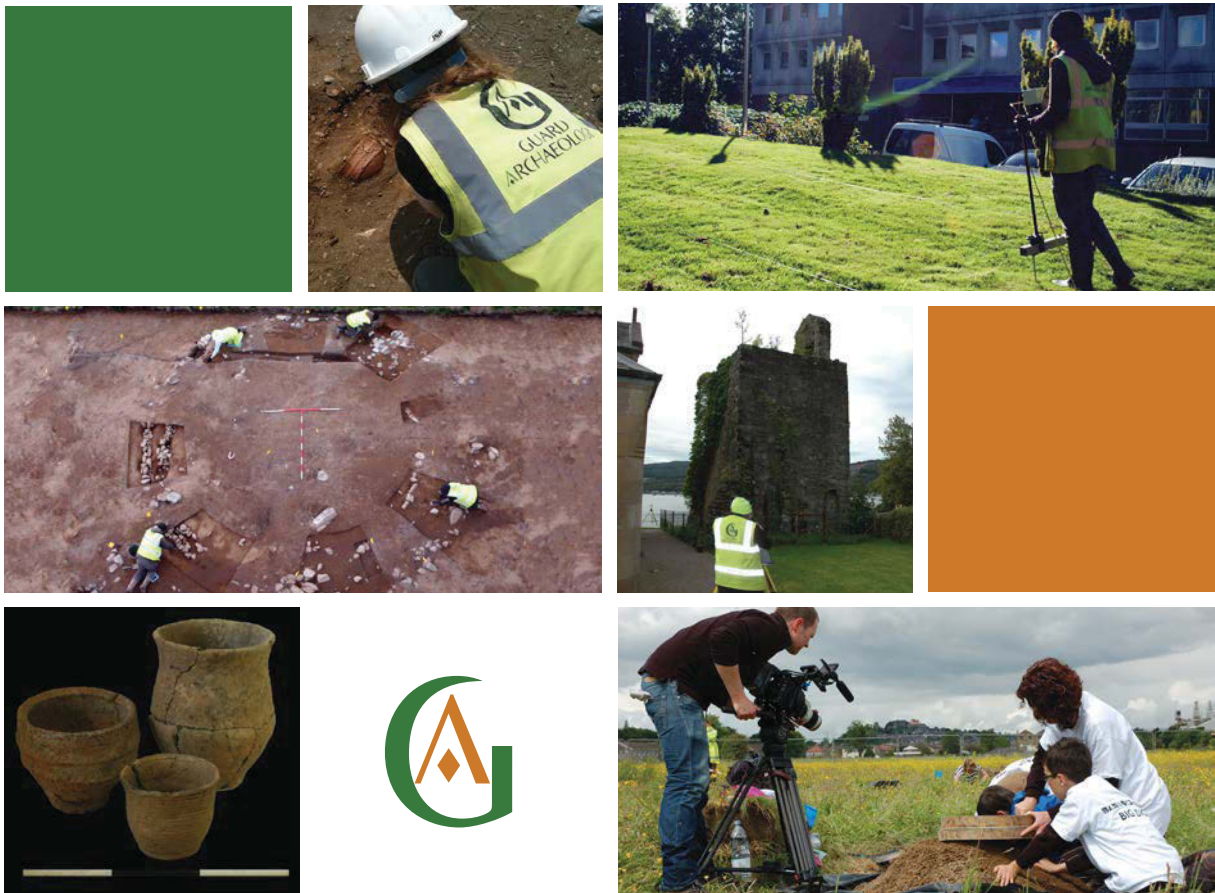


GUARD ARCHAEOLOGY



**Main Street, Colmonell
Data Structure Report
Project 4214**

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Main Street, Colmonell Data Structure Report

On behalf of: Hope Homes

NGR: NX 15030 86075

Project Number: 4214

Report by: Beth Spence

Illustrations: Gillian McSwan

Project Manager: Warren Bailie

DRAFT 10/09/15	Warren Bailie Project Manager	FINAL 10/09/15	Warren Bailie Project Manager
	<i>Warren Bailie</i>		<i>Warren Bailie</i>

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

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

Tel: 0141 445 8800
Fax: 0141 445 3222
email: info@guard-archaeology.co.uk



www.guard-archaeology.co.uk

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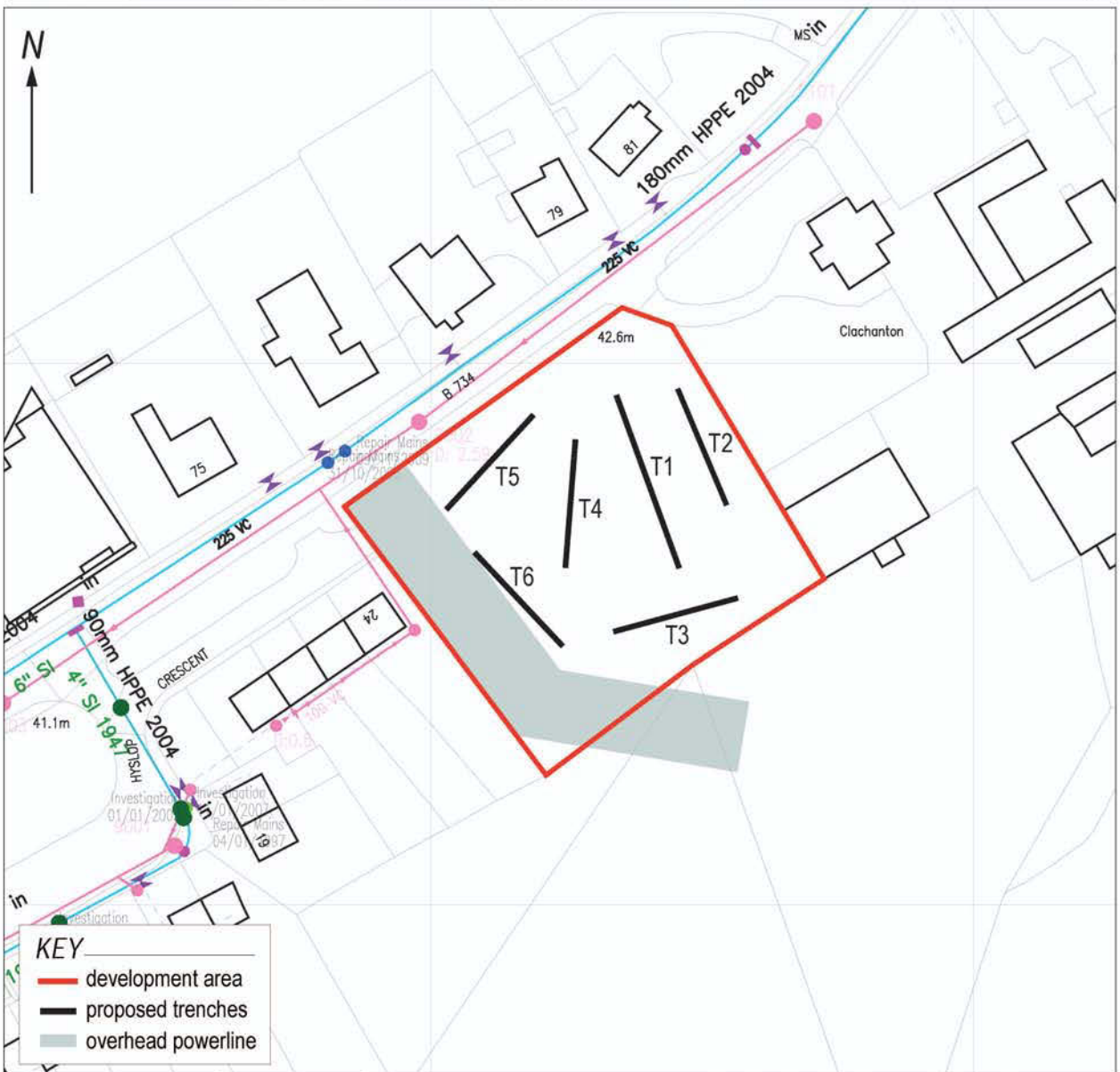
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KEY

- development area
- proposed trenches
- overhead powerline

Figure 1:
Site location.



Executive Summary

- 1.1 An archaeological evaluation was carried out by GUARD Archaeology Limited, on behalf of Hope Homes on an area proposed for housing development. The trial trench evaluation consisted of six trenches totalling 330 m² covering 8% of the total 4035 m² area proposed for development. No significant archaeological features were encountered during the evaluation. Work was undertaken on 2nd September 2015.

Introduction

- 2.1 This report sets out the results of an archaeological evaluation undertaken by GUARD Archaeology, on behalf of Hope Homes on a site proposed for the construction of housing on Main Street, Colmonell (OASIS ref: guardarc1-222576). During the course of the evaluation a total of 330 square metres of trenching was undertaken, spread over six individual trenches arranged across the site, focussing in particular on the raised upper area towards the northern corner of the site and the slope, whilst maintaining an appropriate buffer around overhead services present. No features of archaeological significance were revealed during the work.

Site Location, Topography and Geology

- 3.1 The site is located approximately 4 km south-east from Lendalfoot, South Ayrshire at (NGR: NX 15030 86075) on the north bank of the River Stinchar, 300 m south of the development area (Figure 1). The 4035 m² area slopes from northwest to southeast ranging in height from approximately 43 m AOD along the B743 Main Street to 40 m AOD in the southeast of the site. The site is currently agricultural land and is flanked by residential properties to the west and a farm and residential property to the east.
- 3.2 The underlying bedrock geology consists of Balcreuchan Group Basalt while the overlying superficial deposits are Glaciofluvial gravel, sand and silts (British Geological Survey).

Archaeological Background

- 4.1 The site lies within the Conservation area of Colmonell in South Ayrshire. There are remnants of a prehistoric landscape in the form of cairns such as Tongue Cairn (WoSAS Pin: 11322, Canmore ID: 61954) to the east of Colmonell, this 25 m diameter mound was excavated in 1958 with nothing found although most stone was said to have been removed from the cairn for building by 1855. Another cairn (WoSAS Pin: 11322), which once existed immediately south-west of the development area, has since been destroyed, initially by road improvements and later by landscaping in 1976. There is also note of a Bronze Age Axe hammer (WoSAS Pin: 63072, Canmore ID: 315224) a casual find near Craigneil Castle at NGR NX 214700, 585300.
- 4.2 The settlement we see today has medieval origins and probably grew around a church and two castles in proximity to the development area. A church has been noted at Colmonell on maps from as early as the seventeenth century (Gordon 1636-52), the current Colmonell (St. Colmon's Church since 2007) Parish Church was built in 1849. The Colmonell Parish Graveyard contains the grave of Matthew McIlwraith, a Covenanter executed by order of Claverhouse in 1685. From cartographic sources the name of Colmonell has seen several variations; 'Kamenel' on Gordons map of 1636-52, 'Camenel' on John Adair's map of 1685 and Camanell on Roy's Military Survey 1747-55. The origin of the name is possibly from Saint Colman Elo, abbot of Lann Elo who died in 611 (Watson 1926) suggesting much earlier origins for the settlement and indeed a church here. Kirkhill Castle, the ruins of a sixteenth to seventeenth century tower house (SAM Ref.: 322, WoSAS Pin: 11318, Canmore ID: 61959) on the north side of the River Stinchar is situated 400 m west of the development. The previously mentioned Craigneil Castle (SAM Ref.: 5284), a fourteenth or fifteenth century tower house, lies to the south of the River Stinchar and is situated approximately 800 m southwest of the development.
- 4.3 Roy's Map (1747-55) shows Colmonell as a series of buildings with associated enclosures along both sides of what would be the line of the main street through the settlement. The development

in the nineteenth century shows development primarily on the north side of the Main Street until the road layout was modified to include Hyslop Crescent in the early twentieth century. This new road layout led to the partial destruction of the cairn (WoSAS Pin: 11322) that existed there. Besides the construction of Hyslop Crescent there has been very limited development in Colmonell in the later twentieth and early twenty-first century.

- 4.4 A previous archaeological watching brief was conducted approximately 500m south-west of the proposed development by GUARD Archaeology Ltd. in 2003 on the Pinwherry to Ballantrae Powerline (WoSAS HER ID: 1147), no significant archaeological deposits were uncovered during these works.

Aims and Objectives

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

- establish 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, were recorded to an appropriate level.

- 5.2 The objectives were therefore to:

- Conduct an 8% (322.8 m²) archaeological evaluation of the available 4035 m² area within 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 was to establish:

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

Methodology

- 6.1 A series of six evaluation trenches (Figure 1) each measuring 2 m wide were excavated using a back-acting machine under close archaeological supervision. Following consultation with Paul Robins of WoSAS on site on the day of the works, the trench plan was altered from the original layout to focus more topographically on the upper area of the field towards the northern corner of the site and the slope towards the south and west. These alterations also took into consideration appropriate buffers around wooden service posts with overhead cables located at the south corner and just outwith the site to the north. The total area evaluated was 330 m², consisting of 5 x 25 m trenches and 1 x 40 m trench.

- 6.2 The topsoil at each trench was removed in spits to the natural subsoil. No further overburden deposits or archaeological horizons were present.

- 6.3 A representative section was be recorded denoting depth of topsoil, any stratigraphy present and the nature of the soil. This information was logged on pro-forma recording sheets and in the day book together with a sketch drawn to scale and a photographic record of deposits and trenches. Trenches were surveyed and located within the National Grid using a sub-metre GPS.

- 6.4 On completion of the recording of the evaluation trenches, the backfilling was undertaken by a back-acting machine.

Results

- 7.1 Topsoil across the site was a dark brown grey loam with stone and root inclusions, varying between 0.25m – 0.3 m in depth. The natural subsoil varied from a compact light beige yellow sand clay upslope to the north as mostly seen in trenches 1, 2, 4 and 5, to mid brown orange fine gravels and silts with frequent sub-rounded cobble sized inclusions downslope to the south and west, as seen in trenches 3 and 6. Recent regularly spaced plough scarring was frequently visible in the lighter clay material.



Plate 1: Post excavation view of Trench 1 from the south.



Plate 2: North-west facing section of Trench 4.

- 7.2 No features or material culture of archaeological significance were encountered during the works.

Discussion

- 8.1 Despite the known prehistoric and historic activity around the settlement of Colmonell and the site location, the evaluation trenching identified no features of archaeological significance within the development area to indicate the presence of any surviving archaeologically sensitive remains here. This suggests that the development location may have existed as open farmland throughout the historic activity known around the vicinity of the village. This could be partly due to it's proximity to the floodplain of the river which borders the site to the south.

Recommendations

- 9.1 The evaluation work has shown no evidence of the presence of archaeologically sensitive deposits or features within the development area. In consequence, it is recommended that no further archaeological work is likely to be required.
- 9.2 GUARD would stress that these recommendations are intended for guidance only. While the recommended mitigation strategy was developed following consultation with Paul Robins of WoSAS, 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 Hope Homes for their assistance. Plant and drivers were supplied by Brown Plant. Technical support was from Aileen Maule and Jen Cochrane. The illustrations were produced by Diarmuid O Conner. The report was desk top published by Gillian McSwan. Fieldwork was directed by Beth Spence. The project was managed for GUARD by Warren Bailie.

**Main Street, Colmonell
Data Structure Report**

Section 2: Appendices



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Appendices

Appendix A: References

British Geological Survey, Geology of Britain viewer; <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>, last accessed 3rd September 2015

Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland, Canmore database; <http://canmore.org.uk/>, last accessed 3rd September 2015

Appendix B: List of Trenches

Tr No	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Topsoil/Overburden	Subsoil	Details
1	40	2	0.27	Moderately compact dark brown grey loam with frequent small stones and roots. 0.25 m – 0.27 m in depth.	Very compact light beige yellow sand clay with frequent stones. Silt and stones towards the south down slope.	NNW-SSE plough scarring. No archaeology.
2	25	2	0.28	Moderately compact dark brown grey loam with frequent small stones and roots. 0.27 m in depth.	Very compact light orange yellow beige sand clay/silt with frequent sub-rounded cobble sized stones.	N-S/NNW-SSE orientated plough scars.
3	25	2	0.32	Moderately compact dark brown grey silty loam with frequent stones up to 0.2 m by 0.3 m. 0.3 m in depth.	Very compact mid beige brown orange sandy silt and fine gravel, mottled and mixed. Very frequent stones, sub rounded cobble sized (similar to river bed material).	-
4	25	2	0.29	Moderately compact dark brown grey loam with frequent small stones and roots. 0.28 m in depth.	Very compact light grey beige yellow sandy clay with frequent small stone, some cobble sized.	N-S orientated plough scars. 1 x large boulder – natural erratic.
5	25	2	0.3	Moderately compact dark brown grey loam with frequent small stones and roots. 0.29 m in depth.	Very compact light beige yellow sandy clay with frequent stones, occasionally cobble sized. More silt and stones down slope to the south-west.	N-S orientated plough scars.
6	25	2	0.3	Moderately compact dark brown grey loam with frequent small stones, some cobble sized.	Very compact mid brown beige orange sandy silt with frequent stones, some cobble sized, mostly sub-rounded.	-

Appendix C: List of Digital Images

Frame	Area	Context No.	Subject	Taken from
1	-	-	ID shot	-
2	-	-	General pre ex of field	SW
3	-	-	General pre ex of field	NW
4	-	-	General pre ex of field	W
5	Tr1	-	Starting trench 1	N
6	Tr1	-	West facing section	W
7	-	-	General – outlook with Craigneil Castle	NE
8	Tr1	-	North end	N
9	Tr1	-	Post ex of trench	S
10	-	-	General of 19th C church adjacent	E
11	Tr2	-	East facing section	E
12	Tr2	-	North end	S
13	Tr2	-	Post ex trench	S
14	Tr3	-	East end	E
15	Tr3	-	South facing section	S
16	Tr3	-	Post ex trench	W
17	Tr4	-	Northwest facing section	NW

Frame	Area	Context No.	Subject	Taken from
18	Tr4	-	Northwest facing section	NW
19	Tr4	-	Northeast end	NE
20	Tr4	-	Post ex trench	SW
21	Tr5	-	Southeast facing section	SE
22	Tr5	-	Northeast end	NE
23	Tr5	-	Post ex trench	SW
24	Tr6	-	Southwest facing section	SW
25	Tr6	-	Southwest facing section	SW
26	Tr6	-	Northwest end	NW
27	Tr6	-	Post ex trench	SE
28	-	-	General of trenches in field	NW
29	-	-	General of trenches in field	NW

Appendix D: Discovery and Excavation in Scotland Entry

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	South Ayrshire
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Main Street, Colmonell
PROJECT CODE:	4214
PARISH:	Colmonell
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR(S):	Beth Spence
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	Guard Archaeology Ltd
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Archaeological evaluation
NMRS NO(S):	--
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	None
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	None
NGR (2 letters, 6 figures)	NX 150 860
START DATE (this season)	2 nd September 2015
END DATE (this season)	2 nd September 2015
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)	None
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	An archaeological evaluation was carried out by GUARD Archaeology Limited, on behalf of Hope Homes on an area proposed for housing development. The trial trench evaluation consisted of six trenches totalling 322.8 m ² covering 8% of the total 4035 m ² area proposed for development. No significant archaeological features or material culture were encountered during the evaluation suggesting that the site may always have existed as farmland throughout historic activity associated with the area around the village.
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	None
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	Hope Homes
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	--
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	Guard Archaeology Ltd, 52 Elderpark Workspace, 100 Elderpark Street, Glasgow, G51 3TR
EMAIL ADDRESS:	Beth.spence@guard-archaeology.co.uk
ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)	NMRS intended Oasis ref: guardarc1-222576

Appendix E: Written Scheme of Investigation

MAIN STREET, COLMONELL

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

PROJECT 4214

Executive Summary

- 1.1 This archaeological written scheme of investigation (WSI) is for the evaluation of the area proposed for residential development (Planning Reference: 14/00483/APP) on Main Street, Colmonell (Figure 1). 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 WSI sets out the methodology for the archaeological evaluation required to determine the archaeological potential of the proposed area ahead of development. An 8% archaeological evaluation has been agreed as an appropriate strategy in consultation with WoSAS and 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 approximately 4 km south-east from Lendalfoot, South Ayrshire at (NGR: NX 15028 86074) on the north bank of the River Stinchar, 300 m south of the development area (Figure 1). The 4035 m² area slopes from northwest to southeast ranging in height from approximately 43 m AOD along the B743 Main Street to 40 m AOD in the southeast of the site. The site is currently agricultural land and is flanked by residential properties to the west and a farm and residential property to the east.

Archaeological Background

- 4.1 The site lies within the Conservation area of Colmonell in South Ayrshire. There are remnants of a prehistoric landscape in the form of cairns such as Tongue Cairn (WoSAS Pin: 11322, Canmore ID: 61954) to the east of Colmonell, this 25 m diameter mound was excavated in 1958 with nothing found although most stone was said to have been removed from the cairn for building by 1855. Another cairn (WoSAS Pin: 11322), which once existed immediately south-west of the development area, has since been destroyed, initially by road improvements and later by landscaping in 1976. There is also note of a Bronze Age Axe hammer (WoSAS Pin: 63072, Canmore ID: 315224) a casual find near Craigneil Castle at NGR NX 214700, 585300.
- 4.2 The settlement we see today has medieval origins and probably grew around a church and two castles in proximity to the development area. A church has been noted at Colmonell on maps from as early as the seventeenth century (Gordon 1636-52), the current Colmonell (St. Colmon's Church since 2007) Parish Church was built in 1849. The Colmonell Parish Graveyard contains the grave of Matthew McIlwraith, a Covenanter executed by order of Claverhouse in 1685. From cartographic sources the name of Colmonell has seen several variations; 'Kamenel' on Gordons map of 1636-52, 'Camenel' on John Adair's map of 1685 and Camanell on Roy's Military Survey 1747-55. The origin of the name is possibly from Saint Colman Elo, abbot of Lann Elo who died in 611 (Watson 1926) suggesting much earlier origins for the settlement and indeed a church here. Kirkhill Castle, the ruins of a sixteenth to seventeenth century tower house (SAM Ref.: 322, WoSAS Pin: 11318, Canmore ID: 61959) on the north side of the River Stinchar is situated 400 m west of the development. The previously mentioned Craigneil Castle (SAM Ref.: 5284), a fourteenth or fifteenth century tower

house, lies to the south of the River Stinchar and is situated approximately 800 m southwest of the development.

- 4.3 Roy's Map (1747-55) shows Colmonell as a series of buildings with associated enclosures along both sides of what would be the line of the main street through the settlement. The development in the nineteenth century shows development primarily on the north side of the Main Street until the road layout was modified to include Hyslop Crescent in the early twentieth century. This new road layout led to the partial destruction of the cairn (WoSAS Pin: 11322) that existed there. Besides the construction of Hyslop Crescent there has been very limited development in Colmonell in the later twentieth and early twenty-first century.
- 4.4 A previous archaeological watching brief was conducted approximately 500m south-west of the proposed development by GUARD Archaeology Ltd. in 2003 on the Pinwherry to Ballantrae Powerline (WoSAS HER ID: 1147), no significant archaeological deposits were uncovered during these works.

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% (322.8 m²) archaeological evaluation of the available 4035 m² area within 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 six evaluation trenches (Figure 1) each measuring 2 m wide will be excavated using a back-acting machine under constant supervision of a GUARD Archaeologist. This will consist of 5 x 25 m long trenches and 1 x 36.4 m long trench.
- 6.2 Public access to the evaluation area will be restricted during the works.
- 6.3 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.
- 6.4 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 trenches will be accurately surveyed using a sub-metre GPS and located within 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 appropriate specialist assessment. If necessary, conservation of finds will be appraised to allow for specialist study.
- 6.6 All excavated feature fills and horizons will be sampled as appropriate, using bulk soil samples, for palaeo-environmental evidence.
- 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 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.
- 6.9 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.
- 6.10 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.
- 6.11 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).
- 6.12 On completion of the recording of the evaluation trenches, the backfilling will be undertaken by a back-acting machine. No specialist backfilling is proposed.
- 6.13 All elements of the fieldwork and any subsequent post-excavation work will be undertaken in line with the policies and guidelines of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) of which GUARD Archaeology Ltd is a *Registered Organisation*.

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 one including a 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: Warren Bailie
 - Project Archaeologists: Beth Spence
 - Finds and Environmental Support and Conservation: Aileen Maule
 - Illustrator: Gillian McSwan
 - Quality Assurance: Dr John Atkinson
- 12.2 The GUARD Project Manager, Mr Warren Bailie, 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 is provisionally scheduled for 31 August 2015. 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 one day 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.

Sources Consulted

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Web Addresses

<http://canmore.org.uk>

<http://data.historic-scotland.gov.uk>

<http://maps.nls.uk/index.html>

<http://pastmap.org.uk/>

<http://www.wosas.net>

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

Tel: 0141 445 8800

Fax: 0141 445 3222

email: info@guard-archaeology.co.uk



www.guard-archaeology.co.uk