

# Lady Jane's Cottage, Eglinton Country Park: Archaeological Excavation

Data Structure Report



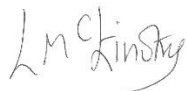
by Liam Mckinstry and Thomas Rees

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## Introduction

1. This Data Structure Report (DSR) presents the results from the excavation works at Lady Jane's Cottage in Eglinton Country Park, North Ayrshire.
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 2017) could visit the site, discover more about the estate and its archaeology, as well as taking part in some practical exercises.

## Historical & Archaeological Background

3. Lady Jane's Cottage is an estate cottage (NGR: NS4821 0608, RCAHMS Canmore ID 206579, WoSAS Pin: 17710) 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.
4. 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.
5. 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.
6. The cottage's name makes reference to Lady Jane Montgomerie, the daughter of Hugh Montgomerie, 12<sup>th</sup> 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).
7. 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)

8. 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.
9. 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)

10. 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.
11. 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. 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 12<sup>th</sup> 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'.

## Previous archaeological investigations

12. Previous archaeological works at Lady Jane's Cottage included Rathmell Archaeology Ltd's 2012 evaluation of the site (Rees and Gorman 2012). These works were also carried out in conjunction with Kilwinning Heritage volunteers supported Rathmell Archaeology staff to deliver the works (Figure 3b). The works were also 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.
13. The 2012 works were the precursor to the 2017 works which are detailed in this report.

## Project Works

14. The excavation works comprised the opening of an area measuring approximately 56m<sup>2</sup> in extent, centred on the remains of the late 18<sup>th</sup> or early 19<sup>th</sup> century Lady Jane's Cottage which sat on the western bank of a bend in Lugton Water (a tributary of the River Garnock) which flowed through Eglinton country Park. The field in which the site was located was flat and sloped gently to the west.

The on-site excavation works were carried out between the 28<sup>th</sup> July and the 7<sup>th</sup> August 2017. The area was initially stripped using a tracked JCB 3CX mechanical excavator which removed topsoil and overlying demolition material to reveal the structural remains of the cottage and its associated features (Figure 7). The remains were then hand cleaned and recorded using Rathmell Archaeology Ltd standard methods (Rees 2017). All Contexts, small finds and environmental samples were given unique numbers. The sampling strategy applied to the features on-site was as per that outlined in the Risk Assessment Method Statement (RAMS) (Rees 2017).

On site 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. Three days were set aside during the course of



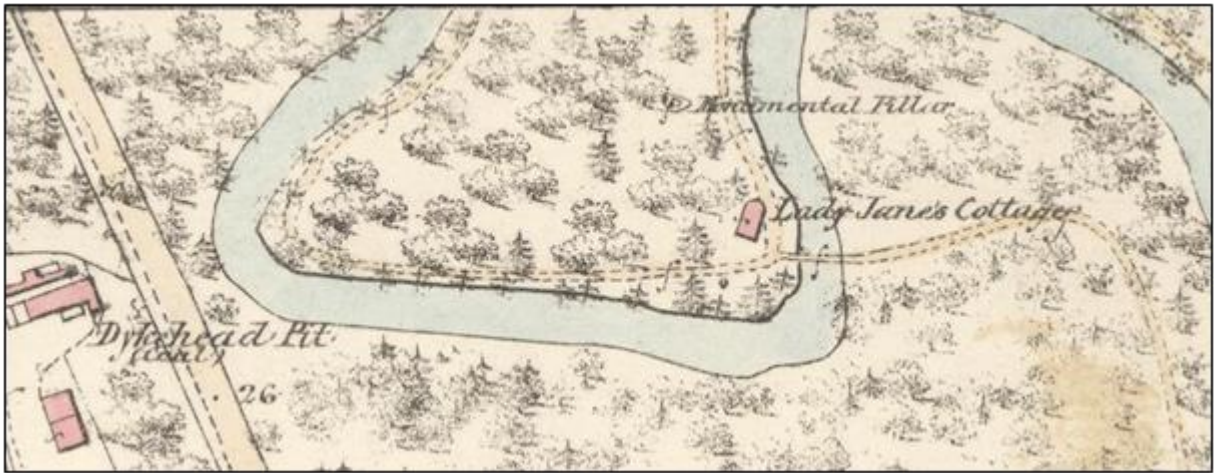


Figure 1a: 1<sup>st</sup> edition Ordnance Survey 1860 (Surveyed 1856)

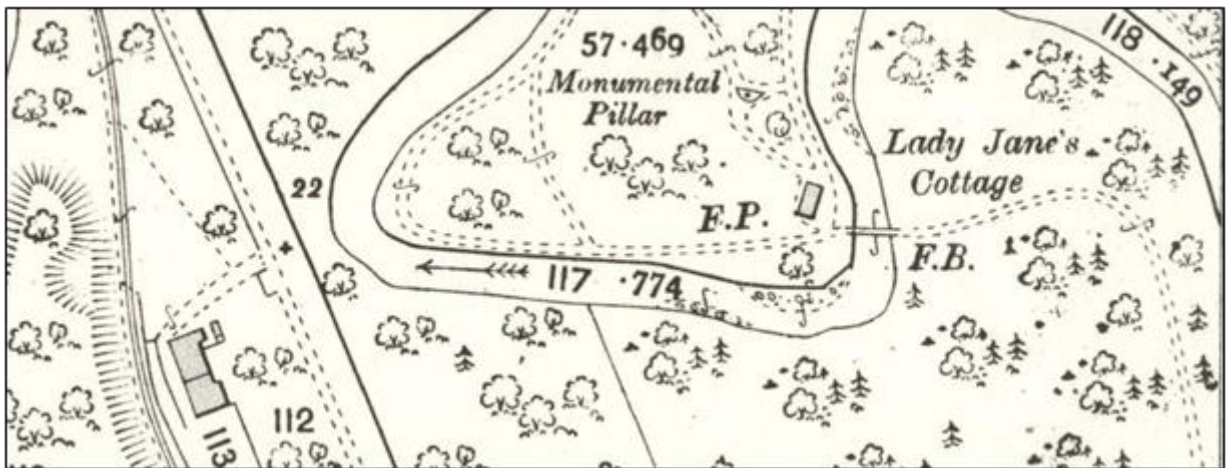


Figure 1b: 3rd edition Ordnance Survey 1910

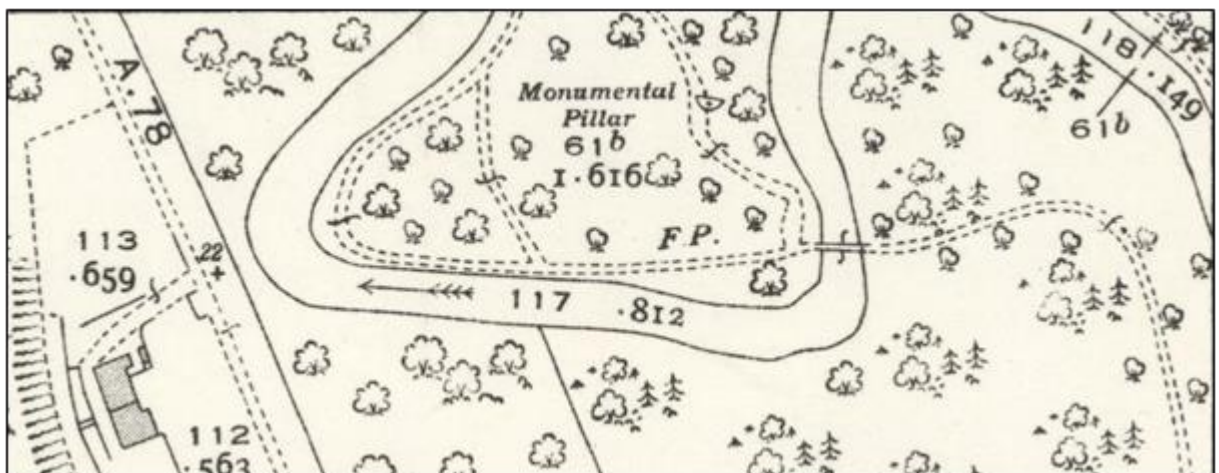


Figure 1c: 4<sup>th</sup> edition Ordnance Survey 1940

15. the excavation for two 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 12th and 13th Earls of Eglinton. This was followed by a 50 minute session of trowelling and sieving at the site. Some 120 Brownies, Guides, Senior Section and Leaders took part in this activity over the three days.

## Findings

### *Topsoil and Upper Layers*

16. Prior to the start of works, the entire excavation area was covered by turf and topsoil (001) which consisted of moderately compacted, mid grey-brown clayey silt with occasional small stone and gravel and very occasional CBM, glass and metal inclusions. The topsoil had thickness range of between 0.15-0.2m across the site.
17. Underlying the topsoil were several anthropic or redeposited layers, (002) and (009) (Figure 3a). Layer (002) was located in the northern and north western part of the site and consisted of firmly compacted, light to mid blue-grey clay with occasional to moderate stone (mainly shale) and very occasional CBM inclusions. The layer had a thickness range of 0.1-0.18m. Layer (009) was located in the south eastern part of the site and consisted of loosely to moderately compacted, light to mid grey-brown sandy silt with very frequent stone (shale and sandstone), CBM and mortar inclusions. The deposit had a thickness range of 0.21-0.42m. Beneath layer (009) lay another layer (005) (similar to (002)) which consisted of firmly compacted, light to mid grey-brown silty clay/clay with frequent stone (mainly shale) and very occasional CBM inclusions. The deposit had a thickness range of 0.18-31m.

### *Lady Jane's Cottage*

18. Three main structural elements, [007], [008] and [017], made up the rectangular shaped stone and brick built cottage structure which was orientated in a northwest to southeast direction (Figures 2 and 6b).
19. Structure [007] consisted of three stretches of wall (northwest, southwest and southeast). The northwest wall (Figure 4a) measured 4.27m from northeast to southwest, 0.38-0.42m from northwest to southeast and was 0.49-0.58m high (approximately 0.05-0.10m of the wall was cut into the natural subsoil (015)). The southwest wall (Figure 5a) measured 4.31m from northwest to southeast, 0.38-0.41m from northeast to southwest and was 0.4-0.49m high (approximately 0.05m of the wall was cut into the natural subsoil (015)). The southeast wall (Figure 4b) measured 0.8m from northeast to southwest, 0.38m from northwest to southeast and was 0.32m high (the wall appeared to be built directly over the natural subsoil (015)). The building materials used to construct the walls consisted of mainly roughly dressed pale yellow coloured sandstone (measuring 0.4m x 0.25m x 0.2m to 0.12m x 0.08m x 0.04m) which was bonded with a yellow-grey sandy mortar. There were three to four courses of sandstone used within the walls which were part of structure [007]. Also of note was a large well-dressed red sandstone block (measuring 0.55m x 0.29m x 0.22m) which had been placed at the corner of the structure, at the junction between southwest and the southeast walls. A gap at the corner junction between the northwest and southeast walls suggested a similar sized stone had once been placed there as well. Structure [008] abutted structure [007]'s northwest wall at its northeast end and structure [017] was a continuation of [007]'s southeast wall at its northeast end.
20. Structure [008] consisted of two walls (northwest and southwest). The northwest wall (Figure 4a) measured 1.8m from northeast to southwest, 0.35m from northwest to southeast and was 0.4-0.42m high (approximately 0.05-0.10m of the wall was cut into the natural subsoil (015)). The southwest wall measured 1.3m from northwest to southeast, 0.35m from northeast to southwest and was 0.4-0.42m high (approximately 0.05-0.07m of the wall was cut into the natural subsoil (015)). The building materials used to construct the walls consisted of mainly handmade red bricks with no frogging or markings on them (measuring 0.22-0.24m x 0.08-0.09m x 0.04-0.06m) which were bonded with a yellow-grey sandy mortar. There were five courses of brick used within the walls which were part



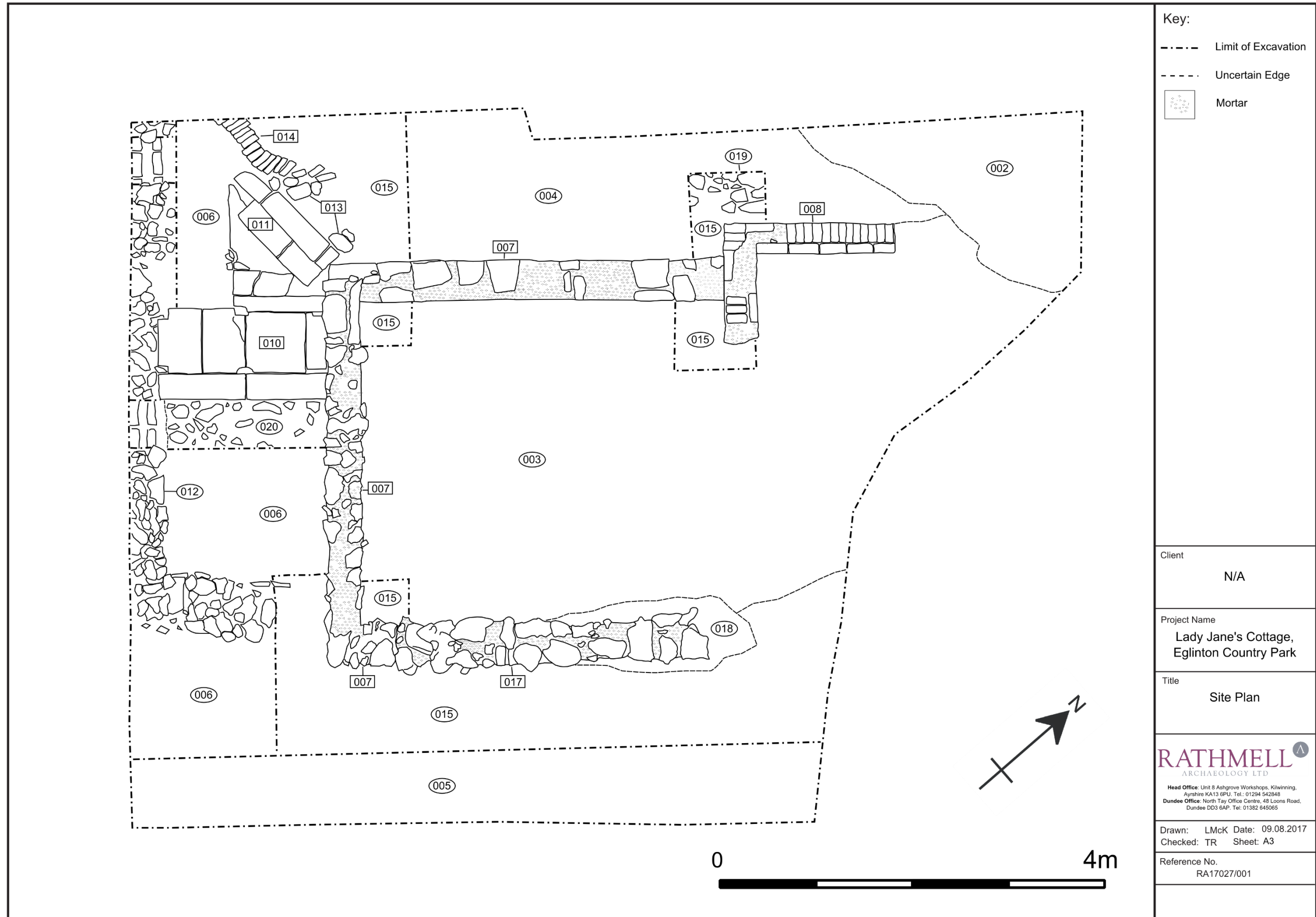


Figure 2: Plan of excavated area showing location of Lady Jane's Cottage

of structure [008]. Structure [007] abutted structure [008]'s southwest wall on its southwest face.

21. Structure [017] consisted of one wall (the southeast wall of the overall cottage structure formed with [007]). The wall (Figure 4b) measured 3.4m from northeast to southwest, 0.44-0.48m from northwest to southeast and was 0.49-0.58m high (approximately 0.05-0.10m of the wall was cut into the natural subsoil (015)). The southwest wall measured 4.31m from northwest to southeast, 0.38-0.41m from northeast to southwest and was 0.28-0.32m high (the wall was built directly onto the natural subsoil (015)). The building materials used to construct structure [017] consisted of large rounded boulders (measuring 0.43m x 0.34m x 0.15m to 0.29m x 0.19m x 0.09m) which were bonded with a yellow-grey sandy mortar. There were one to courses of boulders used within the wall. Structure [007] abutted structure [017]'s at its southwest end. The wall partially underlay (005) and overlay (018).
22. Several anthropic layers, (003), (004), (006), (016) and (018), were identified deposited within the interior and around the exterior of the cottage (or even underlying the structural elements of the cottage).
23. Layers (003) and (016) were located with the interior of the cottage. The upper layer (003) consisted of moderately to firmly compacted, light to mid brown (with grey mottling) clayey silt with moderate to frequent CBM, stone (shale and sandstone) and mortar inclusions. The layer had a thickness range of 0.2-0.22m. The lower layer (016) consisted of firmly compacted, mid blue-grey clay with frequent irregular shaped stone (shale and sandstone) and CBM inclusions. The deposit had a thickness range of 0.17-21m.
24. Layer (004) was located to the immediate northwest of the cottage. The layer consisted of moderately to firmly compacted, light to mid grey-brown/brown silty clay with moderate to frequent CBM, stone (shale and sandstone) and mortar inclusions. The deposit had a thickness range of 0.18-32m.
25. Layer (006) was located to the immediate southwest of the cottage. The layer consisted of moderately to firmly compacted, mid to dark grey-brown/black silty clay with frequent small stone, CBM fragments and coal fragments and occasional larger pieces of coal (hand cut) inclusions. The deposit had a thickness range of 0.07-0.17m.
26. Layer (018) was identified underlying wall [017] and to the immediate southeast of the cottage. The layer consisted of firmly compacted, light to mid blue-grey/brown clay with very frequent stone (shale) inclusions. The deposit had a thickness range of 0.05-0.09m.

#### *Garden Features*

27. A number of anthropic features such as kerbs [013 and 014], paved surface [010], loose stone surface (020), stone steps [011] and drains (012 and 019) were identified to the northwest and southwest of Lady Jane's Cottage (Figures 2, 5b & 6a).
28. Kerbs [013 and 014] and steps [011] all abutted each other. The set of two steps [011] (made up with five stones) overlay the north western part of paved surface [010] and abutted the western corner of the cottage. The steps were orientated in a north to south direction and measured 1.38m from west to east, 0.63m from north to south. The upper northern step was 0.06m high and the lower southern step was 0.04-0.08m high. Several of the stones used to construct the steps showed evidence of tool marks. Kerb [013] consisted of the remains of a set of parallel kerbs which abutted the north facing side of the steps [011]. The western part of kerb [013] consisted of four stones (mixture of dressed and irregular shaped stones) and one brick fragment (measuring 0.12m x 0.09m x 0.07m to 0.16m x 0.14m x 0.09m). The eastern part of kerb [013] consisted of two stones (measuring 0.12m x 0.1m x 0.08m to 0.08m x 0.06m x 0.05m). The parallel kerbs measured 0.82m from east to west, 0.25m from north to south and had a height of 0.06m to 0.11m. Kerb [014] consisted of a slightly curving brick structure which was orientated in an east to west direction. The kerb abutted kerb [013] and the steps on their western side. The structure consisted of three courses of handmade bricks (measuring 0.33m x 0.07m x 0.05m) with no mortar bonding used in its construction. The structure measured 1.16m from east to west, 0.33m from north to south and was 0.15-0.16m high.

29. Underlying the steps [011] was a paved surface [010] which also abutted the south western wall [007] of the cottage. The paved surface formed an L-shape which measured 2.6m from northwest to southeast, 1.7m from northeast to southwest with the paving slabs having a thickness range of between 0.08-0.1m. There were ten well-dressed rectangular shaped paving slabs (measuring 0.93m x 0.86m to 0.67m to 0.12m) which made up the surface. Four of the paving slabs had right angled or semi-circular shaped recesses cut into them and were arranged in such a way that these recesses formed a series of two parallel lines of holes within the paved surface (Figures 2 & 5b). These two lines of holes ran in a northwest to southwest direction off the outer face of the cottages south western wall [007] across the paved surface where they stopped at a stone drain (012). A loose stone surface (020) was identified to the immediate southeast of the paved surface [010]. This surface consisted of moderately compacted, light to mid grey-brown silty clay with moderate to frequent stone (shale and sandstone) inclusions. The deposit had a thickness range of 0.06-0.14m.
30. An L-shaped stone and brick drain (012) was identified running off the southwest wall [007] of the cottage and running along the south western edges of surfaces [010] and (020). The drain measured 1.2m from northeast to southwest, 5.35m from southeast to northwest, width 0.42m and depth range of 0.04-0.08m. The feature was filled by loose irregular shaped, flat stones (measuring 0.28m x 0.23m x 0.06m to 0.16m x 0.16m x 0.04m). The profile of the cut was shallow and concave though in the southeast to northwest stretch a linear stone and brick lined channel was noted which measured 0.1m wide and 0.1m deep. Another drain (019) was identified within a test pit, beneath layer (004), 0.44-0.64m from the north western walls, [007] and [008] of the cottage. The drain had an excavated length of 0.8m from northeast to southwest, width of 0.5m from southeast to northwest and depth range of 0.06-0.1m. The feature was filled by loose irregular shaped, flat stones (measuring 0.28m x 0.23m x 0.06m to 0.16m x 0.16m x 0.04m).

#### *Natural Subsoil*

31. The naturally occurring subsoil within the site (015) consisted of firmly compacted, light to mid yellow-brown clay with occasional small stone and pebble inclusions. The deposit had an excavated thickness of 0.05-0.1m. The subsoil underlay anthropic layers (003), (004), (005), (006) and (016). Garden features [010], [011], (012), [013], [014] and (019) were constructed over or cut into the subsoil. The cottage structure [007], [008], and [017] was either built upon or cut into the subsoil.

#### *Material Culture*

32. A number of artefacts were recovered from the excavation at Lady Jane's Cottage, mainly in the south western part of the site where the overall survival of cottages foundations and its associated features was better. The majority of these artefacts were glass or metal most likely from the windows of the cottage though some of the larger metal artefacts took the form of rods or cabling which may be associated with the thatched roof (as fixing ties to secure it). There were a smaller number of more domestic finds such as white glazed pottery sherds or fragments from a wine glass located mainly to the southwest of the cottage. Other notable finds included a brass buckle (Find No. 18) (unfortunately unstratified) and a George V penny from 1936 (Find No. 16) found within the topsoil in the north eastern part of the site.

## Discussion

33. The excavation at the site of Lady Jane's Cottage uncovered the partial remains of the structure. These remains consisted of the lower courses of the cottages foundations, [007] and [017], which included the base of the cottages chimney/fireplace, [008]. The north eastern end of the cottage and its associated chimney/fireplace did not survive. This may be due to sloping nature of the original ground level on which the cottage was built with south western part of the cottage being merely covered over, rather than uprooted, by various anthropic or demolition layers, (002), (005) and (009).
34. Distinct differences were noted in the construction materials used for the cottage. The most





Figure 2a: Site being opened up by machine. Cottage walls and demolition layer (009) visible. From the NW.



Figure 2b: Volunteers from Kilwinning Heritage excavating the cottage. From the S.





Figure 3a: View of the NW wall, [007] and [008]. From the WNW.



Figure 3b: View of the SE wall, [007] and [017]. From the S.





Figure 4a: View of the SW wall [007]. From the SW.



Figure 4b: View of Kerbs [013 & 014], Steps [011], surface [010] and drain (012). From the NW.





Figure 5a: Close up view of surfaces [010] and (020). From the NE.



Figure 5b: Post Excavation view of the cottage & its associated features. From the SE.





Figure 6a: Lady Jane's Cottage from the SE.



Figure 6b: Lady Jane's Cottage from the NE.

obvious was the handmade red bricks used for the chimney/fireplace whose use is understandable due to the suggested function where the thermal properties of bricks would be required. The use of different stone types in the rest of the cottages foundations is less understandable where well-dressed sandstone blocks and slabs were used for the northwest, southwest and part of the southeast walls, [007], and unworked boulders (possibly from the nearby Lugton Water) were used for the majority of the southeast wall. The mortar used to bond all these walls was similar and this would suggest that all of the structural elements of the cottage were contemporary.

35. A number of other anthropic layers, (003), (004), (016) and (018), seem to have been deposited both within and around the cottage most likely to make the surrounding ground level and also as a means to aid the structural integrity of the cottage. Another layer, (006) which was identified to the immediate southwest of the cottage covered a series of garden features. These garden features included a set of steps, [011], a paved surface, [010] and a rough stone surface (020). Many of the stones used for the steps and paved surfaces were well-dressed and showed tool marks suggesting that they had been reused or were surplus materials from the construction of the nearby Eglinton Castle which was built at the same time as the cottage (around 1800). Many of the paved stones had carved recesses within in them which when laid formed to parallel lines off the south western side of the cottage. These two lines may have been used to create an extension or lean-to off the cottage with the surfaces acting as a 'patio' area.
36. Other garden features included the slightly curving brick kerb, [014], which may have defined the border of a garden plot or feature to the northwest of the cottage. The remains of a set of two parallel kerbs, [013], which projected off the stone steps to the north may have been all that remained of a path which ran around the north western side of the cottage which was depicted in the early Ordnance Survey mapping (Figures 1a-1c). The remains of two drains, (012) and (019), were also identified. The first of these, (012), projected out from the south western wall of the cottage and then bounded the surfaces and steps on their south western edges. A small stretch of the other drain, (019), was identified running parallel to the cottages north western wall. Both of these drains functions was primarily to deal with the run off from the thatched roofing of the cottage and also keep both the path and 'patio' areas well drained.
37. The vast majority of the artefacts recovered from the site derive from parts of the demolished cottage such as window glass, lead window rods, iron fittings and ties from the thatched roof or general building debris. A smaller number of domestic artefacts such as white glazed pottery sherds and glass vessel fragments were recovered from the 'patio' area to the southwest of the cottage. The unstratified brass shoe buckle may be contemporary with the 19<sup>th</sup> century usage of the cottage whereas the George V penny recovered from the topsoil may date from the demolition of the cottage.

## Conclusion

38. The excavation works within Eglinton Country Park revealed the partial remains of Lady Jane's Cottage a small building which was built around 1800 at the same time as the nearby Eglinton Castle. The works uncovered the lower courses of the cottages foundations with the exception of its north eastern end which had been completely demolished. Different stretches of these foundations were built with a mixture of well-dressed sandstone, boulders and brick which would have formed the cottages chimney/fireplace base.
39. Garden features were also identified to the immediate southwest of the cottage which included stone steps which led down to paved and rough stone surfaces, possibly forming a 'patio' area to the side of the cottage. There were also stone and brick kerbed features which suggested formalised garden plots/features and paths to the northwest of the cottage. Stone and brick drains were also identified to the southwest and northwest the purpose of which was to deal with run off from the cottages roof and keep the garden areas well drained.
40. The majority of the artefacts recovered from the site, window glass, lead window rods and iron fittings and ties from the thatched roof, relate to the demolition of the cottage in the 1930's. Some domestic artefacts, such as white glazed pottery sherds and glass vessel

fragments, were found within the 'patio' area.

## Acknowledgements

41. This project was part run as a pro bono exercise by Rathmell Archaeology in support of the North Ayrshire Guides International Camp - Ayrwaves 2017. Part Funding was also provided by Kilwinning Heritage whose volunteers joined with us to successfully run this excavation. Thanks should also go to the Ranger Service of North Ayrshire Council who gave permission, support and guidance for the excavations. We are also very grateful to Kilwinning Heritage for allowing us to reproduce their digital photographs within this report.
42. The author would like to thank all of the volunteers who took part in the excavation: Ralph Shuttleworth, May Richmond, Elaine Barringer, Drew Wilson, Katherine Scott, Colin Phillips, Jennifer Barnes, Garry McCallum, Craig McLellan, Grant McLellan, Andy Baird, Aaron Johnston, Laura Bergsvik-Johnston, William Bergsvik-Johnston and Luan Johnston. Their hard work on site was very much appreciated.
43. Special thanks should also go to Thomas Rees conducted all of the tours of Eglinton Country Park and onsite demonstrations and lessons in archaeological techniques for the visiting Guides.

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Klemen, P. 2017, *Lady Jane's Cottage, Eglinton Park: Archaeological excavation, Risk Assessment Method Statement*

Rees, T. and Gorman, D. 2012, *Lady Jane's Cottage, Eglinton Park, Data Structure Report*, unpublished commercial report by Rathmell Archaeology Ltd

Historic Scotland, 2009a, *Scottish Historic Environment Policy*

### *Cartographic*

1860 Ordnance Survey 1st edition Ordnance Survey

1910 Ordnance Survey 3rd edition Ordnance Survey

1940 Ordnance Survey 4th edition Ordnance Survey



## Appendix 1: Discovery & Excavation in Scotland

<b>LOCAL AUTHORITY:</b>	North Ayrshire
<b>PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:</b>	Lady Jane's Cottage, Eglinton Country Park
<b>PROJECT CODE:</b>	RA17027
<b>PARISH:</b>	Kilwinning
<b>NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:</b>	Liam Mckinstry and Thomas Rees
<b>NAME OF ORGANISATION:</b>	Rathmell Archaeology Limited
<b>TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:</b>	Excavation
<b>NMRS NO(S):</b>	220119
<b>SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):</b>	Cottage
<b>SIGNIFICANT FINDS:</b>	Early modern ceramic; glass; metalwork
<b>NGR</b> (2 letters, 8 or 10 figures)	NS 31299 42089 (centre point)
<b>START DATE</b> (this season)	29 <sup>th</sup> July 2017
<b>END DATE</b> (this season)	7 <sup>th</sup> August 2017
<b>PREVIOUS WORK</b> (incl. <i>DES</i> ref.)	Evaluation.
<b>MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION:</b> (may include information from other fields)	<p>The excavation works within Eglinton Country Park revealed the partial remains of Lady Jane's Cottage a small building which was built around 1800 at the same time as the nearby Eglinton Castle. The works uncovered the lower courses of the cottages foundations with the exception of its north eastern end which had been completely demolished. Different stretches of these foundations were built with a mixture of well-dressed sandstone, boulders and brick which would have formed the cottages chimney/fireplace base.</p> <p>Garden features were also identified to the immediate southwest of the cottage which included stone steps which led down to paved and rough stone surfaces, possibly forming a 'patio' area to the side of the cottage. There were also stone and brick kerbed features which suggested formalised garden plots/features and paths to the northwest of the cottage. Stone and brick drains were also identified to the southwest and northwest the purpose of which was to deal with run off from the cottages roof and keep the garden areas well drained.</p> <p>The majority of the artefacts recovered from the site, window glass, lead window rods and iron fittings and ties from the thatched roof, relate to the demolition of the cottage in the 1930's. Some domestic artefacts, such as white glazed pottery sherds and glass vessel fragments, were found within the 'patio' area.</p>
<b>PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:</b>	None
<b>CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:</b>	None
<b>SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:</b>	North Ayrshire Council
<b>ADDRESS OF MAIN</b>	Unit 8 Ashgrove Workshops, Kilwinning, Ayrshire KA13 6PU

<b>CONTRIBUTOR:</b>	
<b>E MAIL:</b>	contact@rathmell-arch.co.uk
<b>ARCHIVE LOCATION</b> (intended/deposited)	Report to West of Scotland Archaeology Service and archive to HES Collections.

## Appendix 2: Registers

46. Appendix 2, which contains all registers pertaining to the works on-site during the excavation.

### Appendix 2.1: Context Register

Context No.	Area/Trench	Type	Description	Interpretation
001	N/A	Deposit	Moderately compacted, mid grey-brown clayey silt with occasional small stone and gravel and very occasional CBM, glass and metal inclusions.	Topsoil within the excavation area (disturbed in places).
002	N/A	Deposit	Firmly compacted, light to mid blue-grey clay with occasional to moderate stone (mainly shale) and very occasional CBM inclusions. The layer had a thickness range of 0.1-0.18m. The layer was concentrated in the NW part of the site. The deposit underlay (001) and overlay (003) and (004).	A redeposited clay and shale layer (similar to (005)). Either part of a pathway associated with the cottage or linked to the cottages demolition.
003	N/A	Deposit	Moderately to firmly compacted, light to mid brown (with grey mottling) clayey silt with moderate to frequent CBM, stone (shale and sandstone) and mortar inclusions. The layer had a thickness range of 0.2-0.22m. The layer was located within the interior of the cottage. The deposit underlay (002) and (005) and overlay (016).	Upper deposit within the cottages interior. Possibly part of a sub base floor within the cottage.
004	N/A	Deposit	Moderately to firmly compacted, light to mid grey-brown/brown silty clay with moderate to frequent CBM, stone (shale and sandstone) and mortar inclusions. The deposit had a thickness range of 0.18-32m. The layer was located to the immediate NW of the cottage. The deposit underlay (002) and overlay (015).	A redeposited layer. Either part of a pathway (002) associated with the cottage or linked to the cottages later demolition.
005	N/A	Deposit	Firmly compacted, light to mid grey-brown silty clay/clay with frequent stone (mainly shale) and very occasional CBM inclusions. The deposit had a thickness range of 0.18-31m. The layer was located to the immediate SE of the cottage. The deposit underlay (009) and overlay (015).	A redeposited clay and shale layer (similar to (002)). Either part of a pathway associated with the cottage or linked to the cottages demolition.
006	N/A	Deposit	Moderately to firmly compacted, mid to dark grey-brown/black silty clay with frequent small stone, CBM fragments and coal fragments and occasional larger pieces of coal (hand cut) inclusions. The deposit had a thickness range of 0.07-0.17m. The layer was located to the immediate SW of the cottage. The deposit underlay (005) and overlay (020), (012) and (010).	Anthropic layer to the SW of the cottage which may have built up when the cottage was in use.
007	N/A	Structure	Alongside [008] and [017], [007] formed a rectangular shaped stone and brick built structure which was orientated in a NW to SE direction. Structure [007] consisted of three wall (NW, SW and SE). The NW wall measured 4.27m from NE to SW, 0.38-0.42m from NW to SE and was 0.49-0.58m high (approximately 0.05-0.10m of the wall was cut into the natural subsoil (015)). The SW wall measured 4.31m from NW to SE, 0.38-0.41m from NE to SW and was 0.4-0.49m high (approximately 0.05m of the wall was cut into the natural subsoil (015)). The SE wall measured 0.8m from NE to SW, 0.38m	Structure formed part of the foundations of Lady Jane's Cottage along with structures [008] and [017].

Context No.	Area/ Trench	Type	Description	Interpretation
			from NW to SE and was 0.32m high (the wall appeared to be built directly over the natural subsoil (015)). The building materials used to construct structure [007] consisted of mainly roughly dressed pale yellow coloured sandstone (measuring 0.4m x 0.25m x 0.2m to 0.12m x 0.08m x 0.04m) which was bonded with a yellow-grey sandy mortar. There were three to four courses of sandstone used within the walls which were part of structure [007]. Also of note was a large well-dressed red sandstone block (measuring 0.55m x 0.29m x 0.22m) which had been placed at the corner of the structure, at the junction between SW and the SE walls. A gap at the corner junction between the NW and SE walls suggested a similar sized stone had once been placed there as well. Structure [008] abutted structure [007]'s NW wall at its NE end and structure [017] was a continuation of [007]'s SE wall at its NE end.	
008	N/A	Structure	Alongside [007] and [017], [008] formed a rectangular shaped stone and brick built structure which was orientated in a NW to SE direction. Structure [008] consisted of two walls (NW and SW). The NW wall measured 1.8m from NE to SW, 0.35m from NW to SE and was 0.4-0.42m high (approximately 0.05-0.10m of the wall was cut into the natural subsoil (015)). The SW wall measured 1.3m from NW to SE, 0.35m from NE to SW and was 0.4-0.42m high (approximately 0.05-0.07m of the wall was cut into the natural subsoil (015)). The building materials used to construct structure [008] consisted of mainly handmade red bricks with no frogging or markings on them (measuring 0.22-0.24m x 0.08-0.09m x 0.04-0.06m) which were bonded with a yellow-grey sandy mortar. There were five courses of brick used within the walls which were part of structure [008]. Structure [007] abutted structure [008]'s SW wall on its SW face.	Brick built structure formed part of the foundations of Lady Jane's Cottage along with structures [007] and [017]. Possibly the base of the chimney/fireplace.
009	N/A	Deposit	Loosely to moderately compacted, light to mid grey-brown sandy silt with very frequent stone (shale and sandstone), CBM and mortar inclusions. The deposit had a thickness range of 0.21-0.42m. The layer was located in the SW part of the site. The deposit underlay (001) and overlay (005).	Layer of demolition from Lady Jane's Cottage possibly dating to the mid 20 <sup>th</sup> century.
010	N/A	Structure	Paved surface which abutted the cottage in the SW part of the site. The paved surface formed an L-shape which measured 2.6m from NW to SE, 1.7m from NE to SW with the paving slabs having a thickness range of between 0.08-0.1m. There were ten well-dressed rectangular shaped paving slabs (measuring 0.93m x 0.86m to 0.67m to 0.12m) which made up the surface. Four of the paving slabs had right angled recesses cut into them and were arranged in such a way that they formed a series of two parallel lines of rectangular shaped holes within the paved surface. These two lines of holes ran in a NE to SW direction of the outer face wall [007] across the paved surface where they stopped at a stone drain (012). At the NW end of the surface there were a set of two steps [011] which overlay the paved surface.	A paved surface which may have formed part of a path surrounding Lady Jane's Cottage. The rectangular shaped holes within the paved surface may have been for a fence or gate at that part of the path or possibly was part of an extension of the SW side of the cottage. The paving stones were well-dressed and may like many of the cottages stones have been robbed from elsewhere.

Context No.	Area/Trench	Type	Description	Interpretation
			The paved surface underlay layer (006) and overlay (015)	
011	N/A	Structure	Set of two steps (made up with five stones) which overlay the NW part of paved surface [010] and abutted the western corner of [007]. The steps were orientated in a N to S direction and measured 1.38m from W to E, 0.63m from N to S. The upper (N) step was 0.06m high and the lower (S) step was 0.04-0.08m high. Several of the stones showed tool marks. Kerbs [013] and [014] abutted the steps from the N and W.	Set of steps which led done onto the paved surface [010] and was associated with stone and brick kerbs [013] and [014]. Possibly part of a path which surrounded Lady Jane's Cottage.
012	N/A	Cut/fill	L-shaped linear feature. Measured 1.2m from NE to SW, 5.35m from SE to NW, width 0.42m and depth range of 0.04-0.08m. The feature was filled by loose irregular shaped, flat stones (measuring 0.28m x 0.23m x 0.06m to 0.16m x 0.16m x 0.04m). The profile of the cut was shallow and concave though in the SE to NW stretch a linear stone and brick lined channel was noted which measured 0.1m wide and 0.1m deep.	Stone and brick filled/lined drain running off the SW end of Lady Jane's Cottage. Most likely also associated the cottages surrounding path and garden features.
013	N/A	Structure	Remains of a set of parallel kerbs which abut the N facing side of steps [011]. The W kerb consisted of four stones (mixture of dressed and irregular shaped stones) and one brick fragment (measuring 0.12m x 0.09m x 0.07m to 0.16m x 0.14m x 0.09m). The E kerb consisted of two stones (measuring 0.12m x 0.1m x 0.08m to 0.08m x 0.06m x 0.05m). The kerbs measured 0.82m from E to W, 0.25m from N to S and height of 0.06m to 0.11m.	Set of parallel kerb stones associated with Steps [011] and paved surface [010]. May be the remains of a path which ran around the NW side of the cottage.
014	N/A	Structure	Slightly curving brick structure which was orientated in an E to W direction. The structure consisted of three courses of handmade bricks (measuring 0.33m x 0.07m x 0.05m). There was no mortar bonding used in the structures construction. The structure measured 1.16m from E to W, 0.33m from N to S and was 0.15-0.16m high. The structure overlay (015) and underlay (009). The structure was abutted by [013], [011], (006) and (004).	Slightly curving kerb constructed from brick which was associated with steps [011], paved surface [010] and parallel kerbs [013]. Possibly represented the edge of a garden plot associated with the nearby cottage.
015	N/A	Deposit	Firmly compacted, light to mid yellow-brown clay with occasional small stone and pebble inclusions. The deposit had an excavated thickness of m. The layer was located to the immediate SE of the cottage. The deposit underlay (003), (004), (005), (006), [007], [008], [010], [011], (012), [013], [014] and [017].	Naturally occurring subsoil within the site.
016	N/A	Deposit	Firmly compacted, mid blue-grey clay with frequent irregular shaped stone (shale and sandstone) and CBM inclusions. The deposit had a thickness range of 0.17-21m. The layer was located in the NW interior part of the cottage. The deposit underlay (003) and overlay (015).	A deliberately deposited sub base layer within the interior of the cottage. Most likely an attempt level the interior of the cottage.
017	N/A	Structure	Alongside [008] and [007], [017] formed a rectangular shaped stone and brick built structure which was orientated in a NW to SE direction. Structure [017] consisted of one wall (the SE wall of the structure formed with [008] and [007]). The wall measured 3.4m from NE to SW, 0.44-0.48m from NW to SE	Structure formed part of the foundations of Lady Jane's Cottage along with structures [008] and [017].



Context No.	Area/ Trench	Type	Description	Interpretation
			and was 0.49-0.58m high (approximately 0.05-0.10m of the wall was cut into the natural subsoil (015)). The SW wall measured 4.31m from NW to SE, 0.38-0.41m from NE to SW and was 0.28-0.32m high (the wall was built directly onto the natural subsoil (015)). The building materials used to construct structure [017] consisted of large rounded boulders (measuring 0.43m x 0.34m x 0.15m to 0.29m x 0.19m x 0.09m) which were bonded with a yellow-grey sandy mortar. There were one to courses of boulders used within the wall. Structure [007] abutted structure [017]'s at its SW end. The wall partially underlay (005) and overlay (018).	
018	N/A	Deposit	Firmly compacted, light to mid blue-grey/brown clay with very frequent stone (shale) inclusions. The deposit had a thickness range of 0.05-0.09m. The layer underlay structure [017] and overlay (015).	Anthropic layer similar to (005) which underlies wall [017] and overlies (015). Possibly a foundation layer beneath the SE wall of the cottage.
019	N/A	Cut/fill	Linear feature located to the immediate NW of the cottage. Excavated length of 0.8m from NE to SW, width of 0.5m from SE to NW and depth range of 0.06-0.1m. The feature was filled by loose irregular shaped, flat stones (measuring 0.28m x 0.23m x 0.06m to 0.16m x 0.16m x 0.04m). The profile of the cut was shallow and concave. The feature underlay (004) and overlay (015).	Stone filled drain running parallel to the NW wall of Lady Jane's Cottage. Most likely constructed to aid drainage around the cottage.
020	N/A	Deposit	Moderately compacted, light to mid grey-brown silty clay with moderate to frequent stone (shale and sandstone) inclusions. The deposit had a thickness range of 0.06-0.14m. The layer underlay (006) and overlay (015).	Possible stone and gravel surface adjacent to paved surface [010], cottage wall [007] and drain (012).

### Appendix 2.2: Drawing Register

Drawing No.	Sheet No.	Area/ Trench	Drawing Type	Scale	Description	Drawer	Date
001	1	N/A	Elevation	1:10	SW wall of cottage [007] (interior)		02/08/17
002	1	N/A	Elevation	1:10	SW wall of cottage [007] (exterior)		03/08/17
003	2	N/A	Elevation	1:10	SE wall of cottage [007] and [017] (exterior)		03/08/17
004	2	N/A	Elevation	1:10	SE wall of cottage [007] and [017] (interior)		03/08/17
005	3	N/A	Elevation	1:10	NW wall of cottage [007] and [008] (interior)		03/08/17
006	4	N/A	Plan	1:20	Mid excavation plan of site, SW end		03/08/17
007	5	N/A	Plan	1:20	Mid excavation plan of site, SW end		06/08/17

## Appendix 2.3: Finds Register

Find No.	Area	Context No.	Material Type	Description	Excavator	Date
001	N/A	004	Metal	31 x iron fragments	RS	31/07/17
002	N/A	007	Ceramic	11 x white ceramic fragments	RS	31/07/17
003	N/A	007	Ceramic	1 x red earthenware fragment	RS	31/07/17
004	N/A	004	Glass	Large number of glass fragments possibly from cottage windows	RS	31/07/17
005	N/A	004	Ceramic	2 x white glazed pottery fragments	RS	31/07/17
006	N/A	004	Metal	4 x iron fragments	RS	31/07/17
007	N/A	U/S	CBM	2 x wall plaster or render	RS	02/08/17
008	N/A	006	Metal	1 x iron fragment	RS	01/08/17
009	N/A	006	Ceramic	2 x white glazed pottery fragments (burnt)	RS	01/08/17
010	N/A	006	Glass	1 x glass fragment possibly from cottage windows	RS	01/08/17
011	N/A	006	Metal	5 x iron fragments	RS	01/08/17
012	N/A	006	Glass	10 x glass fragments possibly from cottage windows	RS	01/08/17
013	N/A	006	Ceramic	2 x red earthenware fragments	RS	01/08/17
014	N/A	006	Metal	7 x iron fragments	RS	01/08/17
015	N/A	006	Metal	3 x lead strips possibly from cottages windows	RS	01/08/17
016	N/A	001	Metal	1 x coin (Ce), 1936 George V penny	RS	01/08/17
017	N/A	U/S	Metal	1 x iron fragment	RS	01/08/17
018	N/A	U/S	Metal	2 x brass objects, one a shoe buckle	RS	01/08/17
019	N/A	006	Glass	Window glass	RS	01/08/17
020	N/A	006	Bone	1 x small rodent skull	RS	01/08/17
021	N/A	006	Glass	8 x green bottle fragments	KS	02/08/17
022	N/A	006	Glass	9 x glass fragments possibly from cottage windows	KS	02/08/17
023	N/A	006	Metal	5 x iron fragments	KS	02/08/17
024	N/A	006	Ceramic	1 x white glazed pottery sherd	KS	02/08/17
025	N/A	006	CBM	1 x wall plaster fragment	KS	02/08/17

Find No.	Area	Context No.	Material Type	Description	Excavator	Date
026	N/A	012	Ceramic	Ceramic fragments	KS	03/08/17
027	N/A	006	Glass	Glass fragment	KS	03/08/17
028	N/A	012	Ceramic	8 x pottery sherds	EB	03/08/17
029	N/A	012	Glass	3 x glass fragments	EB	03/08/17
030	N/A	012	Organic	1 x wood fragment	EB	03/08/17
031	N/A	012	Metal	2 x metal rods	EB	03/08/17
032	N/A	012	Ceramic	1 x pottery sherd	EB	03/08/17
033	N/A	012	Ceramic	1 x pottery sherd	EB	03/08/17
034	N/A	012	CBM	1 x wall plaster fragment	EB	03/08/17
035	N/A	012	CBM	1 x wall plaster fragment	EB	03/08/17
036	N/A	012	CBM	1 x wall plaster fragment	EB	03/08/17
037	N/A	012	Organic	5 x wood fragment	EB	03/08/17
038	N/A	012	Organic	1 x wood fragment	EB	03/08/17
039	N/A	012	Ceramic	5 x red earthenware vessel fragments (flower pot?)	LMcK	07/08/17

#### Appendix 2.4: Sample Register

Sample No.	Area/ Trench	Context No.	Sample Type	Description	Excavator	Date
001	N/A	006	Soil	Soil which contained coal fragments	GMcC/JB	01/08/17
002	N/A	009	Ceramic	2 x handmade bricks from demolition layer	LMcK	04/08/17
003	N/A	009	Stone	1 x masonry stone from demolition layer	LMcK	04/08/17

### Appendix 2.5: Photographic Register

Image No.	Digital	Description	From	Date
001	IMG_8279	Pre excavation view of the site	NE	28/07/17
002	IMG_8280	Pre excavation view of the site	N	28/07/17
003	IMG_8281	View of site access	SW	28/07/17
004	IMG_8282	View of site access	NE	28/07/17
005	IMG_8283	View of site access	NE	28/07/17
006	IMG_8284	Site set up	NE	28/07/17
007	IMG_8285	Site set up	NE	28/07/17
008	IMG_8286	Site set up	NE	28/07/17
009	IMG_8287	Site set up	NW	28/07/17
010	IMG_8288	Site set up	NW	28/07/17
011	IMG_8289	Site set up	N	28/07/17
012	IMG_8290	Site set up	N	28/07/17
013	IMG_8291	Site set up	S	28/07/17
014	IMG_8292	Site set up	SW	28/07/17
015	IMG_8293	Site set up	N	28/07/17
016	IMG_8294	Site set up	N	28/07/17
017	IMG_8295	Working shot	S	31/07/17
018	IMG_8296	Working shot	S	31/07/17
019	IMG_8297	Working shot	S	31/07/17
020	IMG_8298	Working shot	W	31/07/17
021	IMG_8304	Working shot (overhead)	N	31/07/17
022	IMG_8305	Working shot (overhead)	N	31/07/17
023	IMG_8306	Working shot (overhead)	N	31/07/17
024	IMG_8307	Working shot (overhead)	N	31/07/17
025	IMG_8308	Working shot (overhead)	N	31/07/17
026	IMG_8309	Working shot	N	31/07/17
027	IMG_8310	Working shot	N	31/07/17
028	IMG_8311	Mid exc. view of steps/paving [011]/[010] and layer (006)	NW	01/08/17
029	IMG_8312	Mid exc. view of steps/paving [011]/[010] and layer (006)	NW	01/08/17
030	IMG_8313	Mid exc. view of steps/paving [011]/[010] and brick kerb [014]	NE	01/08/17
031	IMG_8314	Mid exc. view of steps/paving [011]/[010] and brick kerb [014]	NE	01/08/17
032	IMG_8315	View of root growing under paving [010]	NW	01/08/17
033	IMG_8316	View of [007]'s SW wall interior elevation	NE	02/08/17
034	IMG_8317	View of [007]'s SW wall interior elevation	NE	02/08/17
035	IMG_8318	View of [007]'s SW wall interior elevation (close up of test pit)	NE	02/08/17
036	IMG_8319	View of [007]'s and [017]'s SE walls interior elevation		02/08/17
037	IMG_8320	View of [007]'s and [017]'s SE walls interior elevation		02/08/17
038	IMG_8321	View of [007]'s and [017]'s SE walls interior elevation (close up of test pit)		02/08/17

Image No.	Digital	Description	From	Date
039	IMG_8322	General mid excavation view of the cottage	N	02/08/17
040	IMG_8323	General mid excavation view of the cottage	SW	02/08/17
041	IMG_8324	General mid excavation view of the cottage	W	02/08/17
042	IMG_8325	General mid excavation view of the cottage (overhead)	W	02/08/17
043	IMG_8326	General mid excavation view of the cottage (overhead)	W	02/08/17
044	IMG_8327	Mid excavation view of drain (012), steps [011], paved surface [010] and SW end of cottage	NW	03/08/17
045	IMG_8328	Working shot of the site	SSW	03/08/17
046	IMG_8329	Working shot of the site	SSW	03/08/17
047	IMG_8330	View of [007]'s NW wall interior elevation (close up of test pit)	SE	03/08/17
048	IMG_8331	View of [007]'s SW wall interior elevation (close up of test pit)	NE	03/08/17
049	IMG_8332	View of [007]'s and [008]'s NW wall interior elevation (close up of test pit)	SW	03/08/17
050	IMG_8333	View of [007]'s and [008]'s NW wall interior elevation (close up of test pit)	SE	03/08/17
051	IMG_8334	Working shot of the site (KH volunteers drawing)	N	03/08/17
052	IMG_8335	View of [007]'s and [008]'s NW wall exterior elevation as well as drain (019) (close up of test pit).	NW	03/08/17
053	IMG_8336	View of [007]'s and [008]'s NW wall exterior elevation as well as drain (019) (close up of test pit).	NE	03/08/17
054	IMG_8337	View of [007]'s and [008]'s NW wall exterior elevation as well as drain (019) (close up of test pit).	SW	03/08/17
055	IMG_8338	View of both test pits at junction between walls [007] and [008]	SW	03/08/17
056	IMG_8339	View of [007]'s and [008]'s NW wall exterior elevation.	W	04/08/17
057	IMG_8340	View of [007]'s and [008]'s NW wall interior elevation.	SE	04/08/17
058	IMG_8341	View of [007]'s and [017]'s NW wall exterior elevation.	S	04/08/17
059	IMG_8342	View of [007]'s and [017]'s NW wall exterior elevation (close up)	SE	04/08/17
060	IMG_8343	View of shale layer (005) and natural subsoil (015) behind walls [017] and [007].	W	04/08/17
061	IMG_8344	View of [007]'s SE wall exterior elevation.	SW	04/08/17
062	IMG_8345	View of drain (012) and wall [007] (close up).	NW	04/08/17
063	IMG_8346	View of [007]'s SW wall, Paved surface [010], steps [011], drain (012), layer (006) and kerbs [013] and [014].	NW	04/08/17
064	IMG_8347	View of [007]'s SW wall, Paved surface [010], steps [011], drain (012), layer (006) and kerbs [013] and [014].	SE	04/08/17
065	IMG_8348	Corner of cottage [007], SW and SE walls showing dressed red sandstone block.	SW	04/08/17
066	IMG_8349	View of [007]'s SW wall, Paved surface [010], steps [011], drain (012), layer (006) and kerbs [013] and [014].	NW	04/08/17
067	IMG_8350	View of Paved surface [010], drain (012) (close up).	NW	04/08/17
068	IMG_8351	View of Paved surface [010], drain (012) (close up).	NW	04/08/17
069	IMG_8352	View of steps [011] and kerbs [013] and [014].	S	04/08/17
070	IMG_8353	View of steps [011] and kerbs [013] and [014].	N	04/08/17

Image No.	Digital	Description	From	Date
071	IMG_8354	NE facing baulk section showing topsoil (001), demolition layer (009) and layer (006).	NE	04/08/17
072	IMG_8355	SE facing baulk section showing topsoil (001), demolition layer (009) and layer (006).	SE	04/08/17
073	IMG_8356	NE and SE facing baulk sections showing topsoil (001), demolition layer (009) and layer (006). Oblique view.	NE	04/08/17
074	IMG_8357	S facing baulk section showing topsoil (001), clay and shale layer (005) and layer (003).	WSW	04/08/17
075	IMG_8358	NE part of the site.	SE	04/08/17
076	IMG_8359	Overhead view of the site.	W	04/08/17
077	IMG_8360	Overhead view of the site.	W	04/08/17
078	IMG_8361	Overhead view of the site.	W	04/08/17
079	IMG_8362	Overhead view of the site.	W	04/08/17
080	IMG_8363	Overhead view of the site.	N	04/08/17
081	IMG_8364	Overhead view of the site.	N	04/08/17
082	IMG_8365	Overhead view of the site.	N	04/08/17
083	IMG_8366	Overhead view of the site.	N	04/08/17
084	IMG_8367	Overhead view of the site.	N	04/08/17
085	IMG_8368	Overhead view of the site.	N	04/08/17
086	IMG_8369	NW end of drain (012) showing lower brick lining.	NE	07/08/17
087	IMG_8370	NW end of drain (012) showing lower brick lining.	SE	07/08/17
088	IMG_8371	View of kerb [014] showing its three course resting on subsoil (015).	S	07/08/17
089	IMG_8372	SE end of drain (012) showing lower brick lining and surface (020).	NE	07/08/17
090	IMG_8373	SE end of drain (012) showing lower brick lining and surface (020).	NW	07/08/17
091	IMG_8374	View of drain (012), paved surface (010), layer (006) and surface (020).	NE	07/08/17
092	IMG_8375	NE facing section of drain (012) showing its relationship with subsoil (015).	NE	07/08/17
093	IMG_8376	View of drain (012), layer (006), walls [007] and [017] and subsoil (015).	NE	07/08/17
094	IMG_8377	Close up view of base of red earthenware vessel within drain (012).	NE	07/08/17
095	IMG_8378	Post excavation view of site.	N	07/08/17
096	IMG_8379	Post excavation view of site.	W	07/08/17
097	IMG_8380	Post excavation view of site.	SE	07/08/17
098	IMG_8381	Post excavation view of site.	SW	07/08/17
099	IMG_8382	Post excavation view of site.	S	07/08/17
100	IMG_8383	Post excavation view of site.	N	07/08/17
101	IMG_8384	Post excavation view of site.	S	07/08/17
102	IMG_8385	Site backfilled.	N	07/08/17

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