

Burns Cottage, Alloway: Archaeological Mitigation

Data Structure Report



by Claire Williamson

issued 23rd November 2015

on behalf of The National Trust for Scotland

RATHMELL 
ARCHAEOLOGY LTD

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 Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Standards and Policy Statements and Code of Conduct.

Signed Claire Williamson Date ..23rd November 2015..

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

Checked A Gordon Date ..23rd November 2015..

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Introduction

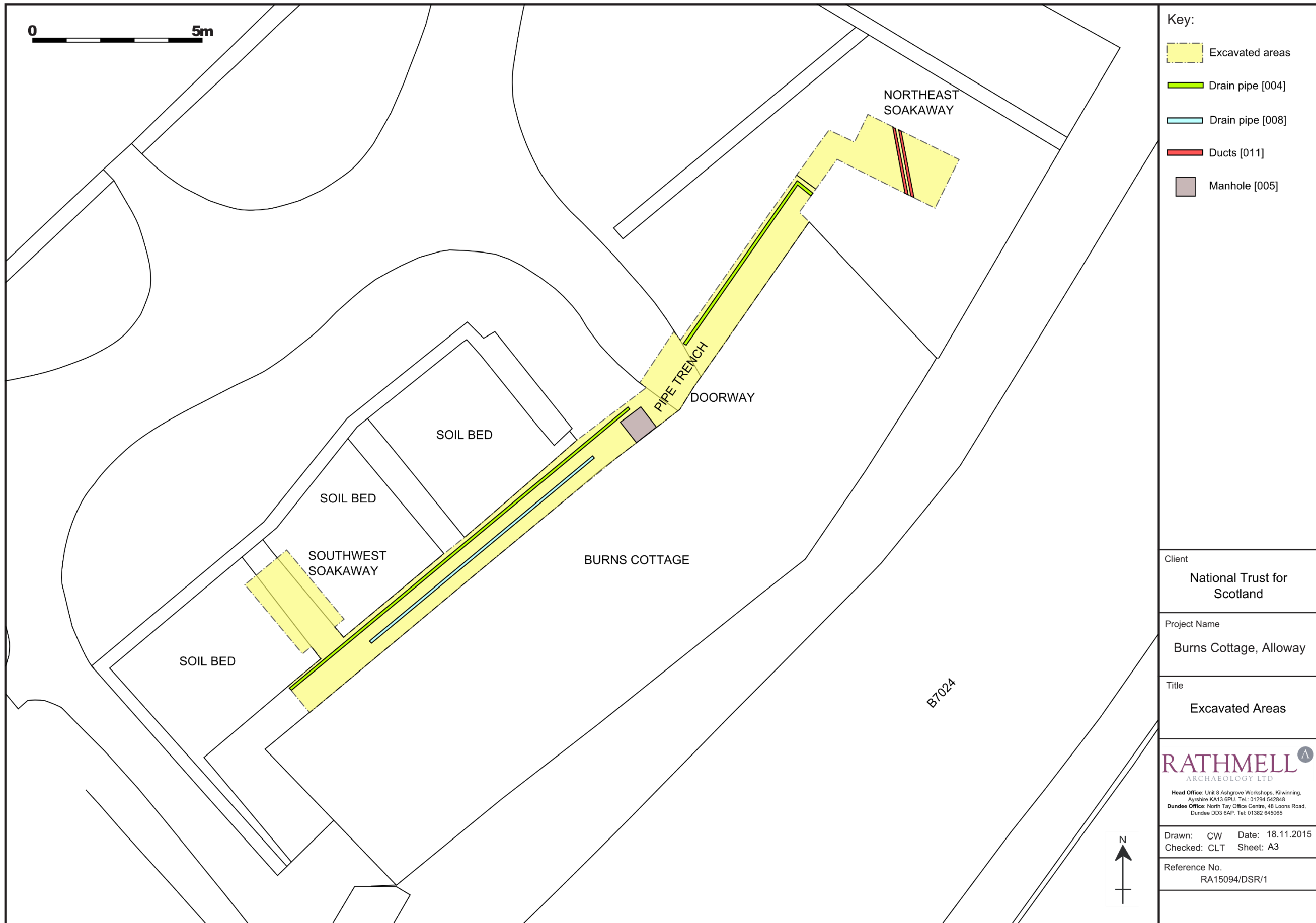
1. This Data Structure Report has been prepared for the National Trust for Scotland for archaeological works required in support of the insertion of new drainage and two soakaways at Burns Cottage, Alloway. The archaeological works were designed to mitigate the impact on the archaeological remains within the development area.
2. The National Trust for Scotland provided guidance on the structure of archaeological works appropriate on this site. Rathmell Archaeology Limited has been appointed by the National Trust for Scotland to undertake the development and implementation of archaeological mitigation works for the insertion of drainage and soakaways at Burns Cottage, Alloway.
3. The Method Statement (Matthews 2015) 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.

Previous Archaeological Investigations

4. An archaeological watching brief was carried out by Addyman Archaeology in 2009 (Macfadyen & Romankiewicz 2011), during alterations and refurbishments undertaken as part of the Burns National Heritage Park project. The works mainly comprised excavating narrow trenches, either for the foundations of new boundary walls, or for the insertion of services. These were spread across the smallholding fields to the northwest and southwest of the cottage, as well as in areas of the more immediate surrounds of the cottage to the north and west.
5. They recorded that the areas further to the north and south of the cottage had been heavily affected by modern landscaping works, in particular by a season of works during the 1990s which also saw the insertion of a number of services. More significantly, the watching brief identified the presence of wall and floor footings still surviving from the 19th century extensions located at the southwestern end of the cottage itself. These extensions joined directly onto the southwestern gable end and ran out to the northwest, perpendicular to the cottage (Figure 2a). They were demolished around 1899-1902, although at least part of the remains are now known to have survived *in situ* below ground level.

Project Works

6. The programme of works comprised the archaeological monitoring of a trench for the insertion of a drainage pipe along the northwestern side of Burns Cottage, and two trenches for soakaways: one to the northeast of the cottage and the other to the northwest of the southwestern end (Figure 1). The pipe trench was hand dug, while the soakaway trenches were excavated using a mini digger.
7. As already mentioned, during the 19th century an extension is known to have existed at the southern end of the cottage running perpendicular out to the northwest (Figure 2a). Even though this extension has long been demolished, the presence of remains still surviving below ground level has been attested to by the previous works carried out by Addyman Archaeology (Macfadyen & Romankiewicz 2011). As such, the National Trust for Scotland were keen to preserve these, and the southwest soakaway was positioned in such a way as to successfully avoid the known extent of the extension.
8. In compliance with the Method Statement (Matthews 2015), any potential archaeological features were investigated and recorded, with the on-site works taking place from the 9th to 13th November 2015. All works were conducted in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Standards and Policy Statements and Code of Conduct and Historic Scotland Policy Statements.



- Key:
- Excavated areas
 - Drain pipe [004]
 - Drain pipe [008]
 - Ducts [011]
 - Manhole [005]

Client	National Trust for Scotland
Project Name	Burns Cottage, Alloway
Title	Excavated Areas
Head Office: Unit 8 Ashgrove Workshops, Kilwinning, Ayrshire KA13 6PU. Tel.: 01294 542848 Dundee Office: North Tay Office Centre, 48 Loons Road, Dundee DD3 6AP. Tel: 01382 645065	
Drawn: CW	Date: 18.11.2015
Checked: CLT	Sheet: A3
Reference No. RA15094/DSR/1	

Figure 1: Plan of excavated areas



Figure 2a: Extract from 1st edition Ordnance Survey 1860



Figure 2b: Pre-excitation shot of walkway/soil beds along northwest side of cottage from the northeast, where pipe trench located

Findings

9. Burns Cottage is aligned southwest to northeast, parallel with the B7024 which runs through Alloway. The road sits to the southeast of the cottage, with the excavation areas located mainly within the walkways and soil beds to the northwest and northeast.

Pipe Trench

10. A trench was excavated for the placement of a new drainage pipe along the northwestern side of Burns Cottage. The trench was positioned fully within the walkway running along this side. It started approximately 1.7m in from the southwestern end, and ran the full length of the cottage before stopping approximately 2.6m past the northeastern end. The trench measured 1.1m wide and totalled 23.3m in length. It was excavated to a depth of 350mm below the ground surface level. The sides of the new pipe trench were made vertical along its northwestern edge, and sloped up the southeastern side to the base of the cottage wall (Figure 4a), so that it did not expose the foundations of the wall itself.
11. Prior to excavation, the majority of area of the trench was covered by gravel surface (003), which formed the surface of the walkway (Figure 2b). This consisted of a mixed dark grey/blue pea gravel with occasional modern inclusions of glass and metal nails.
12. The removal of (003) revealed that it had been used to infill the cut for an earlier drain [004] (Figure 3a). This cut measured 350mm deep, and had the same dimensions and profile as the new trench being excavated during these works. As such, the extent of the new trench stayed within the confines of this earlier disturbance along the majority of its length.
13. The base and sloping southeastern side of this earlier cut had been lined with terram, and a corrugated plastic pipe had been laid down along the base with gravel (003) infilled over the top. This pipe was circular, measuring 0.1m in diameter, and was perforated. The pipe ran southwest to northeast, parallel with the northwest wall of the cottage at a distance of 0.9 to 1m out from it. The top of the pipe sat at a depth of 200 to 250mm below ground level. The pipe was present along the full length of the trench, with the exception of a gap where the pathway leading into the doorway on this side of the cottage was located, although this area was still infilled with gravel (003).
14. The pipe continued beyond the southwestern end of the trench, and stopped at a rodding eye located 0.9m past the northeastern end of the cottage, which is also where the extent of gravel (003) ended. A second pipe ran out of the rodding eye to the southeast beyond the limits of the trench.
15. The pipe and underlying terram were both removed during these works. Underlying the terram, preserved in the sloping southeastern edge, was deposit (007). This consisted of a compacted very dark grey brown silty clay with frequent inclusions of charcoal and CBM, and some glass shards. The artefacts visible within the deposit dated from the 19th to 20th century. The deposit sat directly against the wall of the cottage and measured 0.65m wide and up to 250mm deep. It ran along the full length of the cottage and had been cut by the insertion of drain [004]. It is possible that this deposit represented an earlier surface deposit in this area.
16. Partially visible underlying deposit (007), was ceramic drain pipe [008] (Figure 3b). This was cream coloured and circular, measuring 0.1m in diameter, and made up of 0.34m long segments. It ran southwest to northeast, parallel to the northwest wall of the cottage, positioned at a distance of 0.4m out from it. The top of the pipe sat approximately 200mm below ground level. It did not extend the full length of the cottage, but started 4.4m in from the southwestern end and ran for a total length of 8.55m to the northeast.
17. Underlying pipe [008], sat deposit (009). This consisted of a quite compact mid-brown sandy clay with frequent inclusions of red tile, glass and charcoal. The artefacts visible within the deposit dated from the 19th to 20th century. Like deposit (007), this also sat directly against the wall of the cottage covering the same extent, and measuring 100mm deep (although its full depth was not exposed).
18. At the base of the pipe trench along its northwestern edge, the terram was removed to

reveal deposit (006). This consisted of a compact mottled mid-orange/brown sandy clay with moderate small stone inclusions, exposed to a width of 0.45m. This deposit was only revealed at the base and so its depth was not exposed. While it was difficult to interpret based on such a small exposed sample, it is possible that this deposit represented an interface, or layer of disturbance or trample from the insertion of the pipe [004], as it was not present in any other area of the excavation works.

19. Drain [008], and the deposits (007), (009) and (006), were not removed for the purpose of these works, but were instead left *in situ* with the new drain and its associated components laid over the top.
20. Within the pipe trench, approximately 0.75 to 0.8m to the southwest of the doorway into the cottage, was manhole [005] (Figure 4b). This measured 0.75m square, and was constructed of brick with a plastic cover. It had a hollow interior measuring approximately 400mm deep, with exposed pipes at the base running out of the northern corner. These pipes represented heating pipes leading into the cottage. The manhole was located directly against the wall of the cottage. The gap in drain pipe [004] for the pathway stopped short enough on this side to also allow for the presence of these pipes, and there was no cut visible for the manhole through the surrounding (003). This suggested that the manhole predated the insertion of the drain.
21. Drain [004] and infill (003) were not present in the final 1.7m of the pipe trench at its northeastern end. In this section, the stratigraphy of the deposits were the same as those exposed in the northeast soakaway trench, covered in more detail in the next section.
22. No significant archaeological features were revealed along the extent of the pipe trench.

Northeast Soakaway Trench

23. In the small enclosed area at the northeastern end of the cottage, a rectangular trench was excavated by machine for the positioning of a soakaway (Figure 5a). The trench was orientated west-north-west to east-south-east, and the pipe trench ran into its western end. The trench measured 3m by 1.6m and was excavated to a depth of 600 to 640mm below ground level.
24. Prior to excavation, the entire area of the trench was covered by gravel surface (001). This consisted of a moderately compact mid-grey sandy gravel which measured 350mm deep, and appeared to extend across the majority of the surrounding area at this end of the cottage.
25. Underlying (001), was a thin layer of deposit (002). This consisted of a moderately compacted red fine sandy gravel (brick dust). It measured 50mm thick and extended across the full extent of the trench, likely acting as bedding layer for gravel (001).
26. Deposit (002) was removed to reveal two red ceramic pipes [011] running across the base of the trench orientated roughly south to north (Figure 5a). The pipes were both circular, each measuring 0.1m in diameter, with an intervening gap between them of 0.05m. The two pipes were being used as ducts for electric cables. No cut for the ducts was present through the overlying deposits, suggesting that a larger area than that exposed in the trench had been reduced prior to their insertion, and deposits (002) and (001) had been laid down after.
27. The ducts [011], were cut into the underlying deposit (013). This consisted of a moderately compact mid-orange brown gritty sand and gravel. It is likely that this deposit represented the natural subsoil across the area.
28. No significant archaeological features were revealed within the trench for the northeast soakaway.



Figure 3a: Drain [004] from the southwest



Figure 3b: Drain [008] from the west-south-west



Figure 4a: General shot of pipe trench from the southwest



Figure 4b: Manhole [005] from the northwest

Southwest Soakaway Trench

29. In the area of the soil beds situated to the northwest of the cottage, near to its southwestern end, a rectangular trench was excavated for the positioning of a second soakaway (Figure 5b). This trench was orientated northwest to southeast, and the pipe trench ran into its southeastern end. The trench measured 2.65m by 1.6m in extent, and was excavated to a depth of 750 to 800mm from the upper surface of the soil beds. The top of the soil beds sat approximately 150mm higher than the ground level of the adjacent walkway where the pipe trench was located.
30. Prior to excavation, the entire area of the trench was covered by topsoil (012). This consisted of a moderately compacted very dark brown/black clayey silt with frequent rootlets and frequent small stone inclusions. It measured up to 350mm deep. This deposit covered the full extent of the soil beds and also the intervening walkways, where it was more compacted and had a slightly higher gravel content.
31. Underlying (012), was deposit (013). This consisted of a compacted mid-brown silty clay with frequent small stone inclusions and some charcoal inclusions. It measured 250 to 300mm thick. This deposit appeared to represent either made ground or a disturbed natural, and may be a continuation of deposit (009) which was exposed further to the east.
32. Underlying (013), was a continuation of deposit (002) which had been visible at the base of the northeastern soakaway trench. The presence of the deposit extending this far to the southwest, supports the view that this is the main natural subsoil across the area.
33. No significant archaeological features were revealed within the trench for the southwest soakaway.

Discussion

34. The works failed to identify any significant archaeological features within the excavated areas. The majority of the ground exposed appeared to have been disturbed by the insertion of earlier services.
35. The trench excavated for the insertion of a new drainage pipe along the northwestern side of the cottage exposed an earlier drain [004] which ran on the same alignment, and appears to have been an earlier attempt at improving the drainage of the property during the later 20th century. As such, the majority of the area excavated for the new pipe trench only disturbed the modern infill surrounding the earlier drain.
36. The insertion of drain [004] does not appear to have been part of the refurbishments carried out in 2009 while Addyman Archaeology was on site (Macfadyen & Romankiewicz 2011). The gap in the drain pipe around the area of manhole [005] may explain why it doesn't appear to have been met when the heating pipes were exposed at this time either. It is possible that the drain was inserted during the work in the 1990s which saw a number of services being put in across other portions of the site. That there is a lack of a cut for the work in 2009, may be due to a quick infill over the pipes using the same material that was taken out.
37. Once the earlier drain had been removed, an even earlier ceramic drain [008] was revealed underneath, running on the same alignment but positioned closer to the wall of the cottage. This drain and the deposits surrounding it, appeared to date from the 19th to early 20th century, showing multiple phases of attempts to improve the drainage along this side of the cottage.
38. The trench for the northeast soakaway revealed that the small enclosed area at the northeastern end of the cottage had also seen previous disturbance. The presence of two cable ducts [011], without a coinciding cut visible in the excavated area, indicates that a much larger area had been reduced at some point either during or after the insertion of the ducts, with the overlying gravel deposits (001) and (010) representing modern infill. Due to the very recent date of the ducts, and the lack of any other features which would have required such disturbance, it seems likely that this reduction would have been directly related to their insertion. It is possible that this was also a part of the works carried out during the 1990s.



Figure 5a: Trench for northeast soakaway from the west-north-west showing ducts [011]



Figure 5b: Trench for southwest soakaway from the south

39. The southwestern soakaway trench did not reveal any archaeological features but did expose the stratigraphy in the area of the soil beds. The upper deposit consisted of the topsoil covering the beds themselves and the intervening walkways. Underlying this was deposit (013), which appeared to represent either made ground or a disturbed natural across this area. If this deposit does represent a continuation of (009), which contains 19th to 20th century material, then this would suggest that the overlying topsoil (012) was deposited either during the same period or at some point after. The soil beds are currently being used for growing vegetables, and it is possible that topsoil (012) was specifically spread, or possibly even imported from elsewhere on the site, in order to create the beds for this purpose. The location of the southern extensions which would have originally occupied the southwestern end of the soil beds, may suggest that the entire row of soil beds was created after the demolition of the extensions at the turn of the century.

Recommendations

40. The drainage works carried out at Burns Cottage will have added greatly to the maintenance of the cottage's structure and should hopefully negate the need for future works to be carried out on the drainage in this area for some time to come.
41. As no new significant archaeological features were uncovered during the monitoring, no further archaeological works are recommended as a direct consequence of these works. It is also recommended that shallow works within these areas will not require monitoring in the future. However, the high potential for archaeological features in the remainder of the areas surrounding Burns Cottage, and at greater depths within these areas, should still be taken into account whenever any future works are to be carried out.
42. The appropriateness and acceptability of our recommendations rest with the National Trust for Scotland.

Conclusion

43. Archaeological monitoring works were carried out in respect to the renewal of surface drainage at Burns Cottage, Alloway. The archaeological works were designed to mitigate the impact on the archaeological remains within their development area.
44. The works failed to identify the presence of any significant archaeological features within the excavated areas. Instead the majority of the area surrounding the cottage showed evidence for disturbance during the 19th to 20th centuries, with modern services present in the areas immediately to the northwest and northeast.

Acknowledgements

45. The author is grateful to the National Trust for Scotland who gave their support and guidance for these archaeological works. Thanks also go to Liam McKinstry who covered some of the on-site works, and to Douglas Gordon for editing this report.

References

Macfadyen, K. & Romankiewicz, T. 2011 *Burns Cottage, Alloway, South Ayrshire, Archaeological Watching Brief: March – November 2009, Final Report*, unpublished commercial report by Addyman Archaeology.

Matthews, A. 2015 *Burns Cottage, Alloway, South Ayrshire: Archaeological Mitigation, Method Statement*, unpublished commercial report by Rathmell Archaeology Ltd.

Cartographic

1860 Ordnance Survey Six-inch 1st edition, Ayrshire, Sheet XXXIII

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	NE soakaway	Deposit	Moderately compact mid-grey sandy gravel measuring 350mm deep. Extended across full extent of NE soakaway trench and across the immediate surrounding area at this end of the cottage. Overlies (010) and cable ducts (011). Appeared to have been cut by insertion of drain (004).	Modern gravel surface covering enclosed area to the NE of the cottage
002	NE & SW soakaways	Deposit	Moderately compact mid-orange brown gritty sand and gravel. Exposed at base of both NE and SW soakaways suggesting it extends across areas to the NE and NW of cottage.	Likely natural subsoil
003	Pipe Trench	Deposit	Mixed dark grey/blue pea gravel with occasional modern inclusions e.g. glass, metal nails etc. Measured 350mm deep. Extended across full extent of walkway running along NW side of cottage.	Deposit used as infill over pipe (004) and forming ground surface along walkway running down NW side of cottage
004	Pipe Trench	Feature	Circular yellow corrugated plastic pipe measuring 0.1m in diameter. Pipe itself was perforated, and terram had been laid underneath pipe. Ran NE-SW, along NW side of cottage. Ran parallel with the wall at a distance of 0.9-1m out from the wall. Sat 0.2-0.25m below ground level. Stopped 0.8m past NE end of cottage at a 'rodding eye' which connects to a second pipe running to the SE along the NE side of the cottage. Pipe has a gap for the path running into the doorway and the pipe coming out of manhole (005). Cut for drain was 350mm deep, with a vertical side on NW side, and sloping side on the SE.	Modern drain pipe, removed by these works
005	Pipe Trench	Feature	Square brick manhole which sat directly against the NW wall of the cottage just to the SW of the doorway on this side. Plastic cover. Hollow interior with pipes visible at base running out of northern corner. Measured 0.75m square and approximately 400mm deep on interior. Drain	Modern brick manhole for heating pipes running into cottage

Context No.	Area/ Trench	Type	Description	Interpretation
			pipe (004) has gap in its length which respects this manhole, suggesting it was inserted later.	
006	Pipe Trench	Deposit	Compact mottled mid-orange/brown sandy clay with moderate small stone inclusions. Exposed underneath terram of (004) along base of pipe trench for a width of 0.45m.	Interface/disturbed ground underlying terram for pipe (004)
007	Pipe Trench	Deposit	Quite compact very dark grey brown silty clay with frequent inclusions of charcoal and CBM, and some glass shards. Exposed along pipe trench underlying terram of drain pipe (004). Sat directly against wall of cottage measuring 0.65m wide and 250mm deep. Overlies earlier drain pipe (008) and cut by insertion of drain pipe (004).	Layer of made ground lain over pipe (008). May have been earlier ground surface prior to insertion of drain (004)
008	Pipe Trench	Feature	Circular cream coloured ceramic drain pipe. Measured 0.1m in diameter, and made up of 0.34m long segments. Ran NE-SW, parallel to the NW wall of cottage, for a total length of 8.55m. Sat 0.4m out from wall and 200mm down from ground surface level, preserved under the SE sloping side of the cut for (004).	Earlier 19 th /20 th century drain pipe
009	Pipe Trench	Deposit	Quite compact mid-brown sandy clay with frequent inclusions of red tile, glass and charcoal. Exposed along pipe trench underlying drain pipe (008). Sat directly against wall of cottage measuring 0.65m wide and 100mm deep (although full depth not exposed). May be the same as deposit (013).	Made ground underlying drain (008)
010	NE soakaway	Deposit	Moderately compacted red fine sandy gravel (brick dust). Exposed across full extent of trench for NE soakaway, measuring a thickness of 50mm.	Bedding material underlying gravel (001)
011	NE soakaway	Feature	Two red ceramic pipes running parallel roughly N-S, with an intervening gap of 0.05m. Each pipe measured 0.1m in diameter. Exposed at base of trench for NE soakaway, sat approximately 0.5m below ground surface level. Underlies (001) and (010).	Two ducts for electric cabling. No visible cut through overlying deposits (001)/(010), which suggests larger area was reduced for their insertion
012	SW soakaway	Deposit	Moderately compacted very dark brown/black clayey silt with frequent rootlets and frequent small stone inclusions.	Topsoil across soil beds and intervening

Context No.	Area/ Trench	Type	Description	Interpretation
			Exposed across full extent of trench for SW soakaway, measuring up to 350mm thick.	walkways sitting to the NW side of cottage
013	SW soakaway	Deposit	Quite compact mid-brown silty clay with frequent small stone inclusions and some charcoal inclusions. Exposed across full extent of the trench for the SW soakaway, measuring 250-300mm thick. May be the same as deposit (009).	Made ground exposed in trench for SW soakaway

Photographic Register

Image No.	Digital	Description	From	Date
01	1738	Pre-excavation shots of area (SW half)	NE	9/11/15
02	1739	Pre-excavation shots of area (SW end)	ENE	9/11/15
03	1740	Pre-excavation shots of area (NE half)	SW	9/11/15
04	1741	Pre-excavation shots of area (NE end)	WNW	9/11/15
05	1742	Pre-excavation shots of area (NE end)	WSW	9/11/15
06	1743	General view of cottage	N	9/11/15
07	1744	Shot of earlier drain (003)	NE	9/11/15
08	1745	Working shot – hand digging pipe trench	NE	9/11/15
09	1746	Shot of excavated trench with earlier drain (003) still <i>in situ</i> (NE end)	NE	9/11/15
10	1747	Working shot – hand digging pipe trench	WSW	10/11/15
11	1748	General shot of pipe trench (SW end)	SW	10/11/15
12	1749	General shot of cottage	WSW	10/11/15
13	1750	General shot of cottage	WSW	10/11/15
14	1751	Shot of manhole (005)	NW	10/11/15

Image No.	Digital	Description	From	Date
15	1752	Shot of manhole (005)	NW	10/11/15
16	1753	End of drain (004) at NE end of cottage	SW	10/11/15
17	1754	End of drain (004) at NE end of cottage	WSW	10/11/15
18	1756	SW end of old drain (008)	SW	11/11/15
19	1757	SW end of old drain (008)	WSW	11/11/15
20	1758	Shot of SW end of pipe trench (from path)	NE	11/11/15
21	1759	Shot of SW end of pipe trench (from path)	SW	11/11/15
22	1760	Shot of NE end of pipe trench (from path)	SW	11/11/15
23	1761	Working shot – digging NE soakaway	S	11/11/15
24	1762	Working shot – digging NE soakaway	S	11/11/15
25	1763	General shot of NE soakaway (fully excavated)	WSW	12/11/15
26	1764	General shot of NE soakaway (fully excavated)	ENE	12/11/15
27	1765	General shot of NE soakaway getting backfilled	SW	12/11/15
28	1766	View of section (SE facing) of trench which links to NE soakaway	SE	12/11/15
29	1767	View of trench/soakaway link	SE	12/11/15
30	1768	View of trench/soakaway link fully excavated	SSE	12/11/15
31	1769	View of trench/soakaway link fully excavated	SSE	12/11/15
32	1770	Laying out pipes at NE end of trench	SW	12/11/15
33	1771	Pipe trench crossing path into doorway	NE	13/11/15
34	1772	Pipe trench crossing path into doorway	N	13/11/15
35	1773	Working shot – digging SW soakaway trench	ESE	13/11/15
36	1774	Working shot – digging SW soakaway trench	ESE	13/11/15
37	1775	Working shot – digging SW soakaway trench	SE	13/11/15

Image No.	Digital	Description	From	Date
38	1776	SW facing section of SW soakaway trench	SW	13/11/15
39	1777	General shot of SW soakaway trench	SE	13/11/15
40	1778	General shot of SW soakaway trench	S	13/11/15
41	1779	General shot of SW soakaway trench	S	13/11/15
42	1780	Shot showing SW soakaway connecting to pipe trench	SW	13/11/15
43	1781	General shot of SW soakaway trench	NW	13/11/15
44	1782	General shot of SW soakaway trench	N	13/11/15

Appendix 2: Discovery & Excavation in Scotland

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	South Ayrshire
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Burns Cottage, Alloway
PROJECT CODE:	RA15094
PARISH:	Ayr
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:	Claire Williamson
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	Rathmell Archaeology Limited
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Watching brief
NMRS NO(S):	NS31NW 31
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	Cottage, Museum
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	None
NGR (2 letters, 8 or 10 figures)	NS 33475 18591
START DATE (this season)	9 th November 2015
END DATE (this season)	13 th November 2015
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. <i>DES</i> ref.)	Standing building recording, analysis and monitoring by Addyman Archaeology (<i>DES</i> Vol. 10, 2009, p.169-170)
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (may include information from other fields)	<p>Archaeological monitoring works were carried out in respect to the renewal of surface drainage at Burns Cottage, Alloway. The archaeological works were designed to mitigate the impact on the archaeological remains within their development area.</p> <p>The works failed to identify the presence of any significant archaeological features within the excavated areas. Instead the majority of the area surrounding the cottage showed evidence for disturbance during the 19th to 20th centuries, with modern services present in the areas immediately to the northwest and northeast.</p>
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	None
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	None
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	The National Trust for Scotland
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	Unit 8 Ashgrove Workshops, Kilwinning, Ayrshire KA13 6PU
E MAIL:	contact@rathmell-arch.co.uk
ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)	Report to The National Trust for Scotland, West of Scotland Archaeology Service and archive to HES Collections

Contact Details

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