

GUARD ARCHAEOLOGY



**Dalduff Farm, Crosshill, near Maybole, South Ayrshire,
Archaeological Watching Brief
Data Structure Report
Project 4445**

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**Dalduff Farm, Crosshill, near Maybole, South Ayrshire,
Archaeological Watching Brief
Data Structure Report**

On behalf of: The Wee House Company

NGR: NS 31922 06940

Project Number: 4445

Report by: Claire Shaw

Illustrations: Gillian Sneddon

Project Manager: Warren Bailie

DRAFT 25/11/16	Warren Bailie Project Manager	FINAL 25/11/16	John Atkinson Managing Director
			

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

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Executive Summary

- 1.1 An archaeological watching brief was carried out by GUARD Archaeology Limited, working on behalf of The Wee House Company, in relation to a proposed single residential dwelling located at Dalduff Farm, Crosshill, near Maybole, South Ayrshire (Planning reference 16/00366/APP) (Figure 1).
- 1.2 The proposed development comprised of an access track, dwelling footprint and service trench. The access track extended from the eastern extent of the main development area, curving towards the eastern side of the footprint of the proposed dwelling. The service cable extended from the south-eastern end of Dalduff Cottages, running in a south-western direction towards the site of the proposed dwelling. The topsoil was removed by machine using a flat bladed bucket. During the watching brief, no features of archaeological sensitivity were uncovered.

Introduction

- 2.1 This Data Structure Report (DSR) sets out the results for the archaeological mitigation works required for the development of ground in accordance with the relevant condition of planning consent (Planning Reference: 16/00366/APP). Following consultation with the Local Planning Authority Archaeologist (WoSAS), an archaeological watching brief was required within the footprint of the proposed single dwelling and for any associated ground breaking works for associated services.

Site Location, Topography and Geology

- 3.1 The site is located 0.5 km north-west of Crosshill and approximately 3 km south – east of Maybole, South Ayrshire. The development area is located at Dalduff Farmstead (NGR NS 31922 06940), Crosshill near Maybole, South Ayrshire (Figure 1). The development area is located to the rear of Dalduff Cottages within the garden and comprises of a grassed area.
- 3.2 The site has a gently slope that runs southwards from the cottages down towards the development area.
- 3.3 The underlying drift geology is alluvium, while the solid geology consists of Ballagan Formation Sedimentary rock comprising mudstone, siltstone, limestone and sandstone (British Geological Survey Map Viewer <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geology/ofbritain/home.html>).

Archaeological Background

- 4.1 There are no known cultural heritage sites within the development boundary, although there is note of the remains of Dalduff Castle and a Bronze Age hoard to the east of the development site.
- 4.2 The Dalduff Farmstead is located on the site of Dalduff Castle (NS 3204 0696) with elements of the castle incorporated within the current farmstead building (Canmore ID: 41512). The dwelling house at Dalduff contains an entire vaulted chamber belonging probably to the donjon, or fortified part of the castle.
- 4.3 A Late Bronze Age hoard (Canmore ID: 41513) located at NS 3204 0697, probably dating from around 700 BC, was found by workmen engaged in draining a field on the farm of Dalduff in 1846. The hoard was found less than 1 m below the surface, and consisted of a pot without lid or cover, but with two bronze sword fragments placed over its mouth, and a small hoard of bronzes inside. These comprised 9 socketed axes; 2 cauldron staples and rings; and another slightly flattened ring.
- 4.4 On Roy's Lowland Map (1747-55) Dalduff (as it is written) consisted of four roofed buildings with a rectangular enclosure to the east of these, all surrounded by farmland. Andrew Armstrong's 'new map of Ayrshire (1700-1794) shows 'Dilduf' in ruins. The farmstead was likely to have been constructed in the first half of the eighteenth century, before Roy surveyed the area.

Aims and Objectives

5.1 The aim of the archaeological watching brief is to identify:

- the presence or absence of previously unknown archaeological deposits or artefacts within the development area;
- the extent and nature of previously unknown archaeological features within the development area;
- to ensure that any surviving archaeological remains encountered during the watching brief are recorded in accordance with ClfA (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists) Standards.

5.2 The objectives are therefore to:

- Conduct a watching brief on ground disturbance works within the development area, 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 the agreement of WoSAS, on completion of the archaeological fieldwork, which includes an outline of the scope of any further excavation works required to satisfy the planning authority should any significant archaeology be encountered.

Methodology

6.1 A GUARD Archaeologist photographed the development area and made a brief written description prior to the commencement of ground-breaking works.

6.2 The machine excavation of the access track, footprint of the proposed single residential dwelling and associated service trenches were supervised by a GUARD Archaeologist (Figure 1).

6.3 The back-acting machine excavator was fitted with a 1.6 m wide flat-bladed (toothless) ditching bucket.

6.4 The topsoil and/or overburden for each area of trench and/or ground works area was removed in spits using a smooth-edged bucket to the first archaeological horizon or, where none was found, to the sterile, undisturbed, natural subsoil.

6.5 No significant archaeological features were encountered by the on-site Archaeologist.

6.6 No archaeological finds were encountered by the on-site archaeologist.

6.7 A representative section was recorded for each area denoting depth of topsoil, any stratigraphy present and the nature of the soil. This information was logged in the day book and using pro forma sheets, together with a sketch drawn to scale and a photographic record of deposits.

6.8 All elements of the fieldwork were undertaken in line with the policies and guidelines of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (ClfA) of which GUARD Archaeology Ltd is a *Registered Organisation*.

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.

Results

7.1 The access track extended from the eastern extent of the main development area, curving towards the eastern side of the footprint of the proposed dwelling (Figure 1). The service cable

extended from the south-eastern end of Dalduff Cottages, running in a south-western direction towards the site of the proposed dwelling. The topsoil was removed by machine using a flat bladed bucket.

- 7.2 The stripped area was located within the rear garden of Dalduff Cottage and was covered in context 001, which had a maximum depth of 0.30m. Within the initial eastern section of the access road the topsoil contained what appeared to be some demolition material in the form of crushed stone; this area also had the occasional modern brick and fragments of wire.
- 7.3 The area in which the residential dwelling is to be constructed on has a slight rise to north. As a result the footprint of the dwelling will have to be levelled, with a deeper check taken into the ground level on the northern side (depth of about 1 m), while the ground level on the southern side will be built up slightly, creating a level platform (Plates 1-3). Within the footings of the dwelling, the topsoil (001) was removed revealing the underlying natural (002), an orange/brown silt with frequent small to medium sized stones. Within the natural there were three clay pipe field drains running in various directions.



Plate 1: View from north of driveway leading south.



Plate 2: View from south-west (house location) of driveway.



Plate 3: View of House foot print from ENE.

Discussion

- 8.1 The archaeological watching brief carried out at Dalduff Farmstead, showed that the development area has not been subject to previous development other than agricultural improvement as indicated by the presence of field drains. Historical map regression has revealed no features of archaeological interest within the proposed development area, although the development area forms part of the wider site of Dalduff Castle.

Conclusion

- 9.1 The watching brief has revealed that no significant archaeologically sensitive features exist within the proposed development area and no further work is required. However, 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.
- 9.2 A summary of the project results will be submitted to *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*. A copy of this is included in Appendix D. 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.
- 9.3 The online OASIS form at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> for this project (OASIS Reference: guardarc1-266620) 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 The Wee House Company for commissioning GUARD Archaeology Ltd to conduct the watching Brief. Thanks also to Paul Robins of WoSAS for his advice and assistance during this phase of works. Technical support was from Clark Innes. The fieldwork was carried out by Claire Shaw. The illustrations were produced by Gillian Sneddon who also desk top published the report. The project was managed for GUARD Archaeology Ltd by Warren Bailie.

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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 25th October 2016].

West of Scotland Archaeology Service Sites and Monuments Record, www.wosas.net/search.php. [accessed 25th October 2016].

Appendix B: List of Photographs

Frame	Area	Context	Subject	Taken from
1	-	-	I.D. Shot	-
2	-	-	General shot of the site prior to stripping	E
3	-	001	General working shot - access road strip	E
4	-	001	General working shot - access road strip	W
5	-	001	House foundation area - topsoil strip	NW
6	-	001	House foundation area - topsoil strip - area levelling	E

Appendix C: Discovery and Excavation Entry

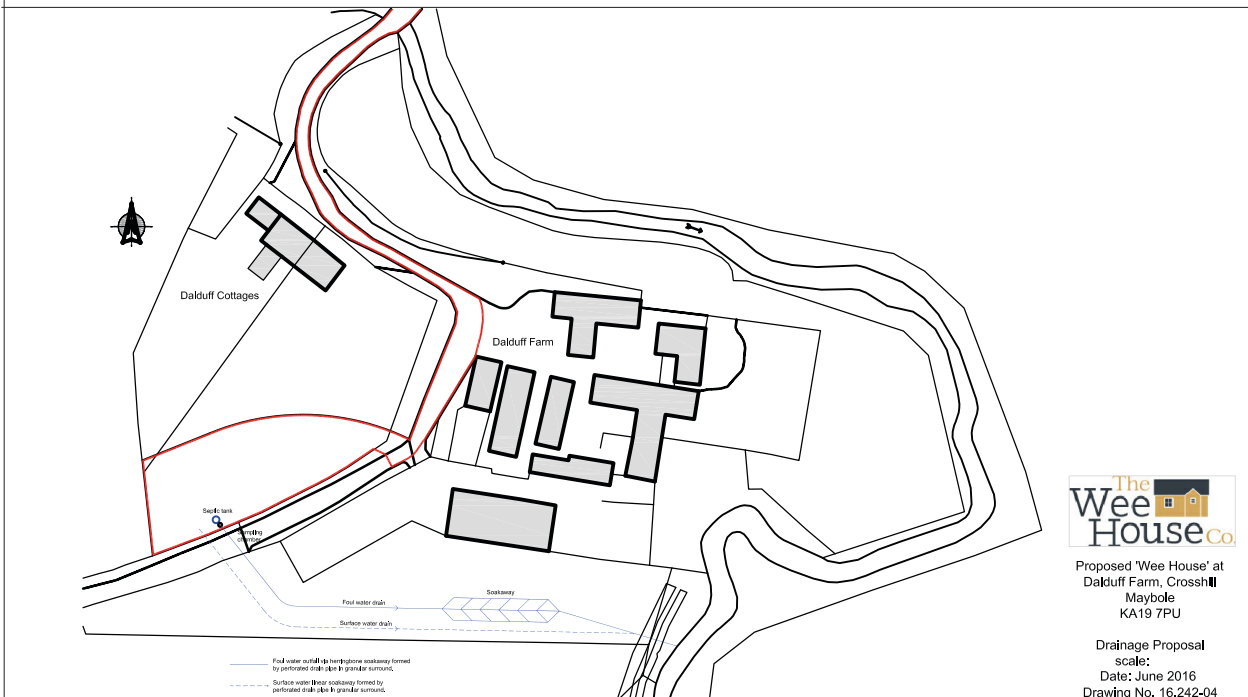
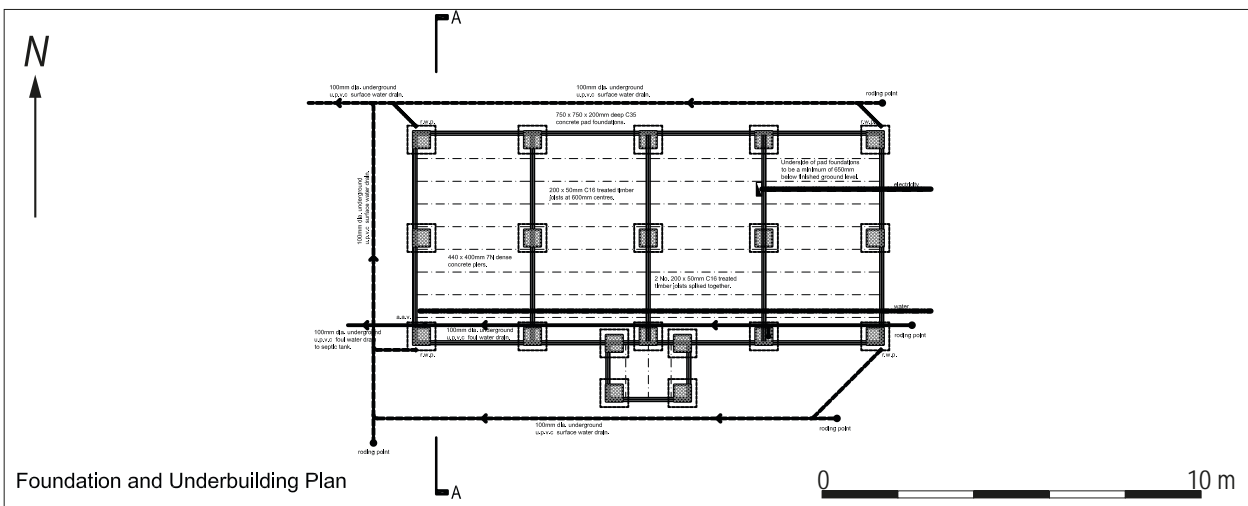
LOCAL AUTHORITY:	South Ayrshire
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Dalduff Farm, Crosshill, near Maybole
PROJECT CODE:	4445
PARISH:	Maybole
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR(S):	Claire Shaw
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	GUARD Archaeology Limited
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Archaeological Watching Brief
NMRS NO(S):	n/a
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	n/a
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	None
NGR (2 letters, 6 figures)	NS 31922 06940
START DATE (this season)	24 th October 2016
END DATE (this season)	31 st October 2016
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)	None
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	<p>An archaeological watching brief was carried out by GUARD Archaeology Limited in relation to a proposed single residential dwelling located at Dalduff Farm, Crosshill, near Maybole, South Ayrshire (Planning reference 16/00366/APP).</p> <p>The proposed development comprised of an access track, dwelling footprint and service trench. The access track extended from the eastern extent of the main development area, curving towards the eastern side of the footprint of the proposed dwelling. The service cable extended from the south-eastern end of Dalduff Cottages, running in a south-western direction towards the site of the proposed dwelling. The topsoil was removed by machine using a flat bladed bucket.</p> <p>During the archaeological watching brief no features of archaeological sensitivity were uncovered.</p>
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	None
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	The Wee House Company
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	None
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	54 Elderpark Workspace, 100 Elderpark Street, Glasgow, G51 3TR
EMAIL ADDRESS:	warren.ballie@guard-archaeology.co.uk
ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)	Archive will be deposited with the NMRS

Appendix D: Written Scheme of Investigation

DALDUFF FARM, NEAR MAYBOLE

WATCHING BRIEF METHOD STATEMENT

PROJECT 4445



Proposed 'Wee House' at
Dalduff Farm, Crosshill
Maybole
KA19 7PU

Drainage Proposal
scale:
Date: June 2016
Drawing No. 16.242-04

Figure 1:
Site location.



Executive Summary

- 1.1 This archaeological watching brief method statement is applicable to the footprint for a proposed development of a single residential dwelling in lands west of Dalduff Farmstead, Crosshill near Maybole, South Ayrshire (Figure 1) (Planning Reference: 16/00366/APP). This Method Statement was prepared in consultation with WoSAS.

Introduction

- 2.1 This Method Statement sets out the methodology for an archaeological watching brief within the footprint of the proposed dwelling and for any associated ground breaking works for services etc.
- 2.2 This method statement outlines the programme of archaeological works that may be needed to mitigate the effects of the 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 to the client, then for the agreement of WoSAS and approval of the planning authority, prior to the commencement of any archaeological work.

Site Location

- 3.1 The site is located 0.5 km north-west of Crosshill and approximately 3 km south-east of Maybole, South Ayrshire. The site is situated at NGR NS 31922 06940 and currently lies at approximately 40 m AOD.

Archaeological Background

- 4.1 There are known cultural sites within the development boundary although there is note of Dalduff Castle and a Bronze Age hoard to the east of the development.
- 4.2 The Dalduff Farmstead is located on the site of Dalduff Castle (NS 3204 0696) with some parts of the castle surviving as parts of the farmstead construction (Canmore ID: 41512). The dwelling house at Dalduff contains an entire vaulted chamber belonging probably to the to the donjon, or fortified part of the castle.
- 4.3 A Late Bronze Age hoard (Canmore ID: 41513) located at NS 3204 0697, probably dating from around 700 BC, was found by workmen engaged in draining a field on the farm of Dalduff in 1846. The discovery was made during the construction of the present farmstead. The hoard was found less than 1 m below the surface, and consisted of a pot without lid or cover, but with two bronze sword fragments placed over its mouth, and a small hoard of bronzes inside. These comprised 9 socketed axes; 2 cauldron staples and rings; and another slightly flattened ring.
- 4.3 On Roy's Lowland Map (1747-55) Dalduff (as it is written) consisted of four roofed buildings with a rectangular enclosure to the east of these, all surrounded by farmland. Andrew Armstrong's 'new map of Ayrshire (1700-1794) shows 'Dilduf' in ruins. The farmstead was likely to have been constructed in the first half of the eighteenth century, before Roy surveyed the area.

Aims, Objectives and Scope

- 5.1 The aim of the archaeological watching brief is to identify:
 - the presence or absence of previously unknown archaeological deposits or artefacts within the development area;
 - the extent and nature of previously unknown archaeological features within the development area;

- to ensure that any surviving archaeological remains encountered during the watching brief are recorded in accordance with ClfA (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists) Standards.

5.2 The objectives are therefore to:

- Conduct a watching brief on ground disturbance works within the development area, 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 the agreement of WoSAS, on completion of the archaeological fieldwork, which includes an outline of the scope of any further excavation works required to satisfy the planning authority should any significant archaeology be encountered.

Watching Brief Methodology

- 6.1 The watching brief will comprise the monitoring of all ground breaking works within the development area.
- 6.2 The topsoil and/or overburden for each area of trench and/or ground works area will be removed in spits using a smooth edged bucket to the first archaeological horizon or, where none was found, to the sterile, undisturbed, natural subsoil. Any archaeological features encountered will be cleaned by hand by the on-site Archaeologist to determine their character and extent.
- 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. Where small areas of archaeologically significant deposits or small features are encountered during the watching brief, and where the first 25% - 50% sampling does not demonstrate these as being modern and/or not significant, full 100% excavation at the time of discovery will be applied.
- 6.4 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/overburden, 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. As there are unlikely to be any modern burials on this site, any human remains affected will be treated as whole entities and would require full excavation if the remains are demonstrably *in situ*. All human remains will be treated in accordance with Scottish Legal requirements.
- 6.9 Should significant archaeological remains be encountered during the watching brief, requiring more than limited excavation and recording, the remains will be largely left *in situ* pending the agreement of the client and WoSAS on a site specific methodology with an appropriate scope of excavation (Stage 2) and Post-excavation design including scope of finds analysis, conservation & publication (Stage 3).

- 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*.
- 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.

Report Preparation and Contents

- 7.1 A report detailing the results of the archaeological watching brief will be submitted to the client within two weeks of completion of this element of the fieldwork and, subject to client approval, then submitted to WoSAS. The report will take the form of a Data Structure Report and 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, archaeological features and archiving lists of all finds, samples, field drawings and photographs.
- 7.2 If appropriate, the report will also include any additional methodologies issued 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;
 - 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 A hard copy of the report will be prepared for the client and 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. Should more significant material be found, publication of the findings in a journal or as a monograph may be required.

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(s) thus placing the information into the public domain on the OASIS website.
- 10.3 A copy of the archive contents will be included in the Data Structure Report which will be provided to WoSAS for inclusion in the planning file and HER archive in order that any relevant conditions can be discharged.

Finds Disposal

- 11.1 The arrangement for the final disposal of any finds made in connection with the archaeological work, will be deposited in keeping with Scottish legal requirements as set out in the Treasure Trove Code of Practice published by the Scottish Government in December 2008. The laws relating to Treasure Trove and *Bona Vacantia* in Scotland apply to all finds where the original owner cannot be identified. This includes all material recovered during archaeological fieldwork. Accordingly, all assemblages recovered from archaeological fieldwork are claimed automatically by the Crown and must be reported to the Scottish Archaeological Finds Allocation Panel through its secretariat, the Treasure Trove Unit. In the event of the discovery of small finds, a filled-out copy of the form "Declaration of an Archaeological Assemblage from Fieldwork" and two copies of the pertinent Data Structure Report will be submitted to the Panel at the conclusion of the fieldwork. The Panel will then be responsible for recommending to the Queen's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer which museum should be allocated the finds. All artefacts will be temporarily stored by GUARD 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 Director (on-site Archaeologist): TBC
 - Finds and Environmental Support and Conservation: Aileen Maule
 - Illustrator: Gillian McSwan
 - Quality Assurance: John Atkinson
- 12.2 The GUARD 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 for the archaeological works is 24th October 2016. WoSAS will be informed of the site mobile phone number prior to the start date so that monitoring visits can be arranged. The watching brief duration will be dependant upon the construction schedule of the contractor/client.

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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