

The Former Black Bull Hotel, Killearn: Archaeological Mitigation

Data Structure Report



by Louise Turner & Sarah Krischer

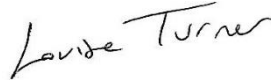
issued 29th October 2021

on behalf of Killearn Developments Ltd.


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Introduction

1. This Data Structure Report represents the findings of a programme of Historic Building Recording, Archaeological Evaluation and Archaeological Monitoring required by Killearn Developments Ltd in respect of the demolition of the historic former Black Bull Hotel, Killearn (NGR: NS 5226 8595).
2. Consultation with the Planning Officer (Archaeology) of Stirling Council resulted in the recommendation that a programme of archaeological works was undertaken prior to these development works (detailed in a letter dated 24/02/2020, appended to Application Ref: 20/00057/FUL/PM). This provided guidance on the structure of archaeological works recommended and the mitigation of the proposed development works.
3. Rathmell Archaeology Ltd was appointed by Killearn Developments Ltd. to undertake these works. A Written Scheme of Investigation (Rees 2020), providing the detail of these works, was agreed with the Stirling Council Archaeologist ('the Curator') prior to on-site works commencing.

Project Works

4. The archaeological works undertaken on site comprised two discrete elements. The first was historic building recording of the surviving historic structure which remained extant upon the site. The second was an archaeological evaluation of that portion of the site which lay outwith the footprint of the upstanding hotel structure. Archaeological monitoring of the demolition process, carried out in order to further inform the historic building recording element of the works, was undertaken; no archaeologist was present, however, during the final stages of the demolition works.

Historic Building Recording

5. It was recognised at an early stage that levels of significance varied throughout the standing structure which comprised the Killearn Hotel. To reflect this, the levels of recording undertaken also varied. Historic Building Recording was undertaken throughout much of the structure to meet the Basic Level (Historic Building Recording Guidance 2013, ALGAO:Scotland), but where the fabric was deemed significant, recording was carried out to Enhanced Level. 'Significant' fabric was identified as such on the basis of an earlier Heritage Impact Assessment (Peter Drummond Associates 2020), i.e. comprising building fabrics likely to predate the period 1850-60. The aim of these historic building recording works was to generate a record of the historic fabric prior to the building's demolition.
6. The record encompassed a photographic record, a written record, a measured plan, and sketched plans and elevations of the existing structure. In greater detail, these comprised:
 - ❖ a written record of the structures, including comment on the condition, construction techniques, materials, fixtures and fittings and an interpretation of function;
 - ❖ a photographic record of exterior elevations, details of interior elements and general views to place the structures in its immediate landscape to show changes or temporary exposure of fabric within the structure;
 - ❖ a measured plan of the structure, detailing its significant elements, and
 - ❖ measured elevation drawings detailing the surviving extent of significant fabric where it occurred.
7. The product of the assessment and building recording is this report containing a summary of the work undertaken and a baseline of the archaeological resource present.

Archaeological Evaluation

8. All works were conducted in accordance with Stirling Council Planning Officer (Archaeology)'s Standard Conditions as well as the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Standard and Guidance statements and Code of Conduct.
9. The archaeological investigations consisted of an intrusive evaluation of the hotel grounds

and monitoring of demolition works. The evaluation works were carried out on the 15th and 16th of April. The demolition works of the actual hotel structure were however undertaken at a later date, with no archaeologist present on-site. All works were carried out in keeping with the methods detailed in the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (Rees 2021).

10. All works were conducted in accordance with WoSAS's Standard Conditions, the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Standards and Policy Statements and Code of Conduct and Historic Environment Scotland Policy Statements.

Historical Background – General

11. The development area (centred on National Grid reference NS 5226 8595) is located on the south side of the centre of Killearn, a modest sized village. The area extends to 0.32ha. It comprises the former Black Bull (Canmore ref: 364495) as well as carparking areas and garden ground to the rear of the structure (this latter open ground extending to 0.2ha).

Geological and Topographical

12. The development area comprises a derelict hotel building set within garden grounds, with an extensive area of tarmac providing car parking over the NW portion of the site. The hotel building fronts onto a tarmac road, and the ground is relatively level throughout.
13. The hotel and its grounds are located within the modern village of Killearn.

Previous Historic Environment Assessments

14. An earlier heritage assessment of the Former Black Bull Hotel (Drummond 2020) showed that there are no designated historic environment sites within the development area, although it lies within the Killearn Conservation Area.
15. This heritage assessment identified value in aspects of the standing structures on-site (inferred to have a tentative construction date of 1790-1820). In addition, the appearance of Killearn as a settlement/village on early historic mapping in particular meant the potential for significant archaeological strata relating to medieval and post-medieval occupation in the area. The assessment suggested both the general potential for remains from this period and for further information relating to the specific issue of the relationship between the early structure (Phase 1) and any contemporary or earlier road structures.

Historical Background – The Former Black Bull Hotel

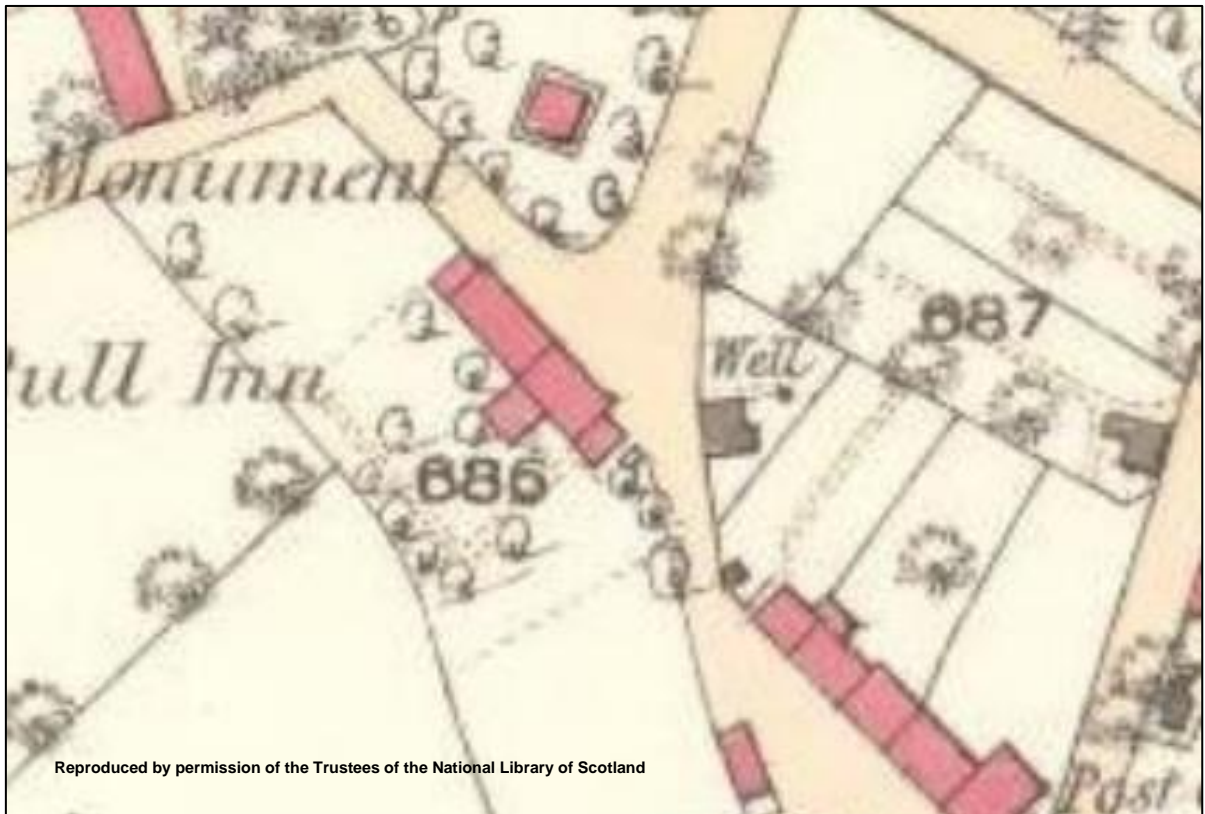
16. In summary, the suggested building sequence presented in the heritage assessment (Drummond 2020) starts with a single storey property having limited ancillary accommodation (Phase 1). This was replaced or extended c.1865 to form a two-storey masonry-built property (Phase 2) with slated roof while lower single-storey wings containing stables and associated accommodation. Around 1882-95 a Victorian wing was added on the SE side (Phase 3) which was itself altered. During the 20th century the single storey NW wing was remodelled c.1919 (Phase 4) before major remodelling in the 1970s (Phase 5) that principally affected the central part of the property (the Phase 2 structure that may have incorporated Phase 1 fabric) and then again in 1996 (Phase 6) that remodelled the rear half of the property. There is no evidence that the major remodelling in 1996 was accompanied by archaeological mitigation.
17. The Black Bull Inn first appears on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1866, where it is shown as a roofed building aligned NW-SE which corresponds to Drummond's Phase 2 structure. Here it sits to the W of the main settlement of the 19th century settlement, overlooking a road which runs roughly N from the site of the ruinous post-medieval church and graveyard, past Buchanan's monument in its garden setting, to its junction with the SE-NW running road that forms the main thoroughfare through the village.
18. At this time, the inn took the form of a rectilinear structure, shown as subdivided into two elements (Figure 1a), with small rectangular outshots adjoining the rear (SW) and side (NW and SE) elevations. Historic images are available which show the structure's front (NE) elevation, as it was during this period (Figure 1b): here we see that the SE portion of the building comprises a three-bay, two-storey building with chimneys at either gable end

and a pitched slated roof. Abutting this two-storey element at its NW end is a one-storey structure with (presumably) a pitched slated roof, and two narrow doorways accessing the interior. This is likely to have functioned as a stable block. The small outshot abutting the SE elevation is a one-storey structure with pitched slated roof, accessed via a narrow doorway. The character of the rear outshot, abutting the SW elevation, is unknown. Throughout the building, the exterior is rendered, concealing any changes which may have occurred in the configuration of doors and windows.

19. The 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map, surveyed some four decades later (Figure 2a), shows that while the early to mid-19th century elements appear to have been retained, there has been an expansion on the SW, SE and NW sides (corresponding to Drummond's Phase 3). Most notable is the addition of a substantial wing at the SE side, which has been coupled with expansion to the rear of the building. The earlier central outshot to the rear has been retained, and a glass-roofed extension added. The long one-storey element at the NW side has also been extended.
20. Information provided by late 19th century mapping is augmented by a historic image (Figure 2b) which shows the hotel as it was in 1912. The original historic core of the structure is still recognisable as a two-storey three-bay structure with an adjoining one-storey structure, although a pediment and a projecting central porch have been added to the two-storey section. The central chimney in the NW gable end of the two-storey section has been retained, but the corresponding chimney in the SE gable has been removed, with two much taller and more slender chimneys added within the adjoining SE wing.
21. Extensive changes at the NW end of the building are noted as having taken place c.1919 (Drummond 2020), but map evidence shows little change to the structure until 1968, where the large extension on the NW end is first shown. Since the ground plan of the building as it was immediately prior to demolition included elements that differed from its 1895-1968 layout, these changes must have taken place between 1919 and the present. Drummond's analysis has enabled these changes (represented by Phases 4 to 6) to be broadly characterised, but because the new elements of the structure do not comprise significant fabric, they will only be subject to broad discussion within the context of the report, with the impact of these changes on earlier fabric relating to Phases 1-3 forming the main focus of the analysis.

Findings - Historic Building Recording

22. The Historic Building Survey was carried out on three non-consecutive days during March and April 2021 (25th March, and 15th-16th April respectively). A further site visit was undertaken during demolition, on 15th July 2021. Weather conditions varied: during the initial recording, conditions were largely cloudy with some sunny spells, with conditions during demolition comprising hot sunny weather.
23. The aim of the survey was to create a Basic Level record (ALGAO 2013) of the structure prior to the removal of the building, with elements of an Enhanced level record (ibid.) in those areas where significant fabric survived. This was deemed as comprising elements of the hotel buildings predating 1860 (as per Drummond 2020), i.e. fabric which could be characterised as originating in either Phase 1 or Phase 2. The first of the site visits comprised an appraisal of the exposed fabric and the commencement of the Basic record (including the external elevations), while the second visit consisted of the more detailed recording of significant fabric and the continuation of the Basic record.
24. The hotel structure remained intact and roofed at the time of the site visit. There was some doubt as to the robustness of the surviving timber floor at 1st floor level, particularly at the NW end of the building, so a detailed record was not taken here. However, it was clear from detailed inspection at ground floor level that this portion of the building post-dated c.1919 modifications to the structure and hence did not comprise significant fabric. The structure was in much better condition at the SE end which allowed recording of the surviving 1892-5 (Phase 2) portions of the structure to be carried out.



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Figure 1a: Extract from 1st Edition Ordnance Survey Map Of 1865



Figure 1b: The Black Bull Inn, Killearn, c. 1865-1881

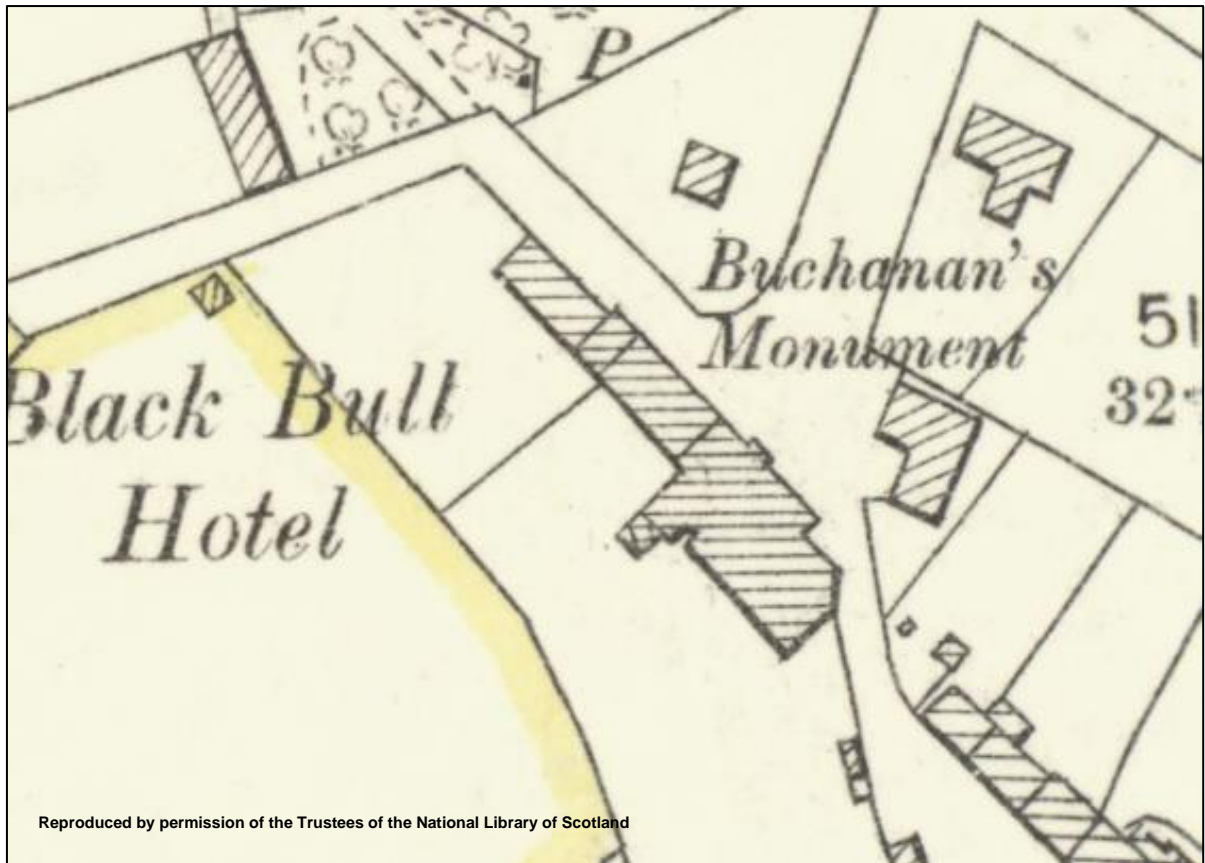


Figure 2a: Extract from 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1896



Figure 2b: The Black Bull Inn, Killearn, c. 1912

25. Because of the successive episodes of rebuilding and remodelling, the hotel's floor plan was complex, particularly at ground floor level. In summary, it could be subdivided into four elements: the first comprised the historic core of the structure (Phases 1 & 2), which was rectangular on plan and which had the potential to comprise a central section surviving to a height of two storeys, with an outshot to the rear, SW side and an adjoining one-storey structure on the NW side; the second was the SE portion (Phase 3), which included a later 19th century wing added to the SE end of the Phase 1 structure and an extension of the main building's footprint outwards along its rear, SW, elevation, and; finally, the addition of various one- and two-storey extensions to the NW and SW elevations which took place after 1968 (Phase 4-6).
26. Externally, the building exhibited variation in its character. The masonry was largely concealed throughout beneath a thick coat of cement render, painted white. This had been removed in small areas, however, which allowed limited insight into the nature of the fabric. The front NE elevation was plain and rather austere (Figure 3a). Regular fenestration was present only at the SE end of the building, in that portion of the building built in the late 19th century. Elsewhere, the size and distribution of the windows varied. The rear SW elevation was much more complex in character, with numerous alterations and extensions evident at both ground floor and first floor level (Figure 3b). Again, as with the floor plan, it is easier to discuss the character of the building through more detailed examination of its various elements. Reference to known historical images of the building will also assist in achieving an understanding of how the building changed over time and what traces of its earliest fabric survived during the latest phase of the building's life.

The Historic Core (Phases 1 & 2 – c. 1790 to 1865)

27. Evidence provided by historic mapping and historic images of the site indicated that the earliest part of the building comprised its central portion. It was known that this was located immediately adjacent to the late 19th century SE Wing (Phase 3) which was still clearly discernible, distinguished by its gabled bays and prominent hood mouldings over the ground floor windows. These earlier built elements are known to have been in place prior to 1865, but the extent of surviving pre-1860s fabric was unknown, as was the potential for the survival of elements derived from an even earlier structure.
28. The Phase 2 works had involved the construction of a two-storey three-bay element with pitched slated roof, central doorway and regular fenestration. Abutting this on the northwest end was a one-storey stable block, with two narrow doorways in the front elevation, with two smaller outshots located on the northwest and southwest elevations (see Figures 1a and 1b). This one-storey structure had the potential to predate the adjoining two-storey structure, and thus originate in Phase 1.
29. It had been suggested (Peter Drummond Architects 2020) that a substantial portion of these earlier structures had been lost following extensive redevelopment of the building which took place after 1919. When exterior and interior finishes were still in place, there was no way of establishing how much – if any – of the early fabric was present. The configuration of the modern windows differed markedly from the original rectangular sash-and-case form, with the central two-storey section featuring large four-light windows at ground floor level and two-light windows at first floor level. The adjoining one-storey stable block at the northwest end had also been replaced over at least some of its extent with a two-storey structure which again featured large window openings.
30. By the time the historic building recording took place most of the interior finishes, particularly at ground floor level, had been removed, allowing a more detailed understanding of the structure's composition. The external render had also been stripped in some locations, and though the fabric revealed in this way was limited in extent, the exposed areas did yield further insights into the structure's changing character.
31. The fabric within this earliest portion of the building comprised small roughly-worked blocks of a pale greyish sandstone rubble, forming regular courses. It was exposed in the NW wall of Room g (and the corresponding SE wall of Room h), the SW wall of Room j, and the SW and NE walls of Room q. Traces of similar fabric were found at the SE end of Room r.



Figure 3a: The Former Black Bull Hotel, Killearn – NE (Front) Elevation



Figure 3b: The Former Black Bull Hotel, Killearn – SW (Rear) Elevation

32. Room g now forms part of the late 19th century wing, so we can infer from the contrast in fabrics between the adjoining NW and NE walls that the wing was built onto the existing gable-end wall of the pre-1860s two-storey building. Much of the NW wall had been removed through the creation of a large hatch, inserted when Room g was later converted into a bar area (Figure 5a). However, early fabric survived below the level of the hatch over much of the NW Wall's length (except where a doorway had been slapped through at the SW end) and this same fabric survived to ceiling height at the NE side.
33. Evident in the NW wall of Room g was a blocked opening, located at a height of 3.09m (Figure 5b). The upper portion of this feature was obscured by the ceiling. Ceiling height was markedly higher within the late 19th century wing: elsewhere, ceiling heights at ground floor level measured approximately 2.4m. The relict blocked opening (Figure 5b) in Room g was of appropriate dimensions to represent a first floor window, placed towards the NE side of the SE gable wall of the earlier two-storey building. Its survival within the fabric of Room g indicated that the ceiling height within this room had been raised, perhaps during the mid-20th century but potentially earlier, at the time of the late 19th century alterations, with the original ceiling height potentially represented by the steel lintels placed above the hatchway. This would suggest that either the original building had a very low ceiling height.
34. Further confirmation that this fabric could be linked to the Phase 2 structure was provided by the NW-facing portion of the same wall, i.e. the SE wall of Room h. Much of this wall was obscured by an upright piano, but a long worked rectangular block of red sandstone, set upright within the wall fabric, was visible (Figure 6a). This represented the NE edge of a fireplace, which had later been blocked with a rubble infill. Historic images of the pre-1860 structure show chimneys at the gable ends of the two-storey section of the building; the presence of this fireplace therefore confirmed that this fabric did indeed represent the mid-19th century structure, although the use of red sandstone was rare in Phase 2 fabric.
35. The rear wall of the earlier building in this portion of the structure could not be identified. The rear SW walls of Rooms g and h were instead composed of modern brick construction, defining a corridor and foyer which allowed access to a modern stair that led to the first floor bedrooms. It was evident, however, that the rear wall was present in Room j. Here, the interior finish had been entirely stripped from the SW wall, revealing areas of early fabric within a wall that had been extensively remodelled, with a modern doorway (later infilled with brick) forming a prominent feature (Figure 6b).
36. The character of the early fabric was very similar here to that seen in Rooms g/h, with regular courses of small, roughly worked or unworked blocks present. However, the stonework seemed much darker, as if heated or sooted. With the earlier fireplaces located at either gable end, however, this seemed an unlikely source of the unusual colour. The possibility was considered that this might represent a fragment of earlier, Phase 1, fabric incorporated into the pre-1860 building, but the fact that the sandstone was predominantly darker than the pale stone noted elsewhere in association with Phase 2, and also potentially with Phase 1, with the use of red sandstone consistent instead with late 19th century masonry characteristic of the SE wing. The alternative possibility must therefore be considered that the darker fabric represents late 19th century alterations to the structure. Unfortunately, more recent changes to the fabric, carried out from c. 1919 onwards, have meant that these remnants of the early fabric are too fragmentary to allow a coherent narrative to be constructed in this part of the building.
37. Towards the NW end of this SW wall, within Room j, a large opening, spanned by steel beam lintels, allowed access into Corridor k to the rear (Figure 7a). Close inspection revealed that the opening comprised a splayed embrasure which has been squared off at a later date using red brick. In addition to a recent steel beam lintel, there was a large red sandstone lintel spanning the opening. This suggested that the opening had its origins in an earlier phase of the building's history. The fact that the embrasure was splayed, as opposed to straight, suggests that the opening may have been for a window rather than a doorway, and the presence of the large sandstone lintel is consistent with the late 19th century fabric of the building. It, therefore, seems likely that this represents a later window opening created during the Phase 3 remodelling of the structure and later remodelled into an entranceway during the Phase 4-5 works.

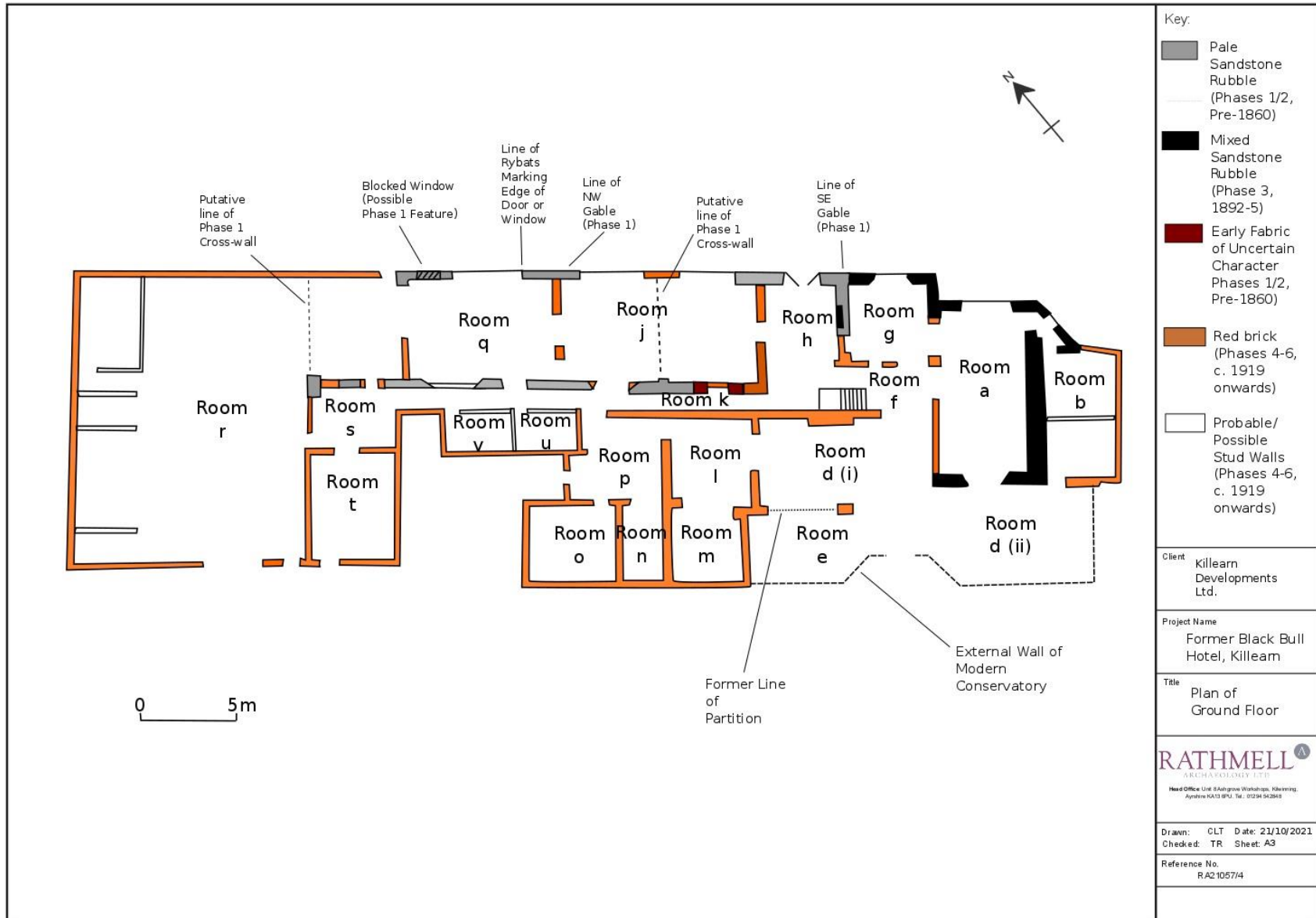


Figure 4: Ground Floor Plan



Figure 5a: NW Wall of Room g, Showing Surviving Early fabric at NE Side & Basal Levels



Figure 5b: Room g, NW Wall, Blocked Window at Original 1st Floor Level



Figure 6a: Relict Fireplace in SE Wall, Room h



Figure 6b: Room j, Rear SW Wall



Figure 7a: Roof j, Opening at NW End of SW Wall



Figure 7b: Room j, Splayed Embrasure and Sandstone Lintel Over Opening in SW Wall

38. Another interesting feature within Room j was evidence of tusking within the wall fabric, located just to the SE of the large opening described above. This suggested that there had once been a wall return in this location, running SW-NE across the interior of what was now Room j. The NE wall of this room was obscured by modern wall finishes, but the large windows were modern in date, and they contrasted markedly with the much-smaller sash-and-case style windows shown on historic images of the mid-19th century structure. Wherever these windows have been inserted, the wall thickness was markedly thinner, but elsewhere, the wall thickness was consistent with Phase 1/Phase 2 fabric.
39. Adjoining Room j on its NW side was Room q, where the wall finishes had been removed throughout. Here, the NE and SW walls comprised early fabric, again composed of small blocks of regularly coursed, roughly worked pale sandstone rubble, of similar character to the early fabric identified elsewhere. There was evidence of a wall return at the NW end of the room, on the same line as the modern cross-wall subdividing Room q and Room r.
40. Perhaps the most distinctive feature within Room q was a blocked window at the NW end of the NE wall (Figure 9a). The dimensions of this window were consistent with the sash-and-case windows of mid-19th century date. However, its location, situated close to a wall return of apparently similar date, is inconsistent with the position of the NW ground floor window as shown on historic imagery. The material used to block the window was a similar coursed rubble – composed of small blocks of roughly worked pale sandstone set in regular courses – to that used in the rest of the mid-19th century, which suggested that it fell within a similar tradition of vernacular building as the rest of the structure. A relict timber lintel remained *in situ* above the blocked window.
41. A row of relict joists was identified within the wall fabric above the blocked window. Their presence, in combination with a single course of red bricks placed in header bond below modern ceiling height, indicates that the wallhead was raised during a subsequent phase of building, and that the modern ceiling height of 2.4m was not the original height of these rooms. The line of the original wallhead is ragged, sloping downwards with the joists protruding upwards into the space now consolidated through the addition of the bricks.
42. The rear SW wall had, like its counterpart in the adjoining Room j, been extensively modified through the insertion of later openings, some of which had later been blocked. These were characterised by the use of red brick. At the NW end of this wall, there was a similar wide opening to that seen in the SW wall of Room j. Its dimensions were comparable, and it had similar splayed embrasures, which were again suggestive of a window opening rather than a doorway. In this instance, however, no sandstone lintel could be identified: two steel beams had been used instead, which suggested a 20th century date, although these could potentially have been inserted later to replace a failing stone lintel. This opening had been blocked through the insertion of a later stud wall, creating an alcove. Within this had been placed a large image of the historic photograph which showed the Black Bull Hotel in its mid-19th century form. Traces of studwork surviving in both the NE and SW walls indicated that the walls of Room q had once been lined with lath-and-plaster.
43. Lying to the immediate NW of Room q was Room r, which was a large, L-plan space largely of modern construction and originating within Phase 4-5. Some remnants of early fabric were, however, evident in the SW and SE walls, where they adjoined Room q in the eastern portion of the room. Possible traces of tusking were evident at the SW-SE wall return (Figure 9b), potentially indicating the line of a NE-SW running wall. No trace of such a wall was present on the opposing wall, suggesting that all traces of any earlier fabric had been entirely removed here. Traces of another wall return were evident further to the SE, on the same line as the modern wall which divided rooms q and r (Figure 10a).
44. At first floor level, internal wall finishes were largely intact throughout the historic core of the building during the building survey, but it could be inferred from the fact that the ground floor ceiling height had been raised through the insertion of bricks at the wallhead and a concrete floor added that little if any early fabric survived here. It was only during the watching brief, undertaken during demolition, that the fabric at first level could be discerned with greater clarity: this confirmed that above the ground floor the structure was largely composed of red brick. In just one location had a very small portion of the upper

floor of the Phase 2 two-storey structure had been retained: this was in an area lying at the SE end of Room j. The rear face of the SW wall, which formed the NE wall of the adjacent access corridor Room k, had a recess that accommodated two cast iron drain pipes. These appear to have formed part of an internal drainage system that allowed water from the roof to discharge through concealed pipes hidden within the fabric of the building. In the vicinity of these pipes, the original fabric had been retained to around 0.5m above the level of the modern first floor, presumably to allow for the stable retention of the pipes. Elsewhere, the earlier first floor fabric had been entirely removed, apart from in the lower portion of the SE gable wall noted previously, where the first floor wall had been incorporated into the late 19th century wing.

45. During the demolition works, it was also possible to obtain a clearer understanding of the external face of the NE elevation, which had formed the front elevation of the building. Although a limited amount of render had been removed at the time the building survey was carried out, these areas had been extended and thus more information was available. The external margins of the now-blocked window in the NE wall of Room q were revealed (Figure 10b), just to the NW of the large, later window which extended across much of this room's NE wall. On the external wall face at the SE end of this window was another line of squared sandstone blocks which represented another original opening (Figure 11a). A sandstone sill remained in situ, confirming that this had originally been the site of a window: however, the sill appeared to extend beyond the width of a standard sash-and-case window.
46. One area of the earlier structure which remained ambiguous was the projecting outshot shown to the rear of the building on historic mapping. The limits of the SW elevation as it was following the Phase 3 additions could be established due to the survival of relict fabric at ground floor and first floor level, but historic mapping shows that this extended SE wing did not extend far enough along to actually incorporate the earlier outshot, which appears to have remained as an extant structure in this period (it may have housed a stair). No traces of this rear outshot could be identified either within the surviving fabric of the main building or as relict fragments during demolition of the later elements to the rear of the early to mid-19th century structure.

SE Wing & Late 19th Century Alterations (Phase 3)

47. The SE wing comprised the best-preserved historic fabric within the building, although the level of significance in this part of the structure was deemed lower than that of the fabric which formed the historic early-mid 19th century core.
48. Externally, the late 19th century fabric was distinguished by its more ornate character, which contrasted with the austere Phase 2 fabric (Figure 11b). Like the adjacent earlier structure, the SE wing stood two storeys high, but historic images indicate that the ceiling heights were much higher. As a result, the wallhead of the later wing was on roughly the same level as the apex of the adjoining structure's pitched roof.
49. The SE wing was L-shaped on plan, comprising a two bay extension to the SE end of the existing building, and the extension of the rear SW elevation to create a wider space within the SE end of the Phase 2 two storey section. The style of this wing echoes Scots Baronial architecture, with prominent cornice shelves, supported by heavy corbels (Figure 12a), sitting over the ground floor windows and a string course at first floor level. The floor plan reflects the shape of the plot, with the staggered elevation reflecting a change in the line of the NE boundary. A faceted edge to the corner of the NW bay, corbelled at its upper edge, allows for the safe passage of carts or carriages (Figure 12b). The soffits are timber: at the time of the survey, the bargeboards were plain in character, but historic images show that originally these comprised ornate fretwork.
50. Internally, wall finishes had been removed but the plasterwork on the ceilings remained in place. This comprised cornices and central ceiling roses (Figure 13a), consistent with late 19th century styles, within the ground floor and first floor rooms. The presence of two ceiling roses and two fireplaces (one now blocked) in Room a suggested that there had originally been a timber stud wall running NW-SE across the centre of the room, subdividing what was now a single space into two smaller rooms.

51. Distinctive external character and features are matched by distinctive fabric in the interior. The characteristic fabric of Phase 2 comprises small chunks of roughly worked pale sandstone rubble (blond or greyish in colour) laid in regular courses. By contrast, the Phase 3 fabric sees more frequent use of red sandstone, and often the blocks of stone employed are larger (Figure 13b). The courses are still fairly regular, but snecking is evident in places.
52. The rear, SW, wall of Room a comprises a large opening slapped through to join this late 19th century room to the much later (Phase 6) glazed conservatory area (Room d) beyond (Figure 14a). The splayed embrasure suggests that this was once a large window, a theory confirmed by close inspection, which shows that the creation of the opening broke through a low wall in this location.
53. The presence of this large window, set within the SW wall overlooking the grounds of the hotel, encourages comparison with the two large openings located in the SW wall towards the NW end of the Phase 2 building. The sizes and situations of both openings (located in Room q) are consistent with the putative window in Room a, and the presence of a large red sandstone lintel over the SE opening in Room q further supports a late 19th century origin for the opening. It can therefore be inferred that both of these large openings were inserted into the Phase 2 structure during the Phase 3 remodelling.
54. Some rearrangement of the internal layout at first floor level was evident. In particular, the configuration of the two rooms at the SE end of the building had been altered through the insertion of two en-suite bathrooms: here, the en-suite of Room 1a has encroached into what was originally Room 1b, with Room 1b's en-suite placed immediately to the rear. This has meant that Room 1b was reduced in size, becoming 'L'-shaped on plan, with the interior accessed by a narrow passageway. The original room layout could still be established through the lines of relict cornice.
55. The survival of the rear SW wall of the late 19th century element, at both ground (Figure 14b) and first floor level (Figure 15a), within an area that had been extended further within the late 20th century allowed a clearer understanding of the relationship between the Phase 2 addition and the pre-existing early to mid-19th century structure. Ambiguity remained, however, in the area to the rear of the SE end of the earlier structure, in particular with regards to the projecting outshot (possibly a stair tower) which had remained in place at the time of the late 19th century remodelling. Access to the extant upper floor rooms from this phase (Rooms 1a, 1b, 1d (and from there, 1g) was accomplished via a narrow corridor, Room 1c, the historic character of which was confirmed by the presence of a moulded cornice. The late 19th century corridor terminated at its NW end in a short flight of stairs, which descended into a modern corridor. This in turn allowed access to a stair linking the ground and upper floors.

20th Century Extensions and Alterations (Phases 4-6)

56. Once again, reference to historic mapping and historic images is useful to understanding the nature and extent of changes undertaken to the former hotel building in recent times. It is noted that changes to the NW end of the structure took place c. 1919 (Phase 4), but map evidence indicates that the footprint of the building did not markedly change between the late 19th century and 1968, indicating that any major layout changes must have taken place after 1968, i.e. during Phases 5 and 6.
57. The resulting floor plan is very complex, and evidence from the exposed fabric throughout indicates that there have been numerous occasions where openings have been blocked, new doorways slapped through, and rooms/areas remodelled. As the results of these changes are of negligible significance, they can be discussed in a cursory fashion. Some understanding is however necessary in order to fully understand the impact on the hotel's historic fabric. Four main areas of change are evident: central first floor section, ground floor (S corner), ground floor (NW end) and ground floor (SW centre).
58. In addition to these major changes, there had been alterations to the fenestration in the NE elevation at ground floor level. Three large windows and a wide doorway for a two-leaf door had been inserted in what had originally been the Phase 2 core of the building. Towards the NE end (the exterior of Room q), the original wall fabric had been retained,

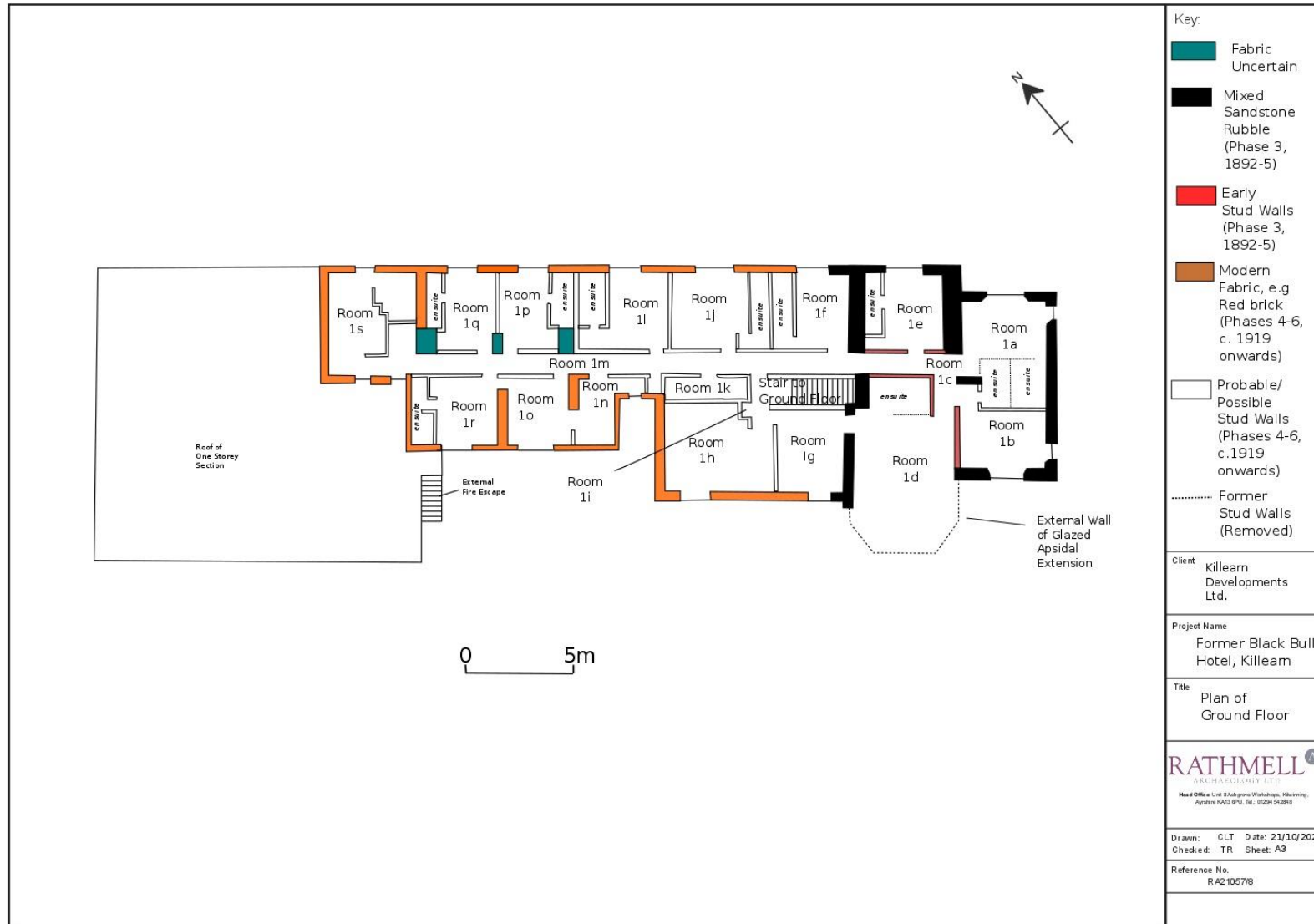


Figure 8: First Floor Plan

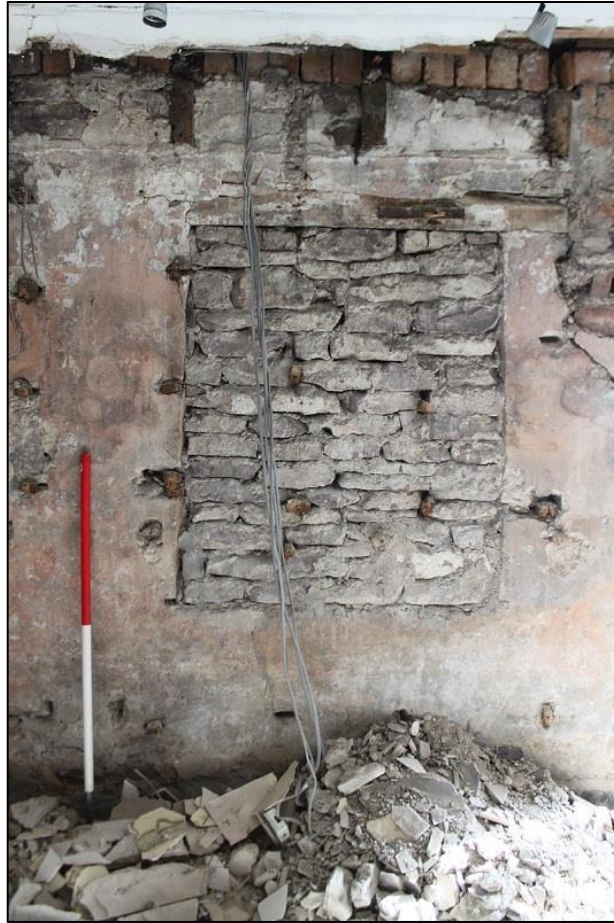


Figure 9a: Room q, blocked window and raised wallhead, NW end NE Wall



Figure 9b: Room r, SE End of SW wall (adjoining Room q), Relict Fabric with later Openings



Figure 10a: Room q, Wider View, With Wall Return to LHS of Blocked Window



Figure 10b: Relict Margin of Blocked Window, NW end Extant Window in NE Elevation (Exterior, Room q)



Figure 11a: Relict Margin and Sill at SE End of Window in NE Elevation (Exterior, Room q)



Figure 11b: SE End of NE Elevation, with Late 19th Century SE Wing to Left of Picture



Figure 12a: SE Wing (Phase 2, Late 19th Century) – Corbels Supporting Projecting Cornice Moulding



Figure 12b: SE Wing (Late 19th Century) – Facetted Edge to Corner with Mouldings Above



Figure 13a: SE Wing (Late 19th Century) – Room a, Ground Floor Ceiling



Figure 13b: SE Wing (Late 19th Century) –Red Sandstone in Fabric, Room a, NE Wall



Figure 14a: SE Wing (Late 19th Century) – Room a, Former Window in SW Wall



Figure 14b: SE Wing (Late 19th Century) – Rear SW Wall within Room d (Ground Floor)



Figure 15a: SE Wing (Late 19th Century) – Retained Rear SW Wall (with Doorway and Alcove) within Room 1d (First Floor)



Figure 15b: *In Situ* Early Chimney Stack within rebuilt 1st Floor Section



Figure 16a: View of Rear, SW, Elevation, Showing Later Extensions and Additions



Figure 16b: Interior Room r, looking S Towards Historic Core of Building



Figure 17a: SE Elevation, Showing Late 19th century Wing With Later Additions to Rear



Figure 17a: Interior Room 1d, Showing Later Extension Abutting Late 19th Century Fabric

but further to the SE (the exterior of Room j), much of the wall fabric had been removed and replaced with red brick.

59. The fenestration at first floor level within the central two-storey also differs from that in historic images, with the single light sash-and-case style windows replaced with larger, bipartite windows of similar style. Evidence from the ground floor confirms that these form part of a much more substantial episode of remodelling. The ceiling height has been raised in the ground floor rooms through the addition of several courses of red brick above the height of the earlier joists, and a concrete floor added, with steel beam lintels inserted over the wide openings in the rear walls of Room q. The rebuilding of the first floor has meant that the roofline between the Phase 2 and Phase 3 sections now runs at a uniform height throughout. The roof, although slated in a traditional style, has also been extended to run at a common level along much of the building, including the previously one-storey element. It is noteworthy, however, that an original chimney stack survives in situ despite the elevated roofline, and although much of the exposed masonry at ground floor level in this location (the cross-wall separating Rooms j and q) appeared to be composed of red brick (Figure 15b).
60. While the late 19th century (Phase 3) fabric still survived over much of its original extent, one portion of the early to mid-19th century structure still could not be accounted for in this analysis of the Phase 4-6 fabric. This was the rear outshot, which probably represented a stair tower allowing first floor access to the two-storey section. The area to the rear of the original building was extended outwards during the late 20th century remodelling works (Figure 16a), creating an access corridor (Room k) and assorted service rooms (including food preparation storage and toilet/cloakroom facilities, as well as a switchroom). This expansion had obliterated all traces of the much earlier outshot.
61. Documentary evidence suggests that the addition of a large 'L'-shaped one-storey extension at the NW end of the building took place c. 1919, but Ordnance Survey mapping does not appear to show this structure until the 1960s. The addition of this space created a large lounge and performance area adjoining the NW end of the earlier building. It also incorporated some fragments of early fabric within its SE portion (Figure 16b).
62. The final area which saw extensive changes during the late 20th century (Phase 6) was the SE end of the SW elevation (Figure 17a). The extension took the form of a conservatory (Rooms di, dii and e) at ground floor level, polygonal on plan, with glazed panes around the external walls. The size of this room was further increased through the removal of the earlier late 19th century wall (which had formed the rear wall of the property), with brick and steel piers added to support the weight of the first floor and roof above. Another opening in the NE end of the NW wall allowed access to the neighbouring food preparation area to the NW, indicating that this large open area had functioned as a restaurant during the latest phase of use at the hotel.
63. The style of this conservatory was echoed at first floor level in an extension to the Phase 3 Room 1d. Here the rear wall had been removed and the room extended outwards to the SW (Figure 17b), through the creation of a large bay window. This created an apsidal extension that makes extensive use of glazed panes to create a light, airy space. The removal of wall finishes revealed the extent of the surviving earlier fabric and evidence for the entire removal of the SW external wall.

Historic Building Recording - Discussion

64. The remains of the earliest known historic structures to stand on the site of the Black Bull hotel were fragmentary and poorly preserved as a result of successive phases of repair and remodelling upon the site. With the aid of historic mapping and historic images, it was, however, possible to gain a more detailed understanding of the structure's character and development.
65. The c. 1860 photograph shows the front, NE elevation of the structure, which at this time (Phase 2) comprised a three-bay two-storey structure with a pitched slated roof, a small outshot at the SE end and a one-storey range adjoining the NW end. It was postulated that the two-storey structure may have been added to a pre-existing earlier structure,

which was either fully or partially removed, or retained for use as stabling.

66. It proved possible during the building survey to locate both gable walls of the Phase 2 two-storey building, and thus establish its extent. The SE wall was revealed at ground floor level as an area of rubble walling with an infilled relict window at first floor level, preserved in situ because the ceiling height had been raised during the late 19th century modifications and part of the first floor walling incorporated into the ground floor wall. The fabric here comprised a distinctive form of rubble masonry, comprising small chunks of roughly worked pale sandstone set in regular courses. It is a style of construction echoed in contemporary mid-19th century cottages and houses located in the vicinity, and a similar fabric was encountered throughout the surviving remnants of the early structure.
67. The first floor of the two-storey structure had been largely rebuilt during the late 20th century and a concrete floor inserted. The corresponding NW gable wall remained largely obscured by wall finishes, with only some areas of brick revealed at ground floor level suggesting that it, too had been rebuilt. The wall thickness was, however, consistent with the rest of the early to mid-19th century so it was entirely possible that some original fabric survived, concealed behind the later finishes. One defining feature remained, however, which allowed the presence of the gable to be confirmed: this was the NW chimney which appeared to have survived intact until the building's demolition. Its counterpart, at the SE end, was removed during the late 19th century.
68. The identification of the two gable walls allowed the extent of the two-storey building to be established, with the SE gable wall located along the line of the NE-SW aligned wall separating Rooms g and h, and the NW gable wall on the line of the NE-SW aligned wall separating Rooms j and q. This meant that any structural remains incorporated within Rooms q and r must have belonged to the one-storey 'stable block.'
69. Relict tussing within the fabric of the SW wall in Room j suggests that a cross-wall was once present within the two-storey Phase 2 structure, potentially subdividing the building into a NW section comprising roughly one third of the interior, and a SE section comprising two-thirds. It is surmised that access to the upper storey was via a stair located in a projecting square tower abutting the centre of the rear, SW elevation.
70. With the remains of early walling extant in both the NE and SW walls of Room q and the SE end of Room r, it was confirmed that the one-storey range was of the same width as the adjoining two-storey element, as indicated by the historic mapping evidence. Of particular interest in this section, however, was the identification of two relict windows within the NE wall. The SE rybat and sill of the southeasternmost window survived as the SE edge of a much larger, modern window opening. The northwesternmost window had been blocked, using fabric similar to that used in the Phase 2 structure.
71. Historic images show that the one-storey element had two doorways located in the NE elevation. One of these, located close to the SE end of the structure, appears to correspond to the southeasternmost doorway, as shown in the images. The presence of a sandstone sill confuses the situation somewhat, but this may represent a later insertion, added when the doorway was converted into a window during the late 20th century. The sandstone sill could represent re-used early fabric.
72. The northwesternmost blocked window does, however, unequivocally represent exactly that: a blocked window. This does not appear in any of the historic images, and its presence must encourage us to reconsider both the function of the one-storey structure, and its chronological relationship with the remainder of the building. The character of the rubble masonry used in the two-storey structure was distinctive, and fabric of identical character was also used to block the window. It is also, however, of similar character to the fabric used throughout the first storey range; indeed the regular courses of small, roughly worked pale sandstone blocks appear to represent a vernacular style evident elsewhere in contemporary early to mid-19th century buildings throughout Killearn. It should therefore be considered, then, that the one-storey 'stable' might have formerly been a domestic structure, perhaps representing the earliest incarnation of the Black Bull Inn (i.e. belonging to Phase 1) which became superseded through the creation of the more commodious two-storey section in the early to mid-19th century. This scenario must, unfortunately, remain

hypothetical, as insufficient evidence survived which could confirm or discount the contemporaneity of the adjacent one- and two-storey structures. That these window and/or door openings relate to an earlier, Phase 1, of the structure should, however, be considered a distinct possibility.

73. We can envisage, then that the erection of the two-storey structure (Phase 2) may have taken place as a means of expanding and improving accommodation at the inn. Eventually, this addition also proved insufficient for the hotel's needs, and a new wing was added (Phase 3), creating a series of rooms that had higher ceilings and more elaborate decoration, both internally and externally, with large windows providing views from the rear of the property. This may reflect a desire to expand the hotel's appeal to well-heeled travellers exploring Highland Scotland at a time when interest in Scotland's scenery and history was burgeoning.
74. One ambiguity that remains is presented by two isolated patches of unusual fabric located at low level in the SW wall of Room j. This fabric, which comprises random rubble with a high frequency of red sandstone (sharing this characteristic with the late 19th century Phase 2 fabric) is located in what would have been the rear SW wall of the two-storey building. Its remains are, however, too fragmentary to allow clear interpretation, on account of the number of later openings slapped through and subsequently refilled during late 20th century alterations. While these fragments may derive from an earlier structure, it seems more likely – based on the contrast with known examples of early fabric – they represent evidence of late 19th century modifications undertaken during this major period of alteration.
75. Late 19th century mapping shows the addition of a small rectangular element to the NW end of the one-storey stable block. In theory, this could represent a match for the SE end of Room r, where two apparent wall returns appear to be present, both aligned NE-SW, and apparently defining a small chamber at the NW end of the building. It seems unlikely, however, judging by the relative sizes of the central two-storey section and the adjoining NW section, that this can represent the later addition; instead, it seems more likely to have fallen within the footprint of the earlier, potentially Phase 1, one-storey section. Again, insufficient wall fabric survives to confidently ascribe phasing within this portion of the building.
76. Alterations undertaken during the 20th century have caused significant change to the historic fabric of the building. These included increasing the ceiling height throughout the early to mid-19th century two-storey section, coupled with the consolidation of the wallhead and the laying of a concrete floor at first floor level. Following this work, the two-storey section of the building now shares a common level at the apex of its roof, contrasting with early 20th century photographs which show a marked change in level between the Phase 3 and Phase 2 elements.
77. The addition of a number of extensions to the rear SW elevation during the 20th century meant the removal of the rear outshot (possibly housing a Phase 2 stair) – these housed service areas such as food preparation areas and toilets/cloakrooms. The building was also extended to the NW, through the addition of a large open space which housed a lounge and performance area. The final episode of construction appears to be represented by a very recent (Phase 6) extension to the SW elevation, close to the S corner of the building. Here a polygonal conservatory-area, which would have housed a restaurant, has been added, with the walling composed at low level of breeze blocks and at the upper level by glazed panes. Work of similar character is evident at first floor level, with the extension of the existing floor plan through the addition of a large bay window in Room 1d, creating a large apsidal room (potentially functioning as a bridal suite). Both the ground floor and upper floor works in this location have necessitated the removal of much of the rear external walls of the late 19th century structure.

Findings – Evaluation

78. The intrusive evaluation works were carried out on ground to the S and W of the hotel buildings within the garden and car park areas (Figures 18 and 19a). A 5% sample of this area was subject to targeted trenching comprising 100m² of trenching. A total of six 2m

wide trenches were excavated, coming to a sample area of 162.4m².

Current Ground surface

79. The current ground surface consisted of topsoil (001), a dark blackish-brown sandy silt with frequent root inclusions in the southern portion of the area (T4-6). In the car park area, the current ground surface consisted of (008), a grey tarmac surface.

Naturally Occurring Subsoil

80. In the garden trenches (T4-6), naturally occurring subsoil and bedrock were identified. The first deposit was bedrock (002). This was a hard red stone of the Strathmore Group - Sandstone with Subordinate Conglomerate, Siltstone and Mudstone. It is found in T1, 2, 4 and 5 and occurs at depths of between 0.2m and 0.7m.
81. The subsoil (003) consisted of gravel comprised of subangular small red stones in a red sand matrix. This underlay the topsoil at a depth of between 0.3m and 0.5m. The deposit is found in T4 and 5, where is underlain by bedrock (002).
82. The third deposit (004) consists of mid red-brown sand with occasional irregular stone inclusions. The deposit had an excavated depth of 1.1m. This deposit underlays (005), (006), (007) and (001). It is located in T3 and T6.

19th Century or later features

83. A few features which were either 19th century or later in date were identified within the evaluation trenches.
84. In T1-3, several layers of deposit underlying the tarmac car park surface (008). These consisted of a gravel layer (006) as well as made ground (007). (006) consisted of a deposit of small grey gravel in a white sandy matrix. The deposit had an excavated depth across the site of 0.15m to 0.7m. Underlays (008) and overlies (004) and (007).
85. (006) was underlain in trenches 1-3 by (007), a compact made ground deposit of crushed brick with glass, metal and ceramic inclusions. The deposit was in a matrix of (001). The deposit had an excavation depth across the site of 0.15m to 0.55m.
86. The only other feature identified within the evaluation trenches was (005), which was located cut into subsoil (004) in T6. It consisted of a U-shaped trench running E-W across the trench. The fill comprised (001), with modern brick and glass inclusions. The feature measured 0.6m wide, 0.3m deep and had a length of 0.56m within the trench. The feature ran from the east wall of the trench, with a rounded terminus. It was cut into subsoil (004).

Discussion – Evaluation

87. No significant archaeological deposits or material were located as part of the evaluation works.
88. A large amount of made ground (007) was found in the car park trenches (T1-3) underlying tarmac (008). This deposit contained a large amount of metal, ceramic and glass. These items all appeared to date to the 19th or 20th century. This is likely to represent material from a previous phase of works on the hotel that was repurposed for the construction of the car park.
89. No significant archaeological features were identified in the garden portion of the evaluation area (T4-6). It consisted of a thin layer of garden soil over bedrock. The only feature identified was (005). The material found within (005) was all modern in date, and is likely to have related to modern garden works.

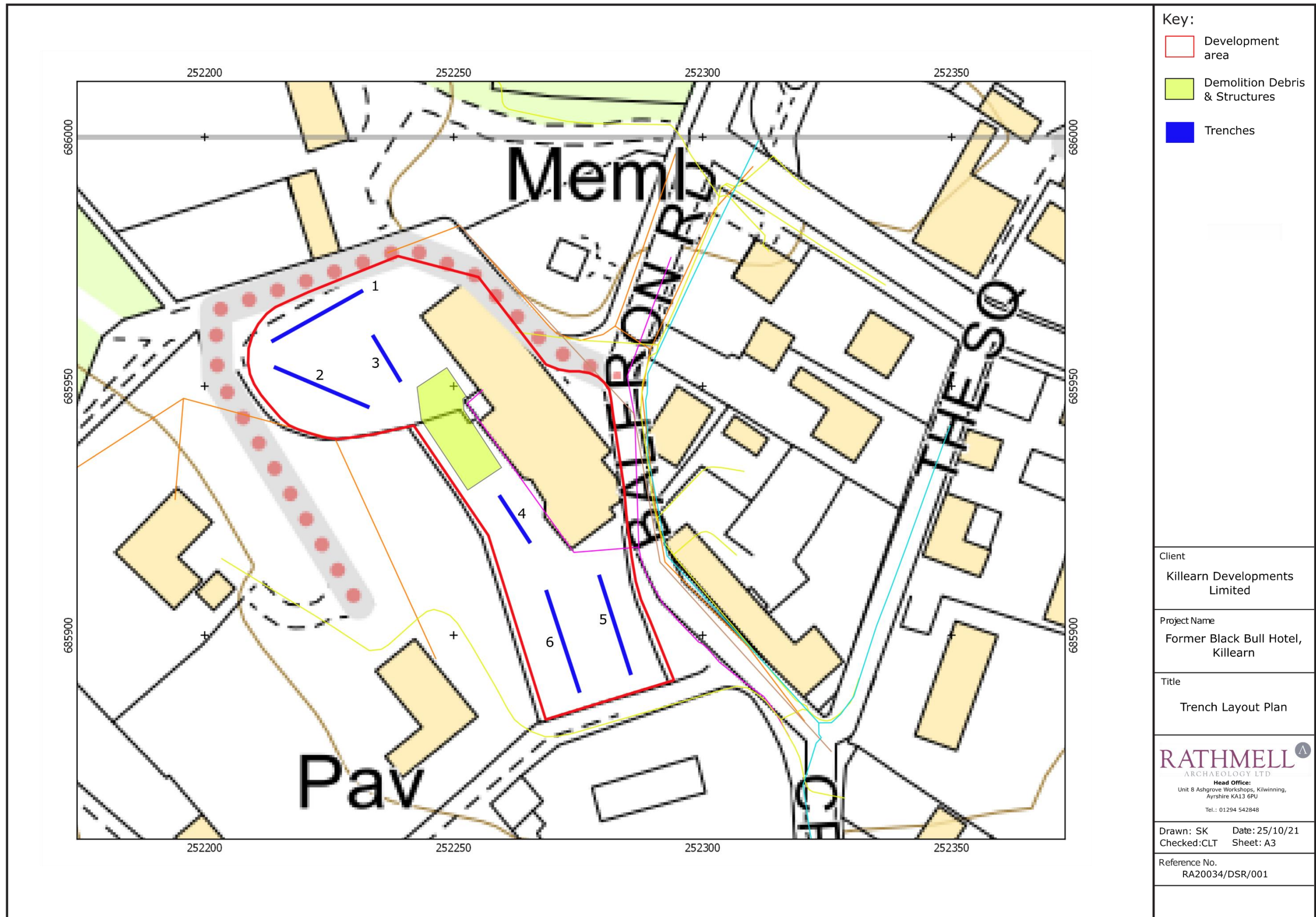


Figure 18: Site Plan Showing Layout of Evaluation Trenches



Figure 19a: Post-excitation shot of Trench 2 from the southeast.



Figure 19b: Post-excitation shot of Trench 3 from the northwest.



Figure 20a: Post-excavation shot of Trench 5 from the southeast.



Figure 20b: (005) in Trench 6, photo from the northeast.

Conclusions

90. The historic building recording works carried out at the former Black Bull Hotel, Killearn, provided a welcome opportunity to examine the building's fabric beneath the concealing external and internal wall finishes which had obscured the structure throughout much of its later working life.
91. It was clear from historic images that the structure had changed markedly in the period which had elapsed since the earliest available historic image, which showed the structure as it was prior to alterations in the 1890s. At this time, it comprised a central two-storey three-bay structure with a pitched slated roof, and an adjoining range, probably comprising a stable block, at the NW end. This two-storey structure and adjoining structure were deemed to represent Phase 2 activity on the site, with the potential for there having been an earlier one-storey structure which was later re-used as the range/stable block. The historic building survey could not confirm or discount whether this was indeed the case, as no differentiation in the fabric types was evident between both portions of the building.
92. The presence of a blocked window in the front NE elevation of an area once occupied by the stable block did, however strongly support the possibility that the one-storey element had utilised an earlier domestic structure. The fabric used to block the window was similar in character to that used in the Phase 2 structure, further supporting that various phases of use could be identified within the one-storey structure. There is therefore a very real possibility that the NW one-storey element of the Phase 2 structure did indeed represent the modified remains of an earlier Phase 1 structure.
93. During the 1890s, a two storey wing was added at the SW end, and the central two-storey section remodelled through the addition of central pediment and an entrance porch. Of these Phase 3 works, only the SW wing retained much of its original character. The remodelled central two-storey section, which may have had large windows inserted in the rear SW elevation at ground floor level during Phase 3, was subject to even more extensive alterations from 1919 onwards (Phases 4-6). These included changes to the fenestration in the front, SW elevation, with the replacement of single sash-and-case windows with much larger two- and four-light windows.
94. A series of openings were slapped through the rear, SW wall, and subsequently reblocked, resulting in the fragmentation of the Phase 2 fabric. The ceiling height had also been raised and the ground floor wallhead altered to accommodate a concrete floor at first floor level. A large 'L'-plan extension had been added at ground floor level on the NW end to create a lounge and/or function room/performance area, and further small extensions had been added to the SW elevation to create service areas and toilet blocks. The roof had also been subject to major alterations in the 20th century: images dating c. 1912 show a change in the level of the apex between the Phase 2 and 3 elements, but at the time of the survey and the subsequent demolition, the line of the ridge was consistent throughout.
95. An archaeological evaluation was carried out of that portion of the site which lay outwith the footprint of the upstanding hotel structure. This comprised six trenches, three in the garden portion and three in the car park. The car park trenches revealed a layer of made ground underlying beading layers and the tarmac. The garden trenches revealed a simple stratigraphy of garden topsoil overlying bedrock and natural subsoil. The only features found within the evaluation works (005), is likely to be modern in date

Acknowledgements

96. The authors would like to thank Stephen Mallon and Matt Gingles for allowing us the opportunity to carry out these works, and for facilitating access to the site. Our thanks must also be extended to Peter Drummond of Peter Drummond Architects for providing us with detailed information relating to the site and to Thomas Rees, who very kindly edited this report.

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Appendix 1: Registers

Within this Trench Register, a standardised set of data pertaining to the evaluation trenches is presented:-

Trench Register

Trench	Orientation	Size	Trench Depth	Topsoil, Made Ground & Subsoil Character (Listed Stratigraphically from latest to earliest with Thickness shown)	Modern Features	Significant Features	Artefacts
1	SW-NE	2m x 20.1m 40.2m ²	0.8m-0.35m	(001) Topsoil/Current Ground Surface 0.15-0.8m. (002) Bedrock 0.2m. (003) Natural Subsoil.	(005) Grey gravel. (006) Mid regular grey gravel. (002) Bedrock, red stone. (007) Compact made ground with brick.	None	None
2	NW-SE	2m x 20.3m 40.6m ²	1m	(001) Topsoil/Current Ground Surface 1m (002) Bedrock 0.1m. (003) Natural Subsoil 0.35m.	(002) Bedrock, red stone. (005) Grey gravel. (006) Mid regular grey gravel. (007) Compact made ground with brick. (008) Made ground in (001) matrix.	None	1 – 2

Trench	Orientation	Size	Trench Depth	Topsoil, Made Ground & Subsoil Character (Listed Stratigraphically from latest to earliest with Thickness shown)	Modern Features	Significant Features	Artefacts
3	NW-SE	2m x 10.3m 20.6m ²	1.1m-1.2m	(001) Topsoil/Current Ground Surface 0.6m. (003) Natural Subsoil.	(005) Grey gravel. (006) Mid regular grey gravel. (007) Compact made ground with brick. (004) Mid red brown sand with occasional irregular stone inclusions.	None	None
4	NW-SE	2m x 10.2m 20.4m ²	0.3m-3m	(001) Topsoil/Current Ground Surface 0.3m-0.5m. (002) Natural Subsoil. (003) Natural Subsoil.	(002) Bedrock, red stone. (003) Subsoil, red stones in a red sand matrix.	None	None
5	NW-SE	2m x 20.3m 40.6m ²	0.4m-0.7m	(001) Topsoil/Current Ground Surface 0.4m-0.7m. (002) Natural Subsoil. (003) Natural Subsoil.	(001) Dark blackish brown sandy silt with frequent root inclusions. (002) Bedrock, red stone. (003) Subsoil, red stones in a red sand matrix.	None	None

Trench	Orientation	Size	Trench Depth	Topsoil, Made Ground & Subsoil Character (Listed Stratigraphically from latest to earliest with Thickness shown)	Modern Features	Significant Features	Artefacts
6	NW-SE	2m x 20.4m 40.8m ²	0.4m-0.65m	(001) Topsoil/Current Ground Surface. (003) Natural Subsoil.	(004) Mid red brown sand with occasional irregular stone inclusions. (005) U shaped trench running from E wall. (001) With modern brick and glass inclusions 0.56m x 0.6m x 0.3m.	None	None

Context Register

Context	Trench No	Type	Description	Interpretation
1	5, 6	Deposit	Dark blackish brown sandy silt with frequent root inclusions. The deposit contained modern brick and glass inclusions. The deposit has a maximum depth of 0.3m.	Topsoil within the development area.
2	1, 2, 4, 5	Deposit	Red stone bedrock. The deposit had an excavated depth across the site of 0.2m to 3m. Overlay (005), underlay (001).	Bedrock
3	4, 5	Deposit	Red stones in a red sand matrix. This deposit underlay (001) at a depth of 0.3m.	Natural subsoil

Context	Trench No	Type	Description	Interpretation
4	3, 6	Deposit	Mid red brown sand with occasional irregular stone inclusions. The deposit had an excavated depth of 1.1m. This deposit underlays (005), (006), (007) and (001)	Natural subsoil
5	6	Deposit	U shaped trench running E-W across T6. Fill comprised of (001), with modern brick and glass inclusions. Measured 0.6m wide, 0.3m deep and had a length of 0.56m within the trench. The feature ran from the east wall of the trench, with a rounded terminus. It was cut into subsoil (004).	Made ground
6	1, 2, 3	Deposit	Small grey gravel in a white sandy matrix. The deposit had an excavated depth across the site of 0.15m to 0.7m. Underlays (008) and overlies (004) and (007).	Made ground
7	1, 2, 3	Deposit	Compact made ground with brick, glass, metal and ceramic inclusions. The deposit had an excavation depth across the site of 0.15m to 0.55m.	Made ground
8	1,2,3	Deposit	Layer of grey tarmac measuring 0.08m thick. It was underlain by (006).	Tarmac surface of car park

Photographic Register (Evaluation)

Image No.	Digital	Description	From	Date
1	N/A	Pre excavation view of the site.	NW	15/04/21
2	N/A	Pre excavation view of the site.	SE	15/04/21
3	N/A	Pre excavation view of the site.	SE	15/04/21
4	N/A	Pre excavation view of the site.	NW	15/04/21
5	N/A	Post excavation view of T5.	NW	15/04/21

Image No.	Digital	Description	From	Date
6	N/A	Post excavation view of T5.	NW	15/04/21
7	N/A	Post excavation view of T5.	SE	15/04/21
8	N/A	Post excavation view of T6.	SE	15/04/21
9	N/A	Post excavation view of T6.	SE	15/04/21
10	N/A	Post excavation view of T6.	NW	15/04/21
11	N/A	Post excavation view of T6.	NW	15/04/21
12	N/A	Post excavation view of T4.	SE	15/04/21
13	N/A	Post excavation view of T4.	NW	15/04/21
14	N/A	Post excavation view of T4.	NW	15/04/21
15	N/A	Post excavation view of T3.	SE	15/04/21
16	N/A	Post excavation view of T3.	SE	15/04/21
17	N/A	Post excavation view of T3.	NW	15/04/21
18	N/A	Post excavation view of T3.	NW	15/04/21
19	N/A	View of T1 under excavation.	NE	16/04/21
20	N/A	Post excavation view of T1.	SW	16/04/21
21	N/A	Post excavation view of T1.	SE	16/04/21
22	N/A	Post excavation view of T1.	SE	16/04/21
23	N/A	View of T2 under excavation.	NW	16/04/21
24	N/A	View of T2 under excavation.	NW	16/04/21

Image No.	Digital	Description	From	Date
25	N/A	Post excavation view of T2.	SE	16/04/21
26	N/A	Post excavation view of T2.	NW	16/04/21
27	N/A	Post excavation view of T2.	SE	16/04/21
28	N/A	General post excavation view of site.	NW	16/04/21
29	N/A	General post excavation view of site.	NW	16/04/21
30	N/A	General post excavation view of site.	SE	16/04/21

Photographic Register (HBR)

Image No.	Digital	Description	From	Date
01	4146	Ground Floor, Room a – General	N	25/03/2021
02	4147	Ground Floor, Room a – General	SW	25/03/2021
03	4148	Ground Floor, Room a – General	SSW	25/03/2021
04	4149	Ground Floor, Room a – Ceiling	SW/vert	25/03/2021
05	4150	Ground Floor, Room a – Ceiling, Detail of NE End	SW/vert	25/03/2021
06	4151	Ground Floor, Room b – Entrance Passage	NW	25/03/2021
07	4152	Ground Floor, Room b – General (Toilet Cubicles & Urinals)	NE	25/03/2021
08	4153	Ground Floor, Room b – View of Toilet Cubicle	N	25/03/2021
09	4154	Ground Floor, Room b – Antechamber	W	25/03/2021
10	4145	Ground Floor, Room c – General	W	25/03/2021

Image No.	Digital	Description	From	Date
11	4156	Ground Floor, Room c – General	E	25/03/2021
12	4157	Ground Floor, Room d – General, SE End	N	25/03/2021
13	4158	Ground Floor, Room e – General	ESE	25/03/2021
14	4159	Ground Floor, Room d – General, NW (Rear) Portion, with Relict Late 19 th Century Wall)	S	25/03/2021
15	4160	Ground Floor, Room f – Stair to First Floor	SE	25/03/2021
16	4161	Ground Floor, Room g – General	W	25/03/2021
17	4162	Ground Floor, Room g – General	S	25/03/2021
18	4163	Ground Floor, Room h – General	W	25/03/2021
19	4164	Ground Floor, Room h – General	S	25/03/2021
20	4165	Ground Floor, Room I – General	S	25/03/2021
21	4166	Ground Floor, Room I – General	W	25/03/2021
22	4167	First Floor, Room 1a – General	N	25/03/2021
23	4168	First Floor, Room 1a – General	S	25/03/2021
24	4169	First Floor, Room 1a – NW Elevation, SW End	SE	25/03/2021
25	4170	First Floor, Room 1a – NW Elevation, NE End	SE	25/03/2021
26	4171	First Floor, Room 1a – NE Elevation	SW	25/03/2021
27	4172	First Floor, Room 1a – SE Elevation, NE End	NW	25/03/2021
28	4173	First Floor, Room 1a – SE Elevation, SW End	NNW	25/03/2021
29	4174	First Floor, Room 1a – Line of Partition Wall and 2 x Relict Cornice, SW End	NE/vert	25/03/2021
30	4175	First Floor, Room 1a – Line of Partition Wall and 2 x Relict Cornice, SW End	SE/vert	25/03/2021
31	4176	First Floor, Room 1a – View of Original Ceiling Above Ensuite, SW End	N/vert	25/03/2021
32	4177	First Floor, Room 1a – Ceiling & Cornice, N Corner	S/vert	25/03/2021

Image No.	Digital	Description	From	Date
33	4178	First Floor, Room 1a – In Situ Timber Panelling & Mouldings, NE side of Window, NE Wall	SW	25/03/2021
34	4179	First Floor, Room 1a – General View of Window, NE Wall	WSW	25/03/2021
35	4180	First Floor, Room 1a – Window, SE Wall	SW	25/03/2021
36	4181	First Floor, Room 1a – Floor & Site of Fireplace in NW Wall	E	25/03/2021
37	4182	First Floor, Room 1b – General View	N	25/03/2021
38	4183	First Floor, Room 1b – General View of Access Passage	S	25/03/2021
39	4184	First Floor, Room 1b – Access Passage, View of Ceiling & Relict Cornice	SW/vert	25/03/2021
40	4185	First Floor, Room 1b - General View of Access Passage	SW	25/03/2021
41	4186	First Floor, Room 1b – Access Passage, NE Wall	SW	25/03/2021
42	4187	First Floor, Room 1d – General View	N	25/03/2021
43	4188	First Floor, Room 1d – General View	E	25/03/2021
44	4189	First Floor, Room 1d – View of Ceiling, Showing Junction between Old & New Elements, With Original Cornice	ESE	25/03/2021
45	4190	First Floor, Room 1d – View of Floor, Showing Junction Between Old & New Elements	ESE	25/03/2021
46	4191	First Floor, Room 1d – Relict Cornice in Ensuite, NE End	SW/vert	25/03/2021
47	4192	First Floor, Room 1d – Relict Cornice in Ensuite, NE End	WSW/vert	25/03/2021
48	4193	First Floor, Room 1e – General View	W	25/03/2021
49	4194	First Floor, Room 1e – General View	S	25/03/2021
50	4195	First Floor, Room 1e – SE Wall, NE End	NW	25/03/2021
51	4196	First Floor, Room 1e – SE Wall, SW End	NW	25/03/2021
52	4197	First Floor, Room 1e – NE Wall	SW	25/03/2021
53	4198	First Floor, Room 1e – SW Wall, SE End	NE	25/03/2021
54	4199	First Floor, Room 1e – SW Wall, NW End	SSE	25/03/2021

Image No.	Digital	Description	From	Date
55	4200	First Floor, Room 1e – NW Wall, SW End	ESE	25/03/2021
56	4201	First Floor, Room 1e – Relict Cornice in W Corner	SE/vert	25/03/2021
57	4202	First Floor, Room 1e – NW Wall, NE End	SE	25/03/2021
58	4203	First Floor, Room 1e – Relict Aumbry, NE End of SE Wall	NW	25/03/2021
59	4204	First Floor, Room 1c (Corridor) – Ceiling & Cornice, NW-SE Section (NE End)	SE/vert	25/03/2021
60	4205	First Floor, Room 1c (Corridor) – Ceiling & Cornice, NE-SW Section (SW End)	NE/vert	25/03/2021
61	4206	First Floor, Room 1e - Ceiling	N	25/03/2021
62	4207	First Floor, Room 1e – Ceiling, Detail of Cornice	NW/vert	25/03/2021
63	4208	First Floor, Room 1e – Ceiling, Detail of Cornice, S Corner`	N/vert	25/03/2021
64	4209	First Floor, Room 1e – Floor	W/vert	25/03/2021
65	4210	First Floor, Room 1e – SE Wall, Skirting & Low Level Vent	NW	25/03/2021
66	4211	External – NW Elevation	NW	25/03/2021
67	4212	External – NE Elevation, 1 Storey extension at NW end, SE end	NW	25/03/2021
68	4213	External – NE Elevation, 1 Storey Extension at NW End, NW end	NW	25/03/2021
69	4214	General View of Hotel in Wider Landscape Setting	NNE	25/03/2021
70	4215	External – General View, NE Elevation, SE & NW 2 Storey Sections	ENE	25/03/2021
71	4216	External – SE Elevation	SE	25/0632021
72	4217	External – NE Elevation, NW End NW 2 Storey Section	NE	25/0632021
73	4218	External – NE Elevation, Central Portion NW 2 Storey Section	NE	25/03/2021
74`	4219	External - NE Elevation, SE Portion NW 2 Storey Section, and NW Portion SE 2 Storey Section	NE	25/03/2021
75	4220	External - NE Elevation, SE Portion NW 2 Storey Section, and NW & Central Portions SE 2 Storey Section	NE	25/03/2021

Image No.	Digital	Description	From	Date
76	4221	External - NE Elevation, SE & Central Portions SE 2 Storey Section	NE	25/03/2021
77	4222	External- NE Elevation, SE End of SE 2 Storey Section & Adjoining Late 19 th Century Element (NW side) to SE	NE	25/03/2021
78	4223	External – NE Elevation, SE End, Late 19 th Century Element (SE End)	NE	25/03/2021
79	4224	External – NE Elevation, SE End, 1 storey outshot to Late 19 th Century Element	NE	25/03/2021
80	4225	External – NE Elevation, SE End, Modern 1 Storey Extension to Late 19 th Century Structure	NE	25/03/2021
81	4226	External – SE Elevation	SE	25/03/2021
82	4227	External – SW Elevation, NW 1 Storey Extension	SW	25/03/2021
83	4228	External – General Setting	S	25/03/2021
84	4229	External – SW Elevation, NW Side – Inner Courtyard Area	S	25/03/2021
85	4230	External – SW Elevation, Central Courtyard, SW Elevation (NW Side)	SW	25/03/2021
86	4231	External – SW Elevation, Central Courtyard, SW Elevation (SE Side)	WSW	25/03/2021
87	4232	External – SW Elevation, Central Courtyard, NW Elevation (NE Side)	NW	25/03/2021
88	4233	External – SW Elevation, Central Courtyard, SE Elevation	SE	25/03/2021
89	4234	External – SW Elevation, Central Courtyard, NW Elevation	NW	25/03/2021
90	4235	External – SW Elevation, Central Section to SE of Courtyard	SW	25/03/2021
91	4236	External – SW Elevation, Central Section to SE of Courtyard	SW	25/03/2021
92	4237	External – SW Elevation, Junction Between Central Section & SE End	SW	25/03/2021
93	4238	External – SW Elevation, Oblique View of Entrance, SE End	SSW	25/03/2021
94	4239	External – SW Elevation, As Above, Wider View	SSW	25/03/2021
95	4240	External – SW Elevation, SE End	SW	25/03/2021
96	4241	External – SW Elevation, SE End, Wider View	SW	25/03/2021
97	4242	Ground Floor – Room q, General View	E	25/03/2021

Image No.	Digital	Description	From	Date
98	4243	Ground Floor – Room q, General View	S	25/03/2021
99	4244	Ground Floor – Room q, Detail of Alcove, NW End of SW Wall (With Photograph)	NE	25/03/2021
100	4245	Ground Floor – Room q, General View	E	25/03/2021
101	4246	Ground Floor – Room q, General View	W	25/03/2021
102	4247	External - Detail of Hood Moulding Over Ground Floor Window, Late 19 th century Extension, NE Elevation, SE End	NNE	25/03/2021
103	4248	External - Detail of Ground Floor Window, Late 19 th century Extension, NE Elevation, SE End	NNE	25/03/2021
104	4249	External – Facetted Quoins on E Corner, Ground Floor Level, Late 19 th century Extension, NE Elevation, SE End	SE	25/03/2021
105	4250	External – Detail of Soffits & gable, Late 19 th century Extension, NE Elevation, SE End	NE	25/03/2021
106	4251	External - Detail of Ground Floor Window, Late 19 th century Extension, NE Elevation, SE End	NE	25/03/2021
107	4252	External – Detail of Corbel Supporting Hood Moulding, Late 19 th Century Extension, NE Elevation, SE End	ESE	25/03/2021
108	4258	Ground Floor – Room a, NE Wall	SW	15/04/2021
109	4259	Ground Floor - Room a, SE Wall, NE End	NW	15/04/2021
110	4260	Ground Floor – Room a, SE Wall, SW End	NW	15/04/2021
111	4261	Ground Floor – Room a, SW Wall	NE	15/04/2021
112	4262	Ground Floor – Room a, NW Wall, NE End	SE	15/04/2021
113	4263	Ground Floor – Room a, NW Wall, NE End	SE	15/04/2021
114	4264	Ground Floor – Room a, NW Wall, SW End	SE	15/04/2021
115	4265	Ground Floor – Room g, NE Wall	SW	15/04/2021
116	4266	Ground Floor – Room g, NW Wall	SE	15/04/2021

Image No.	Digital	Description	From	Date
117	4267	Ground Floor – Room g, SE Wall	NW	15/04/2021
118	4268	Ground Floor – Room g, SW Wall	NE	15/04/2021
119	4269	Ground Floor – Room g, Ceiling	NW/vert	15/04/2021
120	4270	Ground Floor – Room g, Floor	S/vert	15/04/2021
121	4271	Ground Floor – Room a, Floor	S/vert	15/04/2021
122	4272	Ground Floor – Room h, SE Wall	NW	15/04/2021
123	4273	Ground Floor – Room h, NE Wall	SW	15/04/2021
124	4274	Ground Floor – Room h, NW Wall, NE End	SE	15/04/2021
125	4275	Ground Floor – Room h, NW Wall, SW End	NE	15/04/2021
126	4276	Ground Floor - Room h, Position of (Open) SE Wall, With View Through to Stair	NE	15/04/2021
127	4277	Ground Floor – Room h, Ceiling	SW/vert	15/04/2021
128	4278	Ground Floor – Room h, Floor	WSW/vert	15/04/2021
129	4279	Ground Floor – Room h, Detail of Relict Fireplace (Oblique)	NNE	15/04/2021
130	4280	Ground Floor – Room g, NW Wall	SE	15/04.2021
131	4281	Ground Floor – Room g, NW Wall, Detail of Lower Portion	SE	15/04/2021
132	4282	Ground Floor – Room h. Detail of In Situ Linoleum at Entrance	SW/Vert	15/04/2021
133	4283	Ground Floor – Room j, SW Wall, SE End	NE	15/04/2021
134	4284	Ground Floor – Room j, SW Wall, Centre	NE	15/04/2021
135	4285	Ground Floor – Room j. SW Wall, NW End	NE	15/07/2021
136	4286	Ground Floor – Room j, SE Wall	NW	15/04/2021
137	4287	Ground Floor – Room j, NW Wall	SE	15/04/2021
138	4288	Ground Floor – Room j, NE Wall, NW End	SW	15/04/2021

Image No.	Digital	Description	From	Date
139	4289	Ground Floor – Room j, NE Wall, Centre	SW	15/04/2021
140	4290	Ground Floor – Room j, NE Wall, SE End	SW	15/04/2021
141	4291	Ground Floor – Room j, Ceiling	SE/vert	15/04/2021
142	4292	Ground Floor – Room j, Floor	N/vert	15/04/2021
143	4293	Ground Floor – Room q, SW Wall, SE End	NE	15/04/2021
144	4294	Ground Floor – Room q, SW Wall, NW End	NE	15/04/2021
145	4295	Ground Floor – Room q, NW Wall	SE	15/04/2021
146	4296	Ground Floor – Room q, NE Wall, NW End	SW	15/04/2021
147	4297	Ground Floor – Room q, NW Wall, SE End	SW	15/04/2021
148	4298	Ground Floor – Room q, SE Wall	NW	15/04/2021
149	4299	Ground Floor – Room q, Ceiling	S/vert	15/04/2021
150	4300	Ground Floor – Room q, Floor	W/vert	15/04/2021
151	4301	Ground Floor – Room j, View of Former Embrasure and Modern Lintel	N/vert	15/04/2021
152	4302	As Above, Detail	N/vert	15/04/2021
153	4303	Ground Floor – Room j, Tusking in SW Wall	N	15/04/2021
154	4304	Ground Floor – Room j, ?burnt fabric in SW Wall	NE	15/04/2021
155	4305	Ground Floor – Room j, SW Wall, Blocked (late) Doorway	NE	15/04/2021
156	4306	Ground Floor – Room j, Possible Worked Stone in SW Wall	NE	15/04/2021
157	4307	Ground Floor – Room b, Blocked Opening in NW Wall	SE	15/04/2021
158	4308	Ground Floor – Room q, Blocked Window at NW End of NE Wall	SW	15/04/2021
159	4309	Ground Floor – Room r, SE Wall, NE End	NW	15/04/2021
160	4310	Ground Floor – Room r, SW Wall, SE End	NE	15/04/2021

Image No.	Digital	Description	From	Date
161	3324	Ground Floor – Room di, SE Wall	NW	16/04/2021
162	3325	As Above	NW	15/04/2021
163	3326	Ground Floor – Room di, NE Wall, SE End	SW	15/04/2021
164	3327	Ground Floor – Room di, NE Wall, Centre	SW	15/04/2021
165	3328	As Above	SW	15/04/2021
166	3329	Ground Floor – Room di, NE Wall, NW End	SW	15/04/2021
167	3330	Ground Floor – Room di, NW Wall	SE	15/04/2021
168	3331	Ground Floor – Room di, SW Wall, Centre	NE	15/04/2021
169	3332	Ground Floor – Room di, SW Wall, NW End	NE	15/04/2021
170	3333	Ground Floor – Room di, Ceiling (SE Side)	E/vert	15/04/2021
171	3334	Ground Floor – Room di, Ceiling (NW Side)	S	15/04/2021
172	3335	Ground Floor – Room di, Floor	NW/vert	15/04/2021
173	3336	Ground Floor – Room dii, NE Wall, NW End	SW	15/04/2021
174	3337	Ground Floor – Room dii, NE Wall, SE End	SW	15/04/2021
175	3338	Ground Floor – Room dii, SE Wall	NW	15/04/2021
176	3339	Ground Floor – Room dii, SW Wall	NE	15/04/2021
177	3340	Ground Floor – Room dii, SW Wall	NE	15/04/2021
178	3341	Ground Floor – Room dii, Ceiling	NW/vert	15/04/2021
179	3342	Ground Floor – Room dii	NW/vertl	15/04/2021
180	3343	Ground Floor – Room e, NW Wall	SE	15/04/2021
181	3344	Ground Floor – Room e, NE Wall, NW End	SW	15/04/2021
182	3345	Ground Floor- Room e, NW Wall, NE End	SE	15/04/2021

Image No.	Digital	Description	From	Date
183	3346	Ground Floor – Room e, SW Wall, SE End	W	15/04/2021
184	3347	Ground Floor – Room e, SW Wall, NW End	NE	15/04/2021
185	3348	Ground Floor – Room e, Ceiling	SE/vert	15/04/2021
186	3349	Ground Floor – Room e, Floor	SE/vert	15/04/2021
187	3362	First Floor – Room 1d, SE Wall	NW	15/04/2021
188	3363	First Floor – Room 1d, SE Side of Bay Window, SW Wall	E	15/04/2021
189	3364	First Floor – Room 1d, SW Side of Bay Window, SW Wall	NE	15/04/2021
190	3365	First Floor – Room 1d, NW Side of Bay Window, SW Wall	S	15/04/2021
191	3366	First Floor – Room 1d, NW Wall, SW End	SE	15/04/2021
192	3367	First Floor – Room 1d, NW Wall, Centre	SE	15/04/2021
193	3368	First Floor – Room 1d, NW Wall, Alcove & Doorway	SE	15/04/2021
194	3369	First Floor – Room 1d, NW Wall, NE End	SE	15/04/2021
195	3370	First Floor – Room 1d, NE Wall	NW	15/04/2021
196	3371	First Floor – Room 1d, en suite, SE Wall	NW	15/04/2021
197	3372	First Floor – Room 1d, en suite, SW Wall	NE	15/04/2021
198	3373	First Floor – Room 1d, NE Wall	SW	15/04/2021
199	3374	First Floor – Room 1d, SE Wall, NE End	NW	15/04/2021
200	3375	First Floor – Access Corridor 1e, NW Wall	SE	15/04/2021
201	3376	First Floor - Room 1e, SW End, NW Wall	SE	15/04/2021
202	3377	First Floor - Room 1e, NE Wall, SE End	SW	15/04/2021
203	3378	First Floor - Room 1e, View Along NW-SE Length of Access Corridor	SE	15/04/2021
204	3379	First Floor – Room 1e, SW Wall of Main Corridor	SSE	15/04/2021

Image No.	Digital	Description	From	Date
205	3380	First Floor – Room 1e, NE Wall, SE End (Oblique)	N	15/04/2021
206	3361	First Floor – Room 1e, NW Wall	E	15/04/2021
207	3382	First Floor -Room 1e, SE Wall, NE End	NW	15/04/2021
208	3383	First Floor – Room 1e, NE Wall, Detail of Embossed Wallpaper at Head of Stairs	SW	15/04/2021
209	3384	First Floor – Room 1e, NE Wall, Detail of Embossed Wallpaper at Head of Stairs	SW	15/04/2021
210	3385	First Floor – Room 1f, NE Wall	SW	15/04/2021
211	3386	First Floor – Room 1f, SE Wall, SE End	NW	15/04/2021
212	3387	First Floor – Room 1f, SE Wall, NE End	NW	15/04/2021
213	3388	First Floor – Room 1f, SW Wall	NE	15/04/2021
214	3389	First Floor – Room 1f, NW Wall, SW End	SE	15/04/2021
215	3390	First Floor – Room 1f, NW Wall, NE End	SE	15/04/2021
216	3391	First Floor – Room 1f, View of En Suite Interior	S	15/04/2021
217	3392	First Floor – Room 1f, View of En Suite Interior	N	15/04/2021
218	-	Void		
219	-	Void		
220	-	Void		
221	4311	Ground Floor – Room r, NE Wall, NW End	SW	15/04/2021
222	4312	Ground Floor – Room r, NE Wall, SE End	SW	15/04/2021
223	4313	Ground Floor – Room r, SE Wall, SW End	NW	15/04/2021
224	4314	Ground Floor – Room r, SW Wall, NW End	NE	15/04/2021
225	4315	Ground Floor – Room r, NW Wall, SW End	SE	15/04/2021
226	4316	Ground Floor – Room r, NW Wall, NE End	SE	15/04/2021

Image No.	Digital	Description	From	Date
227	4317	Ground Floor - Room r, Floor	WNW	15/04/2021
228	4318	Ground Floor – Room r, Ceiling	WNW	15/04/2021
229	4319	Ground Floor – Room r, SW Wall, SE End, relict early fabric	NE	15/04/2021
230	4320	Ground Floor – Room r, as above, but with wider setting	NE	15/04/2021
231	4321	Ground Floor – Room k (Access Corridor), NE Wall	NW	15/04/2021
232	4322	Ground Floor – Room k (Access Corridor), NE Wall, Relict Early Fabric	W	15/04/2021
233	4323	Ground Floor – Room k (Access Corridor), NE Wall, Relict Cast Iron Downpipe	W	15/04/2021
234	4324	Ground Floor – Room k (Access Corridor), NE Wall	W	15/04/2021
235	4325	Ground Floor – Room k (Access Corridor), SW Wall	N	15/04/2021
236	4326	Ground Floor – Room k (Access Corridor), Ceiling	NW/Vert	15/04/2021
237	4327	Ground Floor – Room k (Access Corridor), Floor	NW/Vert	15/04/2021
238	4328	First Floor – Room 1g, SE Wall	NW	16/04/2021
239	4329	First Floor – Room 1g, SW Wall	N	16/04/2021
240	4330	First Floor – Room 1g, NW Wall	SE	16/04/2021
241	4331	First Floor – Room 1g, NE Wall	SW	16/04/2021
242	4332	First Floor – Room 1g, Ceiling	SW/Vert	16/04/2021
243	4333	First Floor – Room 1g, Floor	S/Vert	16/04/2021
244	4334	First Floor – Room 1c (Corridor), NW End, SW Wall	N	16/04/2021
245	4335	First Floor – Room 1c (Corridor), NW End, NE Wall	WNW	16/04/2021
246	4336	First Floor – Room 1h, Vestibule, View Down Stairs to Ground Floor Level	NW	16/04/2021
247	4337	First Floor – Room 1h, Vestibule	NE	16/04/2021
248	4338	First Floor – Room 1h, vestibule	NE	16/04/2021

Image No.	Digital	Description	From	Date
249	4339	First Floor – Room 1h, Vestibule	NE	26/04/2021
250	4340	First Floor – Room 1h, General	S	26/04/2021
251	4341	First Floor – Room 1c, Detail of Wallpaper on SE Wall	SW	26/04/2021
252	4341	As Above	SW	25/04/2021
253	4594	Demolition – NE Walls of Rooms 1o and 1r	SW	15/07/2021
254	4595	Demolition – NE Walls of Rooms 1o, !r, !n and Corridor k	SW	15/07/2021
255	4596	Demolition – NE Walls of Rooms 1o, 1r, 1n and Corridor k	SW	15/07/2021
256	4597	Demolition – NE Walls of Rooms 1o, 1r, 1n and 1k	SW	15/07/2021
257	4598	Demolition – NE Walls, Rooms 1o, 1r, 1n and 1k	SW	15/07/2021
258	4599	Demolition – NE Walls,, Rooms 1n, 1k and SE Wall 1g	WSW	15/07/2021
259	4600	Demolition – SE Walls, Rooms 1h, l & m	NW	15/07/2021
260	4601	Demolition – Detail of SE Wall, Rooms 1h, ik and intervening linen closet	SW	15/07/2021
261	4602	Demolition – Sandstone Lintel, Room j	SW/vert	15/07/2021
262	4603	Demolition – General View following Removal of Room r	N	15/07/2021
263	4604	Demolition – NE Elevation, NW end Following Further Removal of Render (Exterior, Room R)	NE	15/07/2021
264	4605	Demolition – NE Elevation, As Above, Adjoining Section to SE	NE	15/07/2021
265	4606	Demolition – NE Elevation, Central Portion, Following Further Removal of Render (Exterior, Room j)	NE	15/07/2021
266	4607	Demolition – NE Elevation, Central Portion, Following Further Removal of Render (Exterior, Room j)	NE	15/07/2021
267	4608	Demolition, NE Elevation, Stripped Render Between Rooms q & r	NE	15/07/2021
268	4609	Demolition – NE Elevation, Rybat, SE Window, Room q	NE	15/07/2021
269	4610	Demolition – NE Elevation, Rybats of Blocked Window, NW End Room q	NE	15/07/2021

Image No.	Digital	Description	From	Date
270	4611	Demolition – NE Elevation, Stripped Render, Exterior of Room h	NE	15/07/2021
271	4612	Demolition – NE Elevation, As Above, Wider Setting	NE	15/07/2021
272	4613	Demolition – NE Elevation, As Above, Close-up	NE	15/07/2021
273	4614	Demolition – NE Elevation, Stripped Render Between Rooms j & q	NE	15/07/2021
274	4615	Demolition – NE Elevation, Stripped Render, Exterior of Room q	NE	15/07/2021
275	4616	Demolition – SW Wall, Room 1k	SW	15/07/2021
276	4617	Demolition – Bricks, Including 'Heathfield' Stamp	SW/Vert	15/07/2021
277	4618	Demolition – SW Wall, Room 1r	SW	15/07/2021
278	4619	Demolition – As Above	SW	15/07/2021
279	4620	Demolition – Bricks, including 'Cadder' Stamp	SW/vert	15/07/2021
280	4621	Demolition – Wide Opening, SW Wall Room j	SW	15/07/2021
281	4622	Demolition – SE Wall, Rooms 1h and k	NW	15/07/2021
282	4623	Demolition – Bricks, Including 'Heathfield' Stamp	NW	15/07/2021
283	4624	Demolition – Bricks, Including 'K & C' Stamp	SW	15/07/2021
284	4825	Demolition – Close-up of K & C Brick	N	15/07/2021
285	4826	Demolition – Removal of Room 1s	W	15/07/2021

Appendix 2: Discovery & Excavation in Scotland

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	Stirling
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Former Black Bull Hotel, Killearn
PROJECT CODE:	RA20034
PARISH:	Killearn
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:	Sarah Krischer and Louise Turner
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	Rathmell Archaeology Limited
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Historic Building Survey; Archaeological Evaluation
NMRS NO(S):	None
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	Hotel
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	None
NGR (2 letters, 8 or 10 figures)	NS 5226 8595
START DATE (this season)	25 th March 2021
END DATE (this season)	15 th July 2021
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)	None
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (may include information from other fields)	<p>A programme of archaeological works was undertaken in advance of the demolition of the Former Black Bull Hotel, Killearn.</p> <p>Historic images show that by the 1860s, the hotel comprised a two-storey three-bay structure with an adjoining one-storey stable block to the NW. It was thought that the one-storey stable block might represent an earlier, superseded structure with origins in the late 18th century. The hotel had been subject to extensive alteration and extension from the 1890s onwards.</p> <p>The late 19th century SW wing still survived in reasonably good condition, and fragments of the earlier structure were identified on the internal and external walls where walls finished were removed. Levels of survival were better at ground floor level, though here, too the fabric was fragmented through the insertion of large window openings and a succession of later doorways. Nevertheless, the locations of the NW and SE gable walls of the two-storey structure were revealed, along with at least one blocked window in the adjoining one-storey section. The similarity of the blocking material to the mid-19th century fabric and the absence of a window in mid-19th century photographs strongly suggested that the one-storey section represented an earlier domestic structure, quite possibly a precursor to the mid-19th century two-storey building.</p> <p>An intrusive archaeological evaluation to the rear of the property did not locate any significant archaeological features or artefacts.</p>
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	None
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	None
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	Killearn Developments Ltd.
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	Unit 8 Ashgrove Workshops, Kilwinning, Ayrshire KA13 6PU

EMAIL ADDRESS:	contact@rathmell-arch.co.uk
ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)	Report to West of Scotland Archaeology Service and archive to the National Record of the Historic Environment

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