



**Holehouse Road, Kilmarnock:
Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment
Project 4946**

Holehouse Road, Kilmarnock: Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment

On behalf of: Barratt West Scotland & David Wilson Homes West Scotland

NGR: NS 43291 38023

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Report by: Christine Rennie

Illustrations: Christine Rennie

Project Manager: John Atkinson

DRAFT 02/07/18	John Atkinson Project Manager	FINAL 26/07/18	John Atkinson Managing Director
			

*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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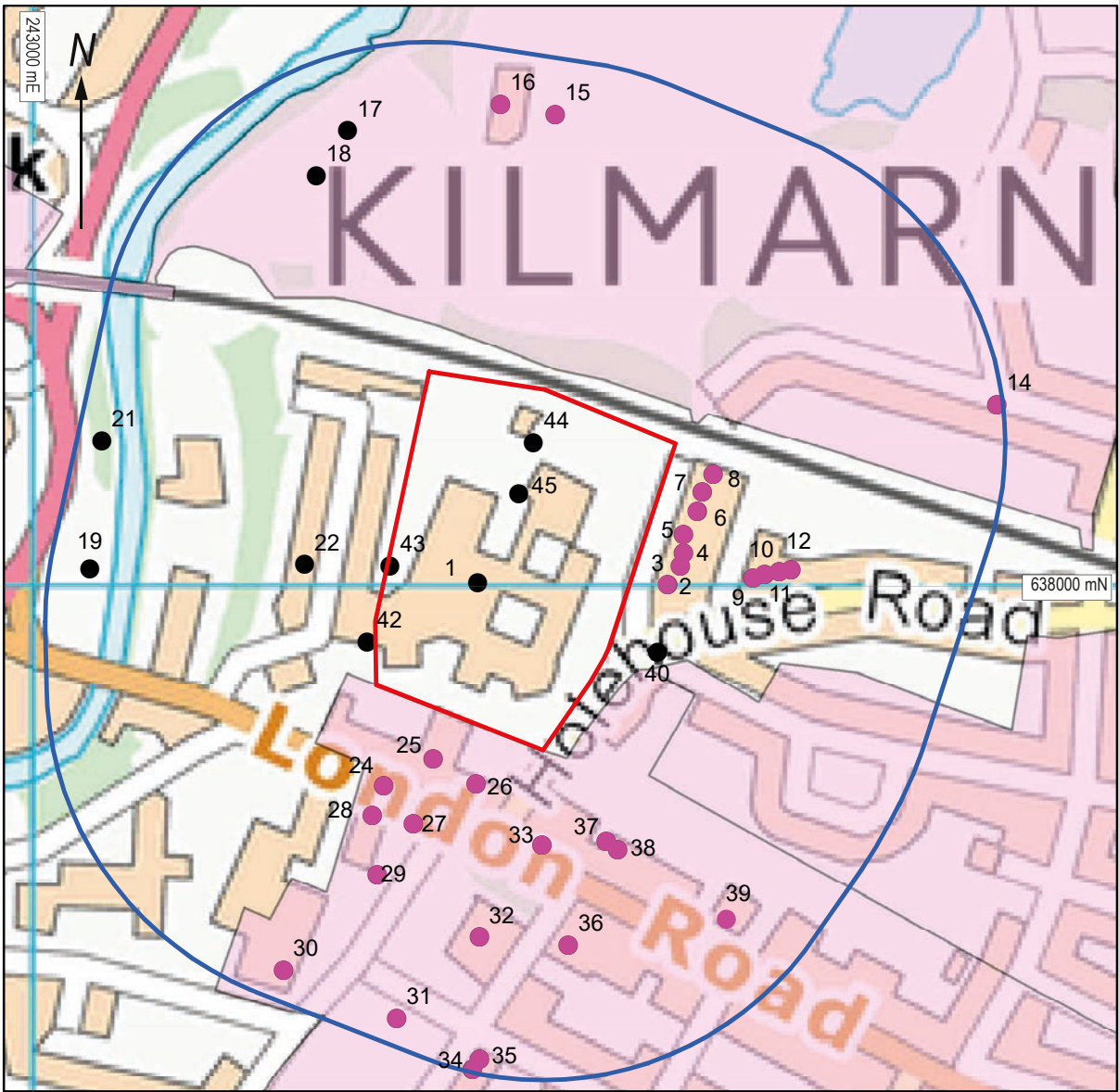
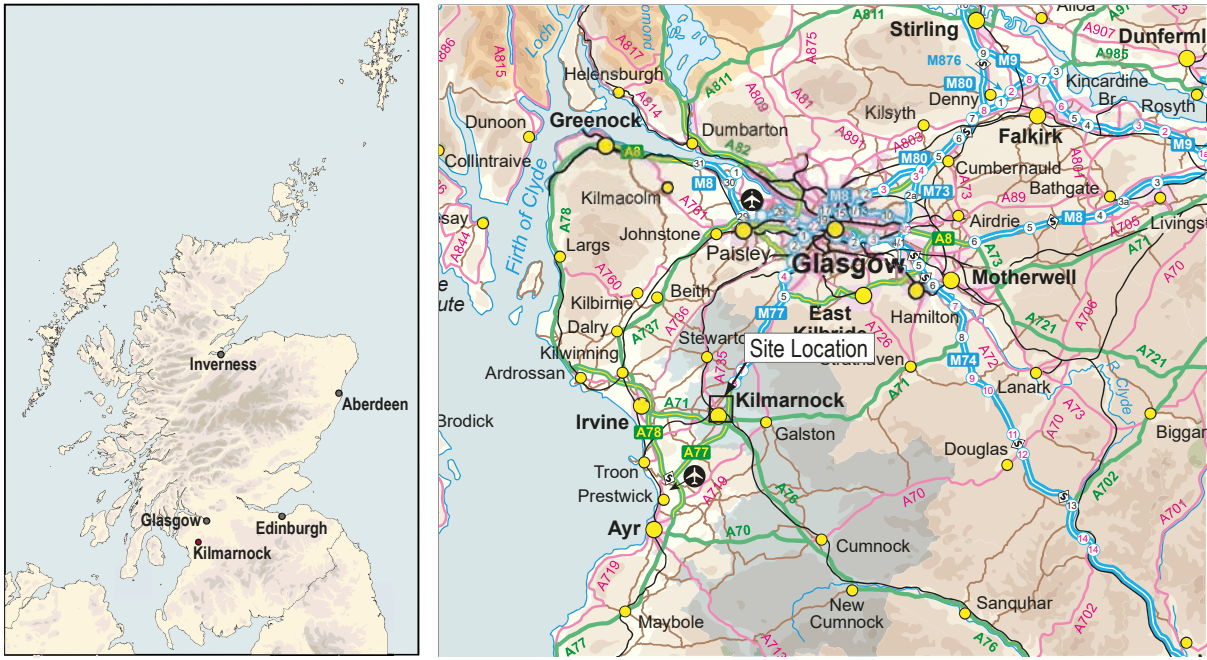


Figure 1: Site location plan.



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Executive Summary

- 1.1 GUARD Archaeology Limited undertook an archaeological desk-top study of an area proposed for development at Holehouse Road, Kilmarnock in East Ayrshire. The aims of the study were to assess evidence for the past human use of the area, its archaeological sensitivity, and the potential impact of any development upon the archaeological resource.
- 1.2 The assessment found that there are four known cultural heritage sites within the proposed development area, all of which are undesignated. These are the locations of a former technical college, former garden allotments, a structure related to the garden allotments and a building within a small enclosure. Of these, only the technical college is extant.
- 1.3 The cultural heritage assessment of the proposed Holehouse Road development area has shown that the Site was agricultural land in the mid eighteenth century and may have been part of the land belonging to Braehead House from at least the mid eighteenth century until the 1940s. During and immediately after World War II, the north of the Site was given over to garden allotments and an associated structure lay at the south of the allotment area.
- 1.4 During the construction of Kilmarnock Technical College in the mid-1960s, much of the sloping terrain was levelled with a substantial volume of soil being removed from the Site. As buried cultural heritage remains are most often found within the upper surface of exposed subsoil, removal of the subsoil will also have removed any sub-surface cultural heritage deposits, rendering most of the proposed development area archaeologically sterile.
- 1.5 A brief setting assessment found that the proposed development is unlikely to have any significant indirect effect upon the settings of 34 designated cultural heritage sites located within 200 m of the Site.

Introduction

- 2.1 In June 2018, Barratt West Scotland & David Wilson Homes West Scotland commissioned GUARD Archaeology Limited to undertake an archaeological desk-based assessment of an area proposed for development at Holehouse Road, Kilmarnock, East Ayrshire (NGR: centred at NS 43291 38023). The Site is located within Kilmarnock and comprises a former further education college and its grounds (Figure 1).
- 2.2 The Site is bounded to the north by the Glasgow-Kilmarnock-Carlisle railway line and to the east by De Walden Terrace. Existing houses lie to the west and south of the Site. The area proposed for development is about 2.86 ha in extent.
- 2.3 The main bedrock over the Site is Scottish Middle Coal Measures Formation - Sedimentary Rock Cycles, Coal Measure Type, a sedimentary rock type formed approximately 315 to 318 million years ago in the Carboniferous Period when the local environment was dominated by swamps, estuaries and deltas (British Geological Survey: Geology of Britain Viewer).

Legislative Background

National Planning Legislation

- 3.1 The statutory framework for heritage in Scotland is outlined in the Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act 1997, as amended by the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Act, and The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979, both of which are modified by the Historic Environment (Amendment) (Scotland) Act (2011).
- 3.2 Cultural heritage resources consist of designated and non-designated sites, including individual monuments, related settings and the wider cultural landscape. Sites with statutory designations are defined in the Historic Environment Scotland Policy Statement 2016, and comprise:
 - Scheduled Monuments;

- Listed Buildings;
- Conservation Areas;
- Marine Protected Areas;
- Historic Gardens and Designed Landscapes, and
- Historic Battlefields.

National Planning Policy and Guidelines

- 3.3 The implications of the acts noted above with regard to local government planning policy are described within Scottish Planning Policy (SPP) (2014), Historic Environment Scotland Policy Statement (HESPS) (2016), the National Planning Framework (2014) and Planning Advice Note 2/2011 (2011). SPP and HESPS deal specifically with planning policy in relation to heritage.
- 3.4 Three paragraphs of *Scottish Planning Policy (SPP) 2014: Valuing the Historic Environment* are pertinent to this assessment of the proposed development.

Listed Buildings

SPP paragraph 141 states: “Change to a listed building should be managed to protect its special interest while enabling it to remain in active use. Where planning permission and listed building consent are sought for development to, or affecting, a listed building, special regard must be given to the importance of preserving and enhancing the building, its setting and any features of special architectural or historic interest. The layout, design, materials, scale, siting and use of any development which will affect a listed building or its setting should be appropriate to the character and appearance of the building and setting. Listed buildings should be protected from demolition or other work that would adversely affect it or its setting”.

Conservation Areas (excerpt)

SPP paragraph 143 states: “Proposals for development within conservation areas and proposals outwith which will impact on its appearance, character or setting, should preserve or enhance the character and appearance of the conservation area. Proposals that do not harm the character or appearance of the conservation area should be treated as preserving its character or appearance”.

Archaeology and Other Historic Environment Assets

SPP paragraph 150 states: “Planning authorities should protect archaeological sites and monuments as an important, finite and non-renewable resource and preserve them in situ wherever possible. Where in situ preservation is not possible, planning authorities should, through the use of conditions or a legal obligation, ensure that developers undertake appropriate excavation, recording, analysis, publication and archiving before and/or during development. If archaeological discoveries are made, they should be reported to the planning authority to enable discussion on appropriate measures, such as inspection and recording.”

3.5 National Record of the Historic Environment (NRHE) and the local Historic Environment Record (HER)

Other cultural heritage and archaeological sites, not subject to other designations, are recorded within the National Monuments Record of Scotland (NMRS) and the local Historic Environment Record (HER), and many such sites have not yet been identified or recorded. Such undesignated sites are frequently assigned to regional, local or lesser categories of significance. The regional or local importance of such a site is established on the basis of professional judgement, although the criteria for identifying nationally important sites (as outlined in HESPS 2016 Annex 1) will often be referred to in making such judgements. Some sites are also, variously, classed as of

lesser importance, unknown importance or other importance. Unknown or other importance usually refers to examples where insufficient information exists to assign importance.

Local Planning Policy and Guidelines

3.6 Local planning policy is defined in the East Ayrshire Local Development Plan (2017) and the Ayrshire Joint Structure Plan (2007).

3.7 The East Ayrshire Local Development Plan (2017) includes the following policies relating to cultural heritage that are pertinent to this assessment.

Policy ENV1: Listed Buildings

Listed buildings play an important role in defining and enhancing the quality of East Ayrshire's environment and contribute to the character of local communities. The Council will support:

- The retention and preservation of all listed buildings and buildings within conservation areas.
- The adaption and re-use of listed buildings and buildings within conservation areas to meet modern requirements, where this can be achieved in a manner sensitive to the character of the building.

Proposals for the total or partial demolition of a listed building will only be supported where it can be demonstrated beyond reasonable doubt that every effort has been made to retain the building.

Demolition will only be acceptable where it can be evidenced that:

- (i) the building is not of special interest; or
- (ii) the building is incapable of repair; or
- (iii) the demolition of the building is essential to delivering significant benefits to economic growth or the wider community; or
- (iv) the repair of the building is not economically viable and that it has been marketed at a price reflecting its location and condition to potential purchasers for a reasonable period.

Policy ENV2: Scheduled Monuments and Archaeological Resources

Development that would have an adverse effect on Scheduled Monuments or on their settings shall not be supported unless there are exceptional overriding circumstances. Other archaeological resources should be preserved in situ wherever possible. The developer may be required to supply an archaeological evaluation report prior to the determination of a planning application. Where the case for preservation does not prevail the developer shall be required to make appropriate and satisfactory provision for archaeological excavation, recording, analysis and publication in advance of development.

Policy ENV3: Conservation Areas

Development or demolition within a conservation area or affecting its setting, shall preserve and enhance its character and be consistent with any relevant conservation area appraisal or management plan. Any development should be sympathetic to the area in terms of its layout, size, scale, design, siting, material and colour and should seek to enhance the architectural and historic qualities of the area. Where a building contributes positively to the character of a conservation area, its proposed demolition should be assessed against the criteria contained in ENV1. Where it does not contribute to the character, demolition will be supported where a high-quality redevelopment or, in exceptional circumstances, a landscaping scheme is proposed as a replacement.

- 3.8 The Ayrshire Joint Structure Plan (2007) includes the following policy relating to cultural heritage that is pertinent to this assessment.

ENV6: Protection of the Built Heritage

Development proposals considered to have an adverse effect on the following heritage resources shall not conform to the structure plan.

- A. listed buildings of architectural and historic interest;
- B. designated conservation areas;
- C. historic gardens and designed landscapes; and
- D. archaeological locations and landscapes.

Local Plans shall prepare detailed policies to protect and enhance built heritage resources.

Other considerations

- 3.9 The proposed development area is located within the local authority area of East Ayrshire which is advised on archaeological matters by the West of Scotland Archaeology Service (WoSAS).

Aims and Objectives

- 4.1 The aims of this study were to assess the known or potential archaeological resource within the Site and the likely impact of any development on the archaeological resource, and to recommend a strategy for mitigating this impact upon any known or potential archaeological remains.
- 4.2 The specific objectives of the assessment were:
- to identify any previously known archaeological monuments present within the Site area through a search of the National Record of the Historic Environment and the local Historic Environment Record;
 - to identify any previously unknown archaeological sites through the examination of documentary and cartographic evidence;
 - to carry out a walkover survey of the Site;
 - to assess the potential impact of any development on the archaeological resource, taking into account its varied significance; and
 - to suggest appropriate mitigation measures for the protection of the archaeological resource or, where necessary, the investigation and recording of any sites likely to be affected by development where preservation *in situ* cannot be achieved.

Methodology for baseline assessment

- 5.1 The desk-based assessment examined the Site and a radius of approximately 200 m beyond its boundary (the buffer zone). Study of the surrounding landscape was necessary to establish the local archaeological and historical context, in order to provide a broader understanding of the historical development of the Site and the potential for as-yet-unidentified archaeological remains within the Site.
- 5.2 The desk-based assessment of the Site and buffer zone employed the following methodology:
- GIS data on Scheduled Monuments, Inventory Gardens and Designed Landscapes,

Inventory Battlefields, Conservations Areas and Listed Buildings was obtained from Historic Environment Scotland (HES);

- GIS data on cultural heritage sites was obtained from the National Record of the Historic Environment (NRHE), maintained by HES;
- GIS data on the local Historic Environment Record was obtained from the WoSAS online facility;
- Pre-Ordnance Survey maps of the Site, held by the National Library of Scotland (NLS), were identified and consulted on-line. Relevant maps, including manuscript maps, range in date from the sixteenth to the nineteenth centuries;
- First, second and subsequent editions of the Ordnance Survey maps of the area of interest, were identified and examined via NLS;
- Vertical aerial photographs were viewed at The National Collection of Aerial Photography online facility to identify any unknown sites or features of archaeological interest: Five series of vertical photographs, ranging in date from 1941 to 1988 were viewed;
- Readily accessible primary and secondary historical sources were consulted for information relating to the area's historical past, including details relating to earlier land-use;
- A walkover survey of the Site was carried out on 25th June 2018.

Baseline Assessment

- 6.1 The NRHE and East Ayrshire HER were checked on 22nd June 2018. Any additions to these records made after that date have not been included in this assessment.
- 6.2 The baseline assessment found that there are four undesignated cultural heritage sites within the proposed development area. These are the locations of a building and enclosure, a building, allotment gardens and the technical college that currently occupies the Site.
- 6.3 A further 41 cultural heritage sites, including four Conservation Areas, 22 category B Listed Buildings and eight category C Listed Buildings, are located within 200 m of the Site.
- 6.4 In the following assessment, the reference in parenthesis (CHS and number) refers to the cultural heritage sites noted at Appendix B and Figure 1.

Prehistoric, Roman and early medieval sites (8000 BC – AD 600)

- 6.5 There are no known prehistoric, Roman or early medieval sites within the Site or within the surrounding 200 m buffer zone.

Medieval sites (AD 600 - AD 1600)

- 6.6 There are no known sites of medieval date within the Site.
- 6.7 A small area within the 200 m buffer zone lies within the burgh of Kilmarnock (CHS 19) which was erected a burgh of barony in 1591/2.

Post-medieval and modern sites (AD 1600- Present)

- 6.8 There are four known cultural heritage sites of post-medieval or modern date within the proposed development area. These are Kilmarnock Technical College (CHS 1), a structure and enclosure (CHS 43), allotment gardens (CHS 44) and a structure associated with the allotment gardens (CHS 45).

- 6.9 A further 40 cultural heritage sites from the post-medieval and modern periods are located within the 200 m buffer surrounding the Site.
- 6.10 The earliest maps consulted did not specifically record the Site although Kilmarnock was recorded from 1654 onwards (Gordon 1636; Pont and Blaeu 1654; Pont and Blaeu 1662; Adair 1685; Moll 1745).
- 6.11 Roy mid-eighteenth century Military Survey of Scotland (Figure 2) demonstrated that the Site was unenclosed agricultural land that lay outwith the town of Kilmarnock. The land may have been associated with Braehead House (CHS 22) which lay to the west of the Site. The road depicted by Roy is the precursor of the modern B7073 London Road.



Figure 2: Excerpt from Roy's 1747-55 Military Survey of Scotland with approximate Site location. Reproduced by permission of the Trustees of The National Library of Scotland.

- 6.12 No further details of the land-use over the Site were found on the later eighteenth and early nineteenth century maps consulted (Armstrong 1775; Thomson and Johnson 1828).
- 6.13 The First Edition Ordnance Survey map (Figure 3) was the earliest to accurately record the proposed development area and its surroundings. This map demonstrated that the Site had been enclosed and may have been part of the grounds of Braehead House (CHS 22). Braehead Cottage (CHS 42) lay to the immediate west of the Site. Within the 200 m buffer, development had taken place on London Road and the houses at numbers 10, 12, 14 (CHS 24 to CHS 26) had been built.
- 6.14 By the late nineteenth century some development had taken place within the Site and a small unidentified building within a squarish enclosure (CHS 43) had been constructed. Beyond the Site, Blackwood Morton's carpet factory (CHS 21), the first four semi-detached houses on De Walden Terrace (CHS 2 to CHS 5) and numbers 20, 22, 22a, 47 and 47a London Road (CHS 36 to CHS 38) had all been built. Kay Park had been established and contained the Burns monument (CHS 16), bandstand (CHS 17) and fountain (CHS 18).



Figure 3: Excerpt from 1860 Ordnance Survey 6-inch map Ayrshire, Sheet XVIII with approximate Site location.
Reproduced by permission of the Trustees of The National Library of Scotland.

- 6.15 By 1911, the structure and enclosure within the Site (CHS 43) were no longer extant. Other buildings and structures recorded outwith the Site include the remaining houses on De Walden Terrace (CHS 6 to CHS 8), numbers 1 and 2 Holehouse Road (CHS 9 and CHS 10), the King Edward VII drinking fountain (CHS 15), the former technical school on Elmbank Avenue (CHS 30), the Dick Institute (CHS 32) and 2 and 4 Loanhead Street (CHS 34 and CHS 35).
- 6.16 The mid-twentieth century Ordnance Survey maps demonstrated that allotment gardens (CHS 44) had been established on the northern part of the Site, presumably as part of the war effort (Figure 4). A rectangular structure (CHS 45) appears to have been associated with the allotment gardens. Outwith the Site, by 1949 the remaining houses on Holehouse Road had been built (CHS 11 and CHS 12) and structures were recorded at the location of 45 London Road, although the Masonic Hall (CHS 28) was not specifically noted.
- 6.17 The 1962 maps recorded three rectangular buildings in the north-east quadrant of the Site and showed that an access road from De Walden Terrace had been constructed. These are likely to have been related to the technical college (CHS 1), although it did not open until 1966.
- 6.18 None of the maps recorded the King Edward VIII pillar box (CHS 14), the Sir James Shaw statue (CHS 27), the war memorial (CHS 29), the Kilmarnock Equitable Co-operative Society drinking fountain (CHS 31), the Milestone south-west of 18 London Road (CHS 33), the sundial at 28 London Road (CHS 39) or Wilson Avenue housing estate (CHS 40).

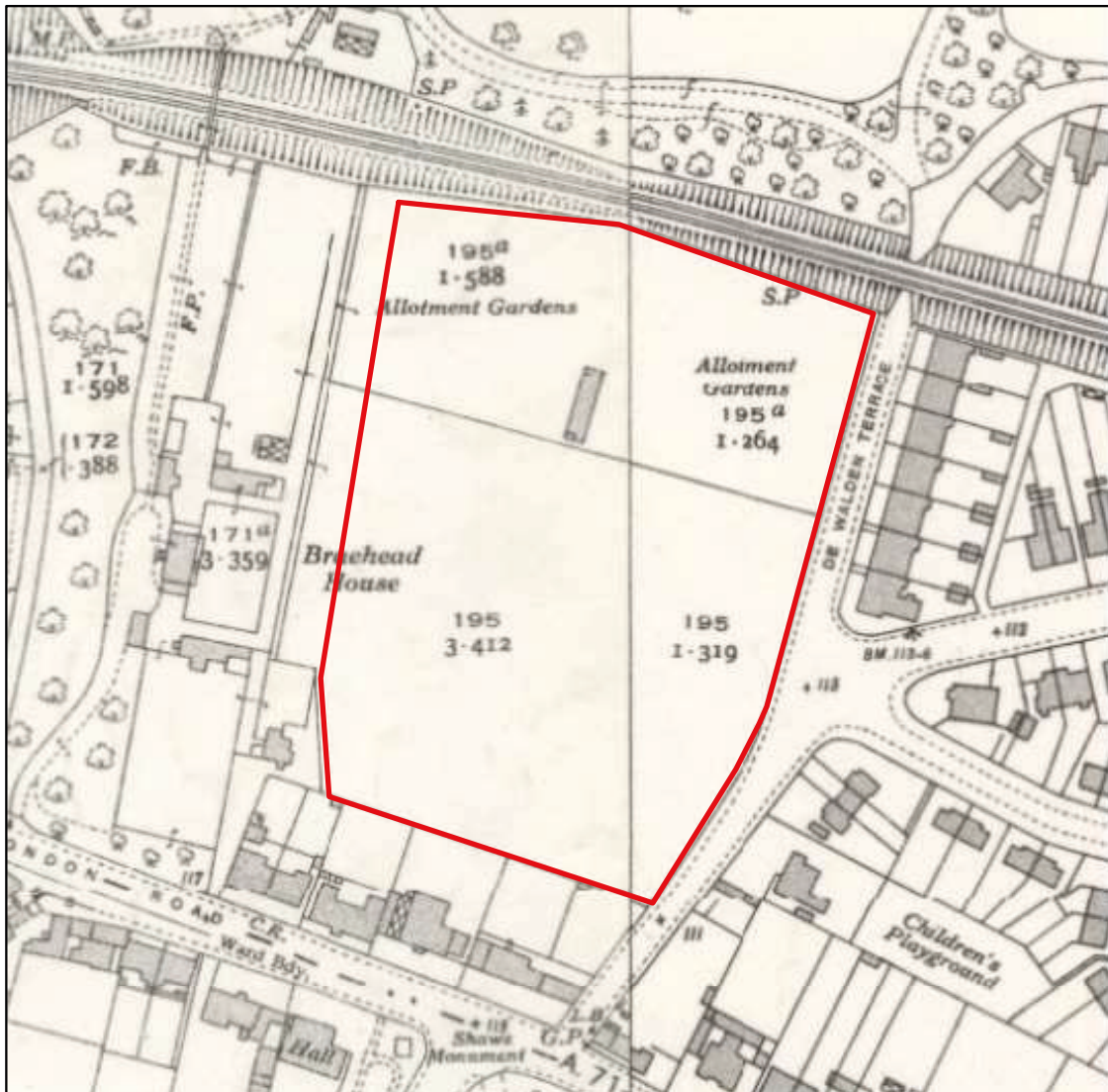


Figure 4: Excerpts from 1940 Ordnance Survey 25-inch maps Ayrshire XVIII.13 and Ayrshire XVIII.14 with approximate Site location. Reproduced by permission of the Trustees of The National Library of Scotland.

- 6.19 John Finnie Street and Bank Street Conservation Area (CHS 20) was designated in December 1984, amended in December 1994 and extended in 2006. The East Ayrshire Council website has no information on Kay Park conservation Area (CHS 13), London Road Conservation Area (CHS 23) or Piersland Park Conservation Area (CHS 41).

Vertical Aerial Photographs

- 6.20 Five sets of aerial photographs from the twentieth century were consulted for this assessment (see Appendix A).
- 6.21 The garden allotments (CHS 44) and the associated structure (CHS 45) were recorded throughout the 1940s and occupied the north of the Site.
- 6.22 By 1971, Kilmarnock Technical College (CHS 1) had been built although the car park at the north of the campus was not in place in 1988.
- 6.23 No previously unrecorded cultural heritage sites were noted on any of the aerial photographs.

Previous Archaeological Investigations

- 6.24 No previous archaeological investigations are known to have been carried out within the Site or the surrounding 200 m buffer zone.

Walkover survey

- 6.25 A walkover survey of the Site was carried out on 25th June 2018 in sunny conditions.
- 6.26 The terrain over the Site generally sloped down from north to south. The former technical college (CHS 1), latterly part of Ayrshire College, had been relocated although the college buildings and infrastructure were intact.
- 6.27 The walkover survey found that development of the Site for the technical college entailed levelling the ground by removing a substantial volume of soil from the Site; the maximum difference in height is about 2.5 m (Plate 1). As a result, the north-west corner of the Site is probably the only area not to have been disturbed by previous development (Plate 2).



Plate 1: Difference in ground level at north-west of the Site.



Plate 2: Undisturbed ground at the north-west of the Site.

- 6.28 The remainder of the site was occupied by the former technical college buildings and although some grassland lay at the east of the Site (Plate 3) it is not possible to assess the level of disturbance that this area may have seen.
- 6.29 No previously unrecorded cultural heritage remains were noted during the walkover.
- 6.30 The walkover included a brief assessment of potential indirect effects on the 34 designated cultural heritage sites located within 200 m of the Site.



Plate 3: Grassed area at the east of the Site.

- 6.31 This assessment found that while there would be intervisibility with the houses on De Walden Terrace (CHS 2 to CHS 8) and London Road (CHS 24 to CHS 26) and with London Road Conservation Area (CHS 23) and Piersland Park Conservation Area (CHS 41), replacement of the technical college with less intrusive housing could improve the current setting of these designated cultural heritage sites.

Conclusions

- 7.1 The cultural heritage assessment of the proposed Holehouse Road development area has shown that the Site was agricultural land in the mid eighteenth century and may have been part of the land belonging to Braehead House (CHS 22) from at least the mid eighteenth century until the 1940s. During and immediately after World War II, the north of the Site was given over to garden allotments (CHS 44) and an associated structure (CHS 45) lay at the south of the allotment area.
- 7.2 During the construction of Kilmarnock Technical College in the mid-1960s, much of the sloping ground was levelled with a substantial volume of soil being removed from the Site. The levelling

is particularly evident at the north of the Site where the difference in ground level is about 2.5 m. Buried cultural heritage remains are most often found within the upper surface of exposed subsoil and the removal of the subsoil will also have removed any sub-surface cultural heritage deposits, rendering most of the proposed development area archaeologically sterile.

- 7.3 The proposed development area is not considered to be especially archaeologically sensitive and the removal of much of the original ground surface has significantly reduced the archaeological potential of the Site. The only area where the original ground level appears to be relatively undisturbed is at the north-west corner of the Site.
- 7.4 The proposed development would have no significant indirect effect upon the settings of 34 designated cultural heritage sites located within 200 m of the Site.

Technical Information

- 8.1 The digital archive for the desk-based assessment will be lodged with the National Record of the Historic Environment. The list of archive material can be found at Appendix C.
- 8.2 As far as can be ascertained, there are no current management plans for the proposed development area.
- 8.3 All elements of the assessment have been undertaken in line with the following policies and guidelines of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists of which GUARD Archaeology Ltd is a Registered Organisation.
- Code of Conduct (2014);
 - Standards and Guidance for commissioning work on, or providing consultancy advice on, archaeology and the historic environment (2014), and
 - Standard and Guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment (2017).
- 8.4 The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists requires that information pertaining to archaeological assessments is made publicly available via the OASIS project. The project aims to provide an on-line index to otherwise inaccessible archaeological grey literature, such as this desk-based assessment. The online OASIS form for this project (OASIS Reference: guardarc1-320814) has been completed. Once the Planning Application has been determined by East Ayrshire Council, and with the consent of Barratt West Scotland & David Wilson Homes West Scotland, the desk-based assessment will be uploaded to OASIS. The West of Scotland Archaeology Service will then validate the OASIS form thus placing the information into the public domain. OASIS can be accessed at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/>

**Holehouse Road, Kilmarnock:
Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment**

Section 2: Appendices



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Appendices

Appendix A: References

Documentary Sources Consulted

East Ayrshire Council 2007 Kilmarnock John Finnie Street and Bank Street Conservation Area Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan. Available at <https://www.east-ayrshire.gov.uk/Resources/PDF/C/CAMPSections1-3.pdf>

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Ordnance Survey 1962 *NS4337NW – A*. 1:1250 National Grid maps, 1940s-1960s.

Other sources

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Vertical aerial photographs consulted

Sortie	Date	Frame(s)
M/084/E309	12/10/1941	7481
106G/Scot/UK/0083	10/5/1946	3021
540/A/0398	6/7/1948	PFFO 0129
MER/106/71	7/7/1971	0026
ASS/51688	14/6/1988	0101

Appendix B: Gazetteer of Cultural Heritage Sites

CHS No: 1

Name: Kilmarnock Technical College

NGR: NS 43270 38002

NRHE No: NS43NW 452

HER No: -

Significance: Lesser

Description: The technical college opened in in 1966. It later became Kilmarnock College and, later still, the Kilmarnock Campus of the Ayrshire College.

CHS No: 2

Name: 1-2 De Walden Terrace

NGR: NS 43385 38001

NRHE No: NS43NW 301

HER No: -

Significance: Regional: Category B Listed Building LB48716

Description: The terrace runs from Holehouse Road to the railway line at the bottom of Kay Park. Gabriel Andrew, a prominent local architect, designed the row at the end of the nineteenth century. It was named De Walden Terrace after the De Walden family who owned Dean Castle and much of the land in the Kilmarnock area. The architect was

well known in Kilmarnock at the time for the commercial buildings he designed in the town centre, especially Bank Street and John Finnie Street. De Walden Terrace is quite unusual as the accommodation is actually flats designed to resemble whole houses. The stairs to the upper floor are contained within a projecting bay to the rear of the property. The wash houses to the rear of the garden ground still survive, although most have now been converted into garages and storage sheds. Listed as a good surviving example of a little-altered terrace by a respected local architect.

CHS No: 3
Name: 3-4 De Walden Terrace
NGR: NS 43393 38012
NRHE No: NS43NW 302
HER No: -
Significance: Regional: Category B Listed Building LB48716
Description: As CHS 2

CHS No: 4
Name: 5-6 De Walden Terrace
NGR: NS 43395 38020
NRHE No: NS43NW 303
HER No: -
Significance: Regional: Category B Listed Building LB48716
Description: As CHS 2

CHS No: 5
Name: 7-8 De Walden Terrace
NGR: NS 43395 38031
NRHE No: NS43NW 304
HER No: -
Significance: Regional: Category B Listed Building LB48716
Description: As CHS 2

CHS No: 6
Name: 9-10 De Walden Terrace
NGR: NS 43403 38045
NRHE No: NS43NW 305
HER No: -
Significance: Regional: Category B Listed Building LB48716
Description: As CHS 2

CHS No: 7
Name: 11-12 De Walden Terrace

NGR: NS 43406 38057
 NRHE No: NS43NW 306
 HER No: -
 Significance: Regional: Category B Listed Building LB48716
 Description: As CHS 2

CHS No: 8
 Name: 13-14 De Walden Terrace
 NGR: NS 43413 38068
 NRHE No: NS43NW 307
 HER No: -
 Significance: Regional: Category B Listed Building LB48716
 Description: As CHS 2

CHS No: 9
 Name: 1 Holehouse Road
 NGR: NS 43437 38005
 NRHE No: NS43NW 390
 HER No: -
 Significance: Regional: Category B Listed Building LB48729
 Description: These two pairs of hybrid Art & Crafts / Glasgow style L-plan villas were built in 1903 to a design by Gabriel Andrew of Andrew & Newlands. Andrew was prolific at the end of the nineteenth century, especially in conjunction with the whisky firm Johnnie Walker & Sons for whom he was the retained architect. These villas attracted upper middle-class owners and professionals. By the 1930s, Number 1 was occupied by the Rev. J Anderson, MA, PHD, the congregational minister of the Winton Place E.U. Church. At number 2 lived a "captain and master mariner" by the name of George Paterson. George McMurray, a draper and James Richmond, lace manufacturer at Flemings & Co lived in Numbers 3 & 4 respectively. Evelyn Villas are listed as good examples of a local architect's domestic work, and are still in residential use today.

CHS No: 10
 Name: 2 Holehouse Road
 NGR: NS 43444 38007
 NRHE No: NS43NW 391
 HER No: -
 Significance: Regional: Category B Listed Building LB48729
 Description: As CHS 9

CHS No: 11
 Name: 3 Holehouse Road
 NGR: NS 43453 38009

- NRHE No: NS43NW 392
 HER No: -
 Significance: Regional: Category B Listed Building LB48729
 Description: As CHS 9
- CHS No: 12
 Name: 4 Holehouse Road
 NGR: NS 43460 38010
 NRHE No: NS43NW 393
 HER No: -
 Significance: Regional: Category B Listed Building LB48729
 Description: As CHS 9
- CHS No: 13
 Name: Kay Park Conservation Area
 NGR: NS 43423 38300 (centred)
 NRHE No: -
 HER No: -
 Significance: National: Conservation Area
 Description: No details supplied on East Ayrshire Council website.
- CHS No: 14
 Name: King Edward VIII pillar box
 NGR: NS 43585 38110
 NRHE No: NS43NW 349
 HER No: -
 Significance: Regional: Category B Listed Building LB48742
 Description: One of the few post boxes cast in the short reign of Edward VIII bearing his cipher "EVIIR". The Edward VIII post box is regarded as scarce, and this is the only example of its type in Kilmarnock. The post box was installed as part of the 1937 Coronation celebrations within the town.
- CHS No: 15
 Name: King Edward VII drinking fountain
 NGR: NS 43317 38286
 NRHE No: NS43NW 344
 HER No: -
 Significance: Regional: Category B Listed Building LB48741
 Description: Erected in 1902 to a design by McDowall Steven & Co Ltd this is a four-sided drinking fountain with eagle surmounting, on a stepped base with ornate guard rail. It is inscribed "Presented to his native town by ex-Baillie James Craig of Hillhead and Dean

in Commemoration of the Coronation of King Edward and Queen Alexandra 1902".

CHS No: 16
 Name: Burns Monument
 NGR: NS 43284 38292
 NRHE No: NS43NW 51
 HER No: WoSAS Site ID 7383
 Significance: Regional: Category B Listed Building LB35925
 Description: The monument was built in 1879 to a design by Robert S Ingram and forms the centrepiece to Kay Park. Burns's Poems were first published in Kilmarnock on 31st July 1786. Originally a keeper resided on the ground floor, with the 1st floor housing a museum of Burns artefacts including a first Kilmarnock Edition of his poems.

CHS No: 17
 Name: Band stand
 NGR: NS 43191 38276
 NRHE No: NS43NW 424
 HER No: -
 Significance: Lesser
 Description: The band stand was depicted on the Ordnance Survey Second Edition map and has since been demolished.

CHS No: 18
 Name: Fountain
 NGR: NS 43172 38249
 NRHE No: NS43NW 423
 HER No: -
 Significance: Lesser
 Description: The fountain was depicted on the Ordnance Survey Second Edition map and has since been demolished.

CHS No: 19
 Name: Kilmarnock burgh, town
 NGR: NS 42809 37964
 NRHE No: NS43NW 39
 HER No: WoSAS Site ID 7370
 Significance: Local
 Description: Kilmarnock is presumed to have developed as a kirktoon, a small rural settlement centred on a church. The present Laigh Kirk stands on the site of the medieval church, which may have been built first in the twelfth century. The church was dedicated to St Marnock, an early medieval saint. The early settlement probably consisted of some ad hoc development near a crossing of the Kilmarnock Water close to the present site of

the Cross, and may have been the site of a mill from a relatively early date. Although the lands of Kilmarnock were mentioned in a charter of 1316 and the church and parish are referred to intermittently in subsequent years, the formal establishment of a burgh did not occur until 1592. The convergent street-plan at the historical core of the burgh indicates that this area was already built up at the time of the burgh charter. There are no signs of formal burghal planning.

CHS No: 20
 Name: John Finnie Street and Bank Street Conservation Area
 NGR: NS 42712 37967 (centred)
 NRHE No: -
 HER No: -
 Significance: National: Conservation Area
 Description: The John Finnie Street and Bank Street Outstanding Conservation Area comprises the surviving historic core of Kilmarnock and the majority of the town centre; from John Finnie Street and Grange Place to Kilmarnock Water, and from St. Marnock Street in the south up to the Old High Kirk in the north. It includes some 270 properties in a diverse mix of ages and styles, from the post-mediaeval street plan around Bank Street to the Victorian elegance of John Finnie Street and the eclectic mix of West George Street and Portland Street.

CHS No: 21
 Name: Blackwood Morton's carpet factory
 NGR: NS 43042 38088
 NRHE No: NS43NW 266
 HER No: WoSAS Site ID 48293
 Significance: Lesser
 Description: The factory is depicted on the OS 1:2500 scale map (*Ayrshire Sheet XVIII.13*, 1896) and has since been demolished.

CHS No: 22
 Name: Braehead House, London Road
 NGR: NS 43165 38013
 NRHE No: NS43NW 149
 HER No: -
 Significance: Lesser
 Description: The building is depicted on the OS 1:2500 scale map (*Ayrshire sheet XVIII.13*, Second Edition 1896) and was demolished in 1966.

CHS No: 23
 Name: London Road Conservation Area
 NGR: NS 43386 37728 (centred)
 NRHE No: -

- HER No: -
- Significance: National: Conservation Area
- Description: No details supplied on East Ayrshire Council website.
- CHS No: 24
- Name: 10 London Road
- NGR: NS 43213 37879
- NRHE No: NS43NW 207
- HER No: -
- Significance: Local: Category C Listed Building LB35734
- Description: London Road was viewed as a fashionable address in the nineteenth century. Originally, a few classical villas, such as this one, were set along this semi-rural road, with open aspects to the south and north. Additions were made to this villa, including a single bay wing to the right with an ornate barrel-vaulted plaster ceiling. In the 1930's, James Wilson Hamilton's doctor's practice was situated here. It remained in use as a practice until nearly the end of the twentieth century and is now returned to residential use.
- CHS No: 25
- Name: 12 London Road
- NGR: NS 43243 37895
- NRHE No: NS43NW 201
- HER No: -
- Significance: Regional: Category B Listed Building LB35935
- Description: Built ca 1840 with later additions (1875) by John J Railton. The villa was converted to form a doctors' practice, in which use it remains today.
- CHS No: 26
- Name: 14 London Road
- NGR: NS 43269 37880
- NRHE No: NS43NW 202
- HER No: -
- Significance: Local: Category C Listed Building LB35736
- Description: Built ca 1840 with later alterations and additions, this villa probably began as a plain classical building but was later aggrandised in the Gothic style. The stone building attached to the end of the range may have the tollhouse which once operated at the junction of Holehouse and London Road. The villa is now in the use of East Ayrshire Council as offices, and ground to the rear houses a staff car park.
- CHS No: 27
- Name: Sir James Shaw statue
- NGR: NS 43231 37856
- NRHE No: NS43NW 203

- HER No: WoSAS Site ID 48300
- Significance: Regional: Category B Listed Building LB35930
- Description: The statue of James Shaw previously stood at The Cross and was moved in 1929 as a result of increasing traffic. Sir James Shaw, known locally as Jimmy, was born in 1764 at Mosshead, Riccarton. As the son of a farmer, he partook in a rudimentary education at Kilmarnock Grammar School before leaving for America at the age of 17. He returned three years later and went to London to work with his brother. It was at this time he developed an interest in politics, which led to him eventually being elected as MP for the City of London. He became the first Scotsman to be elected "Lord Mayor of London" in 1805. He had the honour of leading the funeral procession of Lord Nelson. He was given the baronetcy in 1809. Shaw was a keen patron of the arts and bestowed generous gifts on the town. When he died, the Town Council was persuaded to erect a statue of him after his generosity to the town.
- CHS No: 28
- Name: 45 London Road
- NGR: NS 43206 37861
- NRHE No: NS43NW 279
- HER No: -
- Significance: Regional: Category B Listed Building LB48764
- Description: This Masonic Lodge was purpose built in 1926 and now replaces various smaller lodges throughout Kilmarnock. It is found on the south side of London Road on the former site of two houses.
- CHS No: 29
- Name: War memorial, Elmbank Drive
- NGR: NS 43209 37825
- NRHE No: NS43NW 387
- HER No: -
- Significance: Regional: Category B Listed Building LB48722
- Description: Restrained Classical block by James Miller (1927) which houses a statue of 'Victor' by David McGill. The 'Temple of Mercy', as the War Memorial was christened locally, was opened on Saturday 21st May 1927 by Sir Hugh Trenchard. After the official opening the 10,000 strong crowd stood in silence whilst a lone bugler played 'The Last Post'.
- CHS No: 30
- Name: Elmbank Avenue, former technical school with gatepiers and railings
- NGR: NS 43152 37767
- NRHE No: NS43NW 354
- HER No: -
- Significance: Regional: Category B Listed Building LB35893
- Description: Designed by Gabriel Andrew and William Newlands and built 1907-1909 with a 1912 extension by Ayrshire Education Authority. The exuberance of the school is typical of the contemporary work of the practice and demonstrates the hand of Newlands rather than Andrew, who usually displayed more decorative restraint than Newlands.

CHS No: 31
 Name: Kilmarnock Equitable Co-operative Society drinking fountain
 NGR: NS 43221 37738
 NRHE No: NS43NW 394
 HER No: -
 Significance: Local: Category C Listed Building LB48721
 Description: The Kilmarnock Equitable Co-operative Society was a prominent presence in nineteenth century Kilmarnock with over five premises in the town. The ethos of community was very much at the core of the society's philosophy, symbolised in the emblem of the company: beehive above two clasped hands. Thus, the erection of a public drinking fountain on a green between four schools and the public museum was highly appropriate.

CHS No: 32
 Name: The Dick Institute
 NGR: NS 43271 37787
 NRHE No: NS43NW 168
 HER No: WoSAS Event ID 3663
 Significance: Regional: Category B Listed Building LB35892
 Description: The Dick Institute was built during a period of civic pride at the turn of the twentieth century as both a library and a museum. Tragically, a fire ravaged the building in 1909, destroying much of the collection. The museum was rebuilt in 1911 and in 1917 it was used as an auxiliary hospital. Following the end of the First World War, it resumed its intended function. The site of the Dick Institute was once the location of Elmbank House, a large villa built in 1792; it is after this house that the street is named.

CHS No: 33
 Name: Milestone south-west of 18 London Road
 NGR: NS 43309 37843
 NRHE No: NS43NW 348
 HER No: WoSAS Site ID 50590
 Significance: Local: Category C Listed Building LB48765
 Description: This milestone is one of three used to mark the major routes out of town. This milestone is sited at a public garden found adjacent to Number 18 London Road. The milestone points the way out of the north east of the town via Holehouse Road.

CHS No: 34
 Name: 2 Loanhead Street
 NGR: NS 43271 37713
 NRHE No: NS43NW 371
 HER No: -
 Significance: Local: Category C Listed Building LB48750

Description: Loanhead Street was developed in the early twentieth century when larger public buildings such as the Dick Institute, the Academy and the Technical School were erected. This double villa occupies a prominent place on a corner site, although both houses are accessed from Loanhead Street. The villa is stylistically similar to older properties on London Road, which date from the previous century. This double villa is notable for being constructed from grey sandstone ashlar, rather than red Ballochmyle stone.

CHS No: 35

Name: 4 Loanhead Street

NGR: NS 43267 37707

NRHE No: NS43NW 372

HER No: -

Significance: Local: Category C Listed Building LB48750

Description: As CHS 36

CHS No: 36

Name: 47 and 47a London Road

NGR: NS 43325 37782

NRHE No: NS43NW 367

HER No: -

Significance: Regional: Category B Listed Building LB48756

Description: Built ca 1890, this villa does not fully resemble any of the local architects' style and it is believed to have been designed by an architect from perhaps Glasgow or Ayr. The ecclesiastical use of gothic is apparent in this building

CHS No: 37

Name: 20 London Road

NGR: NS 43348 37845

NRHE No: NS43NW 368

HER No: -

Significance: Local: Category C Listed Building LB48760

Description: Possibly designed by William Railton ca 1875, this building is one of the few paired villas to be found on London Road. The villa borrows ideas from the work of Alexander Thomson, the main exponent of the style in Kilmarnock at that time being William Railton. By the 1930s, No 20 was home to John Dickie, a seed merchant with James Borland & Son in Kilmarnock. Now, the villas have been partially subdivided to form flatted accommodation.

CHS No: 38

Name: 22 and 22a London Road

NGR: NS 43355 37840

NRHE No: NS43NW 369

- HER No: -
- Significance: Local: Category C Listed Building LB48760
- Description: As CHS 37.
- CHS No: 39
- Name: 28 London Road, sundial
- NGR: NS 43421 37798
- NRHE No: NS43NW 208
- HER No: -
- Significance: Regional: Category B Listed Building LB35937
- Description: In 1986, Dr J Devine, of 28 London Road, Kilmarnock, informed Dr Andrew Somerville that he was in possession of a stone vertical sundial, said to have come from Linlithgow Palace. The location today of this sundial has not been confirmed.
- CHS No: 40
- Name: Wilson Avenue, housing estate
- NGR: NS 43379 37960 to NS 43665 37871
- NRHE No: NS43NW 239
- HER No: -
- Significance: Lesser
- Description: A post-WWII housing estate.
- CHS No: 41
- Name: Piersland Park Conservation Area
- NGR: NS 43761 37806
- NRHE No: -
- HER No: -
- Significance: National: Conservation Area
- Description: No details supplied on East Ayrshire Council website.
- CHS No: 42
- Name: Braehead Cottage
- NGR: NS 43203 37966
- NRHE No: -
- HER No: -
- Significance: Lesser
- Description: Braehead Cottage was recorded on the 1860 Ordnance Survey map (*Ayrshire, Sheet XVIII*).
- CHS No: 43
- Name: Braehead, structure and enclosure

NGR: NS 43217 38012

NRHE No: -

HER No: -

Significance: Lesser

Description: A small rectangular structure within an enclosure was recorded on the Ordnance Survey 6-inch map of 1897 (*Ayrshire Sheet XVIII.SW*). It was not recorded on any subsequent maps.

CHS No: 44

Name: Allotment gardens

NGR: NS 43304 38087 (centred)

NRHE No: -

HER No: -

Significance: Local

Description: Allotment gardens were recorded in the north area of the Site on the Ordnance Survey 25-inch maps of 1940 (*Ayrshire XVIII.13* and *Ayrshire XVIII.14*). Presumably they had been created as part of the war effort as they were not recorded in 1848.

CHS No: 45

Name: Structure

NGR: NS 43295 38056

NRHE No: -

HER No: -

Significance: Lesser

Description: This rectangular structure was located at the south end of the allotment gardens. It had been removed by 1948.

Appendix C: Archive material

	Description	Format	Number	
Digital archive	Digital photographs	JPEG	16	
	Report	PDF	1	
	Shapefiles (ArcMap)	.cpg		1
		.dbf		1
		.prj		1
		.sbn		1
		.sbx		1
		.shp		1
		.shx		1

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