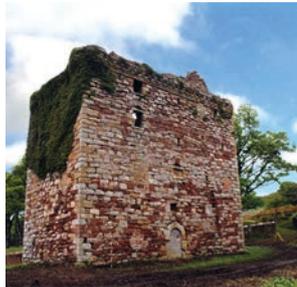


GUARD ARCHAEOLOGY



**Ardrossan Road, Seamill
Archaeological Evaluation
Data Structure Report
Project 4314**

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**Ardrossan Road, Seamill
Archaeological Evaluation
Data Structure Report**

On behalf of: Hope Homes Ltd

NGR: NS 20560 46661

Project Number: 4314

Report by: Claire Shaw and Maureen C. Kilpatrick

Illustrations: Dave McNicol

Project Manager: Warren Bailie

DRAFT 24/10/16	Warren Bailie Project Manager	FINAL	
			

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

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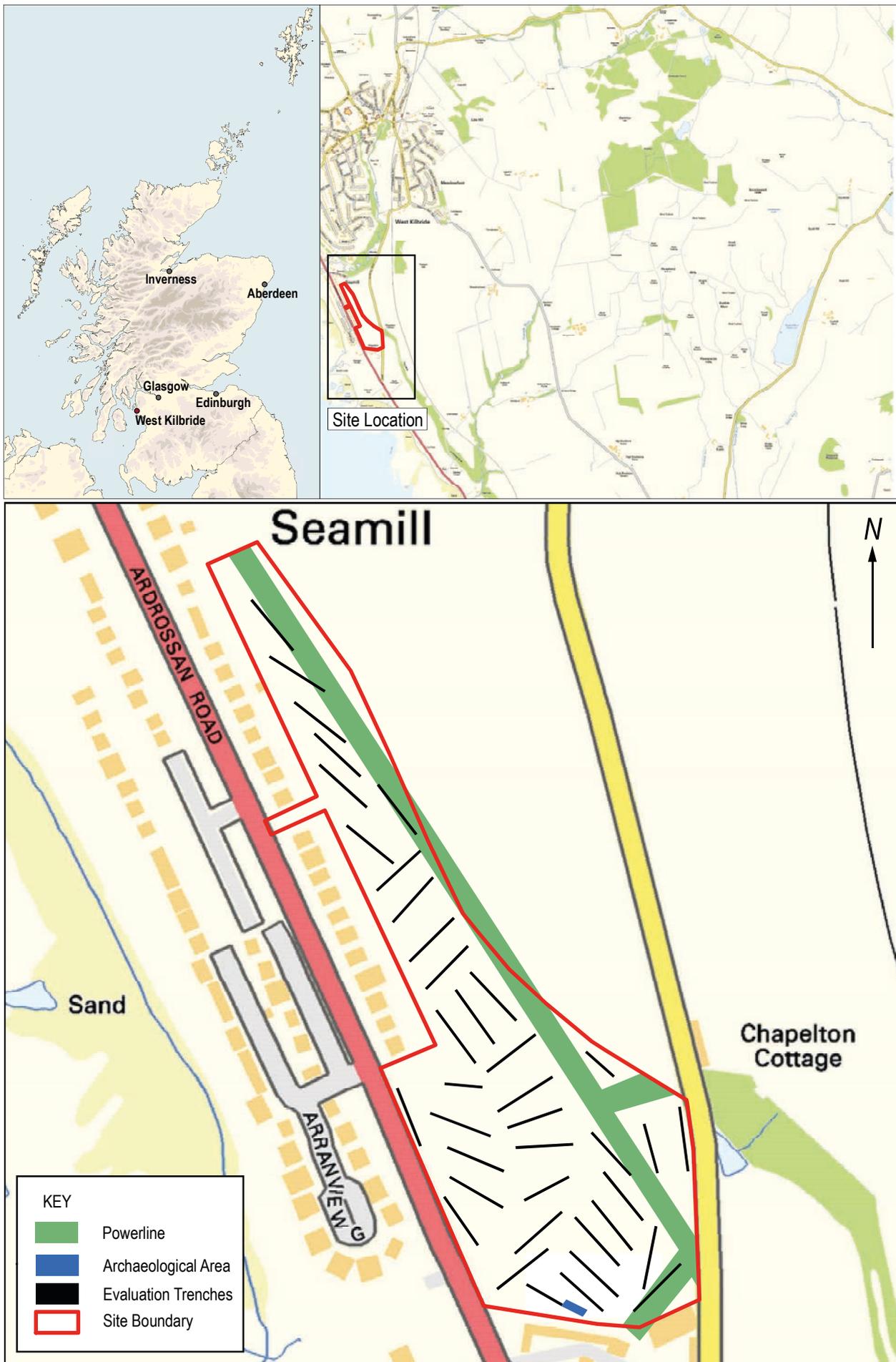


Figure 1:
Site and Trench Locations.

Executive Summary

- 1.1 An archaeological evaluation was carried out by GUARD Archaeology Limited, working on behalf of Hope Homes Ltd, on an area proposed for a new residential development and associated landscaping at Ardrossan Road, Seamill (Figure 1). These measures were aimed at addressing condition 1 of the detailed masterplan required by Condition 4 of the Planning Application 16/000561/PPPM. The archaeological evaluation equated to 8% (10,728 m²) of the proposed development area (48,272 m²), which reduced to 3,862 m² due to the presence of services. The works required agreement by West of Scotland Archaeology Services (WoSAS) prior to their commencement. A total of 39 trenches were excavated measuring 50 m in length across the development site. During investigation an area to the south-east of the development site (Trench 33) contained the remains of the possible foundation slot of a robbed out wall and midden material. Finds included animal bone fragments, shells and pottery sherds of late medieval/early post-medieval date. Across the wider development area the remains of agricultural improvements including field drainage and rig and furrow cultivation was uncovered on the subsoil surface, along with modern plough scars.

Introduction

- 2.1 This report sets out the results of an archaeological evaluation undertaken by GUARD Archaeology Ltd on behalf of Hope Homes Ltd on an area proposed for residential development and associated landscaping at Ardrossan Road, Seamill (Figure 1). The work was carried between the 10th and 14th October 2016 to determine the archaeological potential of the proposed development area as stipulated by West of Scotland Archaeology Service (WoSAS) acting as archaeological advisor to North Ayrshire Council. The works represent Stage 1 as outlined in the WSI methodology which details the methodology to be employed in implementing Stage 1 archaeological works. The mitigation methodology to be employed during Stage 2 fieldwork and Stage 3 post-fieldwork analysis and publication, if required, will be specified in further WSI addenda. These WSI 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.

Site Location, Topography and Geology

- 3.1 The overall development area measures 5.9 hectares and is centred on NGR NS 20560 46661, located less than 150 m from the coastline, just south of the main settlement of Seamill on the east side of the A78. The site lies in a raised beach area marking a former post-glacial, and therefore early prehistoric, coastline. The height of the site ranges from 17m - 20 m AOD along the north and east boundaries down to 8 m - 10 m AOD along the south and west boundaries. The land rises sharply immediately north-east of the boundary and the land more generally increases in height to the north-east, east and south-east of the site with the land continuing to drop down to sea level to the west along the coast. The development area currently comprises open arable farmland.
- 3.2 The underlying drift geology is Raised Marine Deposits, while the solid geology consists of Kelly Burn Sandstone Formation (British Geological Survey Map Viewer <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geology/obritain/home.html>).

Archaeological Background

- 4.1 While there are no known cultural heritage sites within the development boundary there is note of a wide date range of finds and sites of prehistoric to early modern date in proximity to the site. Of particular note are four funerary urns of Bronze Age date (Canmore ID: 40998) found in two pairs on or close to the road (now A78) line at NS 2025 4712 to the north of this development, in 1830 and then in 1883. The West Kilbride fort of late prehistoric/early historic period (Canmore ID 40997) lies just to the north of the development area (NS 2031 4715). There is also note of possible fish traps of uncertain date and a flint scatter to the west of the development along the coast. There is also note of a pre-Reformation Chapel at (NS 206 464) at Chapelton Mains, first noted in 1824, no remains of the chapel or its records are currently known. Two coin hoards of

late-Medieval/post-Medieval date (WoSAS Pin 5578) are noted to the east of the development area, one being a hoard of 216 English silver coins found during ploughing on Chapelton Farm (NS 206 464) in 1870. The other was a hoard of 360 coins which included foreign examples also found during ploughing, in front of Chapelton Cottages (NS 2071 4664).

Aims and Objectives

- 5.1 The main aim of the archaeological evaluation was to establish the presence or absence of previously unknown archaeological deposits. Therefore the aims and objectives of the archaeological works were as follows:
- conduct an archaeological evaluation of 8% of the available evaluation area of 48,272 m² (10,728 m² accounting for a 9 m safety buffer either side of an overhead powerline) of the proposed development;
 - submit a report to data structure level for agreement to WoSAS on behalf of North Ayrshire Council.
- 5.2 Submit, if excavation or post-excavation works are required, an accompanying project design and costing alongside the data structure report, which will outline arrangements for further excavation or post-excavation works, in accordance with paragraph 2.1 above.

Methodology

Archaeological Evaluation

- 6.1 The available area for evaluation on the site equated to 4.827 hectares, overhead cables were present on the land; an appropriate 9 m buffer was adhered to. The 8% evaluation of the available area (3,862 m²) necessitated 38 x 50m and 1 x 30 m long trenches all measuring 2 m wide. All trenches were excavated using a back-acting machine with a smooth-edged bucket under constant supervision of a GUARD Archaeologist.
- 6.2 The topsoil or overburden at each trench location was removed in spits to the first archaeological horizon or, where none was found, to the natural subsoil. Any archaeological features encountered were cleaned by hand by the on-site Archaeologist to determine their character and extent. All trenches were backfilled immediately following recording, with the exception of those trenches containing significant archaeological deposits which were backfilled following brief recording and investigation.
- 6.3 Any significant archaeological features encountered were dealt with by the on-site Archaeologist. Should negative-cut features be encountered, a representative sample was 25-50% excavated in order to determine their significance, date and function. A full record of excavated features was made using a single context recording system using pro forma sheets, drawings and photographs. All archaeological features were photographed and recorded at an appropriate scale. Sections were drawn at 1:10, and plans at 1:20. All test pits were accurately surveyed using a sub-metre GPS and located within the National Grid.
- 6.4 All archaeological finds were dealt with by the on-site Archaeologist. Finds and animal bone were collected as bulk samples by context. Significant small finds were 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.
- 6.5 All excavated feature fills and horizons were sampled as appropriate, using bulk soil samples, for palaeo-environmental evidence.
- 6.6 A representative section was recorded denoting depth of topsoil, any stratigraphy present and the nature of the soil. This information was logged in the day book together with a sketch drawn to scale and a photographic record of deposits.

- 6.7 Significant archaeological remains were encountered by the evaluation in Trench 33, these remains were left *in situ* pending the agreement of the client and WoSAS, on behalf of North Ayrshire Planning Authority, on a WSI addendum for an appropriate scope of excavation (Stage 2) and Post-excavation design including scope of finds analysis, conservation & publication (Stage 3).
- 6.8 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.
- 6.9 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*.

Results

- 7.1 The results should be read in conjunction with the detailed results found in Appendices B-G and Figure 1.
- 7.2 Across the site the subsoil generally varied from an orange/brown silty sand to a pale yellow sand 002 with occasional inclusions of pebble sized stones (Plate 1). Its surface was truncated by field drainage comprising both ceramic and stone rubble, the truncated remains of rig and furrow cultivation (trenches 22 and 23; Plate 2) and modern plough scars.



Plate 1: Post-excavation of trench 18.



Plate 2: Rig and furrow cultivation trench 22.

- 7.3 During excavation of Trench 33 and located 12 m from its south-east end was noted a dark brown- orange brown silty sand spread 004 located directly above the subsoil which contained small shells, animal bone fragments SF 3, charcoal flecks and sherds of medieval/post-medieval pottery SF 4 on its surface. To explore it further, the trench was extended around the deposit to reveal what appeared to be an L-shaped feature with the longest edge orientated east/west and the shortest edge north/south. Its combined length measured 11.3 m (Plate 3). A section was excavated through this deposit and revealed a fairly shallow depth of 0.11 m with a width between 0.9 and 1.4 m. During excavation it was noted that it contained a moderate amount of cobble sized stones within its fill and that the northern side of the east/west alignment was truncated by modern field drainage which traversed its whole length effectively creating a 'false' edge at this side. During exploratory excavation a further pottery sherd was recovered SF 1 and two iron nails SF 2 of uncertain date. The function of this spread is unknown and might represent the remains of a robbed out wall from an earlier structure, or might represent the patchy remains of an occupation layer containing midden material.

- 7.4 Above the subsoil in many of the trenches to the east of the site was found a colluvial (hillwash) deposit 003 comprising orange/brown sand which ranged in depth between 0.15 m (Trench 30) to 1.4 m (Trenches 10 and 11; Plate 4). The overlying topsoil (001) which was found throughout the site comprised mid brown silty sand with inclusions of plant roots and small stones and ranged in depth between 0.18 m – 0.45 m (Plate 3).



Plate 3: Possible robbed wall/occupation deposit 004.



Plate 4: East-facing section of robbed wall/deposit 004.

- 7.5 Thirty-nine trenches were excavated, totalling 3,862 m². The details on each trench are set out in Appendix B-G.

Discussion

- 8.1 The present work programme uncovered the possible remains of a robbed out wall/occupation deposit in the south-east area of the site, close to Chapelton Mains Farm. These deposits might represent the remains of an earlier structure or occupation surface that occupied the site during the late Medieval/early post-Medieval period. Its proximity to the farm may suggest an earlier phase of building on the site prior to the present farm buildings. Within the immediate and wider locale other sites are known from this period and include find spots of two coin hoards and several sherds of medieval pottery (WosAS pin. 5594). The possible presence of a pre-Reformation Chapel within the area is also suggestive of earlier occupation in the area although its location is unknown at present. The above evidence combined with evidence of earlier agricultural practices including rig and furrow cultivation would suggest that this area has been occupied and cultivated from at least the Medieval period.

Conclusion

- 9.1 The evaluation work has revealed that significant archaeologically sensitive features exist within the proposed development area and that further work is required and would include further exploration of the area surrounding Trench 33 and excavation of any further remains uncovered. Following consultation with WoSAS it is likely that they will recommend that the extent of the area of archaeology is established using a backacting machine under archaeological supervision, with an archaeologically sterile 20 m buffer stripped around the last archaeological feature. The archaeology uncovered would then be excavated, preserving it by record ahead of the site being developed.
- 9.2 GUARD Archaeology Limited would stress that these recommendations are intended for

guidance only and the final decisions on the nature and extent of any further archaeological work rest with the planning authority, who are advised by WoSAS.

- 9.3 A summary of the project results will be submitted to *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*. A copy of this is included in Appendix H. The archive for the project, including a copy of the report, will be submitted to the National Monuments Records for Scotland within six months of the completion of all fieldwork.
- 9.4 The online OASIS form at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> for this project (OASIS Reference: guardarc1 – 266214) will be completed within 3 months. Once the Data Structure Report has become a public document by submission to or incorporation into the SMR, the archaeological advisor to South Ayrshire Council will validate the OASIS form thus placing the information into the public domain on the OASIS website.

Acknowledgements

- 10.1 GUARD Archaeology Ltd would like to thank Hope Homes Ltd for commissioning us to conduct the evaluation. Thanks also go to Martin O'Hare of WoSAS for his advice and assistance. Plant and operator were supplied by Brown Plant Hire. The evaluation was conducted by Claire Shaw with assistance from Maureen Kilpatrick. Technical support was from Clarke Innes. The illustrations and trench survey were produced by Dave McNicol. The report was desk top published by Gillian McSwan. The project was managed for GUARD Archaeology Ltd by Warren Bailie.

**Ardrossan Road, Seamill
Archaeological Evaluation
Data Structure Report**

Section 2: Appendices



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Appendices

Appendix A: Bibliography

British Geological Survey, Geology of Britain viewer, <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home/html> [accessed 20th October 2016].

West of Scotland Archaeology Service Sites and Monuments Record, www.wosas.net/search.php. [accessed 20th October 2016].

Appendix B: List of Trenches

Tr No	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Topsoil/Overburden	Subsoil	Details
1	50	2	0.6	Loose compaction orange/brown silty sand with plant root inclusions (depth 0.2 m)	Loose compaction orange/brown sandy silt with occasional pebble inclusions and surface mottling	No archaeology noted. Two rubble drains noted orientated NW/SE
2	50	2	0.4	Loose compaction orange/brown silty sand with plant root inclusions (depth 0.35 m)	Loose compaction rusty orange sand	No archaeology noted.
3	50	2	0.55	Loose compaction orange/brown silty sand with plant root inclusions (depth 0.27 m)	Loose compaction orange sand	No archaeology noted.
4	50	2	0.5	Moderately compacted mid brown silty sand with plant root inclusions (depth 0.4 m)	Loose compaction pale yellow sand	No archaeology noted. Orange ceramic field drain in trench
5	50	2	0.52	Moderately compacted mid brown silty sand with plant root and pebble inclusions (depth 0.22 m)	Loose compaction pale yellow-brown/orange sand with small pebbles	No archaeology noted.
6	50	2	1.2	Moderately compacted mid brown silty sand with plant root inclusions (depth 0.23 m)	Loose compaction mid brown sandy silt with occasional pebbles	No archaeology noted.
7	50	2	0.44	Moderately compacted mid brown silty sand with plant root inclusions (depth 0.3 m)	Loose compaction dark coarse sand with occasional stone inclusions	Possible plough marks orientated N/S
8	50	2	0.66	Moderately compacted mid brown silty sand with plant root inclusions (depth 0.19 m). Below is a hillwash deposit of loose compacted mid brown sandy silt with small pebble inclusions (depth 0.45 m)	Mid brown sand and gravel	No archaeology noted.
9	50	2	1.3	Moderately compacted mid brown silty sand with plant root inclusions (depth 0.22 m). Below is a hillwash deposit of loose compacted mid brown sandy silt with small pebble inclusions (depth 0.92 m)	Loose compaction orange/brown sand with occasional stones	No archaeology noted.
10	50	2	1.7	Moderately compacted mid brown silty sand with plant root inclusions (depth 0.26 m). Below is a hillwash deposit of loose compacted orange/brown sandy silt with small pebble inclusions (depth 1.4 m)	Loose compaction brown sand with occasional stones	No archaeology noted.
11	50	2	0.78	Moderately compacted mid brown silty sand with plant root inclusions (depth 0.22 m). Below is a hillwash deposit of loose compacted orange/brown silty sand with small pebble inclusions (depth 1.4 m)	Loose compaction orange/brown sand with occasional stones	No archaeology noted.
12	50	2	0.8	Moderately compacted mid brown silt with plant root inclusions (depth 0.18 m). Below is a hillwash deposit of moderately compacted mid brown silty sand with occasional stone inclusions (depth 0.62 m)	Moderately compacted orange/brown sand with frequent stone inclusions	No archaeology noted.

Tr No	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Topsoil/Overburden	Subsoil	Details
13	50	2	0.8	Moderately compacted mid brown silty sand with plant root inclusions (depth 0.18 m). Below is a hillwash deposit of moderately compacted mid brown silty sand with occasional stone inclusions (depth 0.56 m)	Moderately compacted brown sand with frequent stone inclusions	No archaeology noted.
14	50	2	0.52	Moderately compacted mid brown silty sand with plant root inclusions (depth 0.26 m)	Loose compaction brown sand with occasional stones	No archaeology noted.
15	50	2	1.55	Moderately compacted mid brown silty sand with plant root and small stone inclusions (depth 0.32 m). Below is a hillwash deposit of moderately compacted orange/brown silty sand with occasional stone inclusions (depth 1.2 m)	Moderately compacted orange/brown sand with frequent stone inclusions	No archaeology noted. Orange ceramic field drain in trench
16	50	2	1.8	Moderately compacted mid brown silty sand with plant root inclusions (depth 0.32 m). At northern end of trench is a moderately compacted orange/brown/black silty sand of probable redeposited soil (depth 0.63 m) Below is a hillwash deposit of moderately compacted orange/brown silty sand with occasional stone inclusions (depth 0.57 m)	Moderately compacted orange/brown sand with occasional stone inclusions	No archaeology noted.
17	50	2	0.53	Moderately compacted mid brown silt with plant root and pebble inclusions (depth 0.36 m). Below is a hillwash deposit of moderately compacted orange/brown silty sand with occasional stone inclusions (depth 0.23 m)	Moderately compacted orange/brown sand with frequent stone inclusions	No archaeology noted.
18	50	2	0.61	Moderately compacted mid brown silty sand with plant root inclusions (depth 0.26 m)	Moderately compacted light orange/brown sand	No archaeology noted. Plough marks orientated NW/SE on surface
19	50	2	0.38	Moderately compacted mid brown silty sand with plant root inclusions (depth 0.24 m)	Moderately compacted tan brown sand	No archaeology noted.
20	50	2	0.42	Moderately compacted dark-mid brown silty sand with plant root inclusions (depth 0.32 m)	Moderately compacted light brown sand	No archaeology noted.
21	50	2	0.38	Moderately compacted mid brown silty sand with plant root inclusions (depth 0.28 m)	Moderately compacted light tan brown sand	No archaeology noted. Plough marks orientated NE/SW on surface
22	50	2	0.38	Moderately compacted mid brown silty sand with plant root inclusions (depth 0.24 m)	Moderately compacted orange/brown sand	No archaeology noted. Remains of rig and furrow cultivation measuring 1.5 m in width located 8 m apart in trench. Modern water pipe in trench
23	50	2	0.41	Moderately compacted mid brown silty sand with pebble inclusions (depth 0.36 m)	Moderately compacted light brown sand with stone inclusions	No archaeology noted. Rig and furrow cultivation and modern plough marks in subsoil surface
24	50	2	1.28	Moderately compacted mid brown silty sand with pebble inclusions (depth 0.24 m). Below is a moderately compacted brown/orange silty sand with stones hillwash deposit (depth 0.58 m)	Moderately compacted light brown sand	No archaeology noted. Water pipe encountered

Tr No	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Topsoil/Overburden	Subsoil	Details
25	50	2	0.62	Moderately compacted mid brown silty sand with plant root inclusions (depth 0.24 m). Below is a moderately compacted mid brown silty sand with stone inclusions hillwash deposit (depth 0.2 m)	Moderately compacted tan brown sand	No archaeology noted.
26	50	2	1.45	Moderately compacted mid brown silty sand with plant root inclusions (depth 0.27 m). Below is a moderately compacted orange/brown silty sand with stone inclusions hillwash deposit (depth 1.2 m)	Moderately compacted light tan brown sand	No archaeology noted.
27	50	2	1.05	Moderately compacted mid brown silty sand with plant root inclusions (depth 0.28 m). Below is a moderately compacted mid brown silty sand with stone inclusions hillwash deposit (depth 0.67 m)	Moderately compacted light brown sand	No archaeology noted.
28	50	2	0.4	Moderately compacted mid brown silty sand with plant root inclusions (depth 0.26 m)	Moderately compacted light brown sand with stone inclusions	No archaeology noted.
29	50	2	0.38	Moderately compacted mid brown silty sand with pebble inclusions (depth 0.38 m)	Moderately compacted light brown sand with stone inclusions	No archaeology noted.
30	50	2	0.4	Moderately compacted mid brown silty sand with plant root and pebble inclusions (depth 0.18 m). Below is a mid brown silty sand with stone inclusions hillwash deposit (depth 0.15 m)	Moderately compacted light brown sand with stone inclusions	No archaeology noted.
31	50	2	0.55	Moderately compacted mid brown silty sand with plant root inclusions (depth 0.28 m)	Moderately compacted light brown sand with stone inclusions	No archaeology noted. Plough marks noted on subsoil surface orientated N/S and NW/SE. Stone rubble drain present.
32	50	2	1.0	Moderately compacted mid brown silty sand with plant root inclusions (depth 0.32 m). Below is a mid brown silty sand with stone inclusions hillwash deposit (depth 0.34 m)	Moderately compacted pale brown sand with stone inclusions	No archaeology noted. Plough marks noted on subsoil surface orientated N/S and NW/SE.
33	50	2	0.47	Moderately compacted mid-dark brown silty sand with plant root inclusions (depth 0.32 m). Below is a dark brown silty sand with shells and pottery	Moderately compacted orange/tan sand with stone inclusions	Archaeological deposits noted in trench with finds including shell, animal bone and pottery
34	50	2	0.45	Moderately compacted mid brown silty sand with plant root inclusions (depth 0.38 m)	Moderately compacted pale brown sand with occasional stone inclusions	No archaeology noted. Rig and furrow present orientated NE/SW
35	50	2	0.5	Moderately compacted mid brown silty sand with plant root inclusions (depth 0.45 m)	Moderately compacted pale brown sand	No archaeology noted. Rig and furrow present orientated NE/SW
36	50	2	0.45	Moderately compacted mid brown silty sand (depth 0.3 m)	Moderately compacted light brown/rusty orange sand	No archaeology noted. Plough marks and rig and furrow orientated NE/SW in sand
37	50	2	0.45	Moderately compacted mid brown silty sand (depth 0.32 m)	Moderately compacted light brown sand	No archaeology noted.

Tr No	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Topsoil/Overburden	Subsoil	Details
38	50	2	0.5	Moderately compacted mid brown silty sand (depth 0.25 m)	Moderately compacted light brown sand	No archaeology noted.
39	50	2	0.41	Moderately compacted mid brown silty sand (depth 0.36 m)	Moderately compacted pale brown sand with occasional stones	No archaeology noted.

Appendix C: List of Contexts

Context No.	Description	Interpretation
001	Mid brown silty sand with plant root and pebble sized stone inclusions (depth 0.18 m – 0.45 m)	Topsoil
002	Orange/brown – pale yellow sand with occasional stone inclusions	Subsoil
003	Orange/brown sand (depth 0.15 m – 1.4 m)	Hillwash
004	Dark brown/orange brown silty sand with shells, charcoal flecks, pottery sherds, animal bones	Possible robbed wall/ occupation deposits

Appendix D: List of Finds

Find No.	Area	Context No.	No. of Pieces	Material	Description
1	Tr 33	004	1	Ceramic	Body sherd
2	Tr 33	004	2	Metal	Iron nails
3	Tr 33	004	1	Bone	Animal bone rib
4	Tr 33	003	5	Ceramic	Pot sherds

Appendix E: List of Samples

Sample No.	Area	Context No.	Size	Reason for Sampling				Application/Comments
				Pot	Bone	Lithics	Botanics	
1	Tr 33	004	-					Possible foundation of robbed wall

Appendix F: List of Drawings

Drawing No.	Trench	Sheet No.	Subject	Scale
1	33	1	Plan of trench	1:20
2	33	1	Section through possible robbed wall foundation slot	1:10

Appendix G: List of Photographs

Frame	Trench No.	Subject	Taken From
1	-	ID Shot	-
2	-	Trench 1	SE
3	-	Trench 2	SE
4	-	Trench 3	SE
5	-	Trench 4	SE
6	-	Trench 5	SE
7	-	Trench 6	SSE
8	-	Trench 7	SE
9	-	Trench 8	W
10	-	Trench 9	W
11	-	Trench 10	W
12	-	Trench 11	SE
13	-	Trench 12	SE
14	-	Trench 13	SE
15	-	Trench 14	SE

Frame	Trench No.	Subject	Taken From
16	-	Trench 15	SE
17	-	Trench 16	S
18	-	Trench 17	NE
19	-	Trench 18	SW
20	-	Trench 19	S
21	-	Trench 20	NW
22	-	Trench 21	NW
23	-	Trench 22	NW
24	-	Trench 22 showing possible rig and furrow	SE
25	-	Trench 23	NW
26	-	Trench 24	SE
27	-	Trench 25	NW
28	-	Trench 26	SW
29	-	Trench 27	SW
30	-	Trench 28	SE
31	-	Trench 29	S
32	-	Trench 30	W
33	-	Trench 31	SW
34	-	Trench 32	NE
35	-	Trench 33	NE
36	-	Trench 34	NE
37	-	Trench 35	SE
38	-	Trench 36	SE
39	-	Cleaned archaeological deposits	E
40	-	Cleaned archaeological deposits	E
41	-	Cleaned archaeological deposits	W
42	-	Close-up of bone and pottery in situ	W
43	-	Area of burning	NE
44	-	Deposit truncated by possible robbed wall	E
45	-	Trench 37	NE
46	-	Slot through feature Tr 33	SE
47	-	E-W possible robbed wall	NE
48	-	Trench 39	NE
49	-	Trench 38	N
50	-	Possible medieval features	S
51	-	Possible medieval features	W
52	-	Possible medieval features	N

Appendix H: Discovery and Excavation Entry

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	North Ayrshire
PROJECT TITLE/SITE	Ardrossan Road, Seamill
PROJECT CODE:	4314
PARISH:	West Kilbride
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR(S):	Claire Shaw and Maureen C Kilpatrick
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	GUARD Archaeology Limited
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Archaeological Evaluation
NMRS NO(S):	n/a
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	n/a
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	Late Medieval/early post-Medieval pottery
NGR (2 letters, 6 figures)	NS 20560 46661
START DATE (this season)	10th October 2016
END DATE (this season)	14 th October 2016
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. <i>DES</i> ref.)	None
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	An archaeological evaluation was carried out by GUARD Archaeology Limited on an area proposed for a new residential development and associated landscaping at Ardrossan Road, Seamill. These measures were aimed at addressing condition 1 of the detailed masterplan required by Condition 4 of the Planning Application 16/000561/PPPM. The archaeological evaluation equated to 8% (10,728 m ²) of the proposed development area (48,272 m ²), which reduced to 3,862 m ² due to the presence of services. A total of 39 trenches were excavated across the development site. During investigation an area to the south-east of the development site (Trench 33) contained the remains of the possible foundation slot of a robbed out wall/midden material. Finds include animal bone fragments, shells and pottery sherds of late Medieval/post-Medieval date. Across the wider development area the remains of agricultural improvements including field drainage and rig and furrow cultivation was uncovered on the subsoil surface, along with modern plough scars.
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	Strip and Excavation
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	Hope Homes Ltd
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	None
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	54 Elderpark Workspace, 100 Elderpark Street, Glasgow, G51 3TR
EMAIL ADDRESS:	bob.will@guard-archaeology.co.uk
ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)	Archive will be deposited with the NMRS

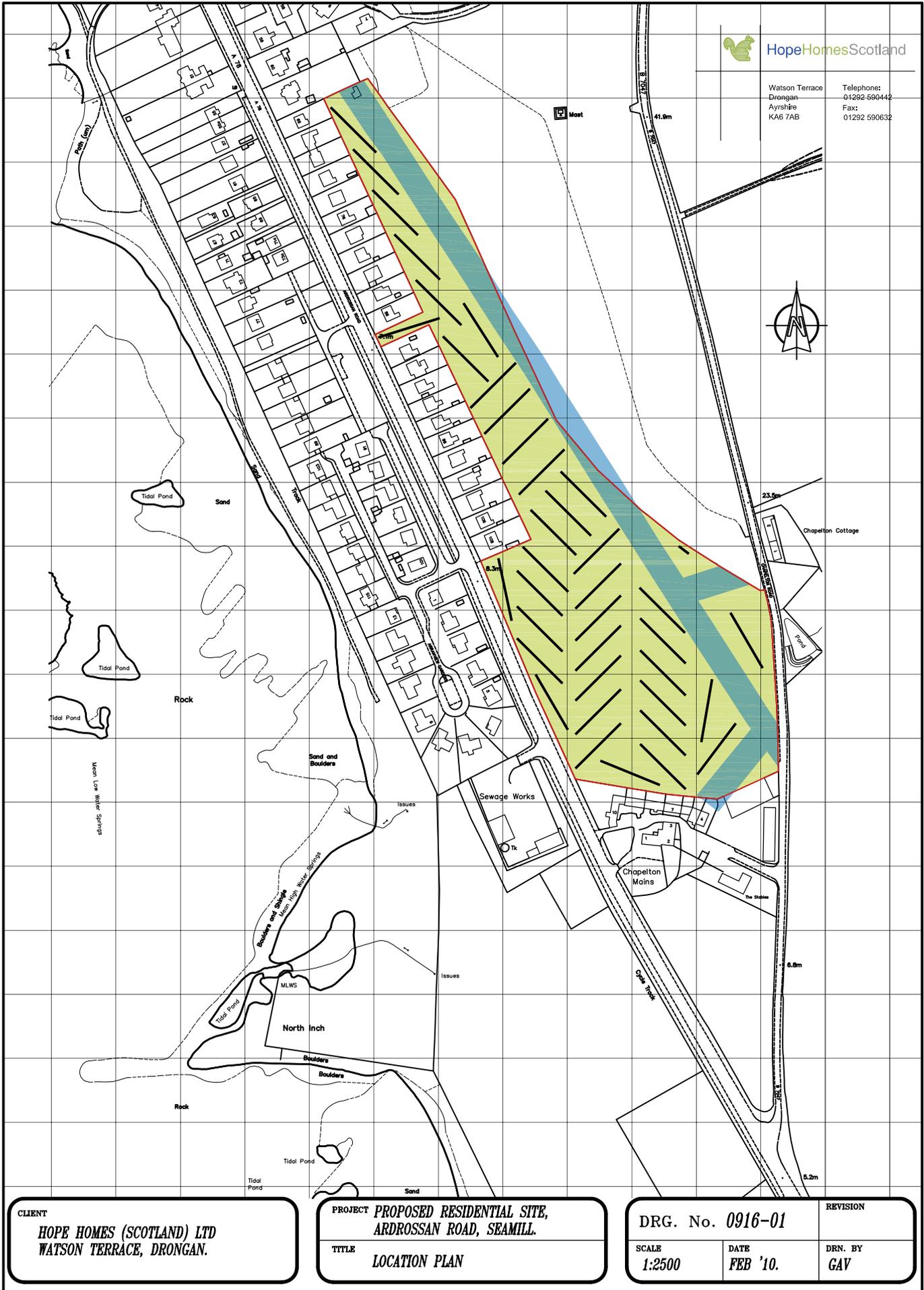
Appendix I: Written Scheme of Investigation

ARDROSSAN ROAD, SEAMILL

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

PROJECT 4314



 **HopeHomesScotland**
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CLIENT
HOPE HOMES (SCOTLAND) LTD
WATSON TERRACE, DRONGAN.

PROJECT **PROPOSED RESIDENTIAL SITE,**
ARDROSSAN ROAD, SEAMILL.
TITLE **LOCATION PLAN**

DRG. No. 0916-01		REVISION
SCALE 1:2500	DATE FEB '10.	DRN. BY GAV

Executive Summary

- 1.1 This Written Scheme of Investigation forms the archaeological method statement for the required 8% Archaeological Evaluation of the development area (Figure 1) at Ardrossan Road, Seamill. These measures are aimed at addressing condition 1 which will inform the layout of the detailed masterplan required by Condition 4 of the Planning Application 16/000561/PPPM for a new residential development and associated landscaping. This Written Scheme of Investigation will require to be submitted and agreed by West of Scotland Archaeology Service (WoSAS) prior to the commencement of the evaluation.

Introduction

- 2.1 This WSI outlines the programme of archaeological works that may be needed to mitigate the effects of the proposed development and is prepared in accordance with the archaeological conditions attached to the Planning Application 16/000561/PPPM. It details the methodology to be employed in implementing Stage 1 archaeological works. The mitigation methodology to be employed during Stage 2 fieldwork and Stage 3 post-fieldwork analysis and publication, if required, will be specified in further WSI addenda. These WSI 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.

Site Location

- 3.1 The overall development area measures 5.9 hectares and is centred on NGR NS 20560 46661, located less than 150 m from the coastline, just south of the main settlement of Seamill on the east side of the A78. The site lies in a raised beach area marking a former post-glacial, and therefore early prehistoric, coastline. The height of the site ranges from 17 -20 m along the north and east boundaries down to 8-10 m along the south and west boundaries. The land rises sharply immediately north-east of the boundary and the land more generally increases in height to the north-east, east and south-east of the site with the land continuing to drop down to sea level to the west along the coast. The development area currently comprises open arable farmland.

Archaeological and Historical Background

- 4.1 While there are no known cultural heritage sites within the development boundary there is note of a wide date range of finds and sites of prehistoric to early modern date in proximity to the site. Of particular note are four funerary urns of Bronze Age date (Canmore ID: 40998) found in two pairs on or close to the road (now A78) line at NS 2025 4712 to the north of this development, in 1830 and then in 1883. The West Kilbride fort of late prehistoric/early historic period (Canmore ID 40997) lies just to the north of the development area (NS 2031 4715). There is also note of possible fish traps of uncertain date and a flint scatter to the west of the development along the coast. There is also note of a pre-Reformation Chapel at (NS 206 464) at Chapelton Mains, first noted in 1824, no remains of the chapel or its records are currently known. Two coin hoards of late-Medieval/post-Medieval date (WoSAS Pin 5578) are noted to the east of the development area, one being a hoard of 216 English silver coins found during ploughing on Chapelton Farm (NS 206 464) in 1870. The other was a hoard of 360 coins which included foreign examples also found during ploughing, in front of Chapelton Cottages (NS 2071 4664).

Aims and Objectives

- 5.1 The main aim of the archaeological evaluation is to establish the presence or absence of previously unknown archaeological deposits. Therefore the aims and objectives of the archaeological works are as follows:

- conduct an archaeological evaluation of 8% of the available evaluation area of 48,272 m² (10,728 m² accounting for a 9 m safety buffer either side of an overhead powerline) of the proposed development;
- submit a report to data structure level for agreement to WoSAS on behalf of North Ayrshire Council.
- Submit, if excavation or post-excavation works are required, an accompanying project design and costing alongside the data structure report, which will outline arrangements for further excavation or post-excavation works, in accordance with paragraph 2.1 above.

Methodology

Archaeological Evaluation

- 6.1 The available area for evaluation on the site equates to 4.827 hectares, overhead cables are present on the and an appropriate 9 m buffer will be adhered to. The 8% evaluation of the available area (3,862 m²) will necessitate 38 x 50m and 1 x 30 m long trenches all measuring 2 m wide. All trenches will be excavated using a back-acting machine with a smooth-edged bucket under constant supervision of a GUARD Archaeologist.
- 6.2 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. All trenches will be backfilled following recording, with the exception of those trenches containing significant archaeological deposits requiring further work and/or inspection by WoSAS.
- 6.3 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.
- 6.4 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.
- 6.5 All excavated feature fills and horizons will be sampled as appropriate, using bulk soil samples, for palaeo-environmental evidence.
- 6.6 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.
- 6.7 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.
- 6.8 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 behalf of North Ayrshire Planning Authority, on a WSI addendum for an appropriate scope of excavation (Stage 2) and Post-excavation design including scope of finds analysis, conservation & publication (Stage 3).
- 6.9 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.
- 6.10 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 incorporating the results of the evaluation will be submitted to the client within two weeks of completion of all fieldwork and, subject to client approval, then submitted to the WoSAS. The report will include a full descriptive text that will analyse and characterise the results of the evaluation. It will also include lists of all the archaeological records, drawings and photographs and artefacts recovered.
- 6.1 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;
 - 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.
- 6.2 At least two copies of the report will be prepared for the client and a further digital PDF copy sent to WoSAS.
- 6.3 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.
- 6.4 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 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 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): TBC
 - Archaeologist (Site Assistants): TBC
 - Technical Support: Aileen Maule
 - Project Manager: Warren Bailie
- 12.2 The GUARD Archaeology Project Manager, 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 works is 10 October 2016. WoSAS and the client will be informed of the site mobile phone number of the attending Archaeologist prior to the start date so that monitoring visits can be arranged. The machine excavation of evaluation trenches is expected to take 7 days to complete with a further 4 days for the unsupervised backfilling of trenches.

Health & Safety and Insurance

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

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

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