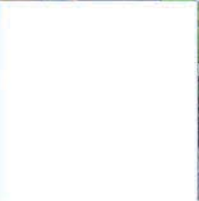
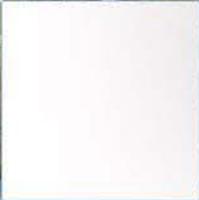


Laigh Corton Farm & High Corton Farm, Ayrshire: Historic Building Recording & Archaeological Evaluation Report

AOC 22156

5th December, 2014



ARCHAEOLOGY

HERITAGE

CONSERVATION

Laigh Corton Farm & High Corton Farm, Ayrshire: Historic Building Recording & Archaeological Evaluation Report

On Behalf of:	Geddes Consulting For: LXB RP (Ayr BP) Ltd Ogier House The Esplanade St Helier Jersey JE4 9WG
National Grid Reference (NGR):	Laigh Corton: NS 35216 17883 High Corton: NS 35647 17789
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OASIS No:	196240 (historic building recording) 197157 (archaeological evaluation)
Prepared by:	Diana Sproat Kevin Paton
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This document has been prepared in accordance with AOC standard operating procedures.

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Date: 5th December 2014

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Summary

AOC Archaeology Group was commissioned by Geddes Consulting Ltd on behalf of their client to undertake an historic building survey and archaeological evaluation prior to the demolition of the two farms of Laigh Corton and High Corton to the south-east of the town of Ayr. The works were required as part of the planning condition on the development and is a second phase of works after the recording of High Glengall farm to the north as part of the same development.

Both Laigh and High Corton have origins in the mid-18th century, although they have been substantially altered from their original form.

The evaluation required a 5% trenching sample of development areas C & D. A total of 70 trenches of varying lengths and alignments were excavated encountering a few agricultural furrows and field drains. No significant archaeological features or artefacts were revealed.

No further works are considered necessary within the development area.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 AOC Archaeology Group was commissioned by Geddes Consulting Ltd, on behalf of their client, to undertake an historic building survey and archaeological evaluation at Laigh Corton and High Corton Farms in Ayr. The works were required as part of the planning consent on the development (Refs: 07/001795/OUT) by the Ayrshire Council who are advised on archaeology planning matters by the West of Scotland Archaeology Service. The works were undertaken in keeping with the policies outlined in *Scottish Planning Policy* (2010) and *PAN 2/2011 Planning and Archaeology* (2011) and all nationally recognised guidance for such work, including standards laid down by the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA).

1.1.2 Previous archaeological works have taken place in Areas A, B & E. This phase of archaeological works is concentrated in Areas C & D along the eastern end of the site.

1.2 Site Location

1.2.1 The Corton development area lies on the south-eastern edge of the town of Ayr, South Ayrshire and presently comprises open farmland (centred NGR NS 3549 1790; Figure 1). The site is approximately triangular in plan with the A77 forming the western boundary of the site. The southern extent is marked by an unclassified road which leads to both Laigh Corton Farm and High Corton Farm. The remaining north-eastern boundary to the site is marked by a local railway line extending south from Ayr town centre. Laigh Corton is located at NGR: NS 35216 17883 and High Corton is located at NGR: NS 35647 17789.

2 OBJECTIVES

2.1 The main objective of the historic building recording survey was to record the existing farm buildings as a 'preservation by record' through photography and written record prior to their demolition. A more detailed objective was to create a general history and development of the two sites.

2.2 The objectives of the archaeological evaluation were:

- i) to determine and assess the character, extent, condition, quality, date and significance of any buried archaeological remains within the proposed development area;
- ii) to advise and implement an appropriate form of mitigation, such as excavation, post- excavation analyses and publication given the infeasibility of preserving the archaeological material *in situ*, should significant archaeological remains be encountered.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Historic Building Recording

3.1.1 All Ordnance Survey and pre-Ordnance Survey maps were viewed to create a general history and development of the site. Archive research was also undertaken to place the findings in context, the results of which can be found in Section 4. All references can be found in Section 10.

- 3.1.2 A general and detailed exterior and interior photographic survey was taken in black and white print and colour digital using a 35mm SLR and digital SLR respectively to a minimum 10 mpxl resolution. A discreetly placed 2m or 1m scale was placed in all shots where access and health and safety allowed for scale. General shots of each elevation were taken (both head-on and oblique) as well as the buildings in their setting. Detailed shots of individual features such as doors, windows, architectural detail, etc, were also undertaken. A running register of photographs was taken on site and can be found in Appendix 1. A selection of digital photographs have been used as plates to illustrate the report.
- 3.1.3 A written survey was undertaken of the buildings using AOC *pro forma* recording sheets with comment on condition, construction, architectural features, modern interventions, and any evidence for phasing and function.

3.2 Archaeological Evaluation

- 3.2.1 The evaluation comprised machine trenching of a 5% sample of the available development area. The total development area of 23.5 hectares was reduced due to the presence of several overhead electric cables, a gas main, two water mains, two sewage pipes, two small river courses, a railway line and the Laigh Corton and High Corton farmyards and buildings. In total 3825 m of linear trench was completed using two 13 tonne tracked excavators with 2 m wide ditching buckets. Excavation was undertaken in shallow units/spits until the first significant archaeological horizon. All machine excavation was supervised by an experienced field archaeologist and according to AOC Archaeology Group's standard operating procedures, and as per the methodology within the *Written Scheme of Investigation* (AOC 2014).

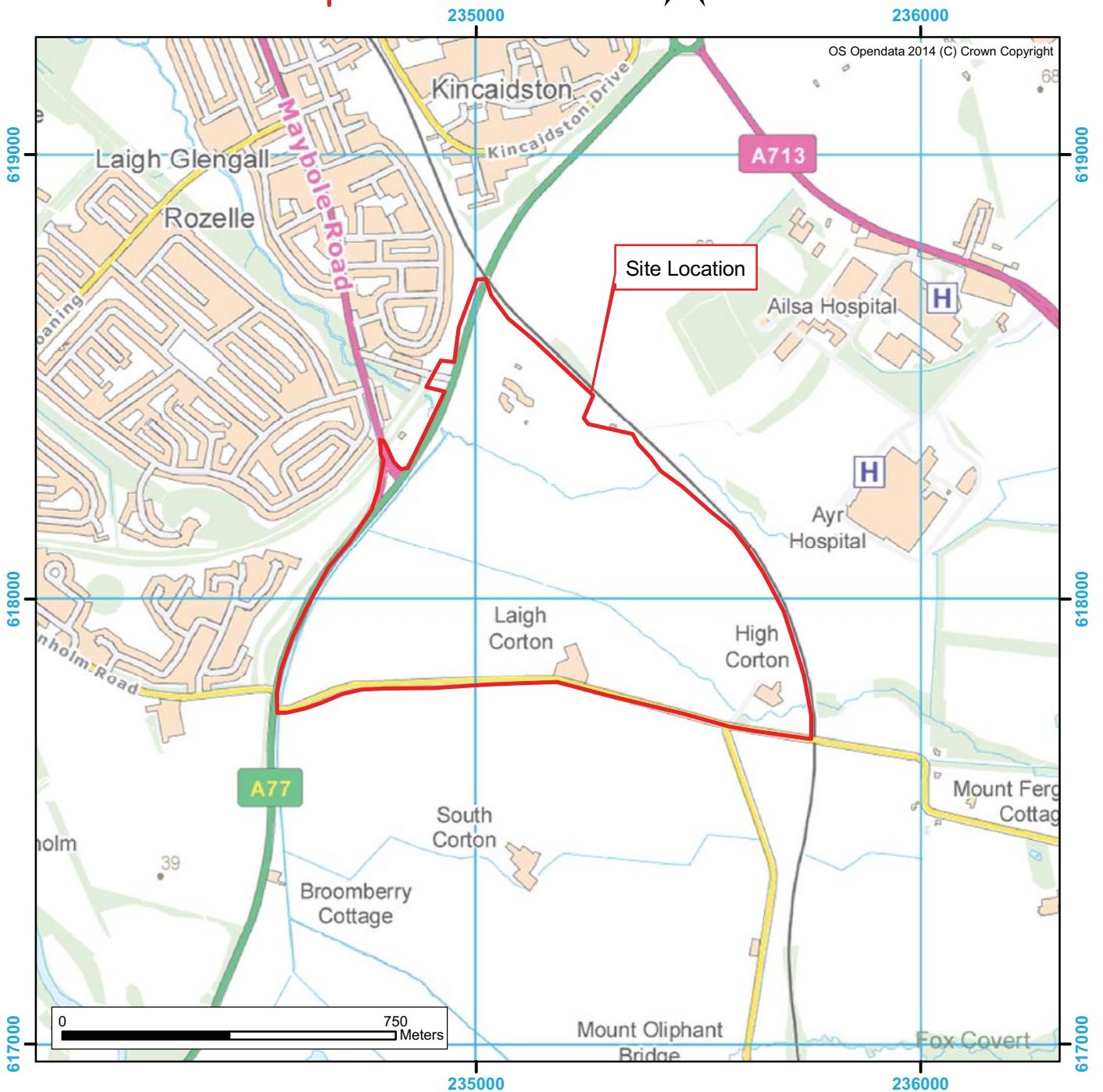
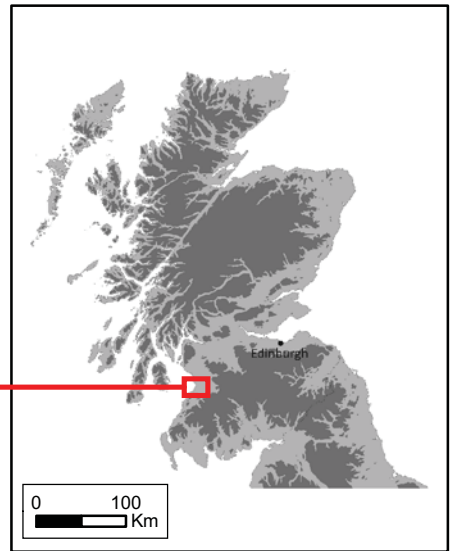
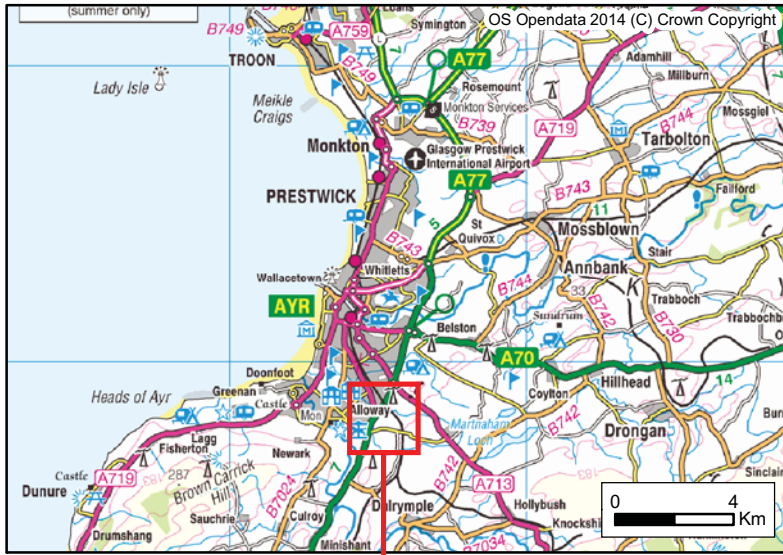


Figure 1: Site Location Plan

4 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 4.1 Both Laigh Corton and High Corton have origins in the mid-18th century where they are depicted as fairly large farms on Roy's map, ca. 1747 – 55. Laigh - or Low - Corton is shown with an enclosure and at least five buildings, whereas High Corton is shown also with an enclosure and at least four buildings (Figure 2).



Figure 2: Extract from Roy's map, ca. 1747 – 55

- 4.2 The remaining later 18th century and early 19th century maps are too schematic to identify the farms, although Thomson's and Johnson's map of 1828 marks their position (Figure 3).



Figure 3: Extract from Thomson & Johnson's map, 1828

4.3 Laigh Corton Farm

The First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1857 identifies the buildings of Laigh Corton for the first time in detail (Figure 4). It consists of a three-sided steading around a courtyard, much as it is today, with the north-easternmost barn longer than the rest with a small L-shaped annexe to the south-east side. Another smaller detached barn features to the south-east side of the courtyard. By the later 19th century, the 1896 Ordnance Survey map shows that the north-easternmost barn has been extended to the south-east side and also to the north-east against the north-west range (Figure 5). In addition, the small barn to the south-east side of the courtyard has been extended and another smaller barn appears to its west.



Figure 4: Extract from Ordnance Survey map, 1857



Figure 5: Extract from Ordnance Survey, 1896

Into the 20th century, the 1908 map shows that there has been few changes, although the detached barn to the south of the site has been demolished and there is a small lean to erected to the north corner of the courtyard (Figure 6). The later 1937 Ordnance Survey maps shows that there has been great expansion of the farm, mostly to the south-east, with the addition of four new large barns, one of which has replaced the detached barn to the south-east of the courtyard (Figure 7). A small projection has also been added to the north-west range to the south-east side. In the late 20th century, the north-east range was partially demolished to the south-east side and a new brick barn built in its place, creating an L-shaped barn.

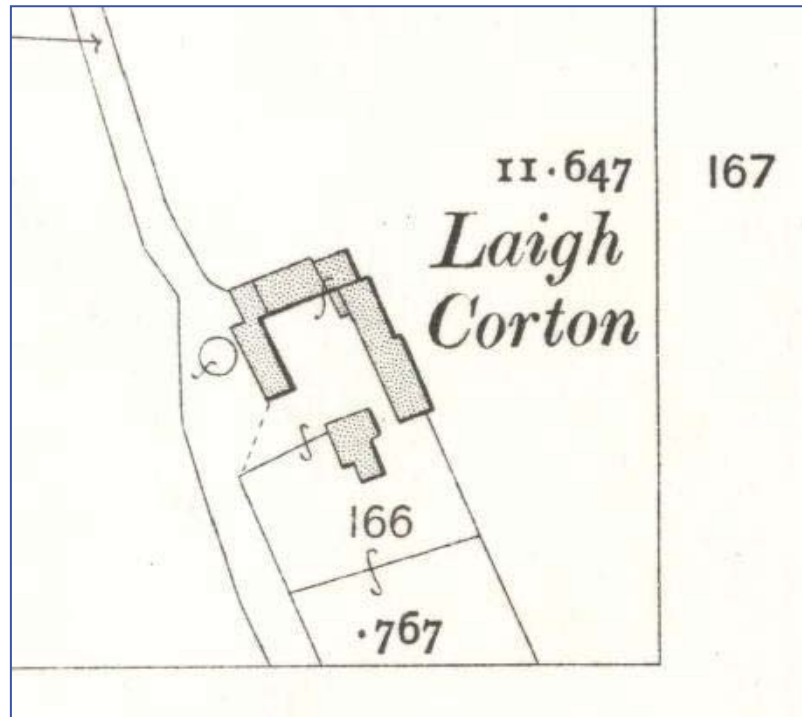


Figure 6: Extract from Ordnance Survey map, 1908

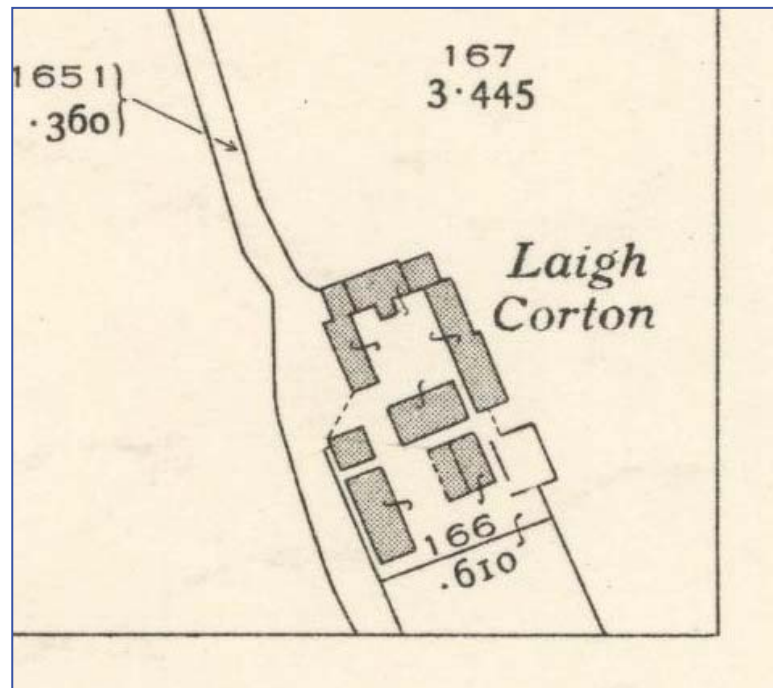


Figure 7: Extract from Ordnance Survey map, 1937

4.4 High Corton Farm

The First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1856 shows a range of four buildings at High Corton around a courtyard with a smaller shed to north-west side (Figure 8). By the late 19th century, there has been expansion to the farm in the form of a lean-to addition to the south-west side of the south-west range, and further buildings enclosing the south corner of the courtyard. Another detached barn appears to the south-east of the north-east range.

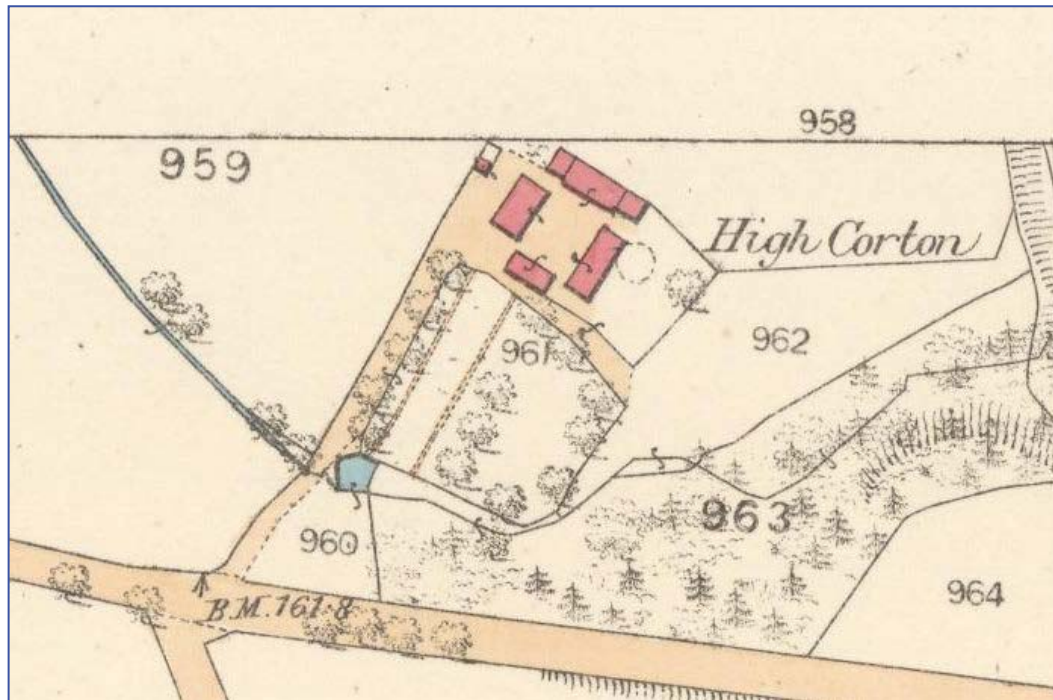


Figure 8: Extract from Ordnance Survey map, 1856

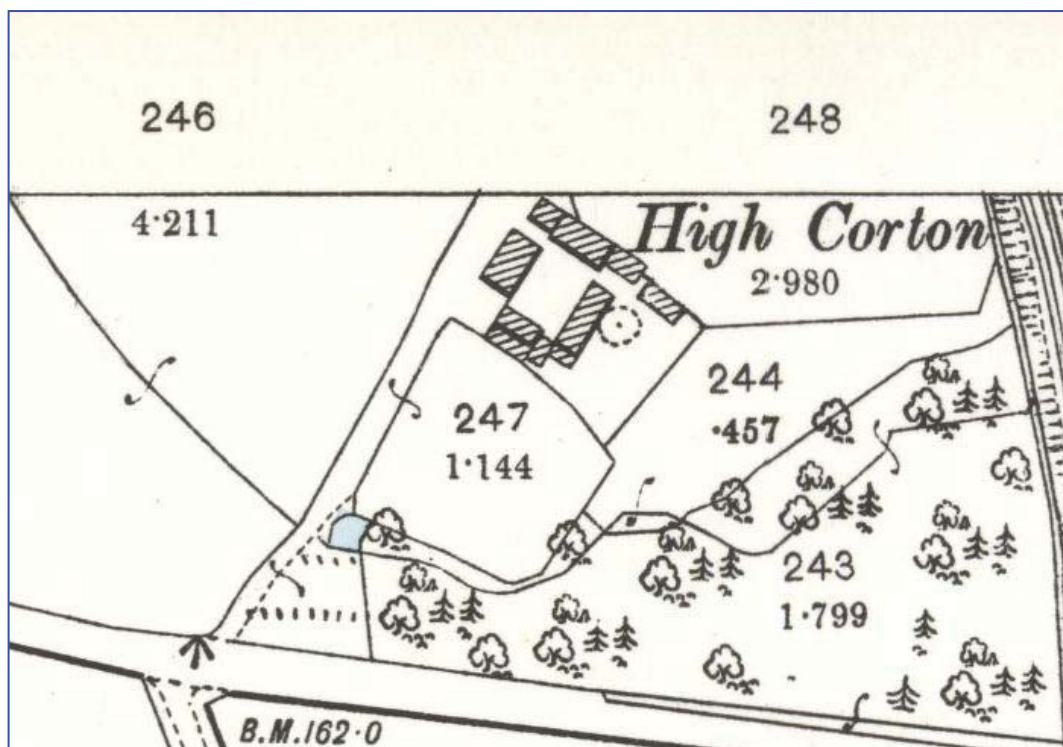


Figure 9: Extract from Ordnance Survey map, 1896

Into the 20th century, there have been further changes, as can be seen in the 1908 Ordnance Survey map (Figure 10). The south-east side of the north-west range has been rebuilt in an L-shaped form with a further detached barn to the south-east of that which has now gone. There appears to be no changes to the farm by the 1949 Ordnance Survey map (Figure 11).

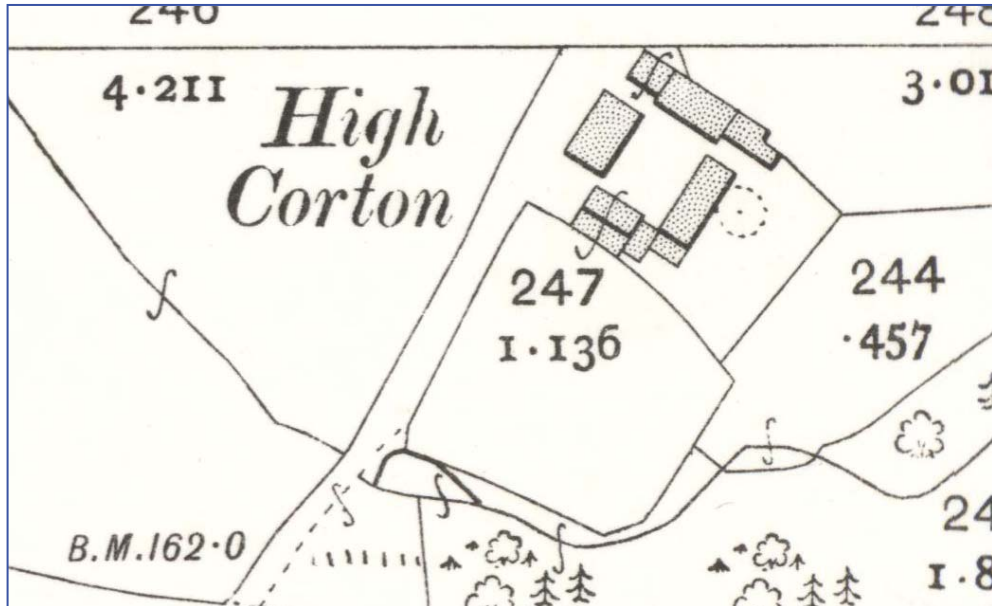


Figure 10: Extract from Ordnance Survey map, 1908

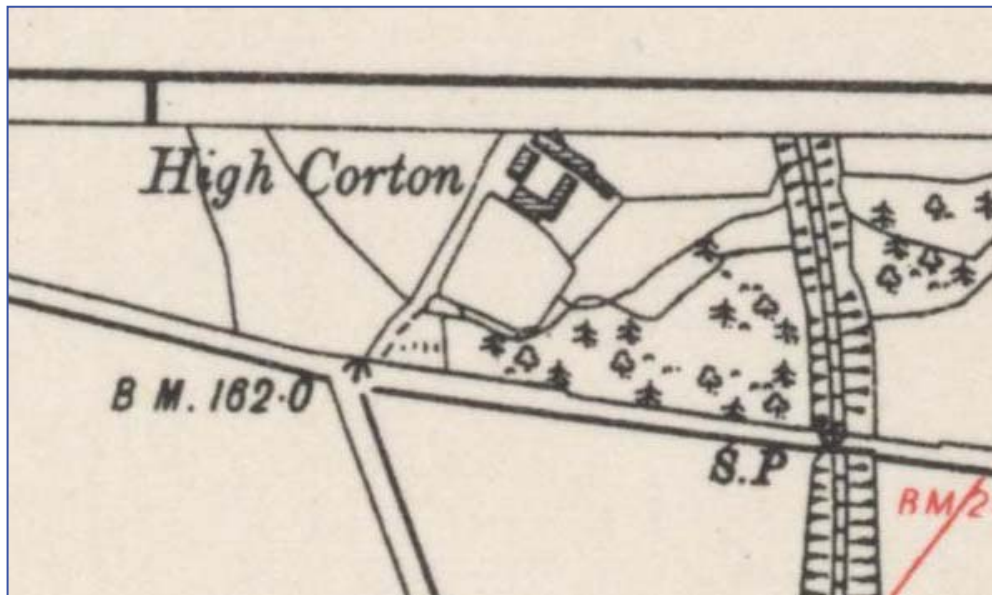


Figure 11: Extract from Ordnance Survey, 1949

Into the later 20th century, a porch was added to the main farmhouse (the north-west range) on the north-west side and a large flat-roofed extension to the south-east. A row of stables has also been added to the south-east side of the south-east range and the extension to the south-east side of the north-east range has now gone, and a timber shed added to this end. A modern hay shed has been erected to the south-east of the farm together with a paddock to the east.

5 LAIGH CORTON FARM

5.1 Laigh Corton Farm now consists of three main sheds to the north of the farm (A - C), consisting of the original three barns to a central courtyard, although the north-east wing has been altered to the south-east side (D) in brick to create an L-shaped barn. There are the more separate modern barns to the south-east side (Figure 12).

5.2 *Barn A*

Barn A is a detached two-by-one bay two-storey (to the south-east) with a pitched slate roof with raised skews (Plates 1 & 2). Constructed of stone rubble, it has clearly been heightened, probably to incorporate the hay loft in a large more neatly-coursed red sandstone rubble build. The north-east elevation to the courtyard has a segmental-headed cart entrance, into a space now used as a garage, a small stable door adjacent leading into what is now used as storage space (Plate 3). The opposite south-west elevation has a blocked doorway into which a window has been inserted (now boarded) with another two small slit low-set windows adjacent (Plates 4 & 5). The south-east gable has a single high-set window (Plate 6). The rear north-west gable has a single doorway on the south-west side and the scar of a gable end which forms the original corner barn here erected in the later 19th century, now gone (Plate 7).

Internally, the barn is divided with a garage to the south-east side with a hay loft over and a larger double-height barn to the north-west providing access to the loft. The space to the south-east is now a garage, and the south-east gable window has been disturbed by the later hay loft (Plates 8 & 9). The adjacent store has a number of features, including the doorway to the north-east wall and – in the opposite wall – a timber stair leading up to the hay loft (Plates 10 & 11). The dividing wall at the top has clearly been built up in brick. The hay loft itself is fairly plain with timber floorboards and bare stone rubble walls with skylights in the pitch of the roof providing light (Plate 12).

5.3 *Barn B*

It is clear that Barn B, forming the north-west range, was the original farmer's cottage and has been largely adapted to its north-east and south-west sides as a tractor shed. It is a three-bay two-storey building in stone rubble with a pitched slate roof and raised skews, the south-east elevation to the courtyard with a single bay central projecting porch (Plate 13). The rear north-west elevation is rendered with three windows, timber-framed sash-and-case windows, a smaller pantry window to the centre (Plate 14). It is abutted by the stone rubble remains of the previous building to the east side. The south-west gable has the aforementioned remains of the previous building with a gable scar and blocked fireplace (Plate 15). The opposite north-east gable also has a blocked fireplace over a later lean-to shed (Plate 16).

Internally, the shed is used as a tractor shed, although has remains of the former cottage interior, albeit in a very poor state. There is a central stair leading to a small store room to the rear (Plates 17 & 18). To the north-east side, there are a number of features associated with its previous function such as an understairs cupboard and blocked openings on the north-east wall (Plates 19 - 21). The other space to the south-west is currently used as a store room (Plate 22).

5.4 *Barn C*

Barn C is the original stone rubble barn consisting of the north-east L-shaped range. It is a six-by-one bay single-storey barn with a pitched roof and raised skews. To the south-west courtyard elevation there are a number of openings consisting of (from north-west to south-east) a doorway with an adjacent window, which is a reduction of an original doorway, then another doorway and an inserted doorway (Plates 23 & 24). After this point, there is a clear phase line where the brick addition has been added. To the south-east of the elevation is a large cart entrance and another pedestrian door (Plate 25). There is a central brick chimney at the base of the pitched roof on this side. The opposite north-east elevation open to the fields consists of a low-set elevation (the roof is pitched corrugated steel on this side) with a small window and slit window adjacent with a larger inserted window with brick surround (Plates 26 - 28). The brick elevation then abuts it

to the south-east side with two large windows and a gable end to the cow byre. The north-west gable is plain with signs of a chimney flue, now removed (Plate 29).

Internally, the space is divided into a number of smaller rooms with a large cow byre to the south-east, one of which has a blocked corner fireplace corresponding to the chimney seen on the south-west elevation (Plates 30 - 35).

5.5 *Barn D*

Barn D, as mentioned above, is a later brick-built barn now consisting of a cow byre, five-by-one bay single-storey with a pitched slate roof and a large opening to the north-west elevation leading through to another on the opposite wall (Plates 36 & 37).

The rest of the barns on the farm are modern, including the adjacent brick Dutch barn (Plate 38).

6 HIGH CORTON FARM

6.1 High Corton Farm now consists of four main ranges, with the (currently occupied) house to the north-west, a stable range to the south-west, a redundant storage area to the south-east (with additional stables attached to the rear) and a longer north-east range of three phases. A large modern shed is located to the east of the farm.

6.2 *House A*

This is the currently occupied farmhouse, a three-bay two-storey house, stone rubble rendered roughcast, with a pitched slate roof to the north-west and a flat roof to the rear south-east (Plates 39 & 40). With UPVC windows throughout, this house has been modified from its original form, with the flat-roofed section a later addition, added after 1949 as it does not appear on the Ordnance Survey map of that date.

6.3 *Barn B*

Forming the south-west range, this four-by-one bay single-storey building has also been extended to the west side on brick. Disturbed by the later house extension, only a small stretch of the original north-east elevation to the courtyard is visible, with a small doorway and adjacent window, itself clearly a later lean-to addition to link this with Barn C (Plate 41). This first appears on the 1896 map, so is a later 19th century addition. The same could be said of the brick extension to the south-west side, which is presently in a very poor state (Plate 42). The north-west gable shows clearly the later addition in brick to the south-west side, the original doorway blocked-up (Plate 43). The opposite south-east elevation is a smooth rendered façade forming its own small extension to the original shed here, with a large vehicular opening to both sides, the south-westernmost set in a tall gable (Plate 44).

Internally, the small porch to the north-east side leads through to the south-west, with two blocked openings to the south-east wall, blocked when the south-east extension was added (Plates 45 & 46). This leads straight through to the brick lean-to extension on the south-west side, which now forms a byre range, the original barn here has been converted for use as a stables (Plate 47). In the north-westernmost stable is the blocked doorway of the original entrance to the barn here (Plate 48).

6.3 *Barn C*

This small barn to the south-east was originally used as a cart shed, it is a two-by-one bay single-storey barn with pitched slate roof and raised skews, with a cart entrance to the south-east side of the north-west elevation to the courtyard (Plates 49 & 50). Adjacent is a large knocked-through vehicular entrance. The north-east gable has a small high-set window (Plate 51), as does the south-west, which has largely been obscured by the extension to Barn B. A range of lean-to stables have been added to the south-east side (Plate 52).

Internally, the barn has a large garage to the north-east side with a loading doorway set high in the south-west wall and the gable window in the north-east (Plates 53 & 54). The smaller space to the south-west has the cart shed door to the north-west, another bricked-up doorway to the south-west wall and a smaller bricked-up doorway which would have given access to the adjacent garage area (Plates 55 – 57).

6.4 *Barn D*

This linear barn is clearly in three phases, with the central stone rubble barn and a later garage extension to the north-west and another larger two-storey extension to the south-east (Plates 58 - 60). The central original barn has a doorway flanked by a window to each side and a larger sliding door entrance and another window to the south-east side (Plate 61). The roof is pitched slate with a brick chimney to the north-west. The later garage extension is lower in height with a doorway and small window. The brick extension to the south-east is a five-bay two-storey build with a pitched slate roof with a door, two windows and a larger wider entrance to the ground floor and a single loading door to the first floor. The rear north-east elevation also shows the different phases of build with small windows to the original barn (Plates 62 & 63). A timber shed has been

built onto the south-east side (Plate 64). Internally, the barn is still used by the tenant farmer as storage, with rendered walls throughout.

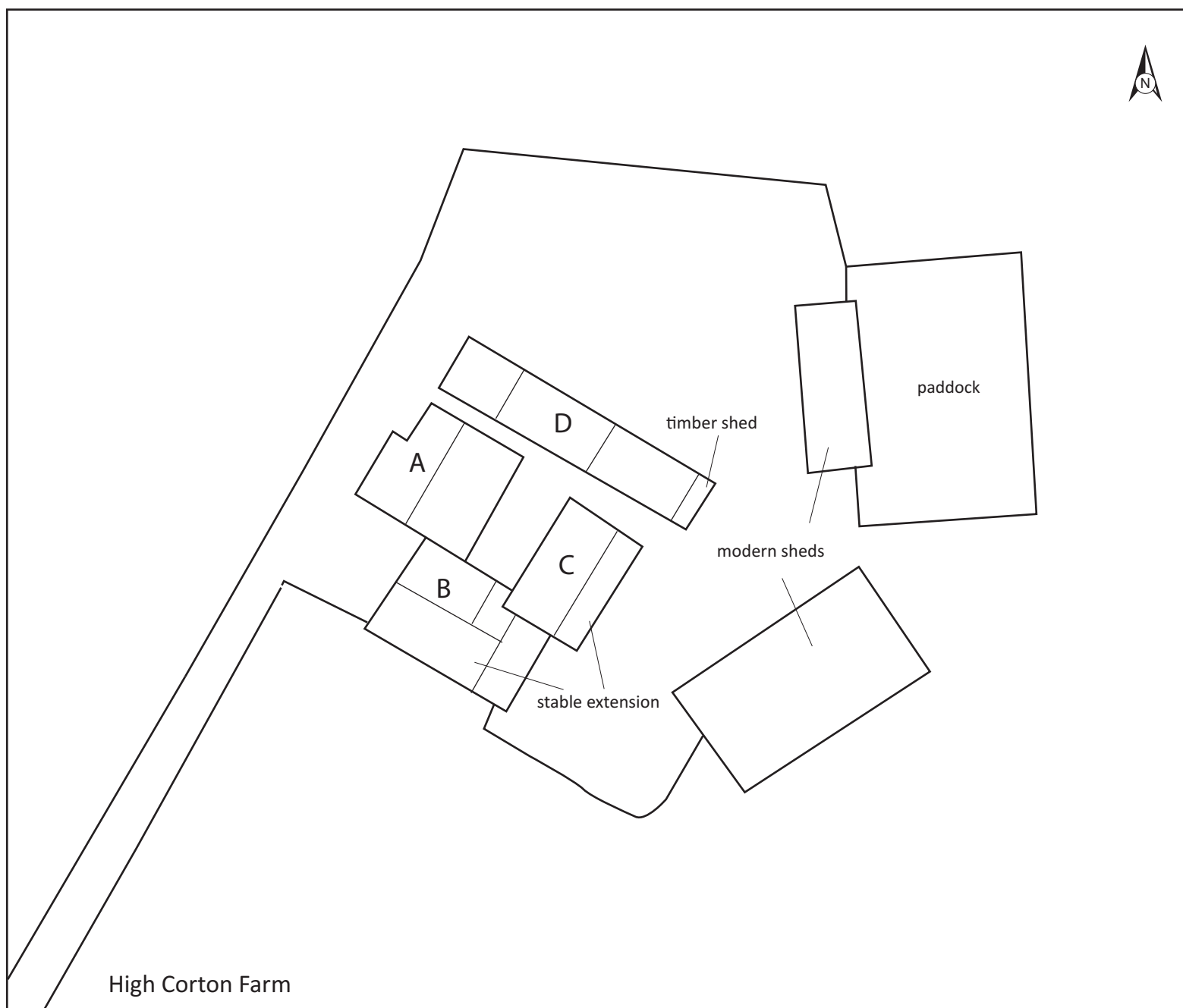
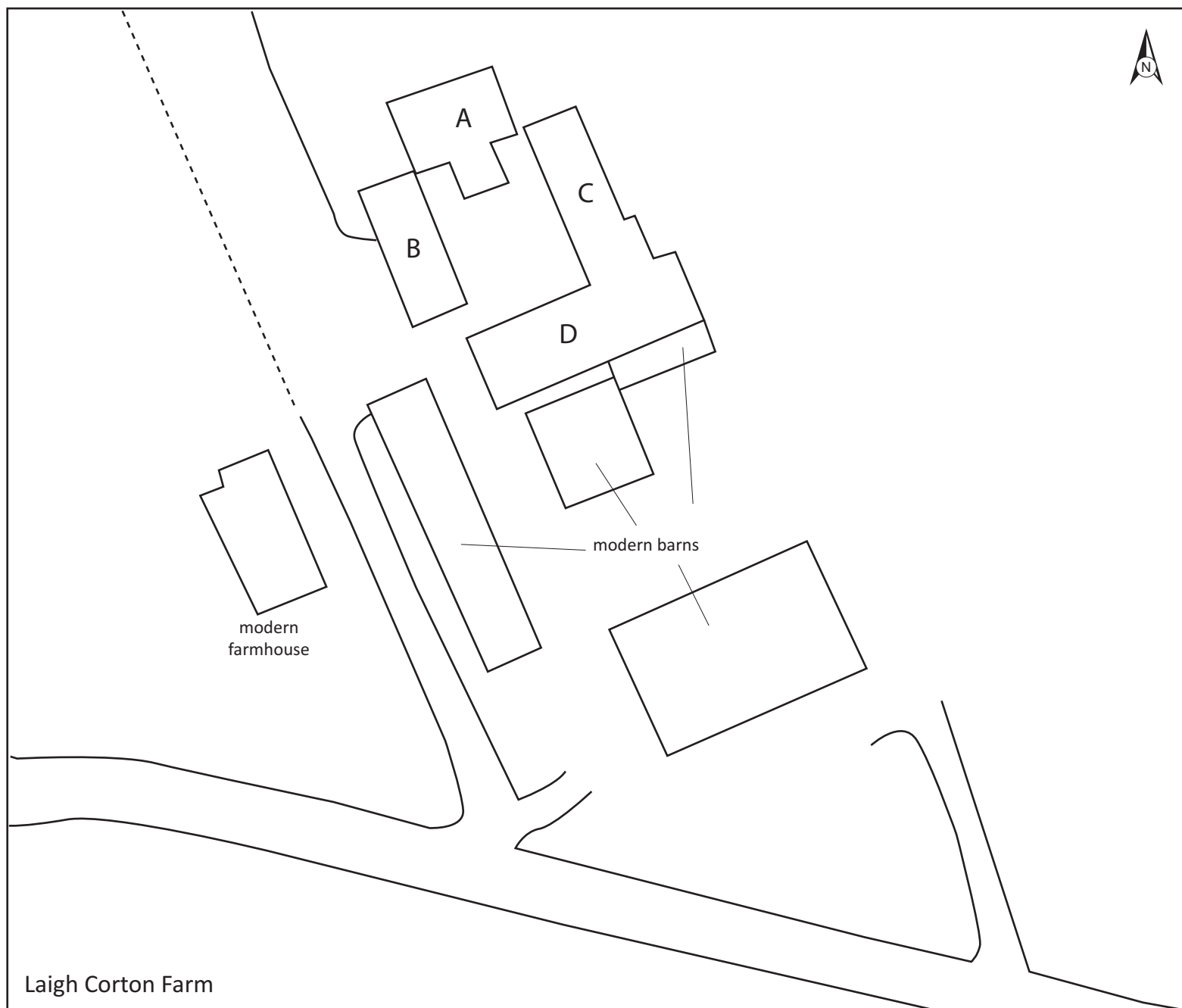


Figure 12: Site plan of Laigh Corton and High Corton Farms



Plate 1: Laigh Corton Farm, Barn A, general view from the east



Plate 2: Laigh Corton Farm, Barn A, general view from the south



Plate 3: Laigh Corton Farm, Barn A, north-east elevation, detail of cart entrance from the north-east



Plate 4: Laigh Corton Farm, Barn A, south-west elevation, detail of blocked doorway from the south



Plate 5: Laigh Corton Farm, Barn A, detail of window inserted into blocked doorway from the south-west



Plate 6: Laigh Corton Farm, Barn A, south-east gable, general view from the south-east



Plate 7: Laigh Corton Farm, Barns A & B, general view from the west



Plate 8: Laigh Corton Farm, Barn A, garage to the south-east, general view from the north-west



Plate 9: Laigh Corton Farm, Barn A, garage to the south-east, general view from the west



Plate 10: Laigh Corton Farm, Barn A, store to the north-west, general view from the east



Plate 11: Laigh Corton Farm, Barn A, store to the north-west, general view looking at hay loft doorway from the north-west



Plate 12: Laigh Corton Farm, Barn A, general view of hay loft over garage from the north-west



Plate 13: Laigh Corton Farm, Barn B, south-east elevation, general view from the SSE



Plate 14: Laigh Corton Farm, Barn B, north-west elevation, general view from the north-west



Plate 15: Laigh Corton Farm, Barn B, south-west gable, general view from the south-west



Plate 16: Laigh Corton Farm, Barn B, north-east gable, general view from the NEE



Plate 17: Laigh Corton Farm, Barn B, detail of central stairwell from the south



Plate 18: Laigh Corton Farm, Barn B, detail of the central store room from the south-east



Plate 19: Laigh Corton Farm, Barn B, detail of the ground floor north-westernmost room, showing understair cupboard, from the east



Plate 20: Laigh Corton Farm, Barn B, detail of the ground floor north-westernmost room, showing blocked fireplace from the SSW



Plate 21: Laigh Corton Farm, Barn B, detail of the ground floor north-westernmost room, showing blocked doorway, from the SWW



Plate 22: Laigh Corton Farm, Barn B, general view of the ground floor south-westernmost room from the south-east



Plate 23: Laigh Corton Farm, Barn C, south-west elevation, general view from the south



Plate 24: Laigh Corton Farm, Barn C, south-west elevation, detail of doorway and inserted doorway from the south-west



Plate 25: Laigh Corton Farm, Barn C, south-west elevation, detail of phase line from the south-west



Plate 26: Laigh Corton Farm, Barns C & D, north-east elevation, general view from the north-east



Plate 27: Laigh Corton Farm, Barn C, north-east elevation, general view from the north-east



Plate 28: Laigh Corton Farm, Barn C, north-east elevation, detail of openings from the north-east



Plate 29: Laigh Corton Farm, Barns B & C, general view from the north



Plate 30: Laigh Corton Farm, Barn C, detail of north-westernmost room from the south-west



Plate 31: Laigh Corton Farm, Barn C, detail of the room, second from north-west (notice slit window) from the south-west



Plate 32: Laigh Corton Farm, Barn C, detail of central room from the south-west



Plate 33: Laigh Corton Farm, Barn C, detail of central room showing blocked corner fireplace from the north-east



Plate 34: Laigh Corton Farm, Barn C, detail of second from the south-west, from the south-west



Plate 35: Laigh Corton Farm, Barn C, detail of south-westernmost room from the south-west



Plate 36: Laigh Corton Farm, Barn D, general view from the west



Plate 37: Laigh Corton Farm, Barn D, general view from the north



Plate 38: Laigh Corton Farm, detail of later brick Dutch Barn to the south-east of Barns A – D, from the west



Plate 39: High Corton Farm, House A, general view from the east



Plate 40: High Corton Farm, House A, general view from the west



Plate 41: High Corton Farm, Barn B, general view of the north-east elevation from the north-east



Plate 42: High Corton Farm, Barn B, general view of the brick extension to the south-west from the south



Plate 43: High Corton Farm, Barn B, general view of the north-west gable from the north-west



Plate 44: High Corton Farm, Barn B, general view of the south-east gable from the south-east



Plate 45: High Corton Farm, Barn B, detail of window and door in the north-east wall from the south-west



Plate 46: High Corton Farm, Barn B, detail of blocked openings on the north-east wall from the west



Plate 47: High Corton Farm, Barn B, general view of the brick extension from the north-west



Plate 48: High Corton Farm, Barn B, detail of blocked doorway in the north-west wall from the south



Plate 49: High Corton Farm, Barn C, general view of north-west elevation from the north



Plate 50: High Corton Farm, Barn C, detail of cart entrance on the north-west elevation from the north-west



Plate 51: High Corton Farm, Barn C, general view of the north-east gable from the east



Plate 52: High Corton Farm, Barn C, general view from the south-east



Plate 53: High Corton Farm, Barn C, detail of hay loft door in the south-west wall of the north-east garage, from the north-east



Plate 54: High Corton Farm, Barn C, general view of the north-east garage from the SWW



Plate 55: High Corton Farm, Barn C, detail of the cart entrance on the north-west wall of the south-west barn from the south-east



Plate 56: High Corton Farm, Barn C, general view of the south-west barn showing the blocked entrance on the south-west wall from the east



Plate 57: High Corton Farm, Barn C, detail of the bricked-up doorway on the north-east wall of the south-west barn from the west



Plate 58: High Corton Farm, Barn D, south-west elevation, general view of the north-west end from the west



Plate 59: High Corton Farm, Barn D, south-west elevation, general view of the south-east end from the west



Plate 60: High Corton Farm, Barn D, south-west elevation, general view from the south



Plate 61: High Corton Farm, Barn D, general view of the centre (original barn) from the south-west



Plate 62: High Corton Farm, Barn D, general view from the north



Plate 63: High Corton Farm, Barn D, north-east elevation, general view from the north-east



Plate 64: High Corton Farm, Barn D, general view from the south-east

7 ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

- 7.1 The archaeological evaluation was undertaken on the 24th November to the 2nd December 2014. Overall weather conditions were fair allowing for good archaeological visibility throughout the evaluation. In total, 3825 m of linear trench was opened, varying in alignment and length (Figure 13).



Plate 65: Trench 6, general post-excitation view

- 7.2 The topsoil throughout the development area was a consistent dark greyish brown clay loam with occasional small stone inclusions as well as occasional fragments of 19th and 20th century ceramics. The natural subsoil throughout the majority of the site was an orangey brown sandy clay or clay with areas of mottled grey stony clay with abundant small stones and occasional large boulders.
- 7.3 No significant archaeological features or artefacts were encountered throughout the trenches in Area C, with the area most likely having been truncated by modern ploughing. In Area D, the shallow remains of mainly NW-SE aligned furrows as well as modern field drains were revealed throughout the entire area, but no significant archaeological features or artefacts were encountered.



Plate 66: Trench 65, general post-excitation view

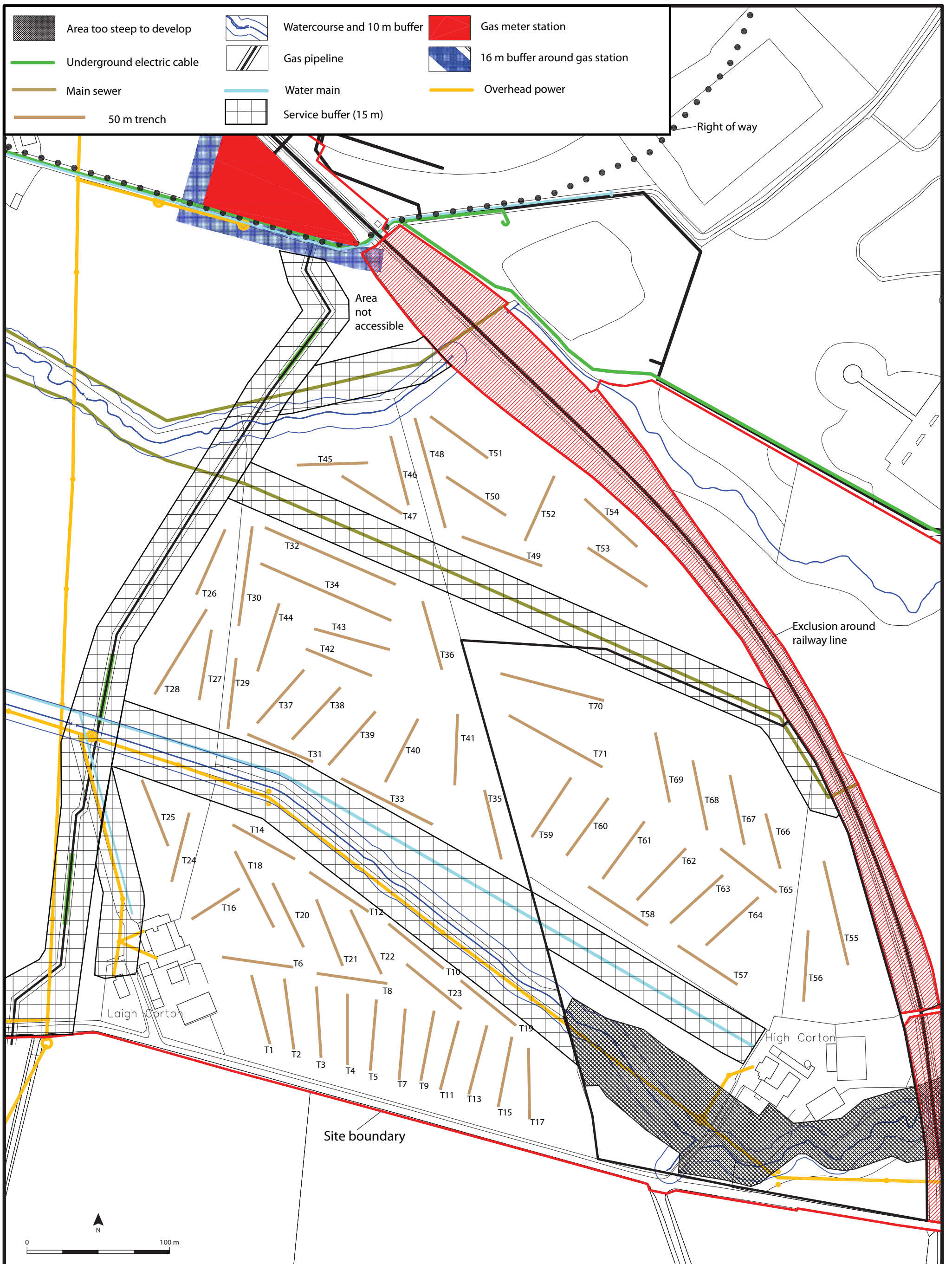


Figure 13: Trench location plan

8 DISCUSSION

- 8.1 Both farms have now been altered to such an extent that their original character has been lost, and some functions have been altered over time. With Laigh Corton, the original layout was the farmhouse to the north-west wing flanked by a cart shed and threshing shed and byres to the rest. In the later 20th century, no doubt the poor condition of some of the buildings meant the part-demolition and rebuilding in brick with the main cow byres to Barn D. With High Corton, the farmhouse extension has altered the original character of the building which saw a few small extensions in the late 19th century and the early 20th century.
- 8.2 From the trenches excavated within the development area, it has been demonstrated that the area is archaeologically sterile with no significant archaeological features or artefacts revealed throughout the evaluation.
- 8.3 No further archaeological works are deemed necessary within the development area. These recommendations will have to be approved by WoSAS on behalf of South Ayrshire Council.

9 CONCLUSIONS

- 9.1 This report has successfully recorded the remains of the two farms at Laigh Corton and High Corton and no further historic building recording is recommended.

10 REFERENCES

10.1 Bibliographical references

Historic Scotland 2014 'Moray Street South High Church, Elgin (Ref: 30831), <http://data.historic-scotland.gov.uk/pls/htmldb/f?p=2200:15:0:::::BUILDING:30831>, Accessed 12th November 2014

Scottish Planning Policy SPP23. 2008 *Archaeology and Planning*. Scottish Government Nov 2008.

Scottish Government 2011 *Planning and Archaeology 2/2011*.

10.2 Cartographic references

ca. 1747 – 55	William Roy	<i>Military Map of Scotland</i>
1775	Armstrong & Armstrong	<i>A New Map of Ayrshire</i>
1821	John Ainslie	<i>Ainslie's Map of the Southern Part of Scotland</i>
1857	Ordnance Survey	<i>Ayrshire Sheet XXXIV.14</i>
1896	Ordnance Survey	<i>Ayrshire Sheet XXXIV.14</i>
1908	Ordnance Survey	<i>Ayrshire Sheet XXXIV.14</i>
1937	Ordnance Survey	<i>Ayrshire Sheet XXXIV.14</i>

APPENDIX 1: PHOTOGRAPHIC REGISTER (HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING)

Black & White Print & Colour Digital # 1

<i>Frame</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Taken From</i>	<i>Date</i>
1	LC/D	General view	W	21/11/2014
2	LC/C	Detail of openings	NE	21/11/2014
3	LC/C	General view	NE	21/11/2014
4	LC/C	General view	NE	21/11/2014
5	LC/B	General view of the NE gable	NE	21/11/2014
6	LC/B & C	General view	N	21/11/2014
7 – 8	LC/B	General; view	NW	21/11/2014
9	LC/B	General view of SW gable	SW	21/11/2014
10 – 11	LC/A & B	General view	W	21/11/2014
12	LC/A	Detail of blocked doorway in SW elevation	S	21/11/2014
13 – 14	LC/B	General view of SW-most room	SE	21/11/2014
15	LC/B	Detail of rear window in central NW wall	SE	21/11/2014
16	LC/B	Detail of internal central stair	S	21/11/2014
17	LC/A	Detail of hay loft	NW	21/11/2014
18	LC/A	Detail of hay loft door in the SE wall	NW	21/11/2014
19	LC/A	General view of door in NW wall	E	21/11/2014
20	LC/A	General view of garage	NNW	21/11/2014
21	LC/A	General view of garage	NE	21/11/2014
22	LC/A	General view	N	21/11/2014
23	LC/B	Detail of understairs cupboard in the SW side of the NE-most room	E	21/11/2014
24	LC/B	Detail of blocked fireplace on the NE wall of the NE-most room	S	21/11/2014
25	LC/B	Detail of window in the NW wall of the NE-most room	SE	21/11/2014
26	LC/B	Detail of the blocked doorway in the NE wall	S	21/11/2014
27	LC/B	Detail of tractor entrance to NE side of SE elevation	SE	21/11/2014
28	LC/A & B	General view	E	21/11/2014
29	LC/C	Detail of openings on SW elevation	SW	21/11/2014
30	LC/A	General view	N	21/11/2014
31	LC/C	General view of SW elevation	S	21/11/2014
32	LC/C	Detail of cart entrance on NE elevation	NE	21/11/2014
33	LC/A	General view	E	21/11/2014
34	LC/A	Detail of SE gable	SE	21/11/2014
35	LC/A	General view	S	21/11/2014
36	-	Registration	-	21/11/2014

Black & White Print & Colour Digital # 2

<i>Frame</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Taken From</i>	<i>Date</i>
1	HC/D	General view of SE elevation	E	21/11/2014
2	HC/C	Detail of one of the former stalls	SE	21/11/2014
3	HC/C	General view	W	21/11/2014
4	HC/B	General view of SE elevation	SE	21/11/2014
5	HC/C	General view of SE elevation	SSE	21/11/2014
6	HC/D	General view	S	21/11/2014
7	HC/C	General view	E	21/11/2014
8	HC/C	General view of NE gable	E	21/11/2014
9	HC/D	General view of SW elevation to SE side	S	21/11/2014
10	HC/D	General view of SW elevation to SE side	W	21/11/2014
11	HC/D	General view of SW elevation (centre from courtyard)	SW	21/11/2014
12	HC/C	Detail of cart shed opening on NW elevation	NW	21/11/2014
13	HC/C	General view of NW elevation	W	21/11/2014
14	HC/B	Detail of door and window on NE elevation	NE	21/11/2014
15	HC/B	General view of NE elevation	NE	21/11/2014
16	HC/D	Detail of features on SW elevation to NW side	SSW	21/11/2014
17	HC/D	General view of SW elevation to NW side	S	21/11/2014
18	HC/D	General view of SW elevation	W	21/11/2014
19 – 20	HC/D	General view of NW elevation	NW	21/11/2014
21	HC/D	General view	N	21/11/2014
22	HC/D	General view of NE elevation	NE	21/11/2014
23	LC/A	Detail of window in SW elevation	SW	21/11/2014
24	LC	General view of modern barns	W	21/11/2014
25	LC	General view of modern barns	NW	21/11/2014
26	LC	General view of brick Dutch barn	W	21/11/2014
27	LC/D	General view of SE elevation	S	21/11/2014
28 – 29	LC/C	General view of central room	NE	21/11/2014
30	LC/C	General view of central room	SW	21/11/2014
31 – 32	LC/C	General view of central room	NE	21/11/2014
33	LC/C	General view of central room	SW	21/11/2014
34	LC/C	General view of SE-most room	SW	21/11/2014
35	LC/C	Detail of phase line on SW elevation	SW	21/11/2014
36	-	Registration	-	21/11/2014

Black & White Print & Colour Digital # 3

<i>Frame</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Taken From</i>	<i>Date</i>
1 – 14	-	Unassigned	-	21/11/2014
15	HC	General view of modern barns	NNW	21/11/2014
16	HC/D	General view	N	21/11/2014
17	HC/D	Detail of NE garage wall (interior)	S	21/11/2014
18	HC/A	General view	W	21/11/2014
19	HC/A & B	General view	SW	21/11/2014
20	HC/B	General view of SW elevation	W	21/11/2014
21	HC/C	General view of SW gable	SW	21/11/2014
22	HC/B	Detail of blocked door in the SW wall	E	21/11/2014
23	HC/B	General view of stable lean to addition	SW	21/11/2014
24 – 25	HC/B	General view of stable lean-to addition	NE	21/11/2014
26	HC/B	Detail of the window and doorway in the NW wall	SE	21/11/2014
27	HC/B	Detail of the blocked openings in the NE wall	W	21/11/2014
28	HC/C	Detail of blocked doorway on the NE wall	W	21/11/2014
29	HC/C	General view showing cart shed opening in NW wall	SE	21/11/2014
30	HC/C	General view of SW wall showing blocked doorway	E	21/11/2014
31	HC/C	General view of NE wall in NE-most room	SW	21/11/2014
32	HC/C	General view of NE-most room	NNE	21/11/2014
33	HC/C	General view of NE-most room	N	21/11/2014
34	HC/C	General view	N	21/11/2014
35	HC/B & C	General view	N	21/11/2014
36	-	Registration	-	21/11/2014

APPENDIX 2: PHOTOGRAPHIC REGISTER (ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION)**DIGITAL ONLY**

<i>Photo No.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Taken From</i>	<i>Date</i>
1	Post ex T1	N	24/11/14
2	Post ex T2	N	24/11/14
3	Post ex T3	N	24/11/14
4	Post ex T4	N	24/11/14
5	Post ex T6	SEE	24/11/14
6	Post ex T8	SEE	24/11/14
7	Post ex T5	S	24/11/14
8	Post ex T9	N	24/11/14
9	Post ex T11	S	24/11/14
10	Post ex T13	S	24/11/14
11	Post ex T15	S	24/11/14
12	Post ex T17	W	24/11/14
13	Post ex T19	W	24/11/14
14	Post ex T10	W	25/11/14
15	Post ex T12	W	25/11/14
16	Post ex T14	W	25/11/14
17	Post ex T16	NE	25/11/14
18	Post ex T18	SE	25/11/14
19	Post ex T20	NW	25/11/14
20	Post ex T21	SE	25/11/14
21	Post ex T22	SE	25/11/14
22	Post ex T23	SE	25/11/14
23	Post ex T24	N	25/11/14
24	Post ex T25	NW	26/11/14
25	Post ex T26	NE	26/11/14
26	Post ex T27	S	26/11/14
27	Post ex T28	S	26/11/14
28	Post ex T29	N	26/11/14
29	Post ex T30	S	26/11/14
30	Post ex T31	W	26/11/14
31	Post ex T32	E	26/11/14
32	Post ex T34	E	26/11/14
33	Post ex T33	SE	27/11/14
34	Post ex T35	S	27/11/14
35	Post ex T37	SE	27/11/14

36	Post ex T36	SE	27/11/14
37	Post ex T38	SW	27/11/14
38	Post ex T39	SW	27/11/14
39	Post ex T40	SW	27/11/14
40	Post ex T41	SW	27/11/14
41	Post ex T42	W	27/11/14
42	Post ex T43	W	27/11/14
43	Post ex T44	S	27/11/14
44	Post ex T45	E	28/11/14
45	Post ex T46	S	28/11/14
46	Post ex T47	SE	28/11/14
47	Post ex T48	S	28/11/14
48	Post ex T49	W	28/11/14
49	Post ex T55	SW	1/12/14
50	Post ex T56	N	1/12/14
51	Post ex T57	NW	1/12/14
52	Post ex T58	NW	1/12/14
53	Post ex T59	NE	1/12/14
54	Post ex T60	NE	1/12/14
55	Post ex T61	NE	1/12/14
56	Post ex T62	NE	1/12/14
57	Post ex T63	NE	1/12/14
58	Post ex T64	NE	1/12/14
59	Post ex T65	NW	1/12/14
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63	Post ex T50	SE	2/2/14
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67	Post ex T68	S	2/2/14
68	Post ex T69	S	2/2/14
69	Post ex T71	SE	2/2/14
70	Post ex T70	SE	2/2/14

APPENDIX 3: TRENCH REGISTER

Trench 1	
Dimensions	50 m by 2 m
Total Area	100 m ²
Excavated Orientation	S to N
Soil Make-up	Topsoil - dark greyish brown clay loam with occasional small stone inclusions and modern ceramics – max depth 0.31 m
Depth of Excavation	0.31 m
Significant Features	None
Other Features	None
Natural Subsoil	Mottled orange and grey sandy clay
Finds	None
Trench 2	
Dimensions	50 m by 2 m
Total Area	100 m ²
Excavated Orientation	S to N
Soil Make-up	Topsoil - dark greyish brown clay loam with occasional small stone inclusions and modern ceramics – max depth 0.32 m
Depth of Excavation	0.32 m
Significant Features	None
Other Features	Modern pit at 26.6 m to 28.5 m along the W edge of trench containing modern ce and tile within fill.
Natural Subsoil	Mottled orange and grey sandy clay
Finds	None
Trench 3	
Dimensions	50 m by 2 m
Total Area	100 m ²
Excavated Orientation	S to N
Soil Make-up	Topsoil - dark greyish brown clay loam with occasional small stone inclusions and modern ceramics – max depth 0.38 m
Depth of Excavation	0.38m
Significant Features	None
Other Features	None
Natural Subsoil	Mottled orange and grey sandy clay
Finds	None
Trench 4	
Dimensions	50 m by 2 m
Total Area	100 m ²
Excavated Orientation	S to N
Soil Make-up	Topsoil - dark greyish brown clay loam with occasional small stone inclusions and modern ceramics – max depth 0.38 m
Depth of Excavation	0.38 m
Significant Features	None
Other Features	Ce tile drain at 22 m aligned E-W
Natural Subsoil	Mottled orange and grey sandy clay
Finds	None

Trench 5

Dimensions	50 m by 2 m
Total Area	100 m ²
Excavated Orientation	S to N
Soil Make-up	Topsoil - dark greyish brown clay loam with occasional small stone inclusions and modern ceramics – max depth 0.4 m
Depth of Excavation	0.4 m
Significant Features	None
Other Features	None
Natural Subsoil	Mottled orange and grey sandy clay
Finds	None

Trench 6

Dimensions	50 m by 2 m
Total Area	100 m ²
Excavated Orientation	WNW to ESE
Soil Make-up	Topsoil - dark greyish brown clay loam with occasional small stone inclusions and modern ceramics – max depth 0.34 m
Depth of Excavation	0.34 m
Significant Features	None
Other Features	Modern pit at 16.1 m to 17.4 m with re-deposited clay and modern ceramics and tile
Natural Subsoil	Mottled orange and grey sandy clay
Finds	None

Trench 7

Dimensions	50 m by 2 m
Total Area	100 m ²
Excavated Orientation	N to S
Soil Make-up	Topsoil - dark greyish brown clay loam with occasional small stone inclusions and modern ceramics – max depth 0.38 m
Depth of Excavation	0.38 m
Significant Features	None
Other Features	None
Natural Subsoil	Mottled orange and grey sandy clay
Finds	None

Trench 8

Dimensions	50 m by 2 m
Total Area	100 m ²
Excavated Orientation	WNW to ESE
Soil Make-up	Topsoil - dark greyish brown clay loam with occasional small stone inclusions and modern ceramics – max depth 0.34 m
Depth of Excavation	0.34 m
Significant Features	None
Other Features	Ce tile drain at 3.8 m to 5 m
Natural Subsoil	Mottled orange and grey sandy clay
Finds	None

Trench 9	
Dimensions	50 m by 2 m
Total Area	100 m ²
Excavated Orientation	N to S
Soil Make-up	Topsoil - dark greyish brown clay loam with occasional small stone inclusions and modern ceramics – max depth 0.35 m
Depth of Excavation	0.35 m
Significant Features	None
Other Features	None
Natural Subsoil	Mottled orange and grey sandy clay
Finds	None
Trench 10	
Dimensions	50 m by 2 m
Total Area	100 m ²
Excavated Orientation	E to W
Soil Make-up	Topsoil - dark greyish brown clay loam with occasional small stone inclusions and modern ceramics – max depth 0.35 m
Depth of Excavation	0.35 m
Significant Features	None
Other Features	None
Natural Subsoil	Mottled orange and grey sandy clay
Finds	None
Trench 11	
Dimensions	50 m by 2 m
Total Area	100 m ²
Excavated Orientation	N to S
Soil Make-up	Topsoil - dark greyish brown clay loam with occasional small stone inclusions and modern ceramics – max depth 0.35 m
Depth of Excavation	0.35 m
Significant Features	None
Other Features	None
Natural Subsoil	Mottled orange and grey sandy clay
Finds	None
Trench 12	
Dimensions	50 m by 2 m
Total Area	100 m ²
Excavated Orientation	E to W
Soil Make-up	Topsoil - dark greyish brown clay loam with occasional small stone inclusions and modern ceramics – max depth 0.35 m
Depth of Excavation	0.35 m
Significant Features	None
Other Features	None
Natural Subsoil	Mottled orange and grey sandy clay
Finds	None

Trench 13	
Dimensions	50 m by 2 m
Total Area	100 m ²
Excavated Orientation	N to S
Soil Make-up	Topsoil - dark greyish brown clay loam with occasional small stone inclusions and modern ceramics – max depth 0.37 m
Depth of Excavation	0.37 m
Significant Features	None
Other Features	None
Natural Subsoil	Mottled orange and grey sandy clay
Finds	None
Trench 14	
Dimensions	50 m by 2 m
Total Area	100 m ²
Excavated Orientation	E to W
Soil Make-up	Topsoil - dark greyish brown clay loam with occasional small stone inclusions and modern ceramics – max depth 0.3 m
Depth of Excavation	0.3 m
Significant Features	None
Other Features	None
Natural Subsoil	Mottled orange and grey sandy clay
Finds	None
Trench 15	
Dimensions	50 m by 2 m
Total Area	100 m ²
Excavated Orientation	N to S
Soil Make-up	Topsoil - dark greyish brown clay loam with occasional small stone inclusions and modern ceramics – max depth 0.45 m
Depth of Excavation	0.45 m
Significant Features	None
Other Features	None
Natural Subsoil	Mottled orange and grey sandy clay
Finds	None
Trench 16	
Dimensions	40 m by 2 m
Total Area	80 m ²
Excavated Orientation	SW to NE
Soil Make-up	Topsoil - dark greyish brown clay loam with occasional small stone inclusions and modern ceramics – max depth 0.4 m
Depth of Excavation	0.4 m
Significant Features	None
Other Features	None
Natural Subsoil	Mottled orange and grey sandy clay
Finds	None

Trench 17	
Dimensions	50 m by 2 m
Total Area	100 m ²
Excavated Orientation	N to S
Soil Make-up	Topsoil - dark greyish brown clay loam with occasional small stone inclusions and modern ceramics – max depth 0.35 m
Depth of Excavation	0.35 m
Significant Features	None
Other Features	None
Natural Subsoil	Mottled orange and grey sandy clay
Finds	None
Trench 18	
Dimensions	60 m by 2 m
Total Area	120 m ²
Excavated Orientation	NW to SE
Soil Make-up	Topsoil - dark greyish brown clay loam with occasional small stone inclusions and modern ceramics – max depth 0.3 m
Depth of Excavation	0.3 m
Significant Features	None
Other Features	None
Natural Subsoil	Mottled orange and grey sandy clay
Finds	None
Trench 19	
Dimensions	50 m by 2 m
Total Area	100 m ²
Excavated Orientation	E to W
Soil Make-up	Topsoil - dark greyish brown clay loam with occasional small stone inclusions and modern ceramics – max depth 0.35 m
Depth of Excavation	0.35 m
Significant Features	None
Other Features	None
Natural Subsoil	Mottled orange and grey sandy clay
Finds	None
Trench 20	
Dimensions	50 m by 2 m
Total Area	100 m ²
Excavated Orientation	NW to SE
Soil Make-up	Topsoil - dark greyish brown clay loam with occasional small stone inclusions and modern ceramics – max depth 0.3 m
Depth of Excavation	0.3 m
Significant Features	None
Other Features	None
Natural Subsoil	Mottled orange and grey sandy clay
Finds	None

Trench 21	
Dimensions	50 m by 2 m
Total Area	100 m ²
Excavated Orientation	NW to SE
Soil Make-up	Topsoil - dark greyish brown clay loam with occasional small stone inclusions and modern ceramics – max depth 0.3 m
Depth of Excavation	0.3 m
Significant Features	None
Other Features	Ce tile drain at 45 m aligned E-W
Natural Subsoil	Mottled orange and grey sandy clay
Finds	None
Trench 22	
Dimensions	50 m by 2 m
Total Area	100 m ²
Excavated Orientation	NW to SE
Soil Make-up	Topsoil - dark greyish brown clay loam with occasional small stone inclusions and modern ceramics – max depth 0.3 m
Depth of Excavation	0.3 m
Significant Features	None
Other Features	Ce tile drain at 37 m aligned E-W
Natural Subsoil	Mottled orange and grey sandy clay
Finds	None
Trench 23	
Dimensions	50 m by 2 m
Total Area	100 m ²
Excavated Orientation	NW to SE
Soil Make-up	Topsoil - dark greyish brown clay loam with occasional small stone inclusions and modern ceramics – max depth 0.35 m
Depth of Excavation	0.35 m
Significant Features	None
Other Features	None
Natural Subsoil	Mottled orange and grey sandy clay
Finds	None
Trench 24	
Dimensions	50 m by 2 m
Total Area	100 m ²
Excavated Orientation	S to N
Soil Make-up	Topsoil - dark greyish brown clay loam with occasional small stone inclusions and modern ceramics – max depth 0.4 m
Depth of Excavation	0.4 m
Significant Features	None
Other Features	None
Natural Subsoil	Mottled orange and grey sandy clay
Finds	None

Trench 25	
Dimensions	50 m by 2 m
Total Area	100 m ²
Excavated Orientation	SE to NW
Soil Make-up	Topsoil - dark greyish brown clay loam with occasional small stone inclusions and modern ceramics – max depth 0.3 m
Depth of Excavation	0.3 m
Significant Features	None
Other Features	None
Natural Subsoil	Mottled orange and grey sandy clay
Finds	None
Trench 26	
Dimensions	50 m by 2 m
Total Area	100 m ²
Excavated Orientation	NE to SW
Soil Make-up	Topsoil - dark greyish brown clay loam with occasional small stone inclusions and modern ceramics – max depth 0.33 m
Depth of Excavation	0.33 m
Significant Features	None
Other Features	None
Natural Subsoil	Mottled orange and grey sandy clay
Finds	None
Trench 27	
Dimensions	50 m by 2 m
Total Area	100 m ²
Excavated Orientation	N to S
Soil Make-up	Topsoil - dark greyish brown clay loam with occasional small stone inclusions and modern ceramics – max depth 0.3 m
Depth of Excavation	0.3 m
Significant Features	None
Other Features	None
Natural Subsoil	Mottled orange and grey sandy clay
Finds	None
Trench 28	
Dimensions	70 m by 2 m
Total Area	140 m ²
Excavated Orientation	N to S
Soil Make-up	Topsoil - dark greyish brown clay loam with occasional small stone inclusions and modern ceramics – max depth 0.3 m
Depth of Excavation	0.3 m
Significant Features	None
Other Features	None
Natural Subsoil	Mottled orange and grey sandy clay
Finds	None

Trench 29	
Dimensions	50 m by 2 m
Total Area	100 m ²
Excavated Orientation	N to S
Soil Make-up	Topsoil - dark greyish brown clay loam with occasional small stone inclusions and modern ceramics – max depth 0.35 m
Depth of Excavation	0.35 m
Significant Features	None
Other Features	None
Natural Subsoil	Mottled orange and grey sandy clay
Finds	None
Trench 30	
Dimensions	70 m by 2 m
Total Area	140 m ²
Excavated Orientation	N to S
Soil Make-up	Topsoil - dark greyish brown clay loam with occasional small stone inclusions and modern ceramics – max depth 0.3 m
Depth of Excavation	0.3 m
Significant Features	None
Other Features	None
Natural Subsoil	Mottled orange and grey sandy clay
Finds	None
Trench 31	
Dimensions	50 m by 2 m
Total Area	100 m ²
Excavated Orientation	NW to SE
Soil Make-up	Topsoil - dark greyish brown clay loam with occasional small stone inclusions and modern ceramics – max depth 0.32 m
Depth of Excavation	0.32 m
Significant Features	None
Other Features	Ce tile drain at 0 to 14 m aligned NW-SE
Natural Subsoil	Mottled orange and grey sandy clay
Finds	None
Trench 32	
Dimensions	100 m by 2 m
Total Area	200 m ²
Excavated Orientation	E to W
Soil Make-up	Topsoil - dark greyish brown clay loam with occasional small stone inclusions and modern ceramics – max depth 0.3 m
Depth of Excavation	0.3 m
Significant Features	None
Other Features	None
Natural Subsoil	Mottled orange and grey sandy clay
Finds	None

Trench 33	
Dimensions	75 m by 2 m
Total Area	150 m ²
Excavated Orientation	NW to SE
Soil Make-up	Topsoil - dark greyish brown clay loam with occasional small stone inclusions and modern ceramics – max depth 0.33 m
Depth of Excavation	0.33 m
Significant Features	None
Other Features	None
Natural Subsoil	Mottled orange and grey sandy clay
Finds	None
Trench 34	
Dimensions	100 m by 2 m
Total Area	200 m ²
Excavated Orientation	E to W
Soil Make-up	Topsoil - dark greyish brown clay loam with occasional small stone inclusions and modern ceramics – max depth 0.3 m
Depth of Excavation	0.3 m
Significant Features	None
Other Features	None
Natural Subsoil	Mottled orange and grey sandy clay
Finds	None
Trench 35	
Dimensions	50 m by 2 m
Total Area	100 m ²
Excavated Orientation	N to S
Soil Make-up	Topsoil - dark greyish brown clay loam with occasional small stone inclusions and modern ceramics – max depth 0.28 m
Depth of Excavation	0.28 m
Significant Features	None
Other Features	None
Natural Subsoil	Mottled orange and grey sandy clay
Finds	None
Trench 36	
Dimensions	50 m by 2 m
Total Area	100 m ²
Excavated Orientation	NW to SE
Soil Make-up	Topsoil - dark greyish brown clay loam with occasional small stone inclusions and modern ceramics – max depth 0.3 m
Depth of Excavation	0.3 m
Significant Features	None
Other Features	None
Natural Subsoil	Mottled orange and grey sandy clay
Finds	None

Trench 37	
Dimensions	50 m by 2 m
Total Area	100 m ²
Excavated Orientation	NE to SW
Soil Make-up	Topsoil - dark greyish brown clay loam with occasional small stone inclusions and modern ceramics – max depth 0.32 m
Depth of Excavation	0.32 m
Significant Features	None
Other Features	None
Natural Subsoil	Mottled orange and grey sandy clay
Finds	None
Trench 38	
Dimensions	50 m by 2 m
Total Area	100 m ²
Excavated Orientation	NE to SW
Soil Make-up	Topsoil - dark greyish brown clay loam with occasional small stone inclusions and modern ceramics – max depth 0.3 m
Depth of Excavation	0.3 m
Significant Features	None
Other Features	None
Natural Subsoil	Mottled orange and grey sandy clay
Finds	None
Trench 39	
Dimensions	50 m by 2 m
Total Area	100 m ²
Excavated Orientation	NE to SW
Soil Make-up	Topsoil - dark greyish brown clay loam with occasional small stone inclusions and modern ceramics – max depth 0.3 m
Depth of Excavation	0.3 m
Significant Features	None
Other Features	None
Natural Subsoil	Mottled orange and grey sandy clay
Finds	None
Trench 40	
Dimensions	50 m by 2 m
Total Area	100 m ²
Excavated Orientation	NE to SW
Soil Make-up	Topsoil - dark greyish brown clay loam with occasional small stone inclusions and modern ceramics – max depth 0.3 m
Depth of Excavation	0.3 m
Significant Features	None
Other Features	None
Natural Subsoil	Mottled orange and grey sandy clay
Finds	None

Trench 41	
Dimensions	50 m by 2 m
Total Area	100 m ²
Excavated Orientation	NE to SW
Soil Make-up	Topsoil - dark greyish brown clay loam with occasional small stone inclusions and modern ceramics – max depth 0.3 m
Depth of Excavation	0.3 m
Significant Features	None
Other Features	None
Natural Subsoil	Mottled orange and grey sandy clay
Finds	None
Trench 42	
Dimensions	50 m by 2 m
Total Area	100 m ²
Excavated Orientation	E to W
Soil Make-up	Topsoil - dark greyish brown clay loam with occasional small stone inclusions and modern ceramics – max depth 0.3 m
Depth of Excavation	0.3 m
Significant Features	None
Other Features	None
Natural Subsoil	Mottled orange and grey sandy clay
Finds	None
Trench 43	
Dimensions	55 m by 2 m
Total Area	110 m ²
Excavated Orientation	E to W
Soil Make-up	Topsoil - dark greyish brown clay loam with occasional small stone inclusions and modern ceramics – max depth 0.3 m
Depth of Excavation	0.3 m
Significant Features	None
Other Features	None
Natural Subsoil	Mottled orange and grey sandy clay
Finds	None
Trench 44	
Dimensions	50 m by 2 m
Total Area	100 m ²
Excavated Orientation	N to S
Soil Make-up	Topsoil - dark greyish brown clay loam with occasional small stone inclusions and modern ceramics – max depth 0.35 m
Depth of Excavation	0.35 m
Significant Features	None
Other Features	None
Natural Subsoil	Mottled orange and grey sandy clay
Finds	None

Trench 45	
Dimensions	50 m by 2 m
Total Area	100 m ²
Excavated Orientation	E to W
Soil Make-up	Topsoil - dark greyish brown clay loam with occasional small stone inclusions and modern ceramics – max depth 0.3 m
Depth of Excavation	0.3 m
Significant Features	None
Other Features	None
Natural Subsoil	Mottled orange and grey sandy clay
Finds	None
Trench 46	
Dimensions	50 m by 2 m
Total Area	100 m ²
Excavated Orientation	N to S
Soil Make-up	Topsoil - dark greyish brown clay loam with occasional small stone inclusions and modern ceramics – max depth 0.3 m
Depth of Excavation	0.3 m
Significant Features	None
Other Features	None
Natural Subsoil	Mottled orange and grey sandy clay
Finds	None
Trench 47	
Dimensions	50 m by 2 m
Total Area	100 m ²
Excavated Orientation	SE to NW
Soil Make-up	Topsoil - dark greyish brown clay loam with occasional small stone inclusions and modern ceramics – max depth 0.33 m
Depth of Excavation	0.33 m
Significant Features	None
Other Features	None
Natural Subsoil	Mottled orange and grey sandy clay
Finds	None
Trench 48	
Dimensions	80 m by 2 m
Total Area	160 m ²
Excavated Orientation	N to S
Soil Make-up	Topsoil - dark greyish brown clay loam with occasional small stone inclusions and modern ceramics – max depth 0.3 m
Depth of Excavation	0.3 m
Significant Features	None
Other Features	None
Natural Subsoil	Mottled orange and grey sandy clay
Finds	None

Trench 49	
Dimensions	60 m by 2 m
Total Area	120 m ²
Excavated Orientation	E to W
Soil Make-up	Topsoil - dark greyish brown clay loam with occasional small stone inclusions and modern ceramics – max depth 0.3 m
Depth of Excavation	0.3 m
Significant Features	None
Other Features	None
Natural Subsoil	Mottled orange and grey sandy clay
Finds	None
Trench 50	
Dimensions	50 m by 2 m
Total Area	100 m ²
Excavated Orientation	NW to SE
Soil Make-up	Topsoil - dark greyish brown clay loam with occasional small stone inclusions and modern ceramics – max depth 0.3 m
Depth of Excavation	0.3 m
Significant Features	None
Other Features	None
Natural Subsoil	Mottled orange and grey sandy clay
Finds	None
Trench 51	
Dimensions	50 m by 2 m
Total Area	100 m ²
Excavated Orientation	NW to SE
Soil Make-up	Topsoil - dark greyish brown clay loam with occasional small stone inclusions and modern ceramics – max depth 0.3 m
Depth of Excavation	0.3 m
Significant Features	None
Other Features	None
Natural Subsoil	Mottled orange and grey sandy clay
Finds	None
Trench 52	
Dimensions	50 m by 2 m
Total Area	100 m ²
Excavated Orientation	N to S
Soil Make-up	Topsoil - dark greyish brown clay loam with occasional small stone inclusions and modern ceramics – max depth 0.3 m
Depth of Excavation	0.3 m
Significant Features	None
Other Features	None
Natural Subsoil	Mottled orange and grey sandy clay
Finds	None

Trench 53	
Dimensions	50 m by 2 m
Total Area	100 m ²
Excavated Orientation	E to W
Soil Make-up	Topsoil - dark greyish brown clay loam with occasional small stone inclusions and modern ceramics – max depth 0.3 m
Depth of Excavation	0.3 m
Significant Features	None
Other Features	None
Natural Subsoil	Mottled orange and grey sandy clay
Finds	None
Trench 54	
Dimensions	50 m by 2 m
Total Area	100 m ²
Excavated Orientation	E to W
Soil Make-up	Topsoil - dark greyish brown clay loam with occasional small stone inclusions and modern ceramics – max depth 0.3 m
Depth of Excavation	0.3 m
Significant Features	None
Other Features	None
Natural Subsoil	Mottled orange and grey sandy clay
Finds	None
Trench 55	
Dimensions	75 m by 2 m
Total Area	150 m ²
Excavated Orientation	NW to SE
Soil Make-up	Topsoil - dark greyish brown clay loam with occasional small stone inclusions and modern ceramics – max depth 0.35 m
Depth of Excavation	0.35 m
Significant Features	None
Other Features	Ce tile drain at 14 to 16.6 m; 24.3 to 27.1 m aligned NNW-SSE. Furrow at 13 m to 19 m; 35.2 m to 39 m; 52 m to 56 m aligned NNW-SSE measuring up to 1.8 m wide.
Natural Subsoil	Mottled orange and grey sandy clay
Finds	None
Trench 56	
Dimensions	50 m by 2 m
Total Area	100 m ²
Excavated Orientation	S to N
Soil Make-up	Topsoil - dark greyish brown clay loam with occasional small stone inclusions and modern ceramics – max depth 0.33 m
Depth of Excavation	0.33 m
Significant Features	None
Other Features	Ce tile drain at 6.1 m; 12.5 m; 18.5 m; 30.9 m; 37.2 m aligned E-W. Furrow at 2.8 to 13.3 m; 37 to 50 m aligned NNW-SSE.
Natural Subsoil	Mottled orange and grey sandy clay
Finds	None

Trench 57	
Dimensions	50 m by 2 m
Total Area	100 m ²
Excavated Orientation	SE to NW
Soil Make-up	Topsoil - dark greyish brown clay loam with occasional small stone inclusions and modern ceramics – max depth 0.4 m
Depth of Excavation	0.4 m
Significant Features	None
Other Features	Furrow at 4 to 17.5 m; 43 to 50 m aligned E-W. Ce tile drain at 14.4 m; 20.4 m aligned NE- SW.
Natural Subsoil	Mottled orange and grey sandy clay
Finds	None
Trench 58	
Dimensions	50 m by 2 m
Total Area	100 m ²
Excavated Orientation	SE to NW
Soil Make-up	Topsoil - dark greyish brown clay loam with occasional small stone inclusions and modern ceramics – max depth 0.33 m
Depth of Excavation	0.33 m
Significant Features	None
Other Features	Ce tile drain at 14.1 m aligned NE-SW
Natural Subsoil	Mottled orange and grey sandy clay
Finds	None
Trench 59	
Dimensions	50 m by 2 m
Total Area	100 m ²
Excavated Orientation	SW to NE
Soil Make-up	Topsoil - dark greyish brown clay loam with occasional small stone inclusions and modern ceramics – max depth 0.37 m
Depth of Excavation	0.37 m
Significant Features	None
Other Features	Furrow at 7.6 m and 29.5 m aligned NW-SE. Ce tile drain at 21.2 m; 29.5 m; 41.9 m aligned NW-SE.
Natural Subsoil	Mottled orange and grey sandy clay
Finds	None
Trench 60	
Dimensions	50 m by 2 m
Total Area	100 m ²
Excavated Orientation	SW to NE
Soil Make-up	Topsoil - dark greyish brown clay loam with occasional small stone inclusions and modern ceramics – max depth 0.35 m
Depth of Excavation	0.35 m
Significant Features	None
Other Features	Ce tile drain at 12.5 m; 24.8 m aligned NW-SE.
Natural Subsoil	Mottled orange and grey sandy clay
Finds	None

Trench 61	
Dimensions	50 m by 2 m
Total Area	100 m ²
Excavated Orientation	SW to NE
Soil Make-up	Topsoil - dark greyish brown clay loam with occasional small stone inclusions and modern ceramics – max depth 0.31 m
Depth of Excavation	0.31 m
Significant Features	None
Other Features	Ce tile drain at 0, 0.8 to 3.2 m; 22 to 28.2 m aligned N-S and at 42.5 m aligned NW-SE. Furrow at 18.7 m to 26.4 m aligned N-S. Natural Subsoil Mottled orange and grey sandy clay Finds None
Trench 62	
Dimensions	50 m by 2 m
Total Area	100 m ²
Excavated Orientation	SW to NE
Soil Make-up	Topsoil - dark greyish brown clay loam with occasional small stone inclusions and modern ceramics – max depth 0.3 m
Depth of Excavation	0.3 m
Significant Features	None
Other Features	Ce tile drain at 2.5 to 7 m; 36.2 to 41.1 m aligned N-S. Furrow at 12 to 16.5 m aligned N-S.
Natural Subsoil	Mottled orange and grey sandy clay
Finds	None
Trench 63	
Dimensions	50 m by 2 m
Total Area	100 m ²
Excavated Orientation	SW to NE
Soil Make-up	Topsoil - dark greyish brown clay loam with occasional small stone inclusions and modern ceramics – max depth 0.35 m
Depth of Excavation	0.35 m
Significant Features	None
Other Features	Ce tile drain at 6 to 9.6 m; 39.6 to 43.7 m aligned N-S. Furrow at 20 to 23.2 m; 36 to 40 m aligned N-S
Natural Subsoil	Mottled orange and grey sandy clay
Finds	None
Trench 64	
Dimensions	50 m by 2 m
Total Area	100 m ²
Excavated Orientation	SW to NE
Soil Make-up	Topsoil - dark greyish brown clay loam with occasional small stone inclusions and modern ceramics – max depth 0.37 m
Depth of Excavation	0.37 m
Significant Features	None
Other Features	Ce tile drain at 11.7 to 15 m; 26.4 to 30 m aligned N-S. Furrow at 36.8 to 38.2 m aligned N-S.
Natural Subsoil	Mottled orange and grey sandy clay
Finds	None

Trench 65	
Dimensions	50 m by 2 m
Total Area	100 m ²
Excavated Orientation	SE to NW
Soil Make-up	Topsoil - dark greyish brown clay loam with occasional small stone inclusions and modern ceramics – max depth 0.33 m
Depth of Excavation	0.33 m
Significant Features	None
Other Features	Ce tile drain at 13.8 m; 19.7 m; 26 m aligned NE-SW.
Natural Subsoil	Mottled orange and grey sandy clay
Finds	None
Trench 66	
Dimensions	40 m by 2 m
Total Area	80 m ²
Excavated Orientation	S to N
Soil Make-up	Topsoil - dark greyish brown clay loam with occasional small stone inclusions and modern ceramics – max depth 0.36 m
Depth of Excavation	0.36 m
Significant Features	None
Other Features	None
Natural Subsoil	Mottled orange and grey sandy clay
Finds	None
Trench 67	
Dimensions	50 m by 2 m
Total Area	100 m ²
Excavated Orientation	S to N
Soil Make-up	Topsoil - dark greyish brown clay loam with occasional small stone inclusions and modern ceramics – max depth 0.34 m
Depth of Excavation	0.34 m
Significant Features	None
Other Features	Ce tile drain at 9.1 to 10.7 m aligned NW-SE
Natural Subsoil	Mottled orange and grey sandy clay
Finds	None
Trench 68	
Dimensions	50 m by 2 m
Total Area	100 m ²
Excavated Orientation	S to N
Soil Make-up	Topsoil - dark greyish brown clay loam with occasional small stone inclusions and modern ceramics – max depth 0.31 m
Depth of Excavation	0.31 m
Significant Features	None
Other Features	Ce tile drain at 10.3 to 11.6 m; 26.7 to 28.1 m aligned NW-SE. Furrow at 15.3 to 17.7 m aligned NW-SE.
Natural Subsoil	Mottled orange and grey sandy clay
Finds	None

Trench 69	
Dimensions	50 m by 2 m
Total Area	100 m ²
Excavated Orientation	S to N
Soil Make-up	Topsoil - dark greyish brown clay loam with occasional small stone inclusions and modern ceramics – max depth 0.32 m
Depth of Excavation	0.32 m
Significant Features	None
Other Features	Furrow at 38.5 to 40.7 m aligned NW-SE
Natural Subsoil	Mottled orange and grey sandy clay
Finds	None
Trench 70	
Dimensions	75 m by 2 m
Total Area	150 m ²
Excavated Orientation	WNW to ESE
Soil Make-up	Topsoil - dark greyish brown clay loam with occasional small stone inclusions and modern ceramics – max depth 0.34 m
Depth of Excavation	0.34 m
Significant Features	None
Other Features	Ce tile drain at 21.4 to 27 m; 46 to 52 m aligned W-E
Natural Subsoil	Mottled orange and grey sandy clay
Finds	None
Trench 71	
Dimensions	75 m by 2 m
Total Area	150 m ²
Excavated Orientation	NW to SE
Soil Make-up	Topsoil - dark greyish brown clay loam with occasional small stone inclusions and modern ceramics – max depth 0.37 m
Depth of Excavation	0.37 m
Significant Features	None
Other Features	Ce tile drain at 0 to 75 m along SW edge of trench aligned NW-SE
Natural Subsoil	Mottled orange and grey sandy clay
Finds	None

APPENDIX 4: SAMPLE REGISTER

Context	Tubs	Description
008	1	Fill of hearth feature
010	1	Fill of possible post-hole

APPENDIX 5: SMALL FINDS REGISTER

Small Find	Context	Description
1	Tr.12 (unstrat)	Post-med ceramic (green glaze body sherd) x 1

APPENDIX 6: DRAWING REGISTER

Drawing Number	Scale	Description
1	1:10	E-facing section through hearth feature [007]
2	1:10	Plan of features [007] and [009] Trench 27
3	1:10	E-facing section through [009]

APPENDIX 7: DISCOVERY AND EXCAVATION IN SCOTLAND (DES) REPORT

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	Ayrshire Council
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Laigh Corton Farm & High Corton Farm
PROJECT CODE:	AOC 21156
PARISH:	Ayr
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:	Diana Sproat
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	AOC Archaeology Group
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Historic Building Recording & Archaeological Evaluation
NMRS NO(S):	None
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	Farmsteading
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	None
NGR (2 letters, 6 figures)	Laigh Corton: NS 35216 17883 High Corton: NS 35647 17789
START DATE (this season)	21 st November 2014
END DATE (this season)	21 st November 2014
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)	None
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	<p>AOC Archaeology Group was commissioned by Geddes Consulting Ltd on behalf of their client to undertake an historic building survey and archaeological evaluation prior to the demolition of the two farms of Laigh Corton and High Corton to the south-east of the town of Ayr. The works were required as part of the planning condition on the development and is a second phase of works after the recording of High Glengall farm to the north as part of the same development.</p> <p>Both Laigh and High Corton have origins in the mid-18th century, although they have been substantially altered from their original form.</p> <p>The evaluation required a 5% trenching sample of development areas C & D. A total of 70 trenches of varying lengths and alignments were excavated encountering a few agricultural furrows and field drains. No significant archaeological features or artefacts were revealed.</p> <p>No further works are considered necessary within the development area.</p>
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	None
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	None
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	LXB RP (Ayr BP) Ltd
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	AOC Archaeology Group; Edgefield Road Industrial Estate; Loanhead, Midlothian EH20 9SY
EMAIL ADDRESS:	admin@aocarchaeology.com
ARCHIVE LOCATION	Archive to be deposited in NMRS

**APPENDIX 8: SOUTH-EAST AYR: RESULTS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE INVESTIGATIONS,
CLIENT ARCHAEOLOGY REPORT BY HEADLAND ARCHAEOLOGY**

PROJECT SUMMARY SHEET (SEA05)

South East Ayr, Corton, Ayr: Results of Archaeological Site Investigations

Client	Lynch Developments
National Grid Reference	NS 352 182
Address	Corton Road Ayr
Parish	Ayr
Council	South Ayrshire
Project Manager	Sorina Spanou
Text	Dave McNicol
Illustrations	Anna Sztromwasser
Fieldwork	Dave McNicol, David Swan, Rosalind Murphy and Stephen Digney
Schedule	
Fieldwork Report	18 th October – 16 th November 2010 December 2010

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(Insert 3in1 illustration)**Introduction** [heading level 2]

This report presents the results of a programme of archaeological investigation by means of trial trenching carried out as part of a planning condition (REF 07/01795/OUT) for a mixed use development on land adjacent to Corton Road, Corton, Ayr. The investigations sought to identify any archaeological remains on the site that may be impacted upon by the proposed development. This was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (Headland 2010), previously agreed with the West of Scotland Archaeological Service (WoSAS), archaeological advisors to South Ayrshire Council.

A summary of the preliminary results of further, targeted investigations by means of strip, map and sample excavation are also presented pending full excavation of the archaeological features within the strip, map and sample area (*hereafter* SMS).

Topography [heading level 2]

The site lay on the southeast edge of Ayr, and was characterised by grazing farmland. The site was located within five fields and was bounded by the A77 to the west, the Glasgow – Stranraer railway line to the east, by Laigh Corton farmland to the south and High Glengall farm to the north. The development site covered an area of approximately 14,4000 m².

The topography of the site is gently undulation; characteristic of the Ayrshire lowlands. Two burns flow east to west through the site – a tributary of the Slaphouse Burn and Corton Burn. Along part of their route, these burns flow through natural channels, but within Corton these channels have been canalized to assist drainage.

The site is underlain by glacial till (boulder clay), typically comprising of sandy silty clay with variable amounts of gravel, cobbles and boulders and granular lenses. Alluvial deposits are present, associated with the burn within the site.

Background [heading level 2]

The application site covers in total some 180 hectares of greenfield land on the south east edge of Ayr. The development comprises a mix of residential, commercial, retail, leisure and business uses. South East Ayr will develop as three main inter-related phases with the initial phase at Corton, reported here, followed by Alton and Glenparks/Cockhill phases. In order to inform a programme of archaeological mitigation, a desk-based assessment of the overall proposed development area (all phases) has been carried out as a part of an Environmental Impact Assessment (Headland Archaeology Ltd 2004). The assessment identified few known cultural heritage sites lying within the wider proposed development mainly comprising Early Modern farmsteads, a section of Early Modern road/track and a short section of a possible Roman road.

Prehistoric & Roman [heading level 3]

There is no evidence of activity in the area during the prehistoric period. A short section of a putative Roman Road, running northwest-southeast, traverses Glenparks and Cockhill Wood to the east of the development area. Later prehistoric remains associated with this road may survive further to the west within the site. It has to be noted however, that this road was recorded by the Ordnance Survey in 1857 but no recent published account of the Roman occupation of Scotland has accepted this attribution.

Medieval [heading level 3]

There are today no known surviving structures dating to the medieval period within the development area. However, the presence of post-medieval farmsteads and settlements in the area associated with High Glengall, Laigh Corton and High Corton could indicate the existence of earlier sites; given that strong locational continuity of tradition with pre-Improvement/ pre-Clearance settlement and particularly medieval settlement.

Post-medieval [heading level 3]

The more recent history of the development area can be traced in a series of maps from the late 16th century onwards. Early maps lack sufficient detail to identify specific sites of interest, although they confirm the existence of settlements that evolved into the present day farmsteads at Glengall and Corton.

The Military Survey of Scotland (1747-55) provides the first detailed map of the study area and this confirms the existence of early settlements on the approximate sites of the farmsteads of High Glengall, Laigh, and High Corton. The precise location and extent of these settlements, and the nature of any surviving archaeological deposits is unknown. One other farmstead in the vicinity is noted on Roy's map, that of Whitestanes, which is not recorded on any of the later maps. However there is a reference to a White Stones Field on the Roselle estate maps of 1774 in connection with the farmlands of Kincaidston to the north of the present development area and it is possible that the settlement had been abandoned and its lands incorporated into the Kincaidston holdings.

Glengall [heading level 3]

The name Glengall appears on Blaeu's 1654 map as two separate entities of W. Glenga and Eafter Glenga. The next appearance of this name is on Roy's map of 1747-55 where one entry is recorded as Glengaw. This entry is repeated on Armstrong's map of 1775 but is not recorded on Ainslies' map of 1821. On Thomson's map of 1828 two entries are recorded as Laigh Glengall and High Glengall. The 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1860 details two entries, Laigh Glengall and Glengall. There are detailed estate plans of the farmlands of Laigh Glengall, from 1774, and High Glengall, from 1804, both of which conform to the farmsteads detailed on the Ordnance Survey map of 1860.

Method [heading level 2]

Objectives [heading level 3]

The objectives of the trial trenching were:

- to evaluate the archaeological potential of the development site and determine the location, character, extent and quality of any archaeological remains identified within it
- to propose arrangements for the safeguarding, where possible, and recording where necessary of any archaeological features or finds identified; to be agreed with the West of Scotland Archaeological Service (WoSAS).

The objectives of the Strip, Map and Sample were:

- to evaluate the extent of the archaeological remains found during the trial trenching and determine the character and quality of those remains
- To establish the date and duration of any settlement; to obtain a plan of any features; to obtain environmental as well as artefactual evidence.

Methodology [heading level 3]

Trial Trenching [heading level 4]

An approximate 5% sample of the available for trenching development area, representing 3398 linear metres of 2 m wide trenches, was examined. Trench location was designed so as to provide as wide a coverage as possible across the proposed development area taking into account health & safety and other restrictions. An indicative trench plan was agreed with WoSAS prior to work commencing on the site.

A 16 ton 360° tracked mechanical excavator was used fitted with a toothless ditching bucket for the stripping of all topsoil. All trenches were excavated by machine under direct archaeological supervision to remove topsoil and deposits of modern make-up. Machine excavation terminated at the top of the natural geology or the first significant archaeological horizon, whichever was encountered first. Any further excavation required to satisfy the objectives of the evaluation continued by hand. On completion of machine excavation, all faces of the trench that required examination or recording were cleaned using appropriate hand tools.

All identified features were investigated and recorded. All features exposed were sample excavated. This involved excavation of 50% of discrete features and at 10% of linear features.

Evaluation trenches were tied into National Grid by means of a Total Station EDM.

Strip, Map and Sample [heading level 4]

Following the evaluation, an area of approximately 54 m x 43 m was targeted for further investigation, initially by means of strip, map and sample excavation. The area was excavated using a 16 ton, 360° tracked mechanical excavator equipped with a 2 m wide flat ditching bucket, working under the direct guidance of an archaeologist. All exposed features were to be 100% excavated and sampled for environmental and artefactual evidence appropriately.

Excavation of the SMS area was halted prior to completion and the area was covered in terram so as to protect the unexcavated archaeological features present. The terram was nailed down and covered, as far as possible, with the machine excavated topsoil and subsoil. This was carried out by a 16 ton, 360° tracked mechanical excavator equipped with a 2 m wide flat ditching bucket, working under the direct guidance of an archaeologist.

Recording [heading level 3]

All recording followed Headland Archaeology Ltd standard procedures and was in accordance with the codes of practice of the Institute *for* Archaeologists (*IfA*). All trenches and contexts were given unique numbers and all recording was undertaken on pro forma record cards that conform to accepted archaeological norms. All stratigraphic relationships were recorded.

A full photographic record using colour slide and colour print film, supplemented by a digital photographic was taken to record archaeological contexts and to illustrate the progress of the trial trenching. A graduated metric scale was clearly visible in record photographs of contexts. All photographs were recorded by individual print number and included information on the context and direction taken.

An overall site plan at an appropriate scale and relative to the National Grid was recorded by digital survey using a total station linked to an onsite PC equipped with CAD software.

Results [heading level 2]

Trial Trenching [heading level 3]

Seventy-three trenches were excavated within the area to be tested (Illus 1). In total 3398 linear meters, equivalent to 6600 m². Full descriptions of each trench can be found in Appendix 1. Results are summarised below.

The majority of trenches were 50 m in length, and had on average 0.1 – 0.2 m of topsoil, overlying between 0.1 and 0.3 m of subsoil, a dark greyish brown clayey silt. The underlying natural geology was very mixed across the site and consisted of light brownish grey silty clay, mottled grey and brown stony silty clay and patches of yellowish brown sandy clay. There appeared to be no distinct boundaries to the natural geology.

Out of the 73 trenches excavated, 51 contained no archaeological features (1-12, 14, 16-27, 31-4, 36-8, 41, 43-4, 47, 49-53, 55-6, 58, 61, 67-71, and 73) except for modern field drains, and

twelve (15, 35, 40, 42, 45-6, 48, 59-60, 62-3, and 72) only had modern pits or linears, containing 19th or 20th century pottery or visibly cutting the subsoil, within them.

A large, possibly circular pit (005) was partially revealed within Trench 13 (Illus 2 and 5). It had steep, near vertical sides with a slightly concave base and measured > 5.8 m x > 0.38 m, with a depth of 1.25 m. The basal fill of the pit was a 0.15 m thick, light brownish grey sand deposit with occasional stone inclusions (006). This was overlain by a light orangey brown sandy clay deposit (004), 0.13 m thick, which was in turn overlain by a 0.15 m thick black silty clay deposit with a high concentration of charcoal (003).

Two linear ditches (047 and 138) (Illus 4 and 6), were revealed within Trenches 28, 29, 30, and within the SMS area. Ditch 138 was aligned roughly ESE-WNW and was truncated in Trench 28 by Ditch 047, which was aligned roughly east-west. Ditch 047 was approximately 1 m wide and filled with a greyish brown sandy gravel deposit (046), 0.43 m thick, which was overlain by a 0.23 m thick layer of brown sandy silt (045). The northern side of Ditch 047 truncated linear ditch 138, which was 0.38 m deep, and > 1 m wide, and filled with a brown sandy clay deposit (139).

Seven postholes (011, 013, 015, 017, 019, 021, and 023) were located within Trench 29. They were all roughly circular in shape, with fairly steep sides and concave bases, and measured between 0.05 m and 0.29 m in depth. Postholes 011, 019, 021, and 023 were all approximately 0.2 m in diameter, while Postholes 013, 015, and 017 measured between 0.3 m and 0.55 m in diameter. All the postholes were filled with a brownish grey silty sand deposit, containing occasional charcoal flecks.

A single sub-circular posthole (025) was located within Trench 30, measuring 0.46 m by 0.27 m, and with a depth of 0.17 m. It was filled with brownish grey silty clay (026), and there was evidence of post-packing within the fill.

Two linear features (032/153 and 053/155) (Illus 3 and 7), aligned roughly northeast-southwest were revealed within Trenches 39, 64, and 66. Both linears appeared to terminate within Trench 66 to the northeast and at some point between Trenches 64 and 65 to the southeast. Linear 053 was 0.6 m wide, with a depth of 0.33 m, and was filled with a greyish brown silty clay deposit (052). It had steep, near vertical sides with a slightly rounded base and truncated linear 032 to the southeast. Linear 032 measured approximately 0.74 m wide, and had a maximum depth of 0.18 m. It had a fairly flat base and was filled with a dark brownish grey silty clay deposit (031).

To the southeast of these linears, two roughly circular postholes (034 and 035) were uncovered. Both measured approximately 0.3 m in diameter. Posthole 034 was 0.1 m deep, with a flat base while posthole 035 had steep sloping sides with a v-shaped base, and was 0.17 m deep. Both postholes were filled with a single grey silty clay deposit (033 and 036 respectively).

To the northwest of linear 155 and within Trench 66, a small posthole (055) was partially revealed, measuring 0.4 m in width, with a depth of 0.1 m and filled with a single greyish brown clay deposit (054).

Posthole 051 was located adjacent to the terminus of linear 153 at the eastern end of Trench 66. It measured approximately 0.2 m in diameter, with a depth of 0.1 m and had a concave base. It was filled with greyish brown clay containing occasional charcoal flecks (050).

A possible pit or linear terminus (048) was partially uncovered within Trench 65, measuring 1.0 m wide and with a maximum depth of 0.2 m. It had gently sloping sides with a concave base and was filled with a light brownish orange silty clay deposit (049).

A possibly heavily truncated posthole (038) was revealed within Trench 54, measuring 0.28 m in diameter and with a depth of 0.08 m. It was filled with a greyish black and brown clay deposit with occasional charcoal flecks (037).

Two small pits (039 and 041) were uncovered adjacent to each other within Trench 57. Pit 039 was only partially uncovered and measured 0.5 m by > 0.26 m, and had a depth of 0.19 m. It was filled with a brownish grey silty clay deposit (040). Pit 041 was oval in shape and measured 0.52 m by 0.36 m, with a depth of 0.06 m, and was filled with a single yellowish brown clayey silt deposit (042).

Strip, Map, and Sample [heading level 3]

A number of discrete features uncovered within the SMS area (Illus 4) which at this stage were only partially excavated. Further work involving full excavation of the remainder of features is planned. Therefore, only a general description of the features is provided here as a way of an interim report.

Towards the southern edge of the SMS area a group of six possible postholes, in an approximate circle with a diameter of 5 m, with a possible curvilinear enclosure ditch further southwest was uncovered. These features were not excavated, and no context numbers were assigned.

To the north of these features, ditch 047 continued across the site, and ditch 138 appeared to terminate. Five postholes were located adjacent to ditch 138 (140, 142, and 145), and between the ditches (092 and 094). Postholes 092, 094, and 145 were sub-circular in shape and measured approximately 0.35 m by 0.3 m and had depths of between 0.08 m and 0.2 m. Postholes 140 and 142 were both circular in shape and had a diameter of 0.2 m and depths of 0.1 m. All the postholes were filled with a brownish grey silty clay deposit (091, 093, 141, and 143), except posthole 145 which was filled with a blackish grey sandy clay deposit (144) and showed evidence of post-packing within the fill.

Two concentric curvilinear ditches (118, 130 and 132) (Illus 4 and 8) were uncovered to the northeast of Ditch 138. They were 0.4 m wide, with a depth of between 0.15 m and 0.2 m forming a semi-circle with an interior diameter of approximately 13 m. These ditches enclosed a large group of postholes (013, 015, 017, 019, 021, 073, 074, 076, 078, 080, 082, 084, 096, 098, 100, 102, 104, 106, 108, 110, 112, 128, 126, 160, 162, 164, and 175), stakeholes (086, 088, 089, 090, and 173), and pits (114 and 166).

The postholes were all roughly circular in shape with depths of between 0.08 m and 0.35 m, and measured between 0.15 m and 0.45 m in diameter. The stakeholes were approximately 0.1 m in diameter; only one was excavated revealing a depth of 0.07 m. Pits 114 and 166 were rectangular in shape, with pit 114 measuring 2.08 m by 0.65 m and truncated pit 166 (not excavated). Pit 114 was filled with a blackish brown clay deposit containing large amounts of fire cracked stone and frequent charcoal and burnt bone fragments (113).

Three circular postholes (167, 169, and 171) and a circular pit (115) were located outside of these enclosure ditches to the northeast. The postholes measured between 0.14 m and 0.3 m in diameter, and between 0.05 m and 0.1 m in depth. Pit 115 measured 0.9 m in diameter, with a depth of 0.08 m. All of these features were filled with greyish brown clayey sand containing occasional charcoal flecks (116, 168, 170, and 172).

Another concentration of postholes (057, 059, 063, 065, 067, 069, 071 and 157) and possible pits (056, 061, and 136) were located enclosed by at least 2 ditches (119, 121, 123, and 133), however, the full extent and shape of these ditches could not be determined due to adverse conditions on site. The postholes were all roughly circular in shape and measured between 0.15 and 0.5 m in diameter, and between 0.06 m and 0.4 m in depth. They were all filled with a single brownish grey sandy clay deposit.

Probable pit 056 was unexcavated but appeared to be very similar in shape and fill to Pit 114. Pit 061 was roughly rectangular in plan and measured 0.9 m by 0.5 m, with a depth of 0.15 m and was filled with a brownish grey sandy clay deposit (062). The full extent of possible pit 136 was not able to be determined.

Three possible rectangular pits were located to the southwest of these ditches, but were not further investigated. A further three postholes (147, 149, and 151) were located outwith the enclosure ditches to the northwest. Postholes 147 and 149 were approximately 0.16 m in diameter and had a depth of 0.05 m, while posthole 151 measured 0.38 m in diameter, with a depth of 0.1 m and showed evidence of post-packing. All were filled with a greyish brown clayey sand deposit containing occasional charcoal flecks (148, 150, and 152).

Environmental Assessment [heading level 2]

Davie Masson

Introduction [Heading Level 3]

Thirty four samples were taken during the trial trenching and SMS evaluation at South East Ayrshire of which six from the trial trenching phase were processed for palaeoenvironmental assessment. No samples from the SMS evaluation were processed at this stage. The samples were taken from a ditch, pits and postholes. The assessment aims to assess the palaeoenvironmental potential of the material that the samples contained, and what evidence this material is showing us for the activities which once took place at the site.

Method [Heading Level 3]

Samples were processed in laboratory conditions using a standard floatation method (cf. Kenward et al, 1980). All plant macrofossil samples were analysed using a stereo-microscope at magnifications of x10 and up to x100 where necessary to aid identification. Identifications were confirmed using modern reference material and seed atlases including Cappers et al (2006).

Results [Heading Level 3]

The results of the sample processing are provided in Tables 1 (Retent finds) and 2 (Flotation finds). Suitable material for AMS dating is also identified within each table. All plant remains were preserved through charring.

Plant remains [Heading Level 4]

Charred cereal grain was found in only one sample (16). A single degraded cereal grain was identified as hulled barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) along with a single degraded cereal grain, which could not be identified to species or family level and is recorded as indeterminate cereal (Cereal indet.) (See Table 2). The only other charred plant remains recovered were fragments of wood charcoal which were present in all of the processed samples of which five samples contained fragments of a size and condition suitable for identification and/or Accelerated Mass Spectrometry (AMS) dating (see Tables 1 and 2). The maximum size of charcoal recovered in the samples was 2cm²; however, most of the charcoal recovered was very small (<1cm) and may have been transported across the site by mechanisms such as windblow and surface run-off.

Other finds [Heading Level 4]

Other finds recovered from the processed samples included a possible fragment of mortar in Sample 6 (Table 1). Coal and cinders were recovered from Samples 14 and 16 in roughly equal amounts. The coal and cinders probably originated from hearth sweepings, which were incorporated into rubbish pits.

Discussion [Heading Level 3]

The majority of pit and ditch deposits consisted of a mixture of domestic material characteristic of hearth sweepings and kitchen waste that was accidentally or deliberately incorporated into the sampled deposits.

The large quantities of wood charcoal fragments present in a range of sizes are suggestive of *in-situ* or deliberately dumped debris. The smaller sized fragments (e.g. less than 1.0cm) may have been transported across the site by mechanisms such as windblow and surface run-off and may originally have been part of the deposits containing the larger fragments. Coal and cinders were also recovered from a number of the samples from South East Ayr, indicating that at least small amounts of coal were being utilised in the area.

Conclusion [Heading Level 2]

Further detailed analysis of the charred plant remains would add little to that gained above. **Therefore no further work is recommended on the charred cereal grain or charcoal fragments.**

The size and abundance of charcoal does mean that there is material to obtain radiocarbon dating evidence. If wood charcoal were selected, identification of the wood species would be required to be carried out prior to dating and this would inform us of fuel sources used. **Therefore it is recommended that some material be made available for radiocarbon dating to assign an age for the activities at the site.**

Finds Assessment [heading level 2]

Julie Lochrie

Assemblage Summary [Heading Level 3]

This small assemblage consisted of 10 finds, including four sherds of prehistoric coarseware, and a pitchstone bladelet. Other finds were modern, including three sherds of pottery, a piece of brick and a possible mortar fragment.

The medial bladelet and sherds of coarseware were discovered in the same context (144). The coarseware sherds are undiagnostic but small blade technology and the exploitation of pitchstone typically indicate an earlier Neolithic date (Ballin 2008, 15; 2009 2). Pitchstone sources in Scotland can be found on Arran, not far from southeast Ayr, (Ballin 2008, 6-9; Ballin 2009) although examples of pitchstone artefacts have been discovered across most of Scotland.

The modern whiteware sherds and brick fragment were both from context [043], confirming a probable modern date for this feature. The possible mortar fragment may be post medieval to modern in date but it is very small and identification is tentative. It came from an undated linear feature [032].

DISCUSSION [heading level 2]

Trial Trenching [heading level 3]

There was a distinct lack of dating evidence from the majority of the features excavated during the trial trenching, and the only dating evidence that was recovered, was of a post-medieval date.

The large pit (005) located within Trench 13 (Illus 2 and 5) showed evidence of *in-situ* burning within it, and suggests that there was at least localised activity in the area at some point in the past. Due to its location adjacent to an active sewer, it was impossible to extend

the trench to investigate the extent, date, and form of this activity and further excavation in this area is needed so as to determine this.

Ditch 047 (Illus 4 and 6) located within trenches 28, 29, 30, and within the SMS area may represent a boundary ditch. However, the gravel fill of the ditch suggests that it may be a drainage ditch, and may be fairly modern, although no dating evidence was recovered from its fills. Ditch 138 (Illus 4 and 6) which was also located within trenches 28, 29, 30, and the SMS area, and was truncated by Ditch 047, is most likely a boundary ditch due to its length and linear shape, and may be contemporary with the features revealed within the SMS area. Further excavation within the SMS area may provide evidence as to its date and function.

The postholes (011, 013, 015, 017, 019, 021, and 023) located with Trench 29 are part of a larger group of postholes uncovered within the SMS area, and are therefore discussed below.

Posthole 025, located within Trench 30 is likely to be contemporary with the postholes revealed within Trench 29 and the SMS area. However, no features were located nearby, either within the trench or within the SMS area, and it is impossible to determine the function of this isolated posthole.

The two linear ditches (032 and 053) (Illus 3 and 7) located within Trenches 39, 64, and 66, are most likely enclosure ditches, due to their relatively small size and the fact that they do not appear to extend much beyond these trenches. It is possible that any continuation has been ploughed away; however, the depth of linear 053 would suggest that this was not the case. A possible piece of mortar was recovered from ditch 032, which may be post-medieval to modern in date, however the size of the fragment is so small that it is impossible to definitely identify it, and therefore the ditch must remain undated.

The postholes (034, 035, 051, and 055) and pit (048) within Trenches 39, 64, and 66 do not seem to form any pattern and their function is unknown. They are likely to be contemporary with one of the linears, however no dating evidence was recovered from the pits or postholes.

The remaining two pits (039 and 041) and posthole (038) revealed during the trial trenching were isolated features, and their date and function is unknown.

Strip, Map, and Sample [heading level 3]

Excavation of the SMS area revealed fairly extensive settlement evidence in the area, with three distinct concentrations of features (Illus 4). However due to adverse weather conditions and constraints on site, a number of features were not excavated, and there is the possibility that some features were not visible and remain to be discovered.

The unexcavated small posthole circle with a possible curvilinear enclosure ditch, to the south most likely represents a single structure.

A larger structure or possibly multiple structures are represented by the second posthole concentration to the east of the site. The inner curvilinear ditch is most likely structural with the outer ditch representing a drip gully for the drainage of the area (Illus 4 and 8). Pit 114, located fairly centrally within this area, is most likely a hearth, due to a large concentration of burnt stones and charcoal within its fill. However, whether it was used for heating, cooking or both is unknown at this time. No distinct patterns to the postholes could be seen, although further work on the area may reveal more features.

The third concentration of features does not appear to follow any pattern, however further work here may also reveal more unexcavated features. Unexcavated Pit 056 is most likely a hearth due to its similarity to Pit 114. The enclosure ditches surrounding this concentration appear to be of a different shape to those enclosing the concentration to the east of the site. This may be because they are of a different date, or it may be because they were used for different functions. Further work is needed to determine this.

The features located away from these concentrations may suggest the settlement area continues outwith the SMS area. However, this expansion is most likely to be to the northwest, west, southwest and west, towards the burns and overhead powerlines which edge the site, where excavation is prohibited.

Only one feature excavated within the SMS area contained any dating evidence. Four prehistoric pottery sherds and a pitchstone bladelet were recovered from posthole 145. The bladelet is diagnostically Neolithic in date, however without further dating evidence it would be unwise to assign this date to other features on the site, even though they appear to be contemporary.

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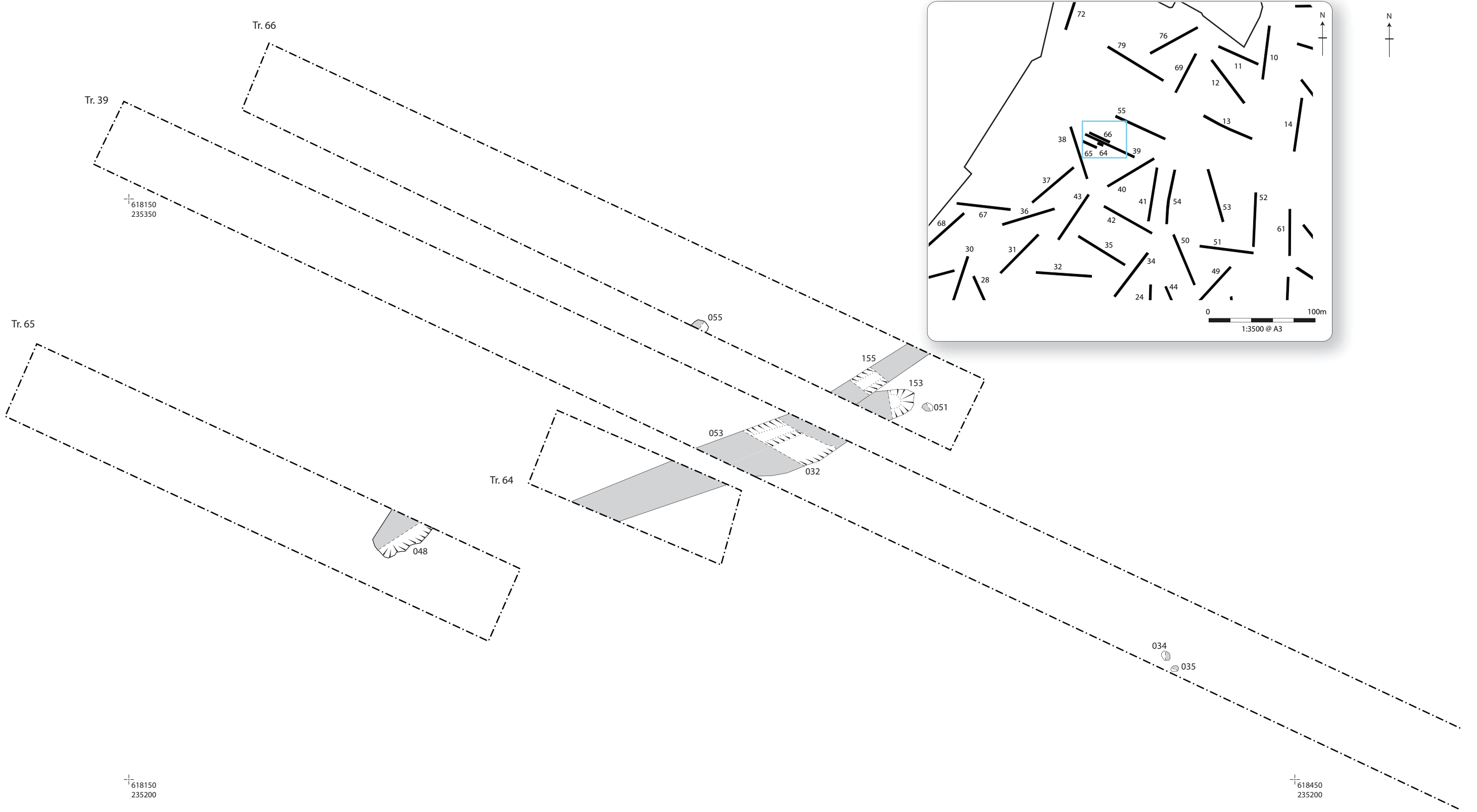
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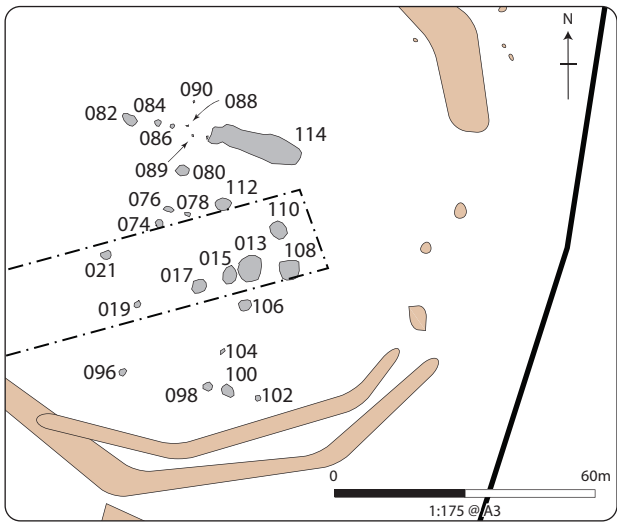
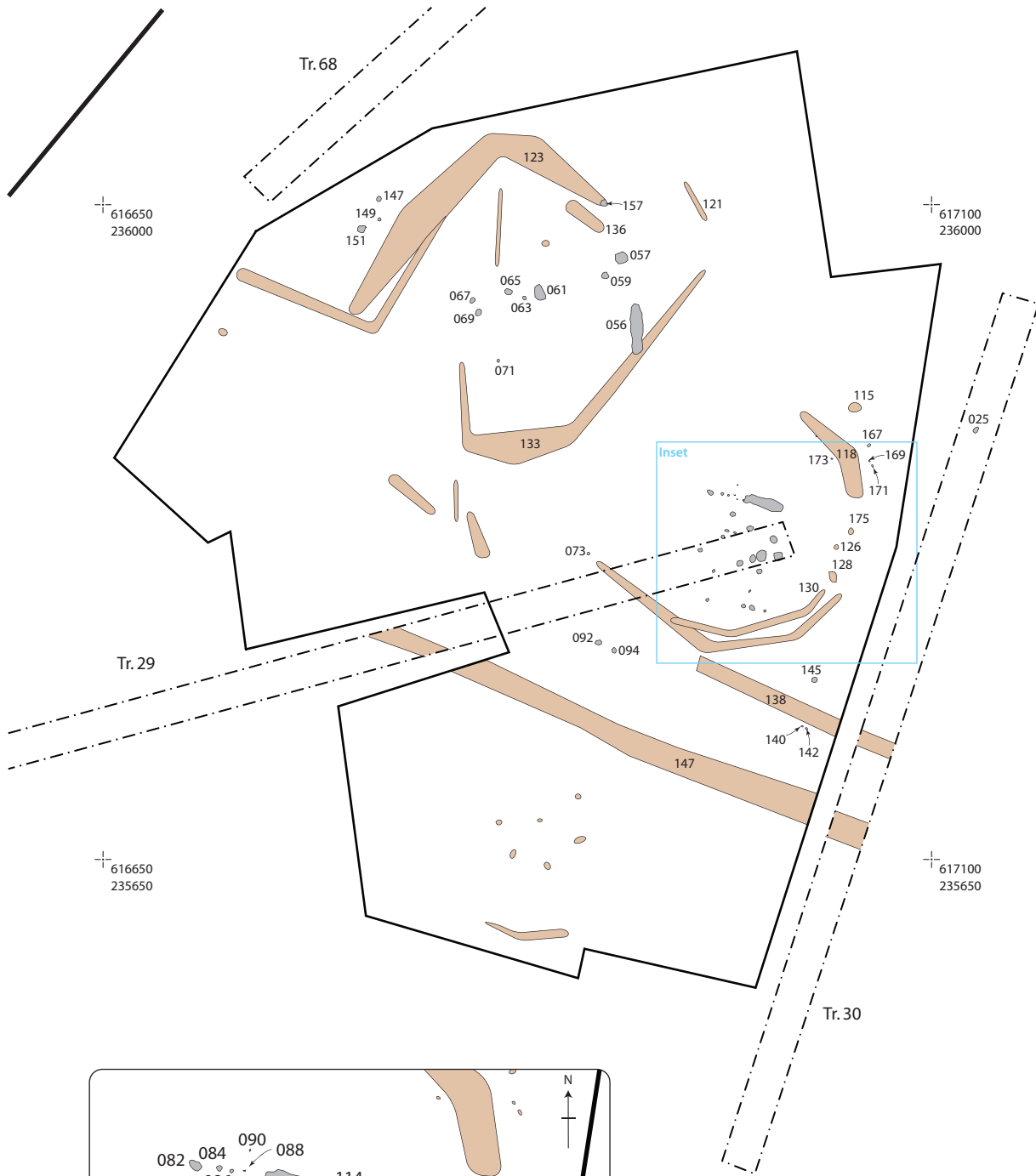
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
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Illus 2



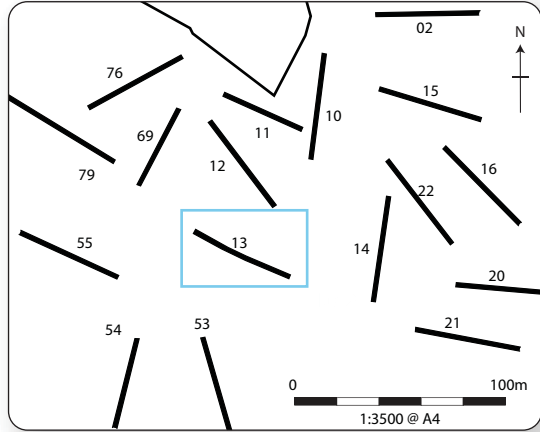
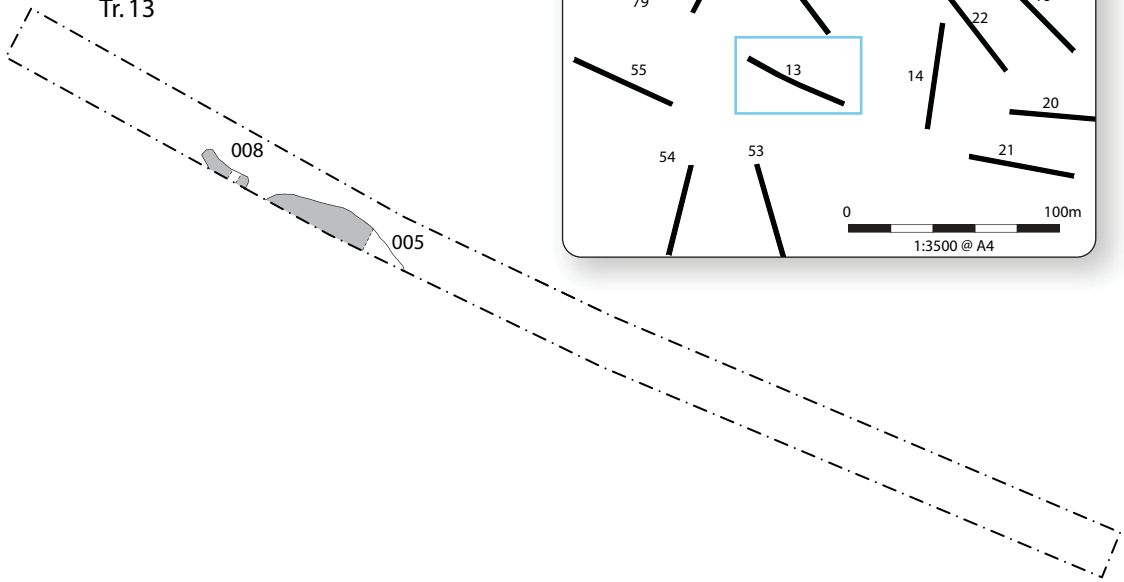
Key

-  SMS area
-  site boundary
-  pit
-  pre-excavation trench
-  trench



617735
235685

Tr. 13



617735
235655

617765
235655





Illus 5
Pit [005], facing WSW



Illus 6
ESE facing section of ditches [047] & [138]



Illus 7
SSW facing sections of ditch [053] and linear [032]



Illus 8
Curvilinears [130] & [132], looking east

**APPENDIX 9: SOUTH-EAST AYR: RESULTS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE INVESTIGATIONS,
SITES B & E CLIENT ARCHAEOLOGY REPORT BY AOC ARCHAEOLOGY**

South East Ayr, Phase 1 Corton, Areas B & E Archaeological Evaluation: Data Structure Report

OASIS No. aocarcha1- 132655

AOC 22156

22nd August 2012



ARCHAEOLOGY

HERITAGE

CONSERVATION

South-East Ayr, Phase 1 Corton, Areas B and E: Evaluation Data Structure Report

On Behalf of: Geddes Consulting
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EH6 6PW

National Grid Reference (NGR): NS 351 181

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Abstract

AOC Archaeology Group was commissioned by Geddes Consulting, on behalf of their client LxB Retail, to undertake a phased programme of archaeological works at Corton, South East Ayr (Planning Ref 07/001795/OUT). The 'B' and 'E' development areas totalled approximately 17.4 ha of agricultural land.

Fifty-three linear trenches and a box trench totalling 9492 m² were excavated with the Area B and E land parcels. Generally, these areas were archaeologically sterile; however, two discrete features were identified and fully excavated. A single sherd of Scottish Post-Medieval Reduced Ware occurred as a topsoil find.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 AOC Archaeology Group was commissioned by Geddes Consulting, on behalf of their client, to undertake a phased programme of archaeological works including evaluation by trial trenching and historic building recording prior to the construction of new residential development, Corton, South East Ayr, South Ayrshire (Planning Ref 07/001795/OUT). The proposed development lies within the administrative area of South Ayrshire Council, which is advised on archaeological matters by the West of Scotland Archaeology Service (WoSAS). A programme of archaeological works had been specified by WoSAS in keeping with the policies outlined in *Scottish Planning Policy* (2010) and *PAN 2/2011 Planning and Archaeology* (2011) in order to record the extent and significance of any archaeological remains which may be present within the development area.

1.2 Site Location

1.2.1 The Phase 1 Corton development area lies on the south eastern edge of the town of Ayr, South Ayrshire and presently comprises open farmland (centred NGR NS 351 181). The development area is approximately triangular in plan with the A77 forming the western boundary of the site. The southern extent is marked by an unclassified road which leads to both Laigh Corton farm and High Corton farm. The remaining north-eastern boundary to the site is marked by local railway line extending south from Ayr town centre.

1.2.2. The Phase 1 'B' and 'E' development areas total 17.4 ha of farm land. This report presents the results of the archaeological evaluation of these two land parcels. The High Glengall Farm (Area E) Level 1 historic building recording will be subject to a separate report.

1.3 Archaeological background

1.3.1 The Planning Application for South East Ayr was approved at Committee, subject to a number of conditions. Condition no 57 relates to Archaeology:

'That the developer shall submit at the first formal application for each phase, for the approval of the Planning Authority, an archaeological mitigation strategy. Thereafter, the developer shall ensure that the approved strategy is fully implemented, that all significant archaeological remains are preserved in situ as may be required by the planning authority, or that any necessary recording and recovery of archaeological resources within the development site is undertaken to the satisfaction of the Planning Authority in agreement with the West of Scotland Archaeology Service (WoSAS).'

1.3.2 The Planning Application was accompanied by an Environmental Statement, which included a Chapter on Cultural Heritage, prepared by Headland Archaeology Ltd in 2004. No cultural heritage sites with any formal designations are contained within the application site. The assessment identified few known cultural heritage sites within the site: mainly comprising Early Modern farmsteads; a section of Early Modern road/track and a short section of a possible Roman road; all classified as of Local Importance or of uncertain provenance. There is potential, however, for as yet unidentified archaeological sites and features to survive within the development area as subsurface remains and that is the focus for the archaeological site investigations.

- 1.3.3 Headland Archaeology also prepared 'A Strategic Plan for Archaeological Site Investigations' (Headland Sep 2010) which was approved by WoSAS. This provided an overall framework for the approach to site investigations for the full application site. Headland also prepared a 'Written Scheme of Archaeological Investigation' (Sep 2010) which was approved by WoSAS. This provided specific archaeological proposals for Area A of Corton Phase 1.
- 1.3.4 In late 2010 Headland Archaeology undertook an evaluation of the Corton Phase 1 Area A (Headland, Dec 2010). The evaluation uncovered suspected archaeological features in ten of the 73 trenches opened. These features comprised ditches, pits and postholes though the lack of finds made dating such features problematic. However, on the basis of the evaluation findings an area some 54 m by 43 m was stripped and investigated further. The area strip revealed settlement remains in the form of clusters of postholes, hearths and curvilinear ditches with at least three possible structures identified. Prehistoric pottery sherds and a pitchstone bladelet recovered from a posthole suggest that these are the remains of early prehistoric roundhouses, potentially Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age. Given the presence of such a prehistoric settlement within Area A it is possible that contemporary associated prehistoric remains may be located within the adjacent fields.
- 1.3.5 The RCAHMS and the local Sites and Monuments Records do not list any other archaeological sites within the development landtake. However, given the identification of previously unknown prehistoric archaeological features in Area A, there is a possibility of finding more in the remaining development phases.

2 OBJECTIVES

- 2.1 The objectives of the archaeological works were:
- i) to determine and assess the character, extent, condition, quality, date and significance of any archaeological remains within the proposed development area (Phase 1 Areas B and E) through evaluation trenching (specifically across the footprint of the new build and any associated areas of disturbance) totalling a 5% sample of the development area;
 - ii) should significant archaeological deposits be discovered, to prepare a mitigation strategy compliant with *Scottish Planning Policy* (Scottish Government 2010) and *Planning and Archaeology 2/2011* (Scottish Government 2011).

3 METHOD

- 3.1 The *Written Scheme of Investigation* (AOC 2012) proposed the excavation of trenches equating to a 5% sample of the development area (Phase 1 Areas B and E). The site covered approximately 17.4 ha resulting in evaluation trenching with a minimum total basal area of 8700 m². The trenches were randomly distributed across the development, though in the field trenching was adjusted to take account of topography and local ground conditions.

- 3.1.1 Due to the identification of possibly significant archaeological features, and on the request of WoSAS (and in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation Section 4.1.1) an additional 792 m² was excavated (combination of linear trenching and box trench) resulting in a total sample of 9492 m².
- 3.3 All trenches were excavated with a 13 tonne tracked excavator using a 2.0 m wide ditching bucket. The trench details are summarised in Appendix 1. Machine excavation was conducted in shallow units/spits through topsoil/overburden to the upper surface of the underlying geological deposits. All spoil was scanned by metal detector to recover any unstratified finds. The evaluation trial trenching was undertaken according to AOC Archaeology Group's standard operating procedures as detailed within the *Written Scheme of Investigation* (AOC 2012).

4 RESULTS

- 4.1 The works were conducted between 6th and 10th August 2012. The weather conditions during the evaluation were clear and dry. Overall archaeological visibility was good.
- 4.2 At the time of the evaluation the land was being used as pasture, although had obviously been 'improved' in the past by ploughing and insertion of field drains. The soil profile across the development comprised a thin layer of topsoil between 0.30 m and 0.60 m in depth, depending on the topography, overlying a combination of clay and silt. Ceramic field drains were noted across the majority of the site, although very few rubble drains were identified. The paucity of rubble drains perhaps suggesting that land improvement within this land parcel came relatively late
- 4.3 The overwhelming majority of the proposed development area was sterile of archaeological features. Plough scars were identified within the natural subsoil across the site. It appeared evident that any prior prehistoric or historic activity within the development area would have been severely compromised by horizontal truncation deriving from agricultural ploughing.
- 4.4 Two features, a possible hearth [007] and adjacent possible post-hole [009] were identified in Trench 27, on a flat area, between a south-facing and a north-facing slope (Figures 2 & 3). These two features were fully excavated and sampled. The largest and most prominent feature [007] comprised a sub-circular hearth pit with shallow sides running in to a rounded base. Measuring 1.08 m by 0.94 m by 0.05 m in depth, the pit was filled by a single context [008], consisting an orange brown silt with inclusions of charcoal and burnt clay. Feature [009] comprised a possible post-hole, sub-circular in plan, with very shallow sides running into a flat base. Measuring 0.24 m by 0.16 m by 0.04 m in depth, the feature was filled by a single deposit of brown silt [010] with occasional charcoal flecks.
- 4.5 On the request of the West of Scotland Archaeology Service, and keeping with the remit of the Written Scheme of Investigation (AOC 2012 Section 4.1.1), additional trenching was undertaken in an attempt to clearly expose and define the full lateral extent of any suite of archaeology present. A 20 m by 20 m box trench was excavated around the features, and additional ancillary linear trenching was opened up around the box trench, but no further archaeological features were identified.



Plate 1 General working shot of site



Plate 2 Post-excavation shot of feature [007]

- 4.6 No other significant archaeological features were identified by the evaluation.
- 4.7 A single body sherd of Scottish Post-Medieval Reduced Ware (late 17th - early 18th century) (George Haggarty pers comm.) was found in the Trench 12 topsoil.



Plate 3 Detail of box trench stripping around feature [007]

5 DISCUSSION

- 5.1 Of the two identified features, hearth [007] is clearly anthropic in character. The possible posthole [009] was extremely shallow in nature and may represent nothing more than the infill of a variation in the surface of the natural subsoil or a stone drag. That said it was clearly evident that considerable erosion of the subsoil surface by modern ploughing regimes had occurred, thus compromising the survival of the uppermost part of any negative feature (or entire feature) present. Most telling is the location of post-hole [009], just 3.5 m from hearth [007], which is probably more than coincidence with both features perhaps representing the vestigial remnants of a post-built structure with associated hearth. Unfortunately no associated artefactual material was recovered to provide either a date or assist in the interpretation of a specific function for the features.

6 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- 6.1 The evaluation has identified these areas as generally archaeologically sterile. Two adjacent features in Trench 27 were excavated and recorded. The other evaluation trenches yielded negative results.
- 6.2 No further on-site works within Areas B and E are considered necessary. This recommendation will require confirmation by WoSAS on behalf of the planning authority. Following a site monitoring visits by the WoSAS case officer (Mr McBrien) it was indicated that post-excavation analyses (soil processing and radiocarbon date) will be required on soil samples recovered from hearth [007].

7 REFERENCES

AOC Archaeology 2012 *South East Ayr, Phase 1: Corton Areas B, C, D and E: Archaeological Works Written Scheme of Investigation* AOC Archaeology Client Report

Headland Archaeology 2010 '*Strategic Plan for Archaeological Site Investigations*' (Sep 2010) unpublished client report

Headland Archaeology 2010 '*Corton, Area A Evaluation and Strip, Map & Record Excavation, Interim Report*' (Dec 2010) unpublished client report

Scottish Government 2010 *Scottish Planning Policy*.

Scottish Government 2011 *2/2011 Planning and Archaeology*.

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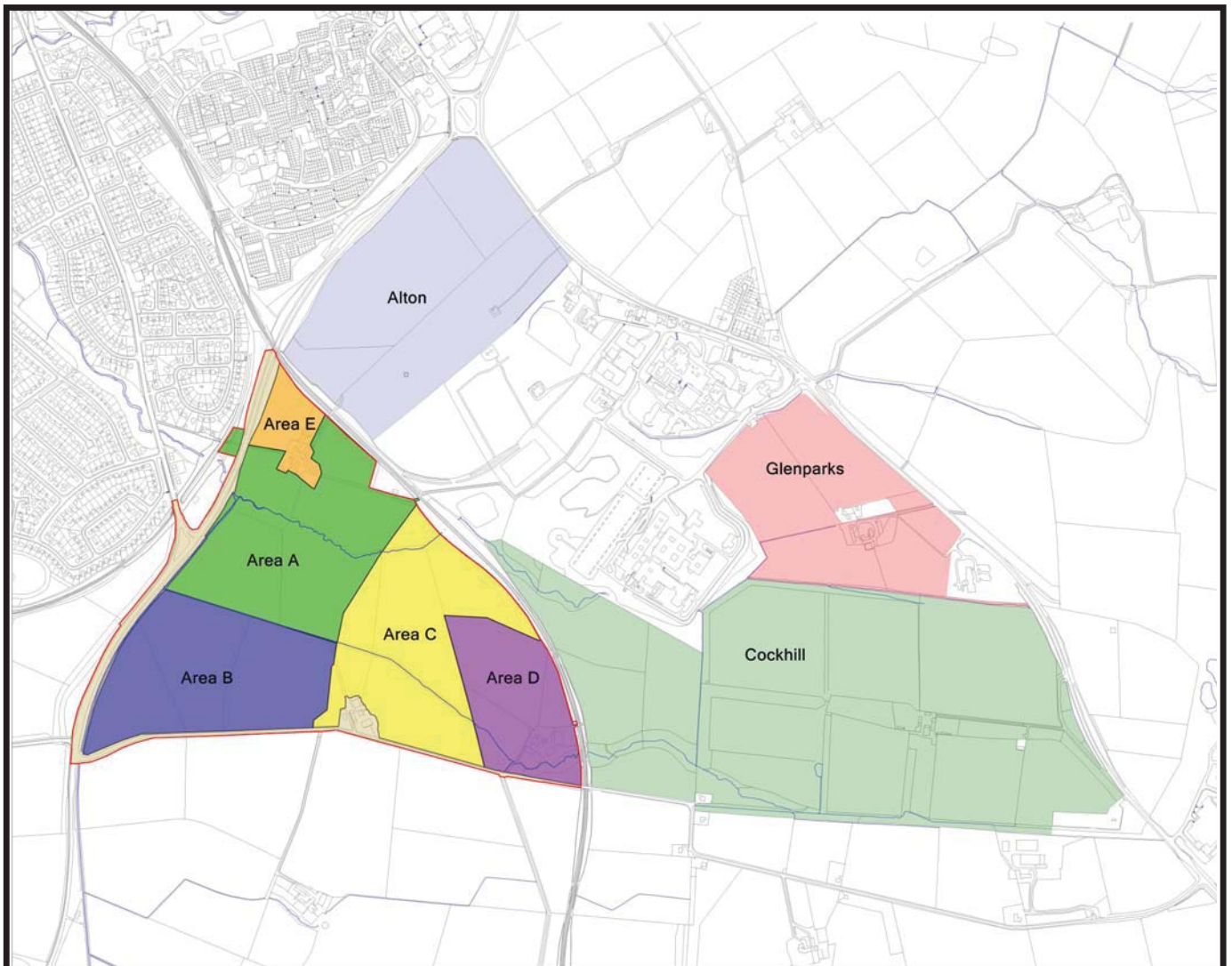
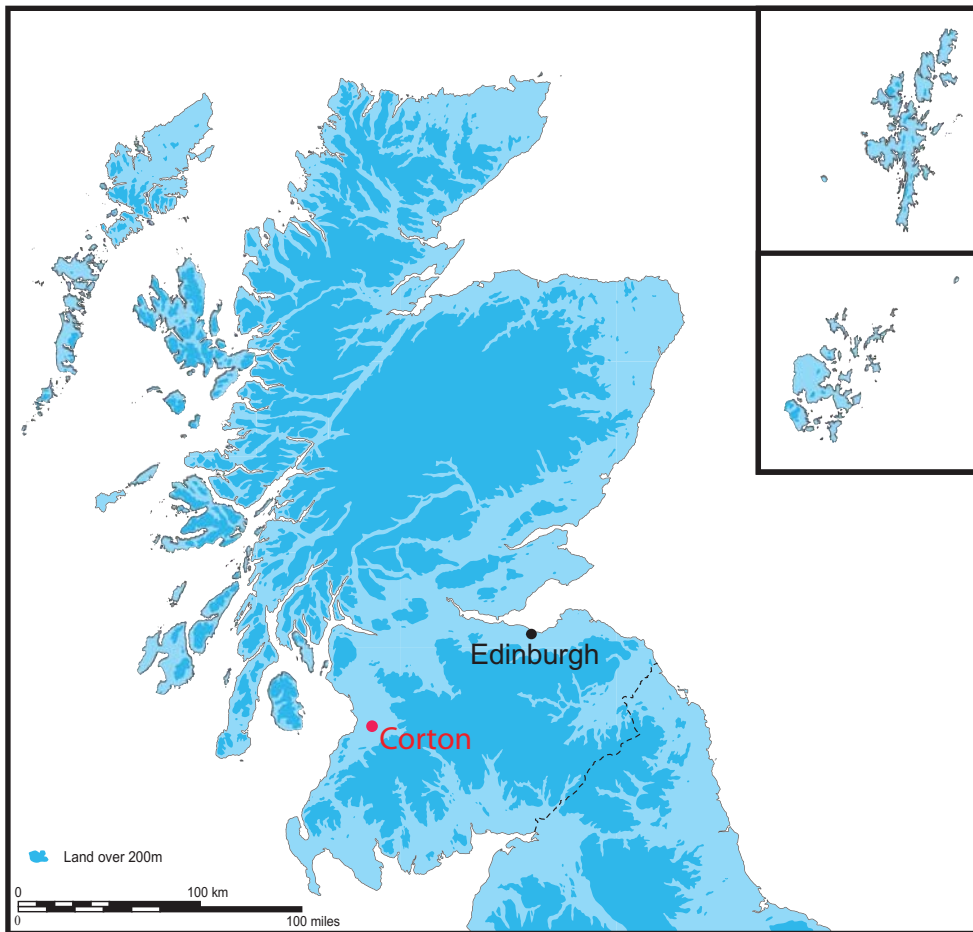


Figure 1: Location of the site at Corton, South Ayrshire

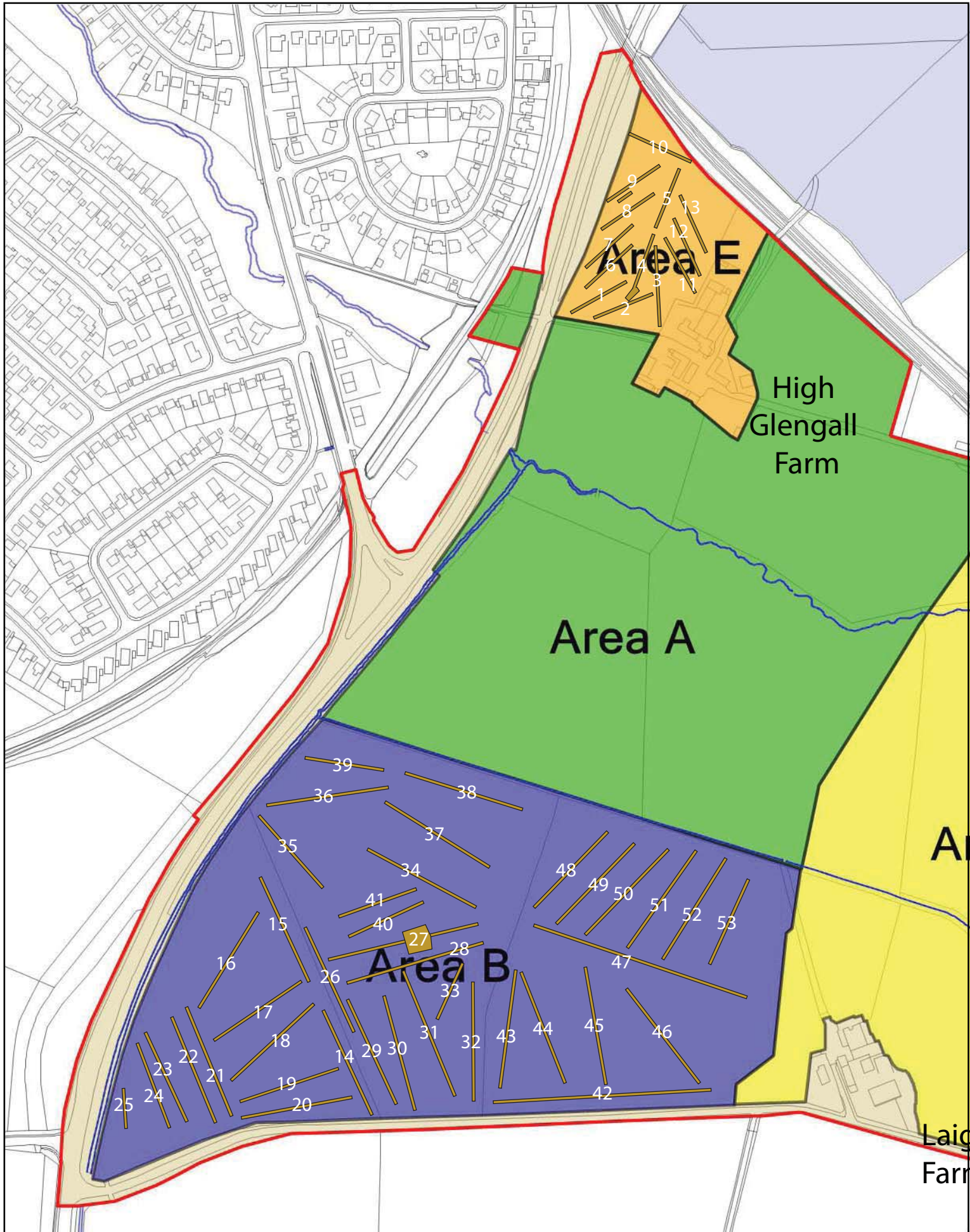
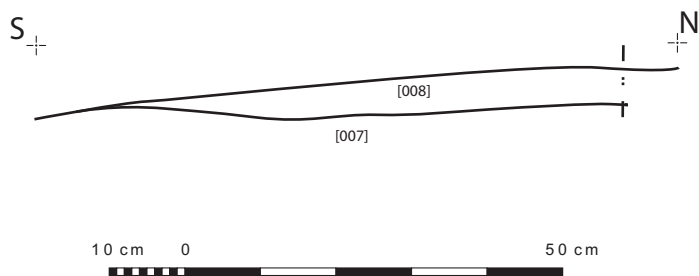
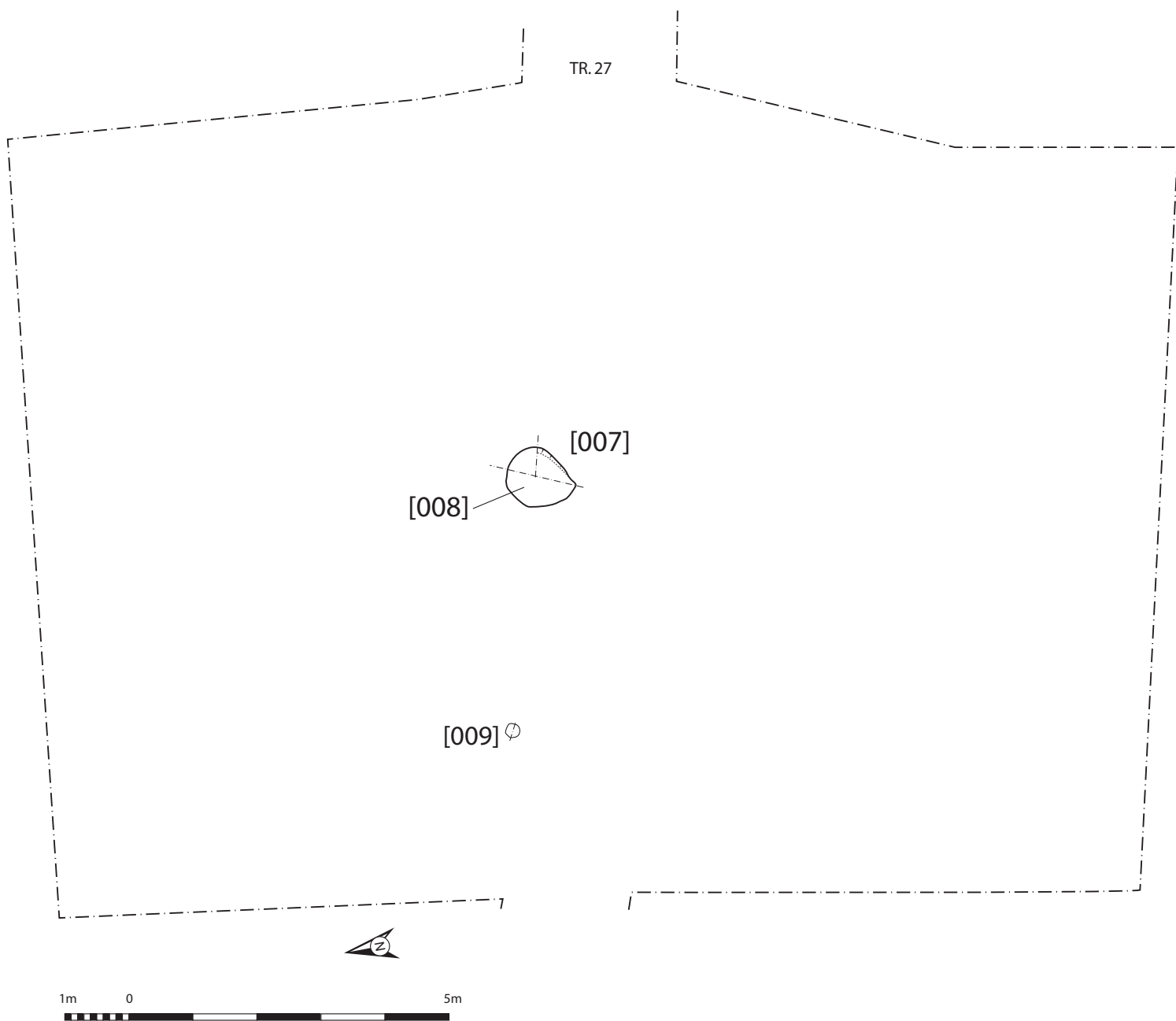


Figure 2: Location of Trial Trenches at Corton



Figures 3 & 4: location plan and section of Feature [007]

South East Ayr, Phase 1 Corton Areas B & E: Evaluation Data Structure Report

Section 2: Appendices

APPENDIX 1: TRENCH SUMMARIES

Trench 1

Dimensions	54 m by 2.0 m
Orientation	SW-NE
Depth of Topsoil	0.25 m to 0.60 m
Significant Features	None
Modern Features	Ceramic drains aligned N-S,
Subsoil	Clay
Finds	Modern ceramic (not retained)

Trench 2

Dimensions	52 m by 2.0 m
Orientation	SW-NE
Depth of Topsoil	0.25 m to 0.77 m
Significant Features	None
Modern Features	Ceramic drains aligned N-S
Subsoil	Clay
Finds	Modern ceramic (not retained)

Trench 3

Dimensions	52 m by 2.0 m
Orientation	N-S
Depth of Topsoil	0.25 m to 0.60 m
Significant Features	None
Modern Features	Ceramic drains aligned E-W,
Subsoil	Clay
Finds	Modern ceramic (not retained)

Trench 4

Dimensions	53 m by 2.0 m
Orientation	SSW-NNE
Depth of Topsoil	0.40 m to 0.70 m
Significant Features	None
Modern Features	Ceramic drain aligned E-W and rubble drain aligned N-S
Subsoil	Clay
Finds	Modern ceramic (not retained)

Trench 4a

Dimensions	9 m by 2.0 m
Orientation	SW-NE
Depth of Topsoil	0.44 m to 0.50 m
Significant Features	None
Modern Features	Ceramic and ceramic drains
Subsoil	Clay
Finds	Modern ceramic (not retained)

Trench 5

Dimensions	53 m by 2.0 m
Orientation	SSW-NNE
Depth of Topsoil	0.20 m to 0.46 m
Significant Features	None
Modern Features	Ceramic drains
Subsoil	Clay
Finds	Modern ceramic (not retained)

Trench 6

Dimensions	51 m by 2.0 m
Orientation	SW-NE
Depth of Topsoil	0.40 m average
Significant Features	None
Modern Features	Ceramic drains
Subsoil	Clay
Finds	Modern ceramic (not retained)

Trench 7

Dimensions	50 m by 2.0 m
Orientation	SW-NE
Depth of Topsoil	0.40 m average
Significant Features	None
Modern Features	Ceramic drains
Subsoil	Clay
Finds	Modern ceramic (not retained)

Trench 8

Dimensions	53 m by 2.0 m
Orientation	SW-NE
Depth of Topsoil	0.35 m average
Significant Features	None
Modern Features	Ceramic drains
Subsoil	Clay
Finds	Modern ceramic (not retained)

Trench 9

Dimensions	54 m by 2.0 m
Orientation	SW-NE
Depth of Topsoil	0.50 m to 0.70 m
Significant Features	None
Modern Features	Ceramic drains and field boundary
Subsoil	Clay
Finds	Modern ceramic (not retained)

Trench 9a

Dimensions	10 m by 2.0 m
Orientation	SW-NE
Depth of Topsoil	0.50 m average
Significant Features	None
Modern Features	Ceramic drains
Subsoil	Clay
Finds	Modern ceramic (not retained)

Trench 10

Dimensions	52 m by 2.0 m
Orientation	NW-SE
Depth of Topsoil	0.30 m to 0.65 m
Significant Features	None
Modern Features	Ceramic drains
Subsoil	Clay
Finds	Modern ceramic (not retained)

Trench 11

Dimensions	52 m by 2.0 m
Orientation	N-S
Depth of Topsoil	0.32 m to 0.60 m
Significant Features	None
Modern Features	Ceramic drains
Subsoil	Clay
Finds	Modern ceramic (not retained)

Trench 12

Dimensions	54 m by 2.0 m
Orientation	N-S
Depth of Topsoil	0.30 m to 0.40 m
Significant Features	None
Modern Features	Ceramic drains
Subsoil	Clay
Finds	Scottish Post-Medieval Reduced Ware (late 17 th - early 18 th century), body sherd measuring 32 mm by 25 mm

Trench 13

Dimensions	51 m by 2.0 m
Orientation	N-S
Depth of Topsoil	0.30 m to 0.40 m
Significant Features	None
Modern Features	Ceramic drains
Subsoil	Clay
Finds	Modern ceramic (not retained)

Trench 14

Dimensions	100 m by 2.0 m
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Orientation	N-S
Depth of Topsoil	0.30 m average
Significant Features	None
Modern Features	Ceramic drains
Subsoil	Clay
Finds	Modern ceramic (not retained)

Trench 15

Dimensions	100 m by 2.0 m
Orientation	N-S
Depth of Topsoil	0.35 m to 0.50 m
Significant Features	None
Modern Features	Ceramic drains
Subsoil	Clay
Finds	Modern ceramic (not retained)

Trench 16

Dimensions	100 m by 2.0 m
Orientation	NE-SW
Depth of Topsoil	0.25 m average
Significant Features	None
Modern Features	Ceramic drains
Subsoil	Clay
Finds	Modern ceramic (not retained)

Trench 17

Dimensions	100 m by 2.0 m
Orientation	NE-SW
Depth of Topsoil	0.30 m average
Significant Features	None
Modern Features	Ceramic drains
Subsoil	Clay
Finds	Modern ceramic (not retained)

Trench 18

Dimensions	100 m by 2.0 m
Orientation	SW-NE
Depth of Topsoil	0.25 m
Significant Features	None
Modern Features	Ceramic drains
Subsoil	Clay
Finds	Modern ceramic (not retained)

Trench 19

Dimensions	100 m by 2.0 m
Orientation	NE-SW
Depth of Topsoil	0.28 m to 0.50 m
Significant Features	None

Modern Features	Ceramic drains
Subsoil	Clay
Finds	Modern ceramic (not retained)

Trench 20

Dimensions	100 m by 2.0 m
Orientation	NE-SW
Depth of Topsoil	0.25 m to 0.50 m
Significant Features	None
Modern Features	Ceramic drains
Subsoil	Clay
Finds	Modern ceramic (not retained)

Trench 21

Dimensions	100 m by 2.0 m
Orientation	NW-SE
Depth of Topsoil	0.35 m
Significant Features	None
Modern Features	Ceramic drains
Subsoil	Clay
Finds	Modern ceramic (not retained)

Trench 22

Dimensions	100 m by 2.0 m
Orientation	NW-SE
Depth of Topsoil	0.25 m to 0.60 m
Significant Features	None
Modern Features	Ceramic drains
Subsoil	Clay
Finds	Modern ceramic (not retained)

Trench 23

Dimensions	100 m by 2.0 m
Orientation	N-S
Depth of Topsoil	0.40 m
Significant Features	None
Modern Features	Ceramic drains
Subsoil	Clay
Finds	Modern ceramic (not retained)

Trench 24

Dimensions	70 m by 2.0 m
Orientation	SW-NE
Depth of Topsoil	0.30 m
Significant Features	None
Modern Features	Ceramic drains
Subsoil	Clay
Finds	Modern ceramic (not retained)

Trench 25

Dimensions	35 m by 2.0 m
Orientation	N-S
Depth of Topsoil	0.30 m
Significant Features	None
Modern Features	Ceramic drains
Subsoil	Clay
Finds	Modern ceramic (not retained)

Trench 26

Dimensions	100 m by 2.0 m
Orientation	NE-SW
Depth of Topsoil	0.30 m
Significant Features	None
Modern Features	Ceramic drains
Subsoil	Clay
Finds	Modern ceramic (not retained)

Trench 27

Dimensions	130 m by 2.0 m, plus 20 m by 20 m extension
Orientation	E-W
Depth of Topsoil	0.30 m
Significant Features	Hearth feature [007] and possible post-hole [009]
Modern Features	Ceramic drains
Subsoil	Clay
Finds	Modern ceramic (not retained)

Trench 28

Dimensions	120 m by 2.0 m
Orientation	E-W
Depth of Topsoil	0.25 m average
Significant Features	None
Modern Features	Ceramic drains
Subsoil	Clay
Finds	Modern ceramic (not retained)

Trench 29

Dimensions	100 m by 2.0 m
Orientation	N-S
Depth of Topsoil	0.30 m average
Significant Features	None
Modern Features	Ceramic drains
Subsoil	Clay
Finds	Modern ceramic (not retained)

Trench 30

Dimensions	100 m by 2.0 m
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Orientation	N-S
Depth of Topsoil	0.35 m average
Significant Features	None
Modern Features	Ceramic drains
Subsoil	Clay
Finds	Modern ceramic (not retained)

Trench 31

Dimensions	100 m by 2.0 m
Orientation	N-S
Depth of Topsoil	0.25 m to 0.40 m
Significant Features	None
Modern Features	Ceramic drains
Subsoil	Clay
Finds	Modern ceramic (not retained)

Trench 32

Dimensions	100 m by 2.0 m
Orientation	N-S
Depth of Topsoil	0.25 m to 0.60 m
Significant Features	None
Modern Features	Ceramic drains
Subsoil	Clay
Finds	Modern ceramic (not retained)

Trench 33

Dimensions	50 m by 2.0 m
Orientation	NE-SW
Depth of Topsoil	0.30 m average
Significant Features	None
Modern Features	Ceramic drains
Subsoil	Clay
Finds	Modern ceramic (not retained)

Trench 34

Dimensions	100 m by 2.0 m
Orientation	E-W
Depth of Topsoil	0.30 m to 0.40 m
Significant Features	None
Modern Features	Ceramic drains
Subsoil	Clay
Finds	Modern ceramic (not retained)

Trench 35

Dimensions	85 m by 2.0 m
Orientation	N-S
Depth of Topsoil	0.30 m to 0.50 m
Significant Features	None

Modern Features	Ceramic drains
Subsoil	Clay
Finds	Modern ceramic (not retained)

Trench 36

Dimensions	100 m by 2.0 m
Orientation	NW-SE
Depth of Topsoil	0.30 m average
Significant Features	None
Modern Features	Ceramic drains
Subsoil	Clay
Finds	Modern ceramic (not retained)

Trench 37

Dimensions	100 m by 2.0 m
Orientation	N-S
Depth of Topsoil	0.30 m average
Significant Features	None
Modern Features	Ceramic drains
Subsoil	Clay
Finds	Modern ceramic (not retained)

Trench 38

Dimensions	100 m by 2.0 m
Orientation	N-S
Depth of Topsoil	0.35 m
Significant Features	None
Modern Features	Ceramic drains
Subsoil	Clay
Finds	Modern ceramic (not retained)

Trench 39

Dimensions	60 m by 2.0 m
Orientation	NW-SE
Depth of Topsoil	0.40 m average
Significant Features	None
Modern Features	Ceramic drains
Subsoil	Clay
Finds	Modern ceramic (not retained)

Trench 40

Dimensions	66 m by 2.0 m
Orientation	E-W
Depth of Topsoil	0.25 m to 0.60 m
Significant Features	None
Modern Features	Ceramic drains
Subsoil	Clay
Finds	Modern ceramic (not retained)

Trench 41

Dimensions	65 m by 2.0 m
Orientation	E-W
Depth of Topsoil	0.30 m average
Significant Features	None
Modern Features	Ceramic drains
Subsoil	Clay
Finds	Modern ceramic (not retained)

Trench 42

Dimensions	190 m by 2.0 m
Orientation	E-W
Depth of Topsoil	0.40 m average
Significant Features	None
Modern Features	Ceramic drains
Subsoil	Clay
Finds	Modern ceramic (not retained)

Trench 43

Dimensions	100 m by 2.0 m
Orientation	N-S
Depth of Topsoil	0.45 m average
Significant Features	None
Modern Features	Ceramic drains
Subsoil	Clay
Finds	Modern ceramic (not retained)

Trench 44

Dimensions	100 m by 2.0 m
Orientation	NW-SE
Depth of Topsoil	0.45 m average
Significant Features	None
Modern Features	Ceramic drains
Subsoil	Clay
Finds	Modern ceramic (not retained)

Trench 45

Dimensions	100 m by 2.0 m
Orientation	NW-SE
Depth of Topsoil	0.30 m to 0.50 m
Significant Features	None
Modern Features	Ceramic drains
Subsoil	Clay
Finds	Modern ceramic (not retained)

Trench 46

Dimensions	100 m by 2.0 m
Orientation	NW-SE
Depth of Topsoil	0.30 m to 0.50 m
Significant Features	None
Modern Features	Ceramic drains
Subsoil	Clay
Finds	Modern ceramic (not retained)

Trench 47

Dimensions	190 m by 2.0 m
Orientation	E-W
Depth of Topsoil	0.40 m average
Significant Features	None
Modern Features	Ceramic drains aligned N-S
Subsoil	Clay
Finds	Modern ceramic (not retained)

Trench 48

Dimensions	100 m by 2.0 m
Orientation	SW-NE
Depth of Topsoil	0.40 m average
Significant Features	None
Modern Features	Ceramic drains aligned N-S
Subsoil	Clay
Finds	Modern ceramic (not retained)

Trench 49

Dimensions	100 m by 2.0 m
Orientation	SW-NE
Depth of Topsoil	0.40 m average
Significant Features	None
Modern Features	Ceramic drains aligned N-S
Subsoil	Clay
Finds	Modern ceramic (not retained)

Trench 50

Dimensions	100 m by 2.0 m
Orientation	SW-NE
Depth of Topsoil	0.30 m average
Significant Features	None
Modern Features	Ceramic drains
Subsoil	Clay
Finds	Modern ceramic (not retained)

Trench 51

Dimensions	100 m by 2.0 m
Orientation	SW-NE
Depth of Topsoil	0.30 m average

Significant Features	None
Modern Features	Ceramic drains
Subsoil	Clay
Finds	Modern ceramic (not retained)

Trench 52

Dimensions	85 m by 2.0 m
Orientation	SW-NE
Depth of Topsoil	0.30 m average
Significant Features	None
Modern Features	Ceramic drains
Subsoil	Clay
Finds	Modern ceramic (not retained)

APPENDIX 2: PHOTOGRAPHIC REGISTER

Black & White Print Film 1

Frame	Trench	Description	From
1-2	-	Registration	-
3	12	Post-excavation shot of trench	S
4	10	Post-excavation shot of trench	SE
5	9	Post-excavation shot of trench	NE
6	8	Post-excavation shot of trench	SW
7	7	Post-excavation shot of trench	NE
8	5	Post-excavation shot of trench	SSW
9	4	Post-excavation shot of trench	NNE
10	4	Post-excavation shot of pit	W
11	2	Post-excavation shot of trench	NE
12	1	Post-excavation shot of trench	SW
13	9a	Post-excavation shot of trench	SW
14	4a	Post-excavation shot of trench	SW
15	14	Post-excavation shot of trench	NW
16	18	Post-excavation shot of trench	N
17	20	Post-excavation shot of trench	W
18	21	Post-excavation shot of trench	S
19		General view of trench	
20	27	East-facing section through [007]	E
21-22	27	General view of feature [007]	S
23-24	27	South-facing section through pit [009]	S

Digital Film 1

Frame	Trench	Description	From
1	-	Registration	-
2	12	Post-excavation shot of trench	S
3	11	Post-excavation shot of trench	S
4	10	Post-excavation shot of trench	SE
5	9	Post-excavation shot of trench	NE
6	8	Post-excavation shot of trench	SW
7	7	Post-excavation shot of trench	NE
8	5	Post-excavation shot of trench	SSW
9	4	Post-excavation shot of trench	NNE
10	4	Post-excavation shot of pit	W
11	2	Post-excavation shot of trench	NE
12	1	Post-excavation shot of trench	SW

13	9a	Post-excavation shot of trench	SW
14	4a	Post-excavation shot of trench	SW
15	14	Post-excavation shot of trench	NW
16	18	Post-excavation shot of trench	N
17	20	Post-excavation shot of trench	W
18	21	Post-excavation shot of trench	S
19		General view of trench	
20	27	East-facing section through [007]	E
21	27	General view of feature [007]	S
22	27	South-facing section through pit [009]	S

APPENDIX 3: CONTEXT REGISTER

Context	Description
001	Cut of natural feature
002	Fill of cut [001]
003	Cut of drain
004	Fill of field drain [003]
005	Natural feature
006	Fill of [005]
007	Cut of sub-circular feature, with shallow sides running in to a rounded base. Measuring 1.08 m by 0.94 m by 0.05 m in depth. Filled by [008].
008	Fill of cut [007], comprising orange/brown silt, with inclusions of charcoal and burnt clay.
009	Cut of possible post-hole, sub-circular in plan, with shallow sides running in to a flat base. Measuring 0.24 m by 0.16 m by 0.04 m in depth.
010	Fill of cut [009] comprising brown silt with possible charcoal flecks.

APPENDIX 4: SAMPLE REGISTER

Context	Tubs	Description
008	1	Fill of hearth feature
010	1	Fill of possible post-hole

APPENDIX 5: SMALL FINDS REGISTER

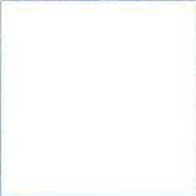
Small Find	Context	Description
1	Tr.12 (unstrat)	Post-med ceramic (green glaze body sherd) x 1

APPENDIX 6: DRAWING REGISTER

Drawing Number	Scale	Description
1	1:10	E-facing section through hearth feature [007]
2	1:10	Plan of features [007] and [009] Trench 27
3	1:10	E-facing section through [009]

APPENDIX 7: 'DISCOVERY AND EXCAVATION IN SCOTLAND' REPORT

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	South Ayrshire Council
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	South East Ayr, Phase 1 Corton Areas B and E
PROJECT CODE:	AOC 22156
PARISH:	Ayr
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:	Martin Cook and Kevin Paton
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	AOC Archaeology Group
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Archaeological Evaluation
NMRS NO(S):	None
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	Possible hearth feature
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	Single sherd of post-medieval ceramic
NGR (2 letters, 6 figures)	NS 351 181
START DATE (this season)	6 th August 2012
END DATE (this season)	10 th August 2012
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)	None
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	<p>An evaluation was undertaken prior to the development of land at Corton, South Ayr. The development area consisted of approximately 17.4 ha of agricultural land.</p> <p>Fifty-two trenches totalling 9492 m² metres were excavated. Generally, the areas were sterile of archaeological features. However, two adjacent features, a possible hearth and post-hole were identified within one evaluation trench. Excavation of a 400 m² box trench centred on the features and ancillary linear trenching in the immediate area failed in identifying further archaeological features. Elsewhere a single Scottish Post-Medieval Reduced Ware sherd was found in topsoil.</p>
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	To be confirmed
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	n/a
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	LxB Retail
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	AOC Archaeology Group; Edgefield Road Industrial Estate; Loanhead, Midlothian, EH20 9SY
EMAIL ADDRESS:	admin@aocarchaeology.com
ARCHIVE LOCATION	Archive to be deposited in NMRS



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