Lady Well Dumfries House, South Ayrshire

Excavation: June 2017

for The Great Steward of Scotland's Dumfries House Trust

Report date: August 2017



Dye testing the Lady Well



Archaeology Heritage Consultancy Architecture

Addyman Archaeology

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by Kenneth Macfadyen

Contents

Illustrations

Acknowledgements

Executive Summary

1.	Introd	duction	6
	<i>i</i> .	General	6
	ii.	Historical Background	8
	iii.	Site description	9
2.	Metho	odology	10
	i.	Phase 1	10
	ii.	Phase 2	10
	iii.	Phase 3	10
3.	Resul	lts	11
	<i>i</i> .	Phase 1, Initial evaluation	11
	ii.	Phase 2, Clearance of upper part of structure	13
	iii.	Phase 3, Full excavation of structure	14
	iv.	Construction of the well	15
	v.	Exterior surfaces	17
	vi.	Overflow system	21
	vii.	Dismantling of loose masonry	24
	viii.	Engineers test pit and water test	25
4.	Concl	lusion	26
5.	Refer	ences	27
App	endix A	Photographic record	28
App	endix B	Photographic Contact Sheets	36
Appendix C		Context register	46
App	endix D	Sample register	46

Appendix E	Find register	46
Appendix F	Drawing register	47
Appendix G	Drawings	48

Illustrations

List of Figures

Figure 1 Site Location	7
Figure 2 Extract from Estate improvement plan, 1772 (MSA) north at bottom	8
Figure 3 Plans by Stevenson & Furguson, November 1944 (MSA)	9
Figure 4 evaluation trench showing exposed masonry	13
Figure 5 upper parts recorded	15
Figure 6 lower parts exposed at LOE, with the 3 levels of construction coloured	20
Figure 7 section across well structure showing overflow system	23
Figure 8 Lady Well proposed slab detail, not to scale	27

List of Plates

Plate 1 Early photographic image of Lady Well (MSA)	8
Plate 2 Early photographic image of Lady Well (MSA)	8
Plate 3 pre excavation view of the well, the Lady's Well sits between and beneath the 2 larg	ge
trees and stumps	11
Plate 4 South and East footings of the Lady Well, looking north-west (042)	11
Plate 5 South-west column base	12
Plate 6 North-east column base	12
Plate 7 state of site left by machined groundworks (site mid left)	13
Plate 8 Lady Well as exposed	14
Plate 9 sides of well shaft	16
Plate 10 base of well shaft showing drilled holes	16
Plate 11 upper foundation 005 exposed following removal of masonry on top, SW side wir	th
rough foundation 003 below	17
Plate 12 upper foundation 005 exposed following removal of masonry on top, SE side with	1
rough foundation 003 below	17
Plate 13 Lady Well exposed at original ground level showing cobbled path 013 running to t	the
structure looking NW	18
Plate 14 wear on kerbing showing main access point at SE	18
Plate 15 NW side showing metalling/cobbling 014 and damage left by grubbing out tree to	
right	19
Plate 16 plan view of metaling 014	19
Plate 17 clay horseshoe shaped overflow 011 running to the SW	21
plate 18 cut stone "spout"012 built as part of 003 foundation running into the clay drain 01	1
to the bottom left (removed)	21
Plate 19 upper rim of well shaft 012 as first exposed shows overflow drain 011 and cut 010	in
relation to original (worn) floor level (above right end of scale)	22
Plate 20 removed upper course of well shaft showing overflow cut 010	22
Plate 21 upper course of well shaft 002 removed showing construction, overflow at bottom	22
Plate 22 overflow drain 011 revealed (packed around with broken drain fragments) once	
upper course of well shaft removed	23
Plate 23 overflow drain system 011, well overflow mid bottom, and drain running away to t	the
SE mid top	23
Plate 24 006 kerbing showing disintegration of stonework during removal	24
Plate 25 site pre stone reduction	24
Plate 26 site post stone reduction	24
Plate 27 engineers test pit exposing the water table	25
Plate 28 dye testing the well	25

Acknowledgements

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Lady Well Dumfries House, South Ayrshire

Excavation: June 2017

Executive Summary

The Lady's Well was a classical garden building of the mid-18th century lying within the policies of Dumfries House. This building was blown up and mostly destroyed in the 1940s by soldiers stationed at the military camp located on the northern part of the estate. A series of phases of excavation of the surviving remnants was made to locate and assess how much survived of the Lady's Well and any detail of its construction to inform reconstruction of the structure.

An initial evaluation trench confirmed the site of the well base, revealing its east and south sides, three corners, the bases of three corner piers and flagstone paving within. Later phases of excavation uncovered the structure in its entirety and established much of the workings as well as the associated historic ground surface. The depth, construction and surviving extent of the foundations was also established. A large tree growing on the western corner of the structure was removed in order to reveal the remainder of the structure, which occasioned some disturbance to the western part.

An original overflow system was also exposed utilising horseshoe field drainage. However, the use of the structure as a well for drawing water appeared unlikely and an alternative suggestion of a garden feature perhaps with a fountain within the well was proposed.

A large number of *ex situ* carved stones lying partly buried in the immediate vicinity have previously been cleaned, recorded, catalogued and reported on in December 2016 (Morrison & Macfadyen 2015). The majority of these were identifiable architectural elements that corresponded to stones on a reconstruction drawing of the structure.

1. Introduction

i. General

Addyman Archaeology was contracted by The Great Steward of Scotland's Dumfries House Trust (contact, Gordon Neil, Development & Facilities Manager) to assist in the assessment and reconstruction of the remains of Lady's Well, a collapsed garden structure of 18th century date lying within the Dumfries House policies. The approximate location of the feature was known from historic maps and early photographic sources taken prior to its destruction in the 1940s.

The intention was to reinstate the structure in its original position using as much of the early masonry fabric as is recoverable. To facilitate the process an exploratory archaeological evaluation was required to establish the exact location of the structure and to assess the condition of its lower masonry and/or foundations. Investigation of the area surrounding the well located surviving *ex situ* masonry fragments, which were cleaned, photographed and catalogued and, where possible, related to historic imagery of the structure. Kenny Macfadyen undertook the initial evaluation over three days from the 1st to the 3rd of December 2015. The ground conditions were very wet, and it rained heavily for the majority of the time on site, Jenni Morrison undertook the cataloguing of the stone at the same time. This initial phase of works was reported on in December 2016 (Morrison & Macfadyen 2015).

Following this evaluation, the estate undertook a phase of works, which recovered the loose stones, stored them on higher ground, and cleared the area of the structure of scrub vegetation and trees, including the grubbing out of the large tree growing from the western corner. The site was then tidied up by machine, a process that appeared to involve some ground reduction around the well structure down to almost the in situ masonry.

Kenny Macfadyen undertook a next phase of works on the 8th of February 2016; this involved the cleaning up the upper parts of the structure that had been exposed by machine in the recent groundworks. This was delayed for a few days, as the entire well site was under 0.3m of water for a while during flooding. This cleaning up exposed the upper interior floor of the structure and a round central well shaft filled with roots and soils; the damage caused to the western corner by the large tree and its removal was noticeable at this stage.

Kenny Macfadyen undertook the last phase of works from the 19th to the 23rd of June 2017. This involved monitoring machine stripping of the surrounding area as well as the structure and recording the surviving masonry as it was fully exposed ready for reconstruction.

A record of the project will be deposited with the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) website hosted by the Archaeological Data Service (OASIS ID - addymana1-289444) and with *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland* (DES), the annual publication of fieldwork by Archaeology Scotland.



Figure 1 Site Location

ii. Historical Background

Lady Well (NMRS No: NS52SW 12.04) was located immediately west of Avenue Bridge above the southern bank of the Lugar Water at NGR: NS 5386 2066. The well was included on the Scottish Development Department 1963 list of Buildings of Architectural or Historical Interest as "*a small classical stone temple*". It was thought that the well structure is one of the original policies structures as designed by John Adam – c.1760-70.

The well appears on an estate improvement plan of 1772, *Figure 2*. Here it is clearly shown as containing a circular void, evidently the well, and there are possible steps on the north side and then a path leading northwards to the riverbank.



Figure 2 Extract from Estate improvement plan, 1772 (MSA) north at bottom

A number of early photographic images of the structure exist, plates 1 and 2.



Plate 1 Early photographic image of Lady Well (MSA)



Plate 2 Early photographic image of Lady Well (MSA)



Figure 3 Plans by Stevenson & Furguson, November 1944 (MSA)

An architectural drawing within the Bute archive consists of a plan, elevation and section drafted by Stevenson & Furguson or Ayr, dated 1944 (*figure 3*). Titled *RECONSTRUCTION OF WELL CANOPY DESTROYED DURING MILITARY OCCUPATION*, this had evidently been commissioned as a record of the structure in order to guide future restoration. Free French soldiers who were stationed at the nearby military encampment in the early 1940s had blown up the building.

In the historic photographs, the area beneath the building was obscured by grass, and the 1944 drawing provides little further detail of the character of the base of the structure.

iii. Site description

The site is located on the south bank of the Lugar Water, a little to the east of the impressive Avenue Bridge. The area was originally overgrown with long grass, bracken and nettles. A number of trees of varying size and type had also grown on and around the footings of the building. The ground surface was uneven resulting from tree roots and large amounts of buried rubble. There was also a deep layer of leaf mulch on top of the grass and rubble.

2. Methodology

The structure was uncovered in three main phases until it was completely exposed ready for reconstruction.

i. Phase 1

The main objective of the initial evaluation was to locate the *in situ* remains of the well. As described the approximate location was known from cartographic sources and historic photographs. The photographs were the most useful in pinpointing the location although the nearby iron fencing had been replaced and many trees had grown thereby changing the view considerably. Once a probable site had been determined, the ground was probed to locate buried masonry. Masonry was duly located and a small test pit was excavated (*plate 3*).

The first area of stonework to be uncovered proved to be the degraded remains of one of the corner column bases, evidently *in situ*. The trench was further extended to the east and to the north. Once the base of the structure was uncovered as far as possible, a deeper sondage was excavated against its southern side with the intention of establishing the depth of its foundation. The excavated area was constrained by the presence of a large tree, the roots of which extended across most of the footprint of the structure. Closer to the trunk of the tree the roots were so large and dense it was not possible to extend the trench further in this direction at that time.

ii. Phase 2

Clearance of the site by the estate and recording of what was exposed by this clearance. This involved a clean up of much of the upper part of the structure.

iii. Phase 3

The objective of the final phase of works was to expose and record the entirety of the structure prior to reconstruction. Before the structure was exposed, it was envisioned that there would be heavy damage to foundations and any well shaft, from the dilapidations of time as well as the result of being blown up.

Due to this expected damage, extensive reconstruction was expected, with this involving potentially digging many metres down to the water table in order to rebuild the well shaft. A hole this deep would have required extensive engineering works and a massive crater effectively removing any surviving fabric.

Once the structure was exposed and the foundations and well shaft were seen to be in good condition the plan was changed to leave this *in situ* and build up from these requiring much less damage to the structure.



Plate 3 pre excavation view of the well, the Lady's Well sits between and beneath the 2 large trees and stumps

3. Results

i. Phase 1, Initial evaluation

The initial evaluation was successful in that it accurately located the footings of the Lady Well (Morrison & Macfadyen 2015). Three of the four corners were uncovered and the full extent of two sides exposed to the east and south (*figure 4*). The north-west corner of the structure remained situated under a large tree, making it impossible to excavate this area until the tree was felled and the stump removed. While the stonework forming the base of the structure had seen some distortion, overall, it consisted of a square platform of about 3.5m - 3.65m square (approximately 12').



Plate 4 South and East footings of the Lady Well, looking north-west (042)

The evaluation revealed that the area under the arches and within the interior of the superstructure was surfaced with cut blocks and flags of red sandstone (*plate 4*). Large slabs of a fine-grained pale grey polished sandstone formed the outer edging of the structure, this extending beyond and around the column bases.

The red sandstone slabs were considerably fractured and delaminated; it was thought possible that this damage was caused in part by the explosives used to destroy the building. Some of the outer slabs were also heavily damaged; however, it was not possible to tell whether this was the result of an explosion or the slower process of damage by ground water and penetrating tree roots causing delamination along bedding planes.

Three of the superstructure's column bases were exposed; these were laid out within a square of about 3.3m (*plates 5 and 6*). The bases were integral to the underlying platform structure. The south-west base was in very poor condition, much eroded. The southeast base was in somewhat better condition, retaining most of the moulded detail around its base, but with some significant structural cracking. The northeast base was in good condition retaining its original form and moulded detail. These moulded bases are not visible on any of the historic photographs and it is notable that their profile is at variance to that shown in the 1944 drawn survey.



Plate 5 South-west column base

Plate 6 North-east column base

The 1772 plan (reproduced as *figure 2*) suggests a circular well shaft had existed in the centre of the structure. Unfortunately because of the presence of the dense root mat of the tree it was not possible to extend the trench far enough to determine the presence of such a feature at this time.



Figure 4 evaluation trench showing exposed masonry

ii. Phase 2, Clearance of upper part of structure

Following the initial evaluation, the Estate tidied up the surrounding area. This tidying involved machine removal of trees, stumps, roots and a general grading of the site down to the top of the surviving masonry. This was followed by a period of flooding which left the site under a depth of sticky machine disturbed soils (*plate 7*).



Plate 7 state of site left by machined groundworks (site mid left)

With limited time, the masonry was cleaned up as much as possible. This uncovered the round wellhead for the first time. This was 0.70 m in diameter internally and formed in red sandstone the same as the surrounding flagstones; the damage to the western corner from grubbing out the large tree stump was noticeable. The general degraded condition of much of the masonry was also clear.



Plate 8 Lady Well as exposed

At this stage, a basic record was made of the structure with the expectation of a fuller exposure in the future (*plate 8*). Following this, the proposed future works were put on hold while funds were raised to reconstruct the Lady Well.

iii. Phase 3, Full excavation of structure

With the passing of over one year to raise the funds needed, the site had greened over considerably and was beginning to disappear beneath the ground again. Following discussion with the contractor tasked with the reconstruction the turf was stripped to 3m beyond the visible masonry, to give a good sized and level area to work in around the structure for the reconstruction. Following the turf stripping, the topsoil was removed down in spits to approximately the original level and the structure recorded at that level.

Next, a narrower trench was excavated around the wall foot to expose the foundations for investigation. At the same time, the badly degraded parts of the upper structure were removed to solid masonry to give a good foundation to work up from.



Figure 5 upper parts recorded

The ground level had changed considerably since the Lady Well was initially constructed (*mid* 18^{th} *C*), with at least 0.60- 0.80m build-up of silty soils 015 over the structure and surrounding area. This could represent regular flooding events over 250 or so years slowly silting over the structure rather than a deliberate raising of the ground level, although this cannot be discounted.

Following the exposure and excavations most of the construction and working of the well was exposed and understood with the exception of what happens beneath the well shaft, *ie* how water got into the structure.

iv. Construction of the well

The earliest deposits seen in association with the well was underlying topsoil 001, similar to the overlying silty soils. The lower foundation course of the well 003 may have been cut down into this, although no evidence could be seen for a cut. The well and surrounding structure was formed in a series of steps/phases of build.

The first element to be constructed was likely to be the well shaft 002; this was very neatly formed from blond ashlar sides forming a 0.70m diameter shaft. These sides were built up from a red sandstone base, which sat at 0.76m (30 inches) below the finished floor of the structure and underlay the masonry of the sides. This base was of a single slab of sandstone polished smooth, with a shallow circular depression in the centre. Nine small 25mm diameter holes were evenly spaced drilled through the base, five within the depression area and four around (*plates 9 and 10*).



Plate 9 sides of well shaft

Plate 10 base of well shaft showing drilled holes

As the masonry of the well base was in good condition and left intact, what lies beneath was not discovered; probes pushed through the holes in the base indicated a compact silty soil but no structure was encountered for the 0.3m of the probe.

Following the construction of the well base and shaft 002 the general foundation 003 was lain in a rough square centred roughly on the well shaft, this where visible (projecting beyond the upper layers and exposed in the tree grubbing out) formed a level platform 4.40 m square across the whole structure surrounding the well. This comprised rough sandstone blocks mostly of blond sandstone and often a large grained stone. The platform was centred 0.1m off centre to the well and thus projected further to the southwest and southeast than to the northwest and northeast.

The general foundation was bonded with lime mortar and the surrounding deposits at the level with the top of the foundation were rich in sand stone chippings 004; these were not enough for a finished surface and are much more likely to represent a working surface during construction.

The next phase was the construction of the upper foundation 005 a 0.20m deep and 4.2 4.3m square (14 foot square originally?), lime bonded rubble layer, again with a level surface.

This upper foundation was bounded with a neat-tooled square kerbing 005 constructed from greyish blue sandstone of large blocks; the upper surface of these would have sat about ground level originally (*plates 11 and 12*).



Plate 11 upper foundation 005 exposed following removal of masonry on top, SW side with rough foundation 003 below

Plate 12 upper foundation 005 exposed following removal of masonry on top, SE side with rough foundation 003 below

Following the construction of this level platform, the four piers of the canopy 008 were constructed, presumably followed by the whole canopy; this was all of soft blond sandstone.

The upper step forming the internal floor of the well was formed last with a neat polished kerb of greyish/blue fine sandstone 006 around the edges, this again was 0.20m high. This was approximately 3.77 m square, possibly originally 12 foot. As exposed the masonry had moved a little due to root action. The interior was flagged with pinkish/red sandstone 007 laid in neat square flags; these flags were often lain on a bed of sand to level them.

Much of the masonry was levelled with slate pinning's 009 (sample 5).

v. Exterior surfaces

The original ground surface is evident with a cobble path 013 leading up to the structure on the southeast side, which is level with the top of 005 (plate 13). Ground level appears to have been at the level of the lower foundation 003 to the northwest where a 0.1m deep gravel metalling 014 is visible. These different levels of surfacing show the general ground level to have been sloping down gently towards the river.



Plate 13 Lady Well exposed at original ground level showing cobbled path 013 running to the structure looking NW

The main access into the structure appears to have been unsurprisingly from the southeast along the cobble path 013. The kerbing 006 in this area is heavily worn and damaged at this point as is the lower kerbing 005 of the upper foundation (*plate 14*); elsewhere these stones are damaged but noticeably unworn.



Plate 14 wear on kerbing showing main access point at SE



Plate 15 NW side showing metalling/cobbling 014 and damage left by grubbing out tree to right

The northwest side of the structure was heavily affected by the removal of a tree. This also destroyed the western half of the metalling 014, but the eastern half-survived and a strip along the base of the structure was cleaned up and recorded prior to digging a trench to fully expose the foundations.

Metalled surface 014 was well-formed and made up from small rounded pebbles. A concentration of larger cobbles in front of the middle of the structure may show a continuation of the cobble path noted on the other side; this was flanked with gravel metalling 0.10m deep. The surface petered out to the east in a splayed form from the north corner, beyond which the working surface 004 was visible.



Plate 16 plan view of metaling 014



Figure 6 lower parts exposed at LOE, with the 3 levels of construction coloured

vi. Overflow system

The overflow system 011 external to the structure was formed from clay horseshoe field drainage tiles running to the southwest away from the structure into the field, rather than to the river to the north (*figure 7*). This was heavily disturbed by tree roots close to the structure.



Plate 17 clay horseshoe shaped overflow 011 running to the SW

plate 18 cut stone "spout"012 built as part of 003 foundation running into the clay drain 011 to the bottom left (removed)

This field drain 011 (sample 3) was positioned directly on the soil with no base and ran up to/from a sandstone "spout" 012 built within the foundations and with a channel cut in its surface. Where the drain joined the spouts opening it was packed around with broken drainage tiles and capped at the junction with an offcut from the polished grey kerbing 006 (sample 4).

The spout 012 was clearly integral to the foundations and the drain was capped with construction offcuts from the structure's original build, which demonstrates that this was an original built feature rather than a secondary insertion (*plates 17 and 18*).

The overflow ran from the spout 012 up through the masonry and was further visible at the top of the side of the well shaft, where despite extensive disturbance from tree roots, machine grubbing out of stumps, extensive weathering and of course being blown up the overflow could still be deduced.

The water overflowed the well chamber to the south just below the interior floor level on the southeast side. The water passed through a narrow cut channel 010 in the upper kerb/rim of the well 002; this was about 0.04m wide and flat bottomed but only survived a few centimetres high as the upper parts had been lost with the upper part of these rim stones. Whether this was an open channel on the surface or a hole cut through the well side was no longer identifiable.

This ran into a clay horseshoe drain 011 of the same type as noted running to the southwest. The junction with the well was disturbed but it appeared that the top of the drain must have been around ground level and visible for a short length before it dipped down to the southeast towards the spout 012.

The upper course of the well shaft forming the rim was removed down to the next course as it was badly damaged (*plates 19, 20, 21*). This allowed further investigation of the construction of the

overflow. The horseshoe drain 011 was seen to utilise the side of a larger broken drain tile as a base, at least at the upper part, but also likely to be the same as it sloped down through the masonry. The drain was also packed around with broken drain fragments (*plates 22, 23*).



Plate 19 upper rim of well shaft 012 as first exposed shows overflow drain 011 and cut 010 in relation to original (worn) floor level (above right end of scale)



Plate 20 removed upper course of well shaft showing overflow cut 010



Plate 21 upper course of well shaft 002 removed showing construction, overflow at bottom



Plate 22 overflow drain 011 revealed (packed around with broken drain fragments) once upper course of well shaft removed

Plate 23 overflow drain system 011, well overflow mid bottom, and drain running away to the SE mid top



Figure 7 section across well structure showing overflow system

vii. Dismantling of loose masonry

Following the recording of the exposed structure, some of the most degraded masonry was removed to provide a secure foundation for the rebuild. The kerb 006 made up the majority of the removed masonry. With the action of frost and roots this had completely shattered and delaminated so much that a shovel was the easiest way to lift the remnants of the stone (*plates 24, 25, 26*).



Plate 24 006 kerbing showing disintegration of stonework during removal



Plate 25 site pre stone reduction

Plate 26 site post stone reduction

viii. Engineers test pit and water test

A deep pit was excavated for the engineer to investigate the water table. The trench was excavated to the northeast of the structure by machine with the bucket going as deep as possible.



Plate 27 engineers test pit exposing the water table

Plate 28 dye testing the well

The water table was reached at some depth; this was noticeably deeper than the base of the well shaft within Lady's Well. The deposits noted were 1.30m of silty soils overlying a thin band of grey soil/gravel on top of 1m of rusty reddish gravels; these in turn overlay greyish sand and gravel to beyond the limit of excavation (LOE) at 2.70m (*plate 27*).

A further water test was undertaken, where the well shaft was infilled with water with green water dye added. The dissipation of the water was timed and the addition of the dye was intended to trace where the water drained. The water took quite some time to disappear fully and the dye was not seen to reappear anywhere (at least yet).

4. Conclusion

These phases of fieldwork successfully identified the location, form and condition of the *in situ* remains of the Lady Well.

The entirety of the structure was exposed and investigated with the exception of beneath the well shaft base, which was to be left intact and *in situ*. These investigations identified the sequence of phases of construction of the structure. This all appeared to be of one main phase with smaller phases of construction within this.

The overflow system was identified and traced into the field. The original exterior ground levels and surfacing was also identified.

The use of differing stone within the construction would have created a colourful effect, with the edging a light grey/ blue, the canopy of blond sandstone and the interior flagging a pinkish/red sandstone.

The main question unanswered was what the structure was. It seems clear that the "well" is not a well in the traditional sense intended to produce a water supply. Indeed with the base of the well sitting so high above the water table much of the year, possibly with the exception of when the field floods in the winter and the whole structure was under a few foot of water, it cannot have been of much use as a regular water supply.

The dished depression in the base of the well and the associated holes is more reminiscent of drainage than a well.

It was considered possible that the water table might have dropped over the last 250 years or so but the deposits exposed in the deep engineers test pit suggest that is unlikely. The river to the immediate north probably controls the height of the water table and as this is at a considerable depth below the structure, it suggests that the water table never regularly reached the well chamber.

Therefore, the structure seems to be more likely to be a garden feature within the landscape; however, the inbuilt overflow shows some expectation of water within and overflowing the well. This seems unlikely as the overflow sat 0.20m (to the southeast) and 0.40 m (to the northwest) above the original exterior ground surface. In addition as the overflow drainage was formed from open jointed horseshoe field drain segments and buried below the ground the drain would be water logged long before the water level rose to the top of the well, rendering the overflow useless.

The only other way for the well to work with water within the chamber apart from it being filled with buckets with the holes in the base blocked up, was if water was pushed up by pressure from below. This could be by a shaft dug into an underlying water table under pressure below the well chamber, however within the deep engineers test pit no evidence was seen for the possibility of this.

A possible alternative could be that the well was filled by mechanical means, perhaps fed from a tank upslope and activated with a valve when required; with enough pressure behind the water, the holes may have formed a fountain.

The structure after full excavation was shown to be 0.60 m below current ground level, and so in order to preserve the masonry *in situ* a membrane will be lain over the masonry and a shuttered concrete foundation poured over to form a solid base for the rebuild rising up from the current ground level. The well shaft will be continued up to the new level in new stone to match, meaning it will be much deeper than before (*figure 8*).



Figure 8 Lady Well proposed slab detail, not to scale

5. *References*

Morrison, J & Macfadyen, K 2015 *Lady Well, Dumfries House, South Ayrshire: Evaluation and Stone Catalogue.* Unpublished client report, December 2015.

image	direction	date	description	taken by
no.	facing			
001	W	1.12.15	General view of the site on arrival	JMM
002	W	1.12.15	As above	JMM
003	NW	1.12.15	Post-ex shot of footings of building on day 1	Kmacf
004	N	1.12.15	As above	Kmacf
005	S	1.12.15	As above	Kmacf
006	W	1.12.15	As above	JMM
007	S	3.12.15	Working shot- cleaning footings	JMM
008	S	3.12.15	As above	JMM
009	SW	3.12.15	General shot of stones 1.2.3	JMM
010	SE	3.12.15	Stone 1	JMM
011	NE	3 12 15	Stone 1 from back	JMM
012	S	3 12 15	Stone 2	JMM
012	S	3.12.15	Stone 2 Stone 3	IMM
013	SW	3 12 15	Stone 11	
014	SW	2 12 15	Stone 11 Group A stones 4.12	
015	SW	3.12.15	Group A stones 4-13	
010	<u>S</u>	3.12.13		
017	<u>S</u>	3.12.15	Stone 4	JMM
018	W	3.12.15	Stone 5	JMM
019	E	3.12.15	Stone 5	JMM
020	E	3.12.15	Stone 6	JMM
021	S	3.12.15	Stone 7	JMM
022	SE	3.12.15	Stone 7	JMM
023	SE	3.12.15	Stone 8	JMM
024	SW	3.12.15	Stone 8	JMM
025	S	3.12.15	Stone 9	JMM
026	E	3.12.15	Stone 9	JMM
027	S	3.12.15	Stone 14	JMM
028	E	3.12.15	Stone 14	JMM
029	S	3.12.15	Stone 10	JMM
030	SW	3.12.15	Stone 10	JMM
031	SW	3 12 15	Stone 12	JMM
032	S	3 12 15	Stone 12 Stone 13	JMM
033	S	3 12 15	Stone 7 detail of marking	IMM
034	E S	3 12 15	Stone 1/ lifted showing shape better	IMM
035	L	3 12 15	Stone 15 in field string course moulding	
035	-	2.12.15	Stone 15 in field, string course moulding	
030	-	3.12.13	Stone 15 opposite side with broached dressing	
037	-	3.12.13	Stone 15 profile	JMM
038	-	3.12.15	Stone 15 detail of moulding	JMM
039	-	3.12.15	Stone 16 general shot	JMM
040	-	3.12.15	Stone 16 other side	JMM
041	NW	3.12.15	Post-ex shot of trench	Kmacf
042	NW	3.12.15	As above	Kmacf
043	W	3.12.15	Post-ex shot from west side	Kmacf
044	W	3.12.15	As above moving to the north	Kmacf
045	W	3.12.15	As above	Kmacf
046	W	3.12.15	Detail of SW column base	Kmacf
047	W	3.12.15	Detail of NW column base	Kmacf
048	N	3.12.15	Detail of NE column base	Kmacf
049	Ε	3.12.15	General view of the north edge	Kmacf
050	W	3.12.15	As above	Kmacf
0.51	N	3.12.15	West edge	Kmacf
052	N	3 12 15	West edge	Kmacf
053	2	3 12 15	As above	Kmacf
054	S	3 12 15	As above	Kmacf
054	U U	3.12.13	Vartical shot of SW schump hass	Vread
033	- \\\[[]	<i>3.12.13</i> <i>2.12.15</i>	renical short of Svr column base	<u>К</u> тасј
050	NE	3.12.13	Sione 1/ general shot	JMM
057	E	3.12.15	Stones 18 and 19	JMM
058	E	3.12.15	As above	JMM

Appendix APhotographic record

image	direction	date	description	taken by
<i>no.</i>	facing	2 12 15	Store 20 side shot	D/A/
039	E	3.12.13	Stone 20 state shot	
000		3.12.13	Stone 20 in plan	
062	E W	3.12.15	Stone 21 plun Stone 21 side view datail	
062	NF NF	3.12.15	Stone 21 state view detail Group B gameral shot	
064	NE	3 12 15	Stong 22	
065	NE	2.12.15	Stone 22	
005	NE	3.12.13	Stone 25	
000	NE	3.12.13	Stone 25	
00/	NE	3.12.13	Stone 25	
008	NE	3.12.13	General view of stones 20 and 27	JMM
009	Ŵ	3.12.15	Eage view of stone 20 and 2/	JMM
0/0	5	3.12.15	Broached face of block 23	JMM
0/1	E	3.12.15	Stones 28 and 29	JMM
0/2	E	3.12.15	General view of stone 30	JMM
073	S	3.12.15	General view of stone 30	JMM
074	N	3.12.15	Sondage through foundations	Kmacf
075	N	3.12.15	As above	Kmacf
076	W	3.12.15	As above	Kmacf
077	W	3.12.15	As above	Kmacf
078	E	3.12.15	General shot of Kenny Planning	JMM
079	SW	3.12.15	Stone 31	JMM
080	N	3.12.15	Stone 31	JMM
081	NE	3.12.15	Stone 32	JMM
082	SE	3.12.15	Stone 32	JMM
083	N	3.12.15	Stone 33	JMM
084	N	3.12.15	Stone 34	JMM
085	NW	3.12.15	Stone 35	JMM
086	NW	3.12.15	Stones 36 and 37	JMM
087	S	3.12.15	General shot of stones 38,39,40	JMM
088	NE	3.12.15	Stone 38	JMM
089		3.12.15	Stone 39	JMM
090	NW	3.12.15	Stone 39	JMM
091	NE	3.12.15	Stone 40	JMM
092	NE	3.12.15	General shot group D	JMM
093	N	3.12.15	Stone 41	JMM
094	W	3.12.15	Stone 41	JMM
095	N	3.12.15	Stone 43	JMM
096	Ε	3.12.15	Stone 42	JMM
097	Ε	3.12.15	Stone 44	JMM
098	NE	3.12.15	Stone 45	JMM
099	W	3.12.15	General shot group E	JMM
100	E	3.12.15	Group E	JMM
101	Е	3.12.15	Stone 46	JMM
102	Ē	3.12.15	Stone 52	JMM
103	Ē	3.12.15	Stone 51	JMM
104	S	3,12,15	Stone 47	JMM
10.5	Ň	3,12,15	Stone 48	JMM
106	W	3.12.15	Stone 50	JMM
107	S	3 12 15	Stone 49	JMM
108	\tilde{E}	3 12 15	Stone 53	JMM
100	W	3 12 15	General shot stones 54-56	IMM
110	SW	3 12 15	Stone 54	IMM
111	SW	3 12 15	Stone 55	IMM
117	SW	3 12 15	Stone 56	IMM
112	W	3 12 15	General shot of stones 57.58 with 50 in the background	
111	W	3 12 15	Stone 57	IMM
114	rr C	2 12 15	Stone 56	
113	5 E	J.12.1J 2 12 15	Sione Ju Canaral shot of group E stores	
110	E C	J.12.1J 2 12 15	Stone 69	
11/	5	5.12.15	Stone 67	
118	5	5.12.15		JMM
119	5	3.12.13	Stones 03 ana 00	JMM
120	5	3.12.15	Stones 03 and 04	JMM
121	E	3.12.15	Stone 64	JMM

Addyman Archaeology for The Great Steward of Scotland's Dumfries House 29 Trust

image	direction	date	description	taken by
122	S	3 12 15	Stones 59-62	IMM
122	E E	3 12 15	As above different angle	IMM
123	N	3 12 15	As above	JMM
125	W	3.12.15	General shot, wet	JMM
126	N	3.12.15	West side of the trench	JMM
127	W	3.12.15	North side of the trench	JMM
128	W	01/12/15	SE side of well as exposed	Kmacf
129	SW	01/12/15	SE side of well as exposed	Kmacf
130	NW	01/12/15	S corner detail as exposed	Kmacf
131	W	01/12/15	E corner detail as exposed	Kmacf
132	-	01/12/15	Loose stones	Kmacf
133	NW	02/12/15	NE side as exposed	Kmacf
134	SE	02/12/15	NE side as exposed	Kmacf
135	SE	02/12/15	NE side as exposed	Kmacf
136	SW	02/12/15	N corner detail	Kmacf
137	W	02/12/15	General working view of excavations	Kmacf
138	W	02/12/15	General view showing large tree over W corner	Kmacf
139	W	08/02/16	General view of boggy site following contractor strip of area	Kmacf
1.40	N	00/02/16	and removal of tree.	IZ C
140	Ν	08/02/16	General view of boggy site following contractor strip of area	Kmacf
1.7.1	F	00/02/16	and removal of tree.	V. C
141	E	08/02/16	General view of boggy site following contractor strip of area and removal of tree	Ктасј
142	NE	08/02/16	General view of hogov site following contractor strip of area	Kmacf
172	112	00/02/10	and removal of tree.	itinacj
143	N	08/02/16	General view of stones recovered and spread out beside well	Kmacf
144	N	08/02/16	General view of stones recovered and spread out beside well	Kmacf
145	N	08/02/16	General view of stones recovered and spread out beside well	Kmacf
146	Ε	08/02/16	General view of stones recovered and spread out beside well	Kmacf
147	S	08/02/16	General view of boggy site following contractor strip of area	Kmacf
			and removal of tree.	5
148	SE	08/02/16	General view of boggy site following contractor strip of area	Kmacf
			and removal of tree. Detail of masonry exposed in former	
140	C E	00/02/16	Concerning	Vmach
149	SE	08/02/10	and removal of tree. Detail of mesonry exposed in former	ктасј
			trenching	
150	SE	08/02/16	General view of hogov site following contractor strip of area	Kmacf
150	SL	00/02/10	and removal of tree Detail of masonry exposed in former	itinacj
			trenching	
151	NW	19/02/16	General view of structure first cleaned back	Kmacf
152	NW	19/02/16	General view of structure first cleaned back	Kmacf
153	SW	19/02/16	General view of structure first cleaned back	Kmacf
154	NW	19/02/16	General view of structure first cleaned back	Kmacf
155	NW	19/02/16	General view of structure first cleaned back	Kmacf
156	NW	19/02/16	General view of structure first cleaned back	Kmacf
157	S	<u>19/02/16</u>	General view of structure first cleaned back	Kmacf
158	S	<u>19/02/16</u>	General view of structure first cleaned back	Kmacf
159	S	19/02/16	General view of structure first cleaned back	Kmacf
160	S	19/02/16	General view of structure first cleaned back	Kmacf
161	S	19/02/16	General view of structure first cleaned back	Kmacf
162	NE	19/02/16	General view of structure first cleaned back	Kmacf
163	SW	19/02/16	Detail of well head	Kmacf
164	SW	19/02/16	Detail of well head	Kmacf
165	N	19/02/16	Detail of well head	Kmacf
166	W	19/02/16	Detail of West corner destroyed in tree removal	Kmacf
167	NE	19/02/16	Detail of well head	Kmacf
168	NE	19/02/16	General view of structure first cleaned back	Kmacf
169	NW	19/02/16	General view of structure first cleaned back	Kmacf
170	NW	19/02/16	General view of structure first cleaned back	Kmacf
171	NE	19/02/16	General view of structure first cleaned back	Kmacf
172	NE	19/02/16	General view of structure first cleaned back	Kmacf
173	NE	19/02/16	General view of structure first cleaned back	Kmacf

image	direction	date	description	taken by
<i>no.</i>	jacing	10/02/16	Concernal winey of atmost was first alogned back	Vuu a of
174	SE	19/02/10	General view of structure first cleaned back	Kmacf
175	5 5	19/02/10	General view of structure first cleaned back	Kmacf
170	5 5	19/02/10	General view of structure first cleaned back	Kmacf
178	5	19/02/10	General view of structure first cleaned back	Kmacf
170	S	19/02/16	General view of structure first cleaned back	Kmacf
180	S	19/02/16	General view of structure first cleaned back	Kmacf
181	S	19/02/16	General view of structure first cleaned back	Kmacf
182	NV S	19/02/16	General view of structure first cleaned back	Kmacf
183	W	19/02/16	General view of structure first cleaned back	Kmacf
184	NW	19/02/16	General view of structure first cleaned back	Kmacf
185	NW	19/02/16	General view of structure first cleaned back	Kmacf
186	NW	19/02/16	View of recovered stone nile	Kmacf
187	F	19/02/16	General view of structure first cleaned back	Kmacf
188	N	19/02/16	View into depression on the river bank to the north	Kmacf
180	N	19/02/16	View of recovered stone nile	Kmacf
100	N	19/02/16	View of recovered stone pile	Kmacf
190	N	19/02/10	View of recovered stone pile	Kmacf
102	NW	19/02/10	View of vell head	Kmacf
192	IV VV	19/02/10	Pre arcavation view of overgrown well	Kmacf
195	VV IV/	19/06/16	View of overgrown stone pile	Kmaaf
194	NF NF	19/06/16	View of overgrown stone pile	Kmacf
195	NW	10/06/16	Frequation beginning with turf strip	Kmacf
190	NW	19/00/10	Excuvation beginning with turf strip	Kmacf
197	NW	19/00/10	Excavation deginning with turj structure	Kmacf
190	IV E	19/00/10	Turf stripped 3m beyond well structure well shaft being	Kmacf
199	E	19/00/10	amptied	ктисј
200	F	10/06/16	<i>Emplied</i> Machine stripping continuing in spits	Kmacf
200	E	19/06/16	Small sondage to foundation on SW side	Kmacf
201		19/00/10	View of well shaft as first exposed	Kmacf
202	W W	19/00/10	View of well shaft as first exposed View of well shaft as first exposed shows base	Kmacf
203	NW	19/06/16	General view of structure excavated down to original ground	Kmacf
204	1,,,,	19/00/10	level, part cleaned back, cobble access path at bottom	Rhucj
205	NW	19/06/16	General view of structure excavated down to original ground	Kmacf
			level, part cleaned back, cobble access path at bottom	5
206	NW	19/06/16	General view of structure excavated down to original ground	Kmacf
			level, part cleaned back, cobble access path at bottom	U U
207	N	19/06/16	General view of structure excavated down to original ground	Kmacf
			level, part cleaned back,	-
208	N	20/06/16	Engineers test pit to expose water table	Kmacf
209	N	20/06/16	Engineers test pit to expose water table	Kmacf
210	W	20/06/16	Engineers test pit to expose water table	Kmacf
211	W	20/06/16	Engineers test pit to expose water table	Kmacf
212	N	20/06/16	Working view of structure cleaned back to original ground	Kmacf
			surface	-
213	N	20/06/16	Working view of structure cleaned back to original ground	Kmacf
			surface	
214	NW	20/06/16	Detail of well head , overflow beneath scale	Kmacf
215	W	20/06/16	Detail of well head	Kmacf
216	SW	20/06/16	Detail of well head	Kmacf
217	S	20/06/16	Detail of well head	Kmacf
218	SE	20/06/16	Detail of well head	Kmacf
219	E	20/06/16	Detail of well head	Kmacf
220	NE	20/06/16	Detail of well head	Kmacf
221	N	20/06/16	Detail of well head	Kmacf
222	N	20/06/16	Detail of well interior, shows ashlar masonry	Kmacf
223	E	20/06/16	Detail of well interior, shows ashlar masonry and overflow top left	Kmacf
224	V	20/06/16	Detail of well interior, shows ashlar masonry and overflow top	Kmacf
			left	-
225	V	20/06/16	Detail of well interior, shows ashlar masonry and overflow top	Kmacf
			left	
226	V	20/06/16	Detail of well interior, shows pierced base	Kmacf

image	direction	date	description	taken by
<i>no.</i>	facing	20/06/16		V C
227	V	20/06/16	Detail of well interior, shows pierced base	Kmacf
228	E	20/06/16	Detail of well interior, shows ashlar masonry	Kmacf
229	E	20/06/16	Detail of well interior, shows ashlar masonry	Kmacf
230	E	20/06/16	Detail of well interior, shows ashlar masonry	Kmacf
231	E	20/06/16	Well structure as surviving cleaned up at original ground level	Kmacf
232	E	20/06/16	Well structure as surviving cleaned up at original ground level	Kmacf
233	E	20/06/16	Well structure as surviving cleaned up at original ground level	Kmacf
234	NE	20/06/16	Well structure as surviving cleaned up at original ground level	Kmacf
235	NE	20/06/16	Well structure as surviving cleaned up at original ground level	Kmacf
236	N	20/06/16	Well structure as surviving cleaned up at original ground level	Kmacf
237	N	20/06/16	Well structure as surviving cleaned up at original ground level	Kmacf
238	NW	20/06/16	Well structure as surviving cleaned up at original ground level	Kmacf
239	NW	20/06/16	Well structure as surviving cleaned up at original ground level	Kmacf
240	NW	20/06/16	Well structure as surviving cleaned up at original ground level	Kmacf
241	W	20/06/16	Well structure as surviving cleaned up at original ground level	Kmacf
242	W	20/06/16	Well structure as surviving cleaned up at original ground level	Kmacf
243	SW	20/06/16	Well structure as surviving cleaned up at original ground level	Kmacf
244	SW	20/06/16	Well structure as surviving cleaned up at original ground level	Kmacf
245	SW	20/06/16	Well structure as surviving cleaned up at original ground level	Kmacf
246	S	20/06/16	Well structure as surviving cleaned up at original ground level	Kmacf
247	S	20/06/16	Well structure as surviving cleaned up at original ground level	Kmacf
248	S	20/06/16	Well structure as surviving cleaned up at original ground level	Kmacf
249	SE	20/06/16	Well structure as surviving cleaned up at original ground level	Kmacf
250	SE	20/06/16	Well structure as surviving cleaned up at original ground level	Kmacf
251	S	20/06/16	Well structure as surviving cleaned up ,detail of well head	Kmacf
252	W	20/06/16	Well structure as surviving cleaned up, detail of well head	Kmacf
253	N	20/06/16	Well structure as surviving cleaned up, detail of well head	Kmacf
254	Ε	20/06/16	Well structure as surviving cleaned up, detail of well head	Kmacf
255	V	20/06/16	Well structure as surviving cleaned up, composite vertical view	Kmacf
256	V	20/06/16	Well structure as surviving cleaned up, composite vertical view	Kmacf
257	V	20/06/16	Well structure as surviving cleaned up, composite vertical view	Kmacf
258	V	20/06/16	Well structure as surviving cleaned up, composite vertical view	Kmacf
259	V	20/06/16	Well structure as surviving cleaned up, composite vertical view	Kmacf
260	V	20/06/16	Well structure as surviving cleaned up, composite vertical view	Kmacf
261	V	20/06/16	Well structure as surviving cleaned up, composite vertical view	Kmacf
262	V	20/06/16	Well structure as surviving cleaned up, composite vertical view	Kmacf
263	V	20/06/16	Well structure as surviving cleaned up, composite vertical view	Kmacf
264	V	20/06/16	Well structure as surviving cleaned up, composite vertical view	Kmacf
265	V	20/06/16	Well structure as surviving cleaned up, composite vertical view	Kmacf
266	V	20/06/16	Well structure as surviving cleaned up, composite vertical view	Kmacf
267	V	20/06/16	<i>Well structure as surviving cleaned up, composite vertical view</i>	Kmacf
268	V	20/06/16	Well structure as surviving cleaned up, composite vertical view	Kmacf
269	V	20/06/16	<i>Well structure as surviving cleaned up, composite vertical view</i>	Kmacf
270	V	20/06/16	Well structure as surviving cleaned up, composite vertical view	Kmacf
271	V	20/06/16	Well structure as surviving cleaned up, composite vertical view	Kmacf
272	V	20/06/16	Well structure as surviving cleaned up, composite vertical view	Kmacf
273	, V	20/06/16	Well structure as surviving cleaned up, composite vertical view	Kmacf
2.74	, V	20/06/16	Well structure as surviving cleaned up, composite vertical view	Kmacf
275	, V	20/06/16	Well structure as surviving cleaned up, composite vertical view	Kmacf
276	, V	20/06/16	Well structure as surviving cleaned up, composite vertical view	Kmacf
277	, V	20/06/16	Well structure as surviving cleaned up, composite vertical view	Kmacf
278	, V	20/06/16	Well structure as surviving cleaned up, composite vertical view	Kmacf
270	, V	20/06/16	Well structure as surviving cleaned up, composite vertical view	Kmacf
279	, V	20/06/16	Well structure as surviving cleaned up, composite vertical view	Kmacf
280	V V	20/06/16	Well structure as surviving cleaned up, composite vertical view	Kmacf
287	, V	20/06/16	Well structure as surviving cleaned up, composite vertical view	Kmacf
2.02	, V	20/06/16	Well structure as surviving cleaned up, composite vertical view	Kmacf
205	V V	20/06/16	Well structure as surviving cleaned up, composite vertical view	Kmacf
285	, V	20/06/16	Well structure as surviving cleaned up, composite vertical view	Kmacf
285	V	20/06/16	Well structure as surviving cleaned up, composite vertical view	Kmacf
280	V V	20/06/16	Well structure as surviving cleaned up, composite vertical view	Kmacf
287	V	20/06/16	Well structure as surviving cleaned up, composite vertical view	Kmacf
200	V V	20/06/16	Well structure as surviving cleaned up, composite vertical view	Kmaef
209	r v	20/00/10	men sinucture as surviving cleaned up, composite vertical view	mucj

image	direction	date	description	taken by
200	Jucing	20/06/16	Well structure as surviving cleaned up, composite vertical view	Kmacf
290	V	20/06/16	Well structure as surviving cleaned up, composite vertical view	Kmacf
202	V	20/06/16	Well structure as surviving cleaned up, composite vertical view	Kmacf
293	N	20/06/16	Detail of North corner nier remnant	Kmacf
294	E	20/06/16	Detail of sondage to foundations on SW side	Kmacf
295	V	20/06/16	Detail of sondage to foundations on SW side	Kmacf
296	SE	20/06/16	Detail of sondage to foundations on SW side section	Kmacf
297	NW	20/06/16	cobble path running up to structure exposed to SE	Kmacf
298	NW	20/06/16	cobble path running up to structure exposed to SE	Kmacf
299	NW	20/06/16	cobble path running up to structure exposed to SE	Kmacf
300	V	20/06/16	cobble path running up to structure exposed to SE	Kmacf
301	, V	20/06/16	cobble path running up to structure exposed to SE	Kmacf
302	V	20/06/16	cobble path running up to structure exposed to SE	Kmacf
303	V	20/06/16	cobble path running up to structure exposed to SE	Kmacf
304	V	20/06/16	cobble path running up to structure exposed to SE	Kmacf
305	, NE	20/06/16	cobble path running trom structure exposed to SH	Kmacf
306	NE	20/06/16	cobble path running from structure exposed to NW	Kmacf
307	SW	20/06/16	Metaling exposed to NE of structure	Kmacf
308	V	20/06/16	Metaling exposed to NE of structure shows edge with	Kmacf
500	,	20/00/10	construction surface beyond	iimaoj
309	V	20/06/16	Metaling exposed to NE of structure.	Kmacf
310	V	20/06/16	Metaling exposed to NE of structure.	Kmacf
311	V	20/06/16	Metaling exposed to NE of structure.	Kmacf
312	V	20/06/16	Metaling exposed to NE of structure.	Kmacf
313	V	20/06/16	Metaling exposed to NE of structure.	Kmacf
314	V	20/06/16	Metaling exposed to NE of structure.	Kmacf
315	V	20/06/16	Metaling exposed to NE of structure.	Kmacf
316	V	20/06/16	Metaling exposed to NE of structure.	Kmacf
317	V	20/06/16	Metaling exposed to NE of structure.	Kmacf
318	NE	20/06/16	Sondage through metalling to natural below	Kmacf
319	E	20/06/16	Dve test to try to trace where the water goes below the well.	Kmacf
			filling the well shaft	5
320	-	20/06/16	<i>Dye test to try to trace where the water goes below the well,</i>	Kmacf
			filling the well shaft	U U
321	SE	20/06/16	Dye test to try to trace where the water goes below the well,	Kmacf
			filling the well shaft	
322	SE	20/06/16	Dye test to try to trace where the water goes below the well,	Kmacf
			filling the well shaft	
323	SE	20/06/16	Main entrance to the structure shows wear to the entrance and	Kmacf
			cobble path	
324	SE	20/06/16	Main entrance to the structure shows wear to the entrance and	Kmacf
			cobble path	
325	NW	20/06/16	Main entrance to the structure shows wear to the entrance and	Kmacf
226		20/06/116	cobble path	
326	NW	20/06/16	Main entrance to the structure shows wear to the entrance and	Kmacf
227	37	20/06/116	cobble path	V C
327	N	20/06/16	Well structure as surviving cleaned up, better lighting	Kmacf
328	NE	20/06/16	<i>Well structure as surviving cleaned up, better lighting</i>	Kmacf
329	E	20/06/16	Well structure as surviving cleaned up, better lighting	Kmacj
330	SE	20/06/16	Well structure as surviving cleaned up, better lighting	Kmacj
331	<u>S</u>	20/06/16	Well structure as surviving cleaned up, better lighting	Kmacj
222	S CH/	20/06/10	Well structure as surviving cleaned up, better lighting	Kmacj V m z sł
223	SW	20/00/10	Well structure as surviving cleaned up, better lighting	KmacJ
225	SW CW	20/00/10	Well structure as surviving cleaned up, better lighting	Kmacf
222		20/00/10	Well structure as surviving cleaned up, better lighting	Kmacj Vmací
227	W IAZ	20/00/10	Well structure as surviving cleaned up, better lighting	KmacJ
220	<i>VV</i> 1 <i>17</i>	20/00/10	Well atmeature as surviving cleaned up, better lighting	Kmacj Vm a cf
338	VV	20/00/10	rreu structure as surviving cleanea up, better lighting	Kmacf
559	-	21/00/10	opper kero being removea, snowing exireme aeiamination of the stone	ктасј
210	λ	21/06/16	working view of removal of degraded keyb stores	Kmacf
2/1	ΔV λ/	21/00/10	working view of removal of uegraded kerd stones	Kmacf
541	11	22/00/10	foundations exposed	ктисј
			journaurous exposed	

image no	direction facing	date	description	taken by
242	Jucing	22/06/16	wine of atmosphere at los with losse massime non-and and	Vmach
342	IN	22/00/10	foundations exposed	ктасј
343	NE	22/06/16	view of structure at loe with loose masonry removed and foundations exposed	Kmacf
344	NE	22/06/16	view of structure at loe with loose masonry removed and foundations exposed	Kmacf
345	Ε	22/06/16	view of structure at loe with loose masonry removed and foundations exposed	Kmacf
346	Ε	22/06/16	view of structure at loe with loose masonry removed and foundations exposed	Kmacf
347	SE	22/06/16	view of structure at loe with loose masonry removed and foundations exposed	Kmacf
348	SE	22/06/16	view of structure at loe with loose masonry removed and foundations exposed	Kmacf
349	S	22/06/16	view of structure at loe with loose masonry removed and foundations exposed	Kmacf
350	S	22/06/16	view of structure at loe with loose masonry removed and foundations exposed	Kmacf
351	SW	22/06/16	view of structure at loe with loose masonry removed and foundations exposed	Kmacf
352	SW	22/06/16	view of structure at loe with loose masonry removed and foundations exposed	Kmacf
353	W	22/06/16	view of structure at loe with loose masonry removed and foundations exposed	Kmacf
354	W	22/06/16	view of structure at loe with loose masonry removed and foundations exposed	Kmacf
355	NW	22/06/16	view of structure at loe with loose masonry removed and foundations exposed	Kmacf
356	NW	22/06/16	view of structure at loe with loose masonry removed and foundations exposed	Kmacf
357	NW	22/06/16	Detail of spout built within foundations taking the overflow	Kmacf
358	NW	22/06/16	Detail of spout built within foundations taking the overflow	Kmacf
359	N	22/06/16	Detail of spout built within foundations taking the overflow	Kmacf
360	NE	22/06/16	Foundations exposed SE side	Kmacf
361	NW	22/06/16	Foundations exposed SW side	Kmacf
362	NE	22/06/16	Foundations exposed NW side(part exposed in the hole left by grubbing out the large tree	Kmacf
363	SE	22/06/16	Foundations exposed NE side	Kmacf
364	SE	22/06/16	Detail of well head once upper course of stone removed	Kmacf
365	SE	22/06/16	Detail of overflow piping at junction with upper part of well	Kmacf
366	V	22/06/16	Detail of overflow piping at junction with upper part of well	Kmacf
367	V	22/06/16	Detail of well with upper loose course removed	Kmacf
368	V	22/06/16	Upper layer of loose flagging removed to solid masonry beneath	Kmacf
369	V	22/06/16	Upper layer of loose flagging removed to solid masonry beneath	Kmacf
370	V	22/06/16	Upper layer of loose flagging removed to solid masonry beneath	Kmacf
371	SE	22/06/16	Detail of area of damage left by tree grubbing out, show all 3 layers of masonry	Kmacf
372	Ε	22/06/16	Detail of area of damage left by tree grubbing out, show all 3 layers of masonry	Kmacf
373	Ε	22/06/16	Detail of area of damage left by tree grubbing out, show all 3 layers of masonry	Kmacf
374	V	22/06/16	Detail of well with upper loose course removed	Kmacf
375	SE	22/06/16	Detail of damaged overflow nine at junction with well shaft	Kmacf
575	SE	22,00,10	inner horseshoe field drain packed around with broken field drain frags	11.11.40
376	SE	22/06/16	Detail of damaged overflow pipe at junction with well shaft, inner horseshoe field drain packed around with broken field drain frags	Kmacf
377	V	22/06/16	Detail of damaged overflow pipe at junction with well shaft, inner horseshoe field drain packed around with broken field drain frags	Kmacf

image	direction	date	description	taken by
no.	facing			-
378	SE	22/06/16	Detail of damaged overflow pipe at junction with well shaft,	Kmacf
			inner horseshoe field drain with broken field drain packers	
			removed	
379	SE	22/06/16	Detail of damaged overflow pipe at junction with well shaft,	Kmacf
			inner horseshoe field drain with broken field drain packers	
			removed	
380	SE	22/06/16	Detail of damaged overflow pipe at junction with well shaft,	Kmacf
			inner horseshoe field drain with broken field drain packers	
			removed	
381	V	22/06/16	Detail of damaged overflow pipe at junction with well shaft,	Kmacf
			inner horseshoe field drain with broken field drain packers	
			removed	
382	V	22/06/16	Detail of damaged overflow pipe at junction with well shaft,	Kmacf
			inner horseshoe field drain with broken field drain packers	
			removed	
383	S	22/06/16	Detail of damaged overflow pipe at junction with well shaft,	Kmacf
			with pipe running off to the South at top	
384	S	22/06/16	Detail of damaged overflow pipe at junction with well shaft,	Kmacf
			with pipe running off to the South at top	
385	SW	22/06/16	Detail of damaged overflow pipe running off to the South at top	Kmacf
386	N	22/06/16	Detail of damaged overflow pipe running off to the South	Kmacf
387	N	22/06/16	Detail of damaged overflow pipe shows pipe running to south	Kmacf
			at right, spout through foundation in middle and drain from	
			wellhead at top left	
388	S	22/06/16	Detail of field drain overflow in situ	Kmacf
389	SE	22/06/16	Detail of field drain overflow in situ	Kmacf
390	S	22/06/16	Detail of field drain overflow in situ, and segment lifted	Kmacf
			showing no base	
391	-	23/06/16	Well head upper course on pallet with overflow channel visible	Kmacf
392	-	23/06/16	Well head upper course on pallet with overflow channel visible	Kmacf
393	-	23/06/16	Well head upper course on pallet with overflow channel visible	Kmacf
394	-	23/06/16	Well head upper course on pallet with overflow channel visible	Kmacf
395	-	23/06/16	Well head upper course on pallet with overflow channel visible	Kmacf
396	-	23/06/16	Well head upper course on pallet with overflow channel visible	Kmacf

Appendix B Photographic Contact Sheets

















2196 (276).JPG

2196 (277).JPG



2196 (278).JPG

2196 (279).JPG



2196 (280).JPG



2196 (311).JPG

2196 (312).JPG

2196 (313).JPG

2196 (315).JPG







2196 (396).JPG

Appendix C Context register

Context	Recorded	Description
No	by	
1	Kmacf	Early soil level
2	Kmacf	Well shaft construction
3	Kmacf	Lower foundation course
4	Kmacf	Sandstone chipping of working surface
5	Kmacf	Upper foundation layer
6	Kmacf	Polished grey/blue kerbing
7	Kmacf	Pink/red sandstone flagging of interior
8	Kmacf	Canopy masonry
9	Kmacf	Slate pinning
10	Kmacf	Check cut in top of 002 for overflow
11	Kmacf	Overflow , formed from ceramic field drains
12	Kmacf	Sandstone overflow spout, part of foundation 003
13	Kmacf	Cobble path to SE
14	Kmacf	Metalling to NW
15	Kmacf	Deep silting up over building

Appendix D Sample register

Sample	Context	Date	Taken	Description	
No			By		
1	007	23/06/17	Kmacf	Pink sandstone flagging of interior	
2	005	23/06/17	Kmacf	Polished grey sandstone of upper kerbing	
3	011	23/06/17	Kmacf	Horseshoe field drain (mid 18th C)	
4	011	23/06/17	Kmacf	Reused offcut of 002 capping 011	
5	009	23/06/17	Kmacf	Slate pinning's	

Appendix E Find register

Find	Context	Material	Found	Description	
No			By		
1	001	Pottery	Kmacf	3 sherds of pott	
2	001	Glass	Kmacf	1 fragment of thin clear window glass	
3	001/unstrat	Glass	Kmacf	Many fragments and neck from free blown black bottle, recovered from tree grub hole	

Drawing	Scale	Туре	Date	Drawn	Description
No				by	-
1	-	Section	20/06/17	Kmacf	Sketch section of deep engineers test pit
2	-	Section	20/06/17	Kmacf	Sketch section across wall founds
3	1:20	Plan	20/06/17	Kmacf	Plan of upper part of structure once cleaned up
4	1:20	Section	21/06/17	Kmacf	Section through structure
5	1:20	plan	22/06/17	Kmacf	Plan at LOE of founds

Appendix F Drawing register



Lady Well at LOE following partial dismantling, shows the 3 main layers of construction (coloured)

Lady Well, Dumfries House, South Ayrshire

section through Lady Well at LOE