

Shewalton Solar PV

Irvine, North Ayrshire

Archaeological Survey and Assessment

for

JBA Consulting on behalf of North Ayrshire Council

October 2015



West Loch, Shewalton

Addyman Archaeology

Archaeology Heritage Consultancy Architecture

Addyman Archaeology

St. Ninian's Manse, Quayside Street, Edinburgh , EH6 6EJ
admin@addyman-archaeology.co.uk
0131 555 4678

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Archaeological Survey and Assessment : October 2015

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by Andrew Morrison

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Acknowledgements

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Thanks are also due to Martin O’Hare of the West of Scotland Archaeology Service who provided advice and guidance.

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Shewalton Solar PV

Irvine, North Ayrshire

Archaeological Assessment and Survey : October 2015

Executive Summary

Addyman Archaeology was contracted by JBA Consulting on behalf of the North Ayrshire Council to undertake an archaeological survey and Desk-Based Assessment (DBA) of a former landfill site known as Shewalton in Irvine, North Ayrshire.

Through the analysis of the available historical records, historic and current aerial images, and a thorough and detailed cartographic regression, the DBA identified a total of two possible cultural heritage sites within the boundaries of the development. No sites were identified during the course of the walk-over survey, as the overlying modern landfill site extends to the edges of the site boundary throughout the proposed development area.

The limekiln identified during the DBA was not recorded during the walk-over survey as its probable location was inaccessible behind a locked gate with guard dog. If construction is expected in this area, further survey will be required to determine the extent to which it survives.

A record of the walkover survey (OASIS ID: addyman1-226117) has been deposited with the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) website hosted by the Archaeological Data Service and with Discovery and Excavation in Scotland (DES), the annual publication of fieldwork by Archaeology Scotland.

1. Introduction

i. General

Addyman Archaeology was contracted by JBA Consulting (contact: Phil Bennett-Lloyd) on behalf of North Ayrshire Council (contact: David Hammond) to undertake a Desk-Based Assessment and walkover survey in advance of a proposed solar photovoltaic scheme at the site of Shewalton in Irvine, North Ayrshire.

An initial Desk-Based Assessment (DBA) was undertaken prior to the walkover survey in order to identify any known archaeological sites or other features of cultural heritage importance within the proposed development area. The DBA also included the consultation of historic maps and any aerial photographs readily available online. Further to this, the research was then completed by assessing any known cultural heritage sites immediately beyond the proposed development boundary. The assessed sites are detailed in *Table 1* and *Table 2* below.

A walkover survey of Shewalton was undertaken on the 5th of October 2015 by Andrew Morrison. Weather conditions were overcast with passing light showers. Ground visibility was good, with vegetation mainly confined to the site's eastern and southern periphery.

The walkover survey aimed to assess the character, extent and conditions of any sites, monuments, and landscape features identified in the DBA, whilst also identifying and assessing any other features of cultural heritage interest not originally detected in the desk-based study. Given that the majority of the site had formerly been used as landfill, the walk-over survey concentrated on the sites periphery with the hope of identifying unknown cultural heritage assets unaffected by the landfill.

This report contains several maps reproduced by permission of the Trustees of the National Library of Scotland (NLS). To view these maps online, please visit www.nls.uk.

This report is prepared in accordance with standard Addyman Archaeology procedures and in line with the guidelines established by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA).

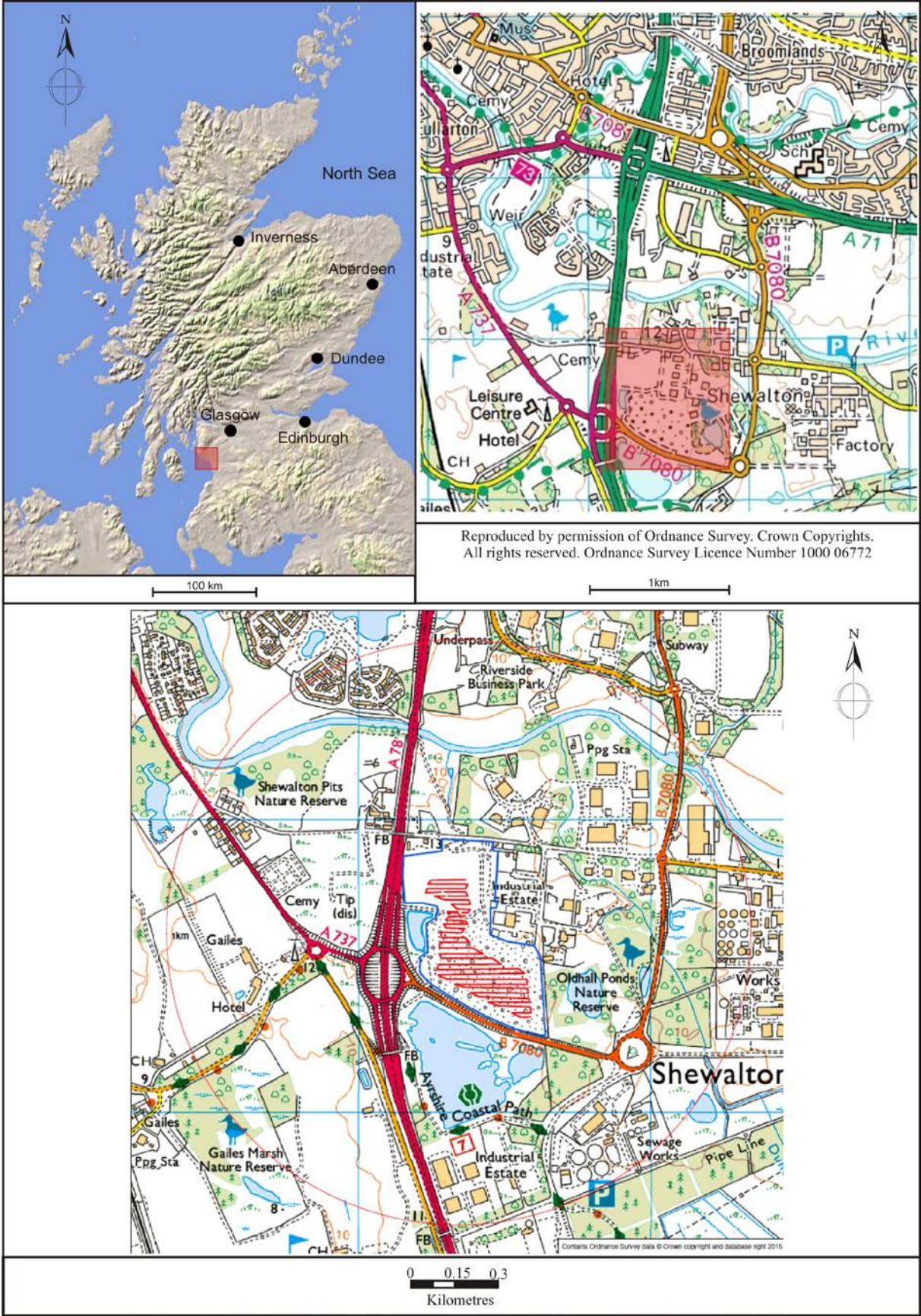


Figure 1 Site Location

ii. *Setting and Geology*

Located to the south of Irvine in North Ayrshire, the proposed solar photovoltaic scheme at Shewalton covers an area of approximately 15.14 hectares, and is roughly centred on NGR NS 33390 36595. The site occupies an area of land bounded by the A78 to the west, the B7080 to the south, Oldhall Ponds Nature Reserve and an Industrial estate to the east and Shewalton Road to the north. The West Loch is located adjacent to the western boundary of the site, outwith the area proposed for development.

The proposed development area comprises an area of former landfill, characterised by areas of scrub vegetation and open sandy waste ground.

The underlying geology is predominantly sedimentary bedrock of the Scottish Middle Coal Measures formation. This deposit was formed between 310-312 million years ago in the Carboniferous period, in an environment characterised as a marginal coastal plain, and dominated by swamps, estuaries, and deltas. The overlying superficial geology is made up of wind-blown sand, deposited 3 million years ago in the Quaternary period¹.

2. *Desk Based Assessment*

i. *General*

An analysis of readily available sources was undertaken to identify sites of cultural heritage significance. These included:

- The National Monuments Record of Scotland (NMRS)
- West of Scotland Archaeology Service (WoSAS) Historic Environment Record (HER)
- Historic Environment Scotland (HES) database of Scheduled Monuments
- The Inventory of Gardens and designed Landscapes in Scotland
- The Inventory of Historic Battlefields in Scotland
- Aerial imagery as held by the National Library of Scotland (NLS) and online platforms
- Map resources available from the NLS including all available OS maps

All sources consulted were the most up to date available.

Two sites were identified within the development area as recorded in the National Monument Record of Scotland (NMRS) and the Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) of the West of Scotland Archaeology Service (WoSAS). *Site 001* (HER6491) comprises the location of the discovery of Mesolithic flint implements, discovered in 1925; the site is no longer in existence but testifies to the presence of Mesolithic activity in the area and the potential for the discovery of Mesolithic material on undisturbed areas of the site. *Site 003* (HER19369) comprises the location of the discovery of two prehistoric stone axe heads in 1914, now in the collection of the Hunterian Museum².

One other site was identified from the first edition Ordnance Survey map (1856), comprising a lime kiln towards the northeast corner of the site (Site 002). Both these sites, together with the HER and NMRS data, are shown in *Figure 2* below and detailed further in *Table 1*.

The following Desk-Based Assessment extensively covers all the known cultural heritage sites within the boundaries of, and thus directly affected by, the proposed Solar PV development. Due to the nature of the development, it is possible that the proposed Solar PV scheme may have an indirect impact on the setting of other monuments in the immediate vicinity of the site boundaries. Sites in the immediate vicinity of the proposed development area are shown in *Table 2* and *Figure 2* and are discussed below (Section iii).

¹ Geological information taken from <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html> - 01/10/15

² http://www.wosas.net/wosas_site.php?id=19369

ii. *Statutory Designations*

a. *Scheduled Monuments*

A Scheduled Monument is a monument that has been categorised as of national importance and is legally protected under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979.

There are no Scheduled Monuments recorded within the boundaries of the proposed Solar PV scheme at Shewalton. Around 3km to the south are the Scheduled Monuments of Wardlaw Hill (SM 306, SM307) and Hallyards, comprising prehistoric enclosures and to the south-east is the medieval Dundonald castle (SM90112).

b. *Listed Buildings*

Listing is the recognition through the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Act 1997 that a building or structure is of ‘special’ interest whether architecturally or historically.

There are no Listed Buildings within the boundaries of the proposed development.

c. *Designed Gardens and Landscapes*

The Historic Environment Scotland Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes lists a series of sites that have been considered to be of national importance in accordance with the criteria outlined in the Scottish Historic Environment Policy 2011.

There are no Gardens or Designed Landscapes recorded by HES within the proposed development area.

d. *Inventory Battlefields*

The Inventory of Battlefields held by Historic Environment Scotland (HES) is a list of nationally important historic battle sites that have been selected as meeting the criteria as outlined in the Scottish Historic Environment Policy 2011.

There are no battlefield sites recorded by HES in the Inventory either within, or directly adjacent to the site boundary.

e. *Treasure Trove*

Any artefacts or objects recovered either during mitigation work associated with the development, or during the groundworks associated with the planning, will be reported to the Queen’s and Lord Treasurer’s Remembrancer through the Treasure Trove process.

<i>Site No.</i>	<i>Name, Feature</i>	<i>OS Grid Reference</i>	<i>Reference</i>	<i>Designation</i>	<i>Description</i>
001	Shewalton Moor- Find Site	NS 3322 3662	41920, 6491	NMRS, HER	Mesolithic Lithic implements, found 1925
002	Shewalton Lime Kiln	NS 3344 3682	OS 1 st ed.	Map Regression	Lime Kiln
003	Shewalton Moor- Find Site	NS 335 365	97368, 19369	NMRS, HER	Prehistoric stone axe heads, two found 1914

Table 1 Cultural Heritage Sites within the development area located in the DBA

Site No.	Name, Feature	OS Grid Reference	Reference	Designation	Period
A	Shewalton 3 and 4 Colliery	NS 3378 3675	130768, 22069	NMRS, HER	Early 20 th century
B	Meadowhead, Shewalton-Find site	NS 3389 3586	185621, Ev644	NMRS, HER	Late Mesolithic Lithic scatter
C	River Irvine- Find Site	NS 3254 3720	41919	NMRS	Post-mesolithic Barbed Antler point found 1938
D	Warrix Farmstead	NS 33362 37497	205566	NMRS	Post-medieval
E	Shewalton Mill	NS 34174 37129	317748	NMRS	Post-medieval
F	Shewalton Moor- Find Site	NS 33 18	6493	HER	Jet armlets and beads. Prehistoric manufacturing site

Table 2 Cultural Heritage Sites immediately adjacent to the development area located in the DBA

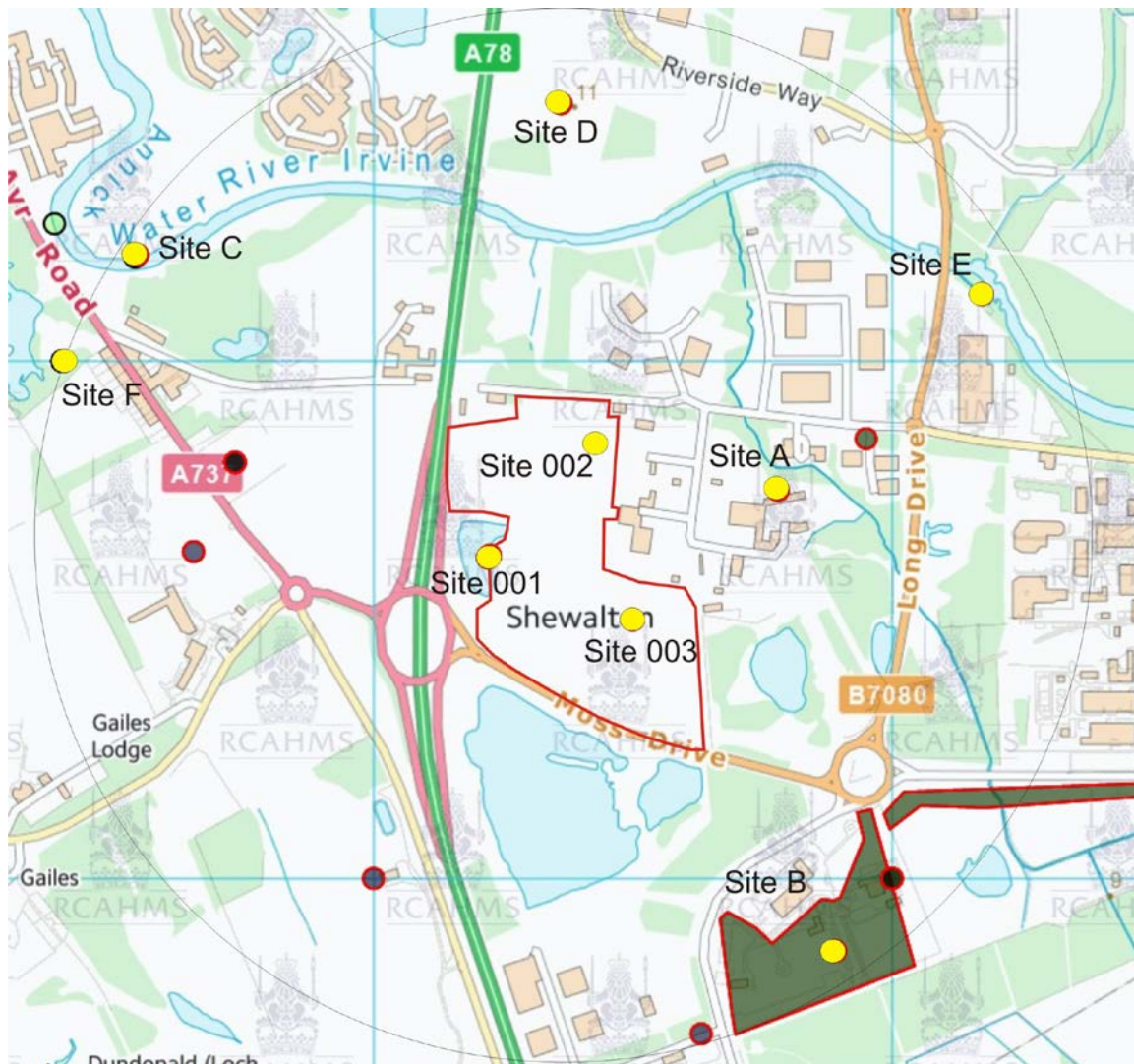


Figure 2 NMRs and WoSAS SMR sites within a 1km radius of the proposed development area, including sites identified during the DBA. (Addyman Archaeology after Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence number 1000 06772

iii. *The History of the development area*

a. *General*

The site of Shewalton lies immediately south of the River Irvine and would have provided a suitable location for settlement from the prehistoric period onwards.

b. *Prehistoric*

The majority of the sites within the wider area are early prehistoric in date and reflect the location of the site in an area of former sand dunes close to the River Irvine.

Within the boundary of the proposed development area Site 001 comprises a group of Mesolithic implements found on Shewalton Moor c.1925-28 from windblown sands either side of Shewalton Road; prehistoric implements were also recorded from these sands in the late 19th century. The finds included flint and antler implements thought to represent later microlithic industry; a barbed point of antler was subsequently radiocarbon dated to 4050 – 3730 cal BC.

Outwith the proposed development area but also associated with the Shewalton sand dunes, a barbed point of red deer antler was found in 1938 in the bed of the River Irvine to the north-west (Site C). The point is considered to be of relatively late post-Mesolithic date³. Also on the sands to the west of the site, a number of jet or shale ornaments were found in the early 20th century on an old land surface (Site F)⁴.

Further Mesolithic sites within the wider area include a lithic scatter (Site B) found at Meadowhead to the south of the site, in advance of the construction of a sewage works. An archaeological watching brief undertaken by GUARD uncovered 14 lithics, mainly consisting of flint and including a leaf-shaped point and a large side and end-scraper. A small flake of pitchstone was also recovered, together with a cache of decortical and core preparation flakes. The lithic assemblages probably date from the Late Mesolithic to Neolithic.⁵

Prehistoric stone axeheads, originating from Rathlin Island, Northern Island have also been found found to the south-east of the site (Site 003).

Later prehistoric occupation in the wider area is dominated by the prehistoric enclosures on the hills to the south at Wardlaw and Hallyards; these would have held commanding views across the country side in all directions.

c. *Medieval*

There are no medieval sites recorded within the proposed development area or in the immediate vicinity. The dominant medieval site in the area is Dundonald castle, to the south-east. The castle was built in the 14th century by Robert II on the site of an earlier 12th century castle; excavations in the area have also shown Bronze Age pottery kilns and evidence of an Iron Age hill-fort, with round timber buildings.⁶

³ Lacaille, A D. (1939) *A barbed point of deer-antler from Shewalton, Ayrshire*, *Proc Soc Antiq Scot*, vol. 73, 1938-9. Page(s): 48-50

⁴ Callander, J G , 'Notice of a jet necklace found in a cist in a Bronze Age cemetery, discovered on Burgie Lodge Farm, Morayshire, with notes on Scottish prehistoric jet ornaments', *PSAS*, Vol 50, 1915-16, pp.201-40.(1916)

⁵ MacLellan and Duncan, K and J S. (2000) *Meadowhead, Shewalton, Irvine, North Ayrshire (Dundonald parish), watching brief*, *Discovery Excav Scot*, vol. 1, 2000. Page(s): 61

⁶ http://www.historic-scotland.gov.uk/index/places/propertyresults/propertyabout.htm?PropID=PL_105&PropName=Dundonald Castle

d. *Post-medieval*

Shewalton Mill (Site E) is situated on the south side of the River Irvine to the north-east of the site. It is recorded on the first edition Ordnance Survey map of the area (1856) and was used as a corn mill. Although derelict, one wall of the mill remains upstanding and a number of features are visible including the a mill wheel and sluices.

A Lime Kiln (Site 002) was identified during the desk-based assessment from the first edition Ordnance Survey map (see Section 3 below). This was not identified on the ground during the walkover survey. The Lime Kiln is located in the north-east part of the site, which was inaccessible during the survey; however, satellite imagery of the site shows a circular feature towards the end of the driveway leading southwards from Shewalton Road, suggesting that it may survive below ground. ⁷

Warrix farmstead (Site D) is recorded as a post-medieval building in the NMRS. This is located to the north of the site, on the other side of the River Irvine; however the buildings have been demolished.

The present landfill site is located on the site of Shewalton 3 & 4 Colliery (Site A), which comprised two mine shafts, both 132m deep. It was owned by A Kenneth & Sons and in operation from 1924 – 1955.⁸

3. *Map Regression*

i. *General*

A large number of maps were consulted in order to assess the nature and evolution of the proposed development area as well as the environment in which it is situated. A summary of maps consulted can be viewed in *Appendix A*.

ii. *Pre-Ordnance Survey maps of the area*

Maps produced before the first Ordnance Survey of the area in the mid-19th century are by their nature extremely varied with regards to accuracy, scale, and level of detail presented. Maps of this age were produced by diverse groups of individuals who often possessed differing skill-sets and held specific goals that their maps were meant to achieve. The proposed development area at Shewalton is small in comparison to the scale that many of the consulted maps represent; as a result of this, although all available maps were consulted, many of them do not show the area in sufficient detail to prove particularly useful in this instance.

The earliest maps of the area, such as John Adair's map of 1685, do not depict the site itself, with only the main settlement of 'Irvin' and the castle of Dundonald marked alongside the route of the River Irvine and its tributaries; the site of Shewalton lies just to the south of the river, located approximately by the red circle on the map (*figure 3*). Not intended to provide information on land use or small-scale settlements or routeways, the Adair map succeeds in showing relatively accurate special relationships between towns, estates, and waterways.

⁷ <https://www.google.co.uk/maps/place/Shewalton+Rd,+Drybridge,+Irvine,+North+Ayrshire+KA11+5BX/@55.596336,-4.6446815,303m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m2!3m1!1s0x4889cdef2972d01b:0xe3214e66659aa1b7>

⁸ Oglethorpe, M K. (2006) *Scottish Collieries an inventory of the Scottish coal industry in the nationalised era*. Edinburgh.



Figure 3 Extract from 'A mape of the west of Scotland containing Clydsdail, Nithsdail, Ranfrew, Shyre of Ayr & Galloway' by John Adair. 1685. NLS

William Roy's 'Military Survey of Scotland' conducted between 1747 and 1755 revolutionised map making in Scotland, providing a superior level of terrain detail than had been previously seen. Roy's map was the result of 'rapid reconnaissance rather than a measured topographic survey', though the various inaccuracies the map contains can be forgiven, as it provides us with the first cartographic view of Scotland with any real level of detail, giving us a snapshot of mid-18th century Scotland. The map shows 'Shualton' as a small settlement, surrounded by ploughed fields to the south of the bend in the river (figure 4)



Figure 4 Extract from 'Military Survey of Scotland' by William Roy. 1747 - 55. NLS

John Thomson and William Johnson's 1828 map 'Northern Part of Ayrshire. Southern Part' (*figure 5*) shows the region at a much smaller scale and in a greater amount of detail than seen previously. The map enables the site to be more precisely located at 'Shewalton Moor', with Shewalton Road now defined at the northern boundary of the site. A building to the east is labelled 'Oldhall'. The site is relatively open, with small groups of trees depicted. 'Warrix' is depicted to the north of the river and the buildings of 'North Gailes' on the west side of what is now the A78.



Figure 5 Extract from 'Northern Part of Ayrshire. Southern Part' by John Thomson and William Johnson, 1828. NLS

iii. Ordnance Survey Maps

The earliest Ordnance Survey maps of this area were surveyed in 1856 and provide the first truly accurate cartographic evidence for the development of the site. The 1st edition 6 inch to 1 mile maps are the most useful in scale and detail for gaining an accurate, detailed view of the area.

The increased accuracy and detail of the Ordnance Survey maps, combined with the continued development of the site has led to a large number of noticeable changes within the proposed development area. The most noticeable changes are in the accuracy of the depiction of the water course and roadways, and also in the detailing of the field-systems, drains, railway lines, and park lands.

The first edition map of the area shows a farmhouse marked at *Shewalton Moor*, at the eastern edge of the present site. The buildings at *Oldhall*, to the east of the site are in the location of the present Nature reserve. The woodland and field boundaries are clearly marked and there is an *Old Coal Pit* to the east of the site. The *Lime Kilns* (Site 002), first identified from this map are at the north end of the site (*figure 6*). The site itself comprises mostly moorland, with open fields and woodland at the boundaries.



Figure 6 Ordnance Survey 1st edition. 6 inch to 1 mile. 'Ayrshire' Sheet XXII. Surveyed 1856. NLS

While the Ordnance Survey 2nd edition of 1895 depicts many changes in the surrounding landscape, including the establishment of the Ayr & Stranraer branch of the G & SW railway along the west coast, there are few changes within or in the immediate vicinity of the site, although the Lime Kilns are no longer depicted and must have gone out of use by this time. A cemetery has been established to the west (figure 7); this is now separated from the site by the A78.

The 1908 revision shows little change to the previous edition and the next map to show any changes in the site dates to 1926, around the time when the Colliery was established (figure 8). The Colliery is marked on the map, as are what appear to be rail tracks running across the site and a group of small buildings, presumably colliery buildings. The buildings marked as *Shewalton Moor* on the previous maps have disappeared and a system of roads, servicing the colliery, runs across the site.



Figure 7 Ordnance Survey 2nd edition. 6 inch to 1 mile. 'Ayrshire' Sheet XXII. Surveyed 1895. NLS



Figure 8 Ordnance Survey Kilmarnock & Ayr, One inch 'popular' edition, published 1926.

Further development of the site can be seen on later editions from 1957 (figure 9), where more roadways are depicted on the site, along with buildings associated with the colliery.

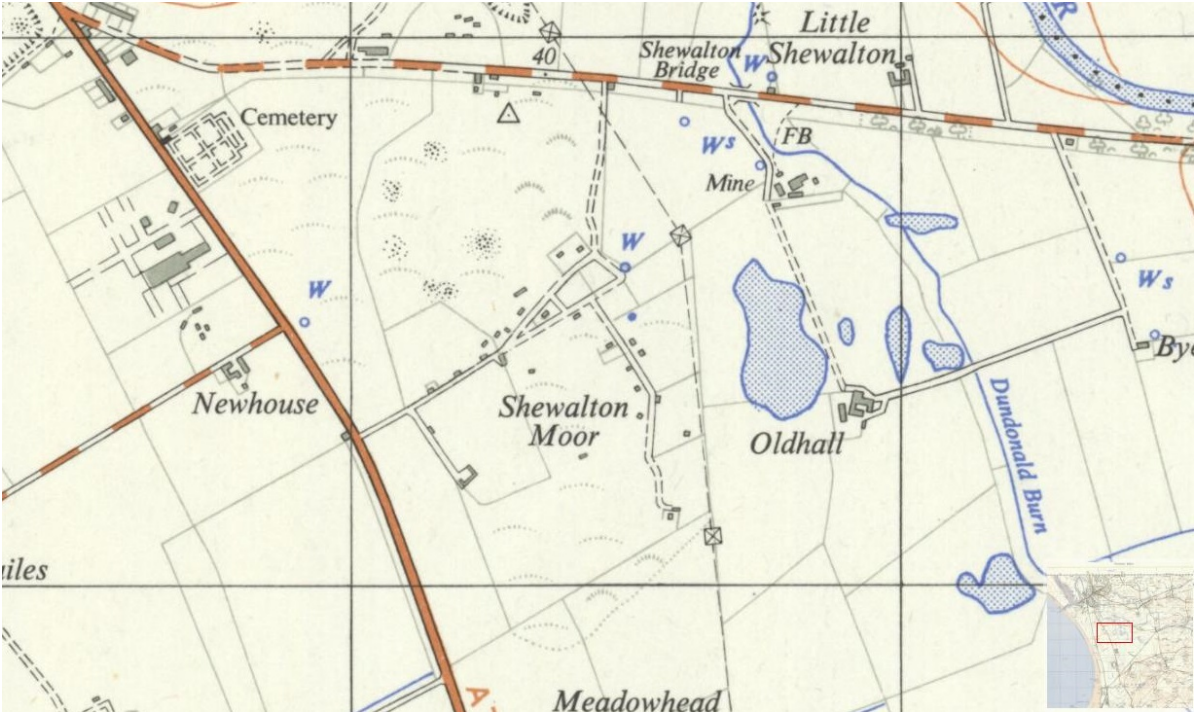


Figure 9 Ordnance Survey Ayr, One inch 7th edition, Surveyed: 1953 to 1954, published 1955.

4. *Aerial Photographs*

i. *General*

Aerial photographs of the proposed development area were consulted in order to assess the potential for previously unrecorded archaeological features to survive within the boundary. For this exercise, the aerial images available from the National Library of Scotland's online map resources were used, along with readily available satellite imagery available online from Google, Google Earth, and Bing Maps.

Given the recent use of the site as a colliery and as a landfill site, the aerial images show little additional information as regards archaeological information in the area. The possible identification of Site 002, the Lime Kiln, from aerial imagery has been discussed in Section 2 above.

5. *Walkover Survey*

i. *General*

The walkover survey was designed to provide comprehensive cover of the site whilst specifically targeting those areas identified from earlier research as being of potential archaeological significance. Undertaken within a single day, the walk-over targeted the periphery of the site with the hopes of identifying any cultural heritage assets unaffected by the landfill site.

ii. *Summary and discussion*



Plate 1 View of southern periphery, facing west. (Photo 006)

During the course of the walk-over survey, no cultural heritage sites were recorded. The extent of the landfill within the boundaries of the proposed development area was found to be comprehensive, though the survival of archaeological remains may be possible to the outermost fringes of the site where the landfill has not penetrated.

The location and survival of the limekiln (Site 002) could not be assessed, as that area of site was currently in the possession of RD Food Produce, with the access gated, locked, and with attack dogs on the premises.

iii. Potential for the survival of unknown, buried heritage assets within the development area

The archaeological survey and assessment of Shewalton has shown that the presence of a landfill has had a significant impact on the identification and survival of cultural heritage assets on site.

The desk-based assessment has illustrated the region's rich prehistory, including finds such as Mesolithic flints, jet manufacturing sites, and stone axes recovered from the sands and river gravels of the surrounding area.

Though the walk-over survey did not identify any new cultural heritage sites, it did identify the possibility of archaeological assets surviving to the edges of the site beyond the limits of the landfill.

6. Overall Conclusions and Recommendations

It is recommended that any groundbreaking works occurring outwith the limits of the landfill site be undertaken under the supervision of an archaeological watching brief to mitigate the potential discovery of further prehistoric finds.

7. Archiving

A record of the walkover survey (*OASIS ID: addymanal-226117*) has been deposited with the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) website hosted by the Archaeological Data Service and with *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland* (DES), the annual publication of fieldwork by Archaeology Scotland.

Bibliography

Documents consulted:

- Callander, J G. 1916. 'Notice of a jet necklace found in a cist in a Bronze Age cemetery, discovered on Burgie Lodge Farm, Morayshire, with notes on Scottish prehistoric jet ornaments', *PSAS*, Vol 50: 201-40.
- Lacaille, A D. 1939. 'A barbed point of deer-antler from Shewalton, Ayrshire', *Proc Soc Antiq Scot*, vol. 73: 48-50.
- MacLellan and Duncan, K and J S. 2000. 'Meadowhead, Shewalton, Irvine, North Ayrshire (Dundonald parish), watching brief', *Discovery Excavation Scot*, vol. 1: 61.
- Oglethorpe, M K. 2006. *Scottish Collieries an inventory of the Scottish coal industry in the nationalised era*. Edinburgh.

Selection of websites consulted:

www.aircrashsites-Scotland.co.uk
www.bing.com
www.canmore.org.uk
www.google.co.uk
www.historic-scotland.gov.uk
www.mapapps.bgs.ac.uk
www.nls.uk
www.pastmap.org.uk
www.scottishheritagehub.com
www.workhouses.org.uk
www.wosas.net

Appendix A Maps Consulted

Maps consulted include:

Robert Gordon (1580-1661)

- ‘Cunningham’. Published c.1636-1652.

Joan Blau (1596-1673)

- ‘Cuninghamia / ex schedis Timotheo Pont’. Published c.1654.

John Adair (1650-1722)

- ‘A mape of the west of Scotland containing Clydsdail, Nithsdail, Ranfrew, Shyre of Ayre, & Galloway’. Published 1685.

Herman Moll (d.1732)

- ‘The Shire of Renfrew with Cuningham. The North part of Ayr’. Imprint 1745.

William Roy (1726-1790)

- ‘Military Survey of Scotland. Lowlands of Scotland’. Surveyed 1747-1755.

Andrew Armstrong (1700-1794)

- ‘A new map of Ayrshire’. Published 1775.

George Taylor (fl.1760-1788) Andrew Skinner (fl.1760-1788)

- ‘The road from Greenock to Irvine and Ayr; The road from Dumbarton to Row kirk and Portencaple’. Published 1776.

John Ainslie (1745-1828)

- ‘Ainslie’s Map of the Southern Part of Scotland’. Published 1821.

John Thomson (1777-1840) William Johnson (1806-1840)

- ‘Northern part of Ayrshire. Southern part’. Published 1828.

Land Utilisation Survey (1931-1935)

- ‘Sheet 78, Kilmarnock & Ayr’. Surveyed 1932-1933.

Ordnance Survey (1856 – Present)

- 6 inch to 1 mile, Ayrshire, Sheet XVI. Surveyed 1856 Published 1860.
- 25 inch to 1 mile, Ayr, Sheet XVI.8. Surveyed 1856 Published 1860.
- 6 inch to 1 mile, Ayrshire, Sheet XVI.NE. Revised 1895 Published 1897.
- 6 inch to 1 mile, Ayrshire, Sheet XVI.NE. Revised 1908 Published 1911.
- 6 inch to 1 mile, Ayrshire, Sheet XVI.NE. Surveyed 1938 Published 1947.
- 1:25,000 maps of Great Britain 1937-1961, NS34. Revised 1938-1955 Published 1958.
- Air Photo mosaics of Scotland, NS 33 N.W. 1944-1950.

Appendix B Photographic Register

Image No.	Direction Facing	Date	Description	Initials	Portrait, Landscape
001	SE	05/10/2015	Site overall, Eastern tip	AJLM	L
002	W	05/10/2015	Central access	AJLM	L
003	S	05/10/2015	Eastern periphery, Vegetation	AJLM	L
004	S	05/10/2015	Eastern slope	AJLM	L
005	N	05/10/2015	Eastern slope	AJLM	L
006	W	05/10/2015	Southern periphery	AJLM	L
007	S	05/10/2015	Wetlands beyond boundary	AJLM	L
008	W	05/10/2015	Southern periphery	AJLM	P
009	N	05/10/2015	West Loch	AJLM	L
010	S	05/10/2015	West Loch	AJLM	L
011	S	05/10/2015	West Loch	AJLM	L
012	E	05/10/2015	Northern periphery	AJLM	L
013	NW	05/10/2015	Cottage in NW corner	AJLM	L
014	N	05/10/2015	Northern periphery at gate	AJLM	L
015	E	05/10/2015	Access road west of industrial estate	AJLM	L
016	S	05/10/2015	Inaccessible area	AJLM	L

Appendix C Photographic Thumbnails



2187.02 (001).JPG



2187.02 (002).JPG



2187.02 (003).JPG



2187.02 (004).JPG



2187.02 (005).JPG



2187.02 (006).JPG



2187.02 (007).JPG



2187.02 (008).JPG



2187.02 (009).JPG



2187.02 (010).JPG



2187.02 (011).JPG



2187.02 (012).JPG



2187.02 (013).JPG



2187.02 (014).JPG



2187.02 (015).JPG



2187.02 (016).JPG

Appendix D Provisional DES entry

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	North Ayrshire Council
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Shewalton Solar PV
PROJECT CODE:	2187.02
PARISH:	Dundonald
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:	Andrew Morrison
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	Addyman Archaeology
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Archaeological Survey and Assessment
NMRS NO(S):	6491, 19369
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	Find site- Flint implements, 1925 Find site – prehistoric stone axe heads 1914
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	None.
NGR (2 letters, 8 or 10 figures)	NS 33390 36595
START DATE (this season)	October 5 th , 2015
END DATE (this season)	October 5 th , 2015
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)	-
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	<p>Addyman Archaeology was contracted by JBA Consulting on behalf of the North Ayrshire Council to undertake an archaeological survey and Desk-Based Assessment (DBA) of a former landfill site known as Shewalton in Irvine, North Ayrshire.</p> <p>Through the analysis of the available historical records, historic and current aerial images, and a thorough and detailed cartographic regression, the DBA identified a total of two possible cultural heritage sites within the boundaries of the development. No sites were identified during the course of the walk-over survey, as the overlying modern landfill site extends to the edges of the site boundary throughout the proposed development area.</p> <p>The limekiln identified during the DBA was not recorded during the walk-over survey as its probable location was inaccessible behind a locked gate with guard dog. If construction is expected in this area, further survey will be required to determine the extent to which it survives</p>
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	Potential Watching Brief
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	-
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	North Ayrshire Council
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	St. Ninian's Manse, Quayside Street, Edinburgh, EH6 6EJ
EMAIL ADDRESS:	admin@addyman-archaeology.co.uk
ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)	Historic Environment Scotland