

**Lochnaw Cottage,
Dumfries and Galloway:
Archaeological Mitigation**

Data Structure Report

by Alan Matthews

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Rathmell
Archaeology Ltd

Quality Assurance

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1 Overview

- 1.1 This Data Structure Report presents the findings of archaeological investigative works required by Mr Doyles in respect of a forthcoming residential development on land to the north-east of Lochnaw Cottage, Dumfries and Galloway (centred NGR: NW982628). The archaeological works, carried out from the 30th to the 31st May 2007, were designed to mitigate the impact of the forthcoming development.
- 1.2 The findings presented below inform on the character of any archaeologically significant features within the development area. A consideration of the appropriateness of post-excavation analytical works is also contained below. The character of such further stages of work will need to be agreed with Dumfries and Galloway Council and the Dumfries and Galloway Archaeology Service.
- 1.3 The area concerned is currently a partially-deforested raised mound 50m to the north-east of the existing Lochnaw Cottage. Visible within this ground are the partial remains of a vernacular structure of uncertain date or function. The upstanding remains survive to a height of about 1m and appear to be buried within the mound. The archaeological on-site works were designed to investigate this structure and to clarify, as far as possible, its character.
- 1.4 Rathmell Archaeology Ltd was appointed by Mr Doyles to act with regard to archaeological matters. Prior to the commencement of works a Written Scheme of Investigation was agreed with Dumfries & Galloway Council which defined the extent of works to be undertaken.

2 Project Works

- 2.1 The programme of works commenced with an archaeological investigation through machine cut trenches. These comprised three trenches radiating out from the existing upstanding remains for a distance of 5m, designed to locate any ancillary structures of features associated with the main building.
- 2.2 The focus of the main work was the upstanding structure. Further investigative works consisted of recording a section cut through sediments in the interior of the upstanding remains. Once completed, the balance of the sediments were investigated through a 2m wide trench excavated and recorded in the interior. In addition the upstanding fabric of the structure was recorded through drawn and photographic record.
- 2.3 These works were undertaken in keeping with the submitted Written Scheme of Investigation, the on-site works taking place from the 30th to the 31st May 2007.
- 2.4 All of the exposed features were investigated to determine their archaeological significance. All works were conducted in accordance with the Institute of Field Archaeology's Standards and Policy Statements and Code of Conduct and Historic Scotland Policy Statements.

3 Findings: Desktop Study

- 3.1 The desktop study did not identify the presence within the study area of any sites protected for their archaeological or historical merit under the terms of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 or buildings protected under the Town and Country Planning Act 1997 (Historic Scotland 1998).
- 3.2 Nor were any sites identified that have the potential to contain the burial of human skeletal material, and hence raise the difficulties of the crime of violation of sepulchre (the common law crime of unlawful interference with human remains).

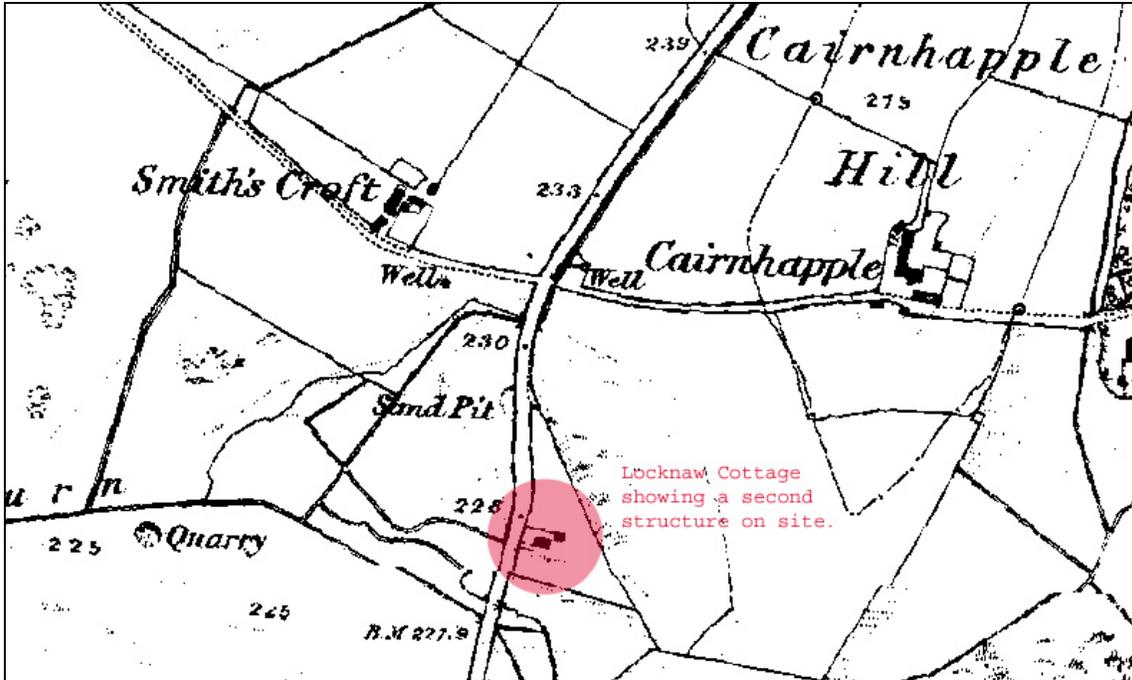


Figure 1a: First Edition Ordnance Survey, 1849, area around Lochnaw Cottage

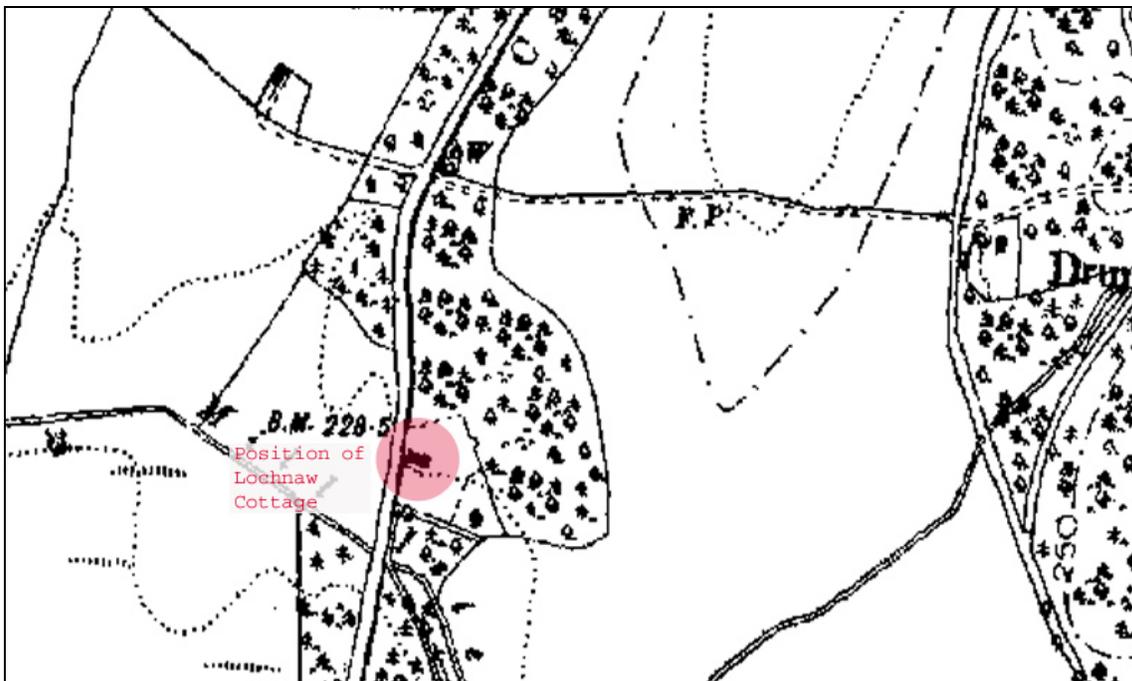


Figure 1b: Second Edition Ordnance Survey, 1909, area around Lochnaw Cottage

- 3.3 The 1st edition Ordnance Survey (1849; Figure 1a) depicts two structures at the location of Lochnaw Cottage. The function of these structures cannot be determined and they are unnamed; they are presumed to be a small farmstead with the potential for both structures to be multi-functional including habitation. The smaller north-eastern structure appears to be that which is subject to investigation here. The larger south-western structure was presumably cleared during the building of the current, modern Lochnaw Cottage.
- 3.4 The area surrounding the development does exhibit a number of additional late 18th or early 19th century structures. To the north-east is Cairnhapple Farm, which is depicted on the 1849 Ordnance Survey map (Figure 1a). Two similar farmsteads lie to the immediate north. To the east there are several structures including other farm buildings and Lochnaw Castle and Garden. Most lie in the vicinity of the old and new Lochnaw Castle buildings. The Old Castle's remains are partially submerged on the island in the centre of Lochnaw Loch. The New Castle and Tower House are located to the south of the Loch.
- 3.5 The 1909 Ordnance Survey map (Figure 1b) shows a significant contraction in the density of settlement within the immediate landscape. A large number of the surrounding farmsteads have been cleared and the quantity of woodland visible has increased. This change may well have reflected changes in the management and aspiration of the Lochnaw Estate. The site under investigation no longer appears to be depicted, while the south-western structure is still visible and may be slightly larger.
- 3.6 Prior to excavation several structural features were visible at the site during field inspection and hence we were able to partially examine the character of the upstanding remains. The development site was centred on a raised mound about 50m east from the existing Lochnaw Cottage. Three wall faces were visible sunken into the mound forming a U shaped structure. The irregular surface of the periphery suggested that there may have been other features present.
- 3.7 The three walls (there was no wall to the west) defined an area measuring approximately 4m by 4m in extent (Figure 3a). Collapse and possible stone-robbing had allowed the turf to partially overgrow the walling on all sides. The eastern half of the interior had a slightly raised surface, while the western half had been dug away in modern times to below the level of the natural subsoil. Presumably at the same time the western portion of the structure had been removed, with a level lawn formed to the west at a level lower than the structure. Superficial examination suggested that the interior had been used as a fire pit to dispose of rubbish. The fire and perhaps earth dumped from the digging had made the grass in the interior patchy.

4 Findings: Radial Trenches

- 4.1 All three radial trenches (Figure 4) exhibited a fairly common stratigraphic sequence with dark grey/brown silty sand topsoil [101] reaching a depth of between 200mm and 700mm. The natural subsoil [104] consisted of orange/brown compact sand. All trenches were reduced to the level of the natural subsoil.
- 4.2 Beyond the immediate area surrounding the walls the topsoil came immediately onto natural deposits. However, due to the fact that the area had previously been forested and subject to disturbance by burrowing animals and other bioturbation, there was not always a clear interface between the topsoil and the natural subsoil. This broad and diffuse interface occasionally appeared as another band in the section [102]. Any archaeological features observed within the radial trenches were associated with the upstanding remains.
- 4.3 The northernmost trench (Tr 1) showed a little disturbance in the southern end, nearest the structure. This may have been due to the action of tree roots or the digging of animal burrows, with no clear determination possible (Figure 2a). The easternmost trench (Tr 2) showed a cut [121] in the western end running the full width of the trench, most likely related to the construction of the structure (Figure 2b). The fill of this cut appeared to be an ash rich mix of topsoil and subsoil, indicating the addition of other material, with the absence of tip-lines suggesting that deposits were built up quickly or by deliberate action.



Figure 2a: Trench 1



Figure 2b: Trench 2, showing [121]



Figure 2c: Trench 3, wall north end [122]



Figure 2d: Trench 3, freestanding wall [120]

- 4.4 Trench 3 (Tr 3) lay to the south of the structure and contained a wall separate from the known upstanding remains (Figure 2d). This wall [120] was about 3m from the known structure and appeared to have been founded at a much shallower depth; with only three courses of stone evident below current ground level. Both sides of this wall were exposed and it appears to have been a freestanding structure. This trench also uncovered a wall face [122] at its northern end (Figure 2c), lying half-way between [120] and the known structure, and composed in a similar fashion to the walls delineating the known structure.
- 4.5 No other features were uncovered during the excavation of the trenches and only modern material (ie post 1850) was noted during the works. These comprised modern glazed white earthenware and modern glass.

5 Findings: Excavation and Standing Building Recording

- 5.1 The known upstanding remains were recessed into what appears upon inspection of the deposits to be a natural mound (Figure 3a). Prior to excavation the walls were partially overgrown, and the interior surface of the structure entirely obscured by vegetation growth. The western half of the interior had also been excavated down to beneath the level of the natural subsoil [104]. Our first action was to formalise the existing section running north/south (west facing) across the interior.
- 5.2 Examination of the west-facing section showed a layering of three deposits within the interior (Figure 4b). Between the topsoil [101] and the natural subsoil [104] a mid-brown layer of silty sand [119] contained several large stones. Those stones at the southernmost end of the section were larger than the rest and appeared to have been laid to give a flat upper surface. With the aim of interpreting these we opened a 2m wide trench running east/west through the surviving deposits of the interior.
- 5.3 Upon removal of the topsoil this trench (Tr 4) revealed a rough stone surface [115] extending throughout the entire area. This was the surface represented by the large stones noted in the west-facing section (Figure 3c). It was unclear whether or not part of this surface had been removed by modern disturbance or if the stones noted in the section were flagstones marking an edge. However it was clear that this surface was a part of the original structure, though it was constructed after the walls were built.
- 5.4 After taking Trench 4 down to the level of the natural subsoil we were able to more clearly determine the composition of the surviving walls [116]. At the eastern edge of the trench, or the back of the structure, the walls survived to a height of about five courses (Figure 3d). They were of dry stone construction and appeared to have been deliberately placed as retaining walls, the structure having been cut into the existing natural mound. When we extended Trench 4 to examine a section through the walls we were able to determine that they were only one layer of stones thick (Figure 3e). Some effort had been made in the interior to create a flat face. This differed from the other walls recorded on site.
- 5.5 The upstanding remains which survive on this site may be described as follows:
- three wall faces were recessed into a natural mound in the form of retaining walls;
 - no wall, or evidence of a wall, existed to the west, the structure being orientated almost exactly east to west. No entranceway, window or other break in the extant walls was evident;
 - there was no sign of a hearth or any other evidence of habitation or industry;
 - the surviving walls enclosed an area measuring 4m by 4m in extent. At the eastern end the walls survived to a height of 1.2m, tapering with the gradient of the mound to 0.2m (about the height of a single course of stone);
 - the walls were constructed of irregular angular field stones and there was no evidence of mortar or other bonding agent. Some effort had been made to form a regular interior surface to the walls;



Figure 3a: Interior, Pre-Excavation



Figure 3b: W-facing section through interior



Figure 3c: Interior floor surface [115]



Figure 3d: Interior to natural subsoil



Figure 3e: W-facing section through southern wall [112]

- at the base of the walls an irregular stone floor surface was recorded. It was constructed from the same stone as the walls and extended beyond the eastern wall for a distance of 2m. Two large surviving flagstones at the edge of this surface, against the southern wall, may indicate the original limit of this surface.

6 Discussion

- 6.1 No archaeological features were noted within the radial trenches except those relating to the walls or the upstanding remains. It appears from the gradient of the subsoil and subsequent deposits that the mound was formed naturally and then cut into by the recorded main structure.
- 6.2 It would appear that prior to the construction of the walled structures the cut shown in Trench 2 was made into an existing natural mound. Evidence suggests that this cut was partially backfilled with a mixture of natural sediments and other materials, before the construction of the retaining wall faces. The external wall face identified in Trench 3 suggests that the structure was not wholly sunken but did rise above ground level as a composite stone faced, earthen cored wall. There is no surviving evidence to locate the fourth western wall; hence the length of the structure cannot be determined nor the entrance located.
- 6.3 This structure was also floored with rough flagstones, throughout at least the eastern half of the extant interior. In conjunction with the retaining walls and surrounding deposits, this suggests that the structure was put to some use, most likely related to storage or the housing of livestock. This suggestion does not preclude that the structure had more than one use especially if it once formed part of a larger construction. No finds or deposits were recovered which indicated a definite use of the site apart from the deposits resulting from its recent use as a fire pit.
- 6.4 The freestanding drystone wall identified in Trench 3 is not of common character with the structure. It is likely that this wall is part of an enclosure wall which may be contemporaneous with the structure investigated. The 1st edition Ordnance Survey (Figure 1a) shows that the two structures are enclosed, so this wall may be an element of these associated yards. It is equally possible that this wall is a later enclosure formed of material from the collapsed structure.
- 6.5 No artefacts, other than modern (post 1850), were recovered and without deposits surviving from the interior it is impossible to say for certain what the original use of the site was. There is no evidence to contradict the supposition that it was constructed as part of a dwelling place. Especially given that a portion of the original structure has been removed by modern landscaping activities. It is therefore possible that the surviving remains represent a small part of a larger structure or an ancillary building on a small farm.
- 6.6 What was evident was that the site had been used and the natural mound cut into prior to the construction of the revetted structure, with subsequent reuse and landscaping removing some of the archaeological material. In modern times further disturbance was caused by trees growing on the site and disturbance by animal burrows. Both of these additional factors served to make the precise relationship between deposits unclear.

7 Recommendations

- 7.1 The archaeological works failed to identify any features of significant archaeological worth and recovered nothing but modern material in the way of finds. Consequently, we recommend that there are no grounds to consider archaeology a further material consideration within the development process. Hence we consider that no further archaeological mitigation works are necessary and no post-excavation analysis of the site of material recovered from the site is required.

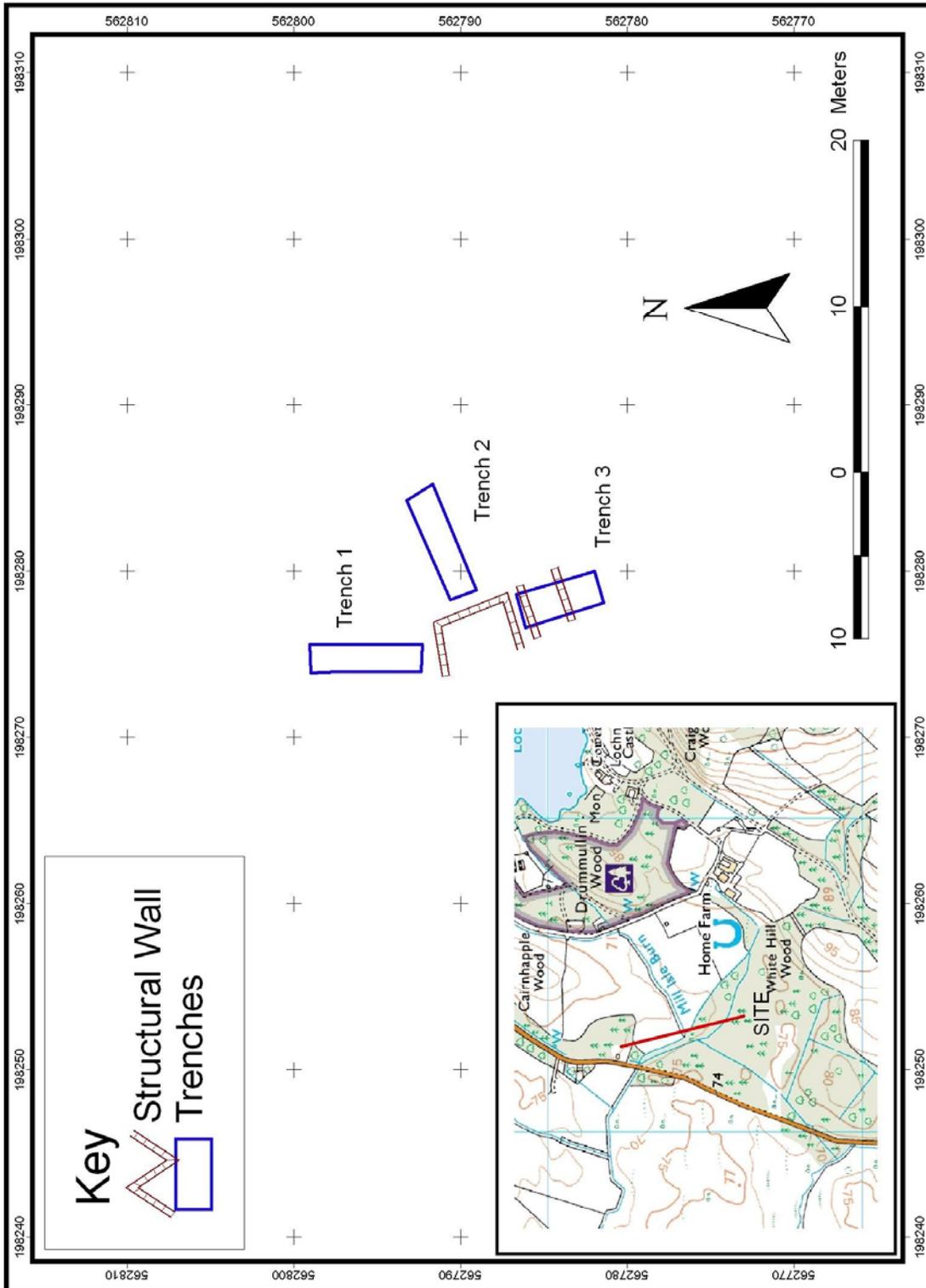


Figure 4: Site plan and location

- 7.2 The appropriateness and acceptability of our recommendations rests with the Dumfries and Galloway Archaeology Service and Dumfries and Galloway Council. Confirmation that the above recommendations are acceptable should be sought from these bodies.

8 Conclusion

- 8.1 A programme of archaeological investigative works was undertaken in respect of a forthcoming residential development on land to the north-east of Lochnaw Cottage (centred NGR: NW982628). The archaeological works were carried out between the 30th and 31st May 2007. The works comprised three radial trenches, located within the footprint of the proposed development and expanding outwards from upstanding remains which were also excavated and recorded.
- 8.2 The structure survived as three sides of a rectilinear recessed structure whose drystone wall faces retain the sides of a cut into a natural mound. The extant structure, some 4m by 4m, has lost its western wall to modern disturbance. On investigation the eastern portion of the interior had rough stone flooring. Within one radial trench an external wall face was identified suggesting that the structure was not wholly sunken but rose above the mound as a stone faced earthen core wall. A separate freestanding drystone wall possibly related to an associated enclosure.
- 8.3 With no pre-1850 artefacts or distinctive architecture it was not possible to determine date or function to the structure. The 1st edition Ordnance Survey appears to depict the structure as the smaller of two buildings forming a small farmstead.

9 References

- 9.1 *Documentary*
- | | | |
|--------------------|---------|---|
| SODev | 1994 | <i>National Planning Policy Guideline 5, Archaeology and planning</i> , Scottish Office Development Department. |
| SOEnv | 1994 | <i>Planning Advice Note 42, Archaeology</i> , Scottish Office Environmental Department. |
| Rose, Rev. Mr John | 1791-99 | County of Wigton, Old Statistical Account, Volume 3 |
| McCubbin, Rev. A | 1834-45 | County of Wigton, New Statistical Account, Volume 4 |
- 9.2 *Cartographic*
- | | | |
|------|-----------------|---|
| 1849 | Ordnance Survey | Wigtownshire, 1 st edition map 1:10560 |
| 1909 | Ordnance Survey | Wigtownshire, 1:10560 |

Appendix 1: Trench Details

Within this appendix a standardised set of data pertaining to the evaluation trenches is presented.

All measurement distances quoted along the trench measure based on the quoted orientation of the trench. See Figure 4 for trench locations.

Trench 1

Orientation:	South to North
Size:	1.5m by 6.2m (9.3m ²)
Topsoil depth:	350mm to 400mm
Subsoil character	Directly under the topsoil, there was a layer of quite compact mottled light/dark brown silty sand subsoil (102) with occasional root inclusions and with a maximum depth of 550mm. Within this was present a lens of (103), moderately compacted yellow sand with no inclusions measuring a maximum depth of 60mm and extending until 1m on the W edge of the trench. Below this was the natural (104), moderately compacted pale orange/brown sand with no inclusions.
Modern features:	None
Significant features:	None
Artefacts:	None

Trench 2

Orientation:	West-south-west to east-north-east
Size:	1.5m by 5m (7.5m ²)
Topsoil depth:	320mm to 650mm
Subsoil character:	Directly under the topsoil is the natural (104).
Modern features:	None
Significant features:	Feature [121] located at western end of trench extending from outwith trench until 1.3m. Steeply sloping sides with flattish bottom and rounded break of base. It measures a maximum depth of 1.3m and is cut into the natural (104). The feature is filled with many layers of fill (105) – (114). It is most likely related to the use or construction of the central structure which is located to the west of the feature.
Artefacts:	None

Trench 3

Orientation:	North to South
Size:	1.5m by 4.6m (6.9m ²)
Topsoil depth	320mm to 740mm
Subsoil character:	Directly underneath topsoil is a layer of (117), a quite compact dark grey/brown ashy sandy silt with occasional root inclusions. This measures up to 300mm in depth. Below this for last 2m of

trench is (118), a moderately compacted mid brown silty sand with no inclusions. This measures up to 200mm in depth. Below (117) and (118) lies the natural (104).

Modern features: None

Significant features: Drystone wall face (122) was revealed at the start of the trench measuring to a height of 1m. Appears to form part of the central structure. Drystone wall (120) runs E-W across trench at 1.6m. Measures a maximum height of 0.75m. Possibly represents another stage of construction on site.

Artefacts: None.

Trench 4

Orientation: East to west

Size: 2m by 2m (4m²)

Topsoil depth 180mm to 350mm

Subsoil character: Directly under the topsoil lies a layer of (119), a compact very sandy silt with mid to large sub-angular stones. This layer may represent a mixing of the topsoil by roots and animal burrows. Below this lies the natural (104).

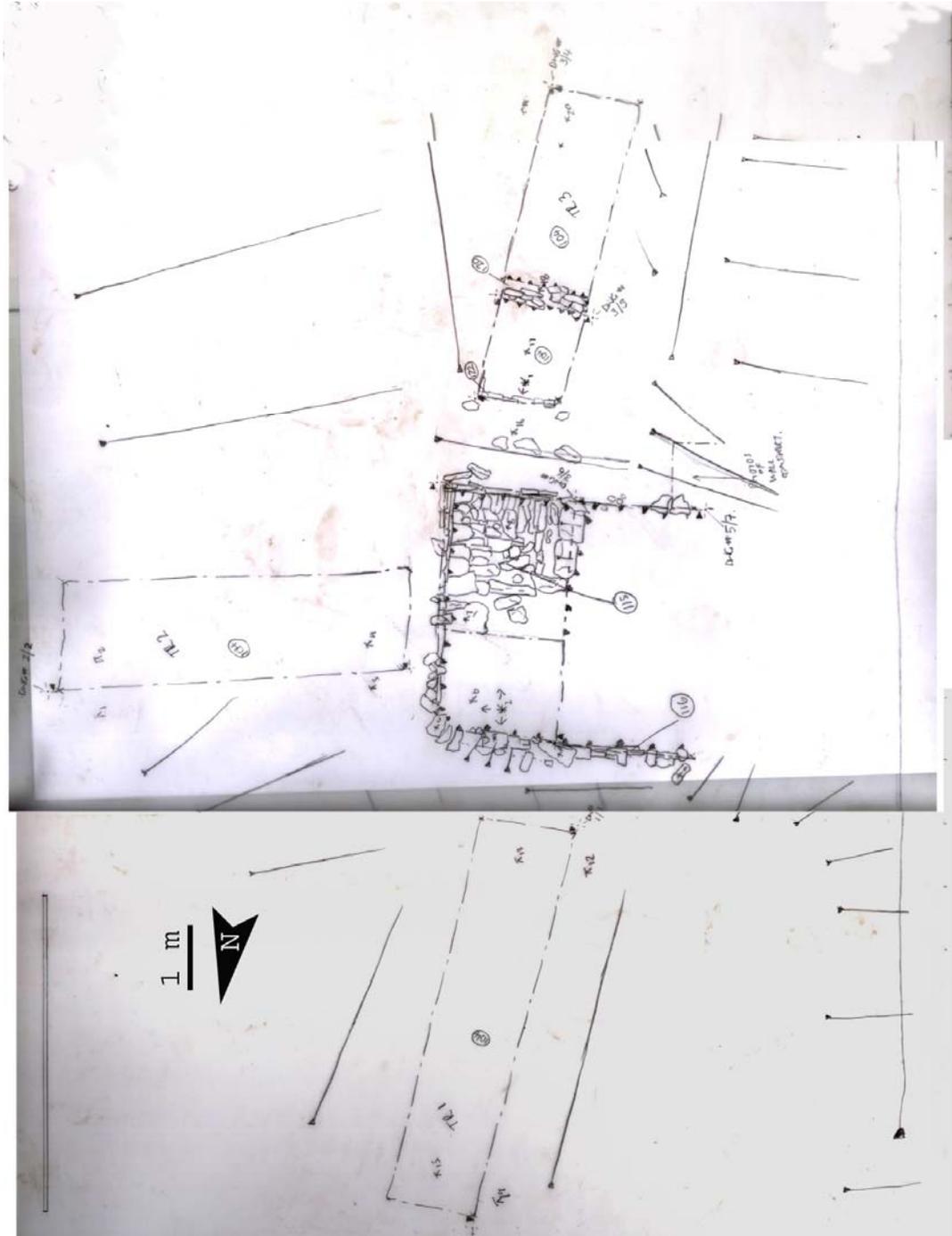
Modern features: None

Significant features: Floor surface (115) is present across the whole of the trench and lies beneath the topsoil (101) and either within or above (119). It is an irregular stone floor constructed with medium to large sized sub-angular stones.

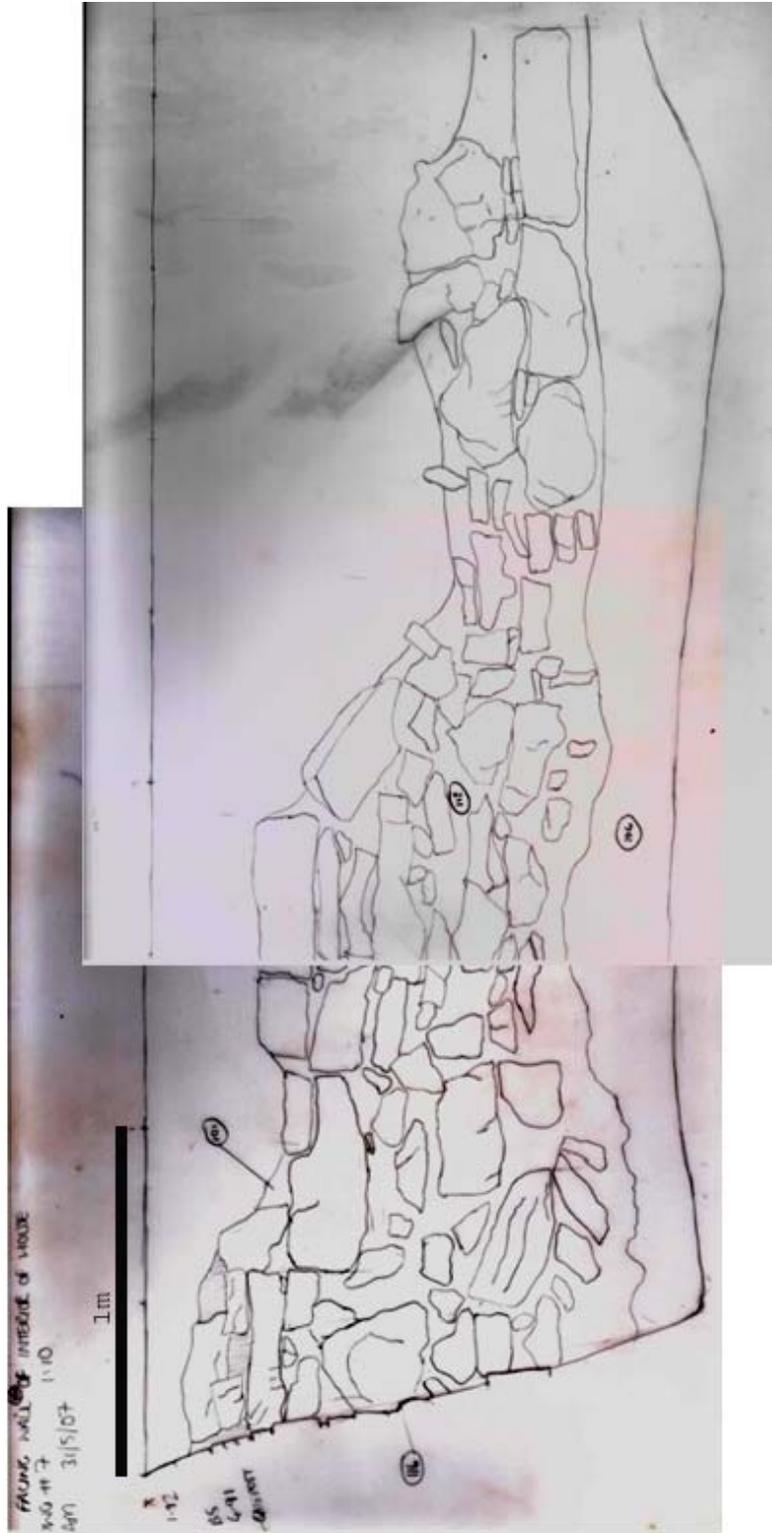
Artefacts: None.

Appendix 2: Site Drawings

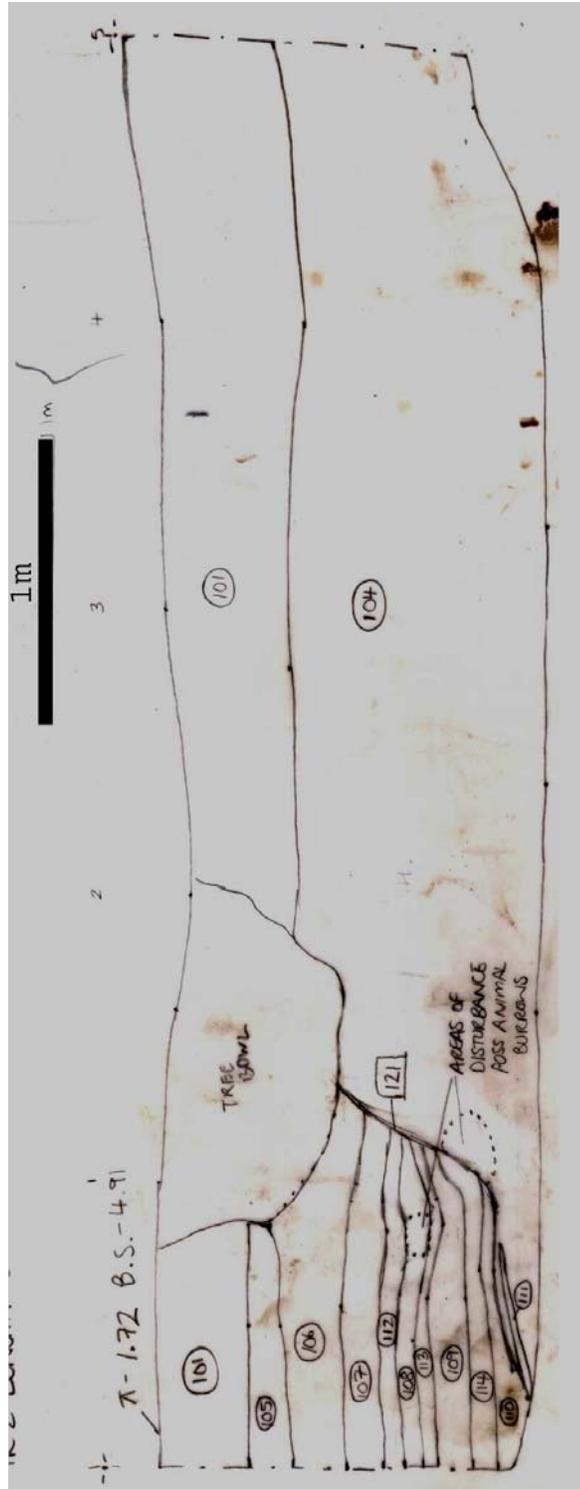
Site Plan



N-facing Section of Interior wall [112]



South Facing Section in Trench 2



Appendix 3: Registers

Context Register

No.	Trench/Area	Interpretation	Description
101	Whole site	Topsoil	Dark grey/brown quite compact silty sand with occasional small stone inclusions and very frequent root inclusions which measure up to 10mm in diameter. Measures between 350mm and 740mm.
102	1	Subsoil	Quite compact mottled light/dark brown silty sand with root inclusions which are smaller and less frequent than (101). Max depth is 550mm.
103	1	Re-deposited natural most likely due to effects of animal burrowing/tree root growth	Lens of moderately compacted yellow sand with no inclusions. Visible on W edge of trench for first 1m from S end. Max depth is 60mm.
104	Whole Site	Natural	Moderately compact pale orange/brown sand with no inclusions. Some root disturbance.
105	2	Fill of feature [121]	Moderately compact pale yellow sand with no inclusions. Similar to (103). Max depth of 160mm. Fill of [121].
106	2	Fill of feature [121]	Quite compact mottled light/mid brown silty sand with occasional root inclusions. Quite ashy. Similar to (111), (112), (113) & (114). Max depth of 230mm. Fill of [121].
107	2	Fill of feature [121]	Quite compact (more so than (106)) dark grey/black very silty sand. Quite organic fill with frequent roots coming through in comparison with fills around it. Similar to (108), (109) & (110). Max depth of 120mm. Fill of [121].
108	2	Fill of feature [121]	Quite compact (more so than (106)) dark grey/black very silty sand. Quite organic fill with frequent roots coming through in comparison with fills around it. Similar to (107), (109) & (110). Max depth of 100mm. Fill of [121].
109	2	Fill of feature [121]	Quite compact (more so than (106)) dark grey/black very silty sand. Quite organic fill with frequent roots coming through in comparison with fills around it. Similar to (107), (108) & (110). Max depth of 140mm. Fill of

			[121].
110	2	Fill of feature [121]	Quite compact (more so than (106)) dark grey/black very silty sand. Quite organic fill with frequent roots coming through in comparison with fills around it. Similar to (107), (108) & (109). Max depth of 50mm. Fill of [121].
111	2	Fill of feature [121]	Thin layer of quite compact mottled light/mid brown silty sand with occasional root inclusions. Quite ashy. Similar to (106), (112), (113) & (114). Max depth of 30mm. Fill of [121].
112	2	Fill of feature [121]	Quite compact mottled light/mid brown silty sand with occasional root inclusions. Quite ashy. Similar to (106), (111), (113) & (114). Max depth of 70mm. Fill of [121].
113	2	Fill of feature [121]	Quite compact mottled light/mid brown silty sand with occasional root inclusions. Quite ashy. Similar to (106), (111), (112) & (114). Max depth of 50mm. Fill of [121].
114	2	Fill of feature [121]	Quite compact mottled light/mid brown silty sand with occasional root inclusions. Quite ashy. Similar to (106), (111), (112) & (114). Max depth of 80mm. Fill of [121].
115	4	Floor surface	Irregular stone floor layer with medium to large sized sub-angular stones. Large flagstones on W edge which may mark an edge of the floor. Set in a dark brown silty sand matrix. Floor extends 2m by 2.1m in area which has been exposed. Fill of [121].
116	Structure	Wall of structure	Dry stone built retaining wall which surrounds the structure on 3 sides to the north, east and south. Interior of wall is faced with semi-flat stones. Outer face of S wall is not faced. Constructed of medium to large sized sub-angular and angular stones. The wall is very damaged and reduced by robbery and plants. Partially overgrown with grass. Surrounds an area of 3.5m by 4m. Remains of wall stand at max height of 1.25m.
117	3	Subsoil	Quite compact dark grey/brown sandy silt with occasional root inclusions. Quite ashy. Max depth of

			300mm.
118	3	Subsoil	Moderately compact mid brown silty sand with no inclusions. Max depth of 200mm.
119	Structure	B-horizon	Mixing of topsoil by roots and animal burrows. Compact very sandy silt with mid to large sub-angular stones. Possible collapse along south.
120	3	Wall, possibly representing another phase of construction on site	E-W orientated dry stone built wall constructed of medium to large sized sub-angular and angular stones. The wall has been overgrown with grass. Remains of wall stand at max height of 0.75m. Runs parallel with wall (122) at a distance of 1.6m, and with the southern wall (116) of the central structure at a distance of 3.1m but appears to be shallower than both.
121	3	Cut most likely related to the use or construction of central structure	Cut with steeply sloping sides and a flattish base and a rounded break of base. Located alongside the eastern wall of the central structure. It has been badly affected by tree roots on the eastern side and also by animal burrowing. Measures a max. depth of 1.3m and extends the width of the trench. Filled by many layers of fill (105) - (114).
122	3	Wall face, external wall face of central structure	E-W orientated dry stone built wall face constructed of medium to large sized sub-angular and angular stones. The wall face has been overgrown with grass. Remains of wall stand at max height of 1m. Runs parallel with and sits in between wall (122) and the southern wall face (116) of the central structure. Wall (122) sits at a distance of 1.6m to the south, and the southern wall face (116) at a distance of 1.5m to the north.

Photographic Register

Image	Description	From	Date
1	General site shot (pre ex)	S	30/5/07
2	General site shot (pre ex)	SW	30/5/07
3	Pre ex shot of interior of structure	SW	30/5/07
4	General shot of trench 1	N	30/5/07
5	Pre ex shot of interior of structure	W	30/5/07

6	Pre ex shot of interior of structure	W	30/5/07
7	Shot of interior N wall and burrows	S	30/5/07
8	Shot of interior N wall and burrows	S	30/5/07
9	Shot of interior S wall	N	30/5/07
10	Shot of interior S wall	N	30/5/07
11	Shot of partridge	W	30/5/07
12	General shot of trench 1	N	30/5/07
13	E facing section of trench 1	SE	30/5/07
14	General shot of trench 2	ENE	30/5/07
15	SE facing section of trench 2	SE	30/5/07
16	S facing section of interior of structure	S	30/5/07
17	S facing section of interior of structure	S	30/5/07
18	N facing section of interior of structure	N	30/5/07
19	N facing section of interior of structure	N	30/5/07
20	W facing section (central) of interior of structure	W	30/5/07
21	W facing section (central) of interior of structure	W	30/5/07
22	General shot of trench 3 (S end)	S	30/5/07
23	General shot of trench 3 (N end)	N	30/5/07
24	General shot of trench 3	N	30/5/07
25	S facing wall (122) at N end of trench 3	SW	31/5/07
26	S facing wall (122) at N end of trench 3	SW	31/5/07
27	S facing wall (122) at N end of trench 3	SE	31/5/07
28	S facing wall (122) at N end of trench 3	SE	31/5/07
29	N facing wall (120) in middle of trench 3	NW	31/5/07
30	N facing wall (120) in middle of trench 3	N	31/5/07
31	N facing wall (120) in middle of trench 3	N	31/5/07
32	W facing section of trench 3 (N end)	W	31/5/07
33	W facing section of trench 3 (S end)	W	31/5/07
34	Floor surface & walls in interior of structure	W	31/5/07
35	Floor surface & walls in interior of structure	W	31/5/07
36	W facing wall face of interior of structure (post ex)	W	31/5/07
37	W facing wall face of interior of structure (post ex)	W	31/5/07
38	N facing wall face of interior of structure (post ex)	N	31/5/07

39	N facing wall face of interior of structure (post ex)	N	31/5/07
40	Post ex shot of interior of structure	NW	31/5/07
41	Post ex shot of interior of structure	NW	31/5/07
42	Working shot	SW	31/5/07
43	General site shot (post ex)	ESE	31/5/07
44	General site shot (post ex)	N	31/5/07
45	Scenic shot	W	31/5/07
46	General site shot (post ex)	SSW	31/5/07
47	End section of S wall	W	31/5/07
48	End section of S wall	W	31/5/07
49	End section of S wall	W	31/5/07

Drawing Register

Sheet	No.	Trench/ Area	Title	Scale	Date	Author
1	1	1	E facing section of trench 1 (measured sketch)	1:20	CW	30/5/07
2	2	2	S facing section of trench 2	1:20	CW	30/5/07
3	3	House	W facing central section of interior of structure	1:10	AM	30/5/07
3	4	3	W facing section of trench 3	1:20	CW	31/5/07
3	5	3	N face of wall (120) through middle of trench 3	1:10	CW	31/5/07
4	6	Whole site	Site plan	1:50	AM	31/5/07
5	7	House	N facing wall in interior of structure	1:10	AM	31/5/07

Appendix 4: Discovery & Excavation in Scotland

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	Dumfries and Galloway
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Lochnaw Cottage
PARISH:	Leswalt
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:	Alan Matthews
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	Rathmell Archaeology Limited
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Excavation
NMRS NO(S):	None
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	Possible Farm Structure
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	None
NGR (2 letters, 6 figures)	NW982628
START DATE (this season)	30 th May 2007
END DATE (this season)	31 st May 2007
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)	None
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	None
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (may include information from other fields)	<p>A programme of archaeological investigative works was undertaken on land to the north-east of Lochnaw Cottage (centred NGR: NW982628). The works comprised three radial trenches, located within the footprint of the proposed development and expanding outwards from upstanding remains which were also excavated and recorded.</p> <p>The structure survived as three sides of a rectilinear recessed structure whose drystone wall faces retain the sides of a cut into a natural mound. The extant structure, some 4m by 4m, has lost its western wall to modern disturbance. On investigation the eastern portion of the interior had rough stone flooring. Within one radial trench an external wall face was identified suggesting that the structure was not wholly sunken but rose above the mound as a stone faced earthen core wall. A separate freestanding drystone wall possibly related to an associated enclosure.</p> <p>With no pre-1850 artefacts or distinctive architecture it was not possible to determine date or function to the structure. The 1st edition Ordnance Survey appears to depict the structure as the smaller of two buildings forming a small farmstead.</p>
PROJECT CODE:	07037
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	Mr G Doyles
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	10 Ashgrove Workshops, Kilwinning, Ayrshire KA13 6PU
E MAIL:	contact@rathmell-arch.co.uk
ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)	Report to Dumfries & Galloway Archaeology Service and archive to National Monuments Record of Scotland.

Contact Details

Rathmell Archaeology can be contacted at its Registered Office or through the web:

Rathmell Archaeology Ltd
10 Ashgrove Workshops
Kilwinning
Ayrshire
KA13 6PU

www.rathmell-arch.co.uk

t.: 01294 542848
m.: 07817 334907

f.: 01294 542849
e.: contact@rathmell-arch.co.uk

The Dumfries and Galloway Archaeology Service can be contacted at their office or through the web:

Dumfries and Galloway Council Archaeologist
Planning & Environment
Dumfries and Galloway Council
Newall Terrace
Dumfries
DG1 1LW

t.: 01387 260154

f.: 01387 260149
e.: jane.brann@dumgal.gov.uk

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