Rowallan Castle

Kilmaurs, East Ayrshire

Archaeological Excavation, Monitoring and Historic Building Recording

for

Niall Campbell, Esq.

May 2018

General View looking south (photo 001)

Addyman Archaeology
Archaeology Heritage Consultancy Architecture

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Rowallan Castle
Kilmaurs, East Ayrshire

Historic Building Recording and Archaeological Watching Brief
Job number 1389.00

May 2018

by Dr Tudor Skinner

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Rowallan Castle
Kilmaurs, East Ayrshire

Archaeological Monitoring, Excavation and Historic Building Recording: February-March 2018

Executive Summary

Addyman Archaeology undertook archaeological monitoring, excavation and historic building recording at Rowallan Castle, Kilmaurs as part of Scheduled Monument Consent in relation to a programme of renovation. Rowallan Castle is a Scheduled Monument (SM 90254) perched on a basalt outcrop, adjacent to the River Carmel. Bronze Age activity has been identified on the outcrop and the earliest surviving structural elements of the castle date from the 13th century, although most of the present fabric was constructed between the 15th and 18th centuries.

Archaeological monitoring and excavation took place on the south side of Rowallan Castle courtyard, to facilitate the installation of a new soil pipe outflow system. One trench ran along the south side of the courtyard; the other was positioned within the paved area on the very southern limit of the courtyard. This archaeological programme uncovered the foundations of the south range of the castle, with overlying rubble and levelling deposits providing a platform for the present courtyard. In addition, refuse deposits of 18th- and 19th-century date were identified in the south-west side of the courtyard.

Historic building recording included a room and stairway on the ground floor of the south range (components 16 and 21) and the spiral stairwell of the south-west stair tower (component 4), connecting all floors of the south range. This element of the programme comprised rectified photography and hand-drawn survey, supported by the existing annotated survey undertaken by Loy Surveys and Addyman Associates.

1. Introduction

i. *General*

Addyman Archaeology was commissioned by Niall Campbell to undertake a programme of archaeological works at Rowallan Castle, Kilmaurs, East Ayrshire (NS 43470 42420; SM 90254; LB12523). These archaeological works were specified in an application for Scheduled Monument Consent (SMC) as part of a proposed programme of conservation and restoration to ensure habitable use of the castle. A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was submitted to Historic Environment Scotland (HES) as a condition of that consent. Both the approved WSI and SMC application (submitted by Simpson and Brown Architects on behalf of the owner dated 31st August 2006) can be viewed in *Appendix A*.

As outlined in the SMC application and confirmed in the approved WSI, historic building recording was required at Rowallan Castle to RCAHMS (now HES) Level 4 standard, where areas of stonework were newly-exposed. In addition, archaeological monitoring and excavation was to be undertaken in relation to the proposed reordering of the soil pipe outflow system in the castle courtyard. The previously proposed excavation of a trench leading to the existing septic tank were not undertaken. This report contains the results of the building recording and watching brief, and is therefore submitted to Dr John Raven, HES for his approval.

This report contains several maps reproduced by permission of the Trustees of the National Library of Scotland (NLS). To view these maps online, please visit *www.nls.uk*. This report is prepared in accordance with standard Addyman Archaeology procedures and in line with the guidelines established by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (*CIfA*).

A record of the building recording and watching brief (*OASIS ID: addymana1-317092)* has been 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. A provisional DES entry is included as *Appendix H.*

ii. *Setting and topography*

Rowallan Castle (also known as Rowallan Old Castle to distinguish it from the early 20th country house on the same estate) is situated to the north-east of Kilmaurs and approximately 4.4 kilometres north of Kilmarnock (*figure 1*). The building is located on a small basalt outcrop within the wider designed landscape of the Rowallan estate, bounded by the B751 to the south and by policy woodlands to the east and north. The building complex itself consists of a north-east tower, a south range, an east range and a north-west range, with supporting elements for an enclosed courtyard.

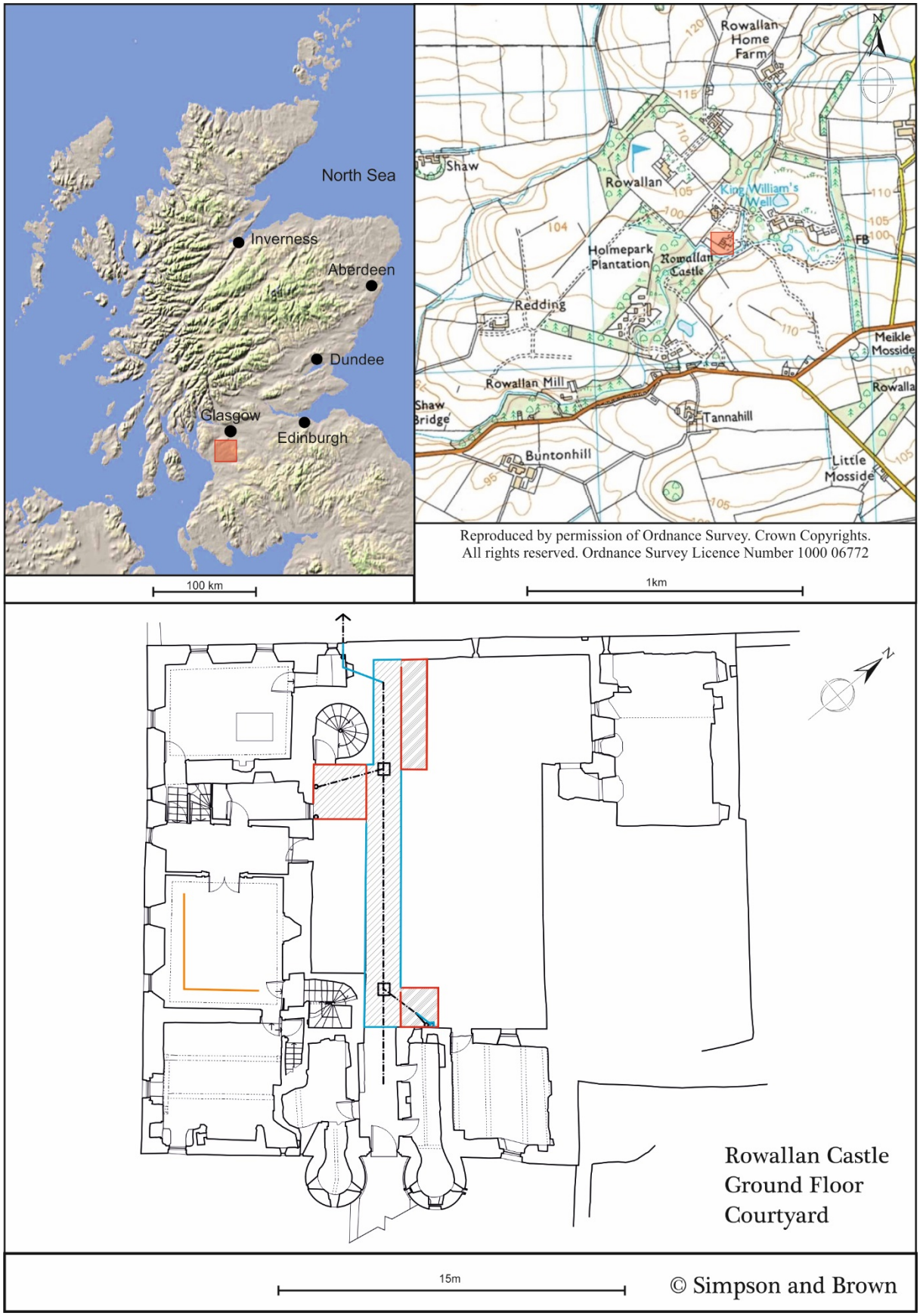

Figure 1 Site Location

2. Historical Background

i. *Historic Summary*

There is evidence of prehistoric activity on the basalt outcrop, including a Late Bronze Age cremation and several timber structures (Ewart and Gallagher 2009). In respect to Rowallan Castle itself, the 1657 *Historie and Descent of the House of Rowallane* records that Gilchrist Moir built a tower here subsequent to the Battle of Largs in 1263. Analytical assessment of the north-east tower in 2005 proposed that the lower courses were dated to a point between the late 13th and late 14th centuries and so could be contemporaneous with this early lord (Ewart and Gallagher 2009). Conversely, more recent historical analysis suggests that the Rowallan Estate remained in the hands of the Comyn family into the 14th century, before being taken fully into the possession of the Mures of Rowallan.

Rowallan Castle is a structure of unusual complexity, its standing remains having evolved successively from the 13th century to the present day. The existing structure was developed and modified with particular intensity between the later 15th and the early 18th centuries where there are at least eight major phases of evolution alone. The structure also incorporates the important remains of what has long suggested as a 13th century tower, the principal survivor of the medieval castle of Rowallan. Both compact and rambling, Rowallan Castle is an extraordinarily instructive essay in the evolution of Scottish architectural form, style and function (Addyman 2005).

Excavation within the tower has revealed evidence for earlier medieval and prehistoric activity. It is likely that the original tower had had an associated complex of ancillary buildings, nothing of which can now be seen above ground.

From the later 15th century through to the later 16th century Rowallan was formed into a courtyard residence; only the early tower remained from the pre-existing complex with new ranges erected to the S, E and NW. Further major additions and modifications were made in both the mid-late 17th century and in the early 18th century.

The associated walled garden and garden house appear to date from the later 17th century; there is also historical evidence for significant gardens in the 16th century major elements of which are likely to have fronted onto to the S and W elevations of the castle. There are extensive remains of a walled middle (or entrance) court on the E side of the building, including the surviving arched entry; between this and the early bridge to the NE there is considerable evidence for an outer court of offices that appears to have been more informally laid out.

During the extensive series of repairs from the 1940s onwards there have been various individual records made of exposed features, as-built drawings and an extensive photographic archive accumulated, undertaken by Historic Scotland and its predecessors.

ii. *Map Regression*

The Joan Blaeu Atlas of 1654 depicts Rowallan (*figure 2*) as a castle within an enclosed park on the west bank of the river Carmel. This indicates little more than the presence of a fortified structure inside the park pale.

Figure 2 Extract from Joan Blaeu's Cuninghamia. NLS map library

Rowallan Castle is indicated on several later maps, including that of John Adair and Herman Moll, without any accompanying detail. It is only in the Roy Military Survey (*figure 3*; 1747-1755) that a fuller picture is provided of the surrounding estate, if not the castle itself. In particular, the Roy map does appear to depict the Great Avenue, extending south-west from a building at Rowallan Mains, replaced by the Rowallan House in the early 20th century.

Figure 3 Extract from William Roy's Military Survey of Scotland, 1747-1755. © The British Library Board. All Rights Reserved (Roy Military Survey of Scotland).

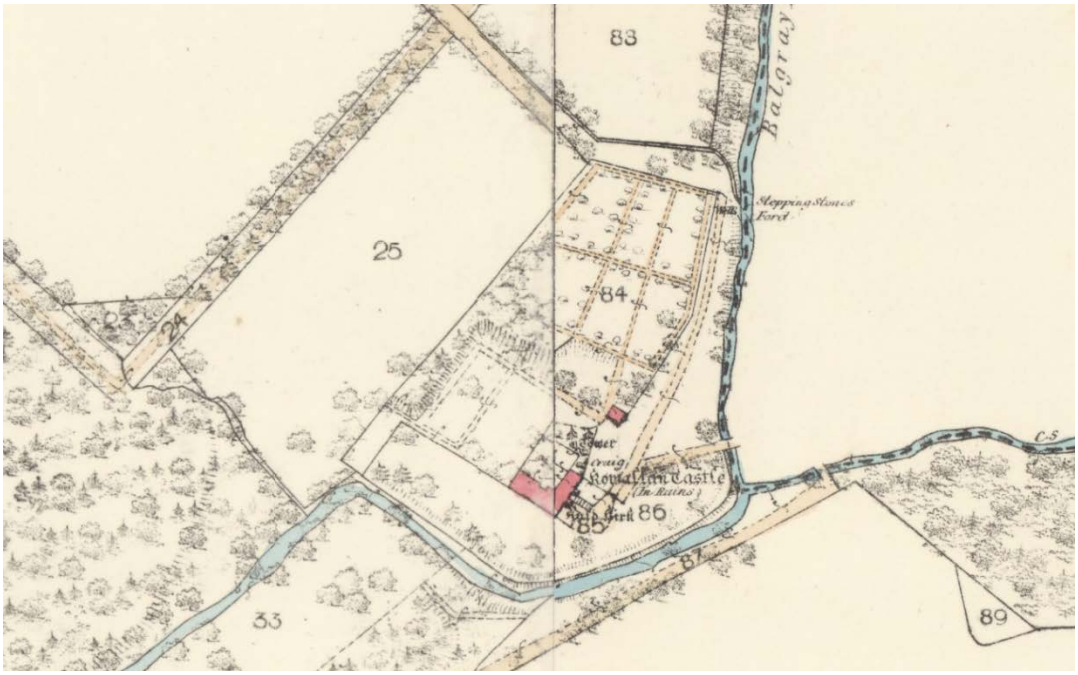

Figure 4 Detail of Rowallan Castle from the First Edition Ordnance Survey of Ayrshire (Ayrshire XVIII.1, surveyed 1856, published 1857. NLS map library.

The first edition twenty-five inch Ordnance Survey of 1856 shows Rowallan Castle as a building with an L-shaped plan at the southern edge of an area of designed landscape, dominated by the walled garden immediately north of the castle. This map records each of the gatehouse towers on the principal elevation, flanking the approaching staircase. The north-east tower is depicted as a roofless structure, as is the north-west range and (unsurprisingly) the courtyard. This map also depicts the mid-17th-century entrance to the castle's outer courtyard.

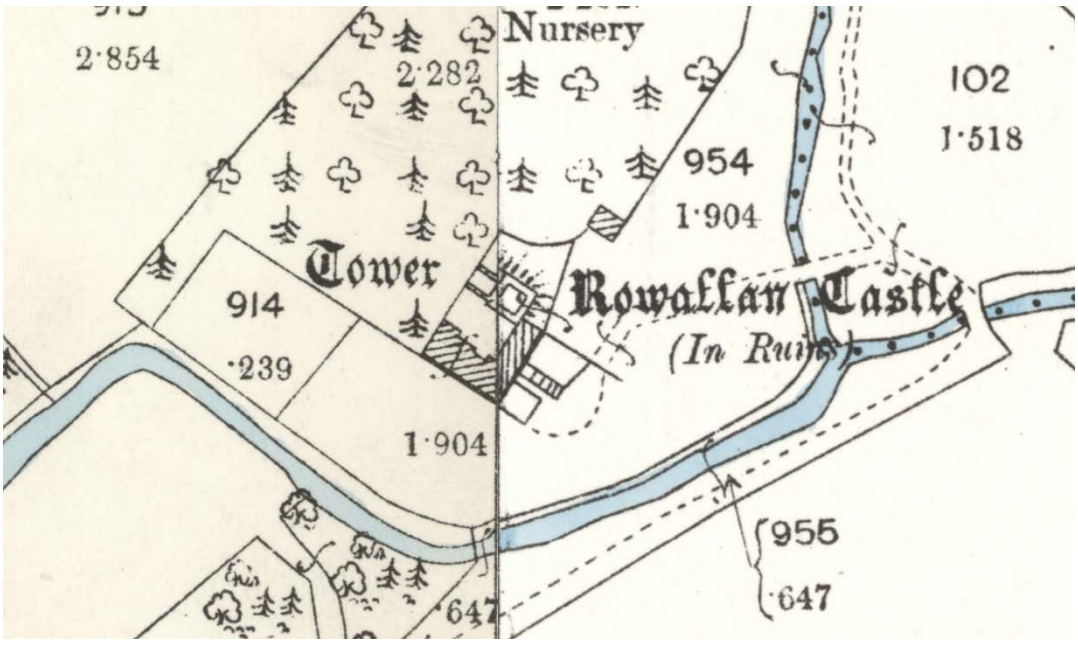

Figure 5 Detail of Rowallan Castle from the Second Edition Ordnance Survey of Ayrshire (composite of Ayrshire XVIII.1 & 2, revised 1895, published 1896). NLS map library.

The second edition twenty-five inch Ordnance Survey (*figure 5*; Ayrshire XVIII.1 & 2, revised 1895, published 1896) emphasises different details of the castle complex, while otherwise indicating little evident change from the mid-19th century. The map omits the gatehouse towers on the east range, while retaining the external stairs on the external east elevation, in addition to the small enclosure south-west of the staircase. This map also distinguishes between the roofless north-east tower and north-west range on the one hand, and the inner courtyard on the other. Hachure on the north side of the complex reflect its position perched on the basalt outcrop. Finally, the second edition map has taken pains to note the outline of the south range looking onto the inner courtyard, showing both of the external stair towers and the brick lean-to that was formerly positioned against the north elevation of the south range.

The third edition twenty-five inch Ordnance Survey (*figure 6*; Ayrshire XVIII.1 & 2, revised 1938, published 1945) presents a simplified picture in contrast to the second edition. The whole complex is depicted as roofless, although this is not apparent on archive photography from 1951 (as seen on Canmore). This appears to be a reworking of earlier mapping, extending a ruinous appearance to the entire complex. In 1950, a few years after this map was published, Rowallan Castle was taken into state care and subject to extensive episodes of repair, of varying quality.

Figure 6 Detail of Rowallan Castle from the Third Edition Ordnance Survey of Ayrshire (composite of Ayrshire XVIII.1 & 2, revised 1938, published 1945). NLS map library.

iii. *Previous archaeological work*

Three seasons of excavation were carried out in 1998-99 at Rowallan Old Castle by Kirkdale Archaeology within the ruined NE tower, thought to be the earliest element of the surviving old castle complex (Ewart and Gallagher 2009). The excavations cleared the tower interior of debris, to allow for the consolidation of the surviving masonry. The three seasons of work resulted in an understanding of five periods of development of the NE tower and demonstrated that the mound on which the NE tower is founded is of partly artificial origin; most likely an altered or augmented natural feature. The basal deposits revealed a number of negative features, including post-holes with timber remains in situ, sealed below a crude metalling surface. A number of these features pre-dated the earliest walls of the tower. In addition, a concentration of cremated human remains, associated with a coarse pot, was revealed to the SE of the tower interior (Ewart and Gallagher 2009).

Kirkdale Archaeology have also undertaken a watching brief on the excavation of a pipe trench along the north-west side of the castle. In the area directly to the NW of the 16th-century S range, 19th-century dumping deposits were seen to be cut by modern service pipes, while the north range of the castle could be seen to be founded on a natural bedrock outcrop. At the foot of the outcrop, sherds of

green-glazed pottery, including a sherd with a strap handle, were recovered, associated with a clay pipe bowl bearing Masonic designs. These represent the only potentially pre-19th-century finds recovered during the excavations. A carriage drive shown on the 1st edition OS map of 1856 was also exposed and the metalling of the road surface, lined on both sides by mature beech, was recorded.

The watching brief afforded the opportunity to record the topography of the area immediately to the NW of the castle in more detail. The tennis court was seen to be cut at its NW corner into an earlier landscaped bank, topped by mature yew trees. The associated walled gardens are known to date from the 16th century, and contain a further yew some 600 years old. The area which later saw use as a tennis court may have served as an early formal garden, designed to be viewed from the new S range of the castle (Stewart & Dunn 1999).

The castle has also been subject to extensive standing building recording work. Although there are a number of earlier surveys, the castle was more recently recorded by rectified photography that was then digitised in the form of a stone by stone record. This excellent record was accumulated by Loy Surveys, with further work by Kirkdale Archaeology (Ewart and Gallagher 2009).

A comprehensive analytical re-assessment of Rowallan Castle was undertaken in 2004-5, and incorporated into the accompanying Conservation Plan (Addyman 2005; Simpson and Brown 2006). As well as a systematic study of the archaeological evidence contained within the building this examined historical records, Historic Scotland's archives and accounts of works since taken into Guardianship. A number of primary archival sources were also consulted.

A geophysical survey exercise was also undertaken over the level lawned areas immediately surrounding the castle in 2005 (GUARD 2005).

3. Archaeological Watching Brief and Excavation

i. *General*

The archaeological watching brief was undertaken in line with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) agreed with Historic Environment Scotland (HES) as part of Scheduled Monument Consent for a proposed programme of conservation and restoration to ensure habitable use of Rowallan Castle. This can be viewed in *Appendix A*. As noted below, a variation to this WSI was agreed with HES during the course of the works.

Archaeological monitoring and excavation took place over the course of several visits between the 6th February 2018 and the 8th March 2018. Snow covered the ground on the 6th February; subsequent visits were characterised by cold and dry conditions. Monitored excavation took place in two discrete areas; one corresponded to areas 1B, 1C and 1E of the original WSI; the other being area 1D within the paved area on the south side of the courtyard. These intrusive works were intended to facilitate the insertion of a soil pipe outflow system. A brief summary of the progress of the monitored works now follows.

Excavations in the courtyard of Rowallan Castle both commenced and ceased on the 6th February 2018 (in areas 1B, 1C and 1E of the WSI) upon the discovery of extensive rubble throughout areas 1C and 1E suggestive of structural remains. This was not consonant with what was understood of the earlier pipe trench watching brief conducted by Kirkdale Archaeology (Ewart and Gallagher 2009, 43), which had been reported to be on the same footprint as the present intrusive works. A site meeting was organised for the 12th February with HES (Dr Ann MacSween and Simon Stronach) to assess the works. A variation to the original WSI was agreed, whereby three small extensions would be dug on the north side of area 1C in order to better determine the character, significance and extent of the exposed features. These were excavated on the 14th February 2018 and indicated that the rubble was unlikely to be structural in origin. An interim report was produced, recommending that monitored excavation of the pipe trench continued. At the same time, excavation in area 1D had revealed waterproof boarding under

the concrete bedding for the paving slabs. In this instance, partial removal of the waterproof boarding was recommended, in order to assess the character of any underlying deposits, prior to further intrusive works.

With the agreement of HES, monitored works continued on the 26th February 2018. Much of area 1C was reduced to the prescribed depth. However, operations ceased once more following the exposure of a broad foundation of stone and mortar surrounding the south-west stair tower. In addition a further layer of concrete was discovered beneath the waterproof boarding of area 1D. A second interim report was sent to HES recommending that the route of the foul pipe and position of the proposed inspection chamber be amended slightly to reduce the degree of truncation to this foundation layer. It was also recommended that the newly exposed concrete in area 1D was removed. Following further agreement with HES, a final session of monitored excavation took place on the 8th March 2018. Areas 1B, 1C and 1E were reduced to the specified level and the concrete layer in 1D was reduced sufficiently to allow for the connecting soil pipe.

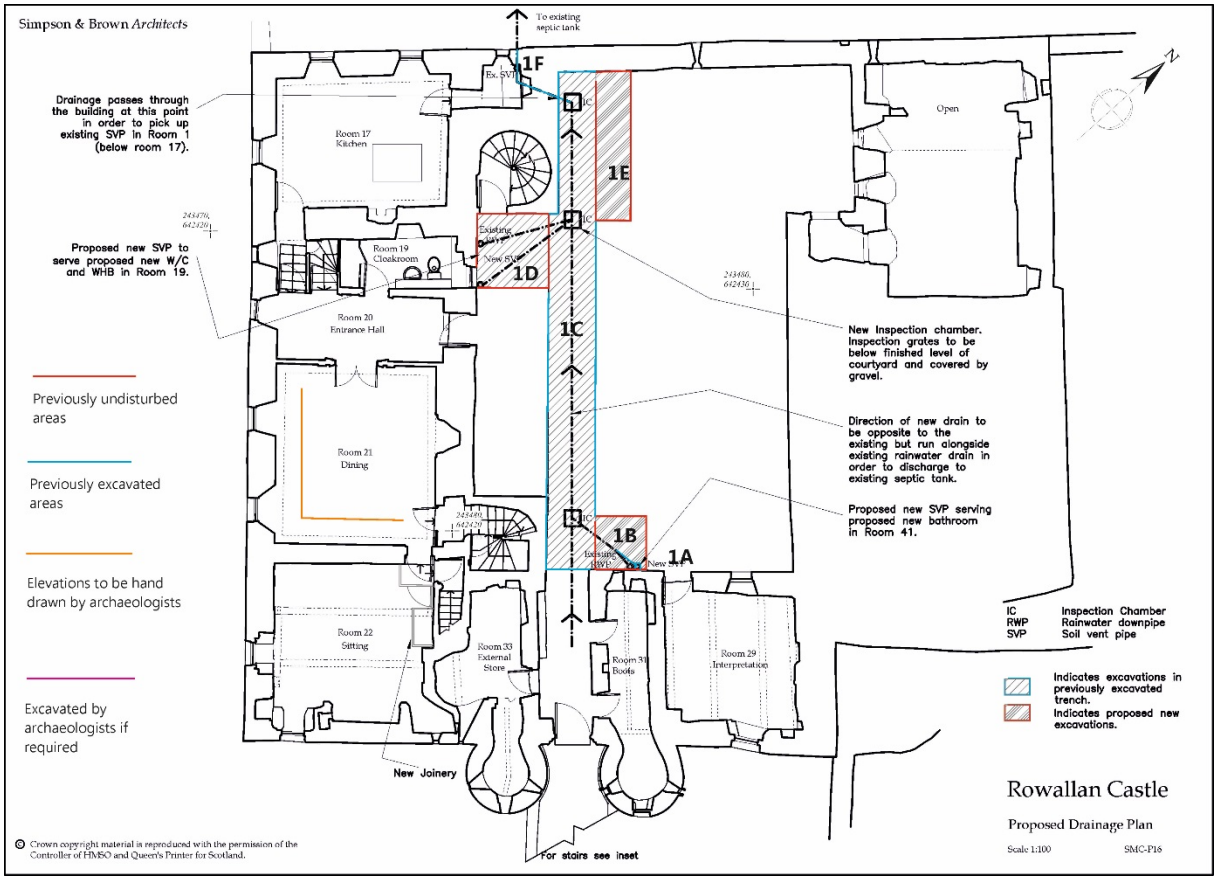

Figure 7 Site plan showing areas of excavated and monitored trenches (base plan provided by Simpson and Brown)

ii. *Methodology*

Within the courtyard all excavation for the soil pipe outflow system was conducted by hand, either by archaeologists or under close archaeological supervision. The areas under excavation and archaeological monitoring can be viewed in *figure 7*. Areas 1B, 1D and 1E were areas thought to have been previously unexcavated. Area 1C was thought to follow the line of an existing pipe trench excavation monitored by Kirkdale Archaeology. Ultimately it became apparent that all areas designated for intrusive works had been previously unexcavated. Where archaeological deposits or features of undetermined character or significance were encountered, work was halted while HES were consulted. The final reduced level of the trench for the soil pipe outflow system ranged from 0.55m on the east side

of the courtyard to 0.85m on the west side of the courtyard. In area 1D a narrow slot, up to 0.4m deep and sloping down to the north, was excavated to allow the passage of a connecting soil pipe.

Standard *pro-forma* sheets were used for the recording of archaeological contexts, finds and samples and for drawings and photographs produced. The site records were produced to *CIfA* standards and Addyman Archaeology adheres to the *CIfA*'s principal codes of conduct. The *pro-forma* sheets were completed manually on site and entered in the office on an excel database. Standard recording drawings are undertaken at 1:20 scale, a larger scale site plan was produced to record the trench dimensions.

iii. *Results*

At the close of works for the foul drainage pipe in the courtyard, two discrete areas had been excavated under close archaeological supervision, as specified above. Excavation along the south side of the courtyard (areas 1B, 1C and 1E) revealed the foundations of the south range of the castle (in an area dated to the mid-16th century), with underlying rubble and later levelling deposits in the courtyard itself. The second area of ground reduction (area 1D) took place on the paved area on the south side of the courtyard for a soil vent pipe intended to connect with the main foul pipe. This revealed a layer of mortar and stone overlying the basement pend, which was overlain in turn with a modern concrete foundation for the paved area. In the following description these two areas are described separately. A full list of contexts can be found in *Appendix C.*

a. Main foul pipe trench (1B, 1C, 1E and extensions)

This trench was located along the south edge and part of the eastern edge (area 1B) of the unpaved area of the courtyard within Rowallan Castle (*plates 1 & 2*). It measured 15.8m (north/south) and 2.8m (east/west). For most of its length a trench width of 0.4m was observed. Several southerly extensions (within the agreed area of the original WSI) reached or approached either the paved area of the courtyard or the south range of the castle. The trench was widest at its western limit (covered by areas 1C and 1E), with a width of 1.0m to accommodate a proposed inspection chamber. In addition to this, three controlled northerly extensions to area 1C were excavated in consultation with HES as a variation to the stipulations of the original WSI. These were intended to assess the significance of extensive rubble (*plates 3-9*) identified in the course of archaeological monitoring and measured between 1.15m and 1.4m north of the edge of the paved area. In order to provide a gentle downward gradient for the pipe the depth of the trench increased from east to west, with a depth of 0.55m below the ground surface at the east end increasing to 0.85m just prior to the west end, before a final reduction at the eastern limit to a depth of 1.15m to allow room for the proposed inspection chamber. The full extent of the trench can be viewed in plan and section in *Appendix B.*

Plate 1 Pre-excavation view (photo 011)

Plate 2 Pre-excavation view (photo 004)

Plate 3 Area 1B (photo 048)

Plate 4 Area 1C mid-excavation (photo 053)

The earliest identified element in the trench was that of the castle foundations [013], exposed for a length of 2.05m from the west end of the trench, spanning the width of the trench and beginning 0.65m below the present courtyard surface (*plates 10 & 11*). It comprised a hard friable sandy mortar, bonding large sub-angular sandstone and basalt boulders of between 0.3m and 0.6m diameter, although a number of smaller river cobbles were also observed. These foundations were seen to support the lowest courses of sandstone masonry of the stair tower in the south-west corner of the courtyard. On the west side of the trench, a thick deposit of mid-orange-brown silty sand [008] was found to both overlie these foundations and also be banked against the castle wall. This was identified up to 4.95m away from the west end of the trench and was at least 0.75m in depth. It is highly likely that this deposit is identical to context [007], another mid-orange-brown silty sand located in the middle part of the trench. This deposit extends 6.2m in length and is at least 0.6m in depth. Deposit [007] in particular is associated with extensive rubble inclusions. These range between sub-angular sandstone and whinstone boulders up to 0.9m in diameter. Several concentrations of this rubble were initially interpreted as structural features (see contexts [010], [011] and [012] in the context register, *Appendix C; plates 4-8*), prompting the trench extensions noted above. The rubble-filled deposits [007] and [008] appear to represent a significant accumulation of demolition material in the courtyard subsequent to the construction of the ground floor of the stair tower in the south-west angle of the courtyard.

Plate 5 Wall [009] and rubble [012] (photo 136)

Plate 6 Rubble [012] (photo 138)

Plate 7 Rubble [011] (photo 130)

Plate 8 Rubble [010] (photo 131)

Plate 9 Wall [009] (photo 189)

Plate 10 Foundations [013] (photo 282)

The stratigraphic sequence on the east side of the trench attests to further accumulation of material in the courtyard and subsequent levelling of the area. A thin lens of dark grey-brown silty sand [004], suffuse with charcoal, overlay [007] for a length of 3.2m. It is more likely to represent the dumping of ash from the castle interior than a discrete episode of burning. This was overlain in turn by friable coarse yellow-grey silty sand [003] for a length of 5.8m, noted for a high proportion of small pebble inclusions. It was initially considered as a possible mortar, but more likely represents an accumulation of aggregate associated with a later building phase (but before the levelling of the courtyard). Deposit [003] was surmounted by mid brown silty sand, extending 4.4m from the east end of the trench and at least 2.8m to the north (throughout area 1B in essence). It had well-sorted pebble inclusions and likely represents imported soil intended to level off the east side of the courtyard.

Two areas on the west side of the trench are characterised by rubbish deposits of 18th- and 19th-century date. They are likely later in date than the deposition and levelling episodes observed on the east side of the trench (owing to what is understood of the developmental sequence of the castle), though this cannot be demonstrated at the present time. A loose dark grey-brown loamy silty sand [006], bounded by the foundations of a crude retaining wall of sandstone and mortar [009] (*plates 5 & 9*), overlay deposit [008] on the west side of the trench, sloping down to a minimum depth of 0.6m near the trench end, for a total length of 4.4m. Cattle and fish bones were recovered from this deposit, as were numerous fragments of glass bottles. The glass assemblage is thought to date between the early and mid-18th century. A number of sherds of pottery were associated with this fill, ranging from 18th-century salt-glazed ware to 19th-century willow pattern decorated wares. A further, steep-sided rubbish pit [014] was cut into deposit [007] mid-way along the course of the trench. It was 1.15m in diameter, at least 0.7m deep and also filled with loose dark grey-brown loamy silty sand [005]. This contained further animal bone, in this case comprising a dog skull and several cattle bones, as well as a

Plate 11 Foundations [013], end of excavation (photo 337)

Plate 12 Area 1D (photo 341)

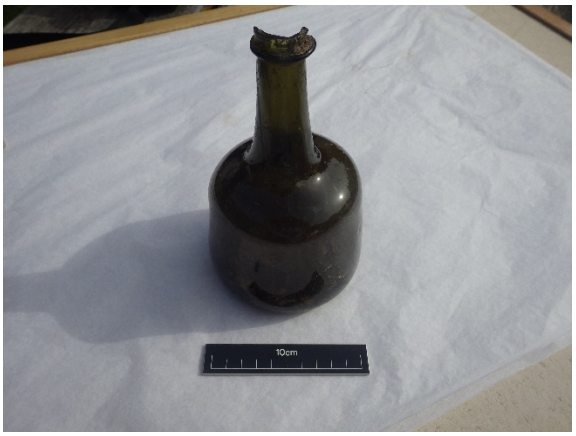

Plate 13 Glass bottle recovered from fill [006]

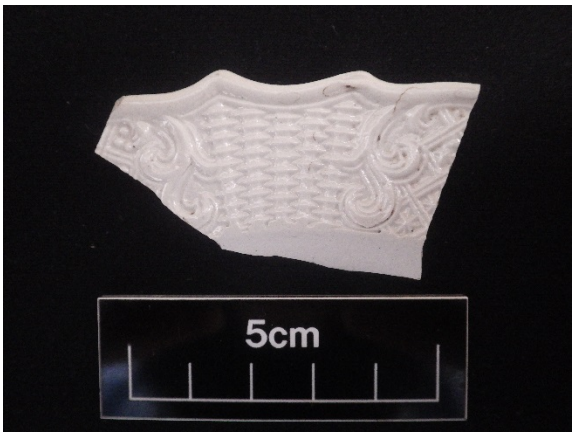

Plate 14 Salt-glazed basket pattern rim sherd from fill [005]

small glazed early 19th-century ceramic assemblage. A complete glass bottle, again of early to mid-18th-century date, was also recovered, containing the residue of an unidentified terpene. In both rubbish deposits (contexts [005] and [006]) the finds assemblage attests to the disposal of refuse within the castle courtyard. Their position and the lack of compaction of the wider deposits guards against the notion of expedient levelling, suggesting instead that the courtyard had become much degraded. The entirety of the excavated area was overlain by a modern deposit of grey pea gravel surface on blue tarpaulin. This appears to have slightly truncated the upper horizon of deposits [007] and [008] in order to effect a level courtyard.

b. Connecting soil vent pipe (1D)

This trench was located on the south side of the courtyard, on the paved area immediately in front of the entrance to the south-west stair tower. It measured 2.95m by 0.45m, to a maximum depth of 0.4m. The full extent of the trench can be viewed in plan and section in *Appendix B* (*plate 12*).

Excavations revealed a mortar surface, thought to seal the basement pend beneath. It consisted of a hard, friable sandy mortar. It was seen to slope down gently to the north. This was overlain by a modern layer of concrete (0.08 – 0.3m thick), providing a level foundation for the paved surface above. This paved surface comprised a laminate of waterproof boarding (c. 0.02m thick), a further layer of cement (c. 0.06m thick), and a surface of sandstone flags (0.07m thick). The paved surface post-dates 1951, when a brick lean-to still stood on the site (Addyman 2009).

4. Historic Building Recording

i. *General*

Historic building recording was undertaken in line with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) agreed with Historic Environment Scotland (HES) as part of Scheduled Monument Consent for a proposed programme of conservation and restoration to ensure habitable use of Rowallan Castle. This can be viewed in *Appendix A*. The programme of historic building recording focused on newly-exposed stone fabric within Rowallan Castle. As per the numbering system applied in *A Palace Fit for a Laird* (Ewart and Gallagher 2009), this comprised the east and south walls of room/component 21, the west and south walls of the stairs (component 16), and the spiral staircase at the west end of the south range of Rowallan Castle (component 4). Building recording took place between the 6th and 7th February, augmented by follow-up survey on the 8th March 2018. The weather was overcast with snow on the 6th and 7th February, improving to dry and cold on the 8th March.

ii. *Methodology*

The WSI states that newly exposed fabric, or fabric otherwise deemed vulnerable, was to be recorded to the Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland (RCAHMS) Level 4 standard. This should be considered equivalent to the Comprehensive Level outlined in the *ALGAO: Scotland Historic Building Recording Guidance*.

In the present instance this entailed the augmentation and enhancement of the existing stone-by-stone survey of the building as presented in *A Palace Fit for a Laird* (Ewart and Gallagher 2009). This comprised general photography of the rooms/spaces, detailed photography of unusual or important features and elements and comprehensive photographic survey of the fabric, rectified into orthographic projections of the relevant elevations. The rectified images were used to augment and annotate existing survey drawings, as in room/component 21, or to assist in the generation of new elevations, as in the case of the spiral staircase (component 4). Where conditions were not conducive to rectified photography, measured survey was undertaken instead, as was the case for the stairway in component 16.

iii. *Results*

a. Component/Room 21

Component 21 is located in the central part of the south range of the ground floor of Rowallan Castle, with entrances positioned in its west and east walls, leading to rooms/components 20 and 22 respectively. A staircase and a fireplace are positioned in the north wall, while two windows are positioned in the south wall. This room, alongside the adjacent component 20 to the west, once formed the central undivided hall of the south range and is thought to have been built by Mungo Mure in the first half of the 16th century. Originally, three windows on the south side of the former hall would have been paralleled by northerly counterparts, excepting a central fireplace in the north wall. The easternmost of the northern windows has latterly been repurposed as the entrance to a staircase (component 25). This former window is also the only one that preserves elements of the original moulded lining. The moulding of the east entrance attests to a date of this period, as does much of the exposed fabric of the west and south walls recorded in the present survey.

Plate 15 Component 21, east wall (photo 013)

Plate 16 Component 21, east entrance detail (photo 015)

Plate 17 Component 21, south wall (photo 019)

Plate 18 Component 21, south wall (photo 021)

The easternmost window of the south wall was relined in the mid-16th-century, while its western counterpart appears to have been relined in the early to mid-17th-century. Some early 17th-century panelling survives at the east end of the north wall – the remaining panelling represents a reconstruction of the early 18th-century refurbishment of the room, which itself followed the subdivision of the hall into what are now components 20 and 21. In addition, the original fireplace was removed and a new one installed during this episode of refurbishment.

The exposed fabric of the east wall of the room reveals the quoining of the south jamb of the moulded early 16th-century entrance (*plate 14*). The fabric of the wall is consistent throughout, with c. 0.5m of smaller, random uncoursed rubble at the base of the wall, surmounted by larger irregular stonework pinned by sets of smaller rubble, again uncoursed (*plate 13*). The stonework has been repointed with modern cement, which would occlude signs of redevelopment and reworking, although no other line of evidence points to this (unlike the south wall, as discussed below). The upper and lower groove and sockets of a dado rail are apparent running across the wall. In addition, one of the stones in the fabric between the two rail grooves features a small square socket (of unknown purpose) while a further square socket and groove is incised into the south jamb of the entrance, immediately below the lower of the two rail grooves.

The newly-exposed fabric of the south wall appeared to be arranged as random uncoursed rubble (*plates 15 & 16*). It was notable that the central area between the two windows comprised smaller masonry of consistent size, contrasting with the fabric under and to the sides of the windows, which featured occasional larger stones with smaller sets of stone packed between. The entirety of this wall had been repointed with modern cement, obscuring clear signs of reworking. A carved groove and socket situated between the westernmost window and the west end of the wall indicates the former presence of a dado rail, in line with the lower of the two examples visible on the east wall. That it lacks an upper counterpart on the south wall, and indeed does not itself proceed along the full length of the wall, suggests that much of the inner skin of the south wall has been rebuilt. It is possible that these rebuilds are associated with the later relining of the windows. If so, the rail may represent an original feature of the room. Contrary to historic plans of Rowallan Castle, no evidence for a buffet recess was observed between the two windows of the south wall. Owing to the repointing, it is impossible to assess whether such a recess was once present, although the shift in character of the fabric (as noted above) and absence of a rail groove could indicate that the inner skin of the wall had been infilled at a later date.

b. Stairway (component 16)

This small and narrow staircase is located on the west side of the ground floor of the south range of Rowallan Castle, with an upper east entrance leading to a vestibule (component 20), a lower west entrance leading to another room (component 17), a north entrance leading to another stairway (component 5) and a window in the south wall. This stairway was built as part of the early 18th-century remodelling of the south range of Rowallan Castle, in order to provide access between the new central vestibule of the south range (component 20) and the lower parlour(?) room (component 17) at the west end of the range. All of the visible fabric dates from this time or later (*plates 17 & 18*), although it has been proposed that the access between this stairway and a further stairway from the basement (component 5) shadows an earlier service access route from the basement kitchen. The exposed fabric is thought to be early 18th century in date, arranged as random uncoursed rubble. The east end of the south wall appears to form a more regular arrangement, but too little was visible to venture further observation. The single window is splayed and replete with a single lintel, though the sill itself is formed from varied rubble. In addition, the west entrance and passageway is presently supported by a concrete block. No specific features or elements to the fabric were observed in the course of the present survey.

Plate 19 Component 16, west entrance (photo 081)

Plate 20 Component 16, south window (photo 100)

c. Spiral staircase (component 4)

This spiral staircase and enclosing stair tower is positioned against the west side of the south range of Rowallan Castle, facilitating access between the pend (component 6) in the south range basement, the castle courtyard and the western chamber of the first floor of the south range of the castle (component 46). From the basement, the steps rise to the west, before turning northward and spiralling up. A west facing grated window is positioned at the step turn towards the spiral (*plate 20*), between the stairwell and component 3 of the basement. A low stair window is positioned low on the north wall of the stair tower at ground level. The ground level entrance faces east onto the paved area of the courtyard. At first floor level, divided from the ground floor by a cornice, a single window is positioned in the east wall, with a narrow window and bull's-eye window positioned in the north wall (*plate 26*). A first floor entrance connects the stair tower and component 46 of the south range. The stairwell is arranged around a stone column in the basement, with a later wooden column rising from the ground floor and up (*plate 22*).

The earliest part of the stairs is represented by the first five steps rising from the (then unvaulted) pend (*plate 19*). This flight terminates in parallel with a quoined return on the north wall of the pend. This terminus likely represents the earlier height of the late 15th-/early 16th-century chamber at the west end of the south range and marks the point where the staircase would have turned north up a straight flight of steps to the courtyard. Between the early and mid-16th century the pend was vaulted in order for the courtyard to extend up to the north wall of the south range at ground floor level. As part of these redevelopments, most of the original stairway was removed, to be replaced by a spiral stairway rising to a stair tower at ground level. At ground level, only the south jamb of the original stair tower entrance survives. Above ground level the tower has been completely reconstructed, preventing consideration of the first floor of the stair tower prior to the mid-17th century. This programme of reconstruction included the widening of the courtyard entrance and the rebuilding of the first floor of the tower above a cornice. This first floor is characterised by coursed cream sandstone ashlar fabric, with strap-ended quoins. The cornice terminates prematurely on the north wall of the tower, indicating the east limit of the first floor of the stair tower at this time. In the early 18th century the first floor was extended west beyond this previous limit to the line of the enclosure wall. In the same period the south wall of the straight flight of steps in the basement was rebuilt as part of the wider redevelopment of the west side of the south range.

Plate 21 Component 4, basement (photo 115)

Plate 22 Component 4, basement window detail (photo 100)

Plate 23 Component 4, masonry detail (photo 196)

Plate 24 Component 4, column detail (photo 227)

Plate 25 Component 4, pointing detail (photo 200)

Plate 26 Component 4, ground floor window detail (photo 211)

Plate 27 Component 4, ground floor (photo 280)

Plate 28 Component 4, first floor window (photo 300)

Much of the internal masonry walling of the stairwell remains under plaster, as is the roof at first floor level (e.g. *plate 25*). Where exposed at basement level it can be seen to comprise random uncoursed rubble, repointed with modern cement (*plates 21-24*). The principal feature in this respect is to be found in the contrasting size of said rubble, with smaller components in the internal west wall and far larger masonry blocks in the internal north wall. This may reflect the position or possible insertion of the basement window between the stairwell and component 3, although the lack of original pointing prevents more detailed assessment. At least one re-used stone can be identified in the masonry, immediately east of the small ground floor window. Two courses of the supporting outer stones for the presumably wooden spiral steps between the ground and first floors can be seen directly above the grated window in the basement (*plate 21*). Again, due to repointing, it is impossible to determine which phase of construction they derive from. A repointed scar continues up the wall of the staircase (*plate 23*), indicating the former position of the upper stairway. It should be assumed that the stonework above this line is later in date, given the absence of further supporting stones.

5. Conclusion

The present archaeological programme comprised archaeological monitoring and excavation in the courtyard of Rowallan Castle, concurrent with a comprehensive historic building record of fabric newly-exposed as part of the present programme of renovations. At the close of works for the foul drainage pipe in the courtyard, two discrete areas had been excavated. The first revealed the foundations of the south range of the castle, with overlying rubble and levelling deposits providing a platform for the present courtyard. The foundations are almost certainly contemporaneous with the ground floor of the stair tower, while the levelling of the courtyard relates to the underlying vaulting of the pend and establishment of courtyard entrances in the south range and stair tower, all of which are thought to have been executed in the mid-16th-century (Ewart and Gallagher 2009). In addition, refuse deposits of 18th- and 19th-century date were identified in the south-west side of the courtyard. These almost certainly indicate that the courtyard had fallen into some degree of disrepair. Further intrusive works within the paved area of the courtyard revealed modern foundations above what is likely to be the mortared capping of the vaulted pend.

Historic building recording included a room and stairway on the ground floor of the south range (components 16 and 21) and the spiral stairwell of the south-west stair tower (component 4), connecting all floors of the south range. This has contributed to the existing stone-by-stone survey presented in *A Palace Fit for a Laird* (*ibid*.) but has no serious implications for the phase plan as already established, not least due to the lack of original pointing in the fabric. As a final note there is some evidence that the internal wall of the stair tower between the ground and first floors has been rebuilt, but detailed assessment was not possible at this time.

The deposits encountered in the pipe trench are unlikely to yield significant archaeological data and as such no further post-excavation analysis beyond the level of this data structure report is recommended. Any further proposed groundworks (and intrusive work to the fabric) in and around the castle will likely necessitate an archaeological condition covered by a relevant scheduled monument consent, in liaison with Historic Environment Scotland.

6. Archiving

Both a hard copy and a digital copy of this report in its final form will be submitted to Historic Environment Scotland. The project archive, including site records and digital photographs, will be submitted to Historic Environment Scotland for inclusion in their archives.

Selected Bibliography

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www.archaeologydataservice.ac.uk
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Appendix A: WSI and Scheduled Monument Consent application

AA1389.00
Rowallan Castle – excavation, watching brief and historic building recording

Written Scheme of Investigation for Rowallan Castle

Addyman Archaeology – December 2017

1. Introduction

i. General

This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) contains an outline of archaeological works to be undertaken as part of Scheduled Monument Consent (SMC) as part of a proposed programme of conservation and restoration to ensure habitable use of Rowallan Castle, Kilmaurs, East Ayrshire (NGR NS 4347 4242; SM90254, LB12523). The WSI is required by Historic Environment Scotland (HES) as a condition of that consent. This WSI follows an application for SMC submitted by Simpson and Brown Architects on behalf of the owner dated 31st August 2006, which was accompanied by the Supplementary Form for excavations (*Appendix 1*).

This document outlines an initial evaluation on the site of the new house and surrounding the existing house, in order to more fully understand the potential archaeology and its survival. It also contains the methodology for a watching brief during the demolition of the current house. Any further works, such as additional evaluation or excavation to be undertaken following demolition, will be subject to a separate WSI.

ii. Archaeological Background

Rowallan Castle is a structure of unusual complexity, its standing remains having evolved successively from the 13th century to the present day. The existing structure was developed and modified with particular intensity between the later 15th and the early 18th centuries where there are at least 8 major phases of evolution alone. The structure also incorporates the important remains of what has long suggested as a 13th century tower, the principal survivor of the medieval castle of Rowallan. Both compact and rambling, Rowallan Castle is an extraordinarily instructive essay in the evolution of Scottish architectural form, style and function (Addyman 2005).

Excavation within the tower has revealed evidence for earlier medieval and prehistoric activity. It is likely that the original tower had had an associated complex of ancillary buildings, nothing of which can now be seen above ground.

From the later 15th century through to the later 16th century Rowallan was formed into a courtyard residence; only the early tower remained from the pre-existing complex with new ranges were erected to the S, E and NW. Further major additions and modifications were made in both the mid-late 17th century and in the early 18th century.

The associated walled garden and garden house appear to date from the later 17th century; there is also historical evidence for significant gardens in the 16th century major elements of which are likely to have fronted onto to the S and W elevations of the castle. There are extensive remains of a walled middle

(or entrance) court on the E side of the building, including the surviving arched entry; between this and the early bridge to the NE there is considerable evidence for an outer court of offices that appears to have been more informally laid out.

During the extensive series of repairs from the 1940s onwards there have been various individual records made of exposed features, as-built drawings and an extensive photographic archive accumulated, undertaken by Historic Scotland and its predecessors.

Three seasons of excavation were carried out in 1998-99 at Rowallan Old Castle by Kirkdale Archaeology within the ruined NE tower, thought to be the earliest element of the surviving old castle complex (Ewart and Gallagher 2009). The excavations cleared the tower interior of debris, to allow for the consolidation of the surviving masonry. The three seasons of work resulted in an understanding of five periods of development of the NE tower and demonstrated that the mound on which the NE tower is founded is of partly artificial origin; most likely an altered or augmented natural feature. The basal deposits revealed a number of negative features, including post-holes with timber remains in situ, sealed below a crude metalling surface. A number of these features pre-dated the earliest walls of the tower. In addition, a concentration of cremated human remains, associated with a coarse pot, was revealed to the SE of the tower interior (Ewart and Gallagher 2009).

Kirkdale Archaeology have also undertaken a watching brief on the excavation of an E/W aligned pipe trench along the S side of the interior court. In the area directly to the NW of the 16th-century S range, 19th-century dumping deposits were seen to be cut by modern service pipes, while the N ranges of the castle could be seen to be founded on a natural bedrock outcrop. At the foot of the outcrop, sherds of green-glazed pottery, including a sherd with a strap handle, were recovered, associated with a clay pipe bowl bearing Masonic designs. These represent the only potentially pre-19th-century finds recovered during the excavations. A carriage drive shown on the 1st edition OS map of 1856 was also exposed and the metalling of the road surface, lined on both sides by mature beech, was recorded.

The watching brief afforded the opportunity to record the topography of the area immediately to the NW of the castle in more detail. The tennis court was seen to be cut at its NW corner into an earlier landscaped bank, topped by mature yew trees. The associated walled gardens are known to date from the 16th century, and contain a further yew some 600 years old. The area which later saw use as a tennis court may have served as an early formal garden, designed to be viewed from the new S range of the castle (Stewart & Dunn 1999).

The castle has also been subject to extensive standing building recording work. Although there are a number of earlier surveys, the castle was more recently recorded by rectified photography that was then digitised in the form of a stone by stone record. This excellent record was accumulated by Loy Surveys, with further work by Kirkdale Archaeology (Ewart and Gallagher 2009).

A comprehensive analytical re-assessment of Rowallan Castle was undertaken in 2004-5, and incorporated into the accompanying Conservation Plan (Addyman 2005; Simpson and Brown 2006). As well as a systematic study of the archaeological evidence contained within the building this examined historical records, Historic Scotland's archives and accounts of works since taken into Guardianship. A number of primary archival sources were also consulted.

A geophysical survey exercise was also undertaken over the level lawned areas immediately surrounding the castle in 2005 (GUARD 2005).

iii. Setting

Rowallan Castle is located to the east of the village of Kilmaurs, near Kilmarnock, East Ayrshire on the north side of the B751 (*figure 1*).

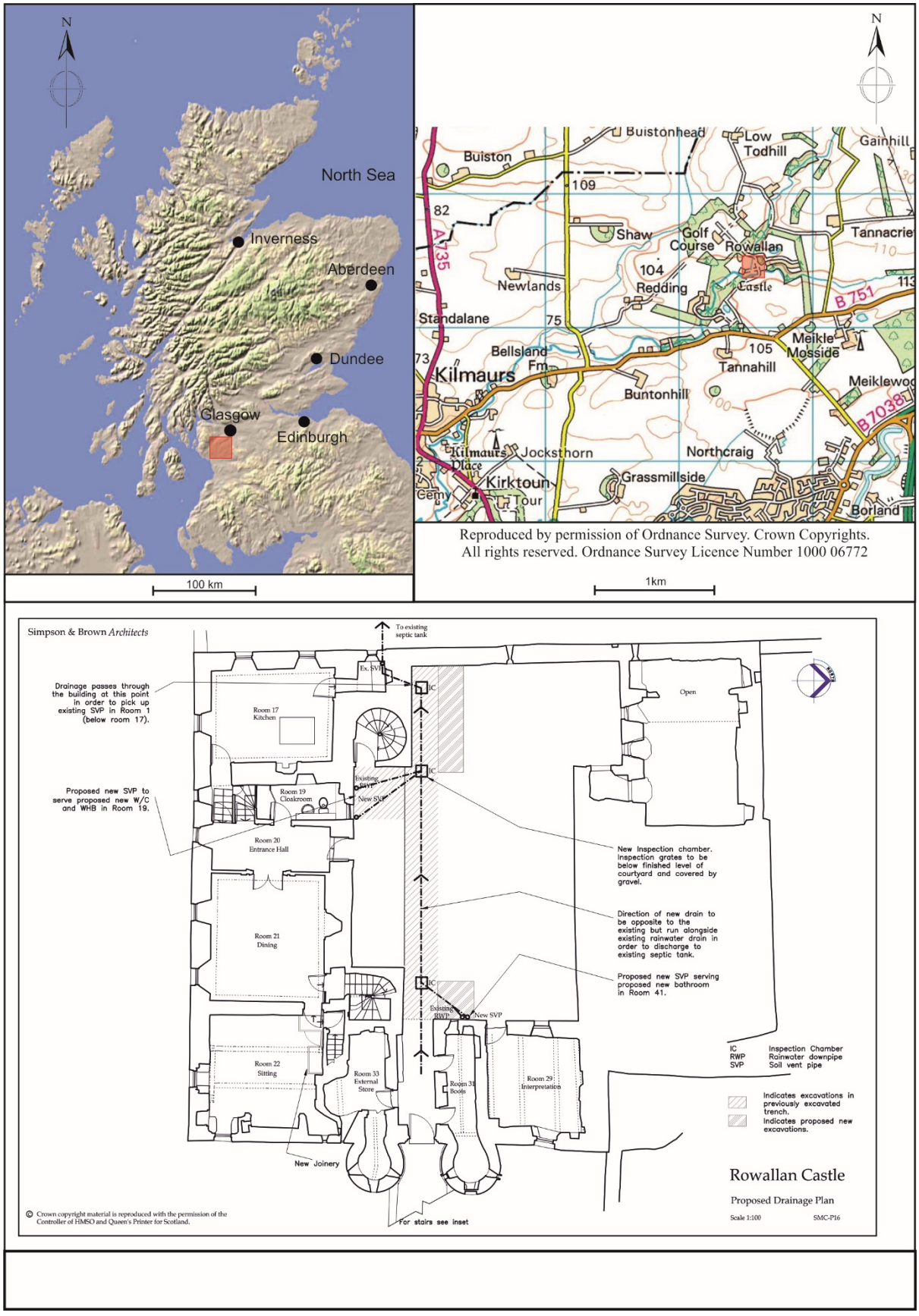


Figure 1: Site location plan

2. Methodology

i. Ground-breaking works

Ground-breaking works associated with the proposed programme of conservation and restoration will also be minimal due to the extreme sensitivity of the site. The Courtyard (Trench 1) will be subject to invasive works. The client has confirmed that the trench leading to the existing septic tank (Trench 2 on previous drawings) will not be excavated during the course of these works.

a. Courtyard – Trench 1

The proposed works involve the re-ordering of the existing soil pipe outflow system (see *figure 2*). The trenches will be excavated to a maximum depth of 1m. This involves the following:

- **Trench 1A**: the routing of an external soil pipe down from room 41 on the exterior wall fronting onto the E side of the courtyard.
- **Trench 1B**: the excavation of a pipe trench to connect into the E/W aligned main buried pipe that runs across the S side of the courtyard. The trench measures approximately 1m by 1m.
- **Trench 1C**: the re-excavation of the original E/W aligned pipe-trench (previously dug by Kirkdale Archaeology) so that the waste water system can be re-aligned. The trench measures approximately 0.75m wide by 8m.
- **Trench 1D**: the excavation of a trench for a soil pipe that serves a new WC in room 19; the trench will run from the S side of the courtyard (from the area of room 19, off-set to the W = the W end of HS's *area 24*) – it will run diagonally to the NW to connect in to the main soil pipe. The trench measures approximately 2m in length.
- **Trench 1E**: the excavation of a wider area at the SW corner of the courtyard to permit the insertion of piping to connect into room 18 (to the S). The trench measures approximately 0.5m by 2.5m.
- **Trench 1F**: Routing of drainage pipe through the W wall.

b. Exterior wall-foot towards S end of W wall - Trench 2

The existing waste-water out-flow runs from room 18 down to room 3 and thence to the exterior W (exiting at a point off-set to the S along the W exterior elevation). The waste pipe then runs from there to a septic tank. These excavations for the renewal of the waste water pipe to the septic tank are not to be undertaken.

ii. Monitoring of repair, conservation and building works

As part of the works to Rowallan Castle, a comprehensive monitoring regime is to be implemented. It is intended to use the existing stone-by-stone base survey of the building as a basis for building recording, which will be augmented/enhanced as required. Due to the sensitivity of the historic fabric at Rowallan Castle and following discussions with HES, any newly-exposed areas will be recorded to RCAHMS level 4 standard. This will include a full historic building survey, requiring rectified photography and stone-by –stone recording. However, as the project works will primarily be by addition (i.e. physical impact on historic fabric will be minimal), it is likely that few areas will become newly-exposed that have not already been recorded.

In parallel with the general presumption for a high level of record is the specific aim to evaluate the interpretation of the evolution and function of the building in the light of any new evidence.

3. Scope of Proposed Works

i. Archaeological excavation and watching brief

a. Courtyard Trench 1 - Archaeological Excavation of previously undisturbed areas

Within the courtyard all excavation for the soil pipe outflow system will be undertaken by hand (see *Appendix 1*, Section 6). The areas of groundworks requiring archaeological monitoring and excavation are detailed in *figure 2*.

Trenches 1B, 1D and 1E are areas of proposed new excavations, which will be undertaken by hand by archaeologists.

At Trench 1B the depth of excavation would be no more than 1.0m within and is likely to be slightly beyond the extent of the previous trenching in this area, particularly on the north side.

Trench 1D is the excavation of a new pipe to Room 19; this is located to the south of an existing pipe. This trench runs diagonally over the area above the pend vaulting; this area was previously excavated when the vaulting was waterproofed (dpc) and the present paving laid (1960-5). However, as the extent of the excavations is unclear, this will be undertaken by hand archaeologically.

Trench 1E is a new area of excavation to the north of the existing east-west route, at the west side of the courtyard. This will be undertaken by hand archaeologically.

b. Courtyard Trench 1 - Archaeological Excavation of previously excavated areas

A number of the excavations are opening existing pipe trenches. These excavations will be undertaken by archaeologists in conjunction with the contractor, in order to ensure that any archaeological deposits and features are identified and recorded during the works.

Trench 1A is the routing of an external soil pipe from Room 41, following the line of the line of the existing rainwater piping. This will be monitored, as it joins excavations in Trench B.

Trench 1C follows the line of the existing east-west pipe and was subject to previous excavations by Kirkdale Archaeology. The new drain will run in the opposite direction to the existing but will run alongside in order to discharge into the septic tank. These excavations will be undertaken by archaeologists working together with contractors. Archaeological recording of the sections will be undertaken where appropriate.

Trench 1F is the routing of drainage through the existing opening in masonry leading to the existing septic tank.

c. Trench 2 - Archaeological Excavation

The existing waste-water out-flow runs from Room 18 down to Room 3 and thence to the exterior W (exiting at a point off-set to the S along the W exterior elevation). The waste pipe then runs from there westwards to an existing septic tank, which measures 2.5 x 1.8 x 1.8m. The ground-breaking works outside the walls, extending from the exterior of the west wall (Trench 2), are associated with the renewal of the piping system and are expected to closely follow the route of the present system. Although the impact to pre-existing archaeological levels is therefore likely to be minimal, the excavation will be undertaken by hand by archaeologists. It is possible that garden features and other archaeologically significant deposits may be encountered, particularly in section on the trench sides.

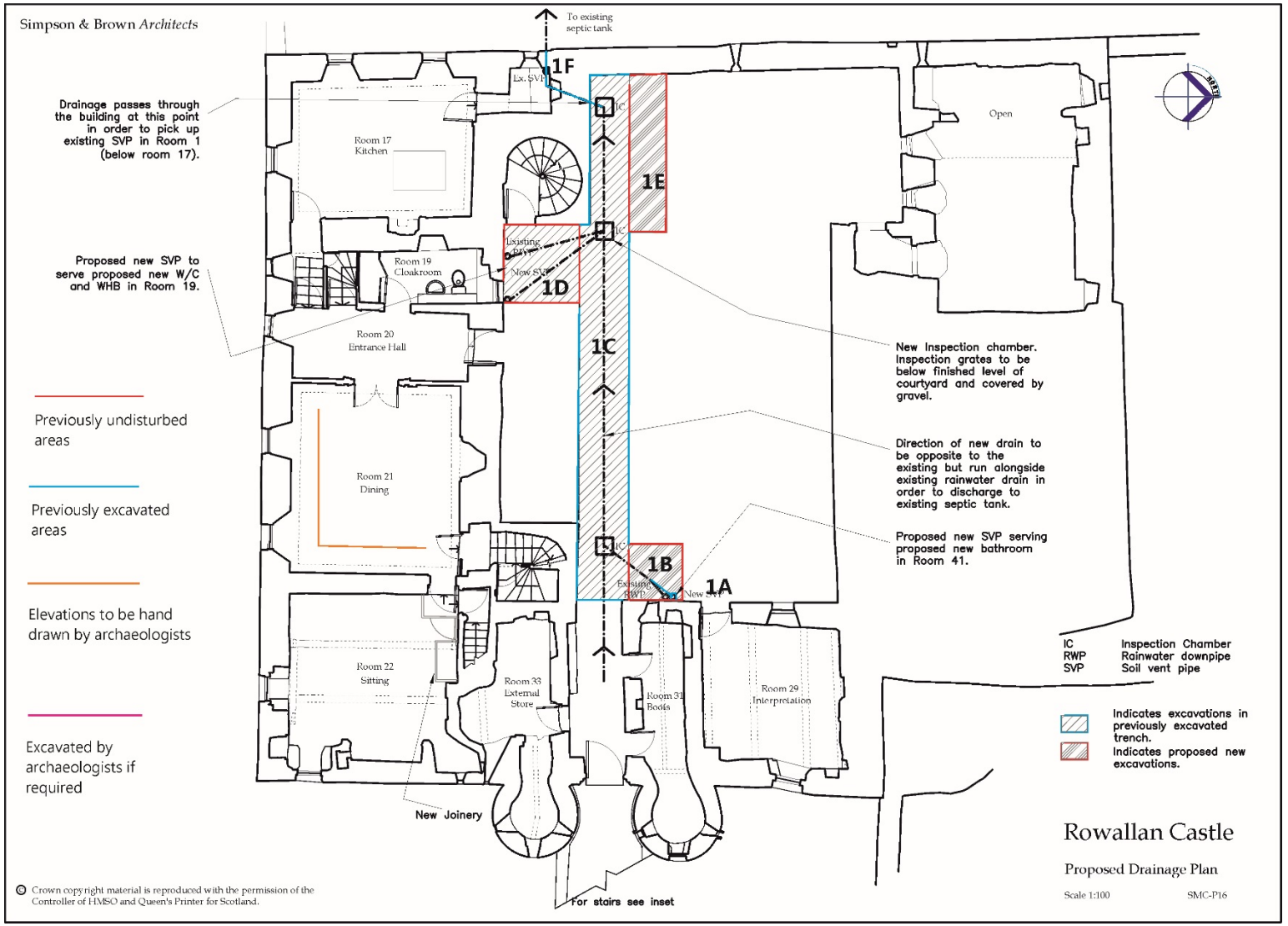


Figure 2: Proposed archaeological works (not to scale)

ii. Historic Building Recording

There are a number of masonry walls that have been exposed, which are required by HES to be surveyed and recorded. These areas will be subject to a stone-by-stone drawn survey to RCAHMS Level 4 undertaken by an experienced buildings archaeologist. The drawings will be annotated where necessary and reproduced at a suitable scale in the DSR report. Any new interpretation derived from the recording exercise will be fed into the interpretation of the evolution of the building.

The areas to be surveyed and recorded are:

Room 21 (Dining Room): Within Room 21 on the ground floor, the stonework of the east and south walls has been partially exposed (*figures 2, 3 and 4*).

Room 19: The west wall will be surveyed and recorded, along with services indicated

The masonry of the stone spiral stairwell from the basement will be surveyed and recorded

The timber spiral stair will be surveyed and recorded

The DSR report on the historic building recording will include:

- Illustration of the internal elevations of the walls
- Comprehensive photography of the walls including any unusual and/or important details and elements of the structure
- General photography of the rooms/stairs
- Feature numbers and additional subdivisions annotated where necessary to aid discussion of the different components identified

No other areas of currently covered masonry are expected to be exposed during the works. However, should any other areas of masonry be exposed, HES will be informed and these areas will be subject to the same level of recording as described above.

Figure 3: East wall, room 21 with dado panelling removed

Figure 4: South wall, room 21 with dado panelling removed

iii. Standards and Recording

All site recording will be undertaken using standard *pro-forma* sheets for the recording of archaeological contexts, finds and samples and for drawings and photographs produced during the archaeological works, which become part of the archaeological record. These records will be produced to *CIfA* standards; Addyman Archaeology will adhere to the *CIfA*'s principles and codes of conduct at all times.

Standard recording drawings will be undertaken at 1:20 scale (in plan) with details and sections drawn at 1:10. Plans and sections of areas that yielded archaeological remains will be produced representing and preserving the features and encountered stratigraphy. A general site plan indicating the position of any archaeological features found will be prepared at a larger scale; this will include the location of any artefact recovered during the metal detecting survey.

iv. Reporting, archiving and artefact analysis

The results of the work will be presented in a formal Data Structure Report (DSR), following C*IfA* procedures.

The formal report is to include:

- An executive summary
- National Grid Reference and formal address
- Note of any statutory and non-statutory designations
- Date of record, names of recorders, archive location
- Location plan
- Historical summary and map regression
- Detailed description of findings
- Summary statement of results
- Recommendation for mitigation

The report should be completed within 4 weeks of completion of the fieldwork.

A summary of the findings will be presented in a small article for 'Discovery and Excavation in Scotland' (DES), published by Archaeology Scotland. The results of the project will also be uploaded to the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) platform, and be available for wider public consultation.
Any finds recovered from the site will be declared to Treasure Trove within 6 months of completion of the project. The paper and digital archive will be prepared following AAF and HES guidelines and submitted to the NRHE held at HES within 6 months of the completion of the project.

v. Finds and environmental sampling strategies

All finds from the archaeological excavations and watching briefs will be retained and bagged according to context. Any obviously modern finds, such as those relating to previous excavations will not be retained. Any deposits rich in artefacts may be sampled in bulk for wet sieving for ease of recovery. All finds will be washed and catalogued and presented in a table in the report, with a summary of the assemblage. Any finds requiring specialist analysis will be appropriately packaged and sent away to the relevant specialists, any conservation will be undertaken by AOC Archaeology.

Environmental samples will be taken from secure contexts with the potential for preservation of carbonised remains. If possible samples should be at least 30 litres, with smaller deposits sampled in their entirety. A sub-sample may be chosen for processing, dependent upon the volume of environmental samples recovered from the site. An initial sample assessment will be undertaken, with

any further analysis of material recovered based on the results of the assessment. Carbonised remains will be assessed for their potential to inform on the site or suitablilty for submission for radiocarbon dating.

4. Mitigation Strategy

i. Significance

The Conservation Plan states that the Rowallan Castle site is of 'exceptional archaeological value' and is of great 'archaeological importance and sensitivity' (Simpson and Brown 2006, 180). The site is considered to be an important archaeological resource for the understanding of the development of the site, in particular the construction of the castle from the early medieval period. It is likely that beneath all the ranges and within the courtyard, significant archaeological deposits will remain (Simpson and Brown 2006, 139).

Significant archaeological remains, as defined here, would be structural elements relating to the early medieval castle or features pertaining to earlier periods, such as prehistoric evidence.

ii. Mitigation strategy

If significant archaeological remains are encountered during the excavation, watching briefs or historic building recording all excavations should cease and HES and the client would be informed. A mitigation strategy would then need to be proposed, with all further work suspended until this had been agreed in writing by HES. HES will be the final judge of significance of archaeological remains and may well require the full excavation of any remains that are to be destroyed.

a. Preservation in situ

The mitigation strategy may involve preservation *in situ*. This would ensure that any archaeological deposits would be avoided and may involve re-routing of services. Any proposals for preservation *in situ* would take into account the significance of the remains, in particular structural remains and features or structures not suited to excavation within narrow trenches. Any proposals for preservation in situ would be submitted to HES as part of a mitigation strategy and would need to be approved by HES in writing before commencement of the works.

b. Excavation strategy

If preservation *in situ* is not possible or desirable, a strategy for full excavation and preservation by record of the archaeological remains will need to be undertaken. The mitigation strategy for excavation of remains would be submitted to HES and would need to be approved by HES in writing before commencement of the works.

Any mitigation strategy involving excavation will also need to detail proposals for post-excavation methodologies and publication of the results. If significant artefacts and/or ecofacts are recovered during the works that require detailed specialist study, a separate Post-Excavation Research Design (PERD) will be submitted in draft for review by HES and will be subject to HES's written agreement. This will detail the methodologies to be employed for any specialist analyses. Proposals for publication will also be subject to written approval from HES, to be submitted to a suitable journal if required. The costs of the production of any publication report or other means of dissemination will be met by the client.

5. Resources

i. Staff

The archaeological works will be undertaken by Kenny Macfadyen, one of Addyman Archaeology's buildings archaeologists, assisted by an experienced archaeologist as required. The project will be managed by Tom Addyman. CVs can be supplied on request.

ii. Timetable

The archaeological works described within this WSI will be undertaken subject to the written approval of this WSI. Prior to any ground breaking works commencing on site we will seek written agreement from HES for the scheduling of these works. We will submit the timings and extent of any subsequent archaeological monitoring/excavation to HES for approval in advance of any further works on site.

The DSR report will be submitted to HES within four weeks of the completion of fieldwork.

Any PERD required will be submitted within 3 months of the submission of the DSR.

Any final publication required will be submitted within 1 year of the submission of the PERD.

6. References

Addyman Archaeology 2015 *Rowallan Castle, Kilmaurs, East Ayrshire Proposals for refurbishment works: Archaeology and Recording.* Addyman Archaeology unpublished report.

Addyman, T 2005 *Rowallan Castle, Kilmaurs, East Ayrshire: An Analytical Assessment*. Addyman Associated unpublished report.

Ewart, G, and Gallagher, D *et al* 2009 *A Palace fit for a Laird: Rowallan Castle archaeology and Research 1998-2008.* Edinburgh, RCAHMS.

GUARD 2005 *Ground based and geophysics survey of gardens at Rowallan Castle*. GUARD unpublished report.

Simpson and Brown 2006 *Rowallan Castle, Kilmaurs, Ayrshire: Conservation Plan*. Simpson and Brown Architects unpublished report.

Stewart, D and Dunn, A 1999 *Rowallan Old Castle (Kilmarnock parish), medieval castle', Discovery Excav Scot, 1999*, p26.

APPENDIX 1: Supplementary form for excavations to accompany SMC

SCHEDULED MONUMENT CONSENT APPLICATION
SUPPLEMENTARY FORM FOR EXCAVATIONS
(To be completed by or on behalf of the applicant in BLOCK CAPITALS or typescript)

Please enclose with application a plan of the proposed excavation and surrounding area to a scale of at least 1:2,500 marking the position of the site and location of the area to be excavated. Previously excavated areas should be clearly differentiated. Please also provide a sketch plan of the site with the areas to be excavated this season and in any future seasons.

1. Name of site (including Grid Reference).
Rowallan Castle, Kilmaurs, East Ayrshire, NGR: NE 4347 4242

2. District and Region.
Kilmaurs parish, East Ayrshire.

3. (a) Have you directed excavation on this site before? Yes No X
(If YES, please enclose a brief report of your excavation).

Not excavation. Between October 2005 and March 2005 Thomas Addyman (then of Addyman Associates) undertook a comprehensive analytical re-assessment of the structural and historical evidence for the evolution of the building and its immediate surrounding landscape. This work is incorporated into the Simpson & Brown Conservation Plan for the site (2006, submitted with this application).

(b) Have you previously received consent for excavation at this site?
Yes No X

Previous excavations have been undertaken at the site by Kirkdale Archaeology, commissioned directly by Historic Scotland.

4. Describe briefly the type and period of the site. (Explaining why this particular site was chosen).

Rowallan Castle is a quadrangular fortified residence that evolved successively from the 13th century to the 18th century. At the core of the present complex are the remains of the lower parts of a 13th century tower that had been sited upon a natural outcropping of bedrock. Excavation within the tower has revealed evidence for earlier medieval and prehistoric activity.

It is likely that the original tower had had an associated complex of ancillary buildings, nothing of which can now be seen above ground.

From the later 15th century through to the later 16th century Rowallan was formed into a courtyard residence; only the early tower remained from the pre-existing complex. new ranges were erected to the S, E and NW. Further major additions and modifications were made in both the mid-late 17th century and in the early 18th century.

The associated walled garden and garden house appear to date from the later 17th century; there is also historical evidence for significant gardens in the 16th century major elements of which are likely to have fronted onto to the S and W elevations of the castle. There are extensive remains of a walled middle (or entrance) court on the E side of the building, including the surviving arched entry; between this and the early bridge to the NE there is

considerable evidence for an outer court of offices that appears to have been more informally laid out.

5. Period of proposed excavation (starting date and number of weeks).

To be coordinated with the proposed programme of conservation and restoration to ensure habitable use, subject to the required permissions for the project.
The site works will be conducted in response to the time requirements and programming of the proposed works. The timetable is as yet uncertain as it is tied to the consent process.
A detailed revised project design will be submitted for final approval, with timetable, well in advance of the works commencing.

6. Nature of excavation (eg. trial, first season of multi-season project, complete one-season project).

The project works (also see main part of SMC application, and enclosed drawings) will consist of the following :

i. Monitoring of repair, conservation and building works

A comprehensive monitoring regime will be implemented for the duration of the works. The extent of the site presence will be determined as appropriate as the project proceeds; this will be close regular liason with both the architect and contractor.
The underlying principle will be to utilise the existing stone-by-stone base survey for the building as a basis for building recording. This record will be augmented/enhanced as required to recognised standards for building recording. Such is the sensitivity of the historic fabric at Rowallan that the presumption will be for a high degree of record (RCAHMS level 4, and by discussion with Historic Scotland). However, as the project works will primarily be by addition (i.e. physical impact on historic fabric will be minimal), it is likely that few areas will become newly-exposed that have not already been recorded.

In parallel with the general presumption for a high level of record is the specific aim to evaluate the interpretation of the evolution and function of the building in the light of any new evidence.

ii. Monitoring and record of works

The proposed building works will themselves be subject to a systematic recording regime, with a catalogued photographic survey being maintained in conjunction with a site journal during the duration of the project.

iii. Ground-breaking works

Ground-breaking works associated with the proposed programme of conservation and restoration to ensure habitable use will also be minimal; again this is driven by the extreme sensitivity of the site. Only two areas will be subject to invasive works and, where these are required, excavation will be wholly undertaken by suitably qualified archaeologists. The proposed areas include (also see accompanying plan):

a. Courtyard

The proposed works involve the re-ordering of the existing soil pipe outflow system. This involves the following:

- the routing of an external soil pipe down from room 41 on the exterior wall fronting onto the E side of the courtyard
- the excavation of a pipe trench to connect into the E/W aligned main buried pipe that runs across the S side of the courtyard

- the re-excavation of the original E/W aligned pipe-trench (previously dug by Kirkdale Archaeology) so that the waste water system can be re-aligned
- the excavation of a trench for a soil pipe that serves a new WC in room 19; the trench will run from the S side of the courtyard (from the area of room 19, off-set to the W = the W end of HS's *area 24*) – it will run diagonally to the NW to connect in to the main soil pipe
- the excavation of a wider area at the SW corner of the courtyard to permit the insertion of piping to connect into room 18 (to the S)

These works will be undertaken archaeologically. The only anticipated impact to existing undisturbed archaeological deposits would be at the SW corner of the courtyard. The depth of excavation at this point would be no more than 1.0m within a 1m by 1m squared area (this is likely to be slightly beyond the extent of the previous trenching in this area, particularly on the N side).

The piping leading from room 41 will follow the line of the existing rainwater piping. The pipe trench running from the area of room 19 runs diagonally over the area above the pend vaulting; this area was previously wholly excavated when the vaulting was waterproofed (dpc) and the present paving laid (1960-5).

b. Exterior wall-foot towards S end of W wall ('Trench 2')

The existing waste-water out-flow runs from room 18 down to room 3 and thence to the exterior W (exiting at a point off-set to the S along the W exterior elevation). The waste pipe then runs from there to a septic tank.

It is envisioned that any ground-breaking work associated with the renewal of the piping system (which may not be necessary) will closely follow the route of the present system, and thus its original pipe trench. Although impact to pre-existing archaeological levels are therefore likely to be minimal the excavation will be undertaken as a formal archaeological exercise. It is possible that garden features and other archaeologically significant deposits may be encountered, particularly in section on the trench sides.

7. What are the academic objectives of the proposed excavation? (outline excavation strategy including sampling strategy)

The academic objectives of the archaeological involvement in relation to the proposed works are limited. This is because it is anticipated that few previously undisturbed areas will be exposed either above or below ground. However it is envisioned that some revision of the analytical understanding of the structure will be required in the light of new findings and clearly the opportunity to better understand this complex building will be taken as the opportunity arises.

8. Describe briefly any previous archaeological work other than yourself on the site.

Previous archaeological work at Rowallan Castle has been organised exclusively under the aegis of Historic Scotland and its predecessors. During the extensive series of repairs from the 1940s on there have been various individual records made of exposed features, as-built drawings and an extensive photographic archive accumulated.

In more recent times works at the site have been conducted under formal archaeological observation, and ground-breaking works undertaken by archaeological contractors. Most notably the NE tower was formally excavated and recorded by Kirkdale Archaeology. Kirkdale Archaeology have also overseen other less extensive excavation works such as the excavation of an E/W aligned pipe trench along the S side of the interior court. A general

report of all of Kirkdale Archaeology's works has been submitted to Historic Scotland but not disseminated further to date.
The castle has also been subject to extensive standing building recording work. Although there are a number of earlier surveys, the castle was more recently recorded by rectified photography that was then digitised in the form of a stone by stone record. This excellent record was accumulated by Loy Surveys, with further work by Kirkdale Archaeology.

9. Describe briefly any site reconnaissance and background research that has been carried out.

In addition to Kirkdale Archaeology's work, which it is hoped will be made available for consultation, the following recent works have been undertaken:
A comprehensive analytical re-assessment of Rowallan Castle was undertaken by Thomas Addyman in 2004-5, and incorporated into the accompanying Conservation Plan. As well as a systematic study of the archaeological evidence contained within the building this examined historical records, Historic Scotland's archives and accounts of works since taken into Guardianship. A number of primary archival sources have also been consulted.
Considerable further research into the conservation history of the building has been undertaken in-house within Simpson & Brown and also incorporated into the Conservation Plan.
A geophysical survey exercise was undertaken over the level lawned areas immediately surrounding the castle by GUARD in 2005.

10. Name of proposed excavation director.
Thomas Addyman.

11. What briefly is his/her excavation, post excavation and research experience?
Thomas Addyman
Very extensive archaeological and building recording experience (CV if required).

12. What are his/her outstanding excavation and post-excavation commitments
Thomas Addyman – various existing commitments; these would not conflict with work at Rowallan.

13. Details of supervisory staff and workforce.
Kenneth Macfadyen, Addyman archaeology; site supervisor

14. How will the excavation be funded? (Indicate, when applicable, when results of pending grant application(s) will be known).
Client.

15. What are the arrangements for reinstating the site after excavation?
Trenches will be back-filled and resurfaced as appropriate.

16. Post-excavation work:-
i. Deposition of site archive
Provision will be made, deposition to the NMRS and HS.
ii. Conservation of finds
Not anticipated. A small provision will be made.
iii. Deposition of finds
Through standard procedures (Treasure Trove Advisory Panel Secretariat, etc.)

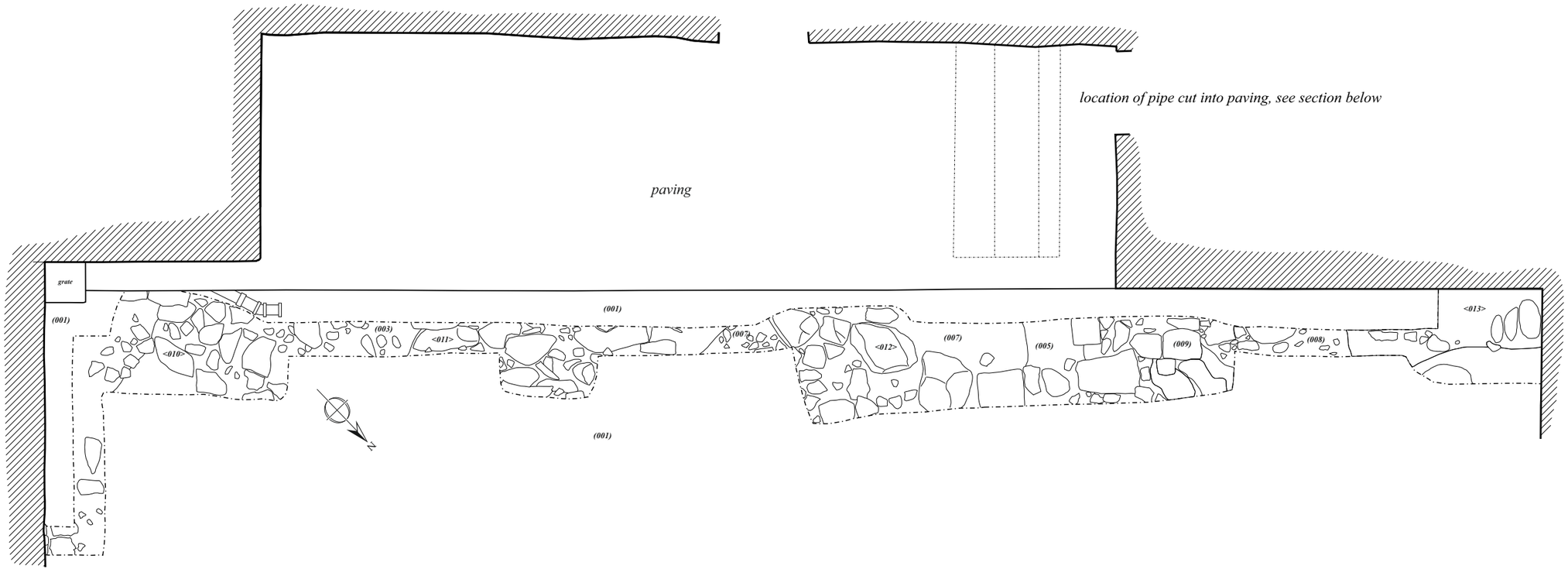
iv. Environmental work & C14 dating
Not anticipated.
v. Preparation of final report (please include timetable)
Provision will be made within the project budget. Data Structure Report within 1 month of completion. Final report within 3 months, including completed stone-by-stone drawings.

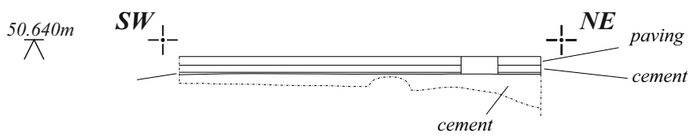
17 Where is it hoped that the final report will be published?
Ultimately it is planned that an architectural reassessment with completed architectural drawings and an overview of the site's archaeology could well be published in the *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*, given the considerable importance of the site. If any finds are made during this limited exercise these will be incorporated into the wider report. Notices in local journals and Discovery and Excavation in Scotland as appropriate.

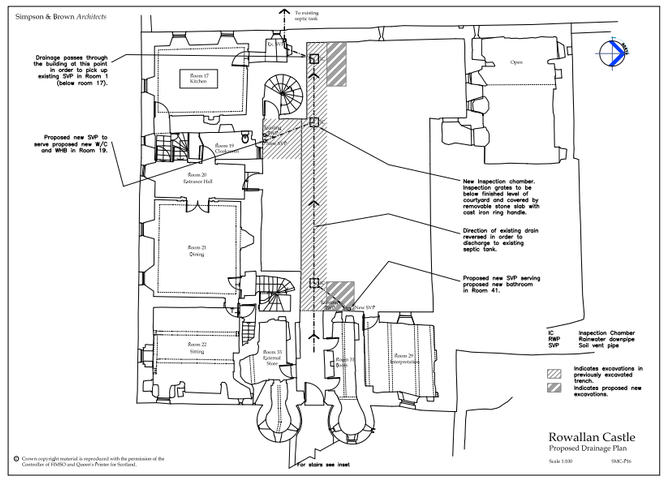
18 Any other information relevant to the application (attach further papers if desired).
N/A.

Signed Date

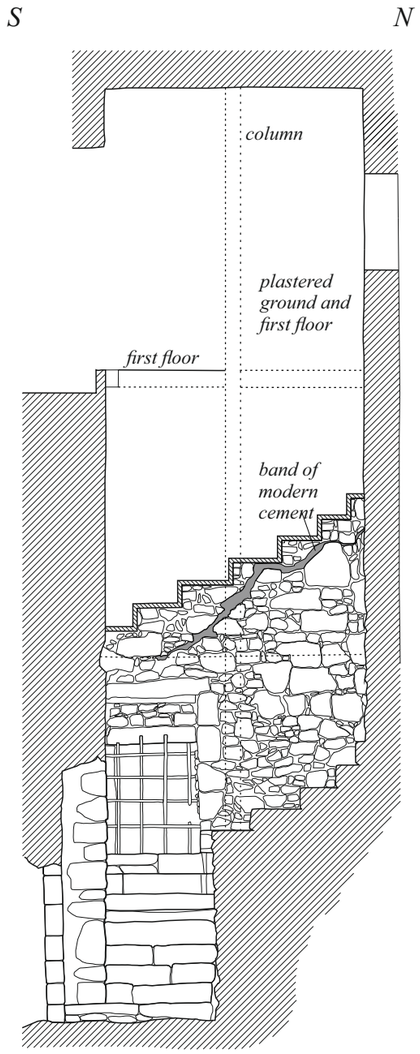
Appendix B: Rowallan Castle Drawings



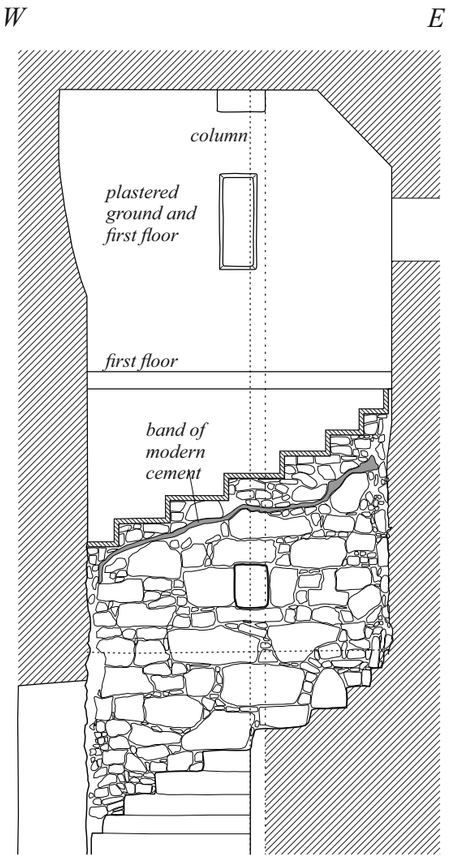




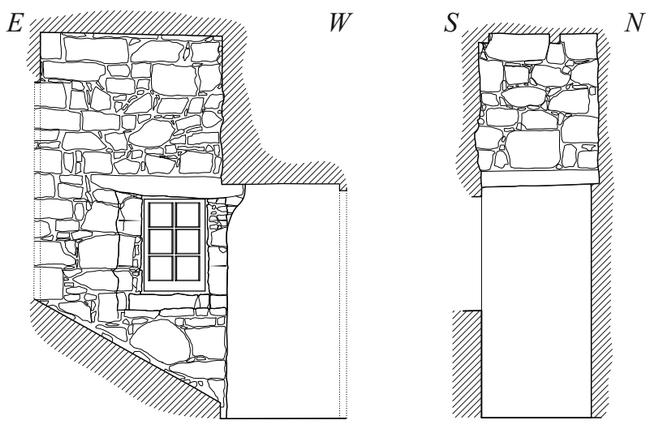
NB: Levels are relative to the LOY Surveys record of Rowallan Castle (1999) and do not relate to the Ordnance Datum.



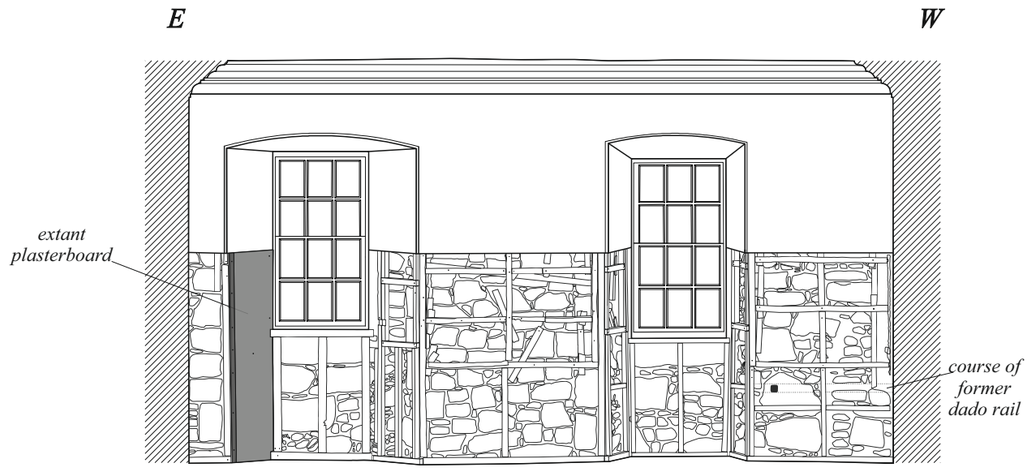
spiral staircase (component 4)
looking west



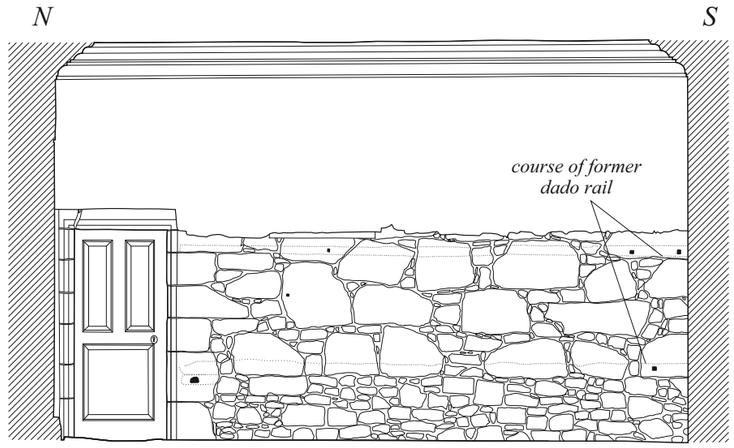
spiral staircase (component 4)
looking north



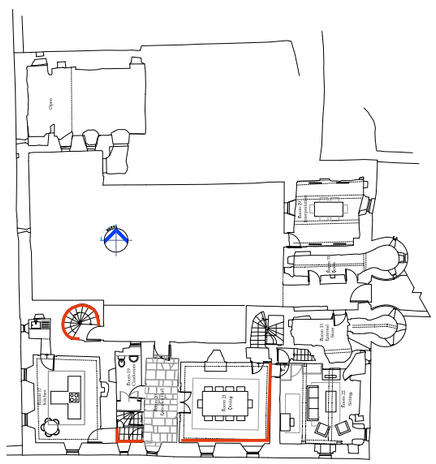
south and west elevations
of stairs (component 16)



north-facing elevation of south wall (component 21)



west-facing elevation of east wall (component 21)



elevation locations

Appendix C: Rowallan Castle Context Register

Context No.	***Area***	***Description***	***Interpretation***	***Recorded by***
001	*1B + 1C*	*Pea gravel*	*Courtyard surface*	*ATS*
002	*1B + 1C*	*Mid brown silty sand*	*Levelling deposit*	*ATS*
003	*1C*	*Friable yellow-grey silty sand*	*Demolition/levelling deposit*	*ATS*
004	*1C*	*Dark grey-brown silty sand, lots of charcoal*	*Ash dump*	*ATS*
005	*1C*	*Loose dark grey-brown silty sand*	*C18-19 refuse deposit*	*ATS*
006	*1C*	*Loose dark grey-brown silty sand*	*C18-19 refuse deposit*	*ATS*
007	*1C*	*Mid brown -grey silty sand*	*Initial courtyard levelling deposit*	*ATS*
008	*1C*	*Mid orange-brown compact silty sand*	*Initial courtyard levelling deposit*	*ATS*
009	*1C*	*Bonded red sandstone in yellow sandy mortar*	*Low border wall for ?flower bed, SW corner*	*ATS*
010	*1C*	*Area of sub-rounded rubble*	*Rubble scatter, orig. thought structural*	*ATS*
011	*1C*	*Area of large sub-angular rubble*	*Rubble scatter, orig. thought structural*	*ATS*
012	*1C*	*Rubble*	*Rubble scatter, orig. thought structural*	*ATS*
013	*1C*	*Foundation material*	*Foundation of stair tower*	*ATS*
014	*1C*	*Ditch/pit cut north of paved area*	*Cut for refuse pit*	*ATS*

Appendix D: Rowallan Castle Finds Register

Finds No.	*Context No.*	*Material*	*Quantity*	*Description*	*Comments*	*Date*	*Initials*
001	*005*	*Faunal*	*6*	*Dog skull*		*08/03/2018*	*ATS*
002	*005*	*Faunal*	*1*	*Cattle pelvis*		*06/02/2018*	*ATS*
003	*005*	*Faunal*	*2*	*Cattle scapula and rib*		*-*	*ATS*
004	*005*	*Ceramic*	*5*	*3 grey salt-glazed (1 BS, 2 joining rim-base) / 1 BS cream ware / 1 rim blue and checkered*	*Early 19th century*	*-*	*ATS*
005	*005*	*Glass*	*1*	*Complete green wine bottle, filled with terpene smelling sticky substance*	*Early to mid 18th century*	*08/03/2018*	*ATS*
006	*006*	*Glass*	*10*	*Green wine bottle shards (5 separate bases), push-up base with pontil marks*	*Mid 18th century*	*06/02/2018*	*ATS*
007	*006*	*Ceramic*	*3*	*1 BS gold inlay / 1 rim cream ware / 1 rim grey salt-glazed basket patter*	*1760's (salt-glazed) - 19th century*	*06/02/2018*	*ATS*
008	*006*	*Glass*	*8*	*4 separate necks, 1 base (push-up, pontil mark)*	*Mid 18th century*	*06/02/2018*	*ATS*
009	*006*	*Faunal*	*20*	*Large ungulate, cattle and fish*		*06/02/2018*	*ATS*
010	*006*	*Ceramic*	*2*	*Joining BS, willow pattern?*	*19th century*	*06/02/2018*	*ATS*
011	*006*	*Glass*	*10*	*4 separate bases (push-up, pontil mark), 2 separate necks*	*Mid 18th century*	*06/02/2018*	*ATS*

Appendix E: Rowallan Castle Samples Register

Sample No.	***Context No.***	***Size***	***Date***	***Initials***	***Description***	***Period***
001	*009*	*Small Bag*	*13/02/2018*	*ATS*	*Buff-pink lime mortar, 'plum pudding', with large pebble and unburnt rotted lime particles, very coarse river sand aggregates. Mostly crushed mortar, not properly bedded, but with a few ~2cm fragments*	*Late Medieval*
002	*003*	*Small Bag*	*13/02/2018*	*ATS*	*Very mixed, lime mortar inclusions*	
003	*014*	*Small Bag*	*26/02/2018*	*ATS*	*Buff-pink lime mortar, soft, leeched, coarse aggregates. Priobably has been buried for a long time*	*Late Medieval / destruction?*

Appendix F: Rowallan Castle Photo Register

Photo No	Direction facing	Description	Date	Taken by
1389.0 (001)	W	View of Rowallan Castle	06/02/2018	ATS
1389.0 (002)	W	View of Rowallan Castle	06/02/2018	ATS
1389.0 (003)	NW	Pre-excavation shot of courtyard	06/02/2018	ATS
1389.0 (004)	SE	Pre-excavation shot of courtyard	06/02/2018	ATS
1389.0 (005)	W	Pre-excavation shot of courtyard	06/02/2018	ATS
1389.0 (006)	NW	Pre-excavation shot of courtyard	06/02/2018	ATS
1389.0 (007)	SE	Pre-excavation shot of courtyard	06/02/2018	ATS
1389.0 (008)	NW	Pre-excavation shot of courtyard	06/02/2018	ATS
1389.0 (009)	NW	Pre-excavation shot of courtyard	06/02/2018	ATS
1389.0 (010)	SE	Pre-excavation shot of courtyard	06/02/2018	ATS
1389.0 (011)	W	Pre-excavation shot of courtyard	06/02/2018	ATS
1389.0 (012)	SE	Trench 1B in progress	06/02/2018	ATS
1389.0 (013)	SE	East wall, component 21	06/02/2018	ATS
1389.0 (014)	SE	East wall, component 21	06/02/2018	ATS
1389.0 (015)	SE	Entrance in east wall, component 21	06/02/2018	ATS
1389.0 (016)	SE	Detail of socket, east wall, component 21	06/02/2018	ATS
1389.0 (017)	SE	Detail of rail socket, east wall, component 21	06/02/2018	ATS
1389.0 (018)	SE	Detail of rail sockets, east wall, component 21	06/02/2018	ATS
1389.0 (019)	SW	South wall, component 21	06/02/2018	ATS
1389.0 (020)	SW	South wall, component 21	06/02/2018	ATS
1389.0 (021)	SW	South wall, component 21	06/02/2018	ATS
1389.0 (022)	SW	South wall, component 21	06/02/2018	ATS
1389.0 (023)	SW	East end of trench 1C, mid-excavation	06/02/2018	ATS
1389.0 (024)	SW	East end of trench 1C, mid-excavation	06/02/2018	ATS
1389.0 (025)	SW	Mid-section of trench 1C, mid excavation	06/02/2018	ATS
1389.0 (026)	SW	Mid-section of trench 1C, mid excavation	06/02/2018	ATS
1389.0 (027)	SW	Mid-section of trench 1C, mid excavation	06/02/2018	ATS
1389.0 (028)	SW	Mid-section of trench 1C, mid excavation	06/02/2018	ATS
1389.0 (029)	SW	Mid-section of trench 1C, mid excavation	06/02/2018	ATS
1389.0 (030)	SW	Mid-section of trench 1C, mid excavation	06/02/2018	ATS
1389.0 (031)	SW	Mid-section of trench 1C, mid excavation	06/02/2018	ATS
1389.0 (032)	SW	West end of trench 1C, mid-excavation	06/02/2018	ATS
1389.0 (033)	SW	West end of trench 1C, mid-excavation	06/02/2018	ATS
1389.0 (034)	SW	West end of trench 1C, mid-excavation	06/02/2018	ATS
1389.0 (035)	NW	West end of trench 1C, mid-excavation	06/02/2018	ATS
1389.0 (036)	SE	Trench 1C, mid-excavation	06/02/2018	ATS
1389.0 (037)	SE	Trench 1C, mid-excavation	06/02/2018	ATS
1389.0 (038)	NE	Mid-section of trench 1C, mid excavation	06/02/2018	ATS
1389.0 (039)	NE	Mid-section of trench 1C, mid excavation	06/02/2018	ATS
1389.0 (040)	NE	Mid-section of trench 1C, mid excavation	06/02/2018	ATS
1389.0 (041)	NE	Mid-section of trench 1C, mid excavation	06/02/2018	ATS
1389.0 (042)	NE	Mid-section of trench 1C, mid excavation	06/02/2018	ATS
1389.0 (043)	NE	Mid-section of trench 1C, mid excavation	06/02/2018	ATS
1389.0 (044)	NE	Mid-section of trench 1C, mid excavation	06/02/2018	ATS
1389.0 (045)	NE	Mid-section of trench 1C, mid excavation	06/02/2018	ATS
1389.0 (046)	NE	East end of trench 1C, mid-excavation	06/02/2018	ATS
1389.0 (047)	SE	Trench 1B	06/02/2018	ATS
1389.0 (048)	SW	Trench 1B	06/02/2018	ATS
1389.0 (049)	NE	Trench 1B	06/02/2018	ATS
1389.0 (050)	NW	Trench 1C, mid-excavation	06/02/2018	ATS
1389.0 (051)	NW	East end of trench 1C, mid-excavation	06/02/2018	ATS
1389.0 (052)	NW	Trench 1C, mid-excavation	06/02/2018	ATS
1389.0 (053)	NW	Trench 1C, mid-excavation	06/02/2018	ATS
1389.0 (054)		Trench 1B	06/02/2018	ATS
1389.0 (055)	SE	East end of trench 1C, mid-excavation	06/02/2018	ATS
1389.0 (056)	SW	East end of trench 1C, mid-excavation	06/02/2018	ATS
1389.0 (057)	N	Mid-section of trench 1C, mid excavation	06/02/2018	ATS
1389.0 (058)	NW	Mid-section of trench 1C, mid excavation	06/02/2018	ATS
1389.0 (059)	NE	Mid-section of trench 1C, mid excavation, rubble <012>	06/02/2018	ATS
1389.0 (060)	NE	Corner of trench 1B and 1C	06/02/2018	ATS
1389.0 (061)	NE	Corner of trench 1B and 1C, rubble <010>	06/02/2018	ATS

1389.0 (062)	NE	Corner of trench 1B and 1C, rubble <010>	06/02/2018	ATS
1389.0 (063)	NE	East end of trench 1C, mid-excavation	06/02/2018	ATS
1389.0 (064)	NE	Mid-section of trench 1C, mid excavation	06/02/2018	ATS
1389.0 (065)	NE	Mid-section of trench 1C, mid excavation, rubble <011>	06/02/2018	ATS
1389.0 (066)	NE	Mid-section of trench 1C, mid excavation, rubble <011>	06/02/2018	ATS
1389.0 (067)	NE	Mid-section of trench 1C, mid excavation, rubble <011>	06/02/2018	ATS
1389.0 (068)	NE	Mid-section of trench 1C, mid excavation, rubble <011>	06/02/2018	ATS
1389.0 (069)	NE	Mid-section of trench 1C, mid excavation, rubble <011>	06/02/2018	ATS
1389.0 (070)	NE	Mid-section of trench 1C, mid excavation, rubble <012>	06/02/2018	ATS
1389.0 (071)	NE	Mid-section of trench 1C, mid excavation, rubble <012>	06/02/2018	ATS
1389.0 (072)	NE	Mid-section of trench 1C, mid excavation	06/02/2018	ATS
1389.0 (073)	NE	Mid-section of trench 1C, mid excavation, wall (009)	06/02/2018	ATS
1389.0 (074)	NE	Mid-section of trench 1C, mid excavation, wall (009)	06/02/2018	ATS
1389.0 (075)	NE	Mid-section of trench 1C, mid excavation, wall (009)	06/02/2018	ATS
1389.0 (076)	NE	West end of trench 1C, mid-excavation	06/02/2018	ATS
1389.0 (077)	NE	West end of trench 1C, mid-excavation	06/02/2018	ATS
1389.0 (078)	NE	West end of trench 1C, mid-excavation	06/02/2018	ATS
1389.0 (079)	NE	West end of trench 1C, mid-excavation	06/02/2018	ATS
1389.0 (080)	NE	West end of trench 1C, mid-excavation	06/02/2018	ATS
1389.0 (081)	NW	West wall, component 16	07/02/2018	ATS
1389.0 (082)	NW	West wall, component 16	07/02/2018	ATS
1389.0 (083)	NW	West wall, component 16	07/02/2018	ATS
1389.0 (084)	NW	West wall, component 16	07/02/2018	ATS
1389.0 (085)	SW	South wall, component 16, close-up	07/02/2018	ATS
1389.0 (086)	SW	South wall, component 16, close-up	07/02/2018	ATS
1389.0 (087)	SW	South wall, component 16, close-up	07/02/2018	ATS
1389.0 (088)	SW	South wall, component 16, close-up	07/02/2018	ATS
1389.0 (089)	SW	South wall, component 16, close-up	07/02/2018	ATS
1389.0 (090)	SW	South wall, component 16, close-up	07/02/2018	ATS
1389.0 (091)	SW	South wall, component 16, close-up	07/02/2018	ATS
1389.0 (092)	SW	South wall, component 16, close-up	07/02/2018	ATS
1389.0 (093)	SW	South wall, component 16, close-up	07/02/2018	ATS
1389.0 (094)	SW	South wall, component 16, close-up	07/02/2018	ATS
1389.0 (095)	SW	South wall, component 16, close-up	07/02/2018	ATS
1389.0 (096)	SW	South wall, component 16, close-up	07/02/2018	ATS
1389.0 (097)	SW	South wall, component 16, close-up	07/02/2018	ATS
1389.0 (098)	SW	South wall, component 16, close-up	07/02/2018	ATS
1389.0 (099)	SW	South wall, component 16, close-up	07/02/2018	ATS
1389.0 (100)	SW	South wall, component 16, close-up	07/02/2018	ATS
1389.0 (101)	SW	South wall, component 16, close-up	07/02/2018	ATS
1389.0 (102)	SW	South wall, component 16, close-up	07/02/2018	ATS
1389.0 (103)	SW	South wall, component 16, close-up	07/02/2018	ATS
1389.0 (104)	SW	South wall, component 16, close-up	07/02/2018	ATS
1389.0 (105)	SW	South wall, component 16, close-up	07/02/2018	ATS
1389.0 (106)	SW	South wall, component 16, close-up	07/02/2018	ATS
1389.0 (107)	SW	South wall, component 16, close-up	07/02/2018	ATS
1389.0 (108)	SW	South wall, component 16, close-up	07/02/2018	ATS
1389.0 (109)	SW	South wall, component 16, close-up	07/02/2018	ATS
1389.0 (110)	NW	West end of pend, base of component 4	07/02/2018	ATS
1389.0 (111)	NW	West end of pend, base of component 4	07/02/2018	ATS
1389.0 (112)	SE	Grated window between components 3 and 4	07/02/2018	ATS
1389.0 (113)	SE	Grated window between components 3 and 4	07/02/2018	ATS
1389.0 (114)	SW	South wall, component 16, close-up	07/02/2018	ATS
1389.0 (115)	NW	West end of pend, base of component 4	07/02/2018	ATS
1389.0 (116)	N	East end of trench 1C, mid-excavation	14/02/2018	ATS
1389.0 (117)	N	Mid-section of trench 1C, mid-excavation	14/02/2018	ATS
1389.0 (118)	NE	Mid-section of trench 1C, mid-excavation	14/02/2018	ATS
1389.0 (119)	E	Mid-section of trench 1C, mid-excavation	14/02/2018	ATS
1389.0 (120)	N	Mid-section of trench 1C, mid-excavation	14/02/2018	ATS
1389.0 (121)	NE	Mid-section of trench 1C, mid-excavation	14/02/2018	ATS
1389.0 (122)	E	Mid-section of trench 1C, mid-excavation	14/02/2018	ATS
1389.0 (123)	NE	Trench extension of 1C, of rubble <012>	14/02/2018	ATS
1389.0 (124)	N	Trench extension of 1C, of rubble <012>	14/02/2018	ATS
1389.0 (125)	E	Trench extension of 1C, of rubble <012>	14/02/2018	ATS
1389.0 (126)	NE	Trench extension of 1C, of wall (009)	14/02/2018	ATS

1389.0 (127)	*N*	*Trench extension of 1C, of wall (009)*	*14/02/2018*	*ATS*
1389.0 (128)	*SE*	*Trench 1C, mid-excavation*	*14/02/2018*	*ATS*
1389.0 (129)	*NW*	*Trench 1C, mid-excavation*	*14/02/2018*	*ATS*
1389.0 (130)	*NE*	*Trench extension of 1C, of rubble <011>*	*14/02/2018*	*ATS*
1389.0 (131)	*NE*	*Trench extension of 1C, of rubble <010>*	*14/02/2018*	*ATS*
1389.0 (132)	*NW*	*Trench extension of 1C, of rubble <010>*	*14/02/2018*	*ATS*
1389.0 (133)	*SE*	*Trench extension of 1C, of rubble <010>*	*14/02/2018*	*ATS*
1389.0 (134)	*NW*	*Waterproof boarding beneath concrete, trench 1D*	*14/02/2018*	*ATS*
1389.0 (135)	*NW*	*Waterproof boarding beneath concrete, trench 1D*	*14/02/2018*	*ATS*
1389.0 (136)	*NE*	*Trench extension of 1C, of wall (009)*	*14/02/2018*	*ATS*
1389.0 (137)	*NE*	*Trench extension of 1C, of rubble <012>*	*14/02/2018*	*ATS*
1389.0 (138)	*NE*	*Trench extension of 1C, of rubble <012>*	*14/02/2018*	*ATS*
1389.0 (139)	*SW*	*Trench extension of 1C, of rubble <012>*	*14/02/2018*	*ATS*
1389.0 (140)	*SW*	*Trench extension of 1C, of wall (009)*	*14/02/2018*	*ATS*
1389.0 (141)	*SW*	*Trench extension of 1C, of wall (009)*	*14/02/2018*	*ATS*
1389.0 (142)	*SE*	*Trench 1C, mid-excavation*	*14/02/2018*	*ATS*
1389.0 (143)	*NW*	*West end,of trench 1C, mid-excavation*	*14/02/2018*	*ATS*
1389.0 (144)	*SE*	*Trench extension of 1C, of rubble <011>*	*14/02/2018*	*ATS*
1389.0 (145)	*SE*	*Trench extension of 1C, of rubble <010>*	*14/02/2018*	*ATS*
1389.0 (146)	*NW*	*Trench extension of 1C, of rubble <010>*	*14/02/2018*	*ATS*
1389.0 (147)	*NW*	*Trench extension of 1C, of wall (009)*	*14/02/2018*	*ATS*
1389.0 (148)	*NW*	*Trench extension of 1C, of wall (009)*	*14/02/2018*	*ATS*
1389.0 (149)	*NW*	*Trench extension of 1C, of wall (009)*	*14/02/2018*	*ATS*
1389.0 (150)	*NW*	*Trench extension of 1C, of wall (009)*	*14/02/2018*	*ATS*
1389.0 (151)	*NW*	*Trench extension of 1C, of wall (009)*	*14/02/2018*	*ATS*
1389.0 (152)	*NW*	*Trench extension of 1C, of wall (009)*	*14/02/2018*	*ATS*
1389.0 (153)	*NW*	*Trench extension of 1C, of rubble <012>*	*14/02/2018*	*ATS*
1389.0 (154)	*NW*	*Trench extension of 1C, of rubble <012>*	*14/02/2018*	*ATS*
1389.0 (155)	*NW*	*Trench extension of 1C, of rubble <012>*	*14/02/2018*	*ATS*
1389.0 (156)	*NW*	*Trench extension of 1C, of rubble <012>*	*14/02/2018*	*ATS*
1389.0 (157)	*NW*	*Trench extension of 1C, of rubble <012>*	*14/02/2018*	*ATS*
1389.0 (158)	*NW*	*Trench extension of 1C, of rubble <012>*	*14/02/2018*	*ATS*
1389.0 (159)	*NW*	*Trench extension of 1C, of rubble <012>*	*14/02/2018*	*ATS*
1389.0 (160)	*NW*	*Trench extension of 1C, of rubble <012>*	*14/02/2018*	*ATS*
1389.0 (161)	*NW*	*Trench extension of 1C, of rubble <012>*	*14/02/2018*	*ATS*
1389.0 (162)	*NW*	*Trench extension of 1C, of rubble <012>*	*14/02/2018*	*ATS*
1389.0 (163)	*NW*	*Trench extension of 1C, of rubble <012>*	*14/02/2018*	*ATS*
1389.0 (164)	*NW*	*Trench extension of 1C, of rubble <012>*	*14/02/2018*	*ATS*
1389.0 (165)	*NW*	*Trench extension of 1C, of rubble <012>*	*14/02/2018*	*ATS*
1389.0 (166)	*SE*	*Trench extension of 1C, of rubble <011>*	*14/02/2018*	*ATS*
1389.0 (167)	*SW*	*Trench extension of 1C, of rubble <011>*	*14/02/2018*	*ATS*
1389.0 (168)	*NW*	*Trench extension of 1C, of rubble <011>*	*14/02/2018*	*ATS*
1389.0 (169)	*NW*	*Trench extension of 1C, of rubble <011>*	*14/02/2018*	*ATS*
1389.0 (170)	*NE*	*Trench extension of 1C, of rubble <011>*	*14/02/2018*	*ATS*
1389.0 (171)	*SW*	*Trench extension of 1C, of rubble <010>*	*14/02/2018*	*ATS*
1389.0 (172)	*NE*	*Trench extension of 1C, of rubble <010>*	*14/02/2018*	*ATS*
1389.0 (173)	*NE*	*Trench extension of 1C, of rubble <010>*	*14/02/2018*	*ATS*
1389.0 (174)	*NE*	*Trench extension of 1C, of rubble <010>*	*14/02/2018*	*ATS*
1389.0 (175)	*SW*	*Trench extension of 1C, of rubble <010>*	*14/02/2018*	*ATS*
1389.0 (176)	*SW*	*Trench extension of 1C, of rubble <010>*	*14/02/2018*	*ATS*
1389.0 (177)	*SW*	*Trench extension of 1C, of rubble <010>*	*14/02/2018*	*ATS*
1389.0 (178)	*SE*	*Trench 1B*	*14/02/2018*	*ATS*
1389.0 (179)	*SW*	*East end of trench 1C, mid-excavation*	*14/02/2018*	*ATS*
1389.0 (180)	*W*	*Trench extension of 1C, of rubble <011>*	*14/02/2018*	*ATS*
1389.0 (181)	*W*	*Trench extension of 1C, of rubble <011>*	*14/02/2018*	*ATS*
1389.0 (182)	*SE*	*Trench 1C, mid-excavation*	*16/02/2018*	*ATS*
1389.0 (183)	*NW*	*Waterproof boarding exposed, trench 1D*	*26/02/2018*	*ATS*
1389.0 (184)	*NW*	*Waterproof boarding exposed, trench 1D*	*26/02/2018*	*ATS*
1389.0 (185)	*SW*	*Waterproof boarding exposed, trench 1D*	*26/02/2018*	*ATS*
1389.0 (186)	*N*	*Working shot, boulders removed from trench*	*26/02/2018*	*ATS*
1389.0 (187)	*NW*	*Working shot, cutting of boarding, trench 1D*	*26/02/2018*	*ATS*
1389.0 (188)	*NW*	*Wall (009)*	*26/02/2018*	*ATS*
1389.0 (189)	*SW*	*Wall (009)*	*26/02/2018*	*ATS*
1389.0 (190)	*SE*	*Wall (009)*	*26/02/2018*	*ATS*
1389.0 (191)	*N*	*Concrete beneath waterproof boarding, trench 1D*	*26/02/2018*	*ATS*

1389.0 (192)	*NW*	*Grated window between components 3 and 4*	*26/02/2018*	*ATS*
1389.0 (193)	*NW*	*Grated window and masonry, component 4, basement*	*26/02/2018*	*ATS*
1389.0 (194)	*NW*	*Grated window and masonry, component 4, basement*	*26/02/2018*	*ATS*
1389.0 (195)	*NW*	*Grated window and masonry, component 4, basement*	*26/02/2018*	*ATS*
1389.0 (196)	*NW*	*Grated window and masonry, component 4, basement*	*26/02/2018*	*ATS*
1389.0 (197)	*NW*	*Grated window and masonry, component 4, basement*	*26/02/2018*	*ATS*
1389.0 (198)	*NW*	*Grated window and masonry, component 4, basement*	*26/02/2018*	*ATS*
1389.0 (199)	*NW*	*Grated window and masonry, component 4, basement*	*26/02/2018*	*ATS*
1389.0 (200)	*NW*	*Grated window and masonry, component 4, basement*	*26/02/2018*	*ATS*
1389.0 (201)	*NW*	*Grated window and masonry, component 4, basement*	*26/02/2018*	*ATS*
1389.0 (202)	*NW*	*Grated window and masonry, component 4, basement*	*26/02/2018*	*ATS*
1389.0 (203)	*NW*	*Grated window and masonry, component 4, basement*	*26/02/2018*	*ATS*
1389.0 (204)	*NW*	*Grated window and masonry, component 4, basement*	*26/02/2018*	*ATS*
1389.0 (205)	*N*	*Masonry, component 4, basement*	*26/02/2018*	*ATS*
1389.0 (206)	*N*	*Masonry, component 4, basement*	*26/02/2018*	*ATS*
1389.0 (207)	*N*	*Masonry, component 4, basement*	*26/02/2018*	*ATS*
1389.0 (208)	*N*	*Masonry, component 4, basement*	*26/02/2018*	*ATS*
1389.0 (209)	*N*	*Masonry, component 4, basement*	*26/02/2018*	*ATS*
1389.0 (210)	*N*	*Masonry, component 4, basement*	*26/02/2018*	*ATS*
1389.0 (211)	*N*	*Masonry, component 4, basement*	*26/02/2018*	*ATS*
1389.0 (212)	*NE*	*Masonry, component 4, basement*	*26/02/2018*	*ATS*
1389.0 (213)	*NE*	*Masonry, component 4, basement*	*26/02/2018*	*ATS*
1389.0 (214)	*NE*	*Masonry, component 4, basement*	*26/02/2018*	*ATS*
1389.0 (215)	*NE*	*Masonry, component 4, basement*	*26/02/2018*	*ATS*
1389.0 (216)	*NE*	*Masonry, component 4, basement*	*26/02/2018*	*ATS*
1389.0 (217)	*NE*	*Masonry, component 4, basement*	*26/02/2018*	*ATS*
1389.0 (218)	*E*	*Masonry, component 4, basement*	*26/02/2018*	*ATS*
1389.0 (219)	*E*	*Masonry, component 4, basement*	*26/02/2018*	*ATS*
1389.0 (220)	*E*	*Masonry, component 4, basement*	*26/02/2018*	*ATS*
1389.0 (221)	*E*	*Masonry, component 4, basement*	*26/02/2018*	*ATS*
1389.0 (222)	*E*	*Masonry, component 4, basement*	*26/02/2018*	*ATS*
1389.0 (223)	*E*	*Masonry, component 4, basement*	*26/02/2018*	*ATS*
1389.0 (224)	*SE*	*Masonry, component 4, basement*	*26/02/2018*	*ATS*
1389.0 (225)	*SE*	*Masonry, component 4, basement*	*26/02/2018*	*ATS*
1389.0 (226)	*SE*	*Masonry, component 4, basement*	*26/02/2018*	*ATS*
1389.0 (227)	*NE*	*Stair column, component 4, basement*	*26/02/2018*	*ATS*
1389.0 (228)	*NE*	*Stair column, component 4, basement*	*26/02/2018*	*ATS*
1389.0 (229)	*NE*	*Stair column, component 4, basement*	*26/02/2018*	*ATS*
1389.0 (230)	*NE*	*Stair column, component 4, basement*	*26/02/2018*	*ATS*
1389.0 (231)	*NE*	*Stair column, component 4, basement*	*26/02/2018*	*ATS*
1389.0 (232)	*NE*	*Stair column, component 4, basement*	*26/02/2018*	*ATS*
1389.0 (233)	*NE*	*West end of pend, base of component 4*	*26/02/2018*	*ATS*
1389.0 (234)	*NE*	*West end of pend, base of component 4*	*26/02/2018*	*ATS*
1389.0 (235)	*NE*	*West end of pend, base of component 4*	*26/02/2018*	*ATS*
1389.0 (236)	*NE*	*West end of pend, base of component 4*	*26/02/2018*	*ATS*
1389.0 (237)	*NE*	*West end of pend, base of component 4*	*26/02/2018*	*ATS*
1389.0 (238)	*NE*	*West end of pend, base of component 4*	*26/02/2018*	*ATS*
1389.0 (239)	*NE*	*West end of pend, base of component 4*	*26/02/2018*	*ATS*
1389.0 (240)	*NE*	*West end of pend, base of component 4*	*26/02/2018*	*ATS*
1389.0 (241)	*NE*	*West end of pend, base of component 4*	*26/02/2018*	*ATS*
1389.0 (242)	*NE*	*West end of pend, base of component 4*	*26/02/2018*	*ATS*
1389.0 (243)	*NE*	*West end of pend, base of component 4*	*26/02/2018*	*ATS*
1389.0 (244)	*NE*	*West end of pend, base of component 4*	*26/02/2018*	*ATS*
1389.0 (245)	*NE*	*West end of pend, base of component 4*	*26/02/2018*	*ATS*
1389.0 (246)	*NE*	*West end of pend, base of component 4*	*26/02/2018*	*ATS*
1389.0 (247)	*NE*	*West end of pend, base of component 4*	*26/02/2018*	*ATS*
1389.0 (248)	*NE*	*West end of pend, base of component 4*	*26/02/2018*	*ATS*
1389.0 (249)	*NE*	*West end of pend, base of component 4*	*26/02/2018*	*ATS*
1389.0 (250)	*NE*	*West end of pend, base of component 4*	*26/02/2018*	*ATS*
1389.0 (251)	*NE*	*West end of pend, base of component 4*	*26/02/2018*	*ATS*
1389.0 (252)	*NE*	*West end of pend, base of component 4*	*26/02/2018*	*ATS*
1389.0 (253)	*NE*	*West end of pend, base of component 4*	*26/02/2018*	*ATS*
1389.0 (254)	*NE*	*West end of pend, base of component 4*	*26/02/2018*	*ATS*
1389.0 (255)	*NE*	*West end of pend, base of component 4*	*26/02/2018*	*ATS*
1389.0 (256)	*NE*	*West end of pend, base of component 4*	*26/02/2018*	*ATS*

1389.0 (257)	NE	West end of pend, base of component 4	26/02/2018	ATS
1389.0 (258)	NE	West end of pend, base of component 4	26/02/2018	ATS
1389.0 (259)	NE	West end of pend, base of component 4	26/02/2018	ATS
1389.0 (260)	NE	West end of pend, base of component 4	26/02/2018	ATS
1389.0 (261)	NE	West end of pend, base of component 4	26/02/2018	ATS
1389.0 (262)	NE	West end of pend, base of component 4	26/02/2018	ATS
1389.0 (263)	NW	Steps, component 4, basement	26/02/2018	ATS
1389.0 (264)	NW	Steps, component 4, basement	26/02/2018	ATS
1389.0 (265)	NW	Steps, component 4, basement	26/02/2018	ATS
1389.0 (266)	NW	Steps, component 4, basement	26/02/2018	ATS
1389.0 (267)	NW	Steps, component 4, basement	26/02/2018	ATS
1389.0 (268)	NW	Steps, component 4, basement	26/02/2018	ATS
1389.0 (269)	NW	Steps, component 4, basement	26/02/2018	ATS
1389.0 (270)	NW	Steps, component 4, basement	26/02/2018	ATS
1389.0 (271)	NW	Steps, component 4, basement	26/02/2018	ATS
1389.0 (272)	NW	Steps, component 4, basement	26/02/2018	ATS
1389.0 (273)	NW	Steps, component 4, basement	26/02/2018	ATS
1389.0 (274)	NW	Steps, component 4, basement	26/02/2018	ATS
1389.0 (275)	NE	Steps, component 4, basement	26/02/2018	ATS
1389.0 (276)	NE	Steps, component 4, basement	26/02/2018	ATS
1389.0 (277)	E	Steps, component 4, basement	26/02/2018	ATS
1389.0 (278)	E	Steps, component 4, basement	26/02/2018	ATS
1389.0 (279)	SE	Steps, component 4, basement	26/02/2018	ATS
1389.0 (280)	NW	Component 4, ground floor	26/02/2018	ATS
1389.0 (281)	NW	West end of trench 1C, exposed foundations <013>	26/02/2018	ATS
1389.0 (282)	SW	West end of trench 1C, exposed foundations <013>	26/02/2018	ATS
1389.0 (283)	NE	West end of trench 1C, exposed foundations <013>	26/02/2018	ATS
1389.0 (284)	NW	West end of trench 1C, exposed foundations <013>	26/02/2018	ATS
1389.0 (285)	NW	West end of trench 1C, exposed foundations <013>	26/02/2018	ATS
1389.0 (286)	SW	West end of trench 1C, exposed foundations <013>	26/02/2018	ATS
1389.0 (287)	SW	West end of trench 1C	26/02/2018	ATS
1389.0 (288)	SW	Mid-section of trench 1C, mid-excavation	26/02/2018	ATS
1389.0 (289)	SW	Mid-section of trench 1C, mid-excavation	26/02/2018	ATS
1389.0 (290)	SW	Mid-section of trench 1C, mid-excavation	26/02/2018	ATS
1389.0 (291)	SW	Mid-section of trench 1C, mid-excavation	26/02/2018	ATS
1389.0 (292)	SW	Mid-section of trench 1C, mid-excavation	26/02/2018	ATS
1389.0 (293)	SW	East end of trench 1C, mid-excavation	26/02/2018	ATS
1389.0 (294)	SW	East end of trench 1C, mid-excavation	26/02/2018	ATS
1389.0 (295)	NW	Component 4, ground floor	26/02/2018	ATS
1389.0 (296)	NW	Component 4, ground floor	26/02/2018	ATS
1389.0 (297)	NE	Component 4, basement	26/02/2018	ATS
1389.0 (298)	NW	Component 4, ground floor	26/02/2018	ATS
1389.0 (299)	N	Component 4, ground floor, step detail	26/02/2018	ATS
1389.0 (300)	E	Component 4, first floor, north wall narrow window	26/02/2018	ATS
1389.0 (301)	SE	Component 4, first floor, east wall window	26/02/2018	ATS
1389.0 (302)	SW	Component 4, first floor, entrance	26/02/2018	ATS
1389.0 (303)	SW	Component 4, coped ceiling	26/02/2018	ATS
1389.0 (304)	NE	Component 4, basement, steps	26/02/2018	ATS
1389.0 (305)	NW	Component 4, basement, steps	26/02/2018	ATS
1389.0 (306)	NW	Component 4, basement, steps	26/02/2018	ATS
1389.0 (307)	SW	Component 4, basement, steps	26/02/2018	ATS
1389.0 (308)	S	Component 4, basement, stair column	26/02/2018	ATS
1389.0 (309)	NE	Component 4, basement, steps	26/02/2018	ATS
1389.0 (310)	NW	West end of trench 1C, exposed foundations <013>	26/02/2018	ATS
1389.0 (311)	NW	Trench 1D, end of excavation	08/03/2018	ATS
1389.0 (312)	SE	Trench 1C, end of excavation	08/03/2018	ATS
1389.0 (313)	NW	Trench 1C, end of excavation	08/03/2018	ATS
1389.0 (314)	NE	Trench 1B, end of excavation	08/03/2018	ATS
1389.0 (315)	SE	Trench 1B, end of excavation	08/03/2018	ATS
1389.0 (316)	NW	Trench 1C, controlled breaking of foundations	08/03/2018	ATS
1389.0 (317)	SW	Trench 1C, end of excavation	08/03/2018	ATS
1389.0 (318)	SW	Trench 1C, end of excavation	08/03/2018	ATS
1389.0 (319)	NE	Trench 1C, end of excavation	08/03/2018	ATS
1389.0 (320)	NW	Stair tower, component 4	08/03/2018	ATS
1389.0 (321)	NW	Trench 1C, controlled breaking of foundations	08/03/2018	ATS

1389.0 (322)	*NW*	*Trench 1C, controlled breaking of foundations*	*08/03/2018*	*ATS*
1389.0 (323)	*NW*	*Trench 1C, controlled breaking of foundations*	*08/03/2018*	*ATS*
1389.0 (324)	*S*	*Courtyard excavations, end of excavation*	*08/03/2018*	*ATS*
1389.0 (325)	*SW*	*Courtyard excavations, end of excavation*	*08/03/2018*	*ATS*
1389.0 (326)	*SW*	*Courtyard excavations, end of excavation*	*08/03/2018*	*ATS*
1389.0 (327)	*W*	*Courtyard excavations, end of excavation*	*08/03/2018*	*ATS*
1389.0 (328)	*E*	*Component 4, basement, steps*	*08/03/2018*	*ATS*
1389.0 (329)	*E*	*Component 4, basement, steps*	*08/03/2018*	*ATS*
1389.0 (330)	*SE*	*Component 4, basement, steps*	*08/03/2018*	*ATS*
1389.0 (331)	*NW*	*Component 4, ground floor, steps*	*08/03/2018*	*ATS*
1389.0 (332)	*NW*	*Component 4, first floor, banister*	*08/03/2018*	*ATS*
1389.0 (333)	*NW*	*Breaking of concrete, trench 1D*	*08/03/2018*	*ATS*
1389.0 (334)	*NW*	*Trench 1C and breaking of concrete, trench 1D*	*08/03/2018*	*ATS*
1389.0 (335)	*SW*	*West end of trench 1C, end of excavation*	*08/03/2018*	*ATS*
1389.0 (336)	*SW*	*West end of trench 1C, end of excavation*	*08/03/2018*	*ATS*
1389.0 (337)	*SW*	*West end of trench 1C, end of excavation*	*08/03/2018*	*ATS*
1389.0 (338)	*NW*	*Component 4, basement*	*08/03/2018*	*ATS*
1389.0 (339)	*SW*	*West end of trench 1C, end of excavation*	*08/03/2018*	*ATS*
1389.0 (340)	*SW*	*Trench 1D, end of excavation*	*08/03/2018*	*ATS*
1389.0 (341)	*NW*	*Trench 1D, end of excavation*	*08/03/2018*	*ATS*
1389.0 (342)	*NW*	*Trench 1D, end of excavation*	*08/03/2018*	*ATS*
1389.0 (343)	*NW*	*Trench 1D, end of excavation*	*08/03/2018*	*ATS*
1389.0 (344)	*NW*	*Trench 1D, end of excavation*	*08/03/2018*	*ATS*
1389.0 (345)	*NW*	*Trench 1D, end of excavation*	*08/03/2018*	*ATS*

Appendix G: Photographic Contact Sheets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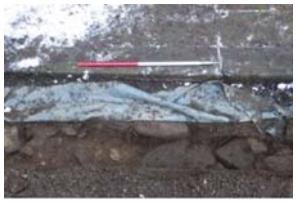
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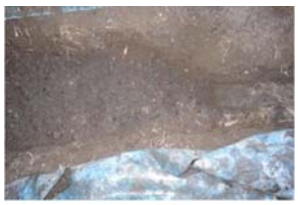
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Appendix H: DES Entry

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	East Ayrshire
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Rowallan Castle
PROJECT CODE:	1389.00
PARISH:	Kilmaurs
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:	Tudor Skinner
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	Addyman Archaeology
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Excavation, Watching Brief and Historic Building Recording
NMRS NO(S):	SM 90254; LB12523; NS44 SW 9; Canmore ID 42975
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	Castle (medieval)
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	18th- and 19th-century refuse
NGR (2 letters, 8 or 10 figures)	NS 43470 42420
START DATE (this season)	06/02/2018
END DATE (this season)	08/03/2018
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. *DES* ref.)	Historic Building Survey (Addyman Associates, DES 2005, p.49); Geophysical Survey (GUARD, DES 2005, p.49); Watching brief for pipe trench (Kirkdale Archaeology, DES 2009, p.62).
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	Addyman Archaeology undertook archaeological monitoring, excavation and historic building recording at Rowallan Castle, Kilmaurs as part of Scheduled Monument Consent in relation to a programme of renovation. Rowallan Castle is a Scheduled Monument (SM 90254) perched on a basalt outcrop, adjacent to the River Carmel. Bronze Age activity has been identified on the outcrop and the earliest surviving structural elements of the castle date from the 13th century, although most of the present fabric was constructed between the 15th and 18th centuries. Archaeological monitoring and excavation took place on the south side of Rowallan Castle courtyard, to facilitate the installation of a new soil pipe outflow system. One trench ran along the south side of the courtyard; the other was positioned within the paved area on the very southern limit of the courtyard. This archaeological programme uncovered the foundations of the south range of the castle, with overlying rubble and levelling deposits providing a platform for the present courtyard. In addition, refuse deposits of 18th- and 19th-century date were identified in the south-west side of the courtyard. Historic building recording included a room and stairway on the ground floor of the south range (components 16 and 21) and the spiral stairwell of the south-west stair tower (component 4), connecting all floors of the south range. This element of the programme comprised rectified photography and hand-drawn survey, supported by the existing annotated survey undertaken by Loy Surveys and Addyman Associates.
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	None
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	1389.0 (053) – Trench 1C, mid-excavation
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	Niall Campbell Esq.
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	The Old Printworks 77a Brunswick Street Edinburgh EH7 5HS
EMAIL ADDRESS:	admin@addyman-archaeology.co.uk
ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)	NRHE