

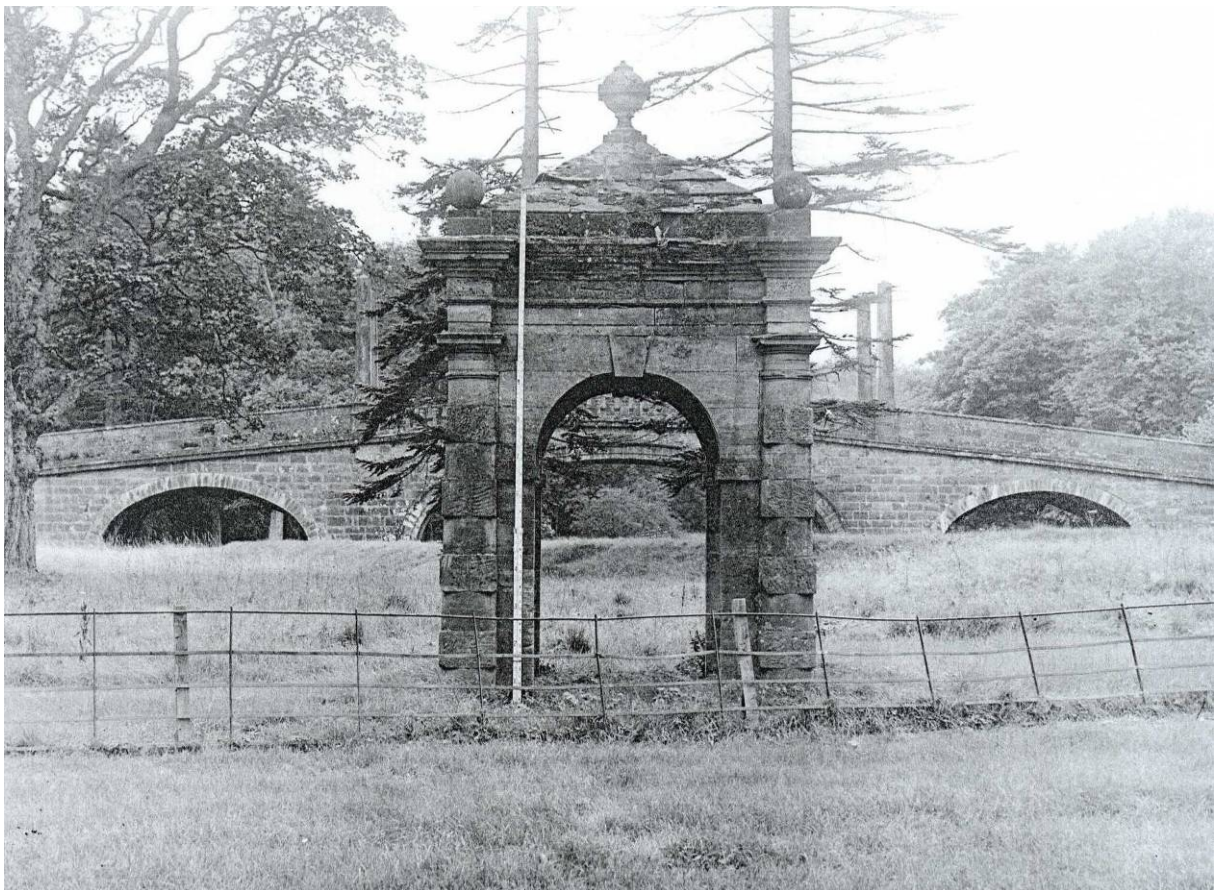
Lady Well

Dumfries House, South Ayrshire

Evaluation and Stone Catalogue : December 2015

for The Great Steward of Scotland's Dumfries House Trust

December 2015



Historic image of Lady Well

Addyman Archaeology

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Job number 2196

December 2015

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Contents

Illustrations

Acknowledgements

Executive Summary

1.	<i>Introduction</i>	3
	<i>i. General</i>	3
	<i>ii. Historical Background</i>	4
	<i>iii. Site description</i>	5
2.	<i>The evaluation</i>	6
	<i>i. Methodology</i>	6
	<i>ii. Results</i>	6
3.	<i>Surviving ex situ masonry</i>	8
	<i>i. Methodology</i>	8
	<i>ii. Results</i>	8
4.	<i>Conclusion and Recommendations</i>	12
5.	<i>Stone catalogue</i>	14
Appendix A	<i>Photographic record</i>	37
Appendix B	<i>Photographic Contact Sheets</i>	40

Illustrations

List of Figures

Figure 1	Extract from Estate improvement plan, 1772 (MSA)	4
Figure 2	Plans by Stevenson & Furguson, November 1944 (MSA)	5
Figure 3	Section of foundations	7
Figure 4	Historic drawing marked up to indicate suggested location of masonry recovered	11
Figure 5	Plan of excavated area	13

List of Plates

Plates 1 and 2	Early photographic images of Lady Well (MSA)	4
Plate 3	South and East footings of the Lady Well, looking north-west (042)	6
Plate 4	South-west column base (45)	7
Plate 5	North-east column base (46)	7
Plate 6	Sondage through foundation looking north (75)	8
Plate 7	Sondage through foundations looking west(76)	8
Plate 8	Ex situ stones as revealed	9
Plate 9	Masons mark on stone 007(033)	9
Plate 10	One of the moulded capitals, stone 9 (101)	10
Plate 11	A stone drum with stepped base, stone 5 (019)	10
Plate 12	Stone from arch, stone 10 (029)	10
Plate 13	Stone 15 showing broached dressing (076)	10

Acknowledgements

We would like to thank Gordon Neil the Estate Manager for Dumfries House for his assistance with this project.

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Lady Well

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Executive Summary

An assessment was made of the site of the Lady Well, a classical garden building of the mid-18th century lying within the policies of Dumfries House, mostly destroyed in the 1940s. An evaluation trench confirmed the site of the well base, revealing its east and south sides, three angles, the bases of three corner piers and flagstone paving within. Details of the associated historic ground surface and the depth and construction of the foundations was also established.

A large number of *ex situ* carved stones lying part-buried in the immediate vicinity were cleaned, recorded and catalogued. The majority of these were identifiable architectural elements that could be related to a reconstruction drawing of the structure.

An overlying tree will need to be removed in order to reveal the remainder of the structure and to determine whether a shaft exists within. It is anticipated that following the felling of the trees and clearance of vegetation, a second phase of work will reveal the remainder of the foundations, the wellhead and other remaining *ex situ* masonry.

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 and with *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland* (DES), the annual publication of fieldwork by Archaeology Scotland.

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 of the remains of Lady 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 is 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. The area surrounding the well was also investigated in order to locate surviving *ex situ* masonry fragments. When identified these were cleaned, photographed and catalogued and, where possible, related to historic imagery of the structure. This report summarises the results of the investigative process.

The fieldwork was undertaken by Kenneth Macfadyen and Jenni Morrison over three days from the 1st to the 3rd of December 2015. The ground conditions were very wet, and it rained for the majority of the time on site.

For ease of recording and description a 'site north' was established that was at slight variance from true grid north. Site north as thus assigned lay on the side towards the river.

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 1*. 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 1 Extract from Estate improvement plan, 1772 (MSA)

Three early photographic images of the structure exist, Plates 1 and front cover.



Plates 1 and 2 Early photographic images of Lady Well (MSA)

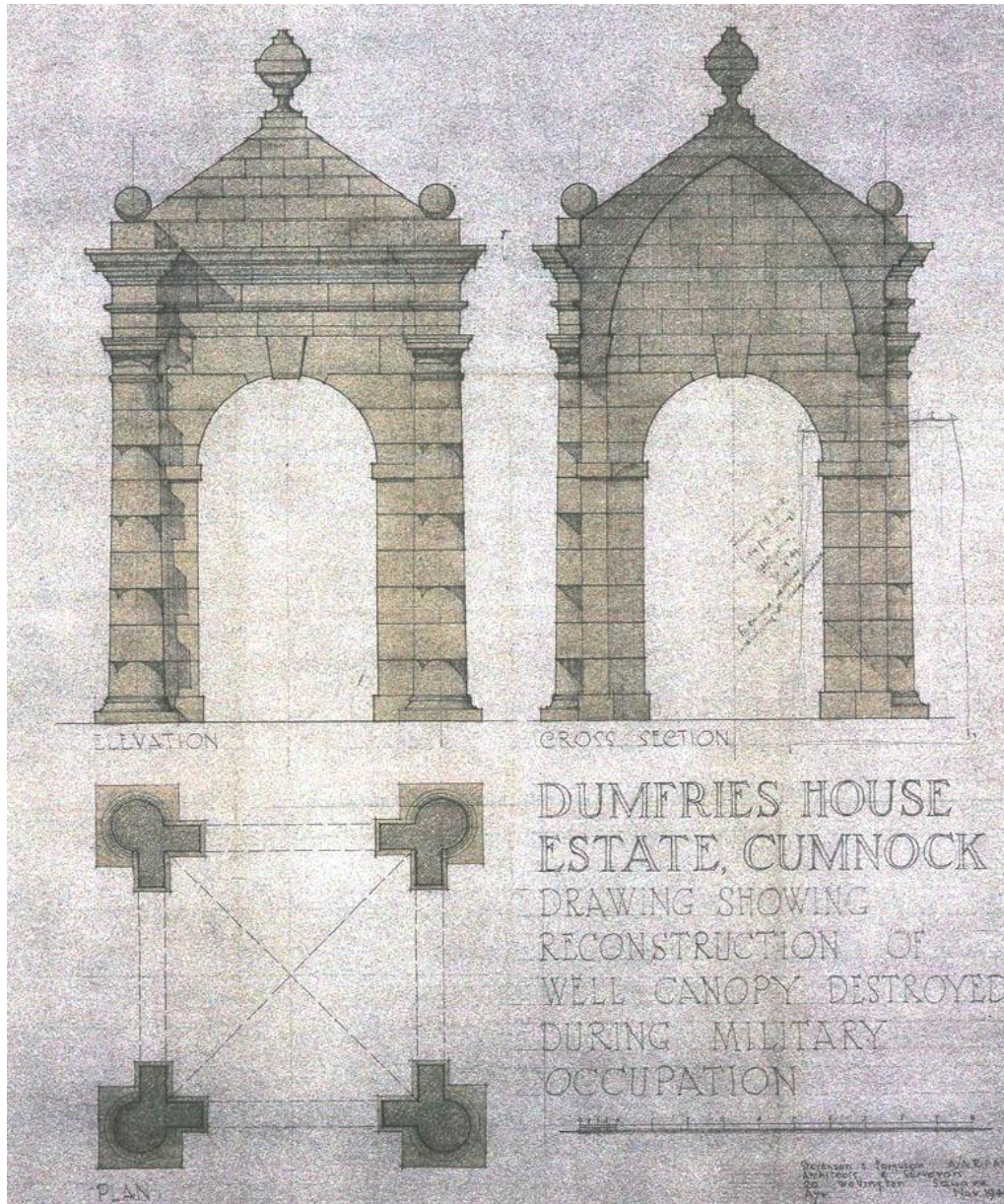


Figure 2 Plans by Stevenson & Fergusson, November 1944 (MSA)

An architectural drawing within the Bute archive consists of a plan, elevation and section drafted by Stevenson & Fergusson or Ayr, dated 1944. 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. It seems that the building had been blown up by Free French soldiers who were stationed at the nearby military encampment in the early 1940s.

In the historic photographs the area beneath the building is 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 is currently overgrown with long grass, bracken and nettles, though this has largely died back due to the time of year. A number of trees of varying size and type have grown on and around the footings of the building. The ground surface is uneven resulting from tree roots and large amounts of buried rubble. There is also a deep layer of leaf mulch on top of the grass and rubble.

2. The evaluation

i. Methodology

One of the main objectives of the 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. 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. Once the tree has been removed the remainder of the site can be exposed.

ii. Results

The evaluation was successful in that it accurately located the footings of the Lady Well. Three of the four corners were uncovered and full extent of two sides exposed to the east and south. The north-west corner of the structure remains situated under the tree, making it impossible to excavate this area until the tree is 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 3 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 3*). 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 is possible that this damage was caused in part by the explosives used to destroy the building. This stone type was clearly more susceptible to decay processes. 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 laid out within a square of about 3.3m. The bases were integral to the underlying platform structure. The south-west base was in very poor condition, much eroded. The south-east base was in somewhat better condition, retaining most of the moulded detail around its base, but with some significant structural cracking. The north-east 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 4 South-west column base (45)



Plate 5 North-east column base (46)

The sondage excavated against the south side of the structure showed the foundations to extend to a depth of 0.75m below the current ground surface. The footing consisted a single course of squared blocks that projected by 0.3m and extended to a depth of just over 0.20m - *figure 3, plate 6 and plate 7*.

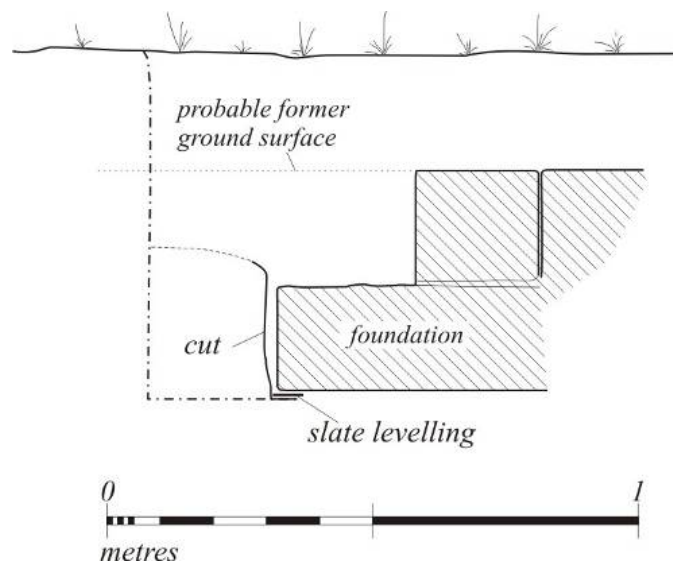


Figure 3 Section of foundations

The 1772 plan (reproduced as *figure 1*) 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. Thus it remains uncertain whether the canopy covered a spring head or well shaft or some other arrangement.



Plate 6 Sondage through foundation looking north (75)



Plate 7 Sondage through foundations looking west(76)

3. *Surviving ex situ masonry*

i. *Methodology*

A visual inspection was made of the area around the site of the well and some sub-surface probing carried out. All visible stones were cleared of vegetation and moss, and where practical they were excavated to allow full inspection and recording. Following cleaning each stone was assigned a number, photographed, described and its condition assessed. Some of the stones were allocated a group letter, this was where the stones were in clusters and the numbering intended simply as a means to locate them; sketches were made of these groups with the stones numbered. The stones were divided into three categories according to condition. Those with no or only very minor damage were described as *good*, these stones would be suitable for reuse. The stones described as in *moderate* condition have some chips or edge damage, and may be suitable for re-use with some re-facing or other work. Those described as *poor* were either badly degraded, having lost definition or had major structural cracks and would likely not be reusable.

Where it was possible to identify individual stones, these were marked on the historic image of the building – see *figure 4*.

ii. *Results*

A total of sixty eight individual stones were located and recorded in the area immediately around the well; one further stone was located in the adjacent field. A catalogue detailing each can be found in *section 5*. It was also noted that further masonry was present to the north-east in the bank of the river. It is possible that this represents the remains of the steps that appear on the 1772 estate improvement plan (*Figure 1*); alternatively, it may prove to be more rubble from the well canopy. This area was more overgrown and was not cleared or further investigated as part of the current stage of fieldwork.

The majority of the stones identified were found to be shaped or moulded architectural elements rather than squared ashlar blocks. The almost complete absence of plain blocks suggests that the remaining masonry is not a fully representative sample. Some stones had evidently been organized into groups according to type. Roof elements were located in one area, stones that formed the corner columns had been set aside in another. However other blocks were more randomly strewn around, *Plate 8*. It is

possible that this apparent sorting of the masonry was carried out at the time the reconstruction drawing was commissioned (i.e. c.1944), in the wake of the destruction of the superstructure. It was perhaps the case that the most easily reusable stone were removed for use elsewhere on the estate with the more unusually shaped stones being left behind. It is possible that further investigation may reveal other groups of stones.



Plate 8 Ex situ stones as revealed

One of the stones that formed part of a corner column (*stone 7*) bore an incised mark on its upper surface (*Plate 9*); this had the appearance of a mason's mark or an assembly mark. While no other stones at Lady Well were found to have marks, similar marks were found upon the disassembled stones of the arch of The Temple during recording works there. The latter were thought to represent assembly marks. The similarity in character of the two suggest the same masons may have been involved (as was likely the case).



Plate 9 Masons mark on stone 007(033)



Plate 10 One of the moulded capitals, stone 9 (101)



Plate 11 A stone drum with stepped base, stone 5 (019)

Although the condition of the stones varied, in general they were found to be soft and easily damaged, this evidently due to their being heavily saturated for an extended period. From the recorded selection of *ex situ* stones found at the site – which represents perhaps 15% - 20% of the whole by volume - it seems possible that a representative example of each of type of architectural element stone had been deliberately selected. These may have been intended as templates for an unrealized reconstruction of the building, an intention also indicated by the 1944 survey drawing.

Although none of the early photographic images show the interior of the roof structure, the 1944 survey indicates that the soffits of the roof canopy curved inwards - a small groined vault rather than a dome. Indeed a number of the identified stones had clearly formed part of the curvature of the vault; all of the curved surfaces had been finished with *broached* tooling, *Plate 12* and *Plate 13*. It is clear from the early photographs and from the other identified stones that the exterior of the structure, the corner piers, etc., were all in polished ashlar while the broached-dressed faces were confined to the interior.



Plate 12 Stone from arch, stone 10 (029)



Plate 13 Stone 15 showing broached dressing (076)

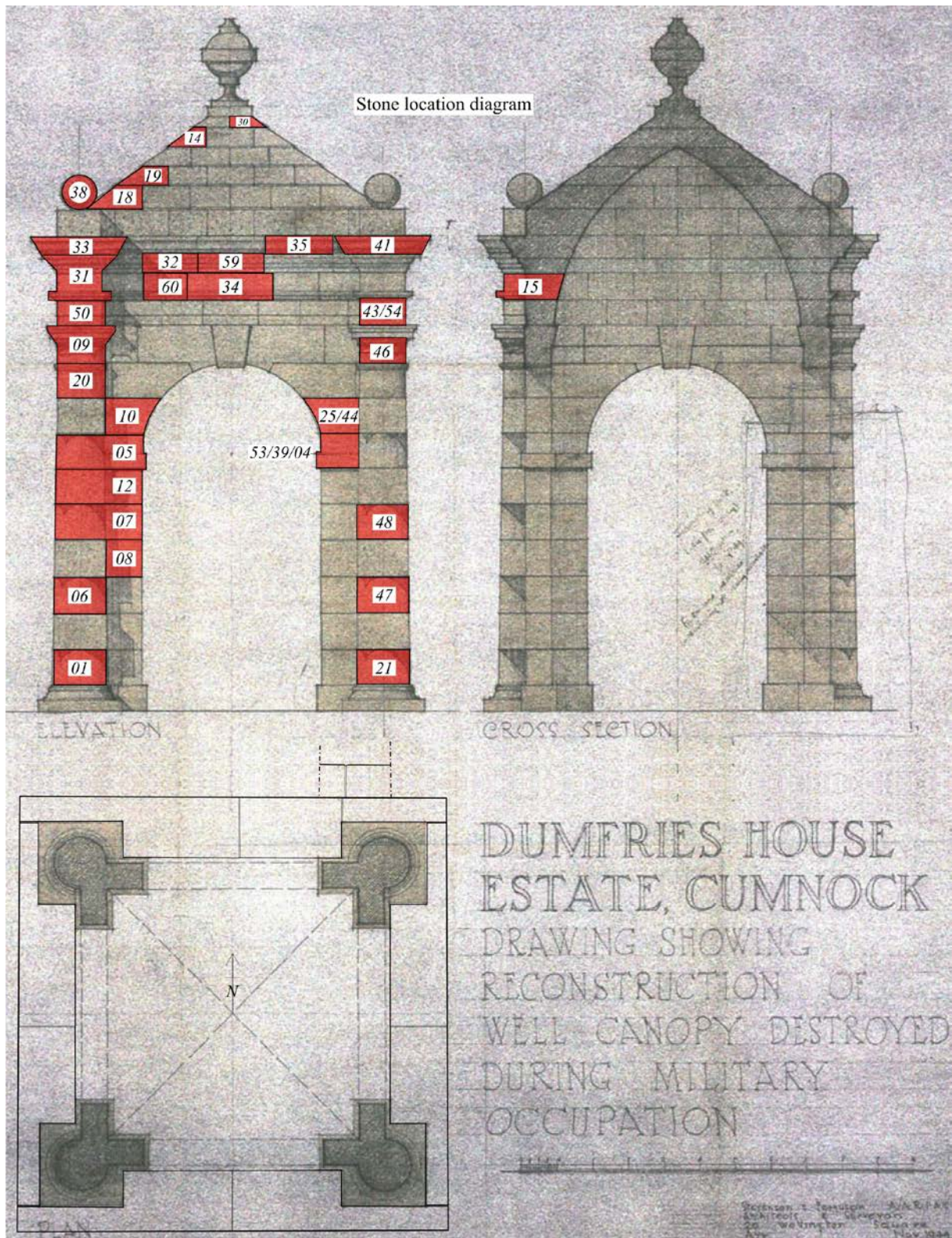


Figure 4 Historic drawing marked up to indicate suggested location of masonry recovered

4. Conclusion and Recommendations

This first phase of fieldwork successfully identified the location, form and condition of the *in situ* remains of the Lady Well. Because of the presence of the tree upon the footprint of the structure further recording and investigative work will be necessary following its removal.

About 50% of the masonry of the base of the structure was revealed and recorded, this giving a good indication of the detail of construction and the condition of the surviving stonework. However in order to uncover the remainder of the structure, and the wellhead (if one exists), further excavation will be necessary.

Approximately 15% - 20% of the stonework of the superstructure was identified in the form of *ex situ* stones lying in the vicinity of the well head. There seems to have been some deliberate sorting and selection of individual stones this most likely with a view to an intended future restoration by the estate. Enough remains to confirm with confidence the details and dimensions of most parts of the superstructure. It is also clear that more *ex situ* masonry still lies buried in and around the tree roots and elsewhere, and possibly out-with the area investigated (e.g. at the river bank).

The following recommendations are made in order to progress the project and fulfil the objective of rebuilding the Lady Well on its original site.

- A detailed drawn record of the individual moulded architectural elements should be completed; these can be worked up to create a full architectural reconstruction drawings
- a conservation-trained stonemason to inspect the exposed stones to assess their condition and advise on the best methods of removal and storage to minimise further environmental damage. Suitability for reuse should also be assessed.
- the trees will need to be removed. If possible the stumps should be treated by a chemicals to speed up the decay of the roots making them easier to dig out. If the foresters need stones to be moved to allow the tree felling these will need to be marked and lifting equipment provided. This could be done as a day visit by one archaeologist.
- clearance of other vegetation and leaf mulch extending to the area by the river bank.
- a second site visit should be carried out to expose and fully record the remainder of the base structure and possibly the well or spring-head, together with uncovering the remaining masonry. All stones will be marked at this point before moving.
- if possible ground staff will assist in the clearing of the remaining stones, lifting equipment will be arranged to move the stones, this will allow access to those underneath.
- the results of this next phase of work will be integrated into a revision of the current report.

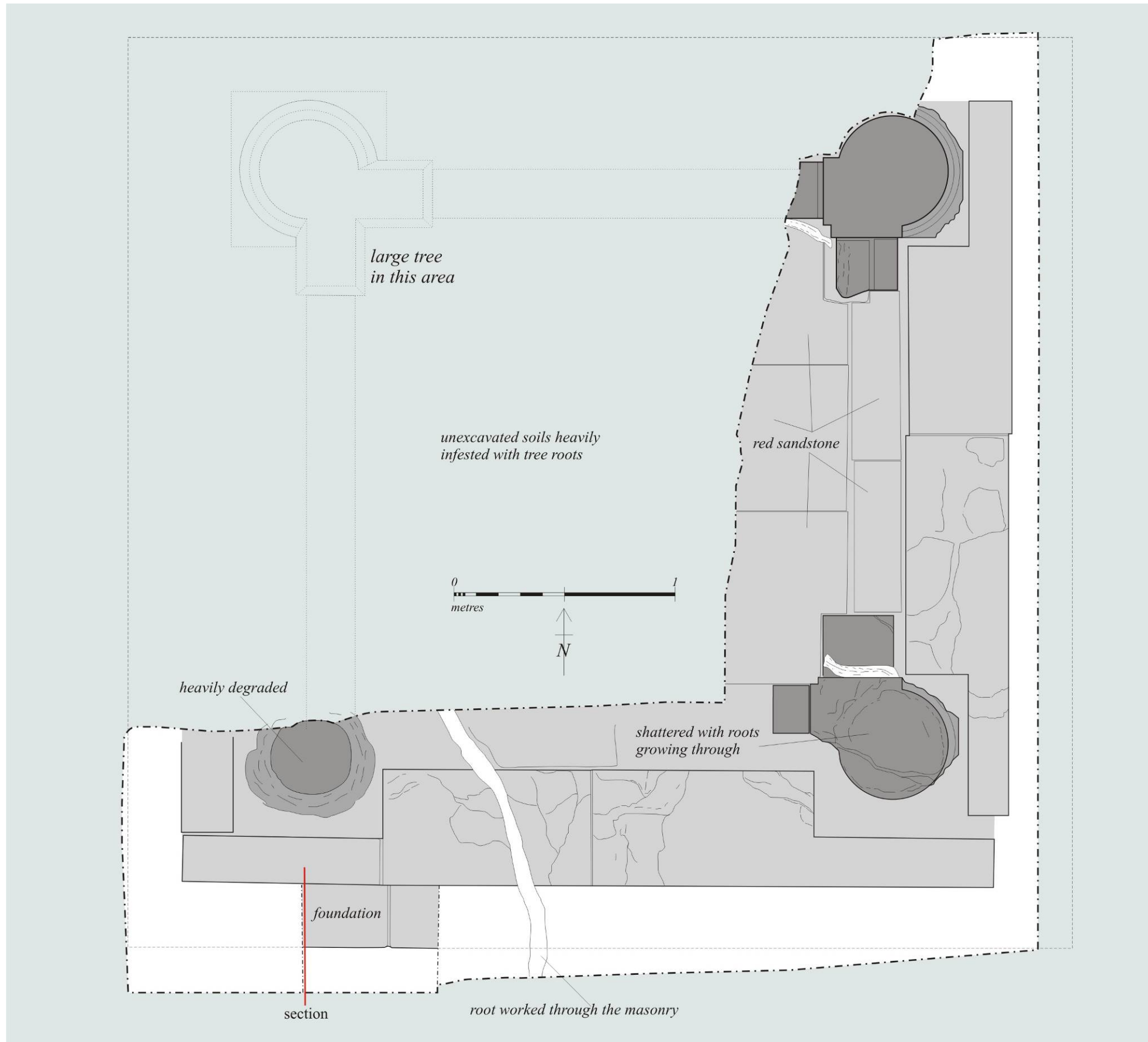











Figure 5 Plan of excavated area




5. *Stone catalogue*




<i>Stone No</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Condition</i>	<i>Photo</i>
A001	Stone drum with projection, part of corner column.	Good	
A002	Squared block, general masonry.	Good	
A003	Squared block, general masonry.	Good	




<i>Stone No</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Condition</i>	<i>Photo</i>
A004	Squared block with stepped deep base on 3 sides thought to be block below the start of the arch.	Good	
A005	Drum with projection and deep step at base, possibly situated below arch.	Good	
A006	Drum with projections snapped off, possible corner stone.	Surviving part is in good condition.	




Stone No	Description	Condition	Photo
A007	Drum with single projection, incised mark on upper surface	Good	
A008	Squared block possibly had a projection now broken off	Good	
A009	Moulded capital which formed the corner, two projections.	Moderate, chipped and damaged in places.	




<i>Stone No</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Condition</i>	<i>Photo</i>
A010	Squared block with curved edge, would have formed part of the arch.	Good	
A011	Squared block now split into four.	Poor	
A012	Squared block with projection, would have formed part of corner.	Moderate, due to broken corner, otherwise good.	




<i>Stone No</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Condition</i>	<i>Photo</i>
A013	Squared block with socket, possibly to take a railing or other metal work.	Poor, split into 3 parts.	
014	Triangular block probably part of roof.	Moderate	
015	Squared block with moulding on one face and broached dressing on the opposite face, possibly part of string course. Only stone found in adjacent field.	Good/moderate	


Stone No	Description	Condition	Photo
016	Stone removed during excavation of trench. Squared block badly damaged.	Poor	
017	Squared block.	Poor, split in two by roots.	
018	Triangular shaped in profile, large slab with groove carved in long edge. Possibly part of the roof. Not fully excavated. Marked by red dot in picture.	Moderate, damaged corner.	




<i>Stone No</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Condition</i>	<i>Photo</i>
019	Triangular in profile, slopped edge, possibly part of roof. Marked by red dot in picture	Moderate, damaged edge.	
B020	Drum with string moulding.	Moderate	
B021	Drum with projection possibly part of plinth course.	Good	




<i>Stone No</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Condition</i>	<i>Photo</i>
B022	Squared block, groove in underside	Moderate, some damage.	
B023	Irregular block with broached dressing, part of interior, possibly roof.	Moderate	
B024	Shallow squared block with pecked surface.	Good	




Stone No	Description	Condition	Photo
B025	Shaped block with sloped pecked surface, possibly part of the arch.	Moderate, chipped edge.	
026	<p>Large block with broached dressing on one face part of internal vaulting.</p> <p>Marked by red dot in picture.</p>	Good	
027	<p>Large block, broached dressing on side which would have been on the interior. Carved semi-circular channel on the underside.</p> <p>Marked by red dot in picture.</p>	Good	




<i>Stone No</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Condition</i>	<i>Photo</i>
028	Shaped stone under tree roots. Marked by red dot in picture.	Poor	
029	Shaped stone encased in roots. Marked by red dot in picture.	Poor	
C030	Large flat topped pyramidal stone, part of roof.	Moderate, sides chipped.	




<i>Stone No</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Condition</i>	<i>Photo</i>
C031	Shaped stone with moulded edge. Possibly part of pediment at the corner.	Poor	
C032	Small section of pediment	Poor	
C033	Large corner section of pediment.	Poor	




<i>Stone No</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Condition</i>	<i>Photo</i>
C034	Thin badly damaged part of string course or pediment.	Poor	
C035	Thick heavy slab with moulding, possibly part of pediment.	Poor	
C036	Thin slab with an uneven surface possibly part of the roof, not fully exposed. Marked by red dot in picture	Unknown	




<i>Stone No</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Condition</i>	<i>Photo</i>
C037	Thick slab, not fully excavated. Sloping edge and undulating top surface thought to be a part of the roof. Marked by red dot in picture.	Unknown	
038	Carved stone sphere, one of four which sat on the corners of the structure. Incomplete.	Poor	
039	Squared block with stepped projection on 3 sides, identical to A004. Possibly formed base of arch.	Good	




Stone No	Description	Condition	Photo
040	Large squared block, with broken corner and otherwise bashed.	Poor	
D041	Large flat slab with moulding around two edges, formed part of pediment.	Moderate	
D042	Squared block with sloped top surface, badly damaged by roots so difficult to determine original form.	Poor	




Stone No	Description	Condition	Photo
D043	Large block with one sloped face, opposite face has slight step. It appears to be from above the top of the column capital but below the string course.	Moderate, chipped corners.	
D044	Squared block with one sloping face, formed part of the top of the arch.	Moderate	
D045	Thin stone with flat top and sloped edge presumably part of the roof.	Good	




Stone No	Description	Condition	Photo
E046	Large shaped stone with two projections and moulding. One of the four capitals which topped the columns.	Moderate	
E047	Stone drum which would have formed part of a corner column. Projection has broken off, badly damaged by roots.	Poor	
E048	Stone drum which formed part of the corner columns, probably originally one stone that has been split by roots.	Poor	




<i>Stone No</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Condition</i>	<i>Photo</i>
E049	Irregular stone partially buried by roots, original shape is not clear.	Unknown	
E050	Large squared block with projection, possibly part of a corner above the capital, not fully excavated.	Visible part good.	
E051	Large squared block, shaped but difficult to determine form due to damage and only being partially excavated.	Poor	



Stone No	Description	Condition	Photo
E052	Medium sized squared block.	Good	
E053	Squared block with projection at base, not fully excavated but looks as though it sat at base of arch same as 004,039.	Poor	
E054	Squared block with stepped out deep base, would have sat above the column height but below the string course probably, similar to 043		

Stone No	Description	Condition	Photo
E055	Thin irregular shaped stone with broached dressing, indicating it formed part of the interior. Not clear if shape is due to damage, or design. May have been part of internal vaulting.	Poor, cracked in two.	
E056	Only partially excavated, squared block appears to be same as 043 and 054.	Visible part is moderate.	
057	Small squared block, sloped edge may be part of an arch.	Moderate	

<i>Stone No</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Condition</i>	<i>Photo</i>
058	Large block only partially excavated, sloped edge possibly part of the roof.	Poor, split along bedding planes.	
059	Large thick slab with moulded edge, formed part of pediment.	Moderate	
060	Large thick slab with moulded edge, formed part of pediment.	Moderate	

<i>Stone No</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Condition</i>	<i>Photo</i>
061	Squared block with sloped face, probably part of arch or internal vaulting.	Moderate	
062	Small squared block, at base of stack, not completely visible hence full shape not known.	Unknown	
063	Squared block, only partially visible.	Unknown	

Stone No	Description	Condition	Photo
064	Large block with at least one pecked surface and moulding, not fully excavated so unclear where it belongs.	Good	
065	Now, irregular damaged stone has one sloped edge suggesting it formed part of roof.	Poor	
066	Irregular damage block not fully excavated, original form not known.	Poor	

<i>Stone No</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Condition</i>	<i>Photo</i>
067	Large narrow block with stepped base on at least one side, check in top surface. Location unknown.	Good	
068	Large squared block, slight groove carved in top surface at one end and down adjacent face.	Good	

Appendix A Photographic record

<i>image no.</i>	<i>direction facing</i>	<i>date</i>	<i>description</i>	<i>taken by</i>
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	KMcF
004	N	1.12.15	As above	KMcF
005	S	1.12.15	As above	KMcF
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
013	S	3.12.15	Stone 3	JMM
014	SW	3.12.15	Stone 11	JMM
015	SW	3.12.15	Group A stones 4-13	JMM
016	S	3.12.15	Stone 4	JMM
017	S	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 13	JMM
033	S	3.12.15	Stone 7 detail of marking	JMM
034	E	3.12.15	Stone 14 lifted showing shape better	JMM
035	-	3.12.15	Stone 15 in field, string course moulding	JMM
036	-	3.12.15	Stone 15 opposite side with broached dressing	JMM
037	-	3.12.15	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	KMcF
042	NW	3.12.15	As above	KMcF
043	W	3.12.15	Post-ex shot from west side	KMcF
044	W	3.12.15	As above moving to the north	KMcF
045	W	3.12.15	As above	KMcF
046	W	3.12.15	Detail of SW column base	KMcF
047	W	3.12.15	Detail of NW column base	KMcF

<i>image no.</i>	<i>direction facing</i>	<i>date</i>	<i>description</i>	<i>taken by</i>
048	N	3.12.15	Detail of NE column base	KMcF
049	E	3.12.15	General view of the north edge	KMcF
050	W	3.12.15	As above	KMcF
051	N	3.12.15	West edge	KMcF
052	N	3.12.15	West edge	KMcF
053	S	3.12.15	As above	KMcF
054	S	3.12.15	As above	KMcF
055	-	3.12.15	Vertical shot of SW column base	KMcF
056	NE	3.12.15	Stone 17 general shot	JMM
057	E	3.12.15	Stones 18 and 19	JMM
058	E	3.12.15	As above	JMM
059	E	3.12.15	Stone 20 side shot	JMM
060	E	3.12.15	Stone 20 in plan	JMM
061	E	3.12.15	Stone 21 plan	JMM
062	W	3.12.15	Stone 21 side view detail	JMM
063	NE	3.12.15	Group B general shot	JMM
064	NE	3.12.15	Stone 22	JMM
065	NE	3.12.15	Stone 23	JMM
066	NE	3.12.15	Stone 24	JMM
067	NE	3.12.15	Stone 25	JMM
068	NE	3.12.15	General view of stones 26 and 27	JMM
069	W	3.12.15	Edge view of stone 26 and 27	JMM
070	S	3.12.15	Broached face of block 23	JMM
071	E	3.12.15	Stones 28 and 29	JMM
072	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	KMcF
075	N	3.12.15	As above	KMcF
076	W	3.12.15	As above	KMcF
077	W	3.12.15	As above	KMcF
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	E	3.12.15	Stone 42	JMM

<i>image no.</i>	<i>direction facing</i>	<i>date</i>	<i>description</i>	<i>taken by</i>
097	E	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	E	3.12.15	Stone 46	JMM
102	E	3.12.15	Stone 52	JMM
103	E	3.12.15	Stone 51	JMM
104	S	3.12.15	Stone 47	JMM
105	N	3.12.15	Stone 48	JMM
106	W	3.12.15	Stone 50	JMM
107	S	3.12.15	Stone 49	JMM
108	E	3.12.15	Stone 53	JMM
109	W	3.12.15	General shot stones 54-56	JMM
110	SW	3.12.15	Stone 54	JMM
111	SW	3.12.15	Stone 55	JMM
112	SW	3.12.15	Stone 56	JMM
113	W	3.12.15	General shot of stones 57,58 with 59 in the background	JMM
114	W	3.12.15	Stone 57	JMM
115	S	3.12.15	Stone 56	JMM
116	E	3.12.15	General shot of group F stones	JMM
117	S	3.12.15	Stone 68	JMM
118	S	3.12.15	Stone 67	JMM
119	S	3.12.15	Stones 65 and 66	JMM
120	S	3.12.15	Stones 63 and 64	JMM
121	E	3.12.15	Stone 64	JMM
122	S	3.12.15	Stones 59-62	JMM
123	E	3.12.15	As above different angle	JMM
124	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

Appendix B Photographic Contact Sheets



2196 001.JPG



2196 002.JPG



2196 003 .JPG



2196 004.JPG



2196 005.JPG



2196 006.JPG



2196 007.JPG



2196 008.JPG



2196 009.JPG



2196 010.JPG



2196 011.JPG



2196 012.JPG



2196 013.JPG



2196 014.JPG



2196 015.JPG



2196 016.JPG



2196 017.JPG



2196 018.JPG



2196 019.JPG



2196 020.JPG



2196 021.JPG



2196 022.JPG



2196 023.JPG



2196 024.JPG



2196 025.JPG



2196 026.JPG



2196 027.JPG



2196 028.JPG



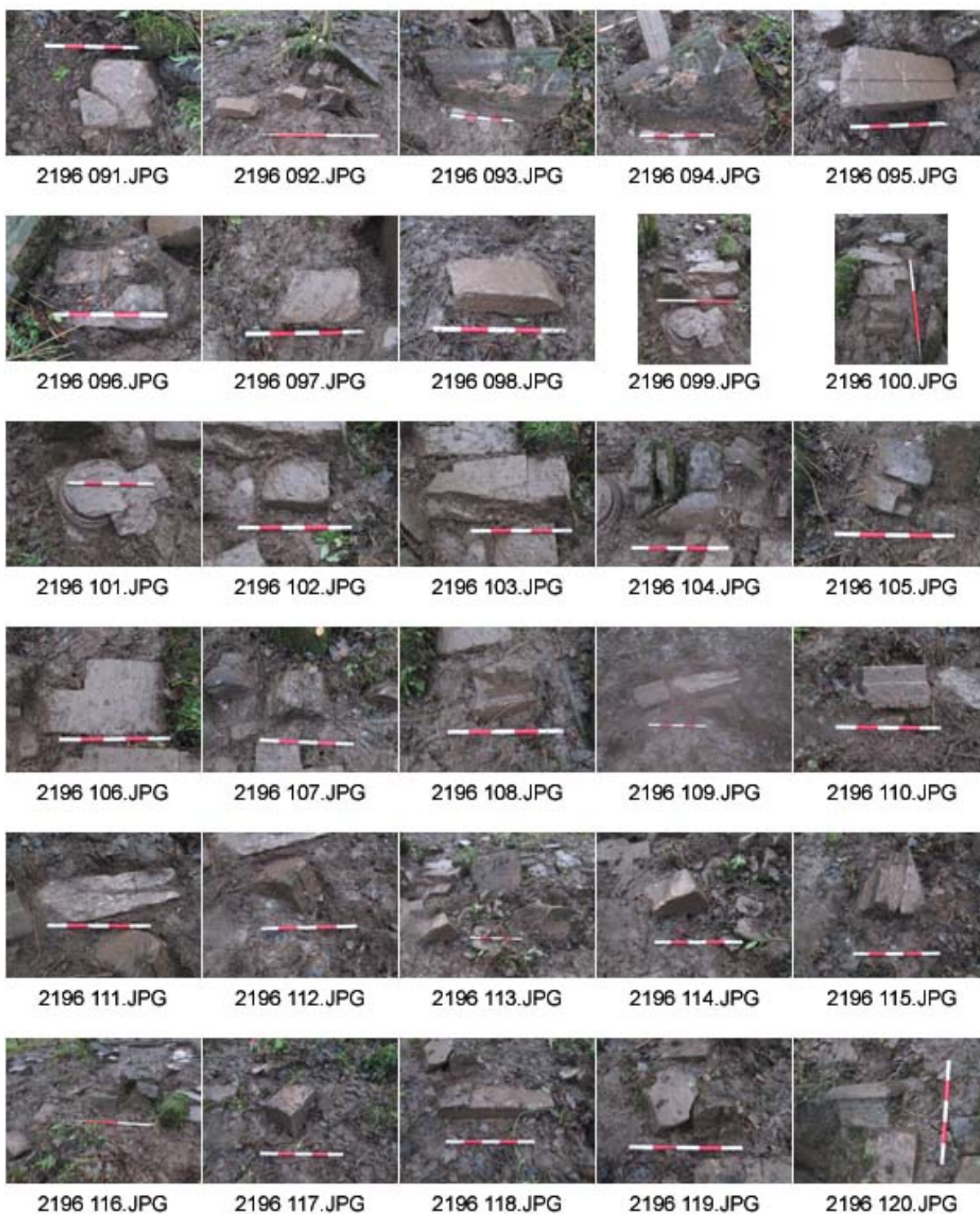
2196 029.JPG



2196 030.JPG









2196 121.JPG



2196 122.JPG



2196 123.JPG



2196 124.JPG



2196 125.JPG



2196 126.JPG



2196 127.JPG

