

# **Ballochmyle Inn, Mauchline: Archaeological Watching Brief**

Data Structure Report



by Liam McKinstry

issued 7th November 2014

on behalf of Armour Veterinary Practice

**RATHMELL**   
ARCHAEOLOGY LTD

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## Quality Assurance

This report covers works which have been undertaken in keeping with the issued brief as modified by the agreed programme of works. The report has been prepared in keeping with the guidance of Rathmell Archaeology Limited on the preparation of reports. All works reported on within this document have been undertaken in keeping with the Institute for Archaeologists' Standards and Policy Statements and Code of Conduct.



Signed ..... Date 6<sup>th</sup> November 2014....

In keeping with the procedure of Rathmell Archaeology Limited this document and its findings have been reviewed and agreed by an appropriate colleague:



Checked ..... Date 6<sup>th</sup> November 2014....

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## **Contents**

<b>Introduction .....</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Historical and Archaeological Background .....</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Project Works .....</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Findings.....</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Discussion .....</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>Recommendations .....</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>Conclusion .....</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>Acknowledgements .....</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>References.....</b>	<b>12</b>

## Introduction

1. This Data Structure Report has been prepared for McGowan Miller Partnership on behalf of Armour Veterinary Practice, in support of the change of use from a public house to a veterinary surgery (including the building of an extension to the existing buildings) at 5 High Street, Mauchline, East Ayrshire (14/0004/PP). This property abuts their current practice location of 7 High Street, Mauchline. These archaeological works were designed to mitigate any adverse impact on the archaeological remains within the development area and were carried out between 19<sup>th</sup> May and 6<sup>th</sup> October 2014.
2. East Ayrshire Council required a programme of archaeological works to be undertaken in support of any planning consent which may be granted by the planning authority. West of Scotland Archaeology Service (WoSAS), who advise East Ayrshire Council on archaeological matters, provided guidance on the structure of archaeological mitigation required on this site prior to and during development works.
3. A written scheme of investigation (Rees 2014) provided the detail of the works (archaeological monitoring, exclusion, excavation, post-excavation analyses and publication) for the mitigation pertaining to ground breaking within the development area and hence the direct physical impact on buried sediments.

## Historical and Archaeological Background

4. The development area lies on the northern side of the High Street, within the archaeologically sensitive area defined for the burgh of Mauchline (WoSAS Pin 7253). Mauchline has a medieval origin, the majority of the parish having been granted to the Cistercian Melrose Abbey before 1177.
5. The medieval administration of this land was through a grange, with offices, granaries, barns, a hospice and chapel (the latter was to become the parish church) controlled by Melrose Abbey. The nucleus of these buildings was Abbot Hunter's Tower (aka Mauchline Castle, WoSAS Pin 7254) probably built about 1450, when Andrew Hunter was abbot of Melrose (his arms appear on a roof boss in the hall). There is no evidence to suggest that a cell of the Abbey or a dependent priory developed here; instead, the tower simply functioned as the abbey's administrative headquarters in the area.
6. The surrounding burgh was not licensed as burgh of barony until 1510, subsequently becoming a burgh of regality in 1707 (Pryde 1965). It is likely that some form of irregular settlement grew up around or close to the grange before the formal grant of a burgh charter. This pattern of pre-burgh development flowing into formal recognition may be reflected in the early street layout – with Mauchline exhibiting a convergent pattern of roadways suggesting ad hoc development over time rather than a formally planned new settlement.
7. The best illustration of this is from Roy's Military Survey of Scotland 1752-55 (see Figure 1a) showing Machlin (sic) aligned on a single north-south street with a number of lesser thoroughfares converging on the centre, near the present church (WoSASPIN 7263). The most built-up of these roads leads eastwards on or close to the line of the modern High Street. The greater part of the settlement is shown to lie south of the Mauchline Burn, but a second well built-up street lies on the north side of the burn on or near the alignment of the modern Burnside.
8. The later 1<sup>st</sup> edition Ordnance Survey mapping from 1860 (Figure 1b) shows Kilmarnock Road (then the New Road) forced through the centre of Mauchline, forming a new staggered crossroads as it cuts across High Street (then Townhead) and Loudoun Street (then Main Street). The development area is depicted at this time as a single structure forming the south western limit of a terrace of properties that faced onto the High Street before meeting the lane running to the northwest (to Burnside). The rear of the property is laid out with formal gardens.





Figure 1a: Roy's Military Survey (Lowlands 1752-55)

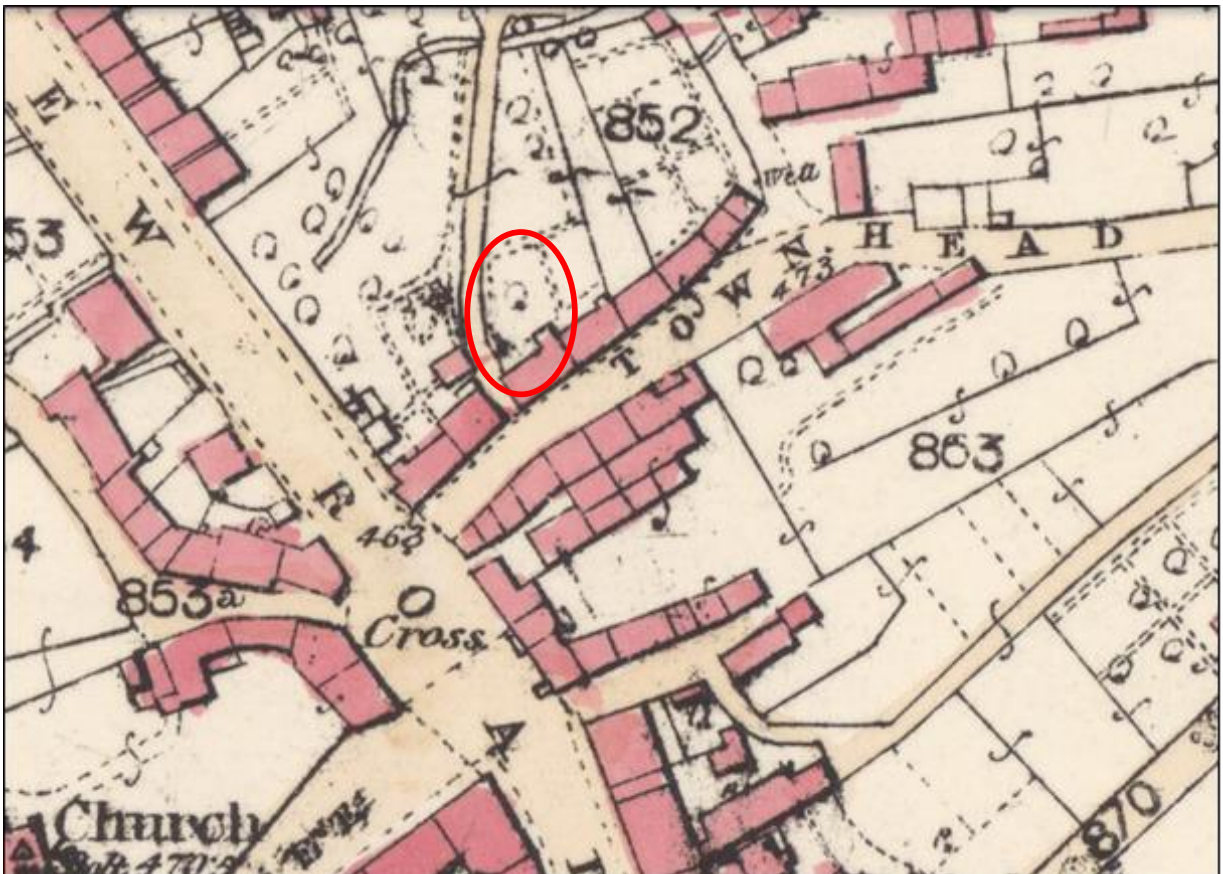


Figure 1b: 1st edition Ordnance Survey (1860) Ayr Sheet XXVII.8

9. The 2<sup>nd</sup> edition Ordnance Survey of 1896 (not illustrated) shows a minor outbuilding located adjacent to the rear of the main building overlooking the street frontage at 5 High Street, while the neighbouring property has a substantial square building standing to its rear. Both of these frontage buildings have significantly altered their footprints compared to the other buildings within their terrace (compare Figure 1b with Figure 2a) with a significant deepening of the properties. This suggests a substantive rebuild of these properties in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century.
10. The outbuildings remain in the 3<sup>rd</sup> edition of 1909 (see Figure 2a), with what appears to be an unroofed yard abutting the rear of the main building. This is the first point that No 5 High Street is identified as a Public House, remaining in use as such until very recent times (known in recent years as the 'Ballochmyle Inn').
11. By 1945, the 4<sup>th</sup> edition Ordnance Survey map shows the Public House to have been extended to the rear (see Figure 2b) through the addition of a rectangular structure flanking the vennel along its western edge. The extant Ballochmyle Inn has the superficial appearance of a modified single storey cottage, the extensive sequential changes to this property between the mid-19<sup>th</sup> and mid-20<sup>th</sup> century showing a much more complex history of demolition, reconstruction and remodelling.

## Project Works

12. The programme of works comprised the archaeological monitoring of excavations for a proposed extension off the retained frontage of the Ballochmyle Inn (Figure 3). The extension followed an angled plan, extending south to north for a distance of approximately 14m to 16m before running north northeast for a distance of 10m. Excavations for a lean-to structure lying outwith the main extension were also included within the scope of these works (located to the immediate north northeast of the north northeast gable wall) as were excavations for service trenches. The works were carried out in compliance with the terms agreed in the written scheme of investigation (Rees 2014).
13. The continuity of the street frontage between the mid-18<sup>th</sup> century and the present suggested a potential for this structure to overlie much older frontage buildings. Beyond this, there was the potential for evidence of ancillary activity from the medieval and post-medieval period to survive throughout the rear of the property. Such earlier activity was likely to have been compromised to a degree by the later 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century structures.
14. Any potential archaeological features were investigated and recorded, with the on-site works taking place from the 19<sup>th</sup> of May and the 6<sup>th</sup> of October 2014. All works were conducted in accordance with the Institute for Archaeologists' Standards and Policy Statements and Code of Conduct and Historic Scotland Policy Statements.

## Findings

15. The area subject to a watching brief consisted of a yard situated behind the retained inn building and veterinary practice. An original extension of probable mid- to late 20<sup>th</sup> century date had extended back from the north wall of the main building and it was this which was demolished to make way for the new extension. Surrounding the yard were the partial remains of a 19<sup>th</sup> century wall, mostly demolished along the western and north western limits of the yard where the proposed extension was to be constructed. Beyond the demolished wall to the west there ran an existing footpath and the Mauchline Burn.





Figure 2a: 3rd edition Ordnance Survey (1909)



Figure 2b: 4th edition Ordnance Survey (1945)

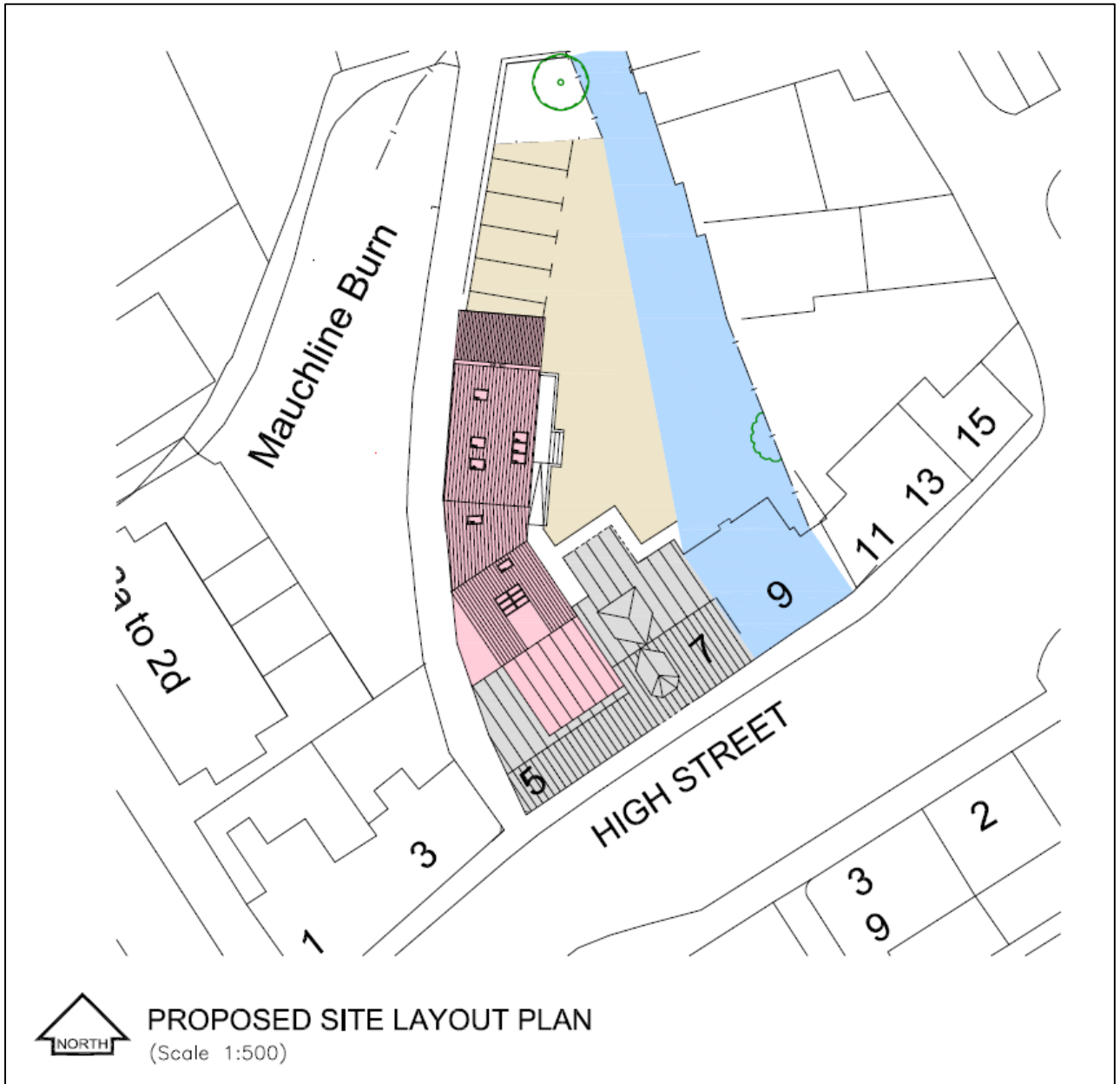


Figure 3: Site Location Plan.



16. Excavations centred on the extension which ran back from the northern elevation of the retained inn building. The foundations defining the external wall of its western elevation ran north for approximately 16m from from the retained inn building before changing orientation to run northeast for a further 10m. The extension measured approximately 6m in width: the external wall of its eastern elevation ran north for a distance of approximately 14m before changing orientation and running back a further 10m to the northeast. The outer foundations varied in width between 0.75m and 1m and had a depth ranging between 0.9m and 1.3m.
17. In addition to the external walls, there were a series of four foundations for internal walls dug within the northern (NE-SW-aligned) part of the extension. Three of these were orientated in a northwest-southeast direction, while the fourth was aligned northeast-southwest. In the southern (N-S aligned) part of the extension, a further three internal foundations were present: two aligned north-south and the third east west orientated. The internal foundations ranged in width between 0.59m-0.75m and in depth between 0.89m-1.32m.
18. The majority of the modern ground surface within the yard behind the Inn and veterinary practice consisted of a patchwork of modern concrete paving and surfacing, (010) and (017), while the ground to the immediate north of the retained inn building (where the extension was to be placed) consisted of a demolition layer with occasional pockets of topsoil occurring within. The earlier demolition of the 20<sup>th</sup> century extension had left behind a demolition layer (001) which consisted of loosely compacted mid-grey to dark grey-brown sandy gravel with frequent (60-70%) inclusions of modern building debris (cement, brick, stone, ceramic/plastic pipes etc.). This layer had an overall depth range of 0.3m to 0.65m.
19. Beneath this demolition layer were a number of made-up layers, the uppermost comprising layers (006) and (003). The first of these layers, (006), represented the original ground level into which the foundations of the original 20<sup>th</sup> century extension to the inn had been dug. It consisted of a heavily disturbed layer of mid to dark grey-brown clayey silt with moderate inclusions of stone, brick and ceramic service pipes. The layer had a depth range of 0.12m to 0.48m. The second of these layers (003) represented a mix of disturbed older topsoil and backfilled material within which were located a series of still-active services which led into the inn and veterinary practice. The layer consisted of moderately compacted mid grey sandy gravel 0.4m deep with frequent (60%) inclusions of stone and modern building debris (brick, wood, metal etc.).
20. Beneath these two made-up layers was a layer of made ground (002) composed mainly of brick debris which either formed part of the foundation or provided evidence of ground works associated with the inn's original extension prior to its demolition. The layer extended out approximately 5m from the northern edge of the retained inn. This layer consisted of firmly compacted light to mid orange sand/degraded brick layer. The layer contained inclusions of around 60-70% degraded brick fragments. The layer had a depth range of 0.1-0.45m.
21. Underlying the brick layer were another two earlier made-up layers, (004) and (005). The uppermost of these two layers (004) consisted of moderately compacted light to mid-yellow/orange-yellow sand with occasional small stone and brick fragments. The layer had a depth range of 0.1m to 0.2m. The lower layer (005) consisted of moderate to firmly compacted mid yellow silty clay with occasional small stone inclusions. The layer underlies the naturally occurring subsoil (007) which consisted of moderately to firmly compacted mid orange brown clayey silt with occasional small stone and gravel inclusions. The layer had an excavated depth range of 0.08m to 0.18m. The layer was located at a depth of 0.95m in the northern part of the development area.



Figure 4: View of the development before excavation from the SW.



Figure 5: View of the remains of the enclosing 19<sup>th</sup> boundary wall from the SSW.





Figure 6: View of the western part of the outer foundation trench from the SSE.



Figure 7: View of the internal foundation in the northern part of the development area from the E.

## Discussion

22. The layers identified during the excavation of the extension foundations all seem to represent phases of 19<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> century construction or demolition. The upper layer within the extension's building footprint (001) represented the recent demolition of the rear of the inn building. Beneath that, layers (003) and (006) seem to be associated with services into the inn and veterinary practice and construction debris from the rear of the inn. The thick made-up layer of brick (002) underlying these layers seems to be a deliberate layer of hard standing, possibly an attempt to also level the ground directly behind the inn building. An earlier attempt to level the ground behind the inn building was represented by another two layers - (004) and (005) - which may also have been part of an overall attempt to level the area behind the High Street. This may also have coincided with the culverting and redirecting of the Mauchline Burn.
23. The only artefacts recovered from the site were two clay pipe stems and a 20<sup>th</sup> century coin (Find No. 1) and a 19<sup>th</sup> or 20<sup>th</sup> century slate roof tile (Find No. 2). All of these finds were recovered from the uppermost demolition layer (001). No significant archaeological remains were identified within the site.

## Recommendations

24. This Data Structure Report covers archaeological works undertaking the change of use from public house to veterinary surgery (including the construction of an extension) at 5 High Street, Mauchline, East Ayrshire (14/0004/PP). The recommendations put forward in this document will be contributory to any final recommendations made on the completion of the works.
25. The archaeological monitoring works uncovered a sequence of building, demolition and improvement dating from the 19<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> century in the area directly behind the former Ballochmyle Inn. No significant archaeological features were identified within any of these layers or within the naturally occurring subsoil within the development area and as such it is recommended that no further work should be carried out.
26. The appropriateness and acceptability of our recommendations rest with the representative of the West of Scotland Archaeological Service.

## Conclusion

27. Archaeological monitoring work was carried for McGowan Miller Partnership on behalf of Armour Veterinary Practise, in support of the change of use from public house to veterinary surgery (including extension) at 5 High Street, Mauchline, East Ayrshire (14/0004/PP). These archaeological works are designed to mitigate any adverse impact on the archaeological remains within the development area.
28. This report covers the excavation of the building footprint for the extension off the retained inn building, where works were carried out between the 19<sup>th</sup> of May and 6<sup>th</sup> of October 2014. The layers identified all represented phases of construction or demolition ranging in date from the 19<sup>th</sup> century to recent times. The upper layer within the extension's building footprint (001) represented the recent demolition of the extension which had once stood to the rear of the inn building.
29. Beneath (001), layers (003) and (006) seemed to be associated with services into the inn and veterinary practice and construction debris from the rear of the inn building. The thick made-up layer of brick (002) underlying these layers seems to have been a deliberately created layer of hard standing, possibly created in an attempt to level the ground directly behind the inn building. An earlier attempt at ground levelling behind the inn was represented by another two layers, (004) and (005), which may have also been part of an overall attempt to level the area behind the High Street. This may also have coincided with the covering and redirection of Mauchline Burn.
30. The only artefacts recovered from the site were two clay pipe stems and a 20<sup>th</sup> century coin (Find No. 1) and a 19<sup>th</sup> or 20<sup>th</sup> century slate roof tile (Find No. 2). All of these finds were recovered from the uppermost demolition layer (001). No significant archaeological





## Appendix 1: Registers

Within this appendix are all registers pertaining to works on-site during the watching brief:-

### Context Register

Context No.	Area/ Trench	Type	Description	Interpretation
001	-	Deposit	Loosely compacted mid grey to dark grey-brown sandy gravel with frequent (60-70%) inclusions of modern building debris (cement, brick, stone, ceramic/plastic pipes etc.). Layer had a depth range of 0.3m to 0.65m.	Upper demolition layer with occasional topsoil pockets within which covers the entire development area with the exception of the retained inn frontage.
002	-	Deposit	Firmly compacted light to mid orange sand/degraded brick layer. The layer contained inclusions of around 60-70% degraded brick fragments. The layer underlay deposits (003) and (006) and extended out approximately 5m from the northern edge of the retained inn. The layer had a depth range of 0.1-0.45m.	Deliberate deposition of mainly brick debris which may have formed part of a foundation or was evidence of the ground works associated with the inns extension prior to its demolition.
003	-	Deposit	Moderately compacted mid grey sandy gravel with frequent (60%) inclusions of stone and modern building debris (brick, wood, metal etc.). The layer had a depth of 0.4m. The layer underlay the demolition layer (001) and overlay the layer of brick debris (002).	Made up ground to the immediate north and northeast of the retained inn and current veterinary practise.
004	-	Deposit	Moderately compacted light to mid yellow/orange-yellow sand with occasional small stone and brick fragments. The layer had a depth range of 0.1m to 0.2m. The layer underlies the brick debris layer (002) and overlies another layer of made up ground (005).	An earlier layer of made up ground.
005	-	Deposit	Moderate to firmly compact mid yellow silty clay with occasional small stone inclusions. Layer underlies the made up layer (004) and overlies the naturally occurring subsoil (007).	An earlier layer of made up ground.
006	-	Deposit	Moderately compacted mid to dark grey-brown clayey silt with moderate inclusions of stone, brick, ceramic service	Heavily disturbed layer. Most likely the

Context No.	Area/ Trench	Type	Description	Interpretation
			pipings. The layer had a depth range of 0.12m to 0.48m. The layer was located to the north and overlay the brick debris layer and underlay the upper demolition layer (001).	original 20 <sup>th</sup> century ground level.
007	-	Deposit	Moderately to firmly compacted mid orange brown clayey silt with occasional small stone and gravel inclusions. The layer had a depth range of 0.08m to 0.18m. The layer underlay made up ground layer (005) and was located at a depth of 0.95m in the northern part of the development area.	Naturally occurring subsoil within the development area.
008	-	Deposit	Layer of modern mid grey brick/mono block which formed a pedestrian walkway to the west and northwest of the proposed development area. Layer had a thickness of 0.4m. The footpath abutted the boundary wall [009] and overlay the upper demolition layer (001).	Modern pedestrian footpath to the north and northwest of the development area.
009	-	Structure	Red sandstone wall/wall foundation. The wall was constructed using roughly faced sandstone blocks which were mortared into place to form the outer and inner faces with smaller fragments of stone and brick forming an inner core. The wall ran along the north western edge of the development area and continued to enclose the northern edge of the grounds at the rear of the veterinary practise. The width was 0.35m to 0.37m. The walls foundation depth was 0.4m and a height from ground level of 1.4m (though it had mainly been demolished above ground within the development area).	19 <sup>th</sup> boundary wall which had been repaired in the 20 <sup>th</sup> century.
010	-	Deposit	Concrete paving and surfacing located behind the current veterinary practise. Overlies the demolition layer (001).	Modern paved surface.
011	-	Modern Services	Series of ceramic and metal service pipes emanating out from the inn and vet buildings. Located within the made up ground layer (003). The services had an N-S and NE-SW orientation.	Modern services relating to the current veterinary and inn buildings.
012	-	Structure	Veterinary practice and inn building. Both buildings were of red sandstone construction and appeared to be 19 <sup>th</sup> or	Existing veterinary practise and inn buildings.

Context No.	Area/ Trench	Type	Description	Interpretation
			early 20 <sup>th</sup> century in date. The inn building had been partially demolished with the shell of the building and roof being retained to incorporate into the new development. The stonework on the inside of the inn building showed signs of fire damage and probably relates to a fire which almost destroyed the building during the 1950's.	
013	-	Deposit	Tiled floor surface. Part ceramic and part linoleum. Floor surface within the retained inn building. Overlies concrete surface (014).	20 <sup>th</sup> or 21 <sup>st</sup> century floor surface within inn building.
014	-	Deposit	Thick concrete layer within the shell of the inn building. Contained reinforced steel and modern services (gas and water) within its make-up. The layer had a maximum depth of 0.21m. Underlies tiled floor surface (013) and overlies lower concrete surface (015).	Modern, upper, concrete floor surface within the shell of the inn building.
015	-	Deposit	Thick concrete layer within the shell of the inn building. Contained coarse aggregate inclusions. The layer had a maximum depth of 0.2m. Underlies concrete surface (014) and overlies demolition layer (002).	Modern, lower, concrete floor surface within the shell of the inn building.
016	-	Deposit	Loosely compacted mid grey to dark grey-brown sandy gravel with frequent (60-70%) inclusions of modern building debris (cement, brick, red sandstone chips, ceramic/plastic pipes etc.). Layer had a depth range of 0.35m to 0.5m. Only located within the lean-to trench immediately N of the main extension.	Upper demolition layer with occasional topsoil pockets within which covered the lean-to trench immediately N of the main extension.
017	-	Deposit	Surface layer of powdered breeze block debris within the lean-to area. Modern in date	Modern surface debris in the lean-to area.



*Photographic Register*

<b>Image No.</b>	<b>Digital</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>From</b>	<b>Date</b>
01	1	Pre excavation view of the site.	NE	19/05/14
02	2	View of service pipes within foundation trench T1.	SW	19/05/14
03	3	View of boundary wall foundation [009] within foundation trench T2.	S	19/05/14
04	4	View of SW facing section of boundary wall [009].	SW	19/05/14
05	5	SE facing section within internal foundation trench T2.	SSE	19/05/14
06	6	View of site after piling had been completed.	NE	19/05/14
07	7	Internal foundation trenches (T4 and T5) under excavation. Shows piling.	NNE	28/05/14
08	8	NE facing section of internal foundation trench (T4)	NNE	28/05/14
09	9	NE facing section of internal foundation trench (T5)	NNE	28/05/14
10	10	NE facing section of internal foundation trench (T6)	NNE	28/05/14
11	11	SE facing section of north western outer foundation (T3).	SE	28/05/14
12	12	SE facing section of north western outer foundation (T3).	ESE	28/05/14
13	13	Mid excavation view of the site with the north western outer foundation and half of the internal foundations completed.	SW	28/05/14
14	14	SW facing section within north eastern outer foundation (T9), 1 <sup>st</sup> part.	SW	28/05/14
15	15	SW facing section within north eastern outer foundation (T9), 2 <sup>nd</sup> part.	S	28/05/14
16	16	NW facing section within south eastern outer foundation (T10), 1 <sup>st</sup> part.	NW	28/05/14
17	17	View of outer and internal foundations (T10 and T15) under excavation.	NE	30/05/14
18	18	View of south eastern outer foundation (T10) fully excavated.	N	30/05/14
19	19	View of 19 <sup>th</sup> or 20 <sup>th</sup> century red sandstone building blocks recovered from demolition layer (002).	-	30/05/14
20	20	View of internal foundations (T8 and T15) fully excavated.	N	30/05/14

Image No.	Digital	Description	From	Date
21	21	View of internal foundation (T8) fully excavated.	SE	30/05/14
22	22	View of outer foundation (T10) with piling inserted.	NNE	30/05/14
23	23	View of internal foundation (T7) showing services (011).	S	30/05/14
24	24	View of the works up to 2 <sup>nd</sup> of June.	NE	02/06/14
25	25	Mid excavation view of outer foundation (T10) near existing buildings (012). Shows services (011).	NW	02/06/14
26	26	View of outer foundation (T10) near existing buildings under excavation.	NW	02/06/14
27	27	View of internal foundation.	NW	02/06/14
28	28	Post excavation view of outer foundation (T10) near existing buildings (012).	NW	02/06/14
29	29	Post excavation view of outer and internal trenches (T10 and T5).	ENE	02/06/14
30	30	Test trench near drain to the east of the building footprint.	SW	02/06/14
31	31	Post excavation view of internal foundation (T6).	NW	02/06/14
32	32	Post excavation view of outer foundation (T10).	NW	02/06/14
33	33	View of the works at the end of the 2 <sup>nd</sup> of June.	NW	02/06/14
34	34	Pre excavation view of area between retained inn and extension.	NE	17/06/14
35	35	View of broken concrete surface (014) near the interior of the retained inn building.	SE	17/06/14
36	36	View of inn's interior tiled surface (013).	S	17/06/14
37	37	Interior of the retained inn building.	NW	17/06/14
38	38	View of doorway into inns snug bar.	WNW	17/06/14
39	39	View of integrating foundation (T11) between extension and retained inn building.	NE	17/06/14
40	40	View of integrating foundation (T11) where it joins with the wall of the retained inn	NE	17/06/14

Image No.	Digital	Description	From	Date
		building.		
41	41	Machine pecker at work within the interior of the inn's interior.	S	17/06/14
42	42	View of E facing wall within the inns interior showing scorch marks.	E	17/06/14
43	43	View of the removal of the upper concrete surfaces (014) and (015) within the inns interior.	SE	17/06/14
44	44	View of the removal of the upper concrete surfaces (014) and (015) within the inns interior. Showing reinforced concrete within it.	SE	17/06/14
45	45	View of the removal of the upper concrete surfaces (014) and (015) within the inns interior. Showing reinforced concrete within it.	SE	17/06/14
46	46	Old 1960s wall paper and décor within inn's snug bar.	SW	17/06/14
47	47	View of inn interior cleared of concrete down to brick layer (002).	S	17/06/14
48	48	Post excavation view of integration foundation trench (T11).	SSE	17/06/14
49	49	Post excavation view of integration foundation trench (T11).	SSE	17/06/14
50	50	Post excavation view of integration foundation trench (T12).	NNW	17/06/14
51	51	Post excavation view of integration foundation trench (T14).	ENE	17/06/14
52	52	Post excavation view of integration foundation trench (T13).	ENE	17/06/14
53	01	Post Excavation view of NW Trench, Lean-to	SE	06/10/2014
54	02	As above	NE	06/10/2014
55	03	General view, Pre-Ex of NE & SE Trenches, Lean-to	NE	06/10/2014
56	04	General view of NE Trench (Lean-to), Post Excavation	ESE	06/10/2014
57	05	As above	SE	06/10/2014

Image No.	Digital	Description	From	Date
58	06	As above	SE	06/10/2014
59	07	SE Trench (Lean to), Post-Excavation – On plan	NE	06/10/2014
60	08	As above	NE	06/10/2014
61	09	Working Shot	E	06/10/2014
62	10	SE Trench (Lean to), Post Excavation – general view showing base	NE	06/10/2014
63	11	As above	NE	06/10/2014
64	12	NE Trench (Lean-to), Post Excavation	ENE	06/10/2014
65	13	As above	ESE	06/10/2014
66	14	As above	ESE	06/10/2014
67	15	As above	ENE	06/10/2014

### *Finds Register*

Find No.	Area/ Trench	Context No.	Material Type	Description	Excavator	Date
1	-	001	Ceramic/metal	2xclay pipe stems and 20 <sup>th</sup> century 20 pence piece.	LMcK	17/06/14
2	-	001	Stone	Slate roof tile	LMcK	17/06/14



## Appendix 2: Discovery & Excavation in Scotland

<b>LOCAL AUTHORITY:</b>	East Ayrshire
<b>PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:</b>	Ballochmyle Inn
<b>PROJECT CODE:</b>	RA14010
<b>PARISH:</b>	Mauchline
<b>NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:</b>	Liam McKinstry
<b>NAME OF ORGANISATION:</b>	Rathmell Archaeology Limited
<b>TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:</b>	Watching brief
<b>NMRS NO(S):</b>	None
<b>SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):</b>	None
<b>SIGNIFICANT FINDS:</b>	None
<b>NGR (2 letters, 8 or 10 figures)</b>	NS 49885 27317 (Centred)
<b>START DATE (this season)</b>	19 <sup>th</sup> May 2014
<b>END DATE (this season)</b>	6 <sup>th</sup> October 2014
<b>PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)</b>	None
<b>MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION:</b> (may include information from other fields)	Archaeological monitoring work was carried for McGowan Miller Partnership on behalf of Armour Veterinary Practice in support of the change of use from a public house to a veterinary surgery at the former Ballochmyle Inn (5 High Street, Mauchline, East Ayrshire). The layers identified during excavation of the extension foundations represented phases of 19th century to modern construction or demolition, with no significant archaeological remains identified upon the site.
<b>PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:</b>	None
<b>CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:</b>	None
<b>SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:</b>	Armour Veterinary Practice
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<b>E MAIL:</b>	contact@rathmell-arch.co.uk
<b>ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)</b>	Report to West of Scotland Archaeology Service and archive to RCAHMS Collections

## Contact Details

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