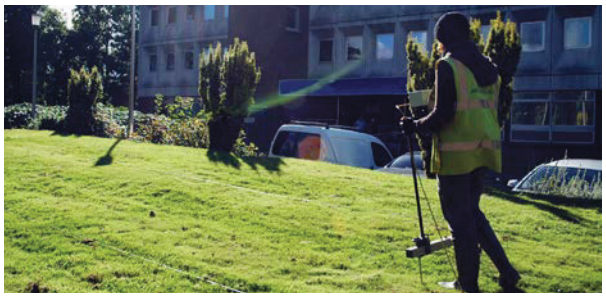
GUARD ARCHAEOLOGY



Ayr Academy
Data Structure Report
Project 4121

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Ayr Academy

Data Structure Report

On behalf of:	Kier Construction
NGR:	NS 3509 2156 (centred)
Project Number:	4121
Report by:	Iraia Arabaolaza
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Date:	30/04/2015

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

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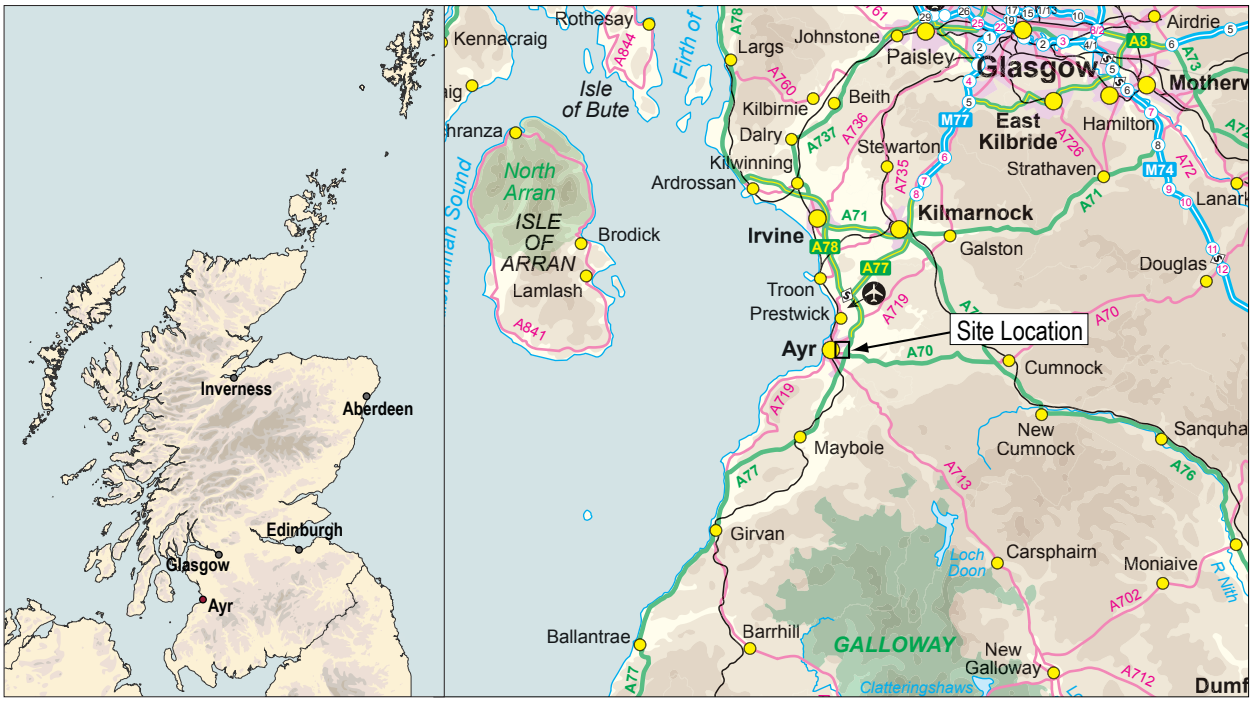

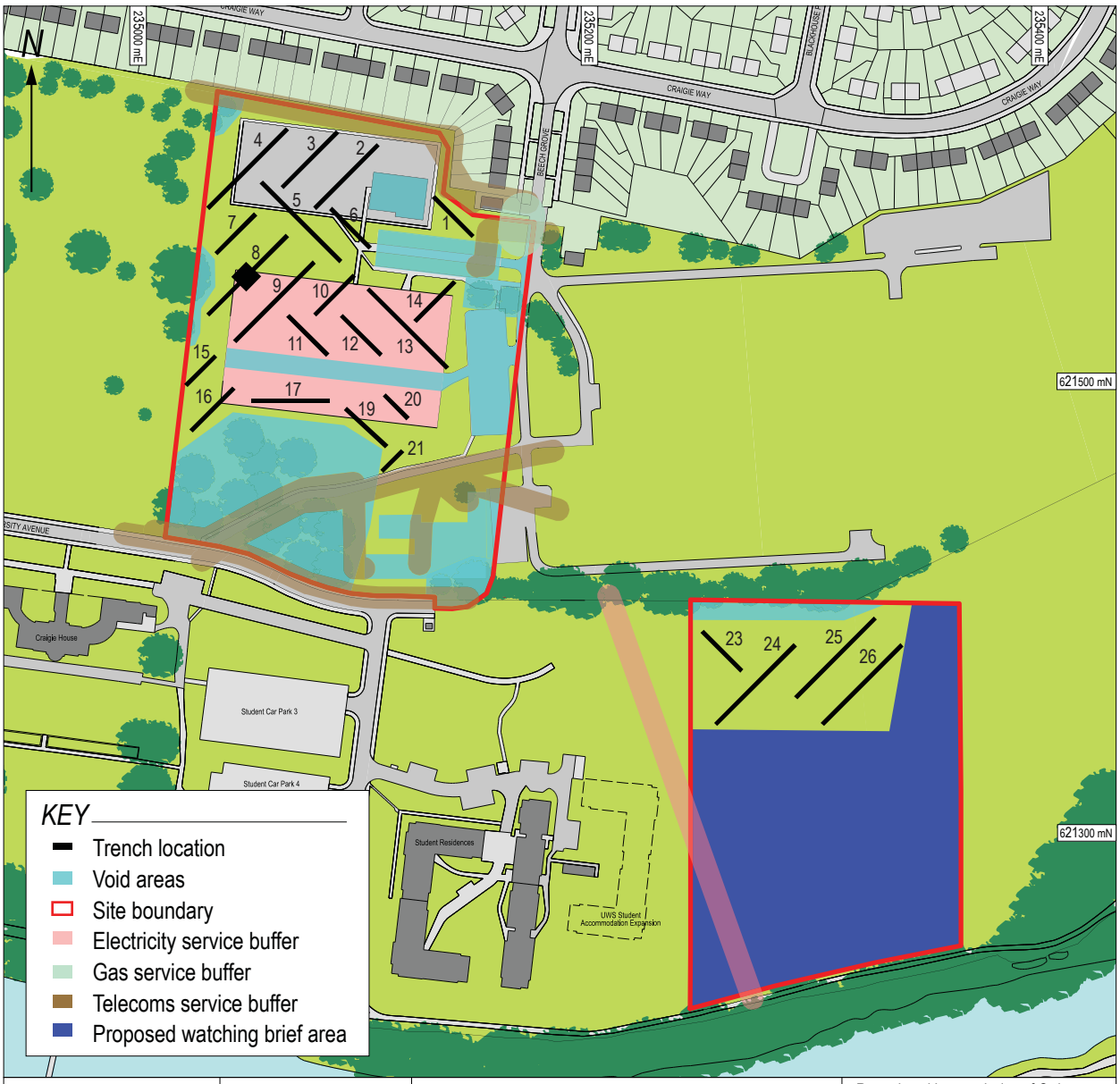

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Figure 1: Site location.

0 100 m

Executive Summary

1.1 An archaeological evaluation was carried out by GUARD Archaeology Limited, on behalf of Keir Construction Limited on an area proposed for development of the new Ayr Academy within the grounds of the former Craigie College, Ayr. The trial trench evaluation was based on an 8% sample of the entire development area, excluding the footprints of earlier buildings, infrastructure and services. Several significant archaeological features were encountered during the evaluation. The work was undertaken between 20th and 27th April 2015.

Introduction

2.1 This report sets out the results of an archaeological evaluation undertaken by GUARD Archaeology Limited on behalf of Kier Construction Limited on a site proposed for the construction of the new Ayr Academy buildings in the grounds of the former Craigie Estate, Ayr, South Ayrshire (Figure 1) (Planning reference 15/00098/APPM). During the course of the evaluation a total of 1,738 square metres of trenching was undertaken; spread over 24 individual trenches arranged in a random pattern across the site.

2.2 Both the fieldwork and report were conducted following Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) guidance and standards of which GUARD Archaeology Limited is a Registered Organisation. An OASIS entry has also been produced (Reference: guardarc1-210108).

Site Location, Topography and Geology

3.1 The site is located to the north of the River Ayr and divided into two development areas: the northern area (centred on NGR: NS 3509 2156) will house the new school buildings and is demarcated by the housing estate to the north, mature woodland and grassland to the west, University Avenue to the South and the access driveway from Beech Grove to the east. The southern area (centred on NGR: NS 3531 2131) will host all-weather pitches and sports facilities and is located to the south-east of the new school and is defined by the student residences to the west, the wooded banks of the Ayr to the south and open grasslands to the east and north beyond a tree belt. The northern site is currently part greenfield and a combination of former roads, paths, car park areas and former building footings. In contrast the southern site is open grassland.

3.2 Over most of the site, the bedrock is Scottish Middle Coal Measures Formation, a sedimentary rock cycle formed in marginal coastal plains with lakes and swamps periodically inundated by the sea; or estuaries and deltas and shallow seas. The superficial deposits over the entire area are Raised Beach Deposits 3 composed of sand and gravel (British Geological Survey www.bgs.ac.uk accessed on 29-04-2015).

Archaeological Background

4.1 There are no known upstanding archaeological or historical sites present within the proposed development area. However, the site of the former B-Listed Craigie Stables was located within the northern area prior to its demolition in 1964 (Canmore ref: 269573). The northern site also housed the Craigie College of Education Houses of Residence, Games Hall, Changing Rooms and Playing Fields prior to their demolition. To the south-west of this area lies Craigie House originally built in 1730 (Canmore ID 201144; WoSAS Pin: 42665). There is nothing of significance known to exist in the southern area. The general picture for the surrounding area is one of few known archaeological features, however the 'application site is situated in an area of recognised archaeological potential on the Ayrshire coastal plain and the Ayr valley where both prehistoric and medieval sites are recorded' (WoSAS consultation response, 6 March 2015).

Aims and Objectives

5.1 The aims and objectives of the archaeological work were to:

- establish the presence or absence of archaeological resources within the area of development under targeted archaeological evaluation conditions;
- determine the character, extent and significance of any archaeological deposits encountered;
- sample excavate and record any significant archaeological remains should they be encountered;
- undertake funded post-excavation analysis and publication of the results on the archaeological works should they be warranted.

Methodology

6.1 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 varied in size from 25 to 50 metres long and they were 2 metres wide. Trenches were located to provide an 8% sample of the development area and were arranged in a random pattern (Figure 2).

6.2 All on-site recording, written, drawn and photographic, was to the standards normally pertaining in archaeological fieldwork. Trenches were surveyed and located within the National Grid using a R100 Smart Rover DGPS. Weather conditions for the evaluation were mostly sunny and warm.

Results

7.1 During the course of the evaluation features of archaeological significance were encountered in seven trenches (Figure 2). Twenty four trenches were excavated, totalling 1,738 square metres and described in detail in Appendix B. For the majority of the area trenches revealed a loose grey brown silt topsoil (0.15 m to 0.7 m thick), which lay over orange brown sand natural subsoil. An intermediate layer of mid brown to grey brown silt (0.15 to 0.5 m thick) was also identified in most of the trenches, although it mostly concentrated on the north-west half of site.

7.2 The presence of thick intermediate layers in both fields suggests a change in topography with the topsoil deepening towards the north-west in the northern development area and towards south in the southern development area. In the northern development area a sand and gravel subsoil layer gently slopes towards the west and is cut by most of the archaeology encountered on site.

7.3 The southern development area also presents deep topsoil and intermediate deposits of up to 2 m deep. The topography deepens quite dramatically in this field, from a small raised area at the north, close to the tree line, towards the south and the river Ayr. The topography and the underlaying bedrock suggest that this field might have been a flood plain.

Northern Development Area

7.4 Trench 3

An isolated circular feature measuring 0.25 m in diameter by 0.05 m deep was revealed at the centre of this trench. No datable finds were recovered within its loose grey brown silt fill (008).

7.5 Trench 5

Another isolated oval shaped pit was encountered approximately 10 m from the SSE end corner of the trench. Measuring 1.25 m by 1 m it was 0.14 m thick; its excavation did not revealed datable finds.

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Figure 2: Feature location.

7.6 Trench 7

A total of four features were identified in this trench, mostly located at its south-western corner although an edge of a large possibly circular feature (7007) measuring a minimum of 3.5 m long by 1.05 m wide and 0.6 m deep was revealed in the north-eastern corner of trench. Its greyish brown gravelly silt was overlaid by grey brown silt topsoil (010), 0.7 m thick.

Although only one of the features was excavated, the other three would also appear to be broadly contemporary pits. The excavated feature (7002) was filled by dark brown mid-greyish silt clay with some inclusions of charcoal flecks (7001), measured 0.78 m by 0.69 m and it was 0.12 m deep. No datable finds were retrieved from it.

7.7 Trench 8

Five different features were recorded in this trench; three possible pits, one posthole and a linear feature. Due to the number of features and the possible grouping of two of them an area of 10 m by 10 m was extended.

This extended area revealed a further eleven features (Figure 3) with some of them grouped in a circular pattern. At the centre of this circle of possible pits and postholes a large possible pit was observed. Two linear features, one of which was composed of angular stones mixed with white lime mortar (8009) was identified south of this group of features. Both of them seemed to overlay possible pit 8007. Another linear feature, orientated north/south was located west of the group of features. Finally, east of the group, two further pits were identified (8001 and 8002) (Plate 1).

Although no artefacts were recovered from features, two lithic finds (SF3) were retrieved while cleaning the area next to pit/posthole 8005.

7.8 Trench 9

Two possible wide ditches (9002 and 9004) were identified in this trench with a north-west/south-east orientation (Plate 2). Filled by mid-brown silt (9001 and 9003), they were 0.6 m thick. Both of them had a wide 'U' shape in section with ditch 9002 measuring 11 m in width. Only the south-west end of feature 9004 was exposed, consequently its width remains unknown. While feature 9002 was overlaid by 0.3 m thick grey brown silt (010), 0.35 m thick mid-brown sandy silt (006) deposit covered feature 9004. Both of them were then overlaid by mixture of different layers of made- ground, 0.55 m thick.

Plate 1: Pre-ex shot of trench 8 from west.

Plate 2: South-east facing section of possible ditches 9002 and 9004.

7.9 Trench 10

Another possible ditch (10002) was exposed at the south-west end of this trench. Filled by grey brown silt 0.7 m thick (10001) no datable finds were retrieved from it. Cutting through the subsoil (002) and roughly 'U' shaped in section it measured at least 7.9 m in width (the trench ended before its full width was exposed). It had a north-west/south-east orientation.

7.10 Trench 15

An isolated small oval-shaped pit or posthole (15002) was identified at the north-east corner of this trench. Filled by loose dark grey and black silty gravel (15001) it contained two lithics (SFs 1 and 2).

During the evaluation a background scatter of artefacts were identified from topsoil deposits across the area, including field drain fragments, modern glass and ceramic. Of particular note was the recovery of four lithic fragments from trench 8 and trench 15.

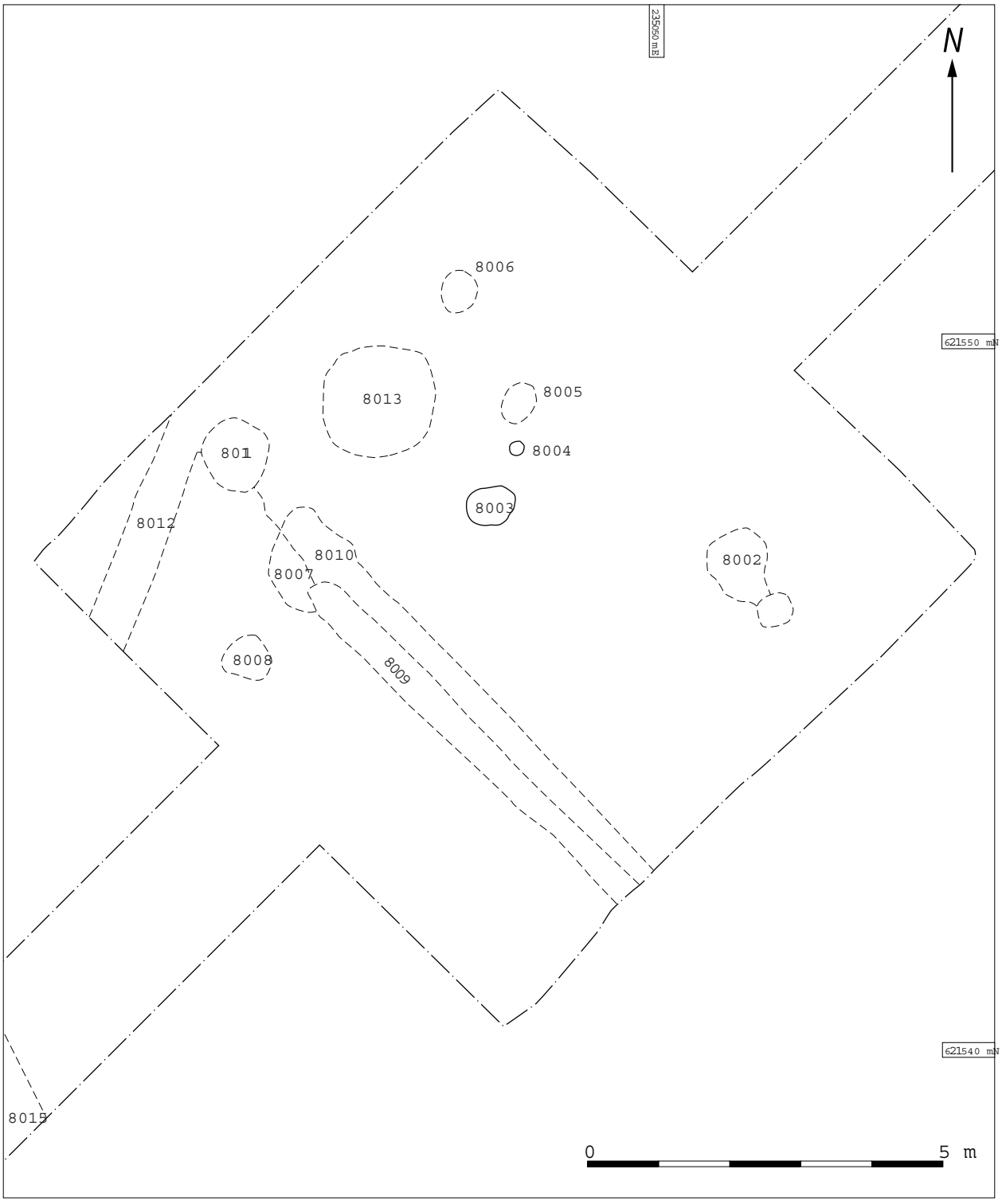

Figure 3:
Pre-excavation plan of trench 8 extension.

Southern Development Area

7.11 No archaeological features were identified in any of the southern development area trenches. Due to the depth of topsoil and intermediate deposits encountered on these trenches (likely to be deeper than construction levels for the all-weather pitch) and the lack of service plans for much of the area, the evaluation was terminated in favour of a watching brief for this area during construction.

Discussion

8.1 The evaluation trenching identified several pits and postholes as well as large and deep ditches. The grouping of the features in trench 8, as well as the small finds encountered in close relationship with them, suggests the use of the site during the prehistoric period. More specifically the circular pattern of the group suggests a possible structure; a roundhouse. The additional features identified in trench 7 and the isolated feature with Small Finds (SFs 1 and 2 in trench 15 reinforces the view of the site being occupied during prehistoric period.

8.2 No diagnostic or datable finds were encountered in any of the large and deep features identified in trench 7, 9 and 10 that could assist to identify their date and function. As drawn in Amstrong 1775 map there were some tree lines on the area where these ditches were encountered. Therefore they could be remains of landscaping related to Craigie House. However, their close vicinity to the prehistoric remains does suggest a possible association to them.

Recommendations

9.1 The evaluation work has proved that archaeologically sensitive deposits or features exist within the western half of the development area. In consequence, further mitigation will be necessary to preserve the remains by record.

9.2 Discussion of the potential mitigation with Paul Robins of WoSAS on site has revealed that an archaeological strip, map, sample excavation will be required in advance of development proceeding. This will commence with the full strip of an area defined by the presence of archaeological features under close archaeological supervision. This area will then be expanded to the east, south and north to create a 20 m buffer around the archaeology.

9.3 Given the lack of information available on services within the southern portion of the development area and the excessively deep topsoil present, it is recommended that the remaining area be dealt with under a watching condition during construction.

9.4 GUARD would stress that these recommendations are intended for guidance only. Final decisions on the nature and extent of any future archaeological work rest with the planning authority.

Acknowledgements

10.1 GUARD would like to thank Kier Construction for their assistance, in particular Phil McDowell and Neil Kemp. Plant and drivers were supplied by Brown Plant. Technical support was from Aileen Maule and Bob Will. A survey of trench locations was conducted by Fiona Jackson who also produced the illustrations. Assistance during the evaluation was provided by Stuart Paterson and Kenny Green. The report was desk top published by Gillian McSwan. The project was managed for GUARD Archaeology by John Atkinson.

Ayr Academy
Data Structure Report

Section 2: Appendices

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Appendices

Appendix A: Bibliography

Amstrong, A 1775 *A new map of Ayrshire*

British Geological Survey www.bgs.ac.uk [accessed on 29-04-2015]

Appendix B: Trench Details

Tr No.	Orien-tation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Topsoil	Intermediate	Intermediate	Intermediate	Subsoil	Details
001	NW-SE	25	2	0.45 – 0.85	(001), 0.15m thick, loose compaction, light brown silt.	(003), 0.4m thick, moderate compaction, mid grey gravelly sand. Made up ground. Part of play ground area?	(004), 0.3m thick, hard compaction, black / dark grey old tarmac. Made up ground. Part of play ground area.	-	(002), Loose orange brown with black mottled sand and black stone	Modern small wall, boundary wall for play ground area. 2 rectangular features look modern. No archaeology.
002	E-W	40	2	0.35	(005), 0.2m thick, hard, dark grey / black type 1 stones. Old tarmac, part of play ground area.	(006), 0.15m thick, loose mid brown sandy silt.	-	-	(002), Loose orange brown sand. Same as before.	No archaeology. Modern possible service trenches, field drains?
003	E-W	35	2	0.65	(005), 0.25m thick.	(006), 0.4m thick.	-	-	(002)	Possible p/h?
004	E-W	50	2	1	(005), 0.15m thick.	(006), 0.15m thick.	(007), 0.2-0.25m thick, loose light cream sand. Intermediate / made up ground.	-	(002)	008 – Same as 006, 0.3m thick, occasional tree roots. No archaeology. Field drains, ceramic.
005	NNW-SSE	50	2	0.7	(005), 0.15m thick.	(006), 0.5m thick.	-	-	(002)	1 possible pit [5002]/ (5001). Field drain. One rectangular feature in from a concrete pillar.
006	NNW-SSE	25	2	0.5	(005), 0.15m thick.	(006), 0.2m thick.	-	-	(002)	Possible ditch / furrow? Cutting another feature both modern. Rectangular ditch for tennis court wall.
007	NE-SW	25	2	1 – 1.4	(010), 0.7m thick, loose, grey brown silt	(011), loose, mid brown silt.	-	-	(002)	2 pits, 1 big pit in NE corner. 1 pit with charcoal mixed reddish black soil.

Tr No.	Orien-tation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Topsoil	Intermediate	Intermediate	Intermediate	Subsoil	Details
008	NE-SW	50	2	0.85	(005), 0.35m thick and (010) old topsoil towards the SW half. Some mixed with red blaze.	(006), 0.35m thick.	-	-	(002)	Poss feature cut by field drain? Pit? Charcoaley rectangular feature, some nails within. Poss modern? Roundhouse?
009	NE-SW	50	2	0.55	(005), 0.25m thick and (010) mixed with red blaze	(006), 0.25m thick	Light grey silty clay (012) with moderate angular stones	-	(002)	2 big ditches? One (9001) [9002] 11m long by 0.6m deep. The other (9003) [9004] seems similar. Field drain.
010	NE-SW	25	2	0.6	(010), 0.3m thick	(011)	(012), <0.8m Loose / moderate black silty gravel contained rubbish, modern glass / ceramic. Dumped material.	-	(002)	Possible ditch?
011	NW-SE	25	2	1.1	(013), 0.2m thick, loose reddish brown mixed red blaze with sand. Pitch for play ground	(010), 0.3m thick.	(012), 0.3m thick, with organic and modern debris, small boulder inclusions.	(014), 0.3m thick. Moderate compaction, yellow brown silty clay with dumped material from top layer mixed occasionally.	(015) Light grey silty clay with moderate rounded and angular cobbles.	No archaeology. Field drains.
012	NW-SE	25	2	0.3	(013), 0.2m thick.	(011), 0.3m thick.	(016). Some concrete bonded stones under the red blaze. Demolished ground	-	(002)	No archaeology, field drains.
013	NW-SE	50	2	0.3	(013), 0.2m thick.	-	-	-	(002)	No archaeology. Old series of field drains.
014	NE-SW	25	2	0.6	(017), 0.2m thick. Moderate light grey silty clay with occasional roots and debris / dumped material. Two topsoils at SW end. Red blaze (013)	(018), 0.4m thick, loose grey brown sandy silt a lot of debris and services within.	-	-	(002)	No archaeology. Service, trial trench.

Tr No.	Orien-tation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Topsoil	Intermediate	Intermediate	Intermediate	Subsoil	Details
015	NE-SW	18.7	2	0.45	(010), 0.3m thick.	-	-	-	(002). Sand and gravel in some areas.	(15001) small pit? P/h? 2 lithic found within [15002].
016	NE-SW	25	2	0.5-1	(013), 0.35m thick.	(019), 0.60m thick. Loose to moderate light grey sandy clay with angular stones and modern material.	-	-	(002)	Left a gap in the trench as there was a manhole. Extended to its SW end to compensate the gap. No archaeology. Service, field drains (some stone field drains), trench.
017	W-E	35	2	0.4-0.8	(013), 0.25m thick.	(020), 0.15 – 0.3m thick, loose grey brown sandy clay, wet. Modern finds. Levelling material	(021), 0.15m thick, mid grey with frequent angular stones / cobbles and bricks. Modern finds. Infill? Material / dumped.	(011) 0.3m thick	(002)	No archaeology. Service trenches.
018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
019	NW-SE	25	2	0.85	(001), 0.2m	(022), 0.35m thick, hard mixed creamy brown. Made up ground	(011), 0.35m thick.	-	(002)	023 stone wall made of white sandstone and whinstone? (grey) bonded by sandy white mortar at least 1.75m wide by 2m length. Depth unknown. Stones angular measuring between 0.4x0.25m to 0.17x0.17m (thickness unkonwn). A lot of modern services.
020	NW-SE	15	2	0.55	(013), 0.2m thick.	(020), hard grey brown silt with moderate angular cobbles	-	-	(002)	No archaeology. Field drains.

Tr No.	Orien-tation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Topsoil	Intermediate	Intermediate	Intermediate	Subsoil	Details
021	NE-SW	13*	2	0.9	(001), 0.2m thick	(024), 0.25m thick, loose dark grey gravelly silt with debris and modern finds. Debris / demolition layer? Maybe related to building nearby (Close to tr19). There was a farm in here somewhere according to locals.	(025). 0.25m thick, loose mid brown clayish silt with frequent roots.	-	-	Brick structure – Manhold, most likely drain aiming towards it. No archaeology. Field drain.
022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
023	NW-SE	25	2	0.4	(026), 0.3m thick, loose greyish brown clayish silt	-	-	-	(027), Moderate compaction, mixed grey mottled black and yellow silty clay with angular cobbles and (028), light creamy brown silty clay and (002). 3 subsoils.	No archaeology. Field drains.
024	SW-NE	50	2	1.15	(026), 0.4m thick.	(029), 0.7m thick, loose mid brown clayish silt. Hillwash?	-	-	(028), loose greyish mid brown (lighter than hillwash) silt/clay, occasional roots. Sondage done at SW end to see if the subsoil was really natural. Towards NE same as in tr 23.	No archaeology. Stone drain
025	NE-SW	50	2	0.5-1.5	(026), 0.2m thick. Contains ceramic and modern glass fragments.	(029), 1.1m thick. Hillwash?	-	-	(028).	No archaeology. Stone field drains.
026	SW-NE	50	2	1.3	(026), 0.8m thick.	-	-	-	(030). Loose yellow brown clayish silt.	No archaeology.

Appendix C: List of Contexts

Feature No.	Area	Description
001	Tr1	Topsoil
002		Subsoil
003	Tr1	Made up ground
004	Tr1	Made up ground
005	Tr2, 3, 4	Topsoil – old tarmac
006	-	Intermediate
007	-	Intermediate / made up ground
008	-	Possible feature fill of p/h [009]
009	-	Possible p/h cut filled by (008)
010	Tr7 & others	Topsoil
011	Tr7 & others	Intermediate
012	Tr9	Intermediate – dumped material
013	Tr11	Topsoil – made up ground
014	Tr11	Intermediate
015	Tr11	Subsoil
016	Tr13	Intermediate – demolished material
017	Tr14	Topsoil
018	Tr14	Intermediate – service trenches within
019	Tr16	Intermediate
020	Tr17	Intermediate – Levelling material
021	Tr17	Infill? Dumped material
022	Tr19	Made up ground
023	Tr13	Possible stone wall
024	Tr21	Debris? - Demolition layer
025	Tr21	Intermediate
026	Tr23	Topsoil
027	Tr23	Subsoil
028	Tr23	Subsoil
029	Tr24	Possible hillwash
030	Tr26	Subsoil
6001	Tr6	Fill of pit (voided modern drain)
6002	Tr6	Cut of pit (voided modern drain)
5001	Tr5	Fill of pit
5002	Tr5	Cut of pit
7001	Tr7	Fill of pit [7002]
7002	Tr7	Cut of pit
7003	Tr7	Fill of pit [7004]
7004	Tr7	Cut of pit
7005	Tr7	Fill of pit [7006]
7006	Tr7	Cut of pit
7007	Tr7	Fill of large feature – Greyish brown gravelly silt
8001	Tr8	Fill of possible pit
8002	Tr8	Fill of possible pit
8003	Tr8	Fill of possible large posthole
8004	Tr8	Fill of possible small posthole
8005	Tr8	Fill of possible posthole
8006	Tr8	Fill of possible posthole
8007	Tr8	Fill of possible pit
8008	Tr8	Fill of possible pit
8009	Tr8	Fill of rubble linear feature
8010	Tr8	Fill of linear feature
8011	Tr8	Fill of possible pit
8012	Tr8	Fill of linear feature
8013	Tr8	Fill of possible large pit

Feature No.	Area	Description
8014	Tr8	Fill of truncated pit
8015	Tr8	Fill of possible modern linear feature
8016	Tr8	Fill of possible pit
9001	Tr9	Fill of possible ditch [9002]
9002	Tr9	Cut of possible ditch
9003	Tr9	Fill of possible ditch [9004]
9004	Tr9	Cut of possible ditch
10001	Tr10	Fill of possible ditch
10002	Tr10	Cut of possible ditch
15001	Tr15	-
15002	Tr15	-

Appendix D: List of Drawings

Sheet No.	Drawing No.	Area	Feature No.	Details	Scale
1	001	Tr3	(3008) [3009]	SE facing section	1:10
1	002	Tr3	(3008) [3009]	Post ex	1:20
1	003	Tr15	(15001) [15002]	NW facing section	1:10
1	004	Tr15	(15001) [15002]	Post ex	1:20
1	005	Tr5	(5001) [5002]	NW facing section	1:10
1	006	Tr5	(5001) [5002]	Post ex of [5002]	1:20
1	007	Tr7	(7001) [7002]	N facing section	1:10
1	008	Tr7	(7001) [7002]	Post ex of [7002]	1:20
2	009	Tr8	-	Pre ex of Tr8 showing group of features	1:50

Appendix E: List of Finds

Find No.	Context	Area	No. of Pieces	Material	Type	Description
001	15001	Tr15	1	Lithic	Flint	-
002	15001	Tr15	1	Lithic	Flint	-
003	Uns.	Tr8	2	Lithic	Flint	-

Appendix F: List of Samples

Sample No.	Context	Area	No. x Bag Size	Volume (l)	% of deposit	Pot	Lithic	Bone	Botanics	Other	Comments
001	008	Tr3	1xL	0.5	50	-	-	-	x?	-	Fill of poss p/h
002	15001	Tr15	1xL	0.5	50	x	x	x	x	-	Fill of pit
003	5001	Tr5	1xL	0.5	35	-	-	-	-	Charcoal	Fill of pit
004	7001	Tr7	1xL	0.5	50	-	-	-	-	Charcoal	Fill of pit

Appendix G: List of Photographs

Image No.	Area	Context No.	Subject	Taken From
001	-	-	I. D. Shot	-
002	Tr 1	-	Tr 1 ID Shot	-
003	Tr 1	-	SW facing section	SW
004	Tr 1	-	Post ex	NW
005	Tr 1	-	Post ex	SE
006	Tr 2	-	Tr 2 ID Shot	-
007	Tr 2	-	S facing section	S
008	Tr 2	-	working shot	E
009	Tr 2	-	Post ex	E
010	Tr 2	-	Post ex	W
011	Tr 3	-	Tr 3 ID Shot	-
012	Tr 3	-	N facing section	N

Image No.	Area	Context No.	Subject	Taken From
013	Tr 3	-	Post ex	E
014	Tr 3	-	Post ex	W
015	Tr 4	-	N facing section	N
016	Tr 4	-	Tr 4 ID Shot	-
017	Tr 4	-	Post ex	E
018	Tr 4	-	Post ex	W
019	Tr 3	-	Poss P/H? Feature?	E
020	Tr 3	-	SE facing section of P/H	SE
021	Tr 5	-	Tr 5 ID Shot	-
022	Tr 5	-	NNE facing section	NNE
023	Tr 5	-	Post ex	NNW
024	Tr 5	-	Post ex	SSE
025	Tr 6	-	Tr 6 ID Shot	-
026	Tr 6	-	NNE facing section	NNE
027	Tr 6	-	Post ex	NNW
028	Tr 6	-	Post ex	SSE
029	Tr 7	-	Tr 7 ID Shot	-
030	Tr 7	-	NW facing section	NW
031	Tr 7	-	Post ex	NE
032	Tr 7	-	Post ex	SW
033	Tr 8	-	Tr 8 ID Shot	-
034	Tr 8	-	NW facing section	NW
035	Tr 8	-	Post ex	NE
036	Tr 8	-	Post ex	SW
037	Tr 9	-	Tr 9 ID Shot	-
038	Tr 9	-	NW facing section	NW
039	Tr 9	-	Post ex	NE
040	Tr 9	-	Post ex	SW
041	Tr 6	-	Poss feature [6002]	NNW
042	Tr 6	-	Poss feature [6002]	ENE
043	Tr 10	-	Tr 10 ID Shot	-
044	Tr 10	-	NW facing section	NW
045	Tr 10	-	Post ex	NE
046	Tr 10	-	Post ex	SW
047	Tr 10	-	Shot of ditch oblique	S
048	Tr 10	-	NW facing section of ditch	NW
049	Tr 10	-	NW facing section of ditch detail	NW
050	Tr 9	-	Shot of ditch edge	SE
051	Tr 9	-	Both ditches	SE
052	Tr 9	-	Shot of biggest ditch	SW
053	Tr 9	-	Shot of biggest ditch	SW
054	Tr 7	-	Shot of big pit? Ditch in NE corner	NW
055	Tr 7	-	Shot of big pit? Ditch in NE corner	SW
056	Tr 11	-	Tr 11 ID Shot	-
057	Tr 11	-	NE facing section	NE
058	Tr 11	-	Post ex	NW
059	Tr 11	-	Post ex	SE
060	Tr 12	-	Tr 12 ID Shot	-
061	Tr 12	-	NE facing section	NE
062	Tr 12	-	Post ex	NW
063	Tr 12	-	Post ex	SE
064	Tr 13	-	Tr 13 ID Shot	-
065	Tr 13	-	NE facing section	NE
066	Tr 13	-	Post ex	NW
067	Tr 13	-	Post ex	SE

Image No.	Area	Context No.	Subject	Taken From
068	Tr 14	-	Tr 14 ID Shot	-
069	Tr 14	-	NW facing section	NW
070	Tr 14	-	Post ex	NE
071	Tr 14	-	Post ex	SW
072	Tr 15	-	Tr 15 ID Shot	-
073	Tr 15	-	SE facing section	SE
074	Tr 15	-	Post ex	NE
075	Tr 15	-	Post ex	SW
076	Tr 16	-	Tr 16 ID Shot	-
077	Tr 16	-	SE facing section	SE
078	Tr 16	-	Post ex	NE
079	Tr 16	-	Post ex	SW
080	Tr 15	(15001) [15002]	Feature pre ex	NE
081	Tr 15	(15001) [15002]	Feature pre ex	NE
082	Tr 15	(15001) [15002]	NW facing section	NW
083	Tr 15	(15001) [15002]	Post ex	NE
084	Tr 15	(15001) [15002]	Post ex	NE
085	Tr 17	-	Tr 17 ID Shot	-
086	Tr 17	-	N facing section	N
087	Tr 17	-	Post ex	W
088	Tr 17	-	Post ex	E
089	Tr 19	-	Tr 19 ID Shot	-
090	Tr 19	-	NE facing section	NE
091	Tr 19	-	Post ex	NW
092	Tr 19	-	Post ex	SE
093	Tr 20	-	Tr 20 ID Shot	-
094	Tr 20	-	NE facing section	NE
095	Tr 20	-	Post ex	NW
096	Tr 20	-	Post ex	SE
097	Tr 21	-	Tr 21 ID Shot	-
098	Tr 21	-	SE facing section	SE
099	Tr 21	-	Post ex	SW
100	Tr 16	6001, 6002	SW facing section	SW
101	-	-	Working shot – Showing where cable was hit	-
102	-	-	Working shot – Showing where cable was hit	-
103	-	-	Working shot – Showing where cable was hit	-
104	-	-	Working shot – Showing where cable was hit	-
105	-	-	Working shot – Showing where cable was hit	-
106	-	-	Working shot – Showing where cable was hit	-
107	-	-	Working shot – Showing where cable was hit	-
108	Tr 23	-	Tr 23 ID Shot	-
109	Tr 23	-	SW facing section	SW
110	Tr 23	-	Post ex	SE
111	Tr 23	-	Post ex	NW
112	Tr 24	-	Tr 24 ID Shot	-
113	Tr 24	-	SE facing section	SE
114	Tr 5	(5001) [5002]	NW facing section	NW
115	Tr 7	7002	Mid ex of [7002]	NE
116	Tr 24	-	Post ex	SW
117	Tr 8	-	Post ex	NE
118	Tr 8	-	Shot of Tr 8	E
119	Tr 8	-	Shot of Tr 8	E
120	Tr 8	-	Shot of Tr 8	W
121	Tr 8	-	Shot of Tr 8	N
122	Tr 8	-	Shot of Tr 8	E

Image No.	Area	Context No.	Subject	Taken From
123	Tr 8	-	Shot of Tr 8	S
124	Tr 8	-	Shot of Tr 8	S
125	Tr 8	-	Shot of Tr 8	W
126	Tr 8	-	Shot of Tr 8	N
127	Tr 24	-	Post ex	NE
128	Tr 25	-	Tr 25 ID Shot	-
129	Tr 25	-	SE facing section	SE
130	Tr 25	-	Post ex	SW
131	Tr 25	-	Post ex	NE
132	Tr 26	-	Tr 26 ID Shot	-
133	Tr 26	-	NW facing section	NW
134	Tr 26	-	Post ex	SW
135	Tr 26	-	Post ex	NE
136	Tr 8	-	After cleaning features pre ex	S
137	Tr 8	-	After cleaning features pre ex	S
138	Tr 8	-	After cleaning features pre ex	W
139	Tr 8	-	After cleaning features pre ex	W
140	Tr 8	-	After cleaning features pre ex	W
141	Tr 8	-	After cleaning features pre ex	SW
142	Tr 8	-	After cleaning features pre ex	SW
143	Tr 8	-	After cleaning features pre ex	NW
144	Tr 8	-	After cleaning features pre ex	NW

Appendix H: Discovery and Excavation Scotland Entry

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	South Ayrshire
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Ayr Academy
PROJECT CODE:	4121
PARISH:	Ayr
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR(S):	Iraia Arabaolaza
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	GUARD Archaeology
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Evaluation
NMRS NO(S):	N/A
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	N/A
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	Lithics Pits, postholes and ditches Possible roundhouse
NGR (2 letters, 6 figures)	NS 3509 2156 (centred)
START DATE (this season)	20-04-2015
END DATE (this season)	27-04-2015
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. *DES* ref.)	None known
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	An archaeological evaluation was carried out by GUARD Archaeology Limited, on behalf of on an area proposed for development. The trial trench evaluation of 8% of the total area proposed for development ([21,551 ha). Several significant archaeological features were encountered during the evaluation.; including a possible prehistoric roundhouse as well as pits, postholes and ditches. The work was undertaken between 20th and 27th April 2015.
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	TBC
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	Kier Construction
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	---
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	GUARD Archaeology Limited, 52 Elderpark Workspace, 100 Elderpark Street, Glasgow, G51 3TR
EMAIL ADDRESS:	bob.will@guard-archaeology.co.uk
ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)	Archive to be deposited with NMRS.

Appendix I: Written Scheme of Investigation

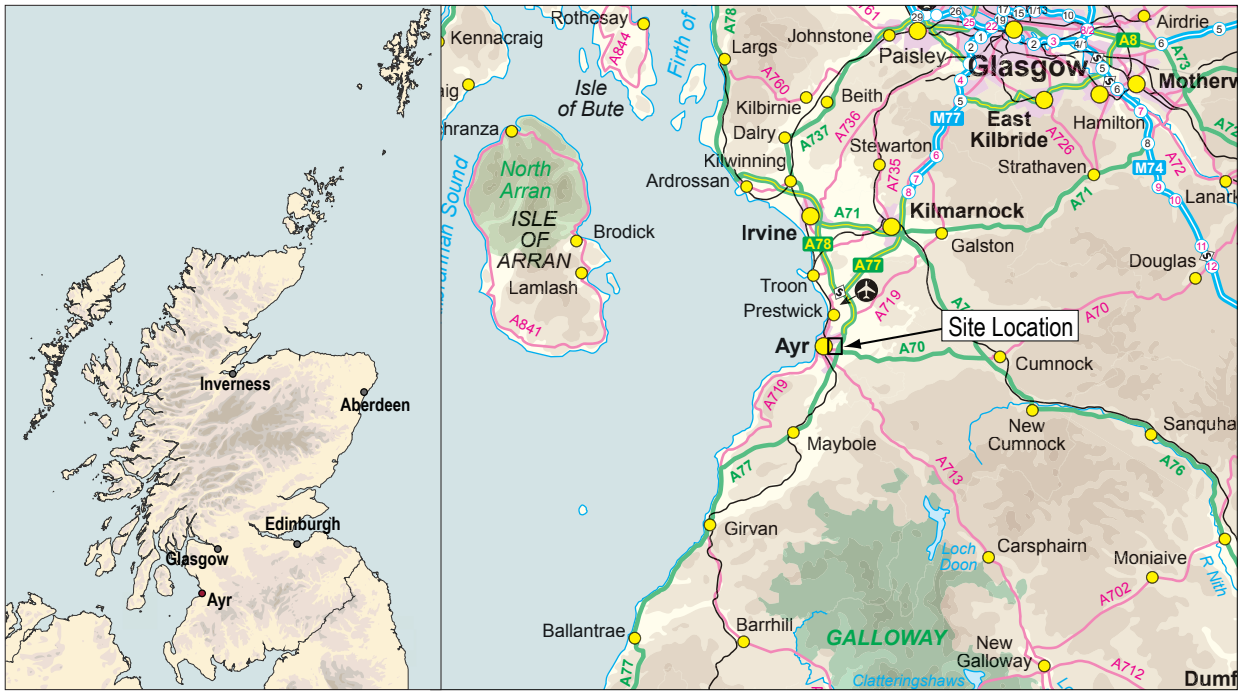
AYR ACADEMY, AYR

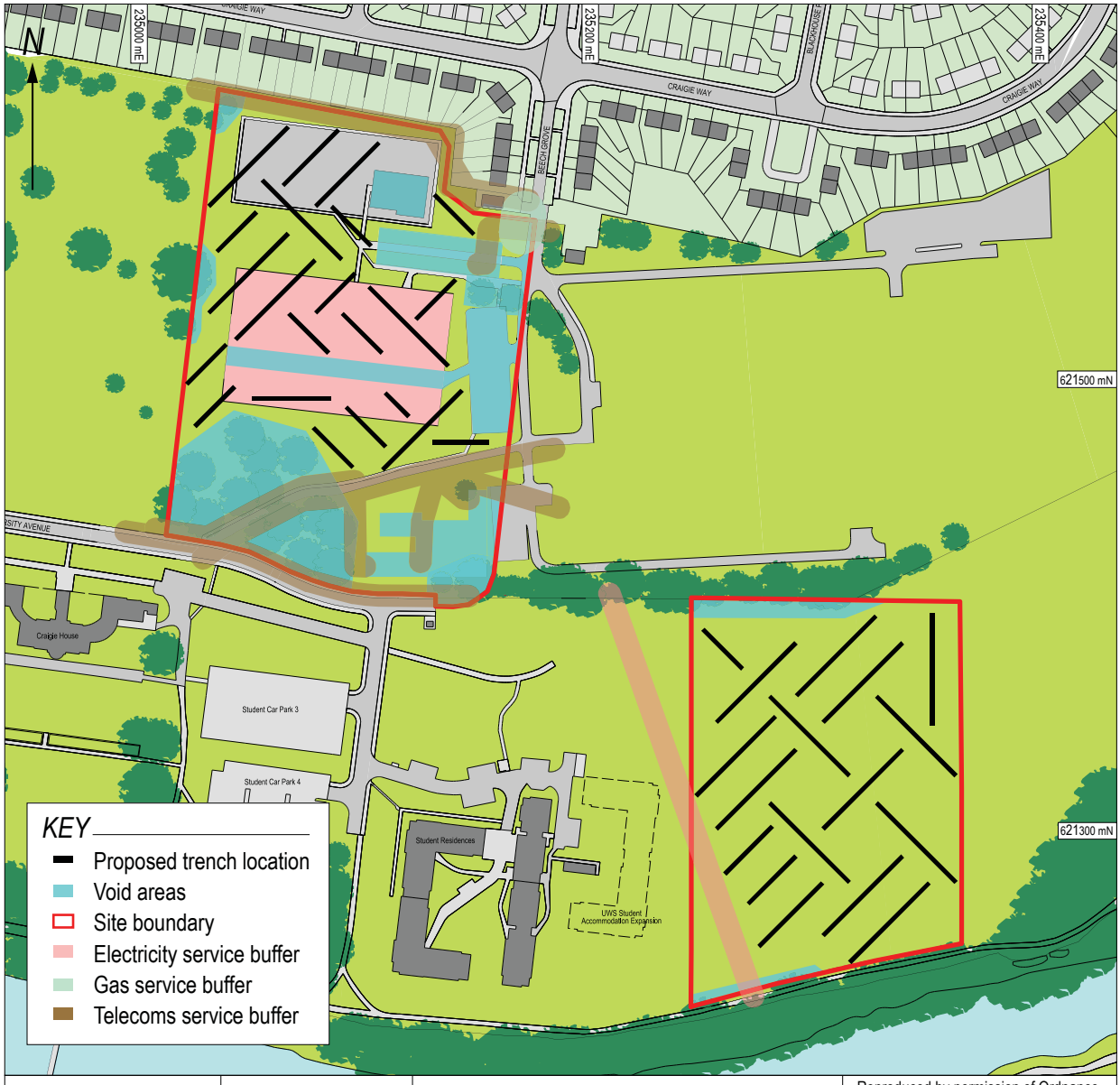
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

PROJECT 4121

GUARD ARCHAEOLOGY

REGISTERED ORGANISATION CIfA





GUARD ARCHAEOLOGY

Figure 1: Site location.

0 100 m

Executive Summary

1.1 This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) forms the archaeological method statement for the evaluation of the area proposed for the construction of the new Ayr Academy buildings in the grounds of the former Craigie Estate, Ayr, South Ayrshire (Figure 1) (Planning reference 15/00098/APPM). This document will require to be approved by the West of Scotland Archaeology Service (WoSAS) 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 in support of the erection of the new school and its infrastrure and games parks within the former Craigie Estate lands, Ayr, South Ayshire in accordance with the relevant archaeology guidance specified by WoSAS (Planning reference 15/00098/APPM). An 8% archaeological evaluation will be undertaken to establish the presence, extent and nature of any significant archaeological remains. Should significant remains be identified and it is not possible to preserve them *in situ* a further requirement for archaeological works to ensure their preservation through record is likely to be required.

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 the Stage 1 archaeological works. The mitigation methodology to be employed during Stage 2 excavation and Stage 3 post excavation analysis and publication, will be specified in *addenda* to this document. These *addenda,* if required, will be submitted for the approval 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 site is located to the north of the River Ayr and divided into two development areas: the northern area (centred on NGR: NS 3509 2156) will house the new school buildings and is demarcated by the housing estate to the north, mature woodland and grassland to the west, University Avenue to the South and the access driveway from Beech Grove to the east. The southern area (centred on NGR: NS 3531 2131) will host all-weather pitches and sports facilities and is located to the south-east of the new school and is defined by the student residences to the west, the wooded banks of the Ayr to the south and open grasslands to the east and north beyond a tree belt. The northern site is currently part greenfield and a combination of former roads, paths, car park areas and former building footings. In contrast the southern site is open grassland

Archaeological Background

4.1 There are no known upstanding archaeological or historical sites present within the proposed development area. However, the site of the former B-Listed Craigie Stables was located within the northern area prior to its demolition in 1964 (Canmore ref: 269573). The northern site also housed the Craigie College of Education Houses of Residence, Games Hall, Changing Rooms and Playing Fields prior to their demolition. To the south-west of this area lies Craigie House originally built in 1730 (Canmore ID 201144; WoSAS Pin: 42665). There is nothing of significance known to exist in the southern area. The general picture for the surrounding area is one of few known archaeological features, however the 'application site is situated in an area of recognised archaeological potential on the Ayrshire coastal plain and the Ayr valley where both prehistoric and medieval sites are recorded' (WoSAS consultation response, 6 March 2015).

Aims, Objectives and Scope

5.1 The aim of the archaeological evaluation is to identify:

- the presence or absence of as yet unknown archaeological features within the proposed development area;
- to ensure that any surviving archaeological remains, encountered during the evaluation, are recorded to an appropriate level.

5.2 The objectives are therefore to:

- Conduct an 8% (2,957 m²) archaeological evaluation of the 38,958 m² area of the proposed development to establish the presence or absence of any archaeological remains and their character, date and extent if surviving;
- Submit a report to data structure level for approval to WoSAS, on completion of the archaeological fieldwork, which includes an outline of the scope of any further excavation works should any significant archaeology be encountered.

5.3 The scope of the archaeological works will establish:

- that if the archaeological evaluation encounters no significant archaeological remains, no further archaeological fieldwork will be required for this development.

Fieldwork Methodology

Archaeological Evaluation

6.1 A series of 37 evaluation trenches (Figure 1) (varying in size from 25 to 50 m in length and measuring 2 m wide) will be excavated using a back-acting machine under constant supervision of a GUARD Archaeologist. The immediate working area round each trench will be cordoned off using hazard tape and metal road pins when the machine is operating and when the trench is being recorded. In addition the machine will be supervised at all times including tracking between trenches and during loading/unloading

6.2 Prior to excavation the area of the trench will be scanned using a CAT this will be done by a trained member of staff. All utilities will be marked on the ground using surveyor's spray paint and a suitable buffer zone maintained to ensure safe excavation. Up-dated service plans will consulted prior to work commencing and will be available on site in colour and at a suitable scale. NO excavation will take place in areas not covered by an up-to-date service plan.

6.3 Due to the open nature of the site and its popularity by dog-walkers, children and students the machine will be supervised at all times and a safe working distance from the machine will be maintained during excavation. This will be achieved by cordoning off the area with hazard tape and road pins and vigilance of GUARD staff

6.4 The topsoil or overburden 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. Access to each trench will be by a machine excavated steps or slope. Due to the nature of the site topsoil and overburden may be quite deep, up to 1 m, if this is the case the trench edges will be stepped or battered to a safe angle. All trenches will be backfilled each day where possible. If trenches are to be left open overnight the trench edges will be sloped to an angle of *c* 30% and the trench fenced off with plastic mesh 1 m high and supported by wooden posts.

6.5 Any significant archaeological features encountered will be dealt with by the on-site Archaeologist. Should negative-cut features be encountered, a representative sample 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 recording 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 test pits will be accurately surveyed using a sub-metre GPS and located within the National Grid.

6.6 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 appropriate

specialist assessment. If necessary, conservation of finds will be appraised to allow for specialist study.

6.7 All excavated feature fills and horizons will be sampled as appropriate, using bulk soil samples, for palaeo-environmental evidence.

6.8 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.

6.9 Should human remains be revealed by the excavation, the local police, the client and WoSAS will be informed immediately. Any human remains will be accurately recorded, but left *in situ*, pending the agreement of the police, the client and WoSAS on an appropriate mitigation strategy.

6.10 Should significant archaeological remains be encountered within any of the trenches proposed, the area of investigation may be expanded, in consultation with the client and WoSAS, with the aim of defining the full extent of the archaeological features.

6.11 WoSAS will be the final judge of significance regarding any findings and may well insist on full excavation for any features to be destroyed by the proposals.

6.12 Should significant archaeological remains be encountered by the evaluation, requiring more than the 8% evaluation outlined above, the remains will be largely left *in situ* pending the agreement of the client and WoSAS on a WSI addenda for an appropriate scope of excavation (Stage 2) and Post-excavation design including scope of finds analysis, conservation & publication (Stage 3).

6.13 On completion of the recording of the evaluation trenches, the backfilling will be undertaken by a back-acting machine. No specialist backfilling is proposed but the machine will be supervised at all times.

Report Preparation and Contents

7.1 A report detailing the results of the archaeological fieldwork will be submitted to the client within two weeks of completion of fieldwork 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 evaluation. The report will include a full descriptive text that will characterise the date and extent of any archaeological deposits. It will also include plans at an appropriate scale showing the area subjected to ground-breaking works, evaluation trenches, archaeological features and archiving lists of all finds, samples, field drawings and photographs.

7.2 If appropriate, the report will also include an addendum to this WSI for further archaeological fieldwork, should significant archaeology have been encountered.

7.3 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;
- discussion of the results of field work;
- 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;
- recommendations regarding the need for, and scope of, any further archaeological work such as excavation (Stage 2) and Post-excavation finds analysis, conservation & publication (Stage 3);
- bibliography.

7.4 At least two copies of the report will be prepared for the client and a further digital PDF copy sent to WoSAS.

7.5 WoSAS state that any DSR is to be submitted within 4 weeks of fieldwork completion, any PERD within 3 months of agreement to the DSR and any final publication within a year of agreement to the PERD.

7.6 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 Ltd.

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 archaeological fieldwork, 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 3 months 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.

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 until a decision has been made by the panel.

Personnel and Liaison

12.1 The GUARD team will comprise the following qualified and experienced GUARD archaeologists:

- Project Manager: John Atkinson
- Project Director (on-site Archaeologists): TBC
- Finds and Environmental Support and Conservation: Aileen Maule
- Illustrator: Gillian McSwan

12.2 The GUARD Project Manager, 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 fieldwork will be confirmed on approval of this WSI. WoSAS will be informed of the site mobile phone number prior to the start date so that monitoring visits can be arranged. It is estimated that the evaluation will take up to six days to complete, including backfilling, with minimal findings.

Health & Safety and Insurance

14.1 GUARD Archaeology Ltd 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, prepared under the aegis of the Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers (SCAUM). It is standard GUARD 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's Fieldwork Safety Policy Statement may be viewed upon request.

14.2 GUARD Archaeology Ltd also possesses all necessary insurance cover, proofs of which may be supplied upon request.

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