

GUARD ARCHAEOLOGY



Craighall Farm: Archaeological Evaluation Data Structure Report Project 3808

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Craighall Farm: Archaeological Evaluation Data Structure Report

On behalf of: Barratt Homes West

NGR: NS 4437 4101

Project Number: 3808

Report by: Christine Rennie

Illustrations: Fiona Jackson

Project Manager: Warren Bailie

Approved by:



Date:

17/01/2014

*This document has been prepared in accordance
with GUARD Archaeology Limited standard operating procedures.*

**GUARD Archaeology Limited
52 Elderpark Workspace
100 Elderpark Street
Glasgow
G51 3TR**

Tel: 0141 445 8800

Fax: 0141 445 3222

email: info@guard-archaeology.co.uk



www.guard-archaeology.co.uk

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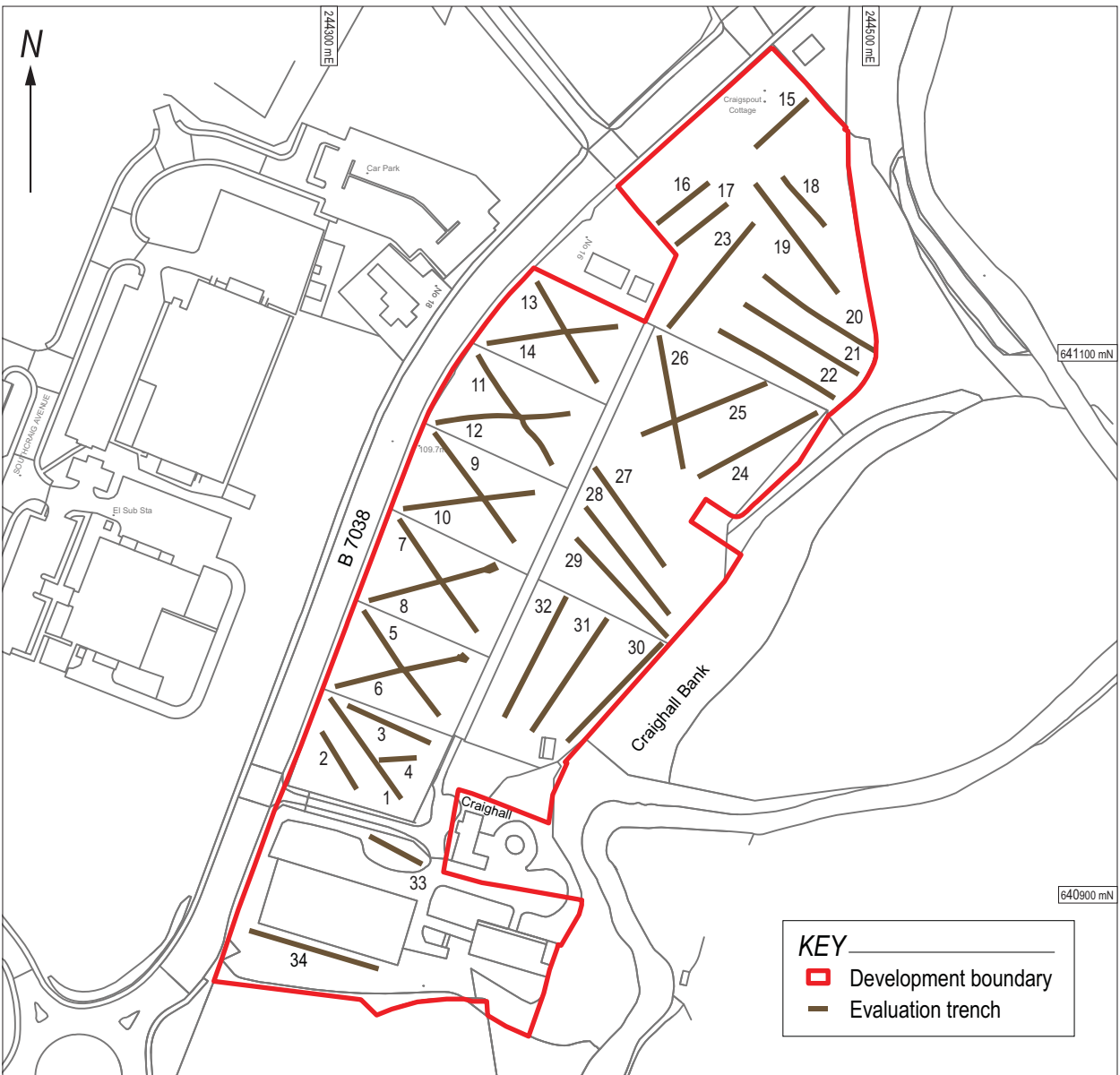
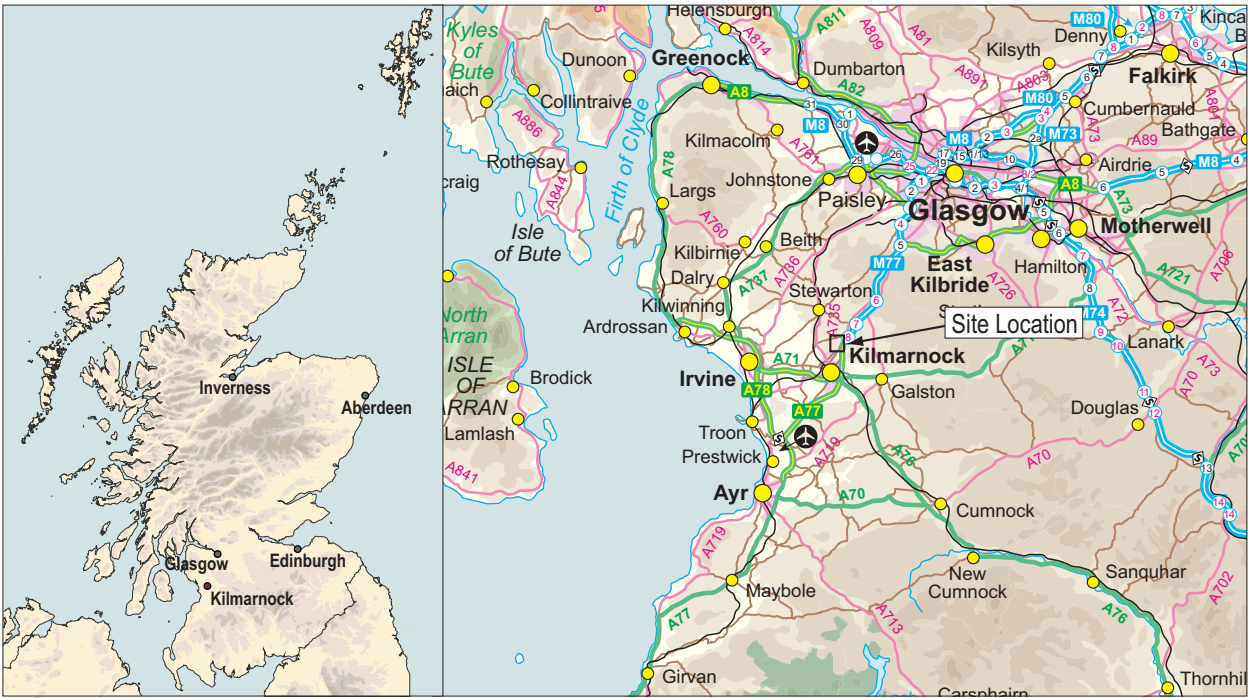
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KEY	
	Development boundary
	Evaluation trench

Executive Summary

- 1.1 An archaeological evaluation was carried out by GUARD Archaeology Limited, on behalf of Barratt West Scotland, on an area proposed for residential development at Craighall Farm, Kilmarnock, East Ayrshire. The trial trench evaluation of 8% of the total area proposed for development (3.68 ha) was conducted in adherence to a planning condition (Planning Reference: 13/0631/PP). In addition to rig and furrow there were agricultural field drains and areas of decomposed vegetation uncovered. Two potential features were fully investigated and were found to be natural. No significant archaeological features were encountered during the evaluation. The work was undertaken between 9th and 11th December 2013.

Introduction

- 2.1 This report sets out the results of an archaeological evaluation undertaken by GUARD Archaeology Limited, on behalf of Barratt West Scotland on a site proposed for the construction of residential properties at Craighall Farm, Kilmarnock, East Ayrshire. During the course of the evaluation a total of 3,004 m² was undertaken, spread over 34 individual trenches arranged in an irregular pattern across the site.

Site Location, Topography and Geology

- 3.1 The proposed development location lies to the north of Kilmarnock (NGR: NS 4437 4101). The development area covers approximately 3.68 hectares and sits between 85 m and 94 m AOD, sloping from north-northeast to south-southwest.
- 3.2 The site sits on the northern outskirts of Kilmarnock and is bounded by the B7038 to the west and open fields with farm houses to the south, while to the east and north is Fenwick Water. At the time of the evaluation, the site comprised six small and three larger paddocks, with the location of a former building and a stable block at the southern end of the site. The most recent land use was as stabling and pastureland for horses.
- 3.3 Over most of the site, the bedrock is Troon Volcanic Member, an intrusive igneous rock unit comprising basalt and olivine, although a sedimentary deposit of Ayrshire Bauxite Clay Member lies in the north-west corner of the area. The superficial deposits over the entire area are Devensian Till (British Geological Survey 2001).

Archaeological Background

- 4.1 An Archaeological Desk-based Assessment of the development area at Craighall Farm, Kilmarnock was undertaken by CgMs in August 2013 (Stronach 2013). There are no cultural heritage sites recorded within the development area itself although there are known sites or artefacts of both prehistoric and medieval date from the immediate vicinity. It would appear that the land use of the development area has been agricultural since at least the mid-eighteenth century, with the only known intrusion into the land being the railway that was built during the early nineteenth century.
- 4.2 Although no archaeological remains had previously been identified within the proposed development site Bleau's map of the area based on information gathered from around the end of the 16th century shows a small settlement named 'Kraighous' on the western bank of the Fenwick Water between Dean Castle and Dalmusternock. Both the topographic position and the name would suggest that this could be the forerunner of the modern place name of Craighouse.
- 4.3 Therefore the potential for remains of prehistoric, medieval or post-medieval date being impacted by the development could not be discounted.

Aims and Objectives

- 5.1 The aim of the archaeological works was to:
- evaluate the presence, nature, significance and extent of any archaeological features within the development area.

5.2 The objectives were therefore to:

- Conduct an archaeological evaluation to evaluate the presence or absence of any archaeological remains, and their character, date and extent if surviving;
- Submit a report to data structure level for agreement to WoSAS and East Ayrshire Council, on completion of the evaluation;
- Submit, if excavation or post-excavation works are required, an accompanying project design and costing alongside the data structure report, which will outline arrangements for further excavation or post-excavation works.

Methodology

- 6.1 The full methodology can be found in the previously agreed Written Scheme of Investigation (Appendix H). Topsoil was stripped using a mechanical excavator, fitted with a flat-bladed ditching bucket, under close archaeological supervision. The topsoil was removed in linear trenches to the surface of the subsoil or the first significant archaeological horizon. The trenches were in general either 25 metres or 50 metres long by 2 metres wide. Trenches were located to provide an 8% sample (3,004 square metres) of the development area and were generally arranged in order to accommodate the lay-out of existing field boundaries. The trenches were positioned to avoid known services and drainage.
- 6.2 All on-site recording, written, drawn and photographic, was to the standards normally pertaining in archaeological fieldwork. All elements of the fieldwork were undertaken in line with the policies and guidelines of the IFA (Institute for Archaeologists) of which GUARD Archaeology Ltd is a registered organisation.
- 6.3 Trenches were surveyed and located within the National Grid using a Leica Smart Rover DGPS. Weather conditions for the evaluation were dry and mild.

Results

- 7.1 For the majority of the site, topsoil comprised grey/brown silty clay that varied in depth from 0.29 m to 0.37 m. Occasional pieces of nineteenth to twentieth century ceramic was noted in the topsoil, although the paucity of these artefacts suggests that the fields had not been subject to ploughing for some time. None of the ceramic was of particular note, and none of it was retained for further analysis.

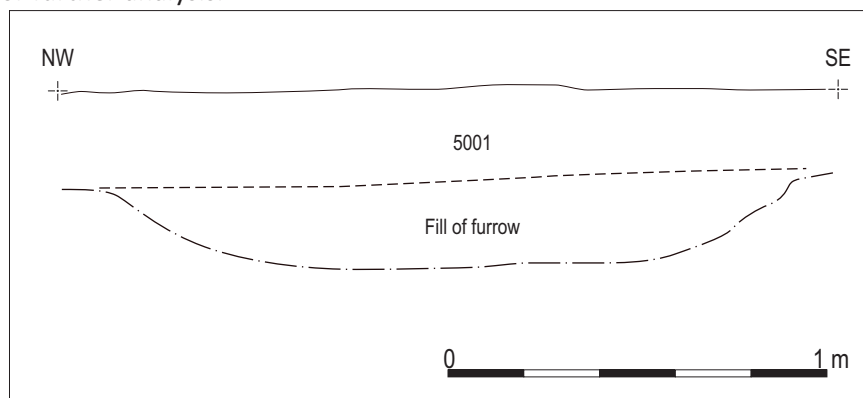


Figure 2:
 South West facing section of cultivation furrow.

- 7.2 During the course of the evaluation, rig and furrow cultivation marks were observed in all trenches with the exception of those in the northernmost and southernmost fields. These linear features were aligned approximately north/south, were between 1 m and 2 m wide and were spaced about 5 m apart. The furrows were investigated in two trenches and were found to

be cut into the subsoil to a depth of 0.25 to 0.30 m (Figure 2). The single fill of the furrows was almost indistinguishable from topsoil in colour, compaction and composition. No datable artefacts were recovered during their excavation.

- 7.3 An oval-shaped deposit of clean grey clay was uncovered in Trench 5 (Plate 1). The deposit was broadly oval shaped and measured about 2 m by 1 m, although it extended beyond the limits of the trench, and cobbles were noted within the deposit with some cobbles also noted on the periphery of the feature. The composition of the clay deposit may suggest that it was formed from the upwelling of fine silts from an underlying drain or perhaps the clay had been deliberately deposited as a sealant over a leak from the same drain. This interpretation is based on the orientation, and inclination of the feature following the prevalent slope from north-northeast to south-southwest across the site, not unlike numerous other confirmed field drains encountered during the evaluation with similar orientation across the site, also filled by mixed cobble sized stones. Given the similarities between the feature in Trench 5 and the other field drains across the site it was not investigated on this occasion.



Plate 1: Deposit of grey clay in Trench 5.



Plate 2: Probable decomposed vegetation in Trench 5.

- 7.4 An irregularly shaped patch of black staining was noted in Trench 5. The black material was very wet and pieces of what appeared to be recently rotted wood were noted within the affected area (Plate 2). The wetness of the deposit coupled with the dark stained wood suggests that this is a natural feature; possibly the remains of a decomposed tree creating a hollow that has maintained the wet conditions in this locale.
- 7.5 A possible linear feature was investigated in Trench 12 (Plate 3). While on first inspection, this feature appeared to have been caused by burning, subsequent investigation demonstrated that no cut was associated with the feature and that the black staining was the result of the decomposition of vegetation, and may have been part of an earlier hedge-line.



Plate 3: Vegetation staining/decomposed vegetation in Trench 12.



Plate 4: Vegetation staining/decomposed vegetation in Trench 21.

- 7.6 An irregularly-shaped feature in Trench 21 (context 21004) was initially believed to have been caused by burning, as the subsoil appeared to show the characteristic pink/orange colour associated with that activity. The feature was half-sectioned and was found to comprise a heavily compacted black mineral, possibly manganese, within a matrix of loose dark brown silt. No cut was associated with this feature and the staining is probably due to mineral leeching.
- 7.7 Both of the trenches excavated at the south of the site (Trenches 33 and 34) were found to have been heavily disturbed during the construction of a modern equestrian building previously located here. No previously unknown archaeological remains were found.
- 7.8 No other significant archaeological features or deposits were found during the evaluation.

Discussion

- 8.1 The evaluation trenching identified rig and furrow cultivation marks that relate to the past use of the land. Although this cultivation method was utilised during the Medieval period, it continued to be used into the Post-Medieval period, and the final turning of the rig could have been as late as the nineteenth century. From the visible remains of the furrows, it is likely that these are the broad, straight cultivation furrows, a form of furrow that “is almost certainly a manifestation of Improvement” (Halliday 2001 18).
- 8.2 The features excavated during the evaluation do not appear to be significant archaeological features, and most likely represent deposits relating to decomposition of vegetation from former field boundaries and agricultural drainage practices. A deposit of grey clay encountered in Trench 5 may be associated with agricultural drainage repair.
- 8.3 No other significant archaeological features, artefacts or deposits were uncovered during the evaluation.

Conclusions

- 9.1 The evaluation work has shown that there are no significant archaeological deposits or features within the development area. Any potential features that were encountered derived from agricultural improvements conducted in recent decades in the form of field boundary removal and agricultural drainage practices.
- 9.2 While it is advised that no further archaeological work is required, final decisions on the nature and extent of any future archaeological work rest with the planning authority.
- 9.3 A summary of the project results will be submitted to *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*. A copy of this is included in Appendix G. The archive for the project, including a copy of the report, will be submitted to the National Monuments Records for Scotland within six months.
- 9.4 The online OASIS form at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> (OASIS Reference: guardarc1-166861) will be completed within 3 months. Once the Data Structure Report has become a public document by submission to or incorporation into the SMR, the West of Scotland Archaeology Service will validate the OASIS form thus placing the information into the public domain on the OASIS website.

Acknowledgements

- 10.1 GUARD Archaeology would like to thank Barratt Homes West for their assistance. Thank you to Martin O’Hare of WoSAS for his site visit and guidance. Plant and drivers were supplied by Brown Plant Hire. Technical support was from Aileen Maule. A survey of trench locations was conducted by Fiona Jackson, who also produced the illustrations. The report was desk top published by Gillian McSwan. The director was assisted in the field by Shauna Joy and the project was managed for GUARD Archaeology by Warren Bailie.

**Craighall Farm: Archaeological Evaluation
Data Structure Report**

Section 2: Appendices



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Appendices

Appendix A: References

British Geological Survey 2001 *Sheet SO22E* 1:50,000

Halliday, S 2001 'Appendix 1: Rig and furrow in Scotland' in Barber J *Guidelines for the preservation of areas of rig and furrow in Scotland*. Scottish Trust for Archaeological Research: Loanhead.

Stronach S 2013 *Craighall Farm, Kilmarnock: Desk-based Assessment*, CgMs internal report SS/15848

Appendix B: Trench details

Tr No	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Topsoil/Overburden	Subsoil	Details
1	50	2	0.36	Firm grey-brown silty clay to 0.32 m	Firm mottled clay	Rig & furrow noted
2	30	2	0.42	Firm grey-brown silty clay to 0.34 m	Firm mottled clay	Rig & furrow noted
3	35	2	0.38	Firm grey-brown silty clay to 0.32 m	Firm mottled clay	Rig & furrow noted
4	15	2	0.33	Firm grey-brown silty clay to 0.29 m	Firm mottled clay	Rig & furrow noted
5	50	2	0.48	Firm grey-brown silty clay to 0.34 m	Firm mottled clay	Rig & furrow, decomposed vegetation marks and grey clay deposit noted
6	50	2	0.39	Firm grey-brown silty clay to 0.32 m	Firm mottled clay	Rig & furrow noted
7	50	2	0.36	Firm grey-brown silty clay to 0.29 m	Firm mottled clay	Rig & furrow noted
8	50	2	0.44	Firm grey-brown silty clay to 0.34 m	Firm mottled clay	Rig & furrow noted
9	50	2	0.45	Firm grey-brown silty clay to 0.36 m	Firm mottled clay	Rig & furrow noted
10	50	2	0.48	Firm grey-brown silty clay to 0.37 m	Firm mottled clay	Rig & furrow noted
11	50	2	0.48	Firm grey-brown silty clay to 0.36 m	Firm mottled clay	Rig & furrow noted
12	50	2	0.41	Firm grey-brown silty clay to 0.34 m	Firm mottled clay	Rig & furrow and decomposed vegetation marks noted
13	50	2	0.46	Firm grey-brown silty clay to 0.37 m	Firm mottled clay	Rig & furrow noted
14	50	2	0.47	Firm grey-brown silty clay to 0.36 m	Firm mottled clay	Rig & furrow noted
15	25	2	0.36	Firm grey-brown silty clay to 0.29 m	Firm mottled clay	Rig & furrow noted
16	25	2	0.41	Firm grey-brown silty clay to 0.35 m	Firm mottled clay	Rig & furrow noted
17	25	2	0.46	Firm grey-brown silty clay to 0.38 m	Firm mottled clay	Rig & furrow noted
18	25	2	0.36	Firm grey-brown silty clay to 0.32 m	Firm mottled clay	Rig & furrow noted
19	50	2	>1m	Firm grey-brown silty clay to 0.29 m	Firm mottled clay	Rig & furrow noted
20	50	2	0.41	Firm grey-brown silty clay to 0.34 m	Firm mottled clay	Rig & furrow noted
21	50	2	0.44	Firm grey-brown silty clay to 0.32 m	Firm mottled clay	Rig & furrow and decomposed vegetation marks noted
22	50	2	0.42	Firm grey-brown silty clay to 0.34 m	Firm mottled clay	Rig & furrow noted
23	50	2	0.39	Firm grey-brown silty clay to 0.32 m	Firm mottled clay	Rig & furrow noted
24	50	2	0.38	Firm grey-brown silty clay to 0.32 m	Firm mottled clay	Rig & furrow noted
25	50	2	0.55	Firm grey-brown silty clay to 0.35 m.	Firm mottled clay	Rig & furrow noted
26	50	2	0.47	Firm grey-brown silty clay to 0.39 m	Firm mottled clay	Rig & furrow noted
27	50	2	0.52	Firm grey-brown silty clay to 0.37 m	Firm mottled clay	Rig & furrow noted
28	50	2	0.51	Firm grey-brown silty clay to 0.41 m	Firm mottled clay	Rig & furrow noted
29	50	2	0.48	Firm grey-brown silty clay to 0.36 m	Firm mottled clay	Rig & furrow noted
30	50	2	0.41	Firm grey-brown silty clay to 0.36 m	Firm mottled clay	Rig & furrow noted
31	50	2	0.41	Firm grey-brown silty clay to 0.36 m	Firm mottled clay	Rig & furrow noted
32	50	2	0.4	Firm grey-brown silty clay to 0.31 m	Firm mottled clay	Rig & furrow noted
33	22	2	0.41	Firm mid-brown/grey silty clay to 0.35 m	Firm orange/brown clay	Disturbance from construction of former building noted
34	50	2	0.39	Firm mid-brown/grey silty clay to 0.32 m	Firm orange/brown clay	Disturbance from construction of former building noted

Appendix C: List of Contexts

Context No.	Area	Description	Interpretation
5003	B	Moderately compacted dark brown/black silty clay	Staining from decomposed vegetation
21004	G	Loose dark brown/black silt with black mineral inclusions	Staining from decomposed vegetation
21005	G	Firm red/brown mineral deposit	Staining from decomposed vegetation

Appendix D: List of Environmental samples

Sample No.	Area	Context No.	Size	Reason for Sampling				Application/Comments
				Pot	Bone	Lithics	Botanics	
1	B	5003	1xM				X	-
2	G	21004	1xL				X	-

Appendix E: List of Drawings

Drawing No.	Area	Sheet No.	Subject	Scale
1	G	1	Post-excavation plan of vegetation staining	1:20
2	H	1	South-west facing section of furrow	1:20

Appendix F: Photographic Record

File 1

Frame	Area	Context No.	Subject	Taken from
1	-	-	ID shot	-
2	A	1002	Post-excavation view of trench	NW
3	A	1001-02	North-east facing section of trench	NE
4	A	2002	Post-excavation view of trench	NW
5	A	2001-02	North-east facing section of trench	N
6	A	3002	Post-excavation view of trench	WNW
7	A	3001-02	North facing section of trench	NW
8	A	4002	Post-excavation view of trench	SW
9	A	4001-02	North-west facing section of trench	NE
10	B	5002	Post-excavation view of trench	NW
11	B	5001-02	South-west facing section of trench	W
12	B	6002	Post-excavation view of trench	SW
13	B	6001-02	South-east facing section of trench	SE
14	C	7002	Post-excavation view of trench	NW
15	C	7001-02	North-east facing section of trench	N
16	C	8002	Post-excavation view of trench	E
17	C	8001-02	North-west facing section of trench	N
18	D	9002	Post-excavation view of trench	NW
19	D	9001-02	South-west facing section of trench	W
20	D	10001-02	North-west facing section of trench	N
21	D	10002	Post-excavation view of trench	NE
22	E	11001-02	North-east facing section of trench	N
23	E	11002	Post-excavation view of trench	SE
24	E	12002	Post-excavation view of trench	NE
25	E	12001-02	North-west facing section of trench	N
26	F	13002	Post-excavation view of trench	NW
27	F	13001-02	North-east facing section of trench	N
28	J	-	Stable block	-
29	J	-	Existing hard standing	-
30	J	-	Area south of stables	-
31	F	14002	Post-excavation view of trench	NE

Frame	Area	Context No.	Subject	Taken from
32	F	14001-02	North-west facing section of trench	N
33	G	15002	Post-excavation view of trench	SW
34	G	15001-02	North-west facing section of trench	W
35	G	16002	Post-excavation view of trench	SW
36	G	16001-02	North-east facing section of trench	E
37	G	17002	Post-excavation view of trench	SW
38	G	17001-02	North-west facing section of trench	W
39	G	18002	Post-excavation view of trench	NE
40	G	18001-02	South-west facing section of trench	W
41	G	19001-03	South-west facing section of trench	SW
42	G	19002	Post-excavation view of trench	NW
43	G	20002	Post-excavation view of trench	SE
44	G	20001-02	South-west facing section of trench	SW
45	G	21002	Post-excavation view of trench	SE
46	G	21001-02	South-west facing section of trench	S
47	G	22002	Post-excavation view of trench	SE
48	G	22001-02	North-east facing section of trench	E
49	G	23002	Post-excavation view of trench	S
50	G	23001-02	West facing section of trench	W
51	H	24001-03	Post-excavation view of trench	NE
52	H	24002	South-east facing section of trench	SE
53	H	25002	Post-excavation view of trench	NE
54	H	25001-02	South-east facing section of trench	S
55	H	26001-02	South-west facing section of trench	W
56	H	26002	Post-excavation view of trench	SE
57	H	27002	Post-excavation view of trench	NW
58	H	27001-02	South-west facing section of trench	SW
59	H	28002	Post-excavation view of trench	NW
60	H	28001-02	South-west facing section of trench	SW
61	H	29001-02	South-west facing section of trench	SW
62	H	29002	Post-excavation view of trench	NW
63	I	31002	Post-excavation view of trench	NE
64	I	31001-02	South-east facing section of trench	S
65	I	32002	Post-excavation view of trench	NE
66	I	32001-02	South-east facing section of trench	N
67	J	33002	Post-excavation view of trench	W
68	J	33001-02	South facing section of trench	SW
69	J	34002	Post-excavation view of trench	W
70	J	34001-02	South facing section of trench	SW
71	A	-	Cultivation furrow in trench 2	SE
72	B	-	Grey clay deposit in trench 5	SE
73	B	-	Decomposed vegetation staining in trench 5	SE
74	B	-	Detail of wood in above	SE
75	B	-	Vegetation staining in trench 12	-

File 2

Frame	Area	Context No.	Subject	Taken from
1	B	5003	Pre-excavation view of possible posthole	NW
2	B	5003	Pre-excavation view of possible posthole	NW
3	B	5003	North-west facing section of possible posthole	NW
4	B	5003	North-west facing section of possible posthole	NW
5	B	5003	North-west facing section of possible posthole	NW
6	B	5003	North-west facing section of possible posthole	NW
7	G	21004-05	Pre-excavation view of possible pit	NW

Frame	Area	Context No.	Subject	Taken from
8	G	21004-05	Pre-excavation view of possible pit	SE
9	G	21004	Pre-excavation view of possible pit	NE
10	G	21004	Pre-excavation view of possible pit	SE
11	G	21005	Pre-excavation view of possible pit	NE
12	G	21005	Pre-excavation view of possible pit	NW
13	G	21004	West facing section of possible pit	NW
14	G	21004	West facing section of possible pit	SW
15	G	21004	West facing section of possible pit	W

Appendix G: Discovery And Excavation Scotland Entry

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	East Ayrshire
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Craighall Farm: Archaeological Evaluation
PROJECT CODE:	3808
PARISH:	Kilmarnock
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR(S):	Christine Rennie
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	GUARD Archaeology Limited
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Evaluation
NMRS NO(S):	NS44SW 83: Farmhouse
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	None
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	None
NGR (2 letters, 6 figures)	NS 4437 4101
START DATE (this season)	9th December 2013
END DATE (this season)	11th December 2013
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)	Desk-based assessment by CgMs.
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	An archaeological evaluation was carried out by GUARD Archaeology Limited, on behalf of Barratt Homes West, on an area proposed for residential development at Craighall Farm, Kilmarnock, East Ayrshire. The trial trench evaluation of 8% of the total area proposed for development (3.68 ha) was conducted in accordance with planning condition applied to the project (Planning Reference: 13/0631/PP). The remains of rig & furrow cultivation were found throughout the site. No other archaeological remains, artefacts or deposits were found.
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	None
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	Barratt Homes West
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	None
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	52 Elderpark Workspace, 100 Elderpark Street, Glasgow G51 3TR
EMAIL ADDRESS:	christine.rennie@guard-archaeology.co.uk
ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)	The archive will be deposited with NMRS.

Appendix H: Written Scheme of Investigation**CRAIGHALL FARM, KILMARNOCK**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

PROJECT 3808

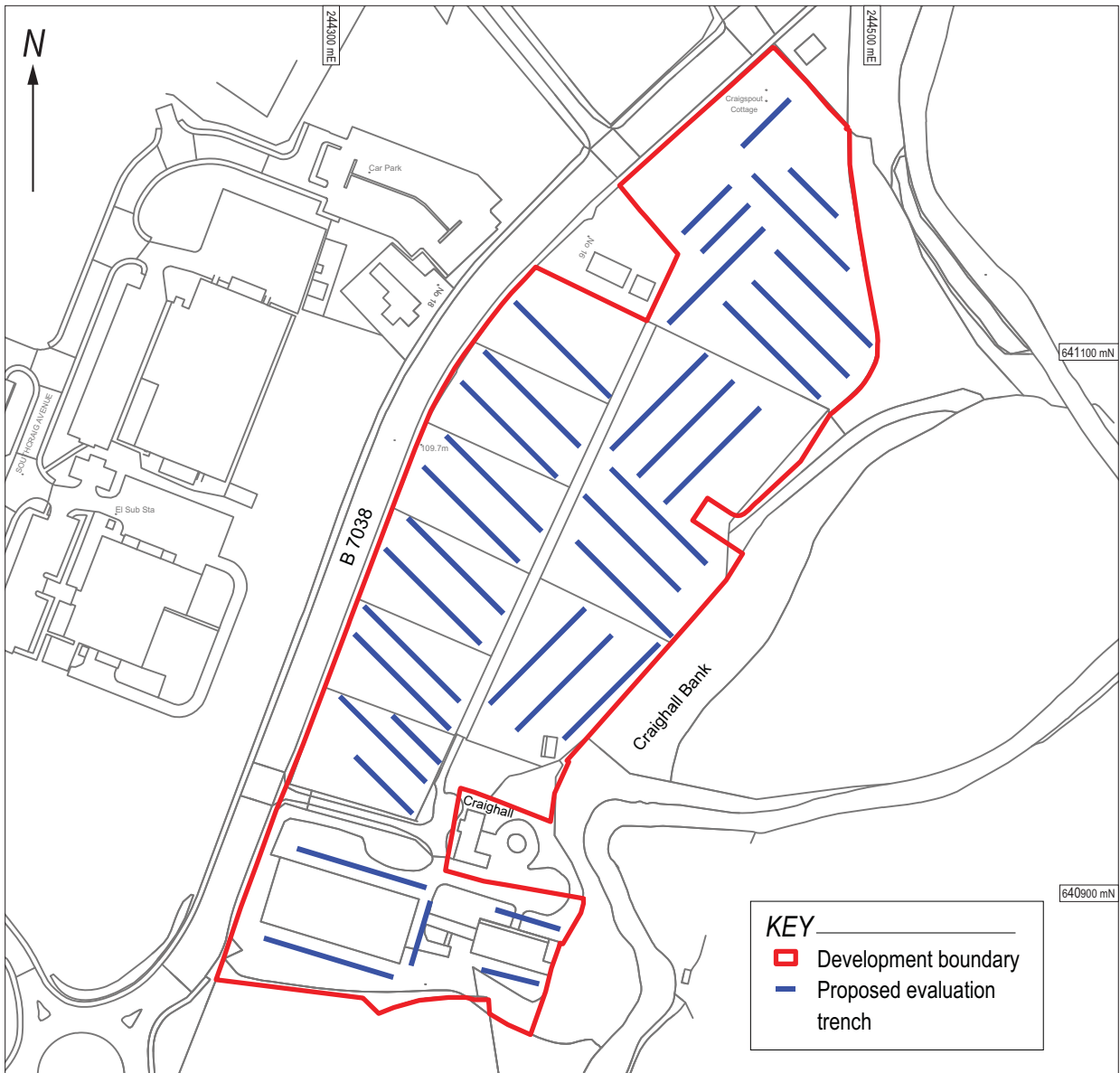


Figure 1:
Site location.

Executive Summary

- 1.1 This Written Scheme of Investigation forms the archaeological method statement for the Craighall Farm development by Kilmarnock. This Written Scheme of Investigation will require to be approved by the local authority prior to the commencement of archaeological fieldwork.

Introduction

- 2.1 This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) sets out the methodology for the archaeological mitigation works required for the Craighall Farm development in accordance with planning condition applied to the project (Planning Reference: 13/0631/PP). In accordance with the specification provided by the West of Scotland Archaeology Service (WoSAS) who advise East Ayrshire Council, the scope of work is an archaeological evaluation, required in order to evaluate the presence, nature, significance and extent of any archaeological features within the development area.
- 2.2 This WSI outlines the programme of archaeological works that may be needed to mitigate the effects of the proposed development. It details the methodology to be employed in implementing Stage 1 archaeological works. The mitigation methodology to be employed during Stage 2 excavation and Stage 3 post-excavation analysis and publication, if required, will be specified in further WSI addendums. These WSI addendums, if required, will be submitted for the agreement of WoSAS, prior to the commencement of any archaeological work. All phases of work will be funded by the developer as required by the Planning Authority.

Site Location

- 3.1 The development area is centred on NS 444 410, the proposed development is located to the north-east of Kilmarnock in East Ayrshire and is bordered to the north and west by the B7038 Glasgow Road and to the south and east by agricultural land (Figure 1).

Archaeological Background

- 4.1 An Archaeological Desk-based Assessment of the development area at Craighall Farm, Kilmarnock was undertaken by CgMs in August 2013 (Stronach 2013). There are no cultural heritage sites recorded within the development area itself although there are known sites or artefacts of both prehistoric and medieval date from the immediate vicinity. It would appear that the land use of the development area has been agricultural since at least the mid-eighteenth century, with the only known intrusion into the land being the railway that was built during the early nineteenth century.
- 4.2 Although no archaeological remains had previously been identified within the proposed development site Bleau's map of the area based on information gathered from around the end of the 16th century shows a small settlement named 'Kraighous' on the western bank of the Fenwick Water between Dean Castle and Dalmusternock. Both the topographic position and the name would suggest that this could be the forerunner of the modern placename of Craighouse.
- 4.3 Therefore the potential for remains of prehistoric, medieval or post-medieval date being impacted by the development cannot be discounted.

Aims and Objectives

- 5.1 The aims of the archaeological works is to:
 - evaluate the presence, nature, significance and extent of any archaeological features within the development area.
- 5.2 The objectives are therefore to:
 - Conduct an archaeological evaluation to evaluate the presence or absence of any archaeological remains, and their character, date and extent if surviving;

- Submit a report to data structure level for agreement to WoSAS and East Ayrshire Council, on completion of the evaluation;
- Submit, if excavation or post-excavation works are required, an accompanying project design and costing alongside the data structure report, which will outline arrangements for further excavation or post-excavation works.

Methodology

- 6.1 A GUARD Archaeologist will photograph the development area and make a brief written description prior to the commencement of ground-breaking works.
- 6.2 The machine excavation of trenches amounting to 8% of the 3.68 ha development area will be supervised at all times by an experienced GUARD Archaeologist. The evaluation trenches will comprise 35 trenches each 2 m wide that amount to 2,944 m² in total (Figure 1). Trenches have been positioned to avoid known services and drainage.
- 6.3 The machine excavator will be fitted with a c 2 m wide flat-bladed (toothless) ditching bucket.
- 6.4 The topsoil at each trench location will be removed in spits to the first archaeological horizon or, where none was found, to the natural subsoil. Any archaeological features encountered will be cleaned by hand by the on-site Archaeologist to determine their character and extent.
- 6.5 All potential archaeological features encountered during the trenching will be investigated by the on-site Archaeologist. All significant features including negative-cut features will be 25-50% excavated in order to determine their significance, date and function. A full record of excavated features will be made using a single context planning system using pro forma sheets, drawings and photographs. All archaeological features will be photographed and recorded at an appropriate scale. Sections will be drawn at 1:10, and plans at 1:20. All levels will be tied into Ordnance Datum and the trenches accurately located with the National Grid.
- 6.7 All archaeological finds will be dealt with by the on-site Archaeologist. Finds and animal bone will be collected as bulk samples by context. Significant small finds will be three dimensionally located prior to collection. All finds will be processed to MAP2 type standards and subject to specialist assessment. Palaeo-environmental samples will also be taken where appropriate. If necessary, conservation of finds will be appraised to allow for specialist study.
- 6.8 All excavated feature fills and horizons will be sampled, using bulk soil samples, for palaeo-environmental evidence (samples will be a minimum of 20 litres where sediment volume allows).
- 6.9 A representative section will be recorded for each trench denoting depth of topsoil, any stratigraphy present and the nature of the soil. This information will be logged in the day book together with a sketch drawn to scale and a photographic record of deposits.
- 6.10 Each trench will be accurately surveyed using a Total Station or GPS and will be related to the Ordnance Survey Grid. A record of the full extent in plan of all archaeological deposits as revealed in the investigation will be made, either digitally or by hand, and related to the OS grid. In addition to archaeological features this will include recent agricultural features and changes in the subsoil. Where digital planning is used, the project archaeologist will ensure that a sufficient number of points are taken on each feature to ensure an accurate representation of the site. A plan of each trench will be made and included in the report where appropriate.
- 6.11 Should significant archaeological remains be encountered by the evaluation, requiring more than the limited sampling outlined above, the remains will be largely left *in situ* pending the agreement of the client and WoSAS on an appropriate excavation project design.
- 6.12 Should human remains be revealed by the excavation, the local police, the client and WoSAS will be informed immediately. Any human remains will be left *in situ*, pending the agreement of the police, the client and the Archaeological Adviser to East Ayrshire Council on an appropriate mitigation strategy.
- 6.13 On completion of the recording of the evaluation trenches, the backfilling of trenches will be undertaken by machine. No specialist backfilling is proposed, nor will the backfilling of trenches be

supervised by the GUARD Archaeologist, unless the trenches contain archaeological remains. In these cases, the archaeological remains will be covered with terram sheets prior to backfilling operations.

- 6.14 All elements of the fieldwork and any subsequent post-excavation work will be undertaken in line with the policies and guidelines of the *IFA* (Institute for Archaeologists) of which GUARD Archaeology Ltd is a registered organisation.

Report Preparation and Contents

- 7.1 A report detailing the results of the archaeological evaluation will be submitted to the client and, subject to client approval, then submitted to WoSAS. The report will take the form of a Data Structure Report and will contain an analysis of the results of the archaeological evaluation. The report will include a full descriptive text that will characterise any archaeological features encountered. It will also include plans and photographs at an appropriate scale showing the evaluation trenches and archiving lists of all drawings and photographs.
- 7.2 The report will include the following:
- executive summary
 - a site location plan to at least 1:10,000 scale with at least an 8 figure central grid reference
 - OASIS reference number; unique site code
 - Planning application number
 - contractor's details including date work carried out
 - nature and extent of the proposed development, including developer/client details
 - description of the site history, location and geology
 - a site plan to a suitable scale and tied into the national grid so that features can be correctly orientated
 - context & feature descriptions
 - features, number and class of artefacts, spot dating & scientific dating of significant finds presented in tabular format
 - plans and section drawings of the features drawn at a suitable scale
 - initial assessment of relevant finds/samples if appropriate
 - discussion of the results of the archaeological evaluation
 - recommendations regarding the need for, and scope of, any further archaeological work, such as excavation, post-excavation analysis and publication
 - bibliography
- 7.3 The Data Structure Report will be completed within four weeks of the completion of the evaluation. A final report on any subsequent excavations, if necessary, will be submitted within one year of completion.
- 7.4 At least two copies of the report will be prepared for the client and a further one including a digital PDF copy sent to WoSAS.
- 7.3 The report will be presented in an ordered state and contained within a protective cover/sleeve or bound in some fashion. The report will be page numbered and supplemented with section numbering for ease of reference.

Copyright

- 8.1 Unless otherwise agreed copyright for any report resulting from the archaeological work undertaken as part of the project will be deemed the intellectual property of GUARD Archaeology Limited.

Publication

- 9.1 A summary of the project results will be submitted to *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*. In the event of minor archaeological remains being encountered during the work, it is proposed that a comprehensive report submitted to *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*, will form the final publication of the site. A copy of this will be included in the Data Structure Report.

Archive

- 10.1 The archive for the project, including a copy of the report, will be submitted to the National Monuments Records for Scotland within three months of completion of all relevant work.
- 10.2 The online OASIS form at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> will be completed within 1 month of completion of the work. Once the Data Structure Report has become a public document by submission to or incorporation into the SMR, WoSAS will validate the OASIS form thus placing the information into the public domain on the OASIS website.
- 10.3 A copy of the archive contents will be included in the Data Structure Report which will be provided to WoSAS for inclusion in the planning file and HER archive in order that the condition can be discharged.

Finds Disposal

- 11.1 The arrangement for the final disposal of any finds made in connection with the archaeological work, will be deposited in keeping with Scottish legal requirements as set out in the Treasure Trove Code of Practice published by the Scottish Government in December 2008. The laws relating to Treasure Trove and *Bona Vacantia* in Scotland apply to all finds where the original owner cannot be identified. This includes all material recovered during archaeological fieldwork. Accordingly, all assemblages recovered from archaeological fieldwork are claimed automatically by the Crown and must be reported to the Scottish Archaeological Finds Allocation Panel through its secretariat, the Treasure Trove Unit. In the event of the discovery of small finds, a filled-out copy of the form "Declaration of an Archaeological Assemblage from Fieldwork" and two copies of the pertinent Data Structure Report will be submitted to the Panel at the conclusion of the fieldwork. The Panel will then be responsible for recommending to the Queen's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer which museum should be allocated the finds. All artefacts will be temporarily stored by GUARD Archaeology until a decision has been made by the panel.

Personnel and Liaison

- 12.1 The GUARD Archaeology team will comprise the following qualified and experienced GUARD archaeologists:
- Project Director (on-site Archaeologist): Christine Rennie
 - Additional field staff, if required, will be drawn from our team of experienced field staff
 - Technical Support: Ms Aileen Maule
 - Finds and Environmental Support and Conservation: Ms Aileen Maule
 - Illustrator: Ms Fiona Jackson
 - Project Manager: Mr Bob Will
- 12.2 The GUARD Archaeology Project Manager, Mr Bob Will, will be the point of contact for the archaeological works. A full CV for individuals concerned can be made available on request.

Monitoring

- 13.1 The proposed start date for the archaeological works will be Monday 9 December 2013. WoSAS will be informed of the site mobile phone number prior to the start date so that monitoring visits can be arranged. It is envisaged that the archaeological evaluation will take three days to complete, with a further two days required for the unsupervised backfilling of trenches.

Health & Safety and Insurance

- 14.1 GUARD Archaeology Limited adheres to the guidelines and standards prescribed for archaeological fieldwork set down in the Institute for Archaeologists approved Health and Safety in Field Archaeology document. It is standard GUARD Archaeology policy, prior to any fieldwork project commencing, to conduct a risk assessment and to prepare a project safety plan, the prescriptions of which will be strictly followed for the duration of all archaeological fieldwork. Copies of the resultant project safety plan and of GUARD Archaeology Limited's Fieldwork Safety Policy Statement may be viewed upon request.
- 14.2 GUARD Archaeology Limited also possesses all necessary insurance cover, proofs of which may be supplied upon request.

Bibliography

Stronach S 2013 Craighall Farm, Kilmarnock: Desk-based Assessment, CgMs internal report SS/15848

GUARD Archaeology Limited
52 Elderpark Workspace
100 Elderpark Street
Glasgow
G51 3TR

Tel: 0141 445 8800

Fax: 0141 445 3222

email: info@guard-archaeology.co.uk



www.guard-archaeology.co.uk