Street in the centre of Newcastle Emlyn. It consists of the refurbishing of the interior of the Listed Building and adding a covered area to the southeast of the hall building.

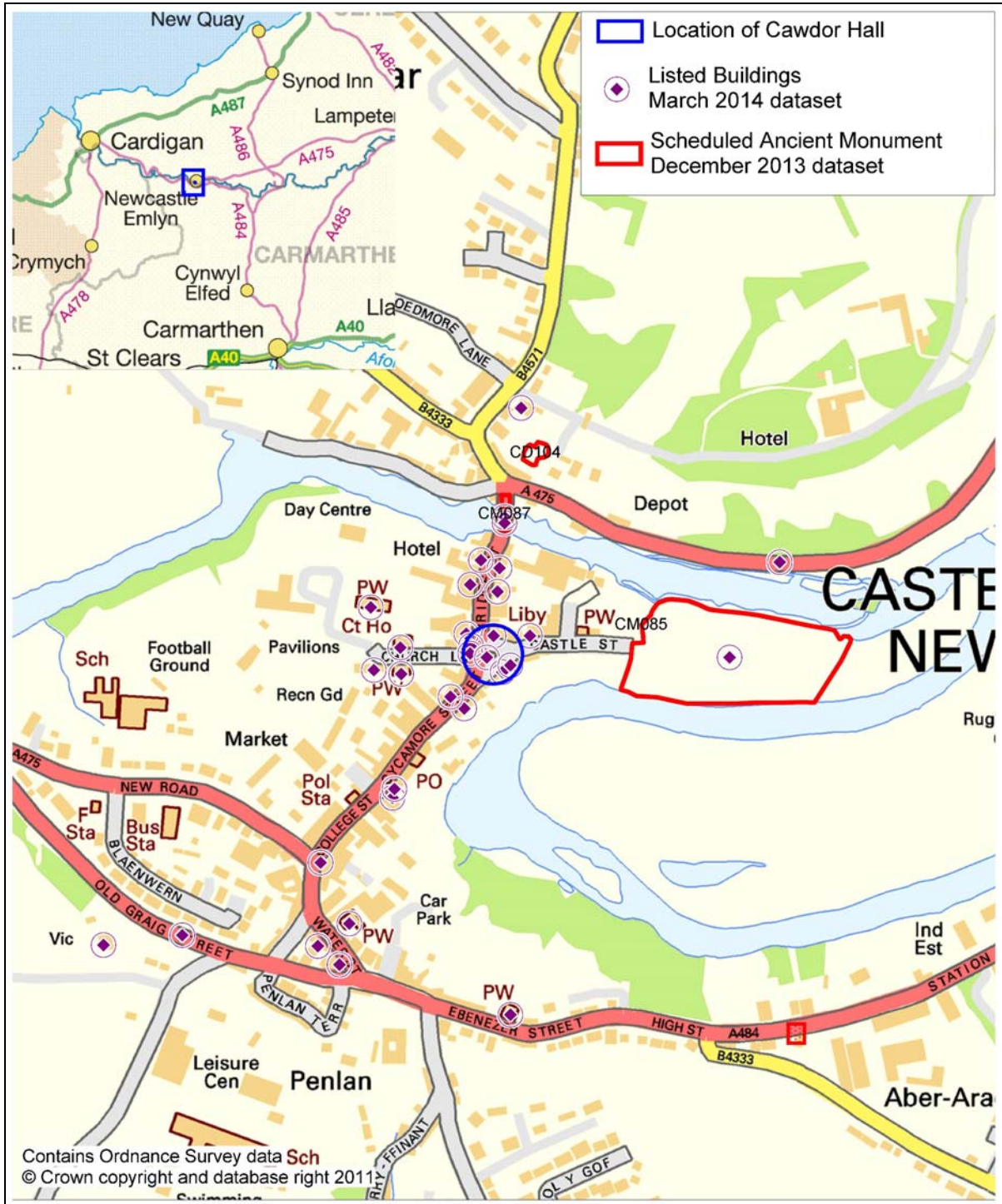
## **5. Conditions on the consent**

5.1 No archaeological condition was imposed on the granting of the planning application, but there was condition No 5 on the Listed Building consent stated that

*Excavations for the new canopy floor shall be carried out under an archaeological watching brief by an archaeologist who is a member of the Institute of Field Archaeologists*

## **6. Specification**

6.1 Trysor prepared a specification for the watching brief, see Appendix A, which was approved on 30<sup>th</sup> August by an Archaeological Planning Officer at Dyfed Archaeological Trust.



*Figure 1: Location of Cawdor Hall in Newcastle Emlyn, Carmarthenshire*

## **7. Historical and Archaeological Overview**

7.1 The current market hall, known as Cawdor Hall, was built in 1892 to a design by David Jenkins of Llandeilo. It was commissioned by Earl Cawdor of the Golden Grove estate, near Llandeilo, who was a prominent landowner in and around the town. Earlier market buildings are known to have existed and the area was traditionally used for markets and fairs, possibly as early as medieval times.

7.2 Map evidence and scrutiny of the fabric of the present Market Hall shows that the rear or eastern wing of the building is in fact the pre-1892 Market Hall. It would appear that the original building was extended along its west-facing side, with a new façade added along the street front at that time. Evidence of this development was seen during the watching brief, when it was observed that a cobbled pavement (Context No, 007), running parallel to the southern lateral wall of the original Market Hall, had been truncated by the 1892 extension (see Context Catalogue in 9.2 below). Internally, the extension included ground floor shop units, which survived within living memory. During the second half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century the shop units were replaced by a public toilet, which closed in recent times.



*Plate 1: CHN2014\_102: The rear of Cawdor Hall, looking northwest. To the left is the rear elevation of the 1892 extension, with brick reveals and voissours to its windows. To the right is the southern lateral wall of the earlier Market Hall, with original stone voissours remaining above the doorway and one window. The yellow brickwork in the upper floor shows that the roof of the original Market Hall was raised in 1892.*

7.3 The triangular area subject to the watching brief was used as an outdoor pitch for stalls on market days. During the second half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century this area was covered in paving slabs and concrete and a public telephone box also stood against the south-facing lateral wall of the original Market Hall building.



## 8. Methodology

8.1 On Monday 11<sup>th</sup> August 2014, Trysor observed the removal of material from an area to the rear of the Market Hall, or Cawdor Hall, in Newcastle Emlyn to a depth of approximately 0.30m as well as the excavation of a foundation trench, see figure 2. The stone paving slabs, context 001, had been removed previously leaving a bedding layer context 002 below.

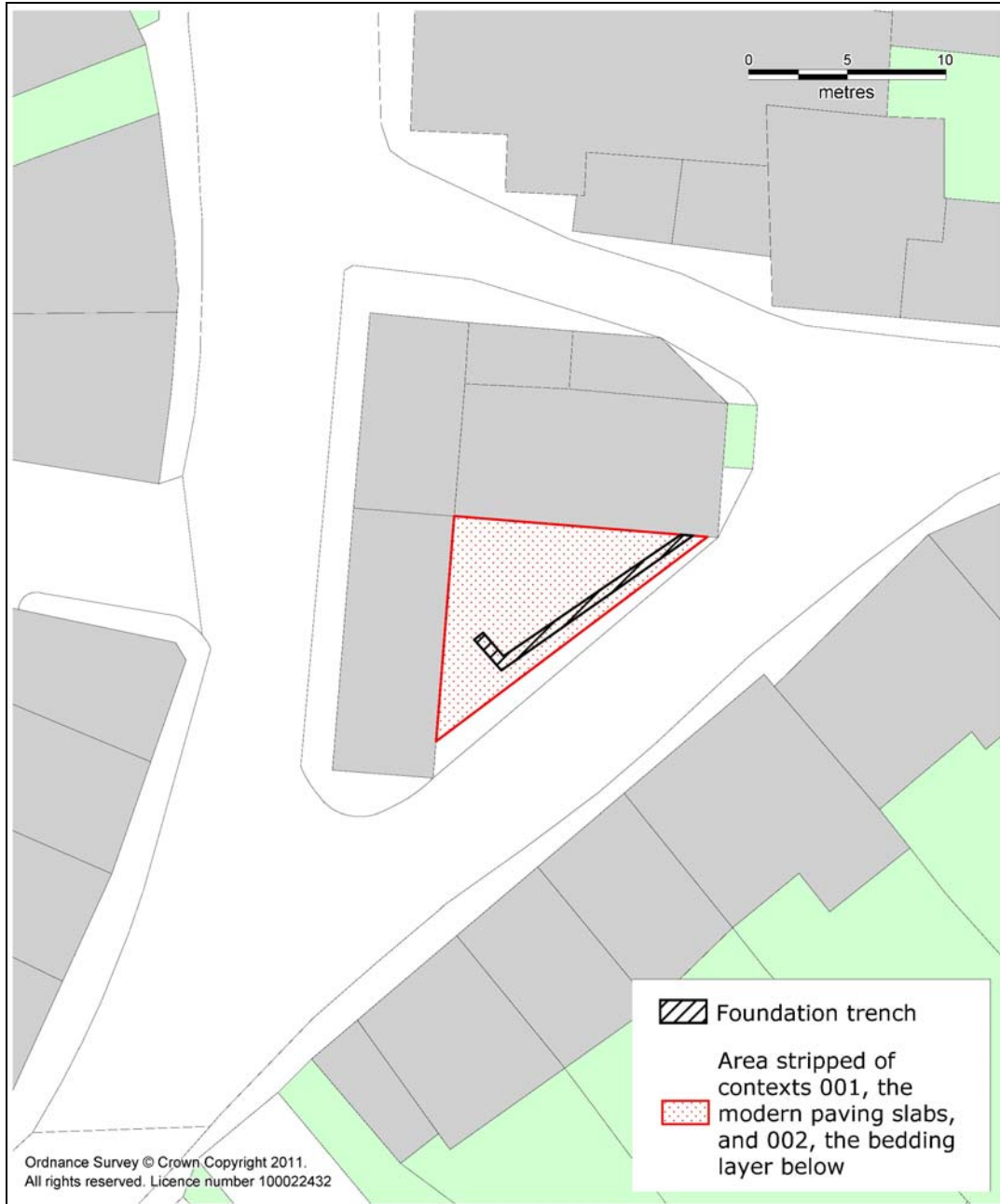


Figure 2: The area from which material was stripped and the foundation trench.

## 9. Site Stratigraphy

9.1 The watching brief was carried out in accordance with the Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief* (Institute for Archaeologists, 2013). The mechanical strip of the area and excavation of the foundation trench was watched by Trysor and the stratigraphy of the site recorded.

### 9.2 Context Catalogue

Context Number	Depth	Description	Interpretation
001	Up to 0.20 metres	FILL Concrete pad approx 2 metres by 1 metre	Base for telephone kiosk – late 20 <sup>th</sup> century
002	< 0.10 metres	LAYER Stone paving slabs	Paved surface - late 20 <sup>th</sup> century
003	c. 0.20 metres	LAYER Layer of rubble and cement	Bedding layer for paved surface- late 20 <sup>th</sup> century
004	< 0.10 metres	FILL Cobble stones, set at right angles to edging stones, 005. They run along the southern side of the eastern arm of the market hall building 0.80 metres wide and 10.65 metres long within the excavated area. The eastern end continued under the edge of the area, the western end was truncated 0.65 metres from the wall of the western arm of the market hall.	Part of pavement 007 – 19 <sup>th</sup> century.
005	c. 0.20 metres	FILL Upright stone slabs defining edge of pavement 007, for 10.65 metres. Each slab is between 0.05 and 0.10 metres wide,	Part of pavement 007-19 <sup>th</sup> century.
006	Not known	CUT Cut for pavement 007, not investigated fully as pavement left in situ apart from where it was cut by the new foundation trench The eastern end went continued under the edge of the area, the western end had been truncated 0.65 metres from the wall of the	Part of pavement 007-19 <sup>th</sup> century.
007		FEATURE Cobbled pavement consisting of 006, the cut for the feature, 005, edging slabs and 004 cobbled surface. The pavement ran along the southern side of the eastern arm of the market hall. It was 0.90 metres wide and was traced for 10.65 metres within the excavated area. The eastern area ran under the baulk, the western area had been truncated 0.65 metres from the western arm of the market hall	Cobbled pavement along south side of the market hall. The truncation at the western end suggests that the western arm of the market hall was added cutting the pavement. 19 <sup>th</sup> century.

<b>Context Number</b>	<b>Depth</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>
<b>008</b>	Not known	FILL 10YR4/3 brown loose material containing stones, clay and flecks of mortar, damper than surroundings Not excavated as the feature was not going to be disturbed	Fill of posthole 009.
<b>009</b>	Not known	CUT Circular feature, 0.55 metres in diameter. Not excavated as the feature was not going to be disturbed so depth and profile unknown.	Posthole, exact nature unclear. 19 <sup>th</sup> or 20 <sup>th</sup> century?
<b>010</b>	Not known	FILL 10YR4/2, dark greyish brown, loose gravel containing bits of brick, clay and flecks of mortar damper than surroundings.. Not excavated as the feature was not going to be disturbed	Fill of 011
<b>011</b>	Not known	CUT Circular feature, 0.50 metres in diameter, Not excavated as the feature was not going to be disturbed	Posthole, exact nature unclear. 19 <sup>th</sup> or 20 <sup>th</sup> century?
<b>012</b>	Not known	FILL 10YR 4/2, dark greyish brown loam with slate fragments., damper than surroundings Not excavated as the feature was not going to be disturbed	Fill of 013
<b>013</b>	Not known	CUT A linear feature 0.20 metres wide running for 2.3 metres away from the pavement 007. It then appears to turn to the southwest and widen out before terminating. Not excavated as the feature was not going to be disturbed	Drain? Exact nature unclear.
<b>014</b>	Up to 0.20 metres	LAYER – 10YR 4/2 dark greyish brown, loosely bound layer of stones and gravel overlying the natural subsoil on the western side of the site.	Building debris – 19 <sup>th</sup> century?
<b>015</b>	-	LAYER 10YR5/2 to 10YR 4/2, greyish brown to dark greyish brown clay with pockets of stone within it, see photos CHN2014_134 and 135.	Natural Subsoil

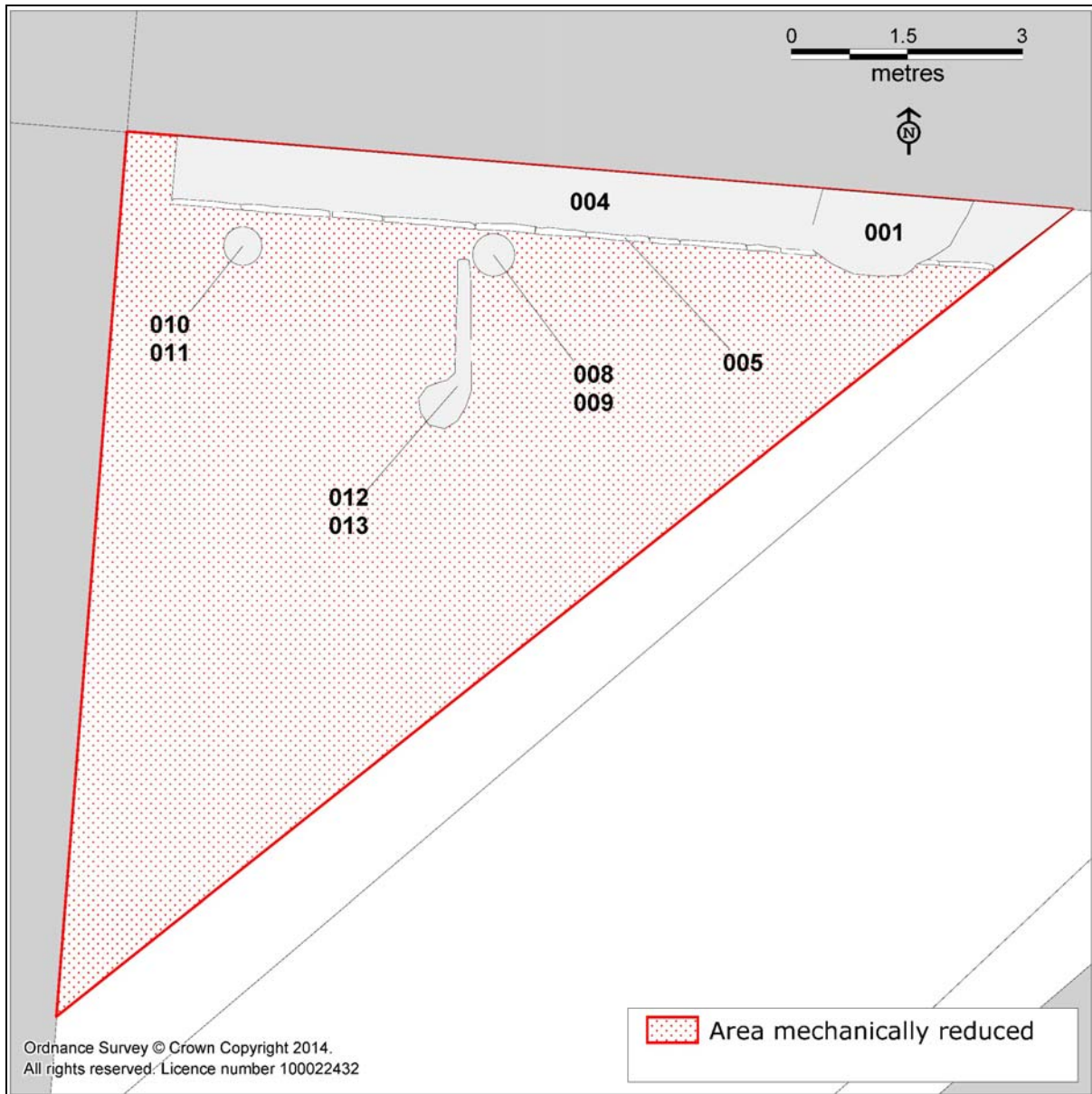
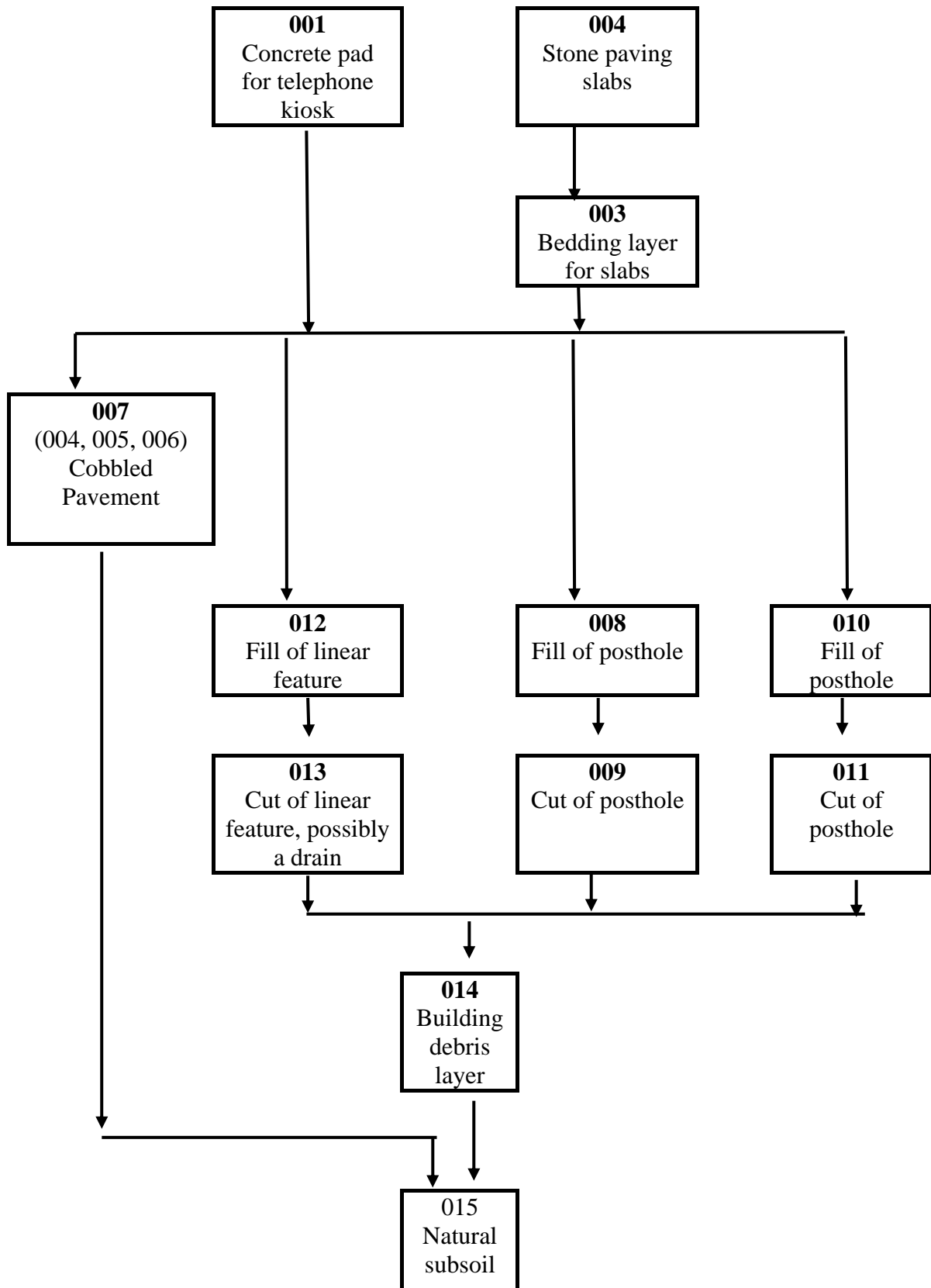


Figure 3: Contexts 001, 004 & 005 (which are parts of 007), posthole 009, filled by 008, posthole 011 filled by 010 and possible drain 013 filled by 012.



## 10. Photographs

10.1 Colour digital photographs were taken of topsoil stripping and excavation of trenches using a 16M pixel camera. The following table describes the content of each photograph included in the project archive and their locations are provided in the following map, see Figure 4. The photographs are included in Appendix B at the end of the report.

<b>Photo Number</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Date Taken</b>	<b>Direction</b>
<b>CHN2014_101</b>	The rear of Cawdor Hall, after the removal of the paving slabs, context 002	26/07/2014	Looking north northeast.
<b>CHN2014_102</b>	The rear of Cawdor Hall, after the removal of the paving slabs, context 002	26/07/2014	Looking northwest.
<b>CHN2014_103</b>	The rear of Cawdor Hall, after the removal of the paving slabs, context 002	26/07/2014	Looking west.
<b>CHN2014_104</b>	During removal of 003, the bedding layer below paving slabs 002	11/08/2014	Looking north.
<b>CHN2014_105</b>	Cobbles 004 and upright edging slabs 005 of pavement 007 revealed after removal of 003	11/08/2014	Looking northwest.
<b>CHN2014_106</b>	Removing concrete 001, the base of a former telephone box, from above cobble pavement 007, the up right edging, 005, of which is visible in the foreground.	11/08/2014	Looking east southeast.
<b>CHN2014_107</b>	During removal of 003, revealing 014, a loose layer of mortar and stone and the natural subsoil 015	11/08/2014	Looking west northwest
<b>CHN2014_108</b>	The eastern part of cobbled pavement 007.	11/08/2014	Looking north northeast.
<b>CHN2014_109</b>	Cobbled pavement 007	11/08/2014	Looking west northwest.
<b>CHN2014_110</b>	Cobbled pavement 007	11/08/2014	Looking west northwest.
<b>CHN2014_111</b>	One of 11 photos, photographing pavement 007, metre by metre 0 to 1 metre, showing step up to current doorways from pavement 007	11/08/2014	Looking north northeast.
<b>CHN2014_112</b>	One of 11 photos, photographing pavement 007, metre by metre 1 to 2 metres.	11/08/2014	Looking north northeast.
<b>CHN2014_113</b>	One of 11 photos, photographing pavement 007, metre by metre 2 to 3 metres.	11/08/2014	Looking north northeast.
<b>CHN2014_114</b>	One of 11 photos, photographing	11/08/2014	Looking north

	pavement 007, metre by metre 3 to 4 metres.		northeast.
<b>CHN2014_115</b>	One of 11 photos, photographing pavement 007, metre by metre 4 to 5 metres.	11/08/2014	Looking north northeast.
<b>CHN2014_116</b>	One of 11 photos, photographing pavement 007, metre by metre 5 to 6 metres.	11/08/2014	Looking north northeast.
<b>CHN2014_117</b>	One of 11 photos, photographing pavement 007, metre by metre 6 to 7 metres.	11/08/2014	Looking north northeast.
<b>CHN2014_118</b>	One of 11 photos, photographing pavement 007, metre by metre 7 to 8 metres.	11/08/2014	Looking north northeast.
<b>CHN2014_119</b>	One of 11 photos, photographing pavement 007, metre by metre 8 to 9 metres.	11/08/2014	Looking north northeast.
<b>CHN2014_120</b>	One of 11 photos, photographing pavement 007, metre by metre 9 to 10 metres.	11/08/2014	Looking north northeast.
<b>CHN2014_121</b>	One of 11 photos, photographing pavement 007, metre by metre 10 to 11 metres.	11/08/2014	Looking north northeast.
<b>CHN2014_122</b>	Removal by hand of part of 005, the edging of cobble pavement 007, prior to mechanical excavation of foundation trench.	11/08/2014	Looking northeast
<b>CHN2014_123</b>	Removal by hand of part of 005, the edging of cobble pavement 007, prior to mechanical excavation of foundation trench.	11/08/2014	Looking east northeast
<b>CHN2014_124</b>	Edging slab, 005, part of cobbled pavement 007, after removed.	11/08/2014	Looking east
<b>CHN2014_125</b>	The cobbled pavement, 007, after the foundation trench for the new structure had been mechanically excavated	11/08/2014	Looking east southeast.
<b>CHN2014_126</b>	Eastern end of the cobbled pavement, 007, after the foundation trench for the new structure had been mechanically excavated.	11/08/2014	Looking east southeast.
<b>CHN2014_127</b>	Detail of where the foundation trench cut the cobbled pavement 007, showing 003, 004, 005	11/08/2014	Looking east.
<b>CHN2014_128</b>	The foundation trench cutting cobbled pavement 007	11/08/2014	Looking west northwest.
<b>CHN2014_129</b>	Mechanically excavated foundation trench	11/08/2014	Looking southwest
<b>CHN2014_130</b>	Fill 008 of posthole cut 009	11/08/2014	Looking south

<b>CHN2014_131</b>	Fill 010 of posthole cut 011	11/08/2014	Looking south
<b>CHN2014_132</b>	Fill 012 of possible drain 013	11/08/2014	Looking approximately south.
<b>CHN2014_133</b>	Fill 012 of possible drain 013	11/08/2014	Looking approximately east.
<b>CHN2014_134</b>	Context 014 overlying 015	11/08/2014	Looking southwest.
<b>CHN2014_135</b>	Natural subsoil 015	11/08/2014	Looking southeast.

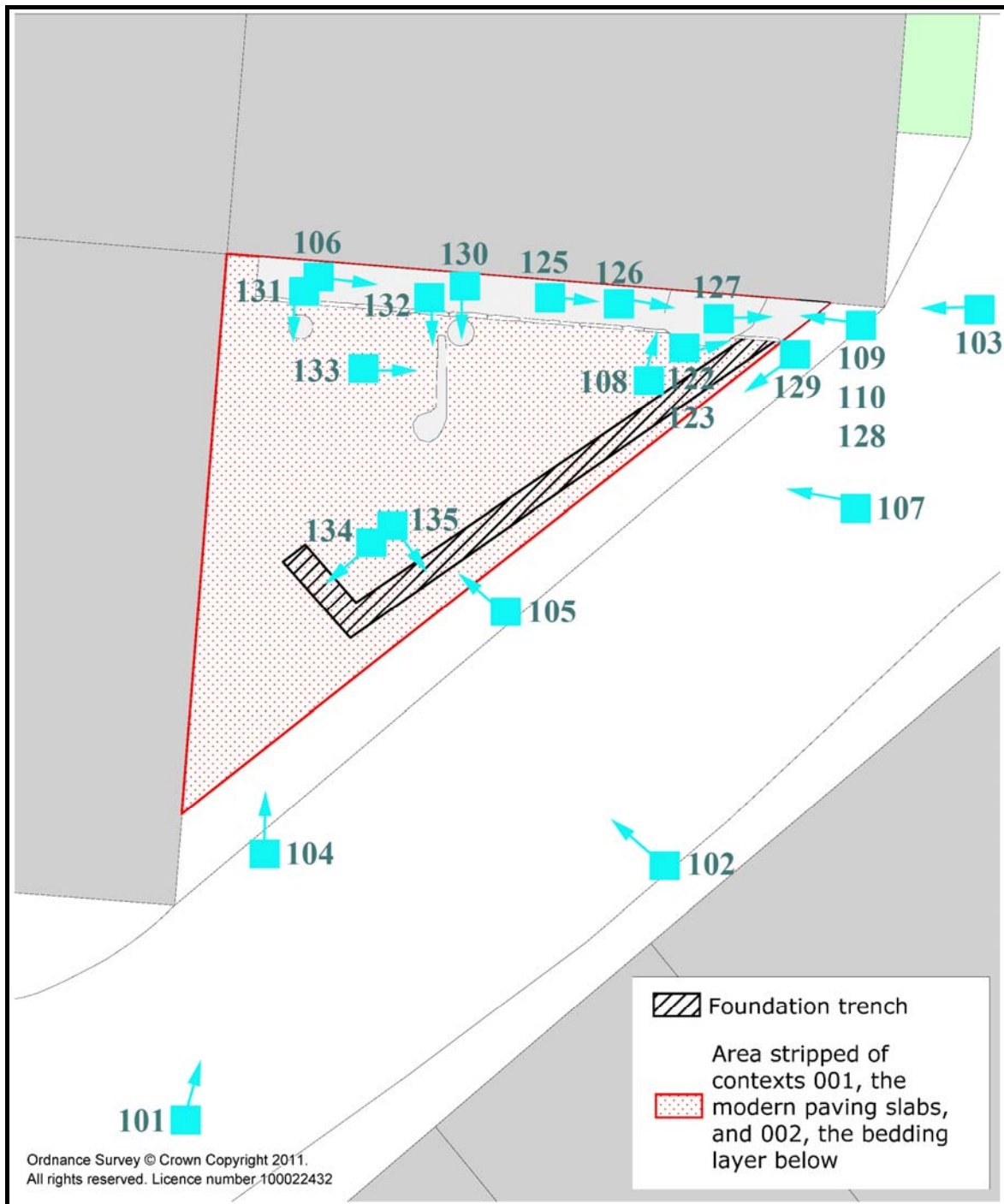


Figure 4: Location and direction of photographs, photos 111 to 121 not shown but were a sequence along pavement 007, taken every metre.



## **11. Conclusion**

11.1 After removal of a concrete pad for a former 20<sup>th</sup> century telephone kiosk, and the stone paving slabs that covered the area and their bedding layer, a 19<sup>th</sup> century cobble pavement running along the southern side of the eastern arm of the market hall was revealed.

11.2 Two postholes and a linear feature were also recorded. They appear to date to the late 19<sup>th</sup> century/ 20<sup>th</sup> century from the building debris contained within them.

11.3 No artefacts other than 19<sup>th</sup>/20<sup>th</sup> century were recovered.

11.4 All features remain in situ below the new development.

## **12. Archive**

12.1 The archive and a copy of the report and photographs will be deposited with the National Monuments Record, Aberystwyth. Photographs are in TIFF format, following the standard required by the RCAHMW.

12.2 Further copies of the report have also been supplied to Newcastle Emlyn Town Council, and the Historic Environment Record at Dyfed Archaeological Trust, Swansea.

## **13. Sources**

13.1 IfA Standard and Guidance

Institute for Archaeologists, 2013 (revised), Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief, available online from the IfA website, [www.archaeologists.net](http://www.archaeologists.net)

## CAWDOR HALL, NEWCASTLE EMLYN, CARMARTHENSIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF SPECIFICATION

Listed Building Consent – W/26510  
Planning Application W/26509

### 1. Introduction

Mr Ian Ashcroft, on behalf of his client, has commissioned Trysor heritage consultants to undertake an archaeological watching brief on groundworks at Cawdor Hall, Newcastle Emlyn, Carmarthenshire relating to Listed Building number: W/26510.

The development is at SN3089740724 between Sycamore Street and Castle Street in the centre of Newcastle Emlyn.

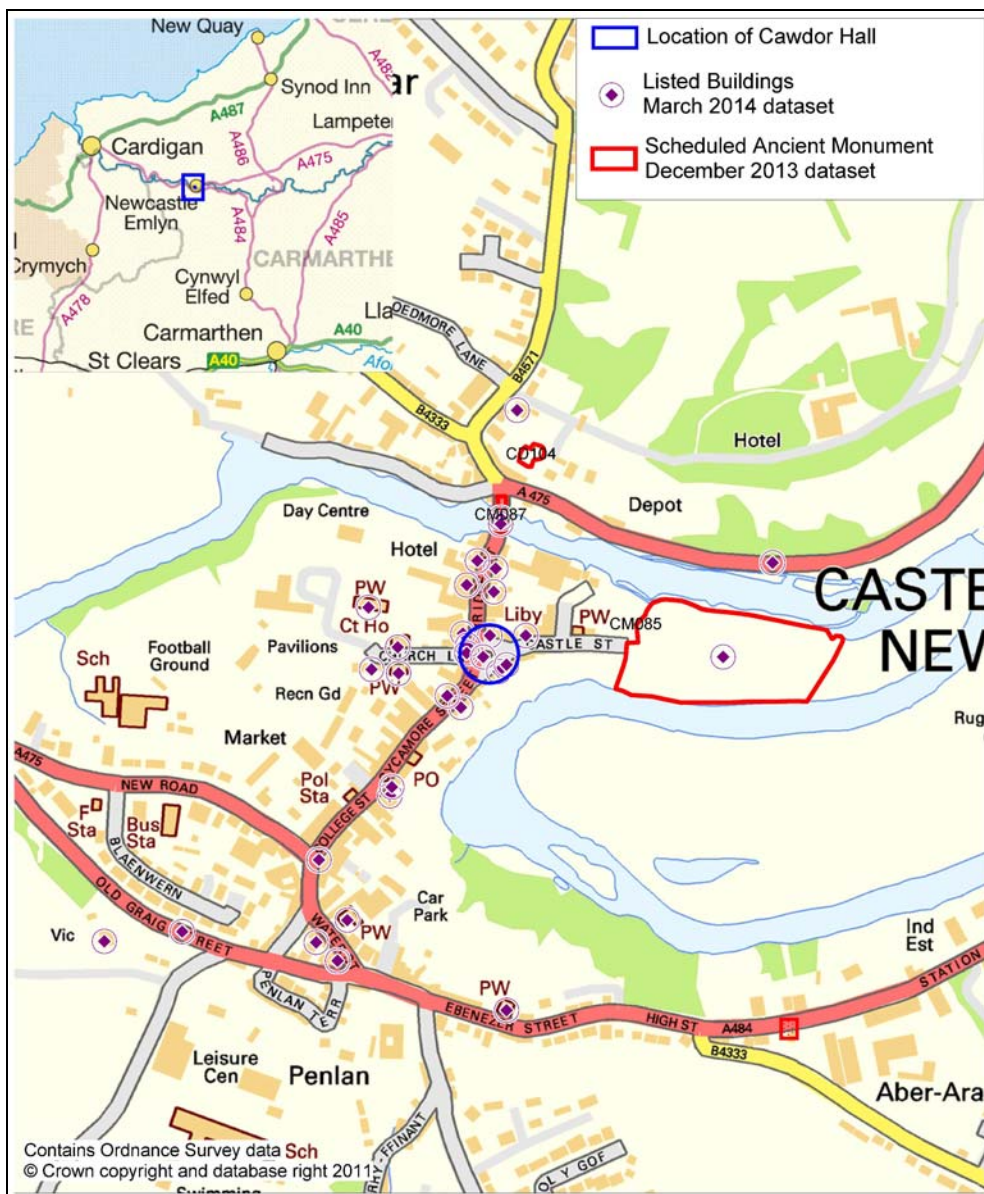


Figure 1: Location of Cawdor Hall in Newcastle Emlyn

### 2. The development

The development consists of the refurbishing of the interior of the Listed Building and adding a covered area to the southeast of the hall building.

### **3. Nature of the archaeological resource**

The current market hall, known as Cawdor Hall, was built in 1892 to a design by David Jenkins of Llandeilo. Earlier market buildings are known to have existed and the area was traditionally used for markets and fairs.

### **4. Impact of the Development on the Resource**

The development lies within the traditional market area of Newcastle Emlyn and there may be evidence of earlier structures, or deposits of archaeological interest.

### **5. Conditions on the consent**

No archaeological condition was imposed on the granting of the planning application, but there was condition No 5 on the Listed Building consent stated that

*Excavations for the new canopy floor shall be carried out under an archaeological watching brief by an archaeologist who is a member of the Institute of Field Archaeologists*

### **6. Field methodology**

The watching brief will be carried out in accordance with Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief* (IfA, 2013a)

A two-person team will watch the excavation for groundworks associated with development and will examine the exposed stratigraphy of the groundworks undertaken in association with the development. All trenches will be examined and features of archaeological interest recorded. Excavation of any features will be limited to that necessary to establish their extent and character, unless their excavation is required to allow the development to proceed.

### **7. Contingency arrangements if archaeological features are discovered**

In the event that archaeological remains are encountered, where appropriate investigation falls outside the scope of this watching brief specification, a meeting between Trysor, the client, Dyfed Archaeological Trust Heritage Management Section and the Local Planning Authority case officer will be convened in order to agree a course of action. The applicant will be responsible for paying for any further work necessary.

### **8. Health & Safety**

Trysor will undertake a risk assessment in accordance with their health and safety policy.

### **9. Recording**

A plan of the groundworks, and representative sections if appropriate, will be drawn, at an appropriate scale, recording all features of archaeological interest. The plan will be based on the applicants' survey drawings of the development area.

A written record of all activity will be kept in a project specific notebook. If archaeological contexts are encountered they will be recorded following the *Central Excavation Unit Manual: Part 2: Recording*, 1986, using a consecutive numbering system.

Any artefacts will be dealt with in accordance with the guidance provided in the Institute for Archaeologists *Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (IfA, 2013b). Any artefacts will be retained, cleaned and stored. Following reporting they will be returned to the applicant.

Should any human remains be encountered, the Coroner and Regional Archaeological Trust will be immediately informed and the remains left *in situ*.

Colour digital photographs will be taken, as appropriate, using a 14M pixel camera. A written record will be made on site of the photographs taken. Appropriate photographic scales will be used.

### **10. Reporting**

A report on the watching brief will be prepared according to the requirements of Annex 1 of the Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief* (IfA, 2013a, p.12) following the completion of the work. Copies of the report will be provided to the client, the Regional Historic Environment Record and the National Monuments Record.

### **11. Dissemination**

A summary of the work undertaken and its findings will be submitted to *Archaeology in Wales*, the annual review of archaeological work in Wales collated the Council for British Archaeology Wales (CBA Wales)

### **12. Archive**

The paper archive will be deposited with the National Monuments Record, including a copy of the final report in accordance with the IfA's *Standard and Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* (IfA, 2013c). This archive will include all written, drawn and photographic records relating directly to the investigations undertaken. Photographs will be supplied in TIFF format in a file size greater than 11MB, following the standard required by the RCAHMW for Upland Survey (RCAHMW, 2011).

### **13. Resources to be used**

Two members of staff will undertake the watching brief. They will be equipped with standard field equipment, including digital cameras, GPS and first aid kits.

Trysor have access to the computer hardware and software required to deliver the completed final report and archive to a professional standard.

### **14. Qualification of personnel**

Trysor is a Registered Organisation with the Institute for Archaeologists and both partners are Members of the Institute for Archaeologists, [www.archaeologists.net](http://www.archaeologists.net)

Jenny Hall (BSc Joint Hons., Geology and Archaeology, MIfA) had 12 years excavation experience, which included undertaking watching briefs prior to becoming the Sites and Monuments Record Manager for a Welsh Archaeological Trust for 10 years. Since 2004 she has been an independent archaeologist undertaking a variety of work that includes upland survey, desktop assessments and watching briefs.

Paul Sambrook (BA Joint Hons., Archaeology and Welsh, MifA, PGCE) has extensive experience as a fieldworker in Wales. He was involved with Cadw's pan-Wales Deserted Rural Settlements Project for 7 years. He also undertook Tir Gofal field survey work and watching briefs. Since 2004 he has been an independent archaeologist undertaking a variety of work that includes upland survey, desktop assessments and watching briefs.

### **15. Insurance & Professional indemnity**

Trysor has Public Liability and Professional Indemnity Insurance.

### **16. Project identification**

The project has been designated Trysor Project No. 2013/396

### **17. Sources**

#### ***17.1 Maps***

Ordnance Survey, 1889, Carmarthenshire LIX.SW, scale 1:10560, surveyed 1887

Ordnance Survey, 1907, Carmarthenshire LIX.SW, scale 1:10560, surveyed 1904

#### ***17.2 Non-published***

Central Excavation Unit, 1986, *Central Excavation Unit Manual: Part 2: Recording*, 1986

RCAHMW, 2011, *Form AB12: "Notes for Guidance" in the preparation of applications for Uplands Archaeology Initiative projects 2012-13*

#### ***17.3 Published***

IfA, 2013a, *Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief*

IfA, 2013b, *Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials.*

IfA, 2013c, *Standard and Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives*

#### ***17.4 Web based materials***

Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook

Trysor

July 2014

**APPENDIX B**



*Plate 2: CHN2014\_101: The rear of Cawdor Hall, after the removal of the paving slabs, context 002, looking north northeast.*



*Plate 3: CHN2014\_102: The rear of Cawdor Hall, after the removal of the paving slabs, context 002, looking northwest.*



Plate 4: CHN2014\_103: The rear of the Cawdor Hall, after the removal of the paving slabs, context 002, looking west.



Plate 5: CHN2014\_104: During removal of 003, the bedding layer below paving slabs 002, looking north.



Plate 6:CHN2014\_105: Cobbles 004 and upright edging slabs 005 of pavement 007 revealed after removal of 003, looking northwest.



Plate 7:CHN2014\_106: Removing concrete 001, the base of a former telephone box, from above cobble pavement 007, the up right edging, 005, of which is visible in the foreground, looking east southeast.





Plate 8: CHN2014\_107: During removal of 003, revealing 014, a loose layer of mortar and stone and the natural subsoil 015, looking west northwest.



Plate 9: CHN2014\_108: The eastern part of cobbled pavement 007, looking north northeast.



Plate 10: CHN2014\_109: Cobbled pavement 007, looking west northwest.



Plate 11: CHN2014\_110: Cobbled pavement 007, looking west northwest.



*Plate 12: CHN2014\_111: One of 11 photos, photographing pavement 007, metre by metre. 0 to 1 metre, showing step-up to current doorways from pavement 007, looking north northeast.*



*Plate 13: CHN2014\_112: One of 11 photos, photographing pavement 007, metre by metre. 1 to 2 metres, looking north northeast.*



Plate 14: CHN2014\_113: One of 11 photos, photographing pavement 007, metre by metre. 2 to 3 metres, looking north northeast.



Plate 15: CHN2014\_114: One of 11 photos, photographing pavement 007, metre by metre. 3 to 4 metres, looking north northeast.



Plate 16: CHN2014\_115: One of 11 photos, photographing pavement 007, metre by metre. 4 to 5 metres, looking north northeast.



Plate 17: CHN2014\_116: One of 11 photos, photographing pavement 007, metre by metre. 5 to 6 metres, looking north northeast.



Plate 18: CNH2014\_117: One of 11 photos, photographing pavement 007, metre by metre. 6 to 7 metres, looking north northeast.



Plate 19: CNH2014\_118: One of 11 photos, photographing pavement 007, metre by metre. 7 to 8 metres, looking north northeast.



*Plate 20: CNH2014\_119: One of 11 photos, photographing pavement 007, metre by metre. 8 to 9 metres, looking north northeast.*



*Plate 21: CNH2014\_120: One of 11 photos, photographing pavement 007, metre by metre. 9 to 10 metres, looking north northeast.*

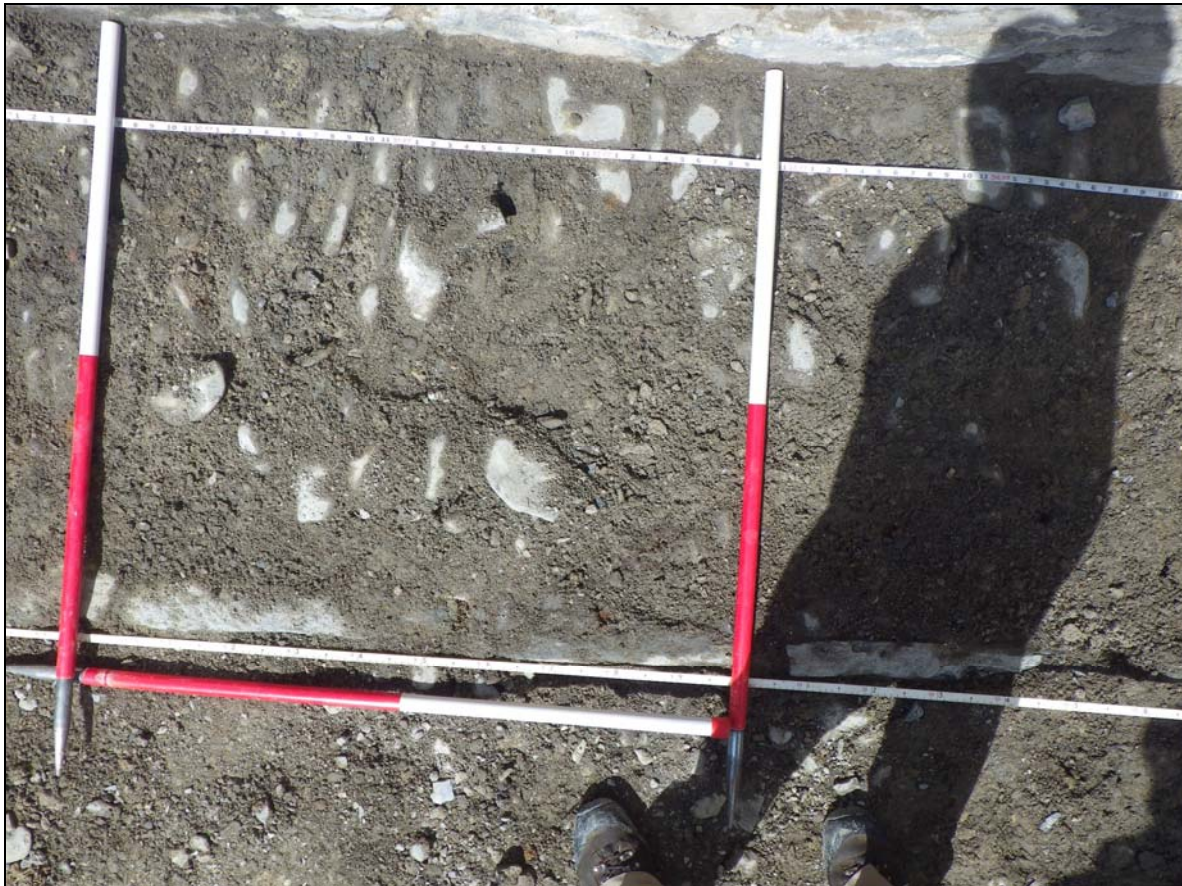


Plate 22: CHN2014\_121: One of 11 photos, photographing pavement 007, metre by metre. 10 to 11 metres, looking north northeast.



Plate 23: CHN2014\_122: Removal by hand of part of 005, the edging of cobble pavement 007, prior to mechanical excavation of foundation trench, looking northeast.





*Plate 24: CHN2014\_123: Removal by hand of part of 005, the edging of cobble pavement 007, prior to mechanical excavation of foundation trench, looking east northeast.*



*Plate 25: CHN2014\_124: Edging slab, 005, part of cobbled pavement 007, after removed, looking east.*



*Plate 26: CHN2014\_125: The cobbled pavement, 007, after the foundation trench for the new structure had been mechanically excavated, looking east southeast.*



*Plate 27: CHN2014\_126: Eastern end of the cobbled pavement, 007, after the foundation trench for the new structure had been mechanically excavated, looking east southeast*



*Plate 28: CHN2014\_127: Detail of where the foundation trench cut the cobbled pavement 007, showing 003, 004, 005, looking east.*



*Plate 29: CHN2014\_128: The foundation trench cutting cobbled pavement 007, looking west northwest.*



*Plate 30: CHN2014\_129: Mechanically excavated foundation trench, looking southwest.*



*Plate 31: CHN2014\_130: Fill 008 of posthole cut 009, looking south.*



*Plate 32: CHN2014\_131: Fill 010 of posthole cut 011, looking south.*



*Plate 33: CHN2014\_132: Fill 012 of possible drain 013, looking south.*



*Plate 34: CHN2014\_133: Fill 012 of possible drain 013, looking east.*



*Plate 35: CHN2014\_134: Context 014 overlying 015, looking southwest.*



*Plate 36: CHN2014\_135: Natural subsoil 015, looking southeast*