

# Lady Jane's Cottage, Eglinton Park: Archaeological Investigation

Data Structure Report



by Thomas Rees and Diane Gorman

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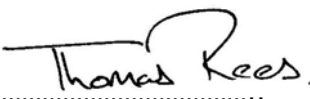
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## Contents

<b>Executive Summary .....</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Introduction .....</b>	<b>4</b>
Designations and legal constraints .....	4
<b>Historical and Archaeological Background .....</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Project Works .....</b>	<b>8</b>
Conventions .....	8
<b>Evaluation Trenches .....</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>Findings.....</b>	<b>10</b>
Trench A .....	10
Trench B .....	13
Trench C .....	13
Further Structural Remains .....	14
<b>Discussion .....</b>	<b>14</b>
Trench A .....	14
Trench B .....	14
Trench C .....	18
The Bridge .....	18
<b>Recommendations .....</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>Conclusion .....</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>Acknowledgements .....</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>References .....</b>	<b>19</b>
Documentary .....	19
Cartographic.....	19
<b>Appendix 1: Registers.....</b>	<b>20</b>
Context Register .....	20
Finds Register .....	22
Photographic Register .....	23
<b>Appendix 2: Discovery &amp; Excavation in Scotland .....</b>	<b>27</b>
<b>Contact Details .....</b>	<b>28</b>

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## Figures

Figure 1a: 1 <sup>st</sup> edition Ordnance Survey 1860 (Surveyed 1856).....	6
Figure 1b: 3 <sup>rd</sup> edition Ordnance Survey 1910 .....	6
Figure 1c: 4 <sup>th</sup> edition Ordnance Survey 1940 .....	6
Figure 2a: Lady Jane's Cottage from SE.....	7
Figure 2b: Lady Jane's Cottage from S .....	7
Figure 3: Site Plan of Lady Jane's Cottage Evaluation.....	9
Figure 4a: Trench A, post-excavation shot.....	11
Figure 4b:Trench B, structural remains, [006] .....	11
Figure 5a:Trench C, structural remains [014] .....	12
Figure 5b:Structural Remains [018].....	12
Figure 6: Post-excavation plan of Trench A.....	15
Figure 7:Post-excavation plan of Trench B.....	16
Figure 8: Post-excavation plan of Trench C .....	17

## Executive Summary

1. This Report presents the findings of a programme of works designed to evaluate the nature and extent of the archaeological deposits associated with Lady Jane's Cottage in Eglinton Park, North Ayrshire. Targeted locations at the cottage were investigated by hand excavated trenches.
2. The works were organised by Rathmell Archaeology Ltd. Kilwinning Heritage volunteers supported Rathmell Archaeology staff to deliver the works with the support of North Ayrshire Council, the landowner. The works were scheduled so that Guides from the International Guides Camp at Eglinton (Ayrwaves 2012) could visit the site, discover more about the estate and its archaeology, as well as taking part in some practical exercises.

## Introduction

3. This Data Structure Report has been prepared in support of the archaeological works undertaken at Lady Jane's Cottage, Eglinton Park, North Ayrshire. These were designed to recover information on the monuments' date and form, as well as to record any physical disruption to the archaeological deposits.
4. The Project Design (Rees, 2012) outlined the objectives of the project and the structure of the archaeological works to be undertaken. This report provides the details of the works, as undertaken in conjunction with the terms of the Project Design, organised by Rathmell Archaeology Ltd. At each stage of implementing the Project Design the specific details were agreed with North Ayrshire Council, within whose estate these works were undertaken.

### *Designations and legal constraints*

5. The monument is not a designated site and hence is not specifically protected. Where the monument lies within the estate the responsibilities of informed management of the historic environment apply as detailed in the Scottish Historic Environment Policy.

## Historical and Archaeological Background

6. Lady Jane's Cottage is an estate cottage (NGR: NS31277 42078, RCAHMS Canmore ID 206579) which is known to have stood on the northern banks of the Lugton Water as it flows west beyond Eglinton Castle. The river at this point retains a strong meandering path suggesting it has not been canalised, unlike the stretch closer to the castle.
7. Historic Ordnance Survey mapping (from the 1<sup>st</sup> edition in 1860 – see Figure 1a) depicts the cottage, a bridge across the river and a monumental pillar to the north. This landscape remains consistent until the 4<sup>th</sup> edition (1940) at which time the cottage is no longer mapped (Figure 1c). The suggestion is that the cottage was demolished between 1910 and 1940, although at this time the bridge and pillar remained.
8. Photographic evidence (see Figure 2a and 2b) depicts a single storey brick-built structure with a thatched roof. Some of these images have been attributed with a date in the 1920s, suggesting that demolition may have occurred during the 1930s.
9. The cottage's name makes reference to Lady Jane Montgomerie, the daughter of Hugh Montgomerie, 12th Earl of Eglinton and Eleanora Hamilton. She married Captain Archibald Hamilton in 1828 and died on 23 February 1860, without issue. Into her care was placed the two surviving grandsons of the 12<sup>th</sup> Earl after the death of her brother Maj-General Archibald Montgomerie on board ship off Alicante in 1814 (buried in Gibraltar).
10. The cottage is described as follows:

*"Near to the gardens, in a remote corner, more than half encircled by the river, a remarkably handsome cottage has been reared, and furnished, under the*

*direction of Lady Jean Montgomery, who has contrived to unite neatness and simplicity, with great taste, in the construction of this enchanting hut. That amiable lady, spends occasionally, some part of her leisure hours, about this delightful cottage: viewing the beauties, and contemplating the operations of nature, in the foliage of leaves, blowing of flowers, and maturation of fruits; with other rational entertainments, which her enlightened mind is capable of enjoying."* (Aiton, 1811)

11. Romantic cottages such as this were referred to as '*cottage ornée*'. She used this thatched building to teach domestic economy to local girls and the two Montgomerie brothers were brought out here to play. Described as a ruin in 1928, nothing now remains either of the cottage or the footbridge, though traces of the former now survive as a cropmark on aerial photographs. A persistent local tradition is that Lady Jane had in fact been banished to this cottage for some misdemeanour and was led back to the castle by a manservant every evening.
12. In 1817 the older grandson, Hugh, died at the age of 6 years and a memorial was erected in the cottage garden (presumably the pillar noted on the Ordnance Survey). This marble ornamental pillar memorial, now in the small wood near the Visitor Centre, was inscribed:
 

*"To the memory of his beloved grandson, Hugh who died the 13 July 1817 at the age of six years and a few months: A child of promise. On this spot once his little garden this stone is erected by his afflicted and disconsolate grandfather Hugh, Earl of Eglinton."* (Anstruther, 1986,35)
13. The surviving grandson, Archibald, having outlived his father and two older brothers (the eldest having died unnamed at less than a day old) succeeded as the 13<sup>th</sup> Earl in 1819 at the age of 7 years. The clear suggestion is that the brothers spent much time in their earliest years at Lady Jane's Cottage prior to their (respective) death or elevation to the earldom.
14. In 1839 Eglinton's name became more widely known in connection with the Eglinton Tournament, a re-enactment of a medieval joust and revel held on Friday 30 August. This took place at Eglinton Castle and is said to have cost the earl £30,000 or £40,000. Contemporary ridicule is better remembered today than its successes.
15. The specific event at Eglinton was partly spoiled by the unfavourable weather, the rain falling in torrents, but it was a real tournament, participants having attended regular training during the course of the year prior and lances being broken in the orthodox way. Prince Louis Napoleon (Napoleon III) and Lady Seymour, a granddaughter of Richard Brinsley Sheridan and the wife of Lord Seymour, afterwards 12th Duke of Somerset, were amongst those who took part. A list of the challengers with an account of the jousts and the *mêlée* can be found in the volume on the tournament written by the Reverend John Richardson, with drawings by James Henry Nixon (1843). It was also described in Disraeli's '*Endymion*'.



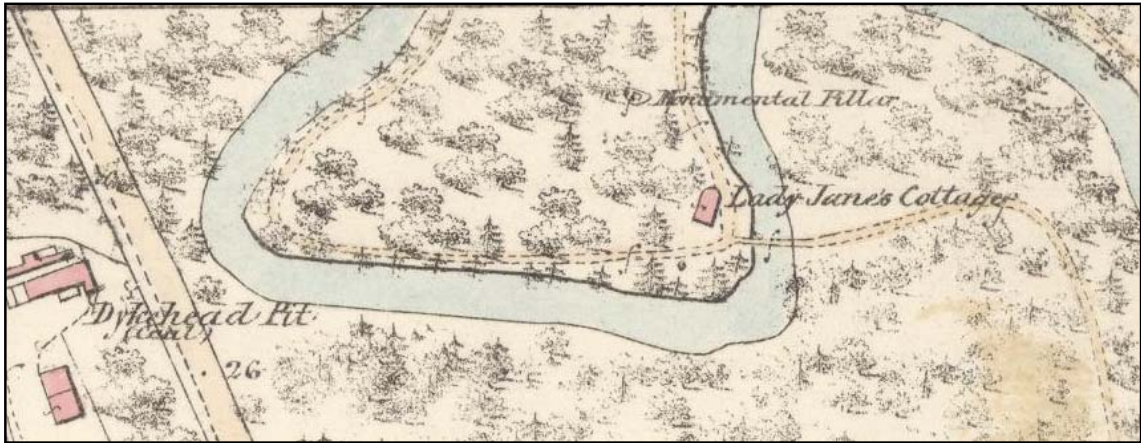


Figure 1a: 1<sup>st</sup> edition Ordnance Survey 1860 (Surveyed 1856)

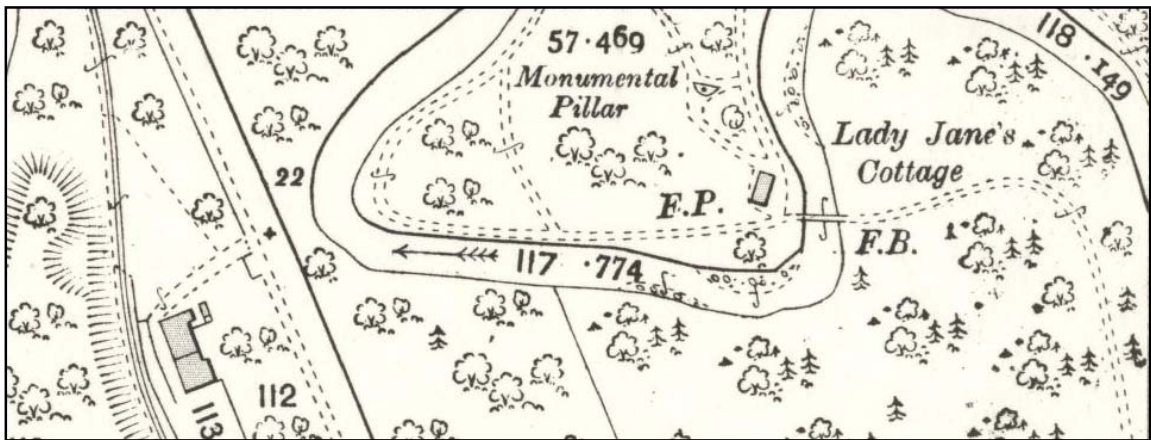


Figure 1b: 3<sup>rd</sup> edition Ordnance Survey 1910

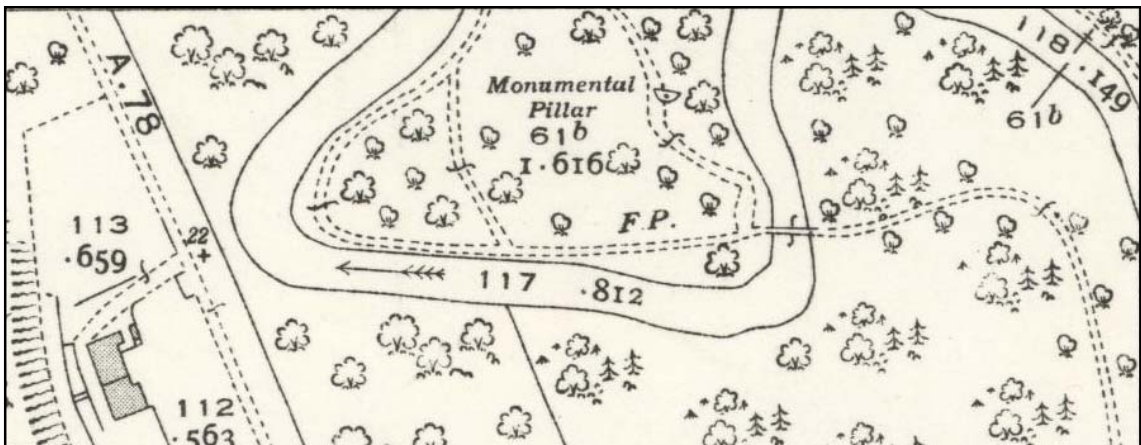


Figure 1c: 4<sup>th</sup> edition Ordnance Survey 1940



Figure 2a: Lady Jane's Cottage from SE



Figure 2b: Lady Jane's Cottage from NE



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## Project Works

16. The archaeological works formed an archaeological evaluation and were undertaken between 26<sup>th</sup> July and 30<sup>th</sup> July 2012. The works were carried out in keeping with the agreed Project Design (Rees 2012) which comprised;
  - a. limited excavation carried out in carefully selected areas of the monument and also in its immediate vicinity, thus allowing the surviving archaeological remains to be properly characterised;
  - b. the assessment and stabilisation of artefacts, including emergency conservation, as required; and
  - c. the production of a preliminary site report which integrates the findings of the works through a Data Structure Report, detailing the nature, form and extent of the archaeological features recorded.
17. The works were designed to clarify the nature, age and extent of any buried archaeological deposits associated with Lady Jane's Cottage. The field methodology was designed to support the Objectives and Strategy as detailed in the Project Design.
18. Liaison was carried out with the Ranger Service of North Ayrshire Council and with West of Scotland Archaeology Service to keep them apprised of progress and archaeological finds. The fieldwork was generally undertaken in good weather. In terms of structure, the core field team of Rathmell Archaeology staff and Kilwinning Heritage Volunteers were on-site from 9am to 5pm.
19. Each day there were four 1½ hour sessions scheduled for Guides to visit. Their activity Session started with a 30 minute walking tour incorporating key elements of the Eglinton estate and explaining the context of the site through the lives of the 12<sup>th</sup> and 13<sup>th</sup> Earls of Eglinton. This was followed by a 50 minute session of trowelling and sieving in the trenches. Some 140 Brownies, Guides, Senior Section and Leaders took part in this activity over the three days.
20. The archaeological works undertaken comprised the hand excavation of three trenches located within the assessment area. The assessment area was located in the southern portion of the field that now overlies the site of the cottage, adjacent to the Lugton Water River, which runs through Eglinton Park (Figure 3). The area slopes down to the west. The trenches were positioned in targeted locations, thought to be optimum positions to expose any surviving remains of the monument. The ultimate aim of the evaluation was to confirm the position and extent of the monument of Lady Jane's Cottage, as sited by previously known cartographic and documentary resources.
21. The purpose of the excavation was to define and expose any structural or architectural remains relating to the construction, use or subsequent demolition of the cottage. This would assist in the interpretation and understanding of the site, and more confidently establish its position and form. In addition to the confirmation of the location and form as suggested by previously known sources, the works were also intended to further our understanding of the monument and any surrounding monuments or archaeological features pre-dating the structure. Any identified remains of Lady Jane's Cottage or its associated structural elements were left *in situ* once located and recorded.
22. Any potentially significant archaeological features, structures or deposits were recorded using Rathmell Archaeology Ltd standard method. All contexts, small finds and environmental samples were given unique numbers with bulk finds collected by context.

### *Conventions*

23. The context is the basic archaeological unit of description relating to either a structure, cut or sediment of common characteristics. Structures (such as walls or built surfaces) and cut features (normally identified as they cut the underlying subsoil) are denoted by squared brackets (e.g. [040]). Sediments are denoted by rounded brackets (e.g. (041)).

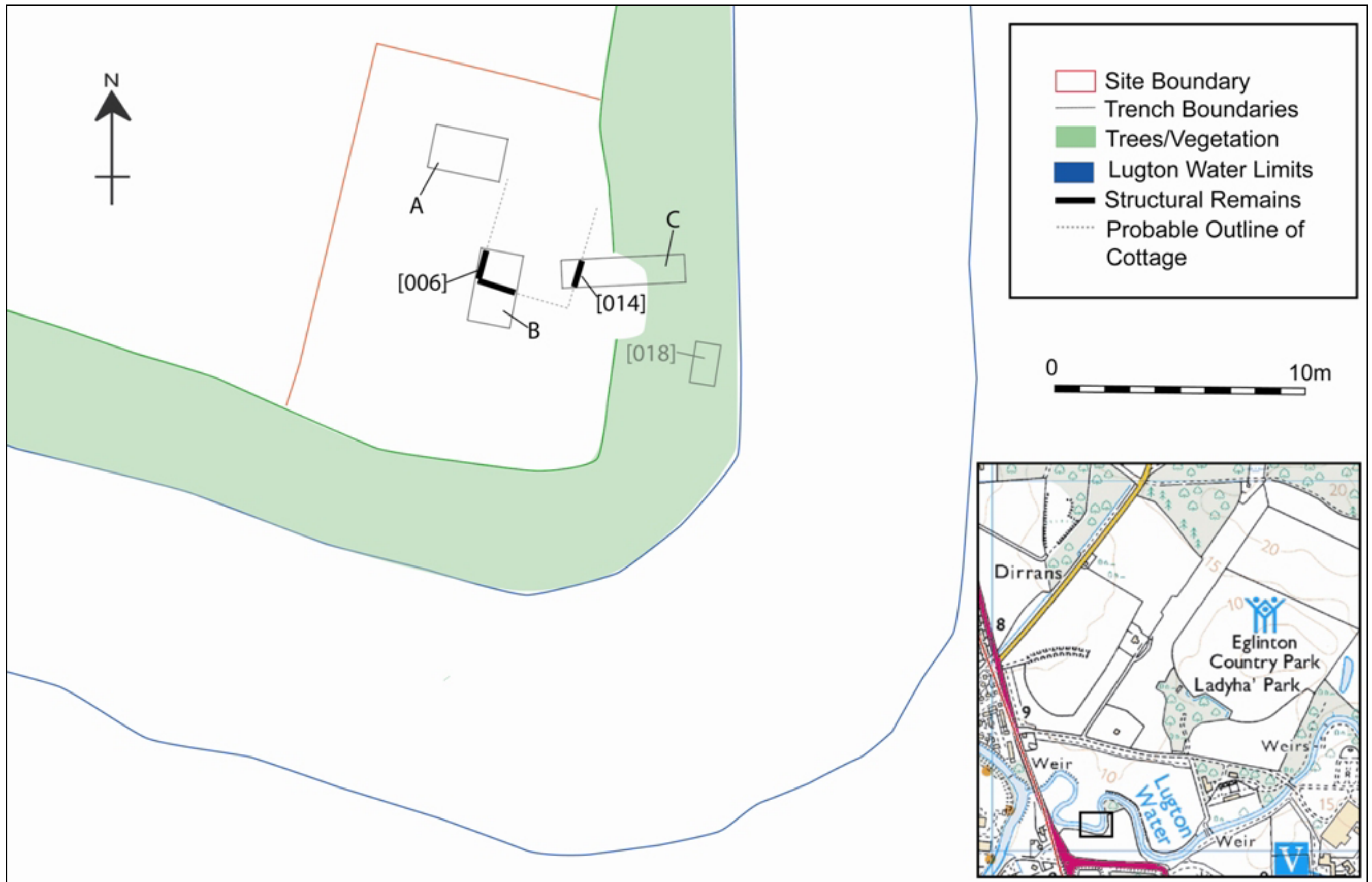


Figure 3: Site Plan of Lady Jane's Cottage Evaluation

## Evaluation Trenches

24. The evaluation consisted of the hand excavation of three trenches, referenced as Trench A, Trench B and Trench C (for trench locations, Figure 3). Works commenced in each trench with the removal of the uppermost deposit of turf, which was stacked separately. The turf (001) varied in thickness depending on location, but was exposed as maximum 0.15m thickness.
25. Each trench was positioned to target specific elements of the monument, the objectives of which are outlined below (Table 1). In addition to those objectives, the aim of each trench was to clarify the orientation of the cottage, as depicted in cartographic resources.

Table 1: Trench Targets

Area	Task	Size/Orientation/Final depth
A	To locate the northernmost extent of the monument by establishing the extent of the most northerly wall of the cottage, evident as either upstanding remains or negative features representative of structural remains. This trench also aimed to clarify the existence and extent of the remains of a footpath depicted in cartographic sources. A relationship between the cottage and the footpath was also sought.	3m by 2m WNW-ESE 0.15m – 0.25m final depth
B	To define the western and southern extent of the cottage by establishing the extent of the west and south elevations, evident as either upstanding remains or negative features. In addition, to identify any surviving internal or external additional architectural or landscaping features associated with the cottage.	3m by 2m SSW-NNE 0.57m-0.67m final depth
C	To establish the eastern extent of the cottage and the proximity of the structure to the Lugton Water River by means of identifying the most eastern wall of the cottage. To confirm the presence of a bridge thought to provide access from the cottage to the eastern side of the Lugton Water. To assess any surviving upstanding remains of any structural elements of the bridge, and confirm its position in comparison to that previously identified by cartographic and photographic sources.  The trench was also positioned to locate the remains of additional landscaping for the purpose of the cottage. This would be evidenced by the remains of a footpath which is depicted in cartographic resources. If located, to establish the relationship between the cottage, the footpath and the bridge.	5m by 1m WSW-ENE 0.15m-0.25m final depth

## Findings

### *Trench A*

26. Following the removal of the turf, the trench was reduced to expose 0.2m thickness of topsoil (002) below. The latter was mid to dark brown sandy silt and contained frequent red and orange brick fragments in addition to frequent pieces of flint (unworked), occasional shards of glass, and occasional sherds of white-glazed pottery. The south-west area and the south, central, portion of topsoil (002) was not fully excavated. Where this deposit was fully excavated, deposit (008) was revealed below. Deposit (008) was light grey to light blue in colour and consisted of clay, which readily flaked away, forming





Figure 4a: Trench A, post-excitation shot



Figure 4b: Trench B, structural remains, [006]





Figure 5a: Trench C, structural remains [014]



Figure 5b: Structural Remains [018] of pier



thin hard plates. The deposit contained frequent rootlets and occasional very small rounded and angular stones (Figure 4a). Below (008), natural subsoil (009) was exposed in the north-west corner of the trench. This was light orange/light brown slightly silty sand, containing flecks and pieces of natural coal.

### *Trench B*

27. This trench was reduced following the removal of the turf to expose 0.1m thickness of topsoil (002) below. Removal of the topsoil exposed a layer of deposit (003) below, which was loose and consisted of an assortment of materials within a mid to dark brown sandy silt. The materials included an abundance of red and orange bricks and fragments, in addition to frequent slate and coal inclusions. This was an unevenly distributed layer; excavation revealed this deposit to surround structure [006] on all sides. Deposit (003) was 0.08m thick on the north side of [006], and 0.3m thick on its south side.
28. Structure [006] (Figure 4b) consisted of worked and unworked white sandstone blocks and fragments, mortared with lime mortar (007). Any spaces between the stonework had been infilled with smaller stones (0.02m maximum thickness). The external face of the structure, the south-west facing side, had been coated with a layer of limewash. The structure was double-skinned with a rubble core, and was two courses high as excavated. The structure measured 0.3m in height by 0.36m in width, and formed an L-shape on plan. Its full extent is unknown; the eastern terminus of the structure was outwith the extent of excavation, as was the northern terminus. The structure was orientated SSW-NNE. The full height of this structure remains uncertain, as it was not fully excavated.
29. On the northern side of structure [006] deposit (011) was found below (003). Deposit (011) consisted of a mixture of light grey to light blue clay and light to mid brown silty sand; it contained occasional roots, and occasional pieces of coal. This deposit was fully excavated, and was found to be 0.3m thick. Below this deposit, natural subsoil (009) was exposed
30. On the southern side of structure [006] deposit (010) was found below (003). This was loose, very dark brown to black, silty sand and contained frequent glass shards in addition to frequent degraded mortar and mortar pieces and metal fragments. This deposit was fully excavated, and was found to be 0.2m thick.
31. Below (010) a number of flat paving slabs [016] were found, which sat within deposit (012). The slabs formed a linear arrangement, and abutted the south-west, external, side of structure [006]. The full extent of the slabbing is uncertain, as the western and southern edges were obscured by the limits of the trenching. The slabs varied in size but were generally 0.08m thick. The slabs bore striations indicative of modern manufacture, suggesting that they may have been reused. The deposit within which the slabs sat, (012), was loose, dark brown to black silty sand. The full extent of this deposit was unknown, with excavation being carried out to a maximum depth of 0.05m.

### *Trench C*

32. Following the removal of the turf, this trench was reduced to expose 0.15m to 0.2m thickness of topsoil (002) below. In the centre and eastern areas of the trench deposit (005) was exposed below (002). Deposit (005) consisted of small to medium angular flat stones within a mixture of mid to dark brown silty clay and light blue to light grey clay. The clay readily flaked off to form thin hard plates. This deposit was 0.2m thickness as excavated.
33. At the western end of the trench linear structure [014] was exposed below topsoil (002) (Figure 5a). The stonework within this structure appeared to be mostly unworked, although the edges of the structure were straight. The structure was composed of large rounded field stones and boulders with small to medium flat angular stones, within a mortar conglomerate. The mortar (015) was a sandy, slightly clayey mortar containing small stone inclusions. As visible, the construction of the feature appeared uneven and lacked formality; the stonework was one uneven undulating course high, and sat within the mortar below. Two skins' width was visible in places, filled in with mortar and smaller

stones. The structure was orientated SSW-NNE, the terminals on both the SSW and NNE sides obscured beyond the limits of the trench. The structure was 0.47m by 1.4m (as visible within the trench).

34. Structure [014] was above deposit (013), which was visible on the west and east sides of the structure, and appeared to run underneath it, although this can not be confirmed, as structure [014] was left *in situ*. Deposit (013) consisted of a mixture of light grey to light blue clay and light to mid brown silty sand, and contained occasional small to medium angular and flat stones. This deposit was 0.2m thick where fully excavated. Below this deposit, natural subsoil (009) was exposed.

#### *Further Structural Remains*

35. Further structural remains [018] (Figure 5b) were identified on the west edge of the Lugton Water, south-east of the trenches and beyond their extent. It was located on the edge of the river bank, within the grassy verge which was composed of topsoil (002), containing abundant modern plastic and general debris and thick vegetation and growth. Removal of the topsoil and vegetation revealed the structure below.
36. The structure took the form of a vertical revetment, with the base obscured by topsoil and vegetation. The full extent of this structure is uncertain, but it is likely to have its foundations below the level of the adjacent water. The structure itself consisted of worked rectangular and square sandstone blocks, bonded with an unidentified mortar. As visible, the structure was two skins wide and two courses high; however the base and the western edge were obscured, so it is possible it extends further/deeper in these areas.

## Discussion

### *Trench A*

37. The deposit of light grey light blue clay (008) which was found within Trench A is an import of material to the site, evident by its dramatic contrast with the natural subsoil (009) which was found during the excavation. The most probable reason for the importation of such material would be landscaping of the area associated with the construction of Lady Jane's Cottage. The location and layout of the deposit is consistent with the depiction of the footpath which is represented in the 1910 Ordnance Survey mapping (Figure 1b) (see Figure 6 for post-excavation plan of Trench A).

### *Trench B*

38. The demolition deposit (003) is highly likely to represent the demolition of Lady Jane's Cottage between 1910 and 1940. The materials within this deposit are highly indicative of demolition material resulting from a building constructed from red or orange bricks, which Lady Jane's Cottage was known to have been. The discrepancy in thickness of this deposit on either side of structure [006] indicates that the majority of the building fell to the south during demolition.
39. Structure [006] is the surviving upstanding remains of the south-western corner of the cottage, with these remains representing a section of the western and southern walls. The orientation of the walls is consistent with that depicted in cartographic sources (orientated SSW-NNE) (see Figure 7 for post-excavation plan of Trench B).
40. Deposit (011) found on the north side of [006] also consists of imported material not local to this specific area. It seems to have been brought in for use in the construction of the cottage. That this deposit was found only on the north side of the wall, which formed the interior of the cottage, and not on the south side, further supports this.
41. Deposit (010) which was found on the south side of [006] could represent a build-up of material dating from between the occupation of the cottage, and its subsequent demolition. This is further supported by the location of the slabbing [016] and deposit (012) below. These features [016] and (012) were located on the exterior of the cottage,

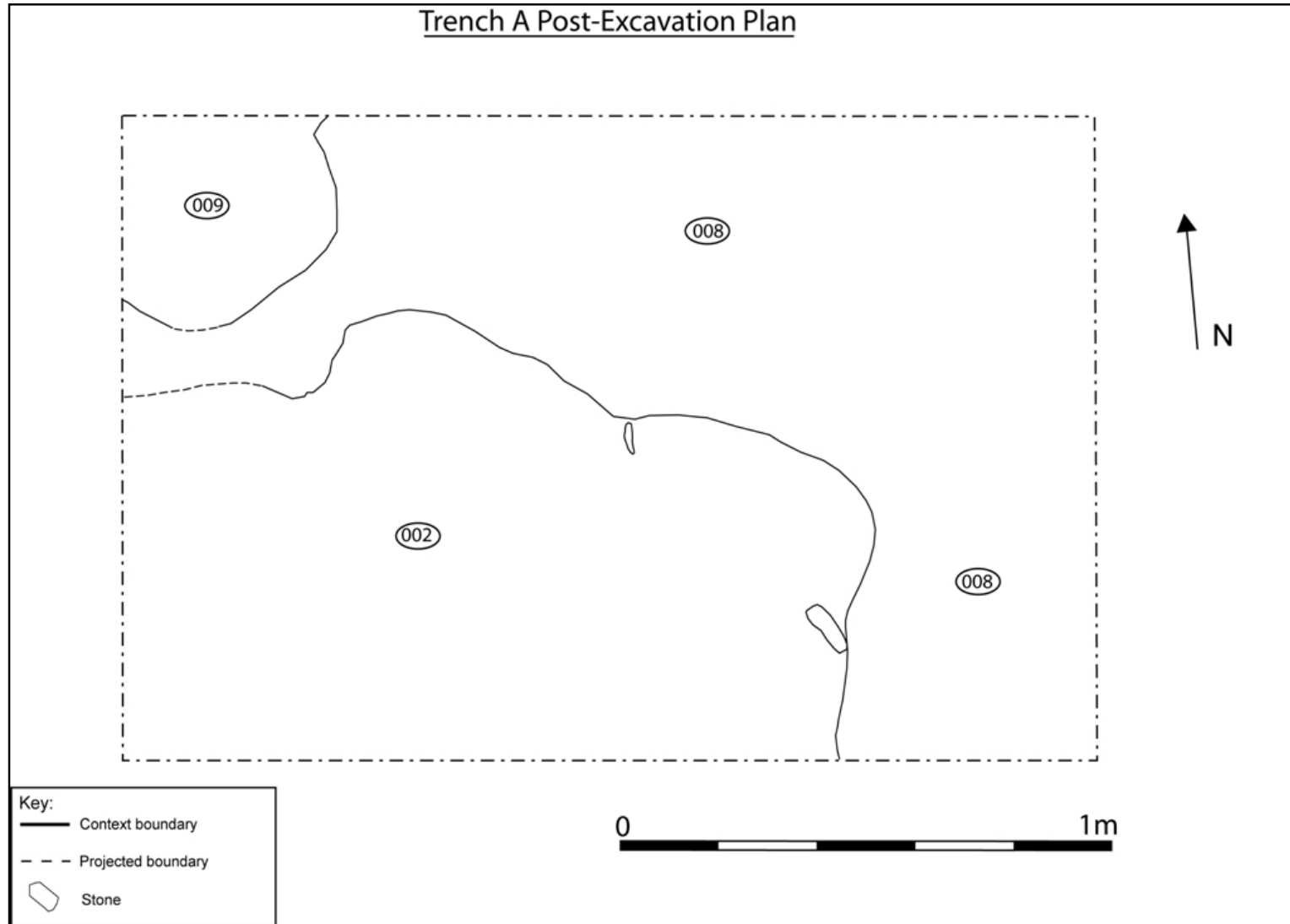


Figure 6: Post-excavation plan of Trench A

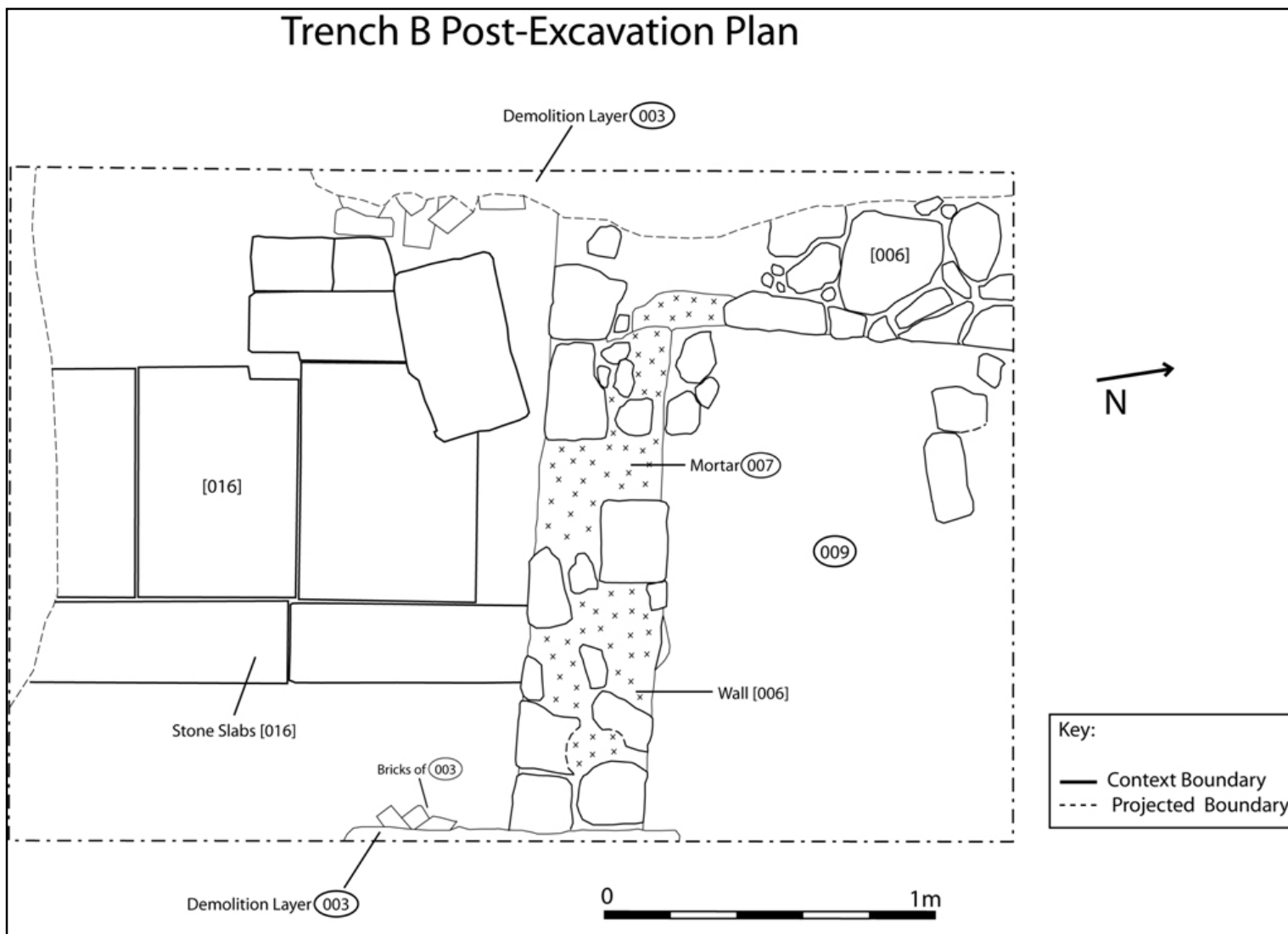


Figure 7: Post-excavation plan of Trench B

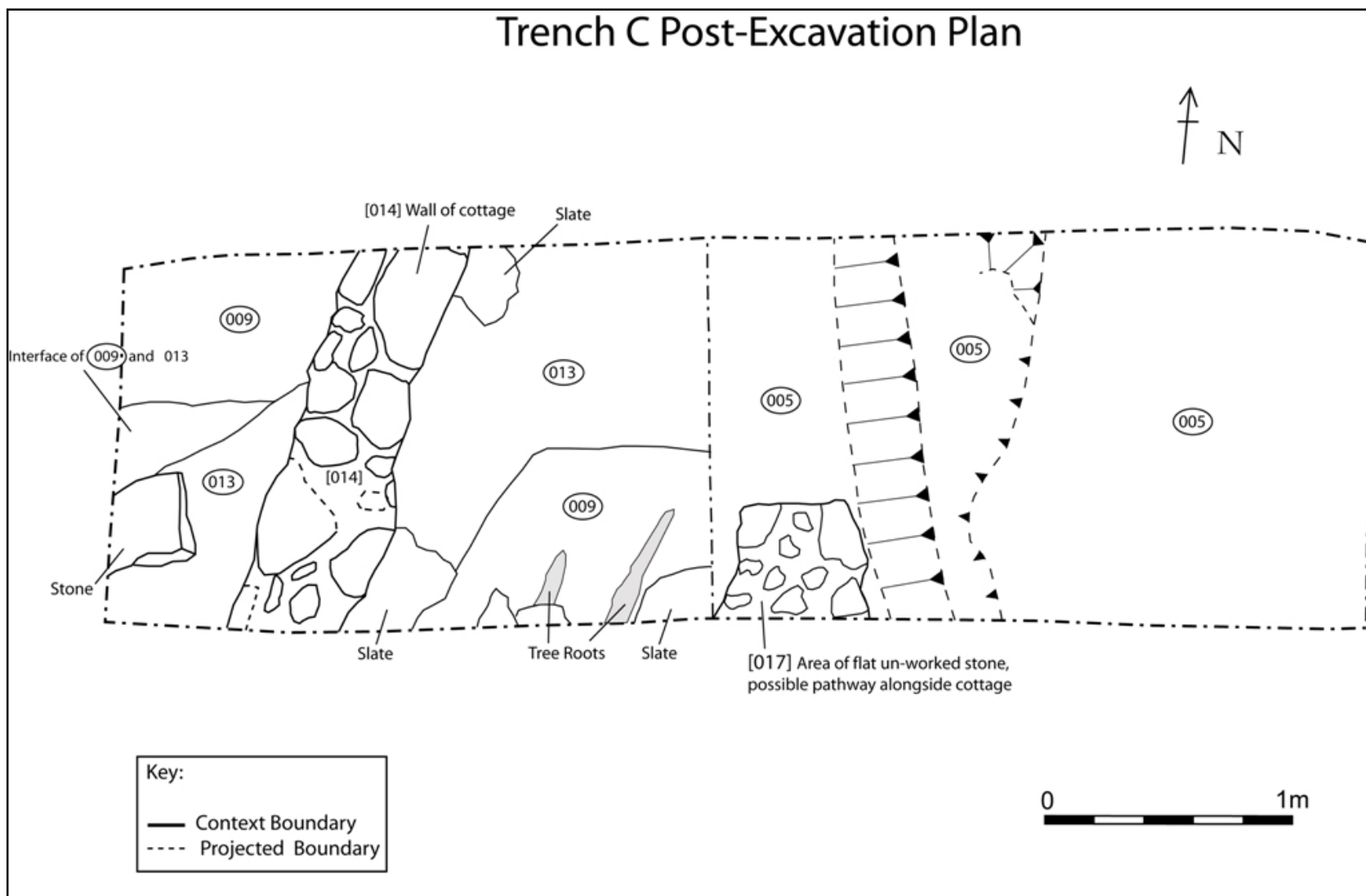


Figure 8: Post-excavation plan of Trench C



and probably represent landscaping activities within the garden area.

### *Trench C*

42. The remains of structure [014] are the remains of the east wall of Lady Jane's Cottage. The wall was orientated SSW-NNE, which is consistent with the orientation of the structural remains of the cottage located in Trench B. Structurally, the elements of the building found in Trench B are different to the wall found in Trench C. The eastern wall is irregular in comparison to those in Trench B; it is possible this indicates compensation in overall height of the walls to accommodate for the sloping incline of the area from east to west. The rougher form of the wall in Trench C could be indicative of the lowest foundation courses of the cottage.
43. Deposit (013) is similar to (011) found in Trench B, and both are probably representative of landscaping material which was brought in from elsewhere in association with the construction of the cottage. It is possible that this material was a levelling material, to attempt to flatten or stabilise the area prior to construction.
44. The deposit in the centre and eastern end of Trench C (005) seems very likely to represent the eastern extent of the footpath depicted in the cartographic sources. The location and layout of the deposit is consistent with this footpath, which is represented in the 1920 Ordnance Survey mapping. The significant height discrepancy between the top of (005) and the remaining deposits/structures in the trench (0.2m thickness) is such that it indicates the area has been quite heavily landscaped. This also further supports the notion that wall [014] is the lowest foundation course of the cottage, and the ground around has been built up to accommodate a standard level (see Figure 8 for post-excavation plan of Trench C).

### *The Bridge*

45. The structural remains [018] which were found south-east of the trenches are the foundations of the western abutment wall of the footbridge, identified from cartographic and photographic sources. The location at the edge of the bank, south-east of the cottage is broadly consistent with the location and position which is depicted in previous known sources. These remains represent one of the two abutments which were located at either end of the footbridge.

## Recommendations

46. The archaeological evaluation successfully identified the presence and location of the structural remains of the monument known as Lady Jane's Cottage. The elements of the cottage which were exposed during the excavation were subsequently recorded, to the standards of Rathmell Archaeology Ltd, and then left *in situ*.
47. However, only those areas of the monument which were exposed within Trenches A, B and C were recorded, which means that at least a portion of the archaeological remains remain unexplored and therefore vulnerable to further future activity.
48. Taking this into consideration, the presence of a historical structure within the area should be noted. In addition, this excavation identified only the archaeology which was present within the areas of Trenches A, B and C. The possibility of further significant archaeology in the area remains, and any future works taking place here should be carried out with the consideration that the area is still potentially archaeologically sensitive.

## Conclusion

49. A programme of archaeological works took place at Lady Jane's Cottage, Eglinton Park, North Ayrshire. The works took the form of an archaeological evaluation which ran from 26<sup>th</sup> July to the 30<sup>th</sup> July 2012. These works were designed to clarify the nature, age and extent of any buried archaeological deposits associated with Lady Jane's Cottage.
50. In the course of the works the main structural elements and limits of the monument were

found and identified; these were subsequently recorded to the requirements of the standards of Rathmell Archaeology Ltd and they now form the basis of the archaeological record regarding the monument of Lady Jane's Cottage. However further archaeological works would be required if any future works are to be undertaken in the area.

51. The archaeological evaluation works confirmed the suspected extent of the cottage, and were undertaken to further inform the historical and archaeological background previously about the monument. No additional archaeological features not associated with the Lady Jane's Cottage were revealed during the course of these works.

## Acknowledgements

52. This project was run as a pro bono exercise by Rathmell Archaeology in support of the North Ayrshire Guides International Camp - Ayrwaves 2012. We are very grateful to the volunteers from Kilwinning Heritage who joined with us to successfully run this excavation and the Ranger Service of North Ayrshire Council who gave permission, support and guidance for the excavations. We would also like to thank Claire Williamson, Calum Henderson and Sandra Mulligan for their contributions to the illustrations and appendices within this report. We are also very grateful to Kilwinning Heritage for allowing us to reproduce their digital photographs within this report.

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### *Cartographic*

1860	Ordnance Survey	1 <sup>st</sup> edition Ordnance Survey
1910	Ordnance Survey	3rd edition Ordnance Survey
1940	Ordnance Survey	4th edition Ordnance Survey

## Appendix 1: Registers

Within this appendix are all registers pertaining to the intrusive evaluation works.

### Context Register

Context No.	Area/Trench	Type	Description	Interpretation
001	ALL	Deposit	Turf with friable consistency, 0.08m to 0.15m in depth.	Turf
002	ALL	Deposit	Friable mid-dark brown sandy silt with frequent red brick fragments, rare un-worked flint chunks, occasional glass, occasional modern ceramics (glazed white earthenware), depth of 0.05 to 0.20m	Topsoil
003	Tr. B	Deposit	Loose, mid-dark brown sandy silt with abundant small stones, frequent red brick fragments, slate and coal. Depth of 0.10m – 0.3m.	Demolition deposit, associated with demolition of Lady Jane's Cottage
004	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
005	Tr. C	Deposit	Small to medium angular flat stones within a mixture of mid-dark brown silty clay and light blue to light grey clay. Clay readily flakes off into thin plate-like strata. Covers east end of trench C to a maximum depth of 0.20m.	Footpath, associated with Lady Jane's Cottage
006	Tr. B	Structure	Wall composed of worked and un-worked blonde sandstone, 2 courses high as excavated, with thin stone in-fill (maximum 0.02 in depth) and possible lime mortar (007). Appears to have lime wash coating. Measures 0.33m in length by 0.36m wide and 0.12m to 0.30m in height.	South and western walls of Lady Jane's Cottage
007	Tr. B	Deposit	Mortar in-fill of wall [006], possibly lime mortar.	Mortar in-fill of wall [006]
008	Tr. A	Deposit	Firm light grey/blue friable clay, almost stratified into stone. Includes frequent rootlets, frequent flat, plate-like clay inclusions, and occasional very small rounded and angular stones. Full extent and thickness unknown.	Footpath, associated with Lady Jane's Cottage
009	Tr. A Tr. B Tr. C	Deposit	Friable orange and light brown slightly silty sand with flecks of coal or charcoal.	Natural subsoil
010	Tr. B	Deposit	Loose, very dark brown and black silty sand with frequent glass, mortar and metal fragments. Located on south side of wall [006]	Build up of material, located at exterior of cottage, probably dating to occupation of cottage and subsequent demolition

Context No.	Area/ Trench	Type	Description	Interpretation
011	Tr. B	Deposit	Very compact mix of light grey/blue clay and light mid-brown silty sand with occasional roots and coal fragments. Located north of wall [006].	Possible foundation deposit, associated with construction of cottage. Imported material.
012	Tr. B	Deposit	Loose dark brown and black loam and silt sand.	Landscaping deposit associated with garden area of cottage, south side of [006]
013	Tr. C	Deposit	Friable light grey/blue silty sand mixed with light mid-brown silty sand. Includes occasional small to medium angular and flat stones. 0.02m in depth as excavated.	Compacted clay deposit on both west and east sides of wall [014].
014	Tr. C	Structure	Remains of foundations of wall orientated southwest to northeast. Measures 0.47m wide and 1.4m long. Consists of uneven, mostly un-worked boulders and angular flat stones. Mortared with (015). 1 course high on top of mortar and rubble with straight edges.	Eastern wall of Lady Jane's Cottage
015	Tr. C	Deposit	Sandy slightly clay-like mortar.	Mortar in-fill of wall [014] of cottage.
016	Tr. B	Structure	Area of flat stone slabbing, located on south side of wall [006], found at 0.54m from top of turf. Bear worked striations- horizontal- indentations. Slabs very in size and shape. Abuts wall [006] to north, south extent obscured by limits of excavation. 0.075m in thickness.	Stone slabbed area relating to garden of cottage.
017	Tr. C	Structure	Small area of flat angular un-worked stones (possibly sandstone, irregular in shape, located in eastern area of trench C. Measures 0.60m x 0.50m by 0.03m in depth. Ends just before (005), only in trench C.	Possible area of original pathway on east side of cottage.
018	SITE	Structure	Structure located south-east of trenches, on western bank of Lugton Water River. Consists of worked square and rectangular sandstone blocks, mortared with an unknown mortar. Double-skinned, two courses high as visible, but base is obscured by water level and vegetation.	Remains of western abutment, supporting footbridge adjacent to Lady Jane's Cottage.

*Finds Register*

<b>Find No.</b>	<b>Area/ Trench</b>	<b>Context No.</b>	<b>Material Type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Excavator</b>	<b>Date</b>
1	-	Un-stratified	Ceramic	1 x brick; stamped 'Kilmarnock' from near pier?	DG	31/07/12
2	Tr. B	003	Metal	Assortment of metal objects	DG	31/07/12
3	Tr. B	003	CBM	Assortment of CBM (3 bags)	DG	31/07/12
4	Tr. B	002	CBM	1 x CBM	DG	31/07/12
5	Tr. C	002	Pottery, Metal, etc.	Assortment of pottery, burnt un-worked flint, and iron	DG	31/07/12
6	Tr. C	002	CBM & Flint	Assortment of CBM and burnt un-worked flint	DG	31/07/12
7	Tr. B	002	CBM	Assortment of CBM	DG	31/07/12
8	Tr. A	004	Stone	1 x stone	DG	31/07/12
9	-	Un-stratified	Ceramic	1 x modern glazed white earthenware	DG	31/07/12
10	-	Un-stratified	Ceramic	1 x modern ceramic sherd	DG	31/07/12
11	Tr. B	010	Metal	Assortment of metal	DG	31/07/12
12	Tr. B	010	Glass	Assortment of glass shards	DG	31/07/12
13	Tr. B	Un-stratified	Metal	1 x iron nail	DG	31/07/12
14	Tr. B	003	Flint	Un-worked burnt flint	DG	31/07/12
15	Tr. C	001	Flint	Un-worked burnt flint	DG	31/07/12
16	Tr. A	004	CBM	Assorted CBM	DG	31/07/12
17	Tr. B	003	Glass & Ceramic	Glass shards and clay pipe stem	DG	31/07/12
18	Tr. B	003	Slate	Assortment of slate	DG	31/07/12
19	Tr. A	004	Glass/Ceramics	Assortment of glass and modern ceramics	DG	31/07/12
20	Tr. B	003	Ceramics	Assortment of modern ceramics	DG	31/07/12
21	Tr. B	003	Slag	Slag fragments	DG	31/07/12
22	Tr. A	003	Metal	1 x large metal pin/bracket (cottage)	DG	31/07/12



Find No.	Area/Trench	Context No.	Material Type	Description	Excavator	Date
23	Tr. A	004	Stone	Assortment of stone	DG	31/07/12
24	Tr. B	003	Metal	Assortment of metal	DG	31/07/12
25	Tr. B	003	Glass	Assortment of glass	DG	31/07/12

*Photographic Register*

Image No.	Print		Slide		Digital	Description	From	Date
	Film No.	Neg. No.	Film No.	Neg. No.				
1					001	De-turfing	SW	26/07/12
2					002	De-turfing	W	26/07/12
3					003	De-turfing	NW	26/07/12
4					004	De-turfing	NW	26/07/12
5					005	Working shot	NW	27/07/12
6					006	Working shot	NW	27/07/12
7					007	Working shot	NW	27/07/12
8					008	Working shot	W	27/07/12
9					009	Working shot	N	27/07/12
10					010	Working shot	E	27/07/12
11					011	Working shot	ESE	27/07/12
12					012	Working shot	SE	27/07/12
13					013	Working shot	N	27/07/12
14					014	Working shot	SSE	27/07/12
15					015	Working shot	SE	27/07/12

Image No.	Print		Slide		Digital	Description	From	Date
	Film No.	Neg. No.	Film No.	Neg. No.				
16					016	Working shot	SE	27/07/12
17					017	Working shot	-	27/07/12
18					018	Working shot	SW	27/07/12
19					019	Working shot	SE	27/07/12
20					020	Trench A, west-facing section	W	30/07/12
21					021	Trench A, east-facing section	E	30/07/12
22					022	Trench A	W	30/07/12
23					023	Trench A	E	30/07/12
24					024	North-facing section, trench A	N	30/07/12
25					025	North-facing section, trench A (east side)	N	30/07/12
26					026	North-facing section, trench A (west side)	N	30/07/12
27					027	Trench A, south-facing section	S	30/07/12
28					028	Trench A, south-facing section (west side)	S	30/07/12
29					029	Trench A, south-facing section (east side)	S	30/07/12
30					030	Trench B, north-facing section	N	30/07/12
31					031	Trench B, south-facing section	S	30/07/12
32					032	Trench B, west-facing section	W	30/07/12
33					033	Trench B, west-facing section (north side)	W	30/07/12
34					034	Trench B, west-facing section (south side)	W	30/07/12
35					035	Trench B, east-facing section	E	30/07/12
36					036	Trench B, east-facing section (south side)	E	30/07/12
37					037	Trench B, east-facing section (north side)	E	30/07/12

Image No.	Print		Slide		Digital	Description	From	Date
	Film No.	Neg. No.	Film No.	Neg. No.				
38					038	Trench B general	S	30/07/12
39					039	Trench B general	S	30/07/12
40					040	Trench B general	N	30/07/12
41					041	Trench B general	SE	30/07/12
42					042	Trench B general	E	30/07/12
43					043	Trench B general	W	30/07/12
44					044	North-facing elevation wall [006]	N	30/07/12
45					045	North-facing elevation wall [006]	N	30/07/12
46					046	South-facing elevation wall [006]	S	30/07/12
47					047	South-facing elevation wall [006]	S	30/07/12
48					048	Northwest-facing section, trench C	NW	30/07/12
49					049	North-facing section, trench C (east side)	N	30/07/12
50					050	North-facing section, trench C (west side)	N	30/07/12
51					051	Northeast-facing section, trench C	NE	30/07/12
52					052	South-facing section, trench C (west side)	S	30/07/12
53					053	South-facing section, trench C (east side)	S	30/07/12
54					054	South-facing section, trench C (oblique)	SW	30/07/12
55					055	North-facing section, trench C (oblique)	NW	30/07/12
56					056	General trench C, wall [014]	SE	30/07/12
57					057	Trench C, general	E	30/07/12
58					058	Wall [014]	W	30/07/12
59					059	Wall [014]	E	30/07/12

Image No.	Print		Slide		Digital	Description	From	Date
	Film No.	Neg. No.	Film No.	Neg. No.				
60					060	Wall [014]	E	30/07/12
61					061	Southeast-facing elevation wall [014]	SE	30/07/12
62					062	Northwest-facing elevation wall [014]	NW	30/07/12
63					063	(016) flat slabs, trench B	S	30/07/12
64					064	West-facing section, trench B (shows cut?)	W	30/07/12

*Drawing Register*

Drawing No.	Sheet No.	Area/Trench	Drawing Type	Scale	Description	Drawn By	Date
1	1	Tr. A	Plan	1:10	Post-ex plan of Trench A	RS	30/07/12
2	2	Tr. B	Plan	1:10	Post-ex plan of Trench B	RS	30/07/12
3	3	Tr. C	Plan	1:10	Post-ex plan of Trench C	DG	30/07/12

## Appendix 2: Discovery & Excavation in Scotland

<b>LOCAL AUTHORITY:</b>	North Ayrshire
<b>PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:</b>	Lady Jane's Cottage
<b>PROJECT CODE:</b>	RA12042
<b>PARISH:</b>	Kilwinning
<b>NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:</b>	Thomas Rees & Diane Gorman
<b>NAME OF ORGANISATION:</b>	Rathmell Archaeology Limited
<b>TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:</b>	Archaeological Evaluation
<b>NMRS NO(S):</b>	
<b>SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):</b>	Cottage
<b>SIGNIFICANT FINDS:</b>	None
<b>NGR (2 letters, 6 figures)</b>	NS 31277 42078
<b>START DATE (this season)</b>	26 <sup>th</sup> July 2012
<b>END DATE (this season)</b>	31 <sup>st</sup> July 2012
<b>PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)</b>	None
<b>MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION:</b> (may include information from other fields)	<p>An archaeological evaluation was undertaken between 26<sup>th</sup> July and 30<sup>th</sup> July 2012 at Lady Jane's Cottage, Eglinton Park, North Ayrshire. These works were designed to clarify the nature, age and extent of any buried archaeological deposits associated with Lady Jane's Cottage, and consisted of the hand-excavation of three targeted trenches, situated in the southern portion of the field that now overlies the site of the cottage, adjacent to the Lugton Water River.</p> <p>The works were organised by Rathmell Archaeology Ltd. Kilwinning Heritage volunteers supported Rathmell Archaeology staff to deliver the works with the support of North Ayrshire Council, the landowner. The works were scheduled so that Guides from the International Guides Camp at Eglinton (Ayrwaves 2012) could visit the site, discover more about the estate and its archaeology, as well as take part in some practical exercises.</p> <p>Works on site achieved the primary objective of establishing the location of the remains of the cottage, which proved to be consistent with depictions shown on cartographic sources. The location and orientation of the western, southern and eastern walls of the cottage were established, as were the remains of an adjacent footpath and the supports for a nearby footbridge, also depicted on the cartographic material.</p> <p>Once located, the exposed remains of the monument were recorded and left <i>in situ</i>. No further significant archaeological features were exposed during the course of this archaeological evaluation.</p>
<b>PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:</b>	No
<b>CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:</b>	None
<b>SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:</b>	Rathmell Archaeology Ltd
<b>ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:</b>	Unit 8 Ashgrove Workshops, Kilwinning, Ayrshire KA13 6PU
<b>E MAIL:</b>	contact@rathmell-arch.co.uk
<b>ARCHIVE LOCATION</b>	Report to North Ayrshire Council Ranger Service, West of Scotland

(intended/deposited)

Archaeology Service and archive to RCAHMS Collections.

## Contact Details

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