

GUARD ARCHAEOLOGY



Woodland & Farm Cottages, Dumfries House, Cumnock Data Structure Report Project 3877

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Woodland & Farm Cottages, Dumfries House, Cumnock

Data Structure Report

On behalf of: The Great Steward of Scotland's Dumfries House Trust

NGR: NS 54085 21130

Project Number: 3877

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

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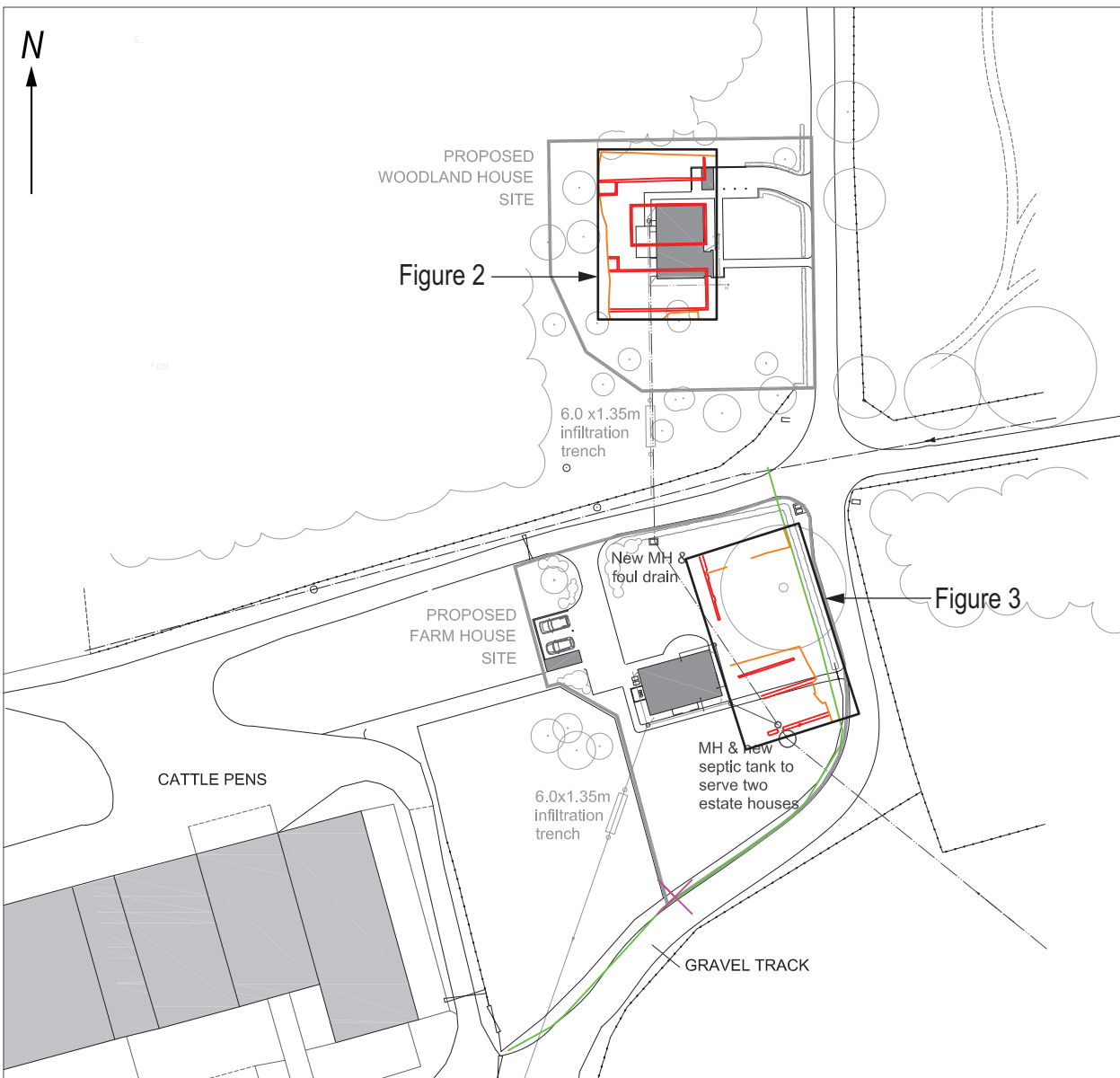
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Executive Summary

- 1.1 GUARD Archaeology Limited were commissioned by Hope Homes (Scotland) Limited on behalf of The Great Steward of Scotland's Dumfries House Trust to undertake archaeological topsoil monitoring and excavation subsequent to the construction of a series of structures in an area of woodland adjacent to a track road known as The Avenue. This work was undertaken between 30th April 2014 and 16th May 2014 and revealed a number of brick foundations and associated paths relating to the prisoner of war camp, known as Camp 22.

Introduction

- 2.1 This report sets out the results of an archaeological monitoring and excavation undertaken by GUARD Archaeology Limited, on behalf of The Great Steward of Scotland's Dumfries House Trust on a site proposed for the construction of a series of structures on the edge of a small wooded area directly adjacent to a track road known as The Avenue. During the course of the works two areas were stripped, one for a Woodland House and another directly to the south for a Farm House. A number of brick foundations and related concrete paths were uncovered across both areas. GUARD Archaeology undertook this program of work between 30th April 2014 and 16th May 2014.

Site Location, Topography and Geology

- 3.1 The proposed development location lies to the north-west of Cumnock (centred on NGR NS 54085 21130) in an area adjacent to the Dumfries House cattle pens. The site is bounded by fields to the east and south and by a track road known as The Avenue. To the north and west the site is enclosed by woodland and bounded by the cattle pens. The underlying drift geology consists of Devensian Till, while the solid geology consists of Scottish Upper Coal Measures formation (www.bgs.ac.uk).

Archaeological Background

- 4.1 Previous work by GUARD Archaeology Limited included a review of desk-based sources revealed several known cultural heritage sites within the proposed development area. Prisoner of War Camp 22, known as Temple (NMRS: NS52SW 112; SMR: 46881) covers the whole extent of the proposed development area. It was identified on vertical air photographs (RAF 106G/UK/571, 3135-37, flown 1945), which showed a double fence-line enclosing the southern section of the camp. Immediately to the north are what may be the accommodation units for the camp guards. The sewage treatment plant, still depicted on the latest edition of the OS 1:10560 scale map (1968), to the south of the camp lies at NS 5415 2091. Examination of the air photographs reveals well over 100 huts within the compound, several of which have 'formal gardens' to the rear. In the central area of the camp is a group of larger huts, presumably the mess, kitchen and recreation buildings. The camp was still extant in November 1945, as it was still visible on a later sortie of vertical air photographs (RAF 106G/UK986, 3297-8, flown 1945). By 1951, however, the camp had been almost totally demolished, with only a few huts surviving at the north end (Ordnance Survey, Air Photo Mosaics, 1:10,560, Ayrshire NS52SW, flown 1950).
- 4.2 An archaeological evaluation was carried out south of the proposed development area (SMR: 4287). It revealed remains of the WWII Prisoner of War Camp. This led to a watching brief, which uncovered the remains of at least 5 buildings, a network of pathways and remains of ancillary structures belonging to Camp 22 (Arabaolaza 2012). A further phase of topsoil monitoring and excavation brief in April 2014 revealed a further seven buildings, a central road, pathways and fencing (Rennie 2014).
- 4.3 The development area is located within the boundary of the gardens and designed landscapes known as Dumfries House. Other sites of note in the vicinity included an A listed lodge, the Temple (NMRS: NS52SW 12.05; SMR: 8105; HB: 96). It consists of a pair of battlemented square lodges set diagonally and flanking a screen wall with a central gateway. Now it is in ruins and obscured from view. An unfinished axe hammer find spot is also recorded south of the

development area (NMRS: NS52SW 11; SMR: 8101). Also south of the development area is a railway lever frame (NMRS: NS52SW 82; SMR: 47551) known as Auchinleck.

Aims and Objectives

5.1 The aim of the archaeological works was to:

- investigate and excavate any archaeological features within the development area.

5.2 The objectives are therefore to:

- Conduct an archaeological monitoring exercise and excavation to record any archaeological remains that survive within the development area;
- Submit a report to data structure level for agreement to WoSAS and East Ayrshire Council, on completion of the investigations;
- Submit, if post-excavation work is required, an accompanying project design and costing alongside the data structure report, which will outline arrangements for further excavation or post-excavation works.

Methodology *(Figure 1)*

6.1 Prior to the commencement of ground breaking works, a series of photographs were taken across the sites and a short written description of the development area was undertaken.

6.2 Topsoil was stripped using a mechanical excavator, fitted with a flat-bladed ditching bucket, under close archaeological supervision. The topsoil was removed in spits to the surface of the subsoil or the first significant archaeological horizon.

6.3 All archaeological features and deposits were hand cleaned to allow photographic and written recording. All on-site recording, written, drawn and photographic, was to the standards normally pertaining in archaeological fieldwork. All features of note were surveyed and located within the National Grid using a sub metre GPS.

Results

7.1 The programme of works was conducted at two separate location. The smaller of the sites to the north was set into a small area of woodland and would be the area of development for the Woodland House. The second and larger area to the south would be the location for the Farm House.

7.2 The Woodland House location was the smaller of the areas to be stripped of topsoil. Due to the density of trees in the area and the requirement to keep them in situ, stripping was curtailed to the edge of the canopy to prevent tree damage. The topsoil itself was extremely shallow with only 0.2m cover before concrete and foundations appeared. The area stripped in entirety displayed three distinct brick structures with concrete surrounds.



Plate 1: Shot of Woodland House area stripped.

7.3 Structure 1 located to the north of the site was only partially revealed within the proposed development area – so the true extent and scale of the building itself could not be fully ascertained. The foundation walls comprised of courses of red brick [003] three courses in thickness 15m by 3.5m exposed within the trench. The bricks themselves were 0.23m by 0.11m with a thickness of 80mm stamped with “littlemill” and “DICO”. The foundations themselves existed up to seven courses deep abutting concrete on the exterior. The interior of the structure consisted of a highly compacted sterile fill (004) with no evidence for finds. It is postulated that this layer lay directly beneath a concrete floor, similar to that witnessed in structure 3 opposite, which had not survived demolition. No internal features were visible in the structure other than a concrete covering for a sewer pipe visible at the east end of the structure. Two small pipes branched off this and were visible within that end of the structure abutting the wall. A small possible sub-rectangular ancillary building or possible porch was partially visible on the west side of the structure. Unfortunately the true relationship of its location on the main structure is unknown. The walls [006], 2m by 1.5m were revealed, extending out with the excavation area. They consisted of two courses of bricks of the same type as seen in the main structure. No evidence of finds were again recovered from the sterile fill of this smaller ancillary structure with the concrete floor possibly removed during demolition.

7.4 Structure 2 was located in the centre of the site and was exposed in its entirety within the excavated area. This was smaller than the previous structure 1 and structure 3. It consisted of a rectangular foundation of red brick [007] two courses in width with a visible depth of three to four courses. The bricks again displayed the stamp of “littlemill” and were of dimensions 0.23m by 0.11m with a thickness of 80mm. The structure lay between structure 1 and 3 and appeared to be equidistant between them both. No internal features remained within the interior of the structure with only a extremely compact sterile rubble fill (008), this was again interpreted as a sub-surface layer that may have been sealed by the remains of an original concrete floor.

7.5 Structure 3 was located in the southern portion of the site. The structure itself was a mirror image of that of Structure 1. It displayed the same red brick foundation wall [016] with the same type of brick seen in the previous two structures stamped with “littlemill” and “DICO”. The interior of this structure however had the concrete floor remaining in a high percentage of the internal area. It comprised of two distinct layers of concrete. A thicker lower layer (010), of a coarser finish 80mm in thickness across the full structure and directly above that (015) a fine finished thinner screed of concrete only 35mm in depth. This thin layer appeared very fragile compared to the lower levels of concrete and thus as a result was significantly fragmented and only visible in portions of the structures base. The remains of this thin concrete screed also displayed a shallow drainage channel [016] abutting the edge of the interior wall. This channel 0.13m in width and lined the full interior of the structure. The interior channels appeared to connect or feed into a series of pipes or drains located in either end of the structure on opposite sides.



Plate 2: Shot of rectangular post holes.

7.6 The exterior of the three structures appeared to be fully concreted, possibly pathed, with a larger concrete yard directly to the east. Surrounding the three structures, a series of 11 rectangular post holes were visible running north-south and spaced a metre apart. They appeared to be concreted in situ at a later time than the yard itself was concreted and many of them displayed evidence of the wooden posts or sleeper still in situ at the base. A smaller post hole or possible gate post was located at the end of this line of post holes with another corresponding visible 3m away with a smaller directly in the centre of these two. This indicating the likely hood of a gateway into the structures area.

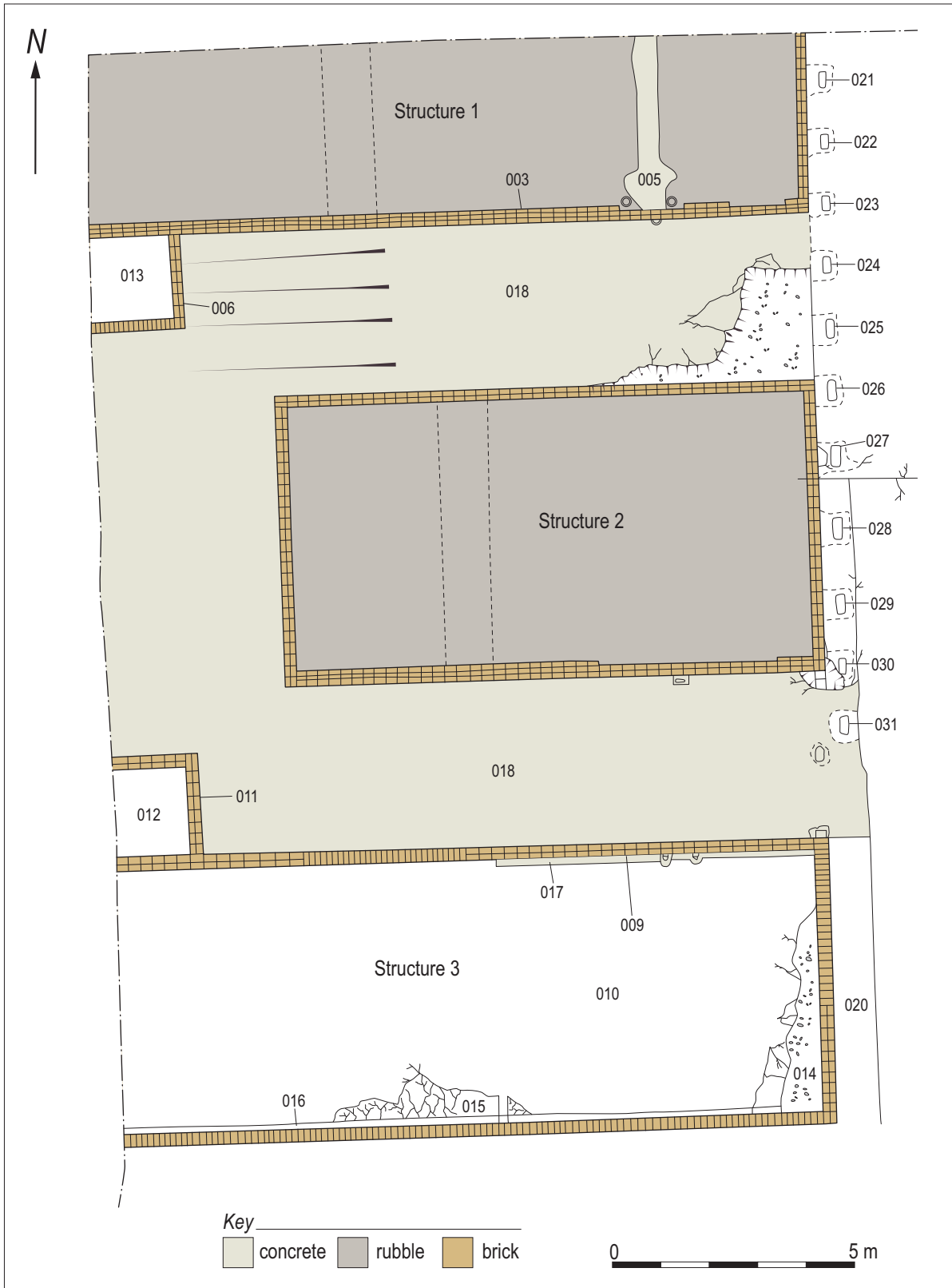


Figure 2: Plan of woodland house area.

- 7.7 The Farm House location was larger than the area stripped for the woodland house, however the proposed area had a series of obstacles which did not allow complete stripping to subsoil deposits across the full area. A large well established tree located in the eastern portion of the site under an extensive canopy concealed a significant area of archaeology under it and was retained in order to preserve the tree and root system as part of the development. The western portion of the site was mostly covered by a relatively modern silage/slurry pit – still in use – which had destroyed much of the evidence of structural remains surviving elsewhere throughout this portion of the site.
- 7.8 The archaeology exposed in the southern portion of the site however consisted of a series of three parallel red brick wall foundations [007, 008 and 009]. These walls differed from those seen further north in the Woodland House site. The most southern wall [009] was exposed over 9.5m and appeared to be of four courses in thickness. The bricks themselves displayed the mark “Littlemill” and measured 0.24m by 0.11m with a thickness of 70mm. The wall foundations appeared five courses in depth, set into the natural clay subsoil. The west end of the foundation appeared damaged and truncated by the later addition of the slurry pit and the east end continued out with excavation area so the true scale is unknown.
- 7.9 The central wall foundation [008] was again four courses in thickness with a depth of five courses cut directly into clay subsoil. This was located 5m north of its possible counterpart [009]. The bricks were again of 0.24m by 0.11m with a thickness of 70mm, stamped “Littlemill”. The true extent of the foundation itself is again unknown due to the wall extending out with the excavation area, however 9.5m of this wall was exposed. The final wall [007] was exposed at the most northern portion of the stripped area was located 3m from [008] and appeared smaller and less substantial in size. It consisted of two courses in width with only two courses surviving in depth. It appeared very truncated and was set directly into a very highly compacted sterile rubble fill (010). No finds other than a small iron square nail was recovered from the site, with no obvious concrete or rubble floors visible between foundations.
- 7.10 The north-west of the site was mostly taken up by the retaining wall of the slurry pit. This appeared to have been laid directly on the top of an existing red brick foundation – possibly relating to the structures nearby. It measured 10m in length possibly extending down slope in a north/south direction, however much of the area had been truncated by concrete from the base of the slurry pit. Standing at 2.1m in height, only the lower 0.7m of the wall being that of the existing wall foundations. The lower brick was of the same type seen in nearby structures 0.24m by 0.11m by 70mm in thickness but stamped with “DICO”. The lower original section of wall also appeared four courses in thickness with the upper later additions narrowing down to two courses in thickness. A visible joint between both portions of wall was visible with a running course added to allow the later addition to the wall.



Plate 3: Shot of Farm House area stripped.



Plate 4 : Shot of wall of slurry pit [003] [004].

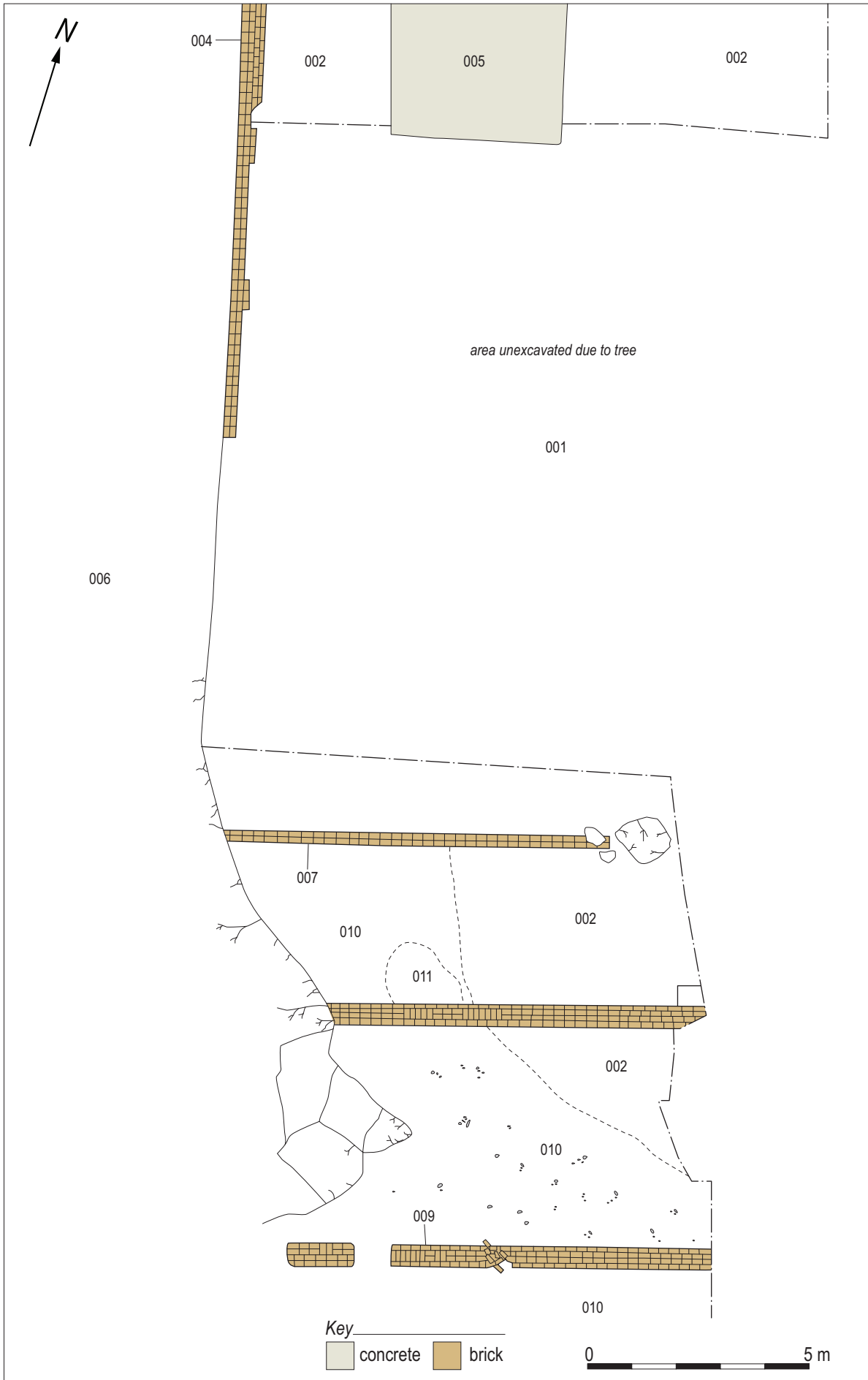


Figure 3: Plan of farm house area.

Discussion

- 8.1 The archaeological monitoring and excavation uncovered significant and substantial remains relating to the original camp, although the exact use of both areas as allied training camp, POW camp or Polish repatriation camp remains unclear. The smaller woodland house site presented more concentrated structural archaeology than that of the Farm House site, with the presence of the foundations of three sizeable structures and associated yard space. The close proximity to the parade ground or square located directly to the north may indicate or suggest an administrative use for the structures themselves rather than internment. The presence of concrete interior floors and concrete exterior paths and yards suggest a relatively clean working environment possibly relating to activity associated to the day to day running of the camp itself. The lack of small finds may also add weight to the idea with the lack of personal items or detritus associated with long term living within a camp clearly missing. The only small finds located in this area, fragments of reinforced window glass, also suggest administrative connotations. The foundations display evidence in the type of brick used, locating them well within the time frame for construction during and shortly after the war. Two types of brick exist with “Littlemill” and “DICO” markings. The Littlemill bricks themselves were produced at the nearby Knockshinnoch colliery and brickworks at Rankinston Ayrshire. This particular brickworks operated from the inter war period through to 1947, locating it directly in the time frame for the prisoner of war camp. The second type of brick with “DICO” markings hail from the Dunaskin Brickworks, owned by the Dalmellington Iron Company. Again, this particular brickworks remained active from 1920 through to 1978 locating construction of the foundations in the right time frame.
- 8.2 The larger Farm House location, although partially destroyed by recent additions to farm buildings still displayed significant foundations again possibly related to activity in the prisoner of war camp. The walls here appeared thicker in width suggesting a more substantial building was present at this location. Unfortunately only two of these larger thick wall foundations appear parallel to each other. We can infer that these walls are either from the same structure or from two separate structures end to end. The nature of the survival of the larger of the walls running north/south is partially owed to its re-use post-war as a slurry pit. The lower nine courses of wall are separated by a rough concrete join and the addition of a running course. The bricks at the lower level again display “littlemill” and “DiCO” stamps relating them to the construction of the prisoner of war camp. The bricks above do not display any markings and appear relatively modern. The farmer has re-used an existing foundation as a base to build an extension to contain slurry and silage. No finds other than an un-stratified iron nail existed in this area, so the possible use of these structures remains unclear. A large portion of the east of the site remained un-stripped due to the location of a large tree and the need to preserve its root base, however it seems likely that survival of archaeology in this area is highly likely.

Recommendations

- 9.1 The archaeological fieldwork has proved that structures and deposits relating to the Site’s use as an allied training camp, POW camp and Polish repatriation camp have survived demolition. It would, therefore, be reasonable to assume that any other sub-surface structures within this area would be similarly preserved and that these would be likely to be disturbed or destroyed by any future ground-breaking work. Consequently, GUARD Archaeology Limited would recommend that any future development within this area should be preceded by a programme of archaeological investigation, possibly in the form of a strip, map and record excavation.
- 9.2 In addition to the above recommendations and in light of previous discoveries relating to Camp 22, it is also recommended that a short phase of post-excavation analysis and publication be considered. The aim being to draw together the archaeological finds and features recovered from this phase of work and previous phases of investigation into a final article for public consumption that details the history and archaeology of the Site.
- 9.3 GUARD Archaeology Limited would stress that these recommendations are intended for guidance only. While the recommended mitigation strategy was developed following consultation with Martin O’Hare of West of Scotland Archaeology Service (WoSAS), final decisions on the nature and extent of any future archaeological work in the footprint of the military camp rest with the planning authority.

Acknowledgements

- 10.1 GUARD Archaeology would like to thank The Great Steward of Scotland's Dumfries House Trust for their assistance. Plant and drivers were supplied by Hope Homes and Jamieson Plant. Excavations on site were undertaken by Douglas Allan, John-James Atkinson, Kenneth Green and Beth Spence. Technical support was from Aileen Maule. A survey of trench locations was conducted by Fiona Jackson with assistance of Kimberley Thompson Noble. The illustrations were produced by Gillian McSwan. The report was desk top published by Jen Cochrane. The project was managed for GUARD Archaeology Limited by John Atkinson.

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Section 2: Appendices



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Appendices

Appendix A: List of Contexts

Woodland House

Context No.	Area	Description	Interpretation
001	Woodland House (WH)	Deposit: A loosely compacted, dark grey brown, organic rich silt with frequent small stones, pebbles and roots. Also contains larger tree roots from surrounding trees and frequent fragments of demolition rubble. Depth of 0.15m rising to 0.25m to north.	Topsoil deposits, organic due to woodland growth, shallow and loose as lying above concrete and brick structures.
002	WH	Deposit: A very compact, light yellow-grey-brown sandy clay with occasional small stones and pebbles. Extent unknown but presumed present across site and truncated by the structures present on site.	Natural sterile subsoil, very little visible as almost completely covered by structures and concrete surfaces, possibly redeposited material from construction works.
003	WH	Structure: Mortar bonded rectangular bricks, size 0.23m x 0.11m x 0.08m, surviving up to 0.47m above the level of exterior concrete [018] and up to 0.51m below - max surviving depth of 0.93m. Structure length revealed 15.6m and width 3.4m, longest E-W.	Brick wall forming Structure 1, only partially revealed during stripping. Function of building unclear but ceramic drains and a pipe were set against interior of wall so possible service location.
003 cont.	WH	Wall width 0.23m (2 courses) at east end to 0.36m (3 courses) at west. Only southwest corner of structure revealed and upper courses are truncated/demolished above ground level. Brick manufacturers Littlemill and DICO revealed under mortar.	-
004	WH	Deposit: A very compact mixture of red blaes/ black-grey shale/stone material/CBM frags mixed within a gritty silt. Length 11.9m, width 3.30m, depth 0.31m. Likely truncated a little above the level of surviving brickwork when structure was demolished.	Compact rubble layer within Structure 1, likely a support/levelling layer below floor level. Full extent unknown as structure only partially revealed.
005	WH	Deposit: A linear platform of poured concrete with irregular sides. Height 0.22m max, length 3.55m, width mostly 0.35-0.40m, aligned N-S and appears to be partially truncated at south side against external wall [003].	Concrete platform across Structure 1 interior which likely represents an interior division, possibly as a support base for a wall as substantial amount of brick rubble present on either side.
006	WH	Structure: Mortar bonded rectangular bricks (same as [003]), survives to max depth of 0.65m in a rectangular structure measuring 2.60m x 1.95m with longest axis E-W. 7 courses of brick visible but truncated at upper levels above concrete.	Brick wall of an external structure on the south side of Structure 1, likely an outbuilding or porch contemporary with it, full extent unknown.
007	WH	Structure: Mortar bonded rectangular bricks, size 0.23m x 0.11m x 0.08m, surviving up to 0.08m (1 course) above the level of exterior concrete [018] at southwest corner only. Structure length 11.16m and width 6.05m, longest E-W.	Brick wall forming Structure 2. Function of building unclear with no visible internal divisions, although these may have been removed with the upper levels when demolished.
007 cont.	WH	Wall width 0.24m (2 courses) at concrete level to 0.36m (3 courses) at lower level. Upper courses are truncated/demolished above ground level. Brick manufacturer Littlemill revealed under mortar.	-
008	WH	Deposit: A very compact mixture of red blaes/ black-grey shale/stone material/CBM frags mixed within a gritty silt. Length 10.7m, width 5.50m, depth 0.45m. Likely truncated a little above the level of surviving brickwork when structure was demolished.	Compact rubble layer within Structure 2, likely a support/levelling layer below earlier floor level, similar to (004).
009	WH	Structure: Mortar bonded rectangular bricks, size 0.23m x 0.11m x 0.08m, surviving up to 0.09m (1 course) above the level of exterior concrete [018] with max surviving depth of 0.39m visible. Structure length 14.3m and width 6.1m, longest E-W.	Brick wall forming Structure 3 (similar to [003] and [007]), only partially revealed during stripping. Function of building likely to have been a toilet/wash block based on drains and interior divisions visible.

Context No.	Area	Description	Interpretation
009 cont.	WH	Wall width generally 0.23m (2 courses) with max 5 courses visible. Upper courses are truncated/demolished above ground level. Brick manufacturers Littlemill and DICO revealed under mortar.	-
010	WH	Deposit: A solid light grey/white platform of concrete with some disturbed edges, particularly to the east. Length 14.10m, width 5.60m, depth 0.08m. Irregular line markings indicate smoothing/evening with side of a plank. Bounded N&S by drains.	Lower concrete internal floor layer in Structure 3, at least part covered by smooth cement/concrete (015) and with several features set into it including 3/4 possible drain/cistern points.
011	WH	Structure: Mortar bonded rectangular bricks (similar to [009]), survives to max depth of 0.12m in a rectangular structure measuring 1.60m x 1.95m with longest axis N-S but likely extending more to the west. Truncated at upper levels above concrete (018).	Brick wall of an ancillary structure on the north side of Structure 3, likely an outbuilding or porch contemporary with it (similar to [006]), full extent unknown.
012	WH	Deposit: A solid light grey/white platform of concrete. Length 1.30m visible (extends to west), width 1.70m, depth unknown. Some disturbance on edges but mostly intact. Irregular line markings indicate smoothing/evening with side of a plank.	Concrete floor in [011] ancillary structure to Structure 3, similar to (010).
013	WH	Deposit: A very compact mixture of red blaes/ black-grey shale/stone material/CBM frags mixed within a gritty silt. Length 2.37m, width 1.70m, depth 0.12m. Likely truncated a little above the level of surviving brickwork when structure was demolished.	Compact rubble layer within ancillary structure [006] to Structure 1, likely a support/levelling layer below floor level similar to (004). Likely had a concrete upper surface similar to (012) but none survives.
014	WH	Deposit: A very compact mixture of red blaes/ black-grey shale/stone material/CBM frags mixed within a gritty silt. Visible for around 3.5m x 0.45m at east extent where concrete surface (010) has been disturbed but mostly contained below (010).	Compact rubble layer within Structure 3 as a support/levelling layer below the concrete floor, similar to (004) and (008). Full extent unknown as structure only partially revealed and only visible where (010) is broken.
015	WH	Deposit: A solid light grey/white concrete/cement overlying lower floor surface (010). Only a small area remains - 3.55m x 0.95m to depth 0.035m against the south wall, likely once extended across full extent of structure 3. 1 small insert for a post.	Upper finished floor surface in Structure 3 interior, perhaps for easy maintenance in what appears to be a wash/toilet block. A gap in the deposit indicates a possible interior dividing wall that (015) abutted on both sides.
016	WH	Structure: A continuous concrete/cement linear channel along the interior of wall [009] on the south of Structure 3. Rectangular construction with a curved inset channel on upper face, length 11.03m, width 0.13m, aligned E-W and disturbed in places.	As this is likely in a toilet/wash block these are likely to be for channelling water out of the structure. Construction appears to be cement poured into a gap between wall [009] and floor (010) and then shaped into a curved channel.
017	WH	Structure: A continuous concrete/cement linear channel along the interior of wall [009] on the north of Structure 3. Rectangular construction with a curved inset channel on upper face, length 6.55m, width 0.13m, aligned E-W and disturbed in places.	As for [016] and only appears to the east of the gap seen in (015) where 2x likely cistern drains are, possibly indicating that the west side of the north wall is where the entrance was, adjacent to ancillary structure [012].
018	WH	Deposit: A solid light grey/white concrete ground surface external to Structures 1, 2 & 3. Length 15.20m (extends to west), width 13.0m between Structures 1 and 3 on west of Structure 2, depth 0.13m. Surface is disturbed and truncated to NE of Str 2.	Concrete ground surface, likely for a yard, slopes slightly from N to S with slope of the land. Drainage set into (018) in several places and a possible fence/gate post is adjacent to (020) by Structures 2/3.
019	WH	Deposit: A solid light grey/white concrete ground surface with sizeable dark stones throughout, some disturbance. Length 28m, width 9m, thickness unknown, extends to N, S and E outwith stripped area. Lies to east of line of posts in strip (020).	Likely a yard or road surface external to the enclosed area containing Structures 1, 2 & 3. Rougher surface than (018) that lies between the structures.

Context No.	Area	Description	Interpretation
020	WH	Deposit: A solid light grey/white concrete strip between surface (019) and the east wall [009] of Structure 3. Length 10.2m visible, width 0.60m, depth and full extent unknown as south extent is heavily truncated by tree roots.	Possible repair or alteration to west edge of surface (019), similar construction method/texture to (018).
021	WH	Structure: A rectangular socket set into concrete surface (019) with a rectangular hole left after post set into the ground. Depth not fully excavated, setting size 0.5x0.5m, hole size 0.13x0.30m aligned N-S.	One of a series of 10 wood and concrete filled postholes running N-S along the east walls of Structures 1 and 2. Possible later addition as cut out and set into the west edge of surface (019).
022	WH	Same as [021]	Same as [021]
023	WH	Same as [021]	Same as [021]
024	WH	Same as [021] and hole contains remains of wooden post.	Same as [021]
025	WH	Same as [021]	Same as [021]
026	WH	Same as [021] and hole contains remains of wooden post.	Same as [021]
027	WH	Same as [021] but the setting is cracked and broken and filled in with brick and rubble.	Same as [021]
028	WH	Same as [021]	Same as [021]
029	WH	Same as [021] and hole contains remains of wooden post.	Same as [021]
030	WH	Same as [021] and hole contains remains of wooden post.	Same as [021]
031	WH	Same as [021] but set between concrete surfaces (018) and (019) at the SE corner of Structure 2. Slightly larger setting at 0.80m on N-S axis. Contains wood fragments.	Same as [021]

Farm House

Context No.	Area	Description	Interpretation
001	Farm house	Loose-moderately compact dark grey brown silt, with frequent small stones/pebbles/roots, varies in depth from 0.07m – 0.15m, machine stripped.	Topsoil across Farm house area – generally very thin as mostly lies on concrete/structures/rubble, in places is just turf.
002	Farm house	Light-mid yellow grey brown clay, with occasional small stones/pebbles/dark mineral flecks.	Subsoil across site – likely heavily disturbed at upper levels by structures/tree roots/agriculture.
003	Farm house	Brick wall structure, mortar bonded, 2x adjoining walls extending N-S and E-W, forming the edge of existing slurry pit area – S wall has been built up with [004], W wall is beneath concrete 005, bricks are 0.23m x 0.11m x 0.08m, N-S extent is 10.37m, E-W is 13.12m, 0.49m width, original structure orientation and dimensions are unclear due to partial demolition.	Re-used wall, likely contemporary with other structures connected to military camp. Survives to a maximum of 11 courses high. To the N, concrete 005 has been laid on top to create a yard surface, to the E [004] has extended the wall height/replaced the upper courses to create the existing slurry pit wall – [003] remains have been used as a foundational base. The original extent of the structure is unknown as this is essentially just a remaining corner. Concrete 006 has been laid against the walls in the interior to create the floor of the slurry pit – likely contemporary with 005.
004	Farm house	Brick wall structure, mortar bonded, linear structure extending 10.37m N-S, 0.44m width, maximum 1.46m height, bricks are 0.22m x 0.10m x 0.07m.	This is a section of upper wall which has re-used the N-S stretch of [003] as the base, likely in the later 20th century to create a slurry pit area. Survives to a maximum 19 courses, with a sloping cement top and 3 wider abutting support sections along the length – upstanding above ground level.
005	Farm house	Solid concrete surface, 0.07m – 0.08m in depth, although has been used to repair/render an area of [003] at W to a depth of 0.98m, disturbed at edges and possibly truncated to the W, orientated E-W but full extent unknown as extends below existing road surface to the N. Angular/rectangular in plan, around slurry pit area – 23m length, 8m width.	Concrete surface/platform to site N – laid against/partially over wall [003] – re-uses the original wall. Likely laid in the later 20th century for agricultural purposes around the slurry pit, e.g. hard standing. Has drainage channel at the E side. Linear indentations visible where surface has been evened/smoothed with a plank/panel edge.

Context No.	Area	Description	Interpretation
006	Farm house	Solid light grey white concrete, 32m x 14m, may be disturbed to W and S but mostly intact, orientated N-S.	Concrete surface at base of slurry pit, laid against wall [003], re-using this along with [004]/005 to create a slurry pit area. 006 appears to have truncated the structural walls [007]-[009] at the W – has likely substantially disturbed the remains of the structures so that their original extent is now unknown.
007	Farm house	Brick wall, mortar bonded, linear, survives to around 0.15m depth and 5.34m length, but original height and length unknown as truncated at both E and W by 006, and demolished at upper levels. Orientated E-W.	Brick wall base – thinner than nearby [008] and [009]. As the wall has been truncated at either end it is unknown if this extended as part of a structure or possible as an interior division wall – seems less substantial than the others to the S and the re-used wall [003] to the N. Likely part of the military camp.
008	Farm house	Brick wall, mortar bonded, mostly obscured but 1x 'Little Mill' mark visible. Bricks are 0.24m x 0.11m x 0.07m. Survives to maximum 0.19m depth, 6.58m length and 0.48m width, full depth and original height and length are unknown as is truncated to W by 006, and extends beyond the stripped area to the E. Demolished at upper levels. Orientated E-W.	Brick wall base remains – situated between [007]/[009] – likely structural remains from military camp. As wall is truncated it is unclear if it forms a return for either of the other two, however it is of the same construction as wall [009] to the S. Seems likely to be an exterior wall due to its thickness.
009	Farm house	Brick wall, mortar bonded, bricks are 0.24m x 0.11m x 0.07m with 'Little Mill' stamp occasionally visible, survives to maximum 0.32m depth, 9.35m length and 0.49m width, although original length and height are unknown as is demolished at upper levels and truncated at W by 006 and extends beyond stripped area to the E. Orientated E-W.	Brick wall base remains, which form likely remains of the military camp along with [003], [007] and [008]. Due to its truncation, its unclear if [009] forms a return for either of the other walls to the N, however it is of the same construction as [008] – possibly likely exterior/support wall due to its thickness.
010	Farm house	Very compact mid-dark grey brown silt clay with frequent fragments of stone/rubble and occasional brick fragments. Visible for around 8.5m x 7m, around 0.35m depth, although uneven. Possibly affected by 006 to the W, and by subsequent agriculture/activity since the demolition of the military camp. Heavily waterlogged at W against 006.	Compact rubble material, likely disturbed material formed either as a result of the demolition of the structures or possibly the remains of a levelling or support layer within the structures. Most likely a disturbed topsoil/subsoil interface with rubble material compacted in. Similar material is visible in the stripped area on the south side of the existing fence line, likely further disturbed by later agricultural activity.
011	Farm house	Very compact dark grey/black gritty ashy material, with small stones/pebbles and crushed industrial waste material, 1.15m x 0.68m x 0.03-0.04m – truncated, likely originally extended further and deeper, possibly over full area between [007] and [008].	Patch of dark crushed gritty material, likely the remains of a levelling/support layer which lay beneath an original floor surface or concrete surface. May suggest that this area between walls [007]/[008] was an interior structural area. Similar to support/levelling deposits seen in Woodland area.

Appendix B: List of Finds

Woodland House

Find No.	Area	Context No.	No. of Pieces	Material	Description
1	Woodland House	Unstratified	2	Glass	2 fragments of thick reinforced mesh glass from Structure 3
2	Woodland House	Unstratified	5	Glass	5 fragments of thin window glass from Structure 2

Farm House

Find No.	Area	Context No.	No. of Pieces	Material	Type	Description
1	Farm house	Unstrat	-	Metal	Fe	Flat iron nail from inside 'structure'

Appendix C: List of Drawings

Woodland House

Drawing No.	Area	Sheet No.	Subject	Scale
1	Woodland House	1	Pre-ex plan of stripped Woodland House site	1:50
2	Woodland House	2	Plan of NE corner of Structure 3 with detail of lined drains	1:20
3	Woodland House	2	East facing section through (008) interior fill of Structure 2	1:10
4	Woodland House	2	West facing section through (004) interior fill of Structure 1	1:10

Farm House

Drawing No.	Area	Sheet No.	Context no.	Subject	Scale
1	Farm house	-	003/004	W facing elevation of wall	1:20
2	Farm house	-	Many	Plan of site	1:50

Appendix D: List of Photographs

Woodland House

Frame	Area	Context No.	Subject	Taken from
1	Woodland House (WH)	-	ID Shot	-
2	WH	-	Oblique view of building footing	E
3	WH	-	Oblique view of building footing	W
4	WH	-	Oblique view of building footing	S
5	WH	-	Detail of wall - interior of building footing	E
6	WH	-	Oblique view of carport footing	NE
7	WH	-	Oblique view of full site	NE
8	WH	-	Oblique view of full site	NE
9	WH	-	Oblique view of full site	NE
10	WH	-	Oblique view of full site	NW
11	WH	-	Oblique view of full site	NW
12	WH	-	Oblique view of full site	W
13	WH	-	Oblique view of full site	SW
14	WH	-	General shot of client's Land Rover driven onto site	-
15	WH	-	General shot of client's Land Rover driven onto site	-
16	WH	-	General shot of client's Land Rover driven onto site	-
17	WH	-	General shot of client's Land Rover driven onto site	-
18	WH	-	General shot of structure at north end of site after cleaning	E
19	WH	-	General shot of structure at north end of site after cleaning	E
20	WH	-	General shot of structure at north end of site after cleaning	W
21	WH	-	General shot of structure at north end of site after cleaning	W
22	WH	-	General shot of structure at north end of site after cleaning	SE
23	WH	-	General shot of structure at north end of site after cleaning	SW
24	WH	-	Detail of brick walls (Structure 1)	S
25	WH	-	General shot of small structure on SW end of Structure 1	E
26	WH	-	General shot of small structure on SW end of Structure 1	E
27	WH	-	General shot of small structure on SW end of Structure 1	E
28	WH	-	General shot of small structure on SW end of Structure 1	S
29	WH	-	General shot of small structure on SW end of Structure 1	SE
30	WH	-	General shot of small structure on SW end of Structure 1	S
31	WH	-	Detail of concrete covering pipe at east end (internal) of Structure 1	S

Frame	Area	Context No.	Subject	Taken from
32	WH	-	Detail of concrete covering pipe at east end (internal) of Structure 1	S
33	WH	-	General shot of Structure 1 and surroundings	SE
34	WH	-	General shot of Structure 1 and surroundings	SE
35	WH	-	General shot of Structure 1 and surroundings	SE
36	WH	-	Detail of rectangular postholes at east end of Structure 1 exterior	S
37	WH	-	Detail of rectangular postholes at east end of Structure 1 exterior	S
38	WH	-	Detail of rectangular postholes at east end of Structure 1 exterior	SE
39	WH	-	View of rectangular post holes after cleaning	S
40	WH	-	View of rectangular post holes after cleaning	N
41	WH	-	Close up of broken wooden post base in situ in rectangular post hole.	E
42	WH	-	Close up of excavated post hole showing depth of surrounding concrete	E
43	WH	-	Post clean view of NE corner of Structure 3	E
44	WH	-	Close up of drains at NE corner of Structure 3	S
45	WH	-	Close up of drains at NE corner of Structure 3	N
46	WH	-	Post clean view of NE corner of Structure 3	W
47	WH	-	Close up of drain at NE corner of Structure 3	N
48	WH	-	Close up of tile lined drain at NE corner of Structure 3	N
49	WH	-	Close up of tile lined drain at NE corner of Structure 3	S
50	WH	-	Overview of Structure 2	E
51	WH	-	Overview of Structure 2	NE
52	WH	-	Overview of Structure 2	W
53	WH	-	Overview of Structure 2	SW
54	WH	-	East wall of Structure 2 showing post holes	W
55	WH	-	Southeast corner of Structure 2	W
56	WH	-	Drain on south wall of Structure 2	N
57	WH	-	North wall of Structure 2	S
58	WH	-	Northeast corner of Structure 2 showing damaged concrete	S
59	WH	-	West wall of Structure 2	E
60	WH	-	Detail of southwest corner of Structure 2	N
61	WH	-	East facing section of N/S slot through Structure 2	E
62	WH	-	View of extent of post holes along east side of Structures 1 and 2	N
63	WH	-	Detail of post hole showing remains of post	E
64	WH	-	Detail of post hole containing brick rubble	E
65	WH	-	Detail of empty post hole	E
66	WH	-	Detail of post hole between Structures 2 and 3	W
67	WH	-	North wall of Structure 3	N
68	WH	-	Overview of Structure 3	NE
69	WH	-	East wall of Structure 3 showing damage to concrete floor	E
70	WH	-	Overview of Structure 3	E
71	WH	-	Drain on south wall of Structure 3 showing possible collapse of surrounding floor	N
72	WH	-	Drain on south wall of Structure 3 showing possible collapse of surrounding floor	NE
73	WH	-	Ancillary structure on north wall of Structure 3	NE
74	WH	-	Drains and pipe at east end of north wall of Structure 3	S
75	WH	-	Post hole on northeast corner of north wall of Structure 3	S
76	WH	-	North wall of Structure 3 showing courses of bricks	S
77	WH	-	Pipe at possible drain at east end of south wall in Structure 3	N
78	WH	-	Southeast corner of Structure 3 showing damage to concrete floor	SE
79	WH	-	Overview of Woodland House site	SW
80	WH	-	Overview of north side of Woodland House site	SW
81	WH	-	Overview of south side of Woodland House site	NW

Frame	Area	Context No.	Subject	Taken from
82	WH	-	Working shot of staff	NW
83	WH	-	Overview of Woodland House site	NE
84	WH	-	Overview of Woodland House site	NE
85	WH	-	West facing section of N/S slot through Structure 1	W
86	WH	-	West facing section of N/S slot through Structure 1	W

Farm House

Frame	Area	Context No.	Subject	Taken from
1	-	-	ID shot	-
2	Farm house	003/004	General shots of existing wall – built on (slurry pit) W facing wall	W
3	Farm house	003/004	General shots of existing wall – built on (slurry pit) W facing wall	W
4	Farm house	003/004	Oblique shot of existing walls	SW
5	Farm house	003/004	Oblique shot of existing walls	SW
6	Farm house	003/004	Detail of change in brickwork	W
7	Farm house	003/004	Detail of running course in brickwork	W
8	Farm house	003	General of S facing wall	SW
9	Farm house	003	General of S facing wall	S
10	Farm house	003/005	Detail of damage on slurry pit existing walls	S
11	Farm house	003/004	Rear of W facing wall showing addition	NW
12	Farm house	003/004	Rear of W facing wall showing addition	NE
13	Farm house	007-011	General – walls 007-009	N
14	Farm house	007-011	General – walls 007-009	NE
15	Farm house	007-011	General – walls 007-009	ENE
16	Farm house	007-011	General – walls 007-009 – N end	E
17	Farm house	007-011	General – walls 007-009 – middle	E
18	Farm house	007-011	General – walls 007-009 – S end	E
19	Farm house	007-011	General – walls 007-009	SE
20	Farm house	007-011	General – walls 007-009	S
21	Farm house	007-011	General – walls 007-009	SW
22	Farm house	007-011	General – walls 007-009	W
23	Farm house	007-011	General – walls 007-009 – N end	SW
24	Farm house	007-011	General – walls 007-009	NW
25	Farm house	007-011	General – walls 007-009 – N end	W
26	Farm house	011	Detail – rubble 011	W
27	Farm house	008	Detail wall [008] – with foundation cut	N
28	Farm house	009	Detail – cement foundation	SW
29	Farm house	008	N facing elevation in slot	N
30	Farm house	008	N facing elevation in slot	N
31	Farm house	001/010/002	W facing section in slot	W
32	Farm house	008	N facing elevation in slot	N
33	Farm house	008	Detail – wall in foundation cut	E
34	Farm house	007	General of [007]	W
35	Farm house	007	[007] – west end, detail	E
36	Farm house	007	[007] – east end, detail	W
37	Farm house	008	General of [008]	E
38	Farm house	008	Detail of brick with 'Little Mill' stamp	S
39	Farm house	008	[008] – east end, detail	W
40	Farm house	008	[008] – west end, detail	E
41	Farm house	009	N facing elevation – east end	N
42	Farm house	009	N facing elevation – middle	N
43	Farm house	009	[009] – east end, detail	E
44	Farm house	009	[009] – middle, detail	E
45	Farm house	009	[009] – west end, detail	E
46	Farm house	009	General of [009]	E

Frame	Area	Context No.	Subject	Taken from
47	Farm house	009	Detail of brick with 'Little Mill' stamp	W
48	Farm house	007-009	General of walls	NNE
49	Farm house	007-009	General of walls	NW
50	Farm house	007-009	General of walls	W
51	Farm house	007, 008	General of walls	SW
52	Farm house	007-009	General of walls	SE
53	Farm house	007	General of [007]	E

Appendix E: Discovery and Excavation in Scotland

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	East Ayrshire
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Woodland and Farm Cottages, Dumfries House, Cumnock
PROJECT CODE:	3877
PARISH:	Auchinleck
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR(S):	Kevin Mooney
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	Guard Archaeology Ltd
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Watching brief and excavation
NMRS NO(S):	--
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	Prisoner of War Camp
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	none
NGR (2 letters, 6 figures)	NGR NS 54085 21130
START DATE (this season)	30/04/14
END DATE (this season)	16/05/14
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)	--
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	GUARD Archaeology Limited was commissioned by The Great Steward of Scotland's Dumfries House Trust to undertake an archaeological watching brief during the removal of topsoil and overburden over the known remains of a Prisoner of War camp. The watching brief revealed the remains of three rectangular brick and concrete buildings with the further remains of an additional four walls partially exposed. All structures were cleaned, excavated and fully recorded.
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	Unknown
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	The Great Steward of Scotland's Dumfries House Trust
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	--
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	GUARD Archaeology Limited, 52 Elderpark Workspace, 100 Elderpark Street, Glasgow, G51 3TR
EMAIL ADDRESS:	Kevin.mooney@guard-archaeology.co.uk
ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)	The archive for this fieldwork will be deposited with NMRS.

Appendix F: Written Scheme of Investigation**WOODLAND & FARM COTTAGES,
DUMFRIES HOUSE, CUMNOCK**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AND EXCAVATION

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

PROJECT 3877

Executive Summary

- 1.1 This Written Scheme of Investigation forms the archaeological method statement for the proposed construction of new Woodland and Farm Cottages at Dumfries House, Cumnock. 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 development at Dumfries House in accordance with planning conditions applied to the project (Planning References: 14/0086/PP & 14/0277/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 for archaeological monitoring and excavation of archaeological features that may be uncovered during all groundbreaking works 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 monitoring and excavation. Stage 2 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 proposed development location lies to the north west of Cumnock (centred on NGR NS 54085 21130) in an area adjacent to the Dumfries House cattle pens. The site is bounded by fields to the east and south and by a track road known as The Avenue. To the north and west the site is enclosed by woodland and bounded by the cattle pens. The underlying drift geology consists of Devensian Till, while the solid geology consists of Scottish Upper Coal Measures formation (www.bgs.ac.uk).

Archaeological Background

- 4.1 Previous work by GUARD Archaeology Ltd included a review of desk-based sources revealed several known cultural heritage sites within the proposed development area. Prisoner of War Camp 22, known as Temple (NMRS: NS52SW 112; SMR: 46881) covers the whole extent of the proposed development area. It was identified on vertical air photographs (RAF 106G/UK/571, 3135-37, flown 1945), which showed a double fence-line enclosing the southern section of the camp. Immediately to the north are what may be the accommodation units for the camp guards. The sewage treatment plant, still depicted on the latest edition of the OS 1:10560 scale map (1968), to the south of the camp lies at NS 5415 2091. Examination of the air photographs reveals well over 100 huts within the compound, several of which have 'formal gardens' to the rear. In the central area of the camp is a group of larger huts, presumably the mess, kitchen and recreation buildings. The camp was still extant in November 1945, as it was still visible on a later sortie of vertical air photographs (RAF 106G/UK986, 3297-8, flown 1945). By 1951, however, the camp had been almost totally demolished, with only a few huts surviving at the north end (Ordnance Survey, Air Photo Mosaics, 1:10,560, Ayrshire NS52SW, flown 1950).
- 4.2 An archaeological evaluation was carried out south of the proposed development area (SMR: 4287). It revealed remains of the WWII Prisoner of War Camp. This led to a watching brief, which uncovered the remains of at least 5 buildings, a network of pathways and remains of ancillary structures belonging to Camp 22 (Arabaolaza 2012). A further phase of watching brief in April 2014 revealed a further seven buildings, a central road, pathways and fencing (Rennie in prep).
- 4.3 The development area is located within the boundary of the gardens and designed landscapes known as Dumfries House. Other sites of note in the vicinity included an A listed lodge, the Temple (NMRS:

NS52SW 12.05; SMR: 8105; HB: 96). It consists of a pair of battlemented square lodges set diagonally and flanking a screen wall with a central gateway. Now it is in ruins and obscured from view. An unfinished axe hammer find spot is also recorded south of the development area (NMRS: NS52SW 11; SMR: 8101). Also south of the development area is a railway lever frame (NMRS: NS52SW 82; SMR: 47551) known as Auchinleck.

Aims and Objectives

5.1 The aim of the archaeological works is to:

- investigate and excavate any archaeological features within the development area.

5.2 The objectives are therefore to:

- Conduct an archaeological monitoring exercise and excavation to record any archaeological remains that survive within the development area;
- Submit a report to data structure level for agreement to WoSAS and East Ayrshire Council, on completion of the investigations;
- Submit, if post-excavation work is 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 Topsoil will be removed from the development area (Figure 1) by machine that will be supervised at all times by an experienced GUARD Archaeologist. The back-acting machine excavator will be fitted with a c 2 m wide flat-bladed (toothless) ditching bucket.
- 6.3 The topsoil 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.
- 6.4 All potential archaeological features encountered will be investigated and excavated by the on-site Archaeologists. All significant features including negative-cut features will be, at a minimum, 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.
- 6.5 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.
- 6.6 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).
- 6.7 A representative section will be recorded 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.
- 6.8 Archaeological features 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.

- 6.9 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 WoSAS on an appropriate mitigation strategy.
- 6.10 All elements of the fieldwork and any subsequent post-excavation work will be undertaken in line with the policies and guidelines of the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) of which GUARD Archaeology Ltd is a *Registered Organisation*.

Report Preparation and Contents

- 7.1 A report detailing the results of the archaeological investigations 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 investigations. 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 archaeological features encountered 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 investigations
 - recommendations regarding the need for, and scope of, any further archaeological work, such as post-excavation analysis and publication
 - bibliography
- 7.3 The Data Structure Report will be completed within four weeks of the completion of the site investigations.
- 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.
- 7.5 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: John Atkinson

- 12.2 The GUARD Archaeology Project Manager, John Atkinson, 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 Wednesday 20 April 2014. 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 monitoring and excavation may take approximately 10 days to complete.

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

- Arabaolaza I 2012 Dumfries House; Data structure report (GUARD Archaeology unpublished report 3543)
- Rennie, C 2014 Drill Hall & Cottage, Dumfries House: Data structure report (GUARD Archaeology unpublished report 3863).

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