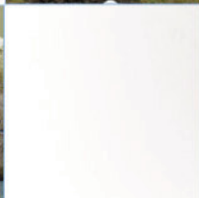
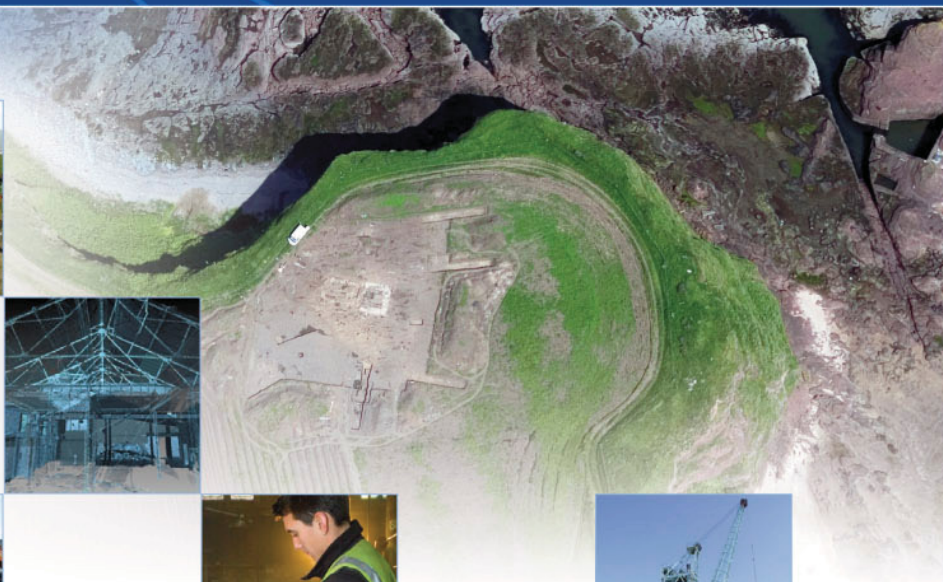


Craighill, Fairlie, North Ayrshire

Archaeological Evaluation

Data Structure Report

AOC 21025
August 2008



ARCHAEOLOGY

HERITAGE

CONSERVATION

Craighill, Fairlie Evaluation: Data Structure Report

On Behalf of:	Dawn Homes Ltd, 220 West George Street, Glasgow, G2 2PG
National Grid Reference (NGR):	NS 2123 5544
AOC Project No:	21025
Prepared by:	Lindsay Dunbar
Illustration by:	Graeme Carruthers
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Author: Lindsay Dunbar

Date: August 2008

Approved by: John Gooder

Date: August 2008

Draft Report Stage:

Date:

Enquiries to: AOC Archaeology Group
Edgefield Industrial Estate
Edgefield Road
Loanhead
EH20 9SY

Tel. 0131 440 3593
Fax. 0131 440 3422
e-mail. admin@aocarchaeology.com



www.aocarchaeology.com

Contents

	Page
List of illustrations	3
List of plates	3
List of appendices	3
Abstract.....	4
0. Non Technical Summary	5
1. Introduction.....	5
1.1 Site Location	5
1.2 Development proposal	5
1.3 Archaeological background	5
1.4 Curatorial control.....	6
2. Objectives.....	6
3. Method.....	6
4. Results.....	7
4.1 Introduction	7
4.2 Overview	7
4.2. Homesteads	8
4.3. Chapel.....	8
4.4. Trench 3 and 4	9
4.5. Feature 1.....	10
4.6. Castle Walk Bridges.....	10
5 DISCUSSION	10
6 CONCLUSION.....	11
7. REFERENCES	11
PLATE 1 – Feature [301]	Error! Bookmark not defined.
PLATE 2 – Feature 1	Error! Bookmark not defined.
APPENDIX 1: TRENCH SUMMARIES	13
APPENDIX 2: PHOTOGRAPHIC REGISTER	24
APPENDIX 3: FINDS REGISTER.....	27
APPENDIX 4: SAMPLE REGISTER	27
APPENDIX 5: DRAWING REGISTER.....	27
APPENDIX 6: DISCOVERY AND EXCAVATION IN SCOTLAND REPORT	28

List of illustrations

Figure 1	Site location
Figure 2	Plan showing position of trenches within evaluation area

List of plates

Plate 1	Feature [301]
Plate 2	Feature 1

List of appendices

Appendix 1	Trench Summaries
Appendix 2	Photographic Register
Appendix 3	Finds Register
Appendix 4	Sample Register
Appendix 5	Drawing Register
Appendix 6	DES Entry

Abstract

AOC Archaeology Group was commissioned by Dawn Homes Ltd to undertake a programme of archaeological works on a proposed housing development at Craig Hill, Fairlie, North Ayrshire. The objective of this work was to inform a planning application in respect to the scale and significance of any archaeological material that may have survived with the proposed development area. The scope of these archaeological works was advised by the West of Scotland Archaeology Service (WoSAS), the archaeological advisors to North Ayrshire Council.

A 10% sample of the c.9 ha area equated to trenching totalling 9,000 m² with a number of trenches specifically located to target possible chapel and enclosure sites. After on site consultation with WoSAS, the presence of numerous live services within the site, bunded material, steep slopes and quarrying activities resulted in reduction of the area opened. In total 52 trenches totalling 7,375 m² were excavated during the course of the evaluation. The greenfield site proved to be predominately archaeologically sterile with very few features or artefactual material uncovered by the evaluation works. No definite remains relating to the Chapel or enclosure sites were uncovered by the evaluation.

0. Non Technical Summary

- 0.1 AOC Archaeology Group was commissioned by Dawn Group to undertake a programme of archaeological works on a proposed housing development at Craighill, Fairlie, North Ayrshire. The objective of this work is to inform a planning application in respect to the scale and significance of any archaeological material that may have survived with the proposed development area. The necessary archaeological works have been determined by the West of Scotland Archaeology Service (WoSAS), the archaeological advisors to North Ayrshire Council.

1. Introduction

1.1 Site Location

- 1.1.1 The proposed development site is located on the eastern side of Fairlie, North Ayrshire (NGR: NS 2123 5544). The site is bounded to the north by a rough track and to the south by an access road for Fairlie Castle (Figure 1). The majority of the western boundary is formed by the rear gardens of the housing that face onto Castle Park Drive and Castle Park Gardens, together with the new Fairlie Primary School. The eastern boundary follows the line of Castle Walk. The development area amounts to approximately 9 ha and presently consists of rough grazing for sheep in its northern part, with the southern area historically used for agriculture.

1.2 Development proposal

- 1.2.1 The development involves the creation of a phased housing development together with associated access roads and landscaping.

1.3 Archaeological background

- 1.3.1 Prior to the evaluation there were two possible sites within the development area:

'Fairlie, Craig Hill' (NMRS NS25NW 26; WoSASPIN 5749) is the site of two possible homesteads. Located at NGR: NS 210 556, a possible homestead measuring 29.9 m (N-S) by 27.5 m (E-W) is formed by stone footings. Inside are two hollows either side of a SW-NE aligned ridge. An associated enclosure lies at NGR: NS 211 556, circular on plan enclosed by a 2 m wide bank of sand. Measuring 28.3 m by 27.2 m, a disturbed platform of sand (14.8 m by 23.0 m) lies on the enclosure's southern side (Newell & Lonie 1976). While both these two homesteads were thought to lie within the development area their position was not known to any great accuracy. It seemed likely that at least one, if not both, lay within a zone of steep contours where no actual building development is planned.

'Fairlie' (WoSASPIN 5746) is the location of a chapel (possible) and well (possible). Located at NGR: NS 2124 5551, tradition states that there was a church on Kelburn estate at a farm called *'Chapel House'*. Shown neither on Pont's map of 1553 nor mentioned within *Origines Parochiales Scotiae* (1851), it is recorded that the foundations of the chapel (overlying an earlier chapel) were

visible during stone robbing for the construction of Chapel House (NMRS NS25NW 29) around 1745. A well associated with the chapel supposedly existed nearby (NGR: NS 2126 5554) (PSAS 1894).

- 1.3.2 Outwith the proposed development area immediately to the south lies the well-preserved ruins of 'Fairlie Castle' (NMRS NS25SW1; NGR: NS 2128 5489) a 15th century tower house (MacGibbon & Ross 1889).

1.4 Curatorial control

- 1.4.1 National planning policies and planning guidance, NPPG5 (SOEnD 1994) and PAN42 (SOEnD 1994a), as well as the local plan policies, require a mitigation response that is designed to investigate the potential for archaeological sites within the development area and thence allow the preservation or recording of any significant remains.
- 1.4.2 The site is located within the Local Authority administrative area of North Ayrshire Council. The Council is advised on archaeological matters by the West of Scotland Archaeology Service (WoSAS). A programme of evaluation works that fully met the advice rendered by WoSAS was undertaken.

2. Objectives

- 2.1 The objectives of the archaeological works were:
- i) to determine the character, extent, condition, quality, date and significance of any buried archaeological remains within the development area with specific attention paid to site of 'Fairlie' Chapel (WoSASPIN 5746) and homestead 'Fairlie, Craig Hill' (NMRS NS25NW 26; WoSASPIN 5749);
 - ii) whilst the over-riding aim of the development was to provide information allowing preservation *in situ* of specifically identified archaeological sites, the evaluation was also designed to inform a mitigation scheme involving an appropriate form of mitigation, such as excavation, post-excavation analyses and publication, should further, less significant archaeological remains be encountered.

3. Method

- 3.1 The Method Statement (Dunbar 2008) proposed the excavation of trenches equating to a 10% sample of the development area. The site covered approximately 9 ha resulting in evaluation trenching with a total basal area of 9,000 m². The proposed trench distribution as agreed prior to the works beginning with WoSAS required modification in the field in light of evident extensive quarrying, tracts of standing water and the presence of large bunds. An on-site meeting with WoSAS Case Officer, Mr. Dave Hodgson, led to the agreement that the level of trenching in the area to the north of the putative chapel site could be reduced; with the revised trenching scheme still being sufficient to characterise the development area. This led to the evaluation totalling 7,375 m².

- 3.2 The fifty-two trenches excavated correspond to a little under the 10% sample specified in the Method Statement (Dunbar 2008). However by considering the constraints imposed by the large quarried area, standing water and the live service buffer zones, the trenching undertaken clearly represents in excess of a 10% sample of the available ground. Figure 1 shows the location of each trench.
- 3.3 All trenches were excavated with a 13 tonne tracked excavator using a 2.1 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. The evaluation trial trenching was undertaken according to AOC Archaeology Group's standard operating procedures as detailed with the Method Statement (Dunbar 2008).

4. Results

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 The works were conducted between 23rd July and 14th August 2008. The weather conditions during the evaluation were mixed, dry and sunny initially with the last two weeks predominantly wet with some localised flooding of trenches due to the frequency of showers. Overall archaeological visibility was good.
- 4.1.2 The various data gathered from the excavation are presented as a series of appendices:
- Appendix 1 contains trench summaries;
 - Appendix 2 contains the photographic register;
 - Appendix 3 contains the finds register;
 - Appendix 4 contains the sample register;
 - Appendix 5 contains the drawing register;
 - Appendix 6 reproduces the *Discovery & Excavation in Scotland* entry.

4.2 Overview

- 4.2.1 The evaluation demonstrated that a large portion of the northern part of the site, close to Fairlie Primary School had been subjected to considerable quarrying and subsequent dumping. No archaeological significant features, deposits or artefacts were encountered within the trenching in this area.
- 4.2.2 The topsoil depth across the evaluation area varied considerably from 0.3 m to 1.5 m. The deep areas of topsoil were downslope from Castle Walk and can be viewed as accumulated hillwash.
- 4.2.3 Parts of the proposed development area proved to be too wet and marshy to evaluate. This was most prevalent in the low lying ground immediately east of 'Main Road'. Also there were areas of the

site where the gradient was such that excavation by machine was not possible though given such steep slopes the likelihood of archaeological remains being present were negligible.

- 4.2.4 Evaluation trenches over the sites of both the homesteads, 'Fairlie, Craig Hill' (NMRS NS25NW 26; WoSASPIN 5749) and the possible Chapel 'Fairlie' (WoSASPIN 5746) uncovered no *in situ* remains that could be interpreted as archaeologically significant or relating to the respective structures as described in the SMR or NMRS records.

4.2. Homesteads

- 4.2.1 Prior to the excavation of any trenches a systematic walkover survey of this part of the development area was conducted. The homesteads 'Fairlie, Craig Hill' (NMRS NS25NW 26; WoSASPIN 5749) as described could not be located. There were a number of surface anomalies visible but nothing as coherent as those described in their NMRS descriptions. Some of the hilltop was covered by gorse which may have partially obscured and banks or earthworks, but given the scale of the remains described it seems unlikely that the vegetative cover could have wholly masked their presence.
- 4.2.2 Craig Hill consisted of two raised areas, aligned north to south which fell away sharply to the north and very steeply, with rocky cliffs to the west. Approaching from the east across the floor of the old quarry (Trenches 5, 6 & 7) there was a marshy and wet north to south aligned gully which marked the western extent of the quarry. To the west this rose up onto the first of the two raised areas, a flattish platform where Trenches 8 and 9 were opened. Beyond this area there was another north to south orientated gully separating this raised area from a larger platform which formed the main body of Craighill.
- 4.2.3 Trenches 8 and 9 lay on the perimeter of the area that will actually be physically affected by the development proposals. The ground to the south and west of Trench 8, and that immediately north of Trench 9. will not to be subjected to any disturbance by the development proposals.
- 4.2.4 The southern end of Trench 8 was positioned to cross a slight bank aligned east to west and the most prominent feature in this area. The bank extended for c. 7 m gradually diminishing towards the east from c. 0.7 m to 0.2 m in height. On removal of the turf, a layer of stones was visible [801], over an earthen core over bedrock. From amongst the unmortared stones were retrieved Finds No.1 and 2, pieces of decorated pipe bowl and stems and a piece of burnt flint respectively. The remainder of Trench 8 revealed no further features.
- 4.2.5 Trench 9, to the east of Trench 8, was positioned to investigate a small hollow lying beyond the 'terminal' of the bank investigated by Trench 8. However removal of turf and topsoil did not reveal any structural elements to these features though a few metres north of the hollow lay the remains of east to west aligned stone drain [901]. The drain had been well constructed with flat stones lining the base. A single sherd of 19th/20th century white glazed ceramic was recovered from this feature.

4.3. Chapel

- 4.3.1 A series of closely spaced interconnected trenches, Trenches 18 to 24, were designed to identify any remains associated with 'Fairlie' Chapel (WoSASPIN 5746). Local tradition has it that a Chapel was located in fields north of Fairlie Castle and a walkover of the alleged area of the chapel identified

a large, well defined flat platform lying c.10 m west of Castle Walk. It measured approximately c.35 m north to south by c.25 m east to west.

- 4.3.2 Trenches 18 to 24 were placed in a grid over this platform. In summary the steep gradient marking the western edge of the platform was caused by a ridge of bedrock aligned north to south which lay immediately under the turf line. To the east of this bedrock extrusion an accumulation of hillwash from the higher ground towards and beyond Castle Walk was up to 1.4 m deep.
- 4.3.3 Close to the centre of the platform was a dump of stone. It was present along the much of the length of the north to south aligned Trench 21, approximately 24 m. The dump extended to a width of 4 m to 5 m as demonstrated by its presence in east to west aligned Trenches 19, 23 and 24. The stone was immediately below the turf though sitting over hillwash rather than natural. It was unmortared and no dressed or worked pieces were identifiable. From within the stones were recovered a piece of field drain as well as a few pieces of 19th/20th Century pottery (Find No.5). The stones were dumped and no evidence any *in situ* structural element was seen. Neither were there any signs of cut features such a foundation or robber trenches which could have related to a dismantled or demolished structure.
- 4.3.4 In Trenches 18 and 20 was a c.15 m length of stonework [1801]. It consisted of an unmortared single course of stones, aligned south-west to north-east. The stones were sitting high within the upper part of the hillwash which was at its deepest point at over 1.3 m deep. The base of stonework [1801] was approximately 0.45 m below the ground surface; it maybe the remnant of a wall line or more simply a drain. The absence of the feature in Trench 19 or in any other trench suggests that if it was a wall it served as a boundary rather than as part of structure.

4.4. Trench 3 and 4

- 4.4.1 Trenches 3 and 4 contained the most coherent cut feature encountered during the evaluation. Feature [301] consisted of a well defined curvilinear cut that extended for at least 7 m. The feature first appeared in Trench 3 which was boxed out a further 30 m² in order to follow the feature. The exposed length in Trench 3 had a terminal on the northern side and curved around creating the eastern half of what looked like a 6 m to 7 m diameter ring groove or hut circle (Plate 1)
- 4.4.2 The feature was somewhat irregular in plan, varying between 0.38 m and 0.68 m wide. Three separate slots were excavated through the feature. Each slot revealed a similar shaped profile, of steep sides and flat base with depths between 0.18 m and 0.27 m. The slots also demonstrated the presence of just a single continuous, relatively homogenous and anthropically sterile fill.
- 4.4.3 An additional trench, Trench 4, was opened aligned south-west to north-east with the intention of revealing a portion of the western side of the assumed circular feature. This trench revealed no trace of feature [301]. The topsoil was of a similar depth so truncation is unlikely to explain its absence. In total c. 9 m² of the 'interior' of the feature was exposed by the boxing of Trench 3 and addition of Trench 4. No internal features or evidence such as heat scorching was present to suggest internal hearths or suggest an internal post-ring, both of which are common to prehistoric roundhouses.

4.5. Feature 1

- 4.5.1 Lying on the western boundary of the site and bisected by the site boundary lay a large curving bank, marked as Feature 1 on Figure 2. This prominent feature could not be fully investigated by the evaluation trenching due to the numerous live services that crossed the immediate area.
- 4.5.2 It measured approximately 12 m in diameter externally with almost half present within the development area (Plate 2). Beyond the site boundary the feature was not visible but ground cover and trees rendered visibility somewhat problematic. The bank was well defined, averaging 1.6 m across with a height of up to c. 0.8 m. Within the central area there did not appear to be any features apart from an exposed ridge of bedrock a few metres long..
- 4.5.3 In form, assuming the feature had originally been circular, it does appear to be archaeological in nature rather than natural outcrop. It may be the remains of a round barrow, a cairn or even a roundhouses or hut circle. These are all prehistoric features though it is possible that it could be much later in date.

4.6. Castle Walk Bridges

- 4.6.1 At the request of Mr. Hodgson of WoSAS a photographic record was made of two drystone built bridges forming part of Castle Walk along the eastern boundary of the site. They are marked as A and B on Figure 2.

5 DISCUSSION

- 5.1. Importantly this evaluation focused not only on the discovery of unknown archaeological sites but also on two specific putative sites recorded by the RCAHMS and the local SMR. In each case the sites were known from different sources, the Homestead identified by amateur survey works in the 1970s (Newell & Lonie, 1976) and the Chapel from local history and tradition (PSAS 1894).
- 5.2 The evaluation has demonstrated that in both cases the significant balance of probability is that there is no archaeological survival at these locations. At the site of the homesteads there are a few hints of banks and hollows but no coherent pattern. Where crossed by trenches these 'features' reveal themselves to be natural in origin. The most archaeologically suggestive example, [801] a stone capped section of bank, was somewhat isolated with no structural associations; the presence of pipe bowl fragments and 19th/20th Century pottery suggests a relatively late date for this small section of bank.
- 5.3 The postulated site of the Chapel, a fact known by almost every member of public who was met during the evaluation, represented an ideal flat platform for a chapel. The presence of a great amount of what is interpreted as dumped stone (in contrast to the clearly weathered *in situ* natural bedrock also present and forming the western edge of the platform) seemed to suggest the historical tradition of stone robbing from the old chapel may have been true. However careful examination of the stones showed that none were worked or dressed. There was no trace of mortar and the stones sat on hillwash, very close to the turf line. Again 19th/20th century pottery, field drain fragments as well as bottle glass was noted amongst the stones. Most importantly none of the stones were laid, i.e. *in situ* and no robber trenches or foundation cuts were uncovered.

- 5.4 Feature [301] when first discovered was believed to be a ring-groove of a prehistoric roundhouse. However the opening of Trench 4 showed that the feature was not circular as assumed from the original remains in Trench 3. The distinct lack of anthropic material from the fill of [301], which at a minimum of 0.38 m wide by 0.18 m deep was not an inconsiderable feature, is a possible indicator that the feature may not be the remains of a domestic structure. Also the lack of internal features such as internal structural postholes or a hearth/heat scorched natural can also be viewed as further evidence that [301] is not the remains of a prehistoric structure. Lastly it may be expected that prehistoric settlement remains would have meant that material, such as flint, may have been visible in the topsoil. Whilst a small amount of flint was recovered from the evaluation it is indicative of later agricultural fertilising practises, as almost of all of the noted pieces were large unworked, burnt nodules, the typical residue of 'liming'.
- 5.5 Feature 1 is of interest and could warrant further investigation. Unfortunately the portion of the feature lying outwith the development area appears to have been disturbed and truncated. As mentioned above given its scale and form it suggests some form of prehistoric feature such as a barrow, cairn or hut-circle. Its exact nature and significance can only be determined by further intrusive works not possible during the evaluation.
- 5.6 The evaluation trenching provided comprehensive coverage across the site and the trenches were adjusted in the field to ensure the most suitable topographic features were examined. However no significant archaeology was encountered across the vast majority of the site. The lack of finds, distinctly earlier than 19th century from the topsoil would also suggest that no concentrations of significant archaeology lie within the development area.

6 CONCLUSION

- 6.1 The evaluation has shown that the two sites recorded as potentially existing within the development boundaries are not present. In both locations traces of features, banks and dumps of stone respectively are suggestive of the homesteads and chapel but in neither case are the remains uncovered by the evaluation significant enough to warrant preservation *in situ* or further works.
- 6.2 We recommend that given the scale of the evaluation undertaken and the absence of any sort of archaeological material from the majority of the development area that no further works are required with the possible exception of the area around Feature [301] and, more importantly, around Feature 1. Given their small scale and disturbed nature these features could be adequately dealt with via a localised watching brief mitigation strategy.

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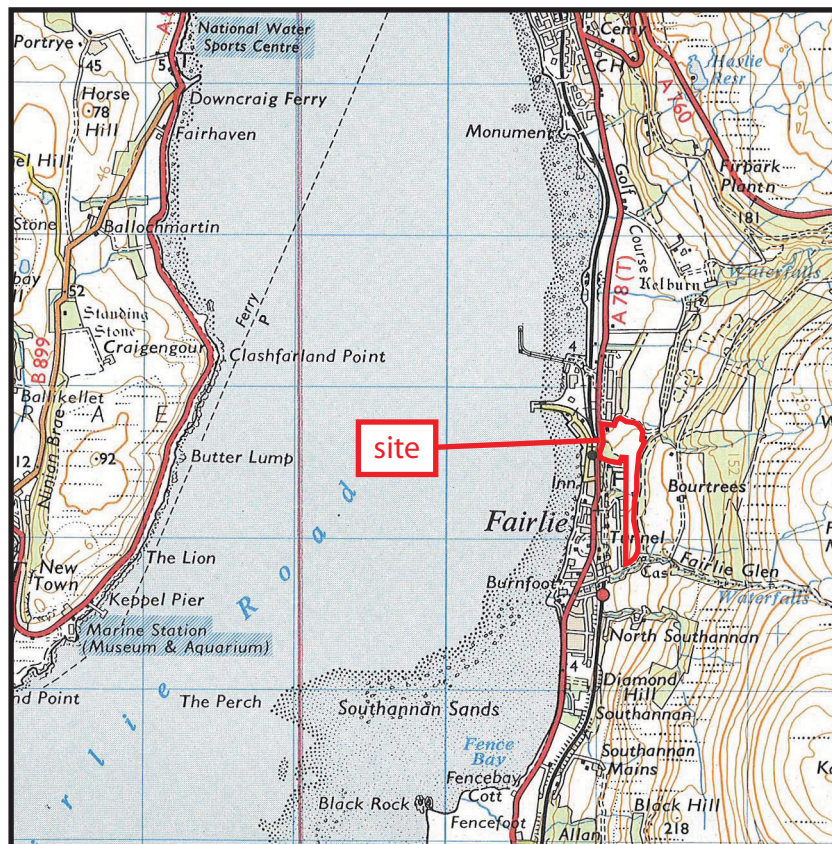
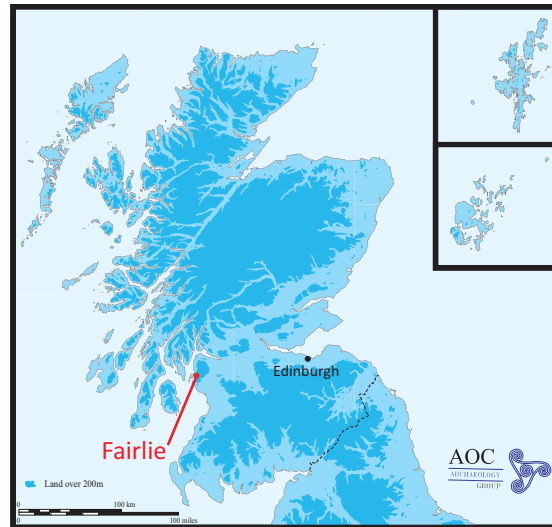
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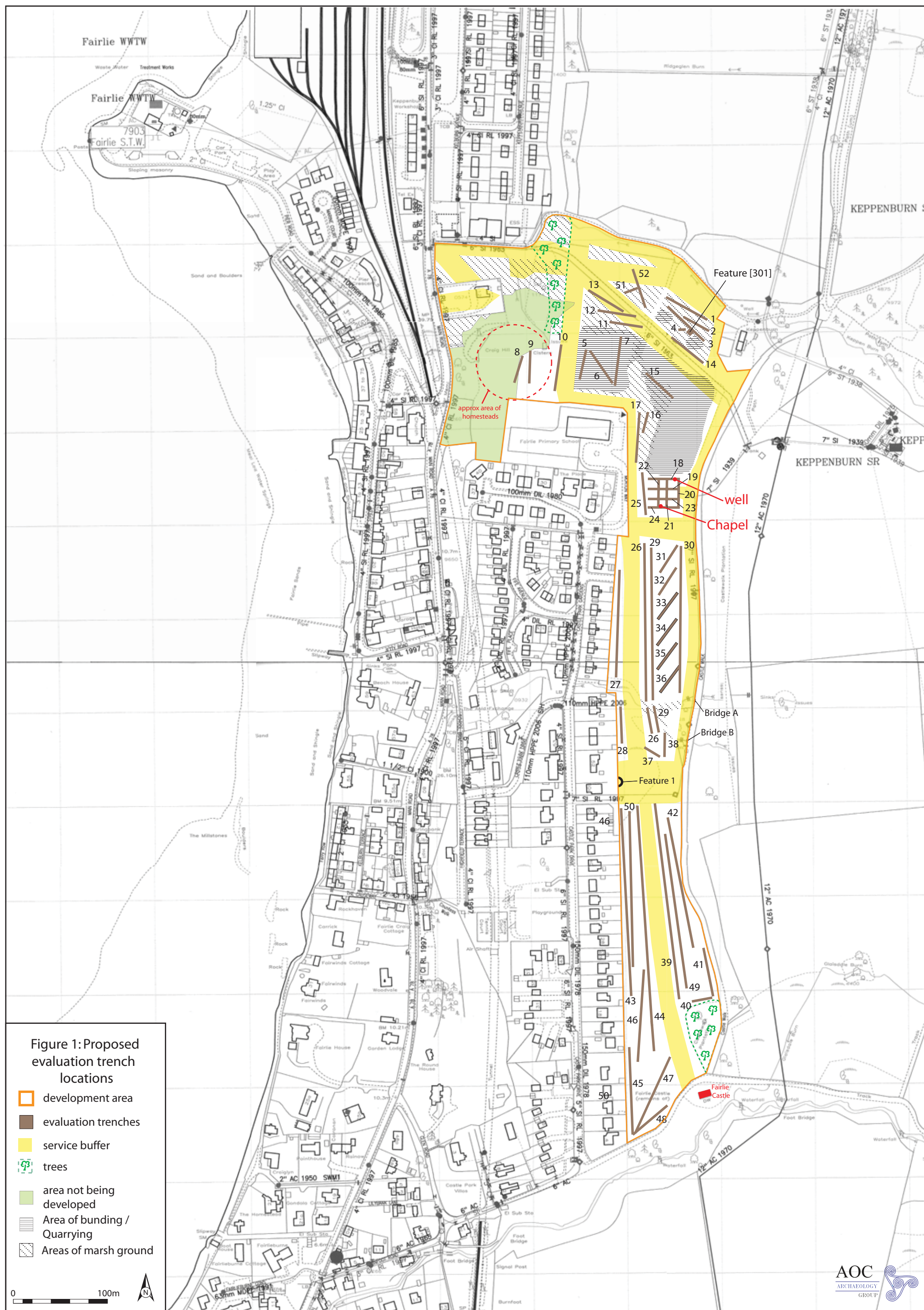
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Figure 1: Site location



APPENDIX 1: TRENCH SUMMARIES

Trench 1

Dimensions	50 m by 2.1 m
Total Area	100 m ²
Orientation	E - W
Depth of Topsoil	0.34 m
Features	In total there were 6 rubble land drains and one ceramic drain present on a variety of orientations throughout this trench.
Subsoil	Dark orange sands and gravels at the western end of the trench changing to light mottled sands to the eastern end.
Finds	None

Trench 2

Dimensions	27 m by 2.1 m
Total Area	54 m ²
Orientation	E - W
Depth of Topsoil	0.36 m
Features	None
Subsoil	Dark orange sands and gravels at the western end of the trench changing to light mottled sands to the eastern end.
Finds	None

Trench 3

Dimensions	54 m by 2.1 m
Total Area	138 m ²
Orientation	E - W
Depth of Topsoil	0.33 m
Features	At 20 m a curvilinear feature was uncovered; [301]/[302]. The trench was extended 6 m x 5 m in order to follow the feature continuing to the South.
Subsoil	Dark orange sands and gravels.
Finds	None

Trench 4

Dimensions	8 m by 2.1 m
Total Area	16 m ²
Orientation	NE - SW
Depth of Topsoil	0.34 m
Features	None
Subsoil	Dark orange sands and gravels.
Finds	None

Trench 5

Dimensions	35 m by 2.1 m
Total Area	70 m ²
Orientation	N - S
Depth of Topsoil	0.50 m
Features	Modern truncation through quarrying of sand, with shallow topsoil and vegetation over truncated natural.

Subsoil Dark orange sand.
Finds None

Trench 6

Dimensions 46 m by 2.1 m
Total Area 92 m²
Orientation NW - SE
Depth of Topsoil 0.10 m
Features Modern Geo-Tech trench pit located at 1.5 m from the southern end of the trench. Also as in Trench 5; it is present on quarry floor, with shallow topsoil and vegetation over truncated natural.

Subsoil Dark orange sand.
Finds None

Trench 7

Dimensions 55 m by 2.1 m
Total Area 110 m²
Orientation N - S
Depth of Topsoil 0.10 m
Features As Trench 5 and 6; in the base of the quarry with a skim of topsoil/vegetation over natural.

Subsoil Dark orange sand.
Finds None

Trench 8

Dimensions 23 m by 2.1 m
Total Area 46 m²
Orientation NE - SW
Depth of Topsoil 0.23 m
Features A possible bank/wall [801] was located at the southern end of the trench.
Subsoil Dark orange sands and gravels.
Finds A decorated pipe bowl/stem fragments (Find No.01) and burnt flint (Find No.02) both from [801].

Trench 9

Dimensions 36 m by 2.1 m
Total Area 16 m²
Orientation N - S
Depth of Topsoil 0.24 m
Features Drain [901] consisting of flat (not mortared) stones aligned E-W located at the centre of the trench

Subsoil Dark orange sand.
Finds A piece of glazed pottery (Find No.03) from [901]

Trench 10

Dimensions 48 m by 2.1 m
Total Area 96 m²
Orientation N- S

Depth of Topsoil	0.29 m
Features	At 4 m from the south end lay a rubble land drain oriented E-W. At 42-48 m a 2.0 m deep 'V'-shaped E-W gully/drainage channel from the quarry
Subsoil	Dark orange sands and gravels.
Finds	None

Trench 11

Dimensions	31 m by 2.1 m
Total Area	62 m ²
Orientation	E- W
Depth of Topsoil	0.40 m
Features	Dumped material including glass bottles and fence post within the topsoil material.
Subsoil	Dark orange sands and gravels.
Finds	Numerous modern /20 th century glass bottles and stoneware noted within topsoil.

Trench 12

Dimensions	45 m by 2.1 m
Total Area	90 m ²
Orientation	SE-NE
Depth of Topsoil	0.34 m
Features	At 29-32 m and 40-44 m from the NW end of the trench rubble land drains were present.
Subsoil	Grey sand and gravels becoming orange sand to the E end of the trench
Finds	Unstratified 20 th century glazed pottery noted within topsoil.

Trench 13

Dimensions	44 m by 2.1 m
Total Area	88 m ²
Orientation	E- W
Depth of Topsoil	0.40 m
Features	At 3-5 m and 16-18 m from the W end of the trench rubble land drains were present.
Subsoil	Orange sands and gravels.
Finds	Unstratified 20 th century glazed pottery noted within topsoil.

Trench 14

Dimensions	45 m by 2.1 m
Total Area	90 m ²
Orientation	E-W
Depth of Topsoil	0.44 m
Features	At 3-30 m from the E end of the trench a water pipe was uncovered. A large pit consisting of redeposited natural was uncovered at the western end of the trench.
Subsoil	Yellowish / light brown sand and gravels.
Finds	Unstratified flint flake (Find No.4).

Trench 15

Dimensions	35 m by 2.1 m
Total Area	70 m ²
Orientation	NW-SE

Depth of Topsoil	0.20 m
Features	Entire base of trench consist of modern debris- not bottomed. Area of backfilled quarry; presumably as deep as visible quarry extending to the east and west.
Subsoil	Not exposed, in excess of 1.5 m.
Finds	large quantities of modern material including metal, plastic, wire, glass noted within the made ground.

Trench 16

Dimensions	26 m by 2.1 m
Total Area	52 m ²
Orientation	NW-SE
Depth of Topsoil	0.23 m
Features	None.
Subsoil	Yellowish brown sand and gravels.
Finds	None

Trench 17

Dimensions	54 m by 2.1 m
Total Area	108 m ²
Orientation	N-S
Depth of Topsoil	0.29 m
Features	At 47-48 m from the N end of the trench a shallow feature aligned E-W and measuring 1.0 m wide and 0.1 m deep was uncovered
Subsoil	Yellowish brown sand and gravels.
Finds	None

Trench 18

Dimensions	41 m by 2.1 m
Total Area	82 m ²
Orientation	E-W
Depth of Topsoil	0.57 m
Features	Stone wall (1801) aligned N-S was located at the eastern end of the trench. A rubble land drain was located 1.2 m from the western end of the trench
Subsoil	Yellowish brown sand and gravels as well as bedrock and shattered rock present.
Finds	Unstratified 20 th century glazed pottery noted within topsoil.

Trench 19

Dimensions	37 m by 2.1 m
Total Area	74 m ²
Orientation	E-W
Depth of Topsoil	0.74 m
Features	Topsoil/hillwash very deep especially in the E.. In the centre of the trench there was a 4 m spread of dumped stone.
Subsoil	Yellowish brown sand and gravels as well as bedrock and shattered rock present.
Finds	Unstratified 20 th century glazed pottery noted within topsoil.

Trench 20

Dimensions	41 m by 2.1 m
Total Area	82 m ²
Orientation	N-S
Depth of Topsoil	1.3 m
Features	Topsoil/hillwash very deep throughout the trench. at the southern end of the trench the continuation of (1801) was uncovered for c.10 m. it was oriented NNE-SSW and consisted of a single course c.0.4 m wide, unmortared and sitting within the hillwash/topsoil material c. 0.4 m beneath the turf.
Subsoil	Yellowish brown sand and gravels.
Finds	Unstratified 20 th century glazed pottery noted within topsoil.

Trench 21

Dimensions	39 m by 2.1 m
Total Area	78 m ²
Orientation	N-S
Depth of Topsoil	0.7 m
Features	Large concentration of stones within the topsoil/hillwash material.
Subsoil	Yellowish brown sand and gravels.
Finds	19 th -20 th century white glazed ceramic noted within this material, (Find No.05).

Trench 22

Dimensions	38 m by 2.1 m
Total Area	76 m ²
Orientation	N-S
Depth of Topsoil	0.36 m
Features	None
Subsoil	Yellowish brown sand and gravels.
Finds	None

Trench 23

Dimensions	38 m by 2.1 m
Total Area	76 m ²
Orientation	N-S
Depth of Topsoil	0.36 m
Features	Topsoil/hillwash very deep especially in the E. In the centre of the trench there was a 4 m spread of dumped stone. At 5 m from the western end of the trench a rubble land drain with glass and fragments of drain ceramic also.
Subsoil	Yellowish brown sand and gravels as well as bedrock and shattered rock present.
Finds	19 th -20 th century sherd of glazed pottery noted in the topsoil.

Trench 24

Dimensions	39 m by 2.1 m
Total Area	78 m ²
Orientation	E-W
Depth of Topsoil	0.9 m
Features	Topsoil/hillwash very deep especially in the E. In the centre of the trench there was a 4 m spread of dumped stone.

Subsoil	Yellowish brown sand and gravels as well as bedrock and shattered rock present.
Finds	None

Trench 25

Dimensions	47 m by 2.1 m
Total Area	94 m ²
Orientation	N-S
Depth of Topsoil	0.5 m
Features	A number of land drains, both rubble and ceramic were uncovered on a variety of alignments throughout this trench. An unmarked cast iron 2" water pipe was also uncovered at the N end of the trench.
Subsoil	Rich grey orange clay.
Finds	None

Trench 26

Dimensions	205 m by 2.1 m
Total Area	410 m ²
Orientation	N-S
Depth of Topsoil	0.34 m
Features	Trench discontinued at 177 m from the north end to allow for a stream. At 169-172 m from the north end a rubble land drain was uncovered aligned NW-SE.
Subsoil	Rich grey clay.
Finds	Burnt flint from topsoil, unstratified (Find No.6)

Trench 27

Dimensions	120 m by 2.1 m
Total Area	240 m ²
Orientation	N-S
Depth of Topsoil	0.28 m
Features	None
Subsoil	Rich grey clay.
Finds	None

Trench 28

Dimensions	50 m by 2.1 m
Total Area	100 m ²
Orientation	N-S
Depth of Topsoil	0.29 m
Features	At 8-21 m from the north end of the trench lay a shallow linear feature containing 19 th -20 th century white glazed ceramic
Subsoil	Grey clay.
Finds	Unstratified 20 th century glazed pottery noted within topsoil.

Trench 29

Dimensions	203 m by 2.1 m
Total Area	406 m ²
Orientation	N-S
Depth of Topsoil	0.42 m

Features	At 174 m from the N end the trench is discontinued to allow for a burn.
Subsoil	Grey clay.
Finds	None

Trench 30

Dimensions	150 m by 2.1 m
Total Area	300 m ²
Orientation	N-S
Depth of Topsoil	0.68 m
Features	None
Subsoil	Rich grey clay.
Finds	None

Trench 31

Dimensions	45 m by 2.1 m
Total Area	90 m ²
Orientation	NE-SW
Depth of Topsoil	0.28 m
Features	None
Subsoil	Grey clay.
Finds	None

Trench 32

Dimensions	40 m by 2.1 m
Total Area	80 m ²
Orientation	NE-SW
Depth of Topsoil	0.95 m
Features	None
Subsoil	Grey clay.
Finds	Unstratified 20 th century glazed pottery noted within topsoil.

Trench 33

Dimensions	36 m by 2.1 m
Total Area	72 m ²
Orientation	NE-SW
Depth of Topsoil	1.04 m
Features	None
Subsoil	Grey clay.
Finds	None

Trench 34

Dimensions	39 m by 2.1 m
Total Area	78 m ²
Orientation	NE-SW
Depth of Topsoil	0.82 m
Features	None
Subsoil	Grey clay.
Finds	None

Trench 35

Dimensions	40 m by 2.1 m
Total Area	80 m ²
Orientation	NE-SW
Depth of Topsoil	0.76 m
Features	None
Subsoil	Grey clay.
Finds	Unstratified 20 th century glazed pottery noted within topsoil.

Trench 36

Dimensions	35 m by 2.1 m
Total Area	70 m ²
Orientation	NE-SW
Depth of Topsoil	0.63 m
Features	None
Subsoil	Grey clay.
Finds	None

Trench 37

Dimensions	16 m by 2.1 m
Total Area	32 m ²
Orientation	E-W
Depth of Topsoil	0.57 m
Features	None
Subsoil	Grey clay.
Finds	Unstratified 20 th century glazed pottery noted within topsoil.

Trench 38

Dimensions	43 m by 2.1 m
Total Area	86 m ²
Orientation	SE-NW
Depth of Topsoil	1.01 m
Features	At 27-29 m from the SE end of the trench a cast water pipe was uncovered.
Subsoil	Grey clay.
Finds	None

Trench 39

Dimensions	211 m by 2.1 m
Total Area	422 m ²
Orientation	N-S
Depth of Topsoil	0.35 m
Features	None
Subsoil	Grey clay.
Finds	Unstratified 20 th century glazed pottery noted within topsoil.

Trench 40

Dimensions	26 m by 2.1 m
Total Area	52 m ²
Orientation	E-W
Depth of Topsoil	0.35 m
Features	None
Subsoil	Grey clay.
Finds	None

Trench 41

Dimensions	65 m by 2.1 m
Total Area	130 m ²
Orientation	N-S
Depth of Topsoil	0.29 m
Features	None
Subsoil	Grey clay.
Finds	None

Trench 42

Dimensions	145 m by 2.1 m
Total Area	290 m ²
Orientation	NW-SE
Depth of Topsoil	0.40 m
Features	None
Subsoil	Bedrock
Finds	None

Trench 43

Dimensions	206 m by 2.1 m
Total Area	412 m ²
Orientation	N-S
Depth of Topsoil	0.33 m
Features	None
Subsoil	Bedrock and fractured stone.
Finds	Unstratified 20 th century glazed pottery noted within topsoil.

Trench 44

Dimensions	283 m by 2.1 m
Total Area	566 m ²
Orientation	N-S
Depth of Topsoil	0.41 m
Features	None
Subsoil	Bedrock and fractured stone
Finds	None

Trench 45

Dimensions	100 m by 2.1 m
Total Area	200 m ²

Orientation	N-S
Depth of Topsoil	0.42 m
Features	None
Subsoil	Rich grey clay.
Finds	Unstratified 20 th century glazed pottery noted within topsoil.

Trench 46

Dimensions	100 m by 2.1 m
Total Area	200 m ²
Orientation	E-W
Depth of Topsoil	0.41 m
Features	None
Subsoil	Rich grey clay.
Finds	Unstratified sherd of green glaze pottery (Find No.07)

Trench 47

Dimensions	50 m by 2.1 m
Total Area	100 m ²
Orientation	E-W
Depth of Topsoil	0.22 m
Features	None
Subsoil	Red gravel and sandstone bedrock.
Finds	None

Trench 48

Dimensions	100 m by 2.1 m
Total Area	200 m ²
Orientation	N-S
Depth of Topsoil	0.30 m
Features	None
Subsoil	Red gravel and sandstone bedrock
Finds	None

Trench 49

Dimensions	165 m by 2.1 m
Total Area	330 m ²
Orientation	N-S
Depth of Topsoil	0.38 m
Features	None
Subsoil	Grey clay.
Finds	None

Trench 50

Dimensions	160 m by 2.1 m
Total Area	320 m ²
Orientation	N-S
Depth of Topsoil	0.32 m
Features	None

Subsoil	Red gravels and sandstone bedrock.
Finds	None

Trench 51

Dimensions	16 m by 2.1 m
Total Area	32 m ²
Orientation	NE-SW
Depth of Topsoil	0.32 m
Features	None
Subsoil	Orange sands and gravels.
Finds	None

Trench 52

Dimensions	40 m by 2.1 m
Total Area	80 m ²
Orientation	NW-SE
Depth of Topsoil	0.35 m
Features	None
Subsoil	Orange sands and gravels.
Finds	None

APPENDIX 2: PHOTOGRAPHIC REGISTER

Black & White Print & Colour Slide Film 1

Frame	Area	Detail	From
1-2	-	Registration	
3	Tr.1	General view	E
4	Tr. 2	General view	E
5	Tr. 1	General view	E
6	Tr. 2	General view	E
7-8	Tr. 3	During excavation	E
9	Tr. 4	General view	NE
10-11	Tr. 3	[301] curvilinear feature	SE
12	Tr. 5	General view	N
13	Tr. 6	During excavation	NW
14	Tr. 5 & 6	General view of quarry area	NW
15	Tr.7	General view	N
16-17	Tr. 3	[301] curvilinear feature	SW
18-19	Tr. 3	[301] curvilinear feature	S
20-21	Tr. 3	[301] curvilinear feature	E
22	Tr.10	View of quarry drainage channel	SE
23	Tr. 8	General view	N
24	Tr. 9	General view	N
25	Tr. 8	[801] stony feature	W
26	Tr. 9	[901] stony feature	E
27	Tr.10	General view	S
28	Tr.11	General view	S
29	Tr.12	General view	SE
30	Tr. 13	General view-during excavation	W
31	Tr. 14	General view	W
32	Tr. 15	General view	SE
33	Tr. 16	General view	N
34	Tr. 17	General view	N

Black & White Print & Colour Slide Film 2

Frame	Area	Detail	From
1-2	-	Registration	
3-4		General view of the western area of the site	E
5-6		General view of the north eastern area of the site	S
7-8	Tr. 18	General view	E
9-10	Tr. 18	Drain [1801]	N
11-12	Tr. 19	General view	E
13-14	Tr. 20	General view	N
15-16	Tr. 21	General view	N
17-18	Tr. 22	General view	NNE
19	Tr. 20	General view	S
20	Tr. 23	General view	E
21	Tr. 21	General view	S
22	Tr. 24	General view	W
23	Tr. 25	General view	S

24	Tr. 26	General view	N
25	Tr. 27	General view	S
26	Tr. 28	General view	N
29	Tr. 29	General view	N
28	Tr. 30	General view	N
29	Tr. 31	General view	NE
30	Tr. 32	General view	NE
31	Tr. 33	General view	NE
32	Tr. 34	General view	NE
33	Tr. 35	General view	NE
34	Tr. 36	General view	SW
35	Tr. 38	General view	SE
36	Tr. 37	General view	W

Black & White Print & Colour Slide Film 3

Frame	Area	Detail	From
1-2	-	Registration	
3	Tr. 37	General view	W
4	Tr. 38	General view of the north eastern area of the site	N
5	Tr. 39	General view	S
6	Tr. 40	Drain [1801]	E
7	Tr. 41	General view	N
8	Tr. 42	General view	S
9	Tr. 43	General view	S
10	Tr. 43	General view	N
11	Tr. 44	General view	N
12-13	Tr. 18	Drain [1801]	E
14-15	Tr. 18	Drain [1801]	N
16-17	Tr. 18	Drain [1801]	N
18-19	Tr. 18	Drain [1801]	S
20-21	-	General view 'Castle Walk' Bridge A	W
22-25	-	General view 'Castle Walk' Bridge B	W
26-27	Tr. 18	Drain [1801]	E
28-32	-	General views of Feature 1	S
33	Tr. 51	General view	SE
34-35	Tr. 8	General view [801] stony bank	SE
36	Tr. 52	General view	E

Digital Record

Frame	Area	Detail	From
1-4	-	General view of site	E-N
5	Tr.1	General view	E
6	Tr. 2	General view	E
7	Tr. 3	General view	E
8	Tr. 4	General view	NE
9-10	Tr. 3	[301] curvilinear feature	SE
11	Tr. 5	General view	N
12	Tr. 6	During excavation	NW

13	Tr. 5 & 6	General view of quarry area	NW
14	-	View towards area of homesteads	NE
15	Tr.7	General view	N
16-17	Tr. 3	General view [301] curvilinear feature	SW
18-19	Tr. 3	General view [301] curvilinear feature	S
20-21	Tr. 3	General view [301] curvilinear feature	E
22	Tr.10	View of quarry drainage channel	SE
23	Tr. 8	General view	N
24	Tr. 9	General view	N
25	Tr. 8	General view [801] stony feature	W
26	Tr. 9	General view [901] stony feature	E
27	Tr.10	General view	S
28	Tr.11	General view	W
29	Tr.12	General view	SE
30	Tr. 13	General view-during excavation	W
31	Tr. 14	General view	W
32	Tr. 15	General view	SE
33	Tr. 16	General view	N
34	Tr. 17	General view	N
35	-	General view of the western area of the site	E
36	-	General view of the north eastern area of the site	S
37	Tr. 18	General view	E
38	Tr. 18	Drain [1801]	N
39	Tr. 19	General view	E
40	Tr. 20	General view	N
41	Tr. 21	General view	N
42	Tr. 22	General view	NNE
43	Tr. 20	General view	S
44	Tr. 23	General view	E
45	Tr. 21	General view	S
46	Tr. 24	General view	W
47	Tr. 25	General view	S
48	Tr. 26	General view	N
49	Tr. 27	General view	S
50	Tr. 28	General view	N
51	Tr. 29	General view	N
52	Tr. 30	General view	N
53	Tr. 31	General view	NE
54	Tr. 32	General view	NE
55	Tr. 33	General view	NE
56	Tr. 34	General view	NE
57	Tr. 35	General view	NE
58	Tr. 36	General view	SW
59	Tr. 38	General view	SE
60	Tr. 37	General view	W
61	Tr. 37	General view	W
62	Tr. 38	General view	N
63	Tr. 39	General view	S
64	Tr. 40	General view under excavation	E
65	Tr. 41	General view	N

66	Tr. 42	General view	S
67	Tr. 43	General view of bedrock and weathered <i>in situ</i> bedrock	S
68	Tr. 43	General view	N
69	Tr. 44	General view under excavation	N
70	Tr. 9	General view	W
71	Tr. 9	General view	N
72	Tr.8	General view under excavation	N
73	-	Bridge A	W
74	-	Bridge B	W
75	-	Feature 1 general view	E
76	-	Feature 1 general view	E
77-78	Tr. 9	Detail of section through [901]	W
79-80	Tr. 52	General view	SE
81-82	Tr. 52	General view	E
83-84	Tr. 51	General view	NE
85-86	Tr.52/52	General view from bund	SE

APPENDIX 3: FINDS REGISTER

Find No	Context	Material	Description
1	[801]	Ce	Pipe bowl fragments and stem
2	[801]	St	Burnt flint
3	[901]	Ce	Pottery
4	Unstrat (Tr.14)	St	Flint Flake
5	Unstrat (Tr.21)	Ce	Pottery
6	Unstrat (Tr.26)	St	Burnt Flint
7	Topsoil	Ce	Pottery

APPENDIX 4: SAMPLE REGISTER

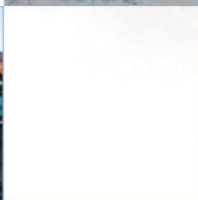
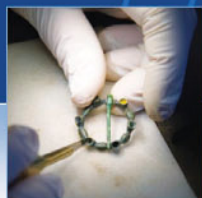
Trench	Context	Quantity
Tr. 3	[300] Slot 1	2 Buckets
Tr. 3	[300] Slot 2	2 Buckets

APPENDIX 5: DRAWING REGISTER

Drawing No	Description	Scale
1	Plan of curvilinear feature [301]	1:20
2	SE-facing section of [301] Slot 1	1:10
3	SW-facing section of [301] Slot 2	1:10
4	S-facing section of [301] Slot 3	1:10

APPENDIX 6: DISCOVERY AND EXCAVATION IN SCOTLAND REPORT

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	North Ayrshire Council
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Craighill, Fairlie Archaeological Evaluation
PROJECT CODE:	AOC 21025
PARISH:	Largs
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:	Lindsay Dunbar
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	AOC Archaeology Group
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Archaeological Evaluation
NMRS NO(S):	NMRS NS25NW 26 - Enclosure
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	None
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	None
NGR (2 letters, 6 figures)	NS 2123 5544
START DATE (this season)	23 rd July 2008
END DATE (this season)	15 th August 2008
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)	None
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	<p>AOC Archaeology Group undertook a programme of archaeological works in informing a planning application for a proposed housing development at Craig Hill, Fairlie, North Ayrshire.</p> <p>A proportion of the evaluation trenching specifically targeted a possible Chapel site (WoSASPIN 5746) and an enclosure site (NMRS NS25NW 26; WoSASPIN 5749). In total 52 trenches totalling 7375 m² were excavated during the course of the evaluation. The greenfield site proved to be predominately archaeologically sterile. No definite remains relating to the Chapel or enclosure sites were uncovered during the evaluation.</p>
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	None
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	n/a
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	Dawn Homes Ltd
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	C/o AOC Archaeology Group
EMAIL ADDRESS:	Lindsay.Dunbar@aocarchaeology.com



AOC Archaeology Group, Edgefield Industrial Estate, Edgefield Road, Loanhead EH20 9SY
tel: 0131 440 3593 | fax: 0131 440 3422 | e-mail: edinburgh@aocarchaeology.com

www.aocarchaeology.com