

DZMM10/003



LAIGH GLENMUIR SURFACE MINE (EXTENSION) DUNCANZIEMERE, NEAR CUMNOCK EAST AYRSHIRE

Data Structure Report

for ATH Resources plc

7/3/3/09/00511

November 2011

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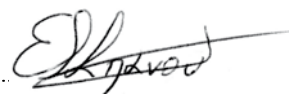
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LAIGH GLENMUIR SURFACE MINE (EXTENSION), DUNCANZIEMERE, NEAR CUMNOCK, EAST AYRSHIRE

Data Structure Report

An archaeological programme of evaluation by means of trial trenching, building survey and open-area excavation was carried out in order to satisfy a condition of planning consent for the proposed extension to Laigh Glenmure Surface Mine, near Duncanziemere (Plan. Ref. 7/3/3/09/00511).

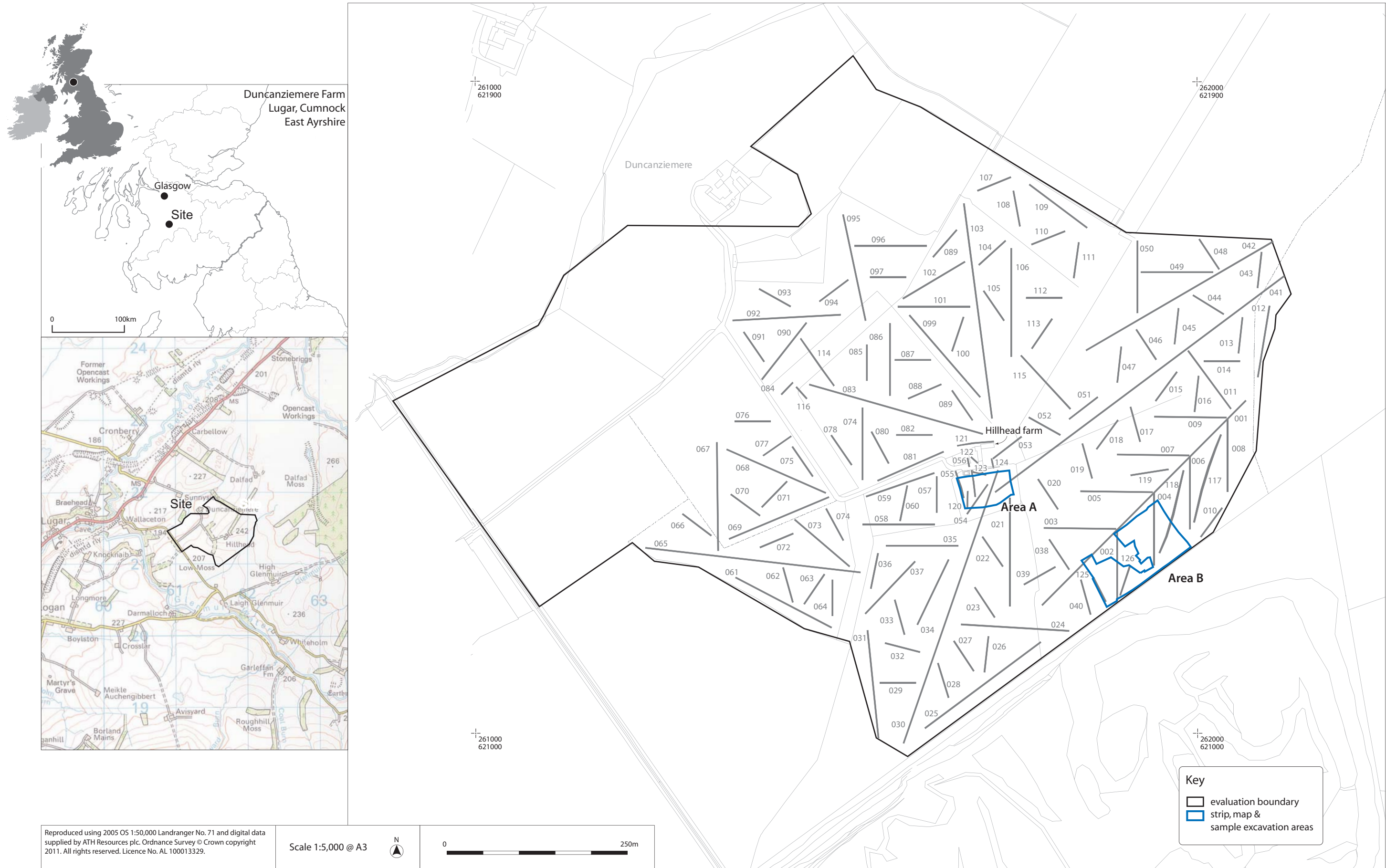
The evaluation revealed few archaeological features. The majority of the features recorded comprised infilled furrows or boundary ditches sealed beneath thin topsoil. This relative paucity can be attributed in part to the fact that the soils appear to have undergone significant erosion, creating a consistently shallow soil profile: generally 0.3m–0.4m. The long history of agriculture in the area has presumably truncated away a significant portion of the archaeological record through ploughing of the shallow soil.

The trenches around Hillhead farmstead revealed that several features associated with the 19th century farm buildings survived below ground, with earlier boundary and drainage ditches also recorded; one of which contained a redeposited quern of probable prehistoric date. In the trenches targeting the pre-19th century Back of the Hill farmstead, archaeological remains were recorded in the form of a boundary ditch from which a medieval jug base was retrieved.

The two areas of open excavation sought to reveal further features around Hillhead and to identify any remains that would better locate the Back of the Hill farmstead. At Hillhead, remains relating to an earlier settlement phase were recorded and included drainage and enclosure ditches containing predominantly 18th century artefacts. A garden plot of narrow furrows was also revealed.

In the second area targeting Back of the Hill farmstead, a number of significant features representing the remains of the settlement depicted on Roy's map of 1747–55 were identified. The remains of a likely rudimentary byre were identified and further structural remains survived in the form of stone wall bases, cobbling and beam slots. Additional features included a series of pits and an enclosed garden plot. The artefacts retrieved were principally ceramics dating to the 17th–18th centuries.

These remains are of significance, as examples of relatively low status medieval and post-medieval farmsteads are rarely found in the archaeological record. The recovery of the associated 17th–18th century finds assemblage is also important as the rural setting of such finds is unusual. The fact that the sites are relatively undisturbed by later intrusions adds further significance to their importance in furthering our knowledge of Scotland's rural settlements in this period.



Illus 1
Site location

1. INTRODUCTION

Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd was commissioned to carry out a programme of archaeological works at the proposed extension to the Laigh Glenmuir Surface Mine at Duncanziemere, near Cumnock, East Ayrshire. The work was carried in order to satisfy a condition of planning consent and adhered to a Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by Headland Archaeology and agreed with the West of Scotland Archaeology Service (WoSAS) on behalf of the local planning authority.

This report presents the results of the programme of works, which incorporated three stages:

Stage 1a 22,000m² of trial trenching (a c.5% sample),

Stage 1b an historic building survey

Stage 2 strip, map and sample excavation targeting two areas, totalling 16,200 m².

The trial trenching was undertaken between 6th and 17th June, with the building survey completed on 22nd June. The open area excavations took place between 25th July and 23rd August.

2. SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The proposed development lies immediately north of the Laigh Glenmuir Surface Mine at Duncanziemere, approximately 5km east of Cumnock, East Ayrshire (Illus 1). The total area is approximately 100 hectares. A natural plateau extends across part of the area aligned northeast-southwest, with the ruinous Hillhead farm located on its southwestern end. The natural topography slopes gently downwards away from this elevated area.

The underlying bedrock geology consists of the Upper Limestone Formation of the Clackmannan Group type. The superficial geology comprises Devensian Till (British Geological Survey).

Land use within the development boundary has been historically agricultural and the area lies within an improved agricultural landscape of the 18th/19th century. At the time of fieldwork the area consisted of enclosed fields turned over to pasture for grazing. Shelter belts of both mature and recently planted trees bounded by bank and ditch enclosed Hillhead farmstead and several fields. Former rig and furrow systems could be seen in the undulating ground surface.

3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The current programme of works has been informed by a desk-based assessment and walk-over survey that was

undertaken as part of the cultural heritage study for the Environmental Impact Assessment (Headland 2007).

The boundary of the proposed surface mine extension is known to contain a number of archaeological remains (Table 1):

Site no.	Name	Type	Description	NGR
1	Hillhead	farmstead	Upstanding remains of early 19th century farmstead and associated enclosures.	2617 6213
2	Hillhead	site of pre-improvement farmstead	Site of pre-improvement farmstead, depicted on Roy's military survey of 1747-55 and possibly extending outwith footprint of Site 1.	-
3	Hillhead	earthworks and cultivation remains	Series of earthworks of pre-improvement date were identified within improvement era shelter belts. Reverse 'S' rig and furrow was also identified on aerial photographs of the site, surviving within modern fields.	-
4	Back of the Hill	site of pre-improvement farmstead	Site of pre-improvement farmstead which appears only on Roy's military survey of 1747-55 and appears to have been abandoned subsequently.	26192 62129

Table 1

Known archaeological sites within the application boundary

The buildings at Hillhead Farm belong to a presently abandoned early 19th century farmstead. Although recent OS maps (such as 1961) show buildings forming a north and east range around an open yard area with a small satellite building to the west, the 1857 OS map shows a further range to the south and a more substantial satellite building to the west. An area of enclosure and trees to the immediate south of the farmstead is also detailed. Between 1956 and 1980, the roofs of some of the smaller buildings on the site were removed or collapsed which may indicate that the site was abandoned during this period.

The sites of the two pre-improvement (pre-18th/19th century) farmsteads (Sites 2 and 4) were not visible on the ground and were only identified as a result of the map study for the Environmental Statement. The features associated with Site 3 were identified during the course of the walk-over survey and examination of aerial photographs.

Trial trenching previously undertaken to the south of the application area did not reveal any features of archaeological significance (Hewat 2006; McCondie 2006).



4. OBJECTIVES

The overall objectives of stage 1 investigations comprising archaeological evaluation by means of trial trenching were:

- to test by excavation the locations of the recorded sites (pre-improvement farmsteads, Sites 2 (Hillhead) and 4 (Back of the Hill) and establish if archaeological remains are associated with them, and if so to assess their nature and condition;
- to test by excavation the archaeological potential of the earthworks and related remains that are preserved within the shelter-belts (Site 3) – and, again, establish if archaeological remains are associated with them, and if so to assess their nature and condition;
- to establish if deposits or features of archaeological interest are present elsewhere within the area, and if so to assess their nature and condition

The objective of stage 1b – historic building survey – was to preserve by means of a level 1 building survey the upstanding remains of Hillhead farmstead (Site 1).

The overall objectives of stage 2 – strip map and sample excavations – were:

- 4
- to undertake an appropriate level of archaeological excavation, analysis and reporting to meet the requirements of the Planning Authority.
 - to fully investigate and record the archaeological features within the targeted Areas A and B. Area A will target the location of Hillhead Farm whilst Area B will target the location of the 'Back of the Hill' settlement as shown on Roy's map.

In particular,

- to obtain a plan of any features.
- to attempt to identify structures and activity areas.
- to establish the date and duration of any settlement.

5. METHODOLOGY

5.1 Stage 1a: Trial trench evaluation

The total area evaluated by trial trenching as part of the stage 1 works was 22,000m² (or 11,000 of linear m, 2m wide), representing a c.5% sample of the area. An indicative trench plan was agreed with WoSAS. Trenches were positioned to target known sites; topographic

areas; 'blank' areas and to provide good spatial coverage across the site. 250 linear m was kept in reserve to allow for targeting of features revealed during the course of the fieldwork. This was utilised to target additional trenches around Hillhead farmstead (Sites 1 & 2) and in the vicinity of the Back of the Hill settlement (Site 4). All trenches were individually numbered and a pole-mounted Trimble G6 differential GPS, programmed with the relevant coordinates, was utilised to identify and mark out their locations.

Due to the presence of breeding birds in trees within the Site 3 shelter-belts (E3 Ecology Ltd 2011), a number of trenches had to be relocated and were instead moved to further target the Hillhead and Back of the Hill farmsteads.

The trenches were excavated using two 360° tracked mechanical excavators; each fitted with 2m wide flat-bladed ditching buckets and operated under continuous archaeological supervision. Topsoil was removed and excavations continued until either clean geological sediments or significant archaeological deposits were encountered. The resulting surfaces were hand-cleaned where necessary and investigated for archaeological features. Any such features were hand excavated and recorded using standard archaeological methods and pro-forma record sheets.

The excavated trenches and archaeological features were recorded using a Trimble G6 differential GPS and also hand drawing where appropriate. Photographs were taken using black and white print film, as well as digital. Bulk soil samples were collected from secure archaeological contexts for processing and assessment. Where possible a minimum 10-litre sample was collected from each archaeological deposit and given a unique number. All finds were recorded by individual context and their cleaning, storage and conservation undertaken in accordance with the Institute for Archaeologists Standard and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials.

5.2 Stage 1b: Historic building recording

This comprised a Level 1 (as defined by RCHME 2004), building survey and consisted of a basic photographic record of the structure with accompanying scale and direction references. A brief written description of the structures was also undertaken.



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Illus 3
Area A - Hillhead farm

5.3 Stage 2: Strip, map and sample excavation

In consultation with WoSAS and based on the results of the evaluation further mitigation was required to address the impact of the proposed development on potential archaeology. This was based mainly on stripping open areas in order to investigate and record through a systematic sample the overall character of the archaeology in terms of structures, dating, sequences, land-use etc.

In agreement with WoSAS, an area to the south of the upstanding Hillhead farm buildings totalling around 5,000m² was stripped of topsoil to expose any archaeological features. The second area was located to target the approximate location of the Back of the Hill settlement noted on Roy's map of 1747–55 and was around 11,200m². A central portion of the initial proposed boundary was left unexcavated due to the presence of deep peat deposits, trees or it falling within an archaeologically sterile zone.

A mechanical tracked excavator with flat-bladed ditching buckets was used to remove topsoil under direct archaeological control. Excavation continued until either clean geological sediments or significant archaeological deposits were encountered. The stripped areas were cleaned by hand to allow identification of all possible archaeological features.

All archaeological features were hand-excavated to an appropriate level. The following sample sizes were used as a minimum.

- 100% of all structures
- 50% (half-section) of all discrete pits and postholes
- 10% of linear features

Following the above sampling strategy, WoSAS requested further sampling of targeted areas/features. All such features were 100% excavated and sampled for environmental purposes.

A representative amount of archaeological deposits was sampled for environmental remains. Bulk samples, a minimum of 10 litres but up to 30 litres in some cases, were taken for wet sieving and flotation. These were processed and assessed as part of the contract (see environmental assessment below). Bulk samples were taken from any deposits suspected of being waterlogged for assessment of organic remains.

Bulk finds were collected by context. Small finds were recorded in a register and plotted using Total Station survey.

Following investigation and recording of all exposed features, a site meeting was arranged to discuss the results

of the excavation and agree the scope of any further works if deemed necessary. The site meeting was attended by Headland's project manager, ATH representatives and the WoSAS Archaeologist.

6. RESULTS OF FIELDWORK

6.1 Overview

A total of 126 trenches were excavated during stage 1 of the works, comprising 22,000m² (Illus 2). Only a small number of trenches contained features of archaeological significance. The stratigraphy of the majority of trenches was similar, with geological subsoil comprising mottled brown and yellow boulder clays exposed between 0.3 and 0.4m from the present ground surface. Frequent ceramic and rubble field drains were cut into the geological clayey subsoil on a straight alignment following the associated hill slope. Overlying this was topsoil of mid brown loam which was consistently shallow across most of the site (0.3 to 0.4m in depth).

Exceptions to the above soil profile were identified at the eastern and southern extents of the development area. Geological deposits of grey-brown clays sealed by dark brown peat up to 1m thickness were recorded in Trench 12, the south end of Trench 30 and between Trenches 2 and 4.

The following results are divided by area, with the sections on the Hillhead and Back of the Hill sites incorporating both the trial trenching and open area excavations. The chapter concludes with the building survey results.

6.2 Hillhead Farm (Sites 1 & 2) (Illus 3)

Stage 1a: Trial trench evaluation

Trenches 30, 41, 53–56 and 121–126 targeted the area adjacent to the ruinous Hillhead Farm. The evaluation exposed a number of features, predominantly relating to the 19th century farmstead (Illus 3).

At the northern limit of Trench 56, Rubble Wall [108] was exposed cut into geological deposits. The wall was 0.65m wide, comprised mortared rubble and was clearly the extension to the upstanding northern wall of Structure E (Illus 3 and 4). A further wall [111] was located south of Wall [108]. It was 0.7m wide and composed of mortared rubble of varying size. This wall formed the extension to the upstanding southern wall of Structure E. Both walls were exposed immediately below the surface turf at 238.9m OD.



Illus 4

Wall [108] in Trench 123



Illus 5

Wall [111] and drain [113] in Trench 123

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To the south side of Wall 108 a culvert [113] had been constructed, cut into the geological deposits on the same alignment (Illus 5). The culvert was 0.6m wide, 0.3m in depth and located at 238.7m OD; 0.2m below present ground surface. Further south a shallow pit [126] was recorded running across the trench east-west. The pit measured 1.7m wide, 0.1m deep and was filled by dark brown silt loam. In the area between Wall [108] and Pit [126] the ground had been levelled with a 0.35m deep deposit of sandy loam and frequent stone, which directly overlay the natural geology. Between the walls and therefore within the footprint of Structure E, a 0.2m deep mixed deposit deriving from the collapse of the structure was recorded, made up of stone and loam containing abundant tile, modern pot and coal.

Trench 123 did not reveal an east wall to structure E, as had been expected from extrapolating the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map evidence. It may therefore have been robbed out or the building was open at that east end. A cobbled surface [125] was exposed, lying directly over geological deposits at 239.0m OD. A similar surface was identified in Trenches 53, 121 and 124 surrounding the farm structures and therefore interpreted as a cobbled yard area. At the northeast end of trench 53, a section was excavated through the extant bank [014] and boundary ditch [012] of the shelter belt, showing the bank to be 0.4m in height and 1.5m wide while the ditch was 1m

wide and 0.5m deep

At the southern extent of Trench 124, Wall [030] was recorded on an east-west alignment. It was 0.8m wide and comprised varying sizes of lime mortared rubble. The wall extended beyond either side of the trench as a low bank on the ground surface (at 239.9m OD) and survived to 14m in length. Abutting the north side of the wall were the remnants of a flag-stone floor [031] at 239.5m OD, which was 0.05m thick and only survived to a width of 0.3m (Illus 6). The flag-stones were set directly onto the clay geological deposits. A further wall [028] was identified north of wall [030] on the same alignment; similarly composed of mortared rubble and measuring 1m in width. The top of the wall was identified at 239.65m OD.

Abutting the north side of wall [028], a collapsed culvert [120] was recorded which was 0.6m wide and followed the line of the wall. Abutting the north side of the culvert was cobbled surface [015], interpreted as forming the same surface as [125] in Trench 123. Overlying flag-stone floor [031] and lying between walls [028] and [030] was a demolition layer [033] of loam mixed with glass, bricks and modern ceramics.

To the west of Structure E, Ditch [054] was excavated located at the north end of Trench 55. This feature was

associated with the extant bank and ditch boundary at that location and was 1m wide by 0.3m deep.

A number of ditches were recorded in several trenches immediately south of the structural remains at Hillhead farm (Illus 3). Further excavation, during Stage 2 strip, map and sample excavation, revealed more information as to their extent and orientation and are discussed below¹.

*Stage 1b: Historic building recording
(Illus 3, 22–31)*

Hillhead Farm consists of a complex of five buildings (labelled here A–E), all unroofed and upstanding, centred on a 19th century farmhouse (Building C, Illus 3 and 22). The farmhouse (Building C) is a two storey building with the main entrance on the western side. In addition, four blocked doorways, two in the upper story and two on the ground floor in the building's east side, were present (Illus 23 & 24).

Building A contained three entrances, one in the eastern gable end and two opposing entrances in the southern and northern walls. The narrowness of these entrances suggests they were for human access indicating that this building was not used as a byre (Illus 25). The positioning of the other two entrances opposite each other suggest the need for a through-draught in this building suggesting that crop processing may have taken place here.

Building B was connected to the main farmhouse by a narrow doorway (Illus 26) and appears to have been a separate building that had been joined to the main farmhouse to increase the living space. The eastern gable end of Building B overlapped that of Building A indicating that it had been constructed later.

Building D (Illus 27) post-dates the farmhouse, with the exposed



Illus 6

Wall [030] and floor [031] in Trench 124



Illus 7

Ditch [101] in Trench 54

¹ Please note that contexts [051], [053] and [101] as shown on Illus 3 are part of the same ditch [348]. Similarly, context [048] is the same as ditch [354].



12

Illus 8
Garden plot [369]

stonework showing it was a later addition. It had a horse gin present on its west side (Illus 28 & 29) and appears to have been a threshing barn. A large window placed high in the southern gable end indicates this building also had a second floor (Illus 30).

Building E was situated to the west of the main farm complex and was the most ruinous (Illus 31). There is little evidence of the building's function but the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map shows this building being more extensive on the eastern side with the archaeological evidence corroborating this.

Stage 2: Strip, map and sample excavation – Area A

Area A was stripped to reveal in full the features associated with Hillhead Farm. No upstanding remains were identified, but several negative features were uncovered underlying 0.3m thick topsoil comprised of dark brown clay loam.

In the northwest quadrant, a series of narrow furrows [369] were identified, cut into the natural subsoil (Illus 8). The furrows were uniform in character and aligned northeast-southwest. Each was 0.3m wide and approximately 0.1m in

depth. The southwest terminals were curved in plan and section, while the northeastern extents had been truncated, giving varying lengths to the furrows from 3.3m to 6m. The furrows were infilled by dark brown sandy clay loam, which was itself overlain by cobbled surface [125] at the northern limit of excavation. Feature [369] is likely to be the remains of a garden plot, where vegetables were grown for consumption by the farmstead inhabitants.

To the west and south of [369], the remains of two shallow ditches were recorded: [346] and [365], respectively (Illus 3). Ditch [346] was curvilinear in plan with dimensions of 11m length, 0.5m width and 0.05m depth. The feature had not been identified during the trial trenching stage. It was filled by light brown loam [347]. The east terminus was curved but the feature appeared to be truncated at its western extent. Ditch [365] was principally aligned east-west, but turned southwards at its west end. It was 13m in length, 0.85m wide and 0.3m in depth. The east terminus was recorded at 238.43m OD while the west terminus was 238.00m OD. Both termini were curved. Ditch [365] was filled by grey brown clay loam [366]. Finds recovered from the fills of both ditches included fragments of glass, pottery and clay pipe that range in date from the 17th century to the present (Appendix 2).

To the west of ditch [346], pit [359] was excavated. The pit was sub-rectangular in plan, with steep sides and flat base. It had dimensions of 2.4m length, 1.8m width and 0.4m depth. The basal fill [360] was 0.15m deep and consisted of decaying organic material, dark brown peat and pale grey silty clay. Pit [359] appears to have been backfilled with surrounding topsoil [361] after use.

To the south of these features, enclosure ditch [348] was identified (Illus 3). The ditch extended from the western limit of excavation and ran 22m to the southeast before turning east for a further 22m, where it terminated. Ditch [348] was up to 0.36m deep, 1–1.5m wide and contained dark brown clay silt [349]. This feature had been recorded as [51, 53 & 101] during the trial trenching phase.

A short length of shallow ditch [352] extended southwest from Ditch [348]. Ditch [352] was 5m in length, 0.7m wide and 0.1m in depth. It was filled by dark brown clay silt [353]. Due to the similarity in fills of both ditches, their stratigraphic relationship could not be discerned but they appeared to be abutting one another.

Adjacent to the southwest terminal of ditch [352], a group of three inter-cutting pits was revealed: [374, 376 & 378] (Illus 3). Pit [374] was sub-rectangular in plan, 2.4m in length, 1.2m wide and 0.6m deep. It was filled by primary deposit of mid grey clay silt and large rounded stones. Pits [376] and [378] abutted the east side of pit [374]. Both were circular in plan, 1m in width and 0.6m deep. They were filled by grey clay silt. Sealing this deposit in all three pits was grey-brown clay silt [380], which also contained large stones. Finds recovered from these deposits included glass and pottery dating from the 18th century onwards (Appendix 2). The function of the pits is unclear, but they may be slurry pits similar to [359] to the north.

Pit [373] truncated pits [374] & [378]. It was circular in plan, with a width of 2m and at least 0.6m deep. The pit was filled by large stones [381] and a ceramic drain emerged from its south side. A fragment of a grey salt glaze jar was retrieved from the fill, dating from the 19th century onwards. Pit [373] would have served as a soak-away and it is likely that ditch [352] directed water towards it.

In the southeast quadrant of the area, ditch [354/362] was revealed. It comprised two lengths running perpendicular to each other and forming a corner section. Both were exposed to 23m in length but extended beyond the limit of excavation. The ditch was 1–2.3m in width and 0.4m deep with a rounded base. Red earthenware recovered from the fill [355] of the east-west segment has a precise date range of 1750–1780. A fragment of a possible saddle quern was also recovered from the fill; no precise date range can be given. Post excavation analysis found it to be abraded and as it was accompanied by no other finds of a similar dating period, it is unlikely to be *in situ*.



Illus 10

Ditch [328] facing west

15

In the north-south segment of the ditch, glass in the fill [363] is dated 1740–1830 (Appendix 2).

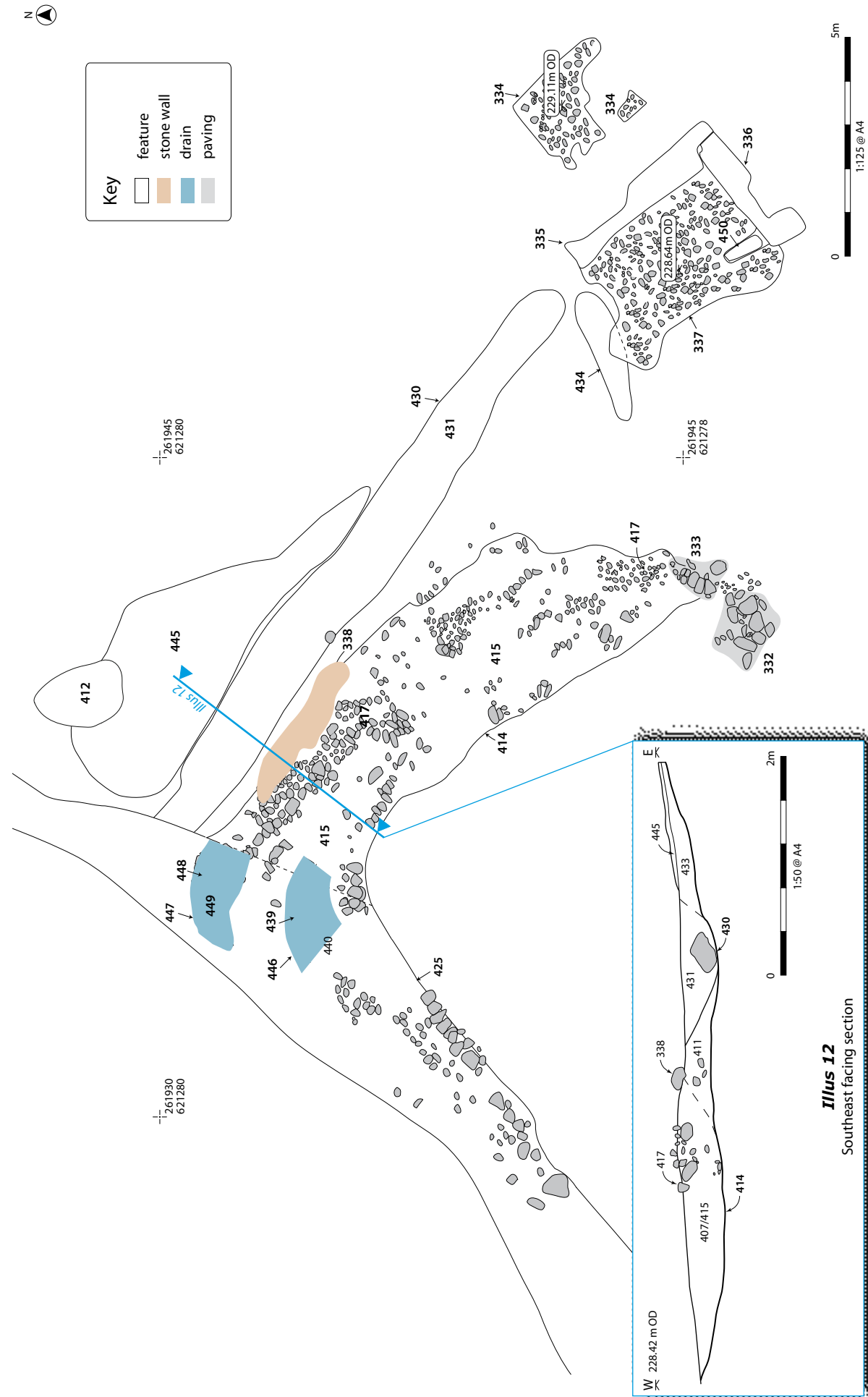
The ditch is likely to have been constructed for drainage, drawing water away from the high-point at the corner (236.7m OD) to the lower eastern and southern edges of the settlement. A rubble drain immediately to the north mirrors the plan of the ditch. The substantial dimensions may have provided an additional enclosing function and served to keep animals away from the main farmstead site and associated garden plot [369].

To the west of Ditch [354/362], the remains of a further shallow ditch or furrow [371] were identified. The feature was aligned north-south and was curvilinear in plan. Recorded to a length of 12m, ditch [371] was 0.7–1.7m in width and 0.1m deep. It was filled by clay loam [372], which contained no dateable finds.

6.3 'Back of the Hill' (Site 4) (Illus 9)

Stage 1: Trial trench evaluation

Trenches 1–10, 38–39, 117–119 and 125–126 targeted the southeastern part of the development area. This corresponded to the approximate location of the 'Back



of the Hill' settlement, as depicted on Roy's military map of 1747–55.

The only features revealed in the area during this stage were located in Trenches 2 and 126, where the remains of a boundary ditch aligned approximately east-west were identified (Illus 9 and 10). The ditch [019 and 022] was 1.8m wide and 0.25m deep and filled by grey brown clay loam². A medieval jug base dating from 15th–16th centuries was recovered from the ditch fill in Trench 2. To the south of the ditch in Trench 2, a charcoal spread [021] approximately 0.5m in diameter and 0.02m deep was recorded, which had accumulated in a natural hollow.

In Trenches 4 and 6, channel sections [105 and 103] were exposed. In both cases the width was 1.1m and depth 0.3m. No finds were recovered from the associated fills.



Illus 13

Southeast facing shot of byre [414] and ditch [430]

Stage 2: Strip, map and sample excavation – Area B

The open area excavation revealed a general topsoil profile of clay loam 0.3–0.4m thick, which sealed geological subsoil of boulder clays with some areas of sand. This altered at the centre of the area, where the subsoil deposits were sealed by dark brown peat up to 1m in thickness.

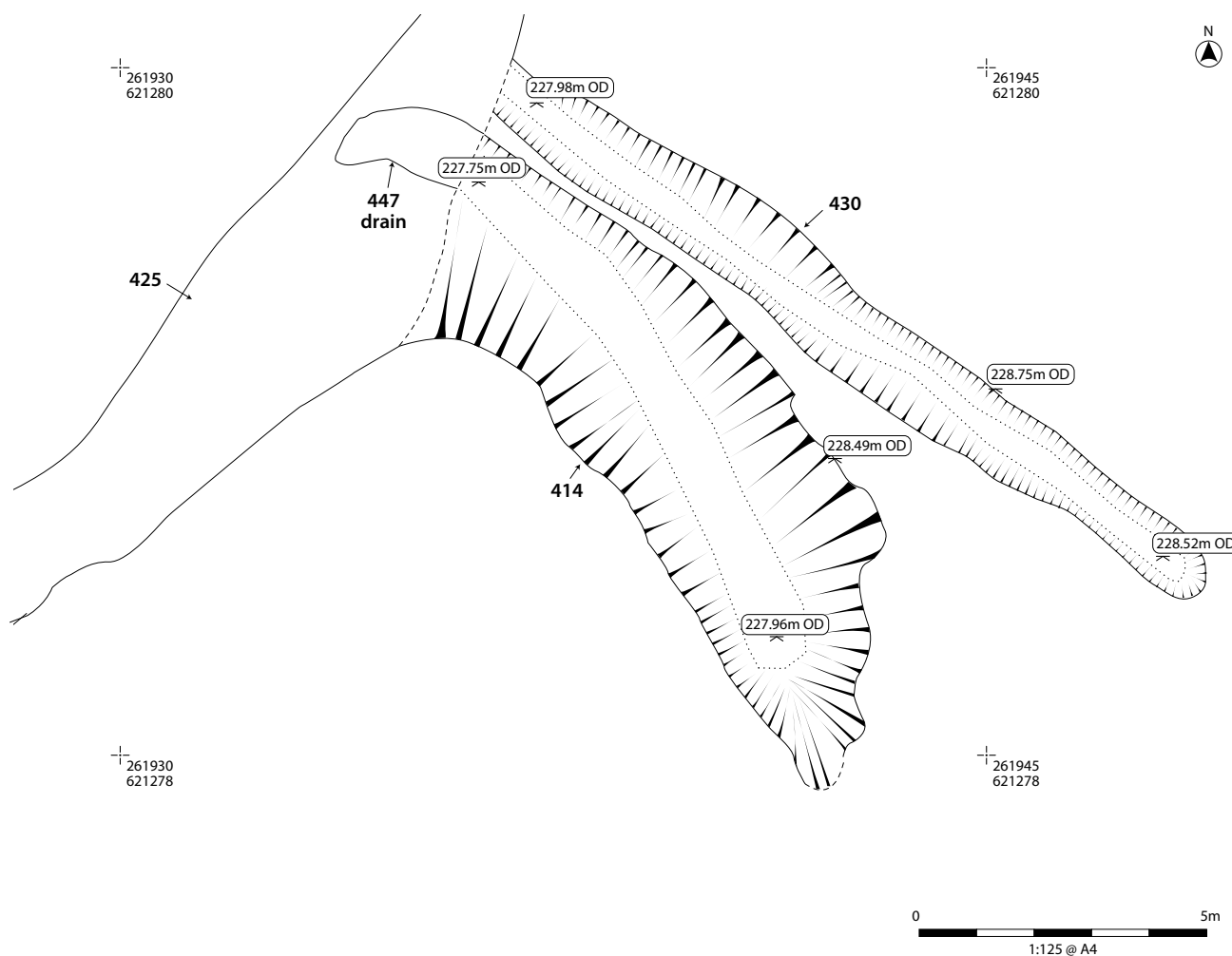
The first feature identified was a silted former channel [425] that ran downslope across the stripped area, oriented northeast-southwest (Illus 9). In the evaluation stage, Channel [425] had been identified in Trench 4 and recorded as [105]. A small area of cobbles [423] that bridged the channel was identified, measuring 2.4m long and 2m wide. The stones appeared to have been deliberately deposited to provide a crossing point. Structural remains associated with the Back of the Hill farmstead that had not been found in the evaluation phase were identified on the southeast side of Channel [425] (Illus 11).



Illus 14

East facing shot of drain [447]

² Same as Ditch 328 – see below



Illus 15

Plan showing base of byre [414] and drain [447]

Byre remains

The possible remains of a structure interpreted as a byre abutted the channel, formed by an initial construction cut [414] through former topsoil deposit [411] and into the underlying subsoil (Illus 12 & 13). The cut was 10m long and up to 3.5m wide and 0.6m deep. The surviving form in plan was approximately curvilinear, with the northwest side of the feature merging with silted channel [425]. The exposed base of cut [414] formed an uneven shallow curve. The fill comprised dark grey/ brown sandy silt [415]³ and is likely to represent the continuous build up of redeposited topsoil within the feature (see discussion below). The finds assemblage recovered included pottery and glass dating from the 17th to 19th centuries Appendix 2.

A single course of large stones [338] forming a possible wall base was located adjacent to the north edge of cut [414], over former topsoil [411]. Smaller stones [417] spread across the surface of deposit [415] possibly represent tumble

from the wall; which may have originally been composed of clay and stone aggregate. Deposit [415] merged with the silt fill [442] of the natural channel, providing further evidence that there was no clear terminus to feature [414] and that it opened to the wet/boggy ground around the channel.

Two stone-lined drains, [446] and [447], were cut into the channel fill (Illus 9 & 14). They extended from the approximate edge of cut [414] and curved down-slope in the channel. Drain [446] was 2m in length, 0.5m wide and up to 0.5m deep. Only the northern, upstream side was lined; with rounded stones [439]. It was filled by grey silt deposit [440]. Drain [447] was 3m in length, 0.9m wide and 0.4m deep. It was stone-lined on both sides by angular and rounded stones [448]. The fill consisted of a waterlogged deposit of grey silt [449] from which 18th century glass and pottery sherds were recovered. Environmental analysis showed good organic preservation with a seed assemblage including sedge and nettle indicative of weeds growing in a damp environment.

³ This deposit was given additional numbers for each slot excavated through it and also incorporates [405, 407, 437 & 419].



Illus 16

Cobbling [334] and [386]

19

It is apparent that the channel is unlikely to have served as an open water-course like a river, but instead may have been characterised by boggy ground through which smaller streams ran. The drains would have been constructed to improve the clearance of water/slurry from the byre. The location of Drain [447] correlates with the base of the byre (Illus 15) and therefore would have been suitably positioned to collect waste. A number of large stones had been deposited along the edge of channel [425] at intermittent intervals and may have functioned as additional rudimentary drains to assist with water flow.

Adjacent to the southeastern extent of byre cut [414], the remains of stone paving were identified: [332 & 333]. Partially covering an area of 3m length by 1m width, the stones were around 0.5m x 0.35m x 0.07m and laid flat.

Drainage ditch

To the north of byre [414], former topsoil deposits [411] and [433] had been cut by a linear ditch [430], which was aligned northeast-southwest. Ditch [430] was 12m in length, 1.1m wide and 0.3m deep, with rounded base (Illus 11 & 12).

There was no clear western terminus where it joined Channel [425]. Several boulders up to 0.5m wide were deposited in the ditch and it was filled by mid brown clay silt. Humified peat was identified in this deposit during post-excavation analysis, which could indicate the use of peaty turfs as fuel or wall/roofing materials. The function of the ditch may have been to direct surface water away from byre [414] and into channel [425]. The large boulders at the base could derive from the byre wall and were deposited into the ditch when the site was cleared. Alternatively, [430] may itself be the foundation cut for the wall.

On the north side of ditch [430], the surface of the natural subsoil was found to be irregular and appeared to have been trampled. Overlying this was former topsoil layer [433], which was itself sealed by a poorly defined layer of grey sandy silt [445] with lenses of yellow brown silt. Deposit [445] covered an area approximately 9m in length by 3m wide and was interpreted as a midden spread. It contained sherds of 18th century pottery as well as a chert flake of prehistoric origin.



Illus 17

Northwest facing shot of beamslots [387-391] & associated pits



Illus 18

North facing shot of gulley enclosure [312] & [323]



Illus 19

Bank [034] and ditch [035] in Trench 114



A shallow pit [412] partially cut deposit [445]. The fill [413] contained charcoal, ash and cinders; interpreted as waste from a fire.

Wall bases & cobbling

Further structural remains in the form of cobbling and stone wall bases were recorded to the east of byre [414] and ditch [430], between the locations of Trenches 4 and 118 (Illus 11 & 16). The features survived in two discrete areas, with the smaller area of cobbling to the northeast numbered [334]. The surviving area of [334] was approximately 3m² and it comprised sub-round stones set lengthways into the topsoil. Three large stones making up the southwest edge of [334] may represent a wall base.

For the larger area to the southwest [386], the hillslope had been terraced to provide a level surface. The shallow foundation cut [434] for a northwest wall was also identified. Cut [434] was 3m in length, 0.8m wide and 0.1m wide. It appeared to have been robbed-out as it only contained three large stones set at random intervals. Northeast and southeast wall bases survived as two perpendicular lines of substantial stones [335 & 336]. The stones had been set into the natural subsoil of light brown clay loam with no evidence for a foundation cut. Wall base [335] was aligned northwest-southeast and survived to 4.3m in length and 0.85m width. Wall base [336] was aligned northeast-southwest and survived to 2.3m in length and 0.7m width. The stones were approximately 0.45m x 0.25m x 0.15m in dimension. Extending from Wall Base [336] was a short length of large stones [450]. Measuring 1.2m in length, [450] may represent partial walling where an entranceway into this part of the structure once stood. The wall bases and foundation cut formed an interior space of 3.2m x 1.9m.

In the area between the walls, a 0.1m thick layer of former topsoil [386] sealed natural subsoil. Overlying [386] was cobbled surface [337], which covered an area approximately 3.2m long and 3m wide. Finds recovered from topsoil [386] suggest cobbling [337] was laid post-1740 (Appendix 2).



Illus 20

Bank [034] truncating rig and furrow in shelter belt

21

Beam slots & associated pits

On a natural knoll consisting of sandy subsoil, features were recorded in the form of three parallel beam slots [387, 389 & 391] aligned northwest-southeast (Illus 9 & 17). Located 2m apart, they were approximately 3m in length, 0.35m wide and 0.1m deep. The slots were filled by grey-brown silty sand. Clay pipe with an earliest date of 1600 was recovered from one of the fills [388]. The partial remains of a further slot, [393], extended from [389]; running perpendicular to it. Slot [393] was 0.8m long, 0.15m wide and 0.03m deep.

Slot [393] was cut by Pit [382], a sub-oval pit with dimensions of 1.6m length, 1m width and 0.2m depth. A further pit, [384], adjoined [382] and was 1.9m long, 1.2m wide and 0.15m deep. The fills of both were indistinguishable and comprised grey brown silty sand. Storage jar sherds from two different vessels were recovered from the fills and are contemporaneous; spanning the 16th–18th centuries.

Two further pits were located to the east of Pit [384] (Illus 9). Pit [344] was circular in plan, with a width of 0.85m and depth of 0.09m. It was filled by grey silty loam.

Shallow Pit [401] was oval in plan and had dimensions of 0.5m length, 0.3m width and 0.02 m depth. It was filled by grey brown silty sand. No dating evidence was retrieved from the features.

In the area between Beam Slots [387] and [391], oval pits [397] and [399] were identified. Pit [397] was 0.75m in length, 0.35m wide and 0.12m deep. It was filled by grey brown silty sand which contained a sherd of 18th century pottery. Pit [399] was similar in character with dimensions of 0.5m length, 0.3m width and 0.16m depth.

The beam slot features may represent the foundations for a raised barn, with its location on an elevated area of dry sand subsoil suited to storage of foodstuffs.

Boundary ditches

In the southern part of the excavated area, a boundary ditch that had been partially revealed in Trenches 2 and 126 during the trial trenching stage was fully exposed. Ditch [328] (numbered as 019 and 022 during the trial trenching stage), was linear in plan and aligned approximately northeast-southwest. It had dimensions of 25m length, 2m width and 0.25m depth. The termini



Illus 21a

Historical Ordnance Survey maps showing Hillhead Farm (Ayrshire – 1:10,560 Sheet XXXVI, 1857)
Reproduced by permission of the Trustees of the National Library of Scotland.



Illus 21b

Historical Ordnance Survey maps showing Hillhead Farm (one-inch to the mile, sheet 15 –Surveyed 1895, 2nd Edition)
Reproduced by permission of the Trustees of the National Library of Scotland.

**Illus 22**

General view of Hillhead Farm

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were curved with shallow sloping sides. Ditch [328] was filled by brown clay loam [329]. The eastern terminus of the ditch corresponded with the edge of an area characterised by a peat soil profile up to 1m in depth.

Adjacent to the southeast limit of excavation, two intersecting ditches were identified. Ditch [318] was aligned northwest-southeast and exposed to a length of 8m. It was 1.2m wide and 0.4m deep. Two parallel drains were identified at the base; one rubble, the other ceramic. Mid grey sandy silt [315] filled the ditch. Extending approximately northeast from Ditch [315] was an adjoining ditch; [314]. Ditch [314] was exposed to 16m in length and was 0.7–1m in width and 0.4m deep. It contained frequent stones at the base which were sealed by redeposited subsoil comprising clay and sand.

Enclosed garden plot

Abutting the north side of ditch [314], a partial gulleied enclosure was identified which was formed by gulleys [312] and [323] (Illus 9 & 18). Gully [312] was L-shaped and formed the west and south segments. It had dimensions of 0.6–1m width and 0.05m depth. The western segment survived to 7m in length, while the southern segment was

5.5m in length. Gully [312] was filled by grey-brown clayey sand [313/321/322]. A fragment of 17th–18th century clay pipe stem was retrieved from the deposit. The eastern segment of the enclosure was formed by gully [323], the southern terminus of which was located 0.8m north of gully [312]. This space may have represented an entrance into the enclosed area. Gully [323] was 11m in length, approximately 0.6m wide and 0.2m deep. It was filled by grey brown clayey sand [323/324] which contained pottery with a date range of 1600 to 1770 (Appendix 2).

Gullies [312] and [323] enclosed a series of six short furrows infilled with grey brown clayey sand [300–311]. The furrows were approximately 1.5m in length, 0.5m wide and 0.15m deep. The termini were curved, but truncation was evident to the western extents of two of the furrows. Residual chert fragments of prehistoric date were retrieved from the features, as well as a pipe stem and pottery dated to the 17th–18th centuries. An iron knife blade was also recovered.

Northeast of the enclosure, two shallow ditches were identified that were aligned with the hillslope. Ditch [326] was 16m in length, 0.8m wide and 0.12m deep. It was



Illus 23
East facing elevation of Building C –
Farmhouse



Illus 24
West facing elevation of Building C –
Farmhouse



Illus 25
East facing elevation of Building A

Illus 26

Interior of Building B showing
doorway through to Building C
(Farmhouse)



Illus 27

East facing elevation of Building D
showing doorway



Illus 28

West facing elevation of Building D
with horse gin in the foreground





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Illus 29

Stone structure connecting Building D
and horse gin



Illus 30

South facing elevation of Building D



27

Illus 31

North facing elevation of Building E

filled by dark grey silty sand [327]. Located approximately parallel and 4m to the north, ditch [330] was 5.2m in length, 0.3m wide and 0.4m in depth. It was filled by dark grey clayey silt [331]. Both features may represent drainage ditches or the remnants of an enclosure/pen.

Trench 115 was excavated through the eastern shelter belt and revealed Boundary Banks [41] and [42] on either side to be composed of redeposited topsoil, 0.25m in height by 2m in width. Their associated ditches, [40] and [44] respectively, were 2m wide and 0.3m deep.

6.4 Shelter belts (Site 3) (Illus 2)

Trenches 84, 95 and 114–116 targeted the shelter belts. The banks and ditches which bordered the shelter belts were still visible above ground and were the only features identified. Trench 114 revealed Boundary Bank [034]. The bank consisted of redeposited topsoil and measured 2m in height by 0.5m in width. Its associated ditch [035] was 0.8m wide and 0.4m in depth (Illus 19). Although no dateable finds were recovered, it was clear stratigraphically that the visible rig and furrow within the shelter belt predated the boundary banks and were therefore likely to be of pre-improvement date (Illus 20). The rigs followed the current field alignment of northwest-southeast and were generally set 2.5m apart.

6.5 Remaining area

At the northeastern part of the site in Trench 41, a 7m wide cobbled surface [037] was exposed. It was identified 0.1m below the present ground surface at 241.5m OD, set into the geological deposits (Illus 2). The feature could be seen extending to the northwest as a depression in the ground surface and was interpreted as a sunken trackway or drove road. No dating evidence was recovered from the feature; however its location corresponds to a field boundary marked on the 1857 Ordnance Survey map (Illus 21).

At the southwestern end of Trench 41 a linear ditch [008] was recorded aligned northeast-southwest (Illus 3). It had dimensions of 0.6m width and 0.3m depth. The ditch



followed a sparse line of trees which represent a recent field boundary and contained no finds.

In the northwest half of the development area the remains of linear furrows were evident in the majority of trenches. No finds were recovered from the features but all corresponded with the rig and furrow still visible on the ground surface.

7. FINDS ASSESSMENT

Julie Franklin

(see Appendix 2 for catalogue)

7.1 Stage 1: Trial trench evaluation

The assemblage is small and largely modern in date, with most finds from the 19th century onwards. Two finds stand out as being earlier. The first is part of a possible saddle quern (Trench 41, [049]). It is unlikely that this was *in situ* as it appears to be very abraded. The second is a sherd of late medieval pottery (Trench 2, [020]). It is of local manufacture and dates to the 15th or 16th century.

28 The remaining finds are made up of pottery, glass, clay pipe, metalwork and fragments of mortar and industrial waste. These were concentrated in Trench 124, with lesser quantities in Trenches 30, 41, 53 and 55. These could range in date from as early as the late 18th century to the present day, but all could have been deposited within the second half of the 19th century or first half of the 20th century therefore associating them with the structures depicted on the 1860 Ordnance Survey map. They represent typical domestic waste of the period. Unusual finds include fragments of metal fitting from an oil lamp (Trench 124, [033]) and a fragment of possible porcelain figurine.

7.2 Stage 2: Strip, map and sample excavation

The finds assemblage numbers 164 finds, largely of pottery and glass, from 42 contexts. There are additional finds of clay pipes, metalwork, and fragments of building materials and flint. The finds are typically post-medieval and modern in date, with some residual prehistoric material.

Pottery

There are 78 sherds of pottery. More than half of these were of Scottish post-medieval reduced and oxidised wares. The fabric was often soft and micaceous as is often found in south-west Scotland and suggest they were locally made. This type of pottery was in production

from the 16th century through to c.1770. Other sherds were imported from England, or later the industrial potteries of Scotland. These included single sherds of Staffordshire or Bristol type slipware, white salt glazed stoneware, creamware, shell-edged pearlware, various slip decorated redwares, blackwares, and a handful of blue transfer printed wares. All of these could fit inside the early to late 18th century dating of the assemblage. Later finds include a sherd of spongeware [335], which must post-date c.1830.

Glass

There were 55 sherds of glass, all deriving from bottles with the exception of one sherd bearing fragments of embossed lettering (context 405). This sherd could be dated to late 19th century or later. The sherds are all from green wine bottles. Forms include mallet bottles, cylindrical and squat cylindrical bottles, ranging from possibly as early as 1725 to as late as 1830, though the lack of mould made bottles suggests deposition did not continue after c.1820. The range could have been considerably narrower, all could have been deposited in the 1750s and 1760s. The lack of earlier bottles does not necessarily preclude occupation of the site before c.1725, as wine bottles are not common finds in Scotland before this period.

Other finds

Twelve fragments of clay pipe were found, though being plain stems or a small bowl fragment, cannot provide close dating evidence. Clay pipes were not commonly smoked in 18th century Scotland and thus the relative lack of them at this site is perhaps not surprising.

Ironwork includes a possible sickle or horseshoe (context 103), a possible knife blade (context 309) and a large piece of very wide pipe (context 431). A plastic gun cartridge (context 381) is obviously of modern date. Fragments of mortar and tile may derive from structures on the site, though had a tiled roofed house been present, larger quantities of tile might have been expected in the assemblage.

Lastly, eight flakes, chunks and chips of flint and chert are probably of prehistoric date. They were found scattered in a number of garden features (contexts 301, 303, 305, 349, 431, 445) where they are clearly residual. They may indicate a prehistoric presence in the area, though more refined dating is not possible from this small and largely undiagnostic assemblage

7.3 Discussion

Dating evidence is provided by the bottle glass and pottery and suggests the sites were occupied from possibly as early

as the 17th century, were certainly in use by c.1730, and continued through to c.1790/1800. One or two later finds were found but the lack of or large quantities of creamware, pearlware or whiteware pottery, suggest the Back of the Hill site at least was in decline, or unoccupied, by final years of the 18th century.

The finds were widely scattered though a number of garden features, pits and linear features. Individual context assemblages are small and thus the finds should be used with caution for dating individual contexts. Only five contexts contained more than 10 finds (contexts 386, 380, 405, 415, 449), the largest assemblage being 28 finds (context 415). In addition the occupation of the same site for some time, and garden contexts of many of the finds are likely to have caused a degree of mixing of deposits.

The assemblage is generally domestic in nature, largely made up of kitchen, dining and storage wares. The finds represent the typical material culture of the period, though arguably less varied than a contemporary urban assemblage.

The 18th century is an interesting period in terms of material culture as the industrial revolution begins to change the way goods are made, distributed, used and valued. The finding of an 18th century assemblage relatively undisturbed by later intrusions is thus of some interest. The finding of an assemblage of this date in a rural setting is also unusual and of interest in terms of observing the way this material change occurs away from urban centres.

8. PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLE ASSESSMENT

Davie Masson

(See Appendix 3 for tables)

Thirty three samples were processed for palaeoenvironmental assessment. Two of the samples were identified as being organic in character and were processed to assess organic preservation. The samples were collected from a series of features including the fills of linear, ditch and pit features as well as a possible byre and garden plot. The assessment aims to look at what the palaeoenvironmental potential of the material is and what evidence this material is showing us for the activities which once took place at the site.

8.1 Method

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). The selected waterlogged samples were sub-sampled with ten litres of the original sample processed using the standard method of paraffin flotation outlined in Kenward *et al.* (1980). The samples were then scanned for insect remains under a low power binocular microscope at x10 magnification.

8.2 Results

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.

Stage 1: Trial trench evaluation

Plant remains

Charred Cereal Grain A single poorly preserved grain of possible club/bread wheat (*cf.* *Triticum aestivo-compactum*) was present within one sample (010). The grain was much abraded and also showed breakage meaning a positive identification could not be verified (see Appendix 3, Table 2).

Wild Taxa A single charred achene of buttercup sp. (*Ranunculus* sp.) was found within Sample 009 (see Appendix 3, Table 2).

Charcoal fragments Wood charcoal fragments are present in seven samples varying in amounts from rare to abundant. Five samples (007, 009, 013, 101 and 103) contained charcoal fragments of a size (up to 2cm) and condition suitable for identification and/or Accelerated Mass Spectrometry (AMS) radiocarbon dating (see Table 1). Observation of the charcoal fragments by eye indicates that the majority of fragments are non-oak with oak fragments present only in one sample (101).

Other finds

Unburnt mammal bone was found in rare quantities in Samples 9 and 10 (see Table 1, Appendix 3). Pottery and mortar were present in two samples (9 and 10) in rare and abundant quantities. Glass was also found in Samples 9 and 10. A copper (Cu) object was recovered from Sample 10 and iron (Fe) objects were present in four samples (9, 10 and 12), whilst rare to abundant quantity of iron (Fe) slag was also recovered in two Samples 9 and 10 (see Table 1, Appendix 3). For further information on pottery fragments and other finds please refer to the finds assessment (7.2). Charred peat was also found in three samples (101–103)



Stage 2: Strip, map and sample excavation

Plant remains

Charred Plant Remains The concentration of archaeological remains recovered from the samples was very low and only amounted to small quantities of wood charcoal and the occasional charred cereal grain.

Only three samples (101, 121 and 131) produced charred cereal remains (see Table 2, Appendix 3). Charred cereals included oat (*Avena* sp.) and hulled barley (*Hordeum vulgare*). All of the cereal grain was present in rare amounts within the samples (<5 grains). Both hulled barley and oat were primary cultivars throughout the medieval and post-medieval period in Scotland (Boyd, 1988).

Other charred plant remains of interest include charred hazel (*Corylus avellana*) nutshell fragments recovered in occasional amounts from one sample (125). These remains might suggest small-scale utilisation of nuts as a wild foodstuff though they may also have been incorporated into the whole assemblage by the selection of wood for fuel.

30

Charcoal fragments and carbonized peat Wood charcoal fragments are present in all but one of the samples (see Tables 1 and 2, Appendix 3). Mostly this was present only in very small quantities with only one sample (134) taken from a burnt deposit [413] in hollow [412] found to contain any abundance of charcoal fragments. The majority of the charcoal fragments were less than 0.5 cm in diameter, with only those in Sample 134 being larger than 1cm and of a size and condition suitable for identification and/or Accelerated Mass Spectrometry (AMS) (see Tables 1 and 2, Appendix 3). The small size of the charcoal fragments suggests that they may have been incorporated in the sampled deposits by mechanisms such as windblow and surface run-off rather than being a result of deliberate or accidental deposition.

One sample (136) taken from the fill [431] of ditch [430] contained fragments of well-humified peat. A small percentage of this was carbonised and could represent the use of peaty turfs as fuel or as roofing materials.

Insect remains

The two waterlogged samples (114 and 139) showed good organic preservation with seeds and insect remains surviving. The plant assemblage was dominated by seeds

of *Carex* sp (sedges) with *Chenopodium album* (fat hen), *Potentilla* sp. (cinequefoil/tormentil), *Urtica dioica* (nettle) also present. These are indicative of waste places and damp areas and could have easily grown as weeds in or around the settlement perimeter. The samples yielded a small assemblage of invertebrate remains comprising wing cases and body parts along with frequent uncharred modern earthworm egg capsules.

Other finds

Together with the charred plant remains a small number of finds were recovered from the samples. These include one sherd of post-medieval pottery found in sample 137, a fragment of clay pipe in Sample 123 and a small lump of mortar in sample 136. Iron objects were found in two samples (102 and 125) and included an iron nail and part of a possible blade. Small amounts of burnt mammal bone were recovered in samples 118, 123 and 134. The bone fragments were extremely small being no more than 5 mm in diameter and could not be identified to species level. Coal and cinders were also recovered from fifteen of the samples processed, indicating that at least small amounts of coal were being utilised. Three flakes of chert were recovered in Samples 109, 125 and 136.

8.3 Discussion

The main environmental material recovered from the samples was charcoal fragments. The majority of samples contained small-sized fragments, which may represent secondary material, blown or washed into the features on the site. The larger charcoal fragments (>0.5cm) were mainly observed to be non-oak fragments with only one sample (101) containing oak fragments. The charcoal is likely to represent remnant fuel debris from activities taking place around the farm structure.

Small quantities of charred peat were also recovered from samples taken from the fills of ditches [101], [103] and [430]. This may represent the discard of peat being brought to the site and used for fuel, or remnants of structural material.

The majority of the material recovered came from two samples (009 and 010) taken from a layer of demolition material (Contexts 027 and 028) associated with a former farm structure at the Hillhead site. Amongst the materials found within this layer were modern pottery sherds, mortar and glass fragments together with metal waste in the form of iron slag. These materials are likely to represent a mixture of building materials and small-scale industrial waste from activities taking place in and around the structure. A single poorly preserved grain of possible bread/club wheat was also present within Sample 010; together with the occurrence of buttercup sp. in Sample 009 provide limited evidence for some agricultural activities taking place.

A large quantity of charcoal up to 2cm was recovered from Sample 134 taken from the burnt deposit [413] in shallow cut [412]. The size of the fragments within the burnt deposit suggest they were either deliberately deposited or represent *in situ* burning.

Of note is the presence of coal and cinders recovered in the majority of the samples. The use of coal for fuel, within the Cumnock area, did not commence until the medieval period. The quantity of coal recovered compared to the relatively small amount of large sized wood charcoal suggests that it was the predominant fuel used at the farmsteads.

In conclusion:

- Charcoal fragments were the only significant environmental materials recovered from the site.
- The charcoal fragments were identified as being mainly non-oak and are likely derived from fuel being used in activities around the farm structure. Charred peat recovered may also represent former fuel.
- Only low quantities of carbonised plant remains were recovered and further detailed analysis would be of very little interpretative value.
- The main materials recovered were construction and industrial waste related to the former building at the Hillhead site.
- The presence of insect remains suggests there is some potential for further ecological information to be garnered from the samples.

9. DISCUSSION

The trial trenching as a whole revealed relatively few archaeological features. The overall pattern was of furrows along with rubble and ceramic field drains. These features relate to long-lived agricultural use of the area as attested by map evidence which shows the majority of current field boundaries are unchanged since the 19th century. The remnants of earlier rig and furrow field systems could however still be seen within the shelter belts and it was evident that they had been truncated by the extant boundary banks.

The soil profile recorded throughout the development area was consistently shallow; generally 0.3–0.4m. It is notable that a thicker plough soil has not accumulated despite the long history of agricultural land use. The most obvious explanation for the shallow topsoil is that the soils have undergone significant erosion, presumably being washed downhill from the natural plateau around Hillhead farm. This is likely to be a contributing factor to the relative

paucity of archaeological features, many of which may have been eroded away by continued ploughing through a shallow soil profile, with no accumulation to protect them.

The building survey established a phased expansion of the central 19th century Hillhead farmhouse (Site 1), while trenches around the upstanding buildings revealed the sub surface remains of previously demolished structures. They correlate with buildings depicted on 19th century Ordnance Survey maps. The location of the pre-Improvement Hillhead farm buildings (Site 2) depicted on Roy's military map of 1747–55 could not be ascertained. However, the remains of boundary and drainage ditches to the south of the upstanding ruinous buildings provide evidence of that earlier settlement. Finds dating to the 17th–18th centuries, therefore contemporaneous with Roy's map evidence, were recovered from the features. It seems likely that the later structures were erected on the footprint of the previous farmstead; remains of which may partially survive below ground. In addition, an area of narrow furrows forming a garden plot was identified; sealed by the cobble yard area of the 19th century farmstead phase. Comparable with the 'kaleyards' of northern Scotland, such a feature appears to have continued in use on farmsteads into the following centuries as Fairburn (1926) notes that this method was used for growing potatoes around the locality of Muirkirk.

The trial trenching revealed little evidence for the Back of the Hill settlement, however open area excavation revealed significant remains located between the initial trenches. The remnants of three separate structures could be identified; a building with cobbled floor, beam slots that may have supported a raised barn and a byre.

The structure identified as a byre was formed from an initial curvilinear cut, the base of which ran down slope towards a natural channel; possibly forming a rudimentary drain for slurry and other waste. The cut was relatively uneven, which may represent wear by livestock trample. In order to aid drainage, two stone-lined drains were also constructed which extended from the feature and cut into the silt deposits of the channel. There was little surviving evidence of upstanding structural elements, with only a single course of stones along the northeast edge of the feature representing *in situ* walling. There was no identifiable formal flooring or hearth remains and it appeared the fill of the cut represented a build up of redeposited topsoil. These characteristics suggest a non-domestic use for the structure; supporting its interpretation as a byre.

The limited evidence for walling suggests that turf or clay was utilised; the stones dispersed across the top of the feature may represent the remnants of a clay and stone aggregate. This reflects construction techniques seen on earlier medieval sites in the area, such as the turf building at Cronberry (Baker 2000). The continued use of such materials is attested by a 19th century description



of rural buildings in Ayrshire noting that wattle walls, lined with turf or clay, were common in farmhouses until the 1740s (Aiton 1811). Due to the organic composition, these structural elements are rarely preserved. As a result, there is continuing difficulty in identifying medieval/post medieval rural buildings in the landscape, or apportioning function and form where remains do survive.

The remains of Back of the Hill do not appear to be in the longhouse/ Byrehouse tradition commonly associated with low status medieval farmsteads in the lowlands, where humans and animals were under the same roof. Instead, the farmstead is likely to have constituted a domestic structure with a series of outbuildings for animals and storage. It was not until the 18th century agricultural improvements that outbuildings were thought to become an increasingly common feature of such farms and Dixon (2003) notes that the question remains open as to whether there were outbuildings in peasant farms before the late 17th century. It may therefore be reasoned that Back of the Hill hosted relatively wealthy tenants with the capital for additional buildings, as has been interpreted from the presence of outbuildings on a medieval farmstead at Southdean, Roxburghshire (RCAHMS 1994). A recently excavated farmstead site dated to the 14th to 16th centuries at Laigh Newton also contained a number of structures (James *et al* 2007).

32 As new sites are added to the archaeological record, the variation in form of medieval farmsteads beyond the simplistic longhouse arrangement is evident; with an associated appreciation of the complex social stratigraphy of the period. Back of the Hill provides a pertinent example where the presence of outhouses indicates increased status; however construction materials remain basic at a time when mortared stone-wall architecture had begun to appear elsewhere in Scotland.

Dating evidence provided by the bottle glass and pottery suggests the site was occupied from possibly as early as the 17th century, was certainly in use by c.1730, and continued through to c.1790/1800. It is of note that the decline of the Back of the Hill farmstead coincides with the agricultural Improvement period that had firmly established itself in Scotland by the late 18th century. In addition to innovations in farming systems and the development of new crops and livestock breeds, the structure of farms themselves changed. On many estates a process of amalgamation took place at this time. The number of tenancies on farms was reduced, leading to a dominance of larger single-tenant units in areas such as the southern Uplands and western Lowlands (Whyte 1995). Back of the Hill farmstead may have succumbed to this process, with Hillhead becoming the sole tenant of the surrounding land.

The excavations at Duncanziemere have provided a valuable addition to the archaeological record of this type of settlement, contributing to our understanding of the complexity of farmsteads and the wider rural economy as the 'agricultural revolution' took hold. The results add

to our knowledge of both the locality and Scottish rural settlement in general.

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APPENDICES

Appendix 1 – Site registers

Context register

Trial trench evaluation

Context no.	Area	Description
001	–	Topsoil
002	–	Clay subsoil
003	T30	Grey clay fill of [004]
004	T30	Cut of oval feature – modern
005	T30	Grey brown clay fill of [006] (upper fill)
006	T30	Cut of oval feature – modern
007	T30	Grey clay fill of [006] (lower fill)
008	T41	Cut of extant ditch
009	T56	Fill of ditch 008
010	–	void
011	–	void
012	T53	Cut of ditch next to curving earth bank
013	T53	Fill of [012]
014	T53	Bank associated with [012]
015	T53	Cobbled area
016	T53	Boundary ditch associated with bank (018)
017	T53	Fill of ditch [016]
018	T53	Boundary bank
019	T2	Ditch cut containing post-medieval pottery
020	T2	Fill of ditch [019]
021	T2	Charcoal spread
022	T126	Cut of ditch (same as [019]) in trench immediately E of Trench 2 (026)
023	T126	Fill of ditch [022]
024	T41	Earth bank forming E boundary of Hillhead ruin
025	T41	Ditch on E side of bank (024)
026	T41	Fill of ditch [025]
027	T129	Cut of foundation
028	T129	Wall within [027]
029	T129	Cut of foundation
030	T129	Wall within [029]
031	T129	Remains of floor within structure
032	T129	Deposit relating to [027]

Context no.	Area	Description
033	T129	Deposit relating to [029]
034	T114	Earth boundary bank
035	T114	Cut of ditch associated with bank (034)
036	T114	Fill of ditch [035]
037	T41	Stone cobble trackway
038	T41	Stone cobble mound
039	T115	Stone cobble trackway
040	T115	Ditch cut
041	T115	Bank/boundary
042	T115	Bank/boundary
043	T115	Grey sandy clay, will of ditch [044]
044	T115	Cut of ditch
047	T41	Stone track passing E of ditch [025]
048	T41	Cut of linear feature
049	T41	Fill of linear feature
050	T115	Sandy grey clay
051	T55	Cut of shallow ditch
052	T55	Fill of [051]
053	T120	Cut of linear ditch
054	T55	Cut of ditch associated with boundary bank
101	T54	Cut of possible field boundary ditch
102	T54	Fill of [101] clay silt
103	T6	Linear feature
104	T6	Silty clay
105	T4	Ditch feature
106	T4	Silty clay, fill of [105]
107	T56	Sandy loam
108	T56	North wall
109	T56	Foundation trench cut
110	T56	Fill of foundation trench [109]
111	T56	South wall
112	T56	Cobbles south of [111]
113	T56	Cut of culvert
114	T56	Stone row south of (112)
115	T56	Fill of culvert [113]
116	T56	Re-deposited natural
117	T56	Loamy sand
118	T56	Cobbles south of (117)
120	T127	Paving north of wall (028)
121	T127	Cobbled surface north of (028)



Context no.	Area	Description
122	T125	Cobbled surface north of (028)
123	T124	Paved surface north of (030)
124	T124	Re-deposited natural north of (030)
125	T123	Cobbled surface north of (028)
126	T56	Cut of possible pit feature
127	T56	Fill of linear feature
128	T55	Fill of boundary ditch
129	T121	Cobbled surface

Strip, map and sample excavation

Context no.	Area	Description
300	Back of the Hill	Short linear 'lazy bed'
301	Back of the Hill	Short linear 'lazy bed' fill
302	Back of the Hill	Short linear 'lazy bed'
303	Back of the Hill	Short linear 'lazy bed' fill
304	Back of the Hill	Short linear 'lazy bed'
305	Back of the Hill	Short linear 'lazy bed' fill
306	Back of the Hill	Short linear 'lazy bed'
307	Back of the Hill	Short linear 'lazy bed' fill
308	Back of the Hill	Short linear 'lazy bed'
309	Back of the Hill	Short linear 'lazy bed' fill
310	Back of the Hill	Short linear 'lazy bed'
311	Back of the Hill	Short linear 'lazy bed' fill
312	Back of the Hill	Enclosure ditch
313	Back of the Hill	Enclosure ditch fill
314	Back of the Hill	Cut of NE-SW ditch
315	Back of the Hill	Fill of [314], SW slot
316	Back of the Hill	Fill of [314], middle slot
317	Back of the Hill	Fill of [314], NE slot
318	Back of the Hill	Cut of NW-SE ditch

Context no.	Area	Description
319	Back of the Hill	Fill of [318], NW slot
320	Back of the Hill	Fill of [318], SE slot
321	Back of the Hill	[312] slot
322	Back of the Hill	[312] slot
323	Back of the Hill	Linear enclosure ditch
324	Back of the Hill	Linear enclosure ditch fill
325	Back of the Hill	Linear enclosure ditch fill slot
326	Back of the Hill	Linear ditch
327	Back of the Hill	Fill of linear ditch
328	Back of the Hill	Cut of linear ditch, E and W ((019) in evaluation)
329	Back of the Hill	Fill of [328]
330	Back of the Hill	Linear ditch
331	Back of the Hill	Linear ditch fill
332	Back of the Hill	Possible platform/base (?)
333	Back of the Hill	Paving
334	Back of the Hill	Cobbled floor
335	Back of the Hill	Wall
336	Back of the Hill	Wall
337	Back of the Hill	Cobbled floor
338	Back of the Hill	Loose stone wall
339	Back of the Hill	Ditch
340	Back of the Hill	Fill of [339]
341	Back of the Hill	Fill of [339]
342	Back of the Hill	Ditch cut N of cobble remains
343	Back of the Hill	Fill of [342]
344	Back of the Hill	Shallow pit adjacent to two linear features
345	Back of the Hill	Fill of [344]

Context no.	Area	Description
346	Hillhead	Cut for shallow linear ditch/furrow, adjacent to narrow rig and furrow
347	Hillhead	Fill of [346]
348	Hillhead	Cut of linear feature
349	Hillhead	Fill of [348]
350	Hillhead	Cut of linear feature
351	Hillhead	Fill of linear feature ditch
352	Hillhead	Cut of linear feature
353	Hillhead	Fill of [352]
354	Hillhead	Cut of linear feature, running E-W
355	Hillhead	Upper fill [354]
356	Hillhead	Lower fill [354]
357	Hillhead	Cut of linear feature
358	Hillhead	Fill of [357]
359	Hillhead	Square pit
360	Hillhead	Lower fill of [359], mixed peaty deposit
361	Hillhead	Upper fill of [359], mid grey clayey silt
362	Hillhead	Cut of linear feature
363	Hillhead	Upper fill of [362]
364	Hillhead	Lower fill of [362]
365	Hillhead	Cut of linear ditch with perpendicular turn at W end
366	Hillhead	Fill of ditch [365]
367	Hillhead	Cut of linear feature
368	Hillhead	Fill of linear feature [367]
369	Hillhead	Cut of 'vegetable patch'
370	Hillhead	Fill of possible 'vegetable patch' [269]
371	Hillhead	Cut of shallow ditch/furrow
372	Hillhead	Fill of [371]
373	Hillhead	Stone-filled pit, but [378]
374	Hillhead	Pit, one of three intercutting with [376] and [378]
375	Hillhead	Lower fill of [374]
376	Hillhead	Pit intercutting with [374] and [378]
377	Hillhead	Lower fill of [378]
378	Hillhead	Pit intercutting with [374] and [376]
379	Hillhead	Lower fill of [378]
380	Hillhead	Upper fill of [374], [376] and [378], but by [373]
381	Hillhead	Fill of [373]
382	Back of the Hill	Pit in top sandy area, intercutting with [384]

Context no.	Area	Description
383	Back of the Hill	Fill of [382]
384	Back of the Hill	Pit, adjoins [382]
385	Back of the Hill	Fill of [384]
386	Back of the Hill	Buried topsoil, cobbling [337] set into
387	Back of the Hill	Middle linear feature on hill top near [344]
388	Back of the Hill	Fill of [387]
389	Back of the Hill	West linear feature
390	Back of the Hill	Will of [389]
391	Back of the Hill	East linear feature
392	Back of the Hill	Fill of [391]
393	Back of the Hill	Narrow linear feature between [389] and [382]
394	Back of the Hill	Fill of [393]
395	Back of the Hill	Very slight linear feature between [389] and [385], with [393]
396	Back of the Hill	Fill of [395]
397	Back of the Hill	Posthole W of [391]
398	Back of the Hill	Fill of [397]
399	Back of the Hill	Posthole NE of [397]
400	Back of the Hill	Fill of [399]
401	Back of the Hill	Shallow pit/scoop S of [344]
402	Back of the Hill	Fill of [401]
403	Back of the Hill	Buried topsoil below cobbles [334]
404	Back of the Hill	Cut of curvilinear feature (slot A)
405	Back of the Hill	Fill of curvilinear feature cut [404]
406	Back of the Hill	Cut of curvilinear feature (slot B)
407	Back of the Hill	Fill of curvilinear feature [406]
408	Back of the Hill	Cut of possible pit
409	Back of the Hill	Fill of pit [408]



Context no.	Area	Description
410	Back of the Hill	Fill of [406]
411	Back of the Hill	Fill of [406]
412	Back of the Hill	Shallow hollow
413	Back of the Hill	Burnt material within [412]
414	Back of the Hill	Curvilinear feature possible byre or drain with wall
415	Back of the Hill	Top layer of fill covering entirely of (414)
416	Back of the Hill	Cut for wall [335]
417	Back of the Hill	Layer of small stones within (414)
418	Back of the Hill	Possible redeposited natural of [339] (414)
419	Back of the Hill	Grey clay deposit in drain of [339], (414)
420	Back of the Hill	Possible drain cut of curvilinear feature (414), ditch slot [334]
421	Back of the Hill	Cut of curvilinear feature slot D
422	Back of the Hill	Fill of [421], grey clay primary fill
423	Back of the Hill	Patch of stone at stream crossing
424	Back of the Hill	Silt within stream channel
425	Back of the Hill	Drainage sitch, possible stone-lines of curvilinear feature [414]
426	Back of the Hill	Top layer of fill of slot [421] of [414]
427	Back of the Hill	Redeposited natural of slot [421] of [414]
428	Back of the Hill	Cut of terminus [414]
429	Back of the Hill	Fill of [428]
430	Back of the Hill	Cut of ditch
431	Back of the Hill	Fill of ditch [429]
432	Back of the Hill	Deposit surrounding stones [417], slot [406]
433	Back of the Hill	Buried soil' deposit, slot [406]
434	Back of the Hill	Cut of ditch
435	Back of the Hill	Fill of [434]
436	Back of the Hill	Cut of slot through feature [414]

Context no.	Area	Description
437	Back of the Hill	Primary fill of [436]
438	Back of the Hill	Secondary fill of [436]
439	Back of the Hill	North wall of drain at corner of 'structure' [414]
440	Back of the Hill	Fill of drain [439]
441	Back of the Hill	Cut of hollow [414] in slot W of [406]
442	Back of the Hill	Fill of [441]
443	Back of the Hill	Ditch adjacent to [441] (same as [430])
444	Back of the Hill	Fill of [443]
445	Back of the Hill	Trampled buried soil to NE of ditch [443]
446	Back of the Hill	Drain cut (contains [439] and (440))
447	Back of the Hill	Cut for stone-lined drain in NW end of [414]
448	Back of the Hill	Stone lining in [447]
449	Back of the Hill	Silt within [448]
450	Back of the Hill	Stones in cobbled area, partial wall base (abuts [338])

Trench register

Trench no	Length (m)	Maximum depth (m)	Description
1	400	0.6	SW-NE. Rubble drains N-S, field drains E-W and N-S, frequent furrows N-S, 2m wide
2	100	0.35	N-S.Ditch [019] aligned E-W
3	100	–	E-W. Frequent furrows N-S
4	100	0.25	N-S. Linear feature E-W (106)/[105]
5	100	0.3	W-E. Frequent furrows N-S
6	100	0.3	N-S. Field drain N-S, rubble drain NW-SE, linear feature 006 NE-SW, linear feature/furrow NE-SW
7	100	0.3	N-S. Bounday ditch E-W (104)/[103], frequent furrows E-W
8	100	0.35	N-S. Field drains NE-SW and NW-SE
9	100	0.3	N-S. Furrow E-W, field drain E-W
10	50	0.35	E-W. Field drain NE-SW, furrow NE-SW
11	100	0.2	SE-NW.furrows NE-SW, field drains N-S
12	100	1	S-N.Natural sealed by peat 1m thick. No features
13	50	0.4	S-N. Field drain SW-NE
14	50	0.2	W-E. Field drains NW-SE
15	50	0.25	W-E
16	50	0.3	N-S. ceramic field drains NE-SW
17	50	0.3	N-S. ceramic field drains NE-SW
18	50	0.3	NW-SE. Furrows N-S and E-W
19	50	0.3	N-S. Furrow N-S
20	50	0.35	NW-SE. Furrows N-S
21	125	0.4	S-N. Field drains N-S
22	50	0.45	NW-SE. Field drains N-S
23	50	0.6	NW-SE. Field drains N-S
24	150	0.4	W-E. Field drains NE-SW and N-S, rubble drain N-S
25	200	0.4	NE-SW. no features
26	50	0.45	S-N. Field drains SW-NE
27	50	0.8	NW-SE. Field drains SW-NE
28	50	0.5	S-N. Field drains SW-NE
29	50	0.97	E-W. Field drains N-S
30	400	1.11	NE-SW. Peat layer 0.9m thick. Modern Pits (003)/[004], (005)/[006] and (007), field drains NW-SE and N-S, rubble drains NW-SE
31	150	0.3	N-S. Rubble drain SW-NE, field drains SW-NE
32	50	0.6	W-E. Field drains N-S and E-W
33	50	0.5	S-N. Field drains SW-NE
34	100	0.4	NE-SE. Field drains N-S
35	100	0.35	E-W. Field drains N-S
36	50	0.45	N-S. Field drains NW-SE
37	100	0.4	SW-NE. Field drains N-S
38	50	0.65	SE-NW. Field drains N-S



Trench no	Length (m)	Maximum depth (m)	Description
39	50	0.45	NE-SW. Field drains NW-SE
40	50	0.3	N-S. Field drains E-W
41	500	0.3	SW-NE. Boundary ditch E-W [048], furrows SW-NE and E-W, field drain N-S. Cobble trackway [037]
42	300	0.3	NE-SW. cobble trackway. Same as in T41
43	50	0.2	N-S. Field drains SW-NE
44	50	0.25	NW-SE. no features
45	50	0.3	N-S. no features
46	50	0.35	NW-SE. no features
47	50	0.3	N-S. no features
48	50	0.2	SE-NW. no features
49	100	0.3	W-E. Field drains NW-SE, cobble trackway [037] NW-SE
50	100	0.2	N-S. Furrows NW-SE, field drains NW-SE
51	50	0.25	NE-SW.no features
52	50	0.3	NW-SE. no features
53	50	0.3	SW-NE. Boundary bank [014] & Ditch [012]. Cobbled yard to west.
54	50	0.4	SW-NE. Furrows E-W, boundary ditch [101] E-W
55	50	0.3	NW-SE. Ditches [054] E-W;[051] NW-SE; rubble drain SW-NE
56	50	0.3	N-S. Structure E remains. Ditch [126] E-W, rubble drain E-W
57	50	0.4	W-E. Rubble drains N-S
58	100	0.4	E-W. no features
59	100	0.3	E-W. Field drain E-W
60	50	0.25	N-S. Field drains NW-SE
61	150	0.45	NW-SE. Field drains N-S
62	50	0.4	NW-SE. Field drains E-W
63	50	0.45	SE-NW. Field drains SE-NW
64	50	0.4	N-S. Field drains N-S
65	300	0.4	W-E. Rubble field drains, NW-SE and NE-SW,
66	50	0.45	NW-SE. Field drain NW-SE, rubble drain NE-SW
67	150	0.5	S-N. Rubble drains NW-SE. Fururows NW-SE
68	150	0.4	NW-SE. field drains NE-SW
69	150	0.3	SW-NE. rubble drain NW-SE
70	50	0.5	S-N. Rubble drain SE-NW, field drain SE-NW
71	50	0.3	NE-SW. no features
72	50	0.2	NE-SW. Ditch N-S
73	100	0.3	NW-SE. Field drains N-S and E-W
74	50	0.45	NW-SE. Field drains N-S, rubble drains N-S
75	50	0.6	NW-SE. Field drains NE-SW, rubble drains NE-SW
76	50	0.45	SW-NE. Rubble drains N-S
77	48	0.4	SW-NE. Rubble drains NE-SW
78	50	0.25	NW-SE. Field drain NW-SE

Trench no	Length (m)	Maximum depth (m)	Description
79	100	0.3	SE-NW. Furrows E-W, field drains E-W, rubble drains E-W
80	50	0.3	NW-SE. Rubble drains NW-SE
81	100	0.2	NE-SW. Field drain N-S
82	50	0.3	E-W. Furrows N-S, rubble drains NW-SE
83	250	0.35	SE-NW. Rubble drains N-S, field drains N-S, furrow N-S
84	25	0.45	SW-NE. Extant rig and furrow
85	50	0.2	S-N. Rubble drains NW-SE, furrows NW-SE
86	100	0.25	N-S. Field drains NW-SE
87	50	0.25	E-W. Field drains SE- NW, furrows SE-NW, rubble drains NE-SW
88	50	0.25	NE-SW. Furrows NW-SE, field drain NW-SE
89	50	0.3	SE-NW. Rubble drains SE-NW and NE-SW, furrow NE-SW
90	100	0.25	NE-SW. Rubble drains N-S, field drain N-S, furrow N-S
91	50	0.25	NW-SE. Field drains NW-SE and E-W
92	150	0.35	E-W. Field drains N-S
93	50	0.35	SE-NW. Field drains N-S
94	50	0.3	NE-SW. Modern drainage ditch NW-SE
95	150	0.25	N-S. Field drain E-W, modern drainage ditch E-W
96	100	0.5	E-W. Field drains N-S, furrows N-S
97	50	0.55	E-W.
99	150	0.5	SE-NW. Field drains SE-NW
100	50	0.5	NE-SW. Field drains NW-SE, rubble drain N-S and E-W
101	100	0.7	NW-SE. Field drains NW-SE, rubble drains NW-SE and NE-SW
102	100	0.5	NE-SW. Field drains SE-NW, rubble drains N-S
103	300	0.3	S-N. Rubble drains NW-SE and SW-NE, field drains NW-SE, furrows NW-SE
104	50	0.5	SW-NE. Field drains NW-SE, rubble drain N-S
105	50	0.45	SE-NW. Field drains SE-NW, rubble drain E-W
106	150	0.3	S-N. Field drains NW-SE, furrows NW-SE, rubble drains NW-SE, linear feature SW-NE
107	50	0.6	SW-NE. Field drains E-W, rubble drains E-W
108	50	0.5	S-N. Field drains NW-SE, rubble drains NW-SE
109	100	0.45	NW-SE. Field drains NW-SE and N-S
110	50	0.45	E-W. Field drains NW-SE and NE-SW, rubble drains NW-SE
111	50	0.45	N-S. Rubble drains E-W
112	50	0.45	W-E. Rubble drains NW-SE
113	50	0.45	NE-SW. Field drains NW-SE, rubble drain NW-SE
114	85	0.4	NW-SE. Extant boundary bank and ditches [34 and 35]
115	100	0.5	NW-SE. Field drains E-W, stone cobble trackway NE-SW (039), ditch NE-SW [040] [044], banks NE-SW (041) (042),
116	25		NW-SE. Boundary bank [034] and Ditch [035] SW-NE
117	128	0.6	NE-SW. Field drains N-S, NE-SW and E-W
118	120	0.8	N-S. Field drains NW-SE and NE-SW
119	50	0.4	E-W. Furrows N-S



Trench no	Length (m)	Maximum depth (m)	Description
120	25	0.35	N-S. Ditch [53] NW-SE
121	50	0.2	E-W. Cobbled yard surface [129]
122	10	0.3	NW-SE.No features
123	20	0.15	cobble yard
124	15	0.1	Farmstead wall founds 028 and 030
125	38	0.2	no features
126	44	0.3	NE-SW. Ditch [022] E-W

Photographic register

Trial trench evaluation

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Photo no.	Direction facing	Description	Photo no.	Direction facing	Description
001	–	Registration shot	028	E	W-facing end of T7
002	S	N-facing end of T36	029	W	E-facing end of T7
003	W	E-facing end of T35	030	E	W-facing end of T9
004	SSW	NE-facing end of T34	031	SW	NE-facing end of T10
005	SW	NE-facing end of T37	032	SW	T1 c.200m NE from photo 019
006	SSE	NNW-facing end of T33	033	NE	T1 c.200m NE from photo 019
007	S	N-facing end of T31	034	SW	NE-facing end of T1
008	N	S-facing end of T31	035	N	S-facing end of T12
009	E	W-facing end of T29	037	–	Registration shot
010	E	W-facing end of T32	038	SW	NE-facing end of T41
011	NNE	SSW-facing end of T30	039	S	N-facing end of T13
012	NNW	SSE-facing end of T28	040	E	W-facing end of T14
013	NNW	SSE-facing end of T27	041	SE	NW-facing end of T11
014	N	S-facing end of T26	042	NW	SE-facing end of T11
015	SW	NE-facing end of T25	043	N	S-facing end of T16
016	NE	SW-facing end of T25	044		Unknown trench
017	E	W-facing end of T24	045		Unknown trench
018	W	E-facing end of T24	046	NE	SW-facing end of T15
019	NE	SW-facing end of T1	047	NE	T41 c.250m from NW end (see photo 038)
020	SSE	NNE-facing end of T40	048	SW	T41 c.250m from NW end (see photo 038)
021	S	N-facing end of T2	049	S	N-facing end of T17
022	S	N-facing end of T4	050	N	S-facing end of T17
023	S	N-facing end of T6	051	SW	NE-facing end of T18
024	S	N-facing end of T8	052	NE	SW-facing end of T41
025	N	S-facing end of T8	053	SE	NW-facing end of T20
026	W	E-facing end of T3	054	SSE	NNW-facing end of T19
027	W	E-facing end of T5			

Photo no.	Direction facing	Description
055	NE	T41 c.100m NE from SW end (see photo 050)
056	SW	T41 c.100m NE from SW end (see photo 050)
057	NW	SE-facing end of T52
059	SW	NE-facing end fo T51
060	N	S-facing end of T47
061	NW	SE-facing end of T46
062	N	S-facing end of T45
063	SE	NW-facing end of T44
064	N	S-facing end of T43
065	SW	NE-facing end of T42
066	NW	SE-facing end of T48
067	W	E-facing end of T49
068	N	S-facing end of T50
069	S	N-facing end of T50
070	E	W-facing end of T49
071	NE	SW-facing end of T42
072	NW	SE-facing section of [101]
074	N	S-facing section of [103]
075	-	Registration shot
076	E	W-facing section of [105]
077	-	Working shot of Wall [027] and (030), Trench 124
078	-	Shot of wall (030), Trench 124
079	-	Shot of wall (030), Trench 124
080	NE	Shot of wall (108), Trench 56
081	E	Shot of wall (108) and [109]
082	S	Shot of wall (111), Trench 56
083	S	General shot of T56 structure
084	E	W-facing section of drain feature [113]
085	N	Drain feature [113] and wall (111), (114) and (112)
086	W	E-facing section of drain [113]
087	E	Section of wall (111) Trench 56 and (114)
088	-	Shot of wall [030]
089	N	Shot of wall [028]
090	SE	Shot of wall [028]
091	N	General shot of Trench 56 features
092	S	Shot of wall [030]
093	N	Shot of (117) and (118)
094	E	W-facing section (117)

Photo no.	Direction facing	Description
095	W	E-facing section of (117)
096	E	Cobbles (118)
097	S	Shot of wall (028) and flooring
098	E	Shot of wall (028) and flooring
099	W	Shot of Trench 123 and cobbles
100	-	Registration shot
101	SE	Pre-excavation of pit (003)/[004]
102	SE	Pre-excavation of pit (005)/[006]
103	S	Half-section of (003)/[004]
104	S	Half-section of (005)/[006]
105	SW	Half-section of (005)/[006]
106	NE	SW-facing section of linear ditch [008] in Trench 41
107	W	E-facing section through linear feature [010], Trench 11
108	N	S-facing section of ditch [012] Trench 53
109	N	S-facing section of bank (014) and ditch [012] in Trench 53
110	W	Shot of cobbled yard area farmstead (015)
111	NE	SW-facing section ditch [019]
112	NW	SE-facing section charcoal spread (021)
113	NE	SW-facing section ditch [022]
114	S	S-facing section through bank (024) and ditch (025)
115	S	S-facing section through bank (024) and ditch (025)
116	S	S-facing section through bank (024) and ditch (025)
117	-	Unknown
118	NW	Sunken cobble trackway (037) Trench 41
119	N	Detail of line of larger cobbles in cobble spread (037)
120	NW	Pre-excavation of cairn (038) Trench 41
121	E	Section through cairn (038)
122	N	Section through cairn (038)
123	NW	T83
124	N	T89
125	W	T81
126	NW	T82
127	S	T80
128	N	T79
129	N	T78
130	N	Shot showing V-shaped shelter banks



<i>Photo no.</i>	<i>Direction facing</i>	<i>Description</i>
131	N	S-facing shot showing furrows cut by shelter belts (NE-SW of dog-leg)
132	NW	S-facing shot showing furrows cut by shelter belts (NE-SW of dog-leg)
133	N	T114
134	E	Bank (034) and ditch [035]
135	E	Brick structure (water tank?) 10m N of T85
136	-	Registration shot
137	E	Interior of brick tank
138	E	Interior of brick tank
139	S	T85
140	S	T86
141	E	T97
142	E	T96
143	E	T98
144	NW	General shot of field with T90's
145	N	T95
146	NW	T94
147	N	T93
148	S	T92
149	S	T91
150	S	T86
151	E	T87
152	E	T88
153	E	T121 showing cobbled area
154	E	Close-up of cobbled layer in T121
155	SE	T122
156	NE	T123 on N side of building showing cobbling
157	-	Working shot in T56 with rhin
158	S	T120
159	NE	General shot of T20's and T30's fields
160	-	Work shot around Hillhead
161	N	T53 showing cobbled area
162	NW	Field with T67-T71
163	SW	Field with T61-T65
164	W	Double boundary bank between T69 and T79
165	N	T103
166	N	T99
167	N	General shot of field with T100's
168	S	T115, working shot

<i>Photo no.</i>	<i>Direction facing</i>	<i>Description</i>
169	E	Stony track (039) N of ditch [040] bank (041) in T115
170	E	W-facing section through ditch [040], bank (041) in T115
171	W	E-facing section of bank (042), ditch [044] in T115
172	W	Shot of cobbled track (047)
173	E	Shot of exposed wall in T124
174	S	Shot of exposed wall in T124
175	S	Shot of exposed wall in T56
176	S	T57
177	E	T58
178	W	T59
179	S	T60
180	S	General shot of southern fields with trenches
181	E	General shot of Hillhead farm
200	W	Shot of linear feature [126]
201	E	Shot of linear feature [048]
202	E	West facing elevation of Building B
203	E	West facing elevation of Building B
204	NE	South facing elevation of Building B
205	E	West facing elevation of Building C-Farmhouse
206	NE	West facing elevation of Building C-Farmhouse
207	E	West facing elevation of Building D
208	E	West facing elevation of Building D with horse gin in the foreground
209	E	Stone structure connecting Building D and horse gin
210	E	West facing elevation of Building D showing ceramic pipe-lined ventilation holes
211	N	South facing elevation of Building D
212	W	East facing elevation of Building D
213	E	View of demolished range to the east of Building D
214	W	East facing elevation of Building D showing doorway
215	NW	East facing elevation of Building C-Farmhouse
216	W	East facing elevation of Building C-Farmhouse
217	W	East facing elevation of Building C showing partially blocked doorway
218	NW	East facing elevation of Building B
219	NW	South facing elevation of Building A

Photo no.	Direction facing	Description
220	W	East facing elevation of Building A
221	NW	East facing elevation of Building A
222	SW	North facing elevation of Building A
223	SW	North facing elevation of Building A
224	S	North facing elevation of Building A- east end
225	S	North facing elevation of Building A showing detail of window
226	S	North facing elevation of Building A showing doorway
227	S	North facing elevation of Building A- west end
228	S	North facing elevation of Building B
229	SW	North facing elevation of Building B
230	SE	Interior of Building B showing doorway through to Building C (Farmhouse)
231	E	Interior of Building B showing modification of western gable end of Building A
232	N	South facing interior elevation of Building C (Farmhouse)
233	S	North facing interior elevation of Building C (Farmhouse)
234	SE	West facing interior elevation of Building C (Farmhouse) showing blocked entrances on ground and first floor
235	W	East facing interior elevation of Building C (Farmhouse) showing blocked entrance on first floor above main door
236	N	View of roof timbers in Building C (Farmhouse)
237	N	South facing elevation of Building C (Farmhouse) from the interior of Building D
238	NE	View of bolt holes in eastern doorway of Building D
239	W	East facing interior elevation of Building A
240	W	East facing elevation of Building E showing exposed wall in evaluation trench (foreground)
241	S	North facing elevation of Building E
242	SE	West facing elevation of Building E
243	E	West facing elevation of Building E
244	N	South facing elevation of Building E
245	NE	View of dividing wall stub in Building E
246	SW	General view of surrounding landscape
247	E	General view of Hillhead Farm
248	NE	General view of Hillhead Farm
249	SE	General view of Hillhead Farm

Photo no.	Direction facing	Description
250	S	General view of Hillhead Farm
251	W	General view of Hillhead Farm

Strip, map and sample excavation

Photo no.	Direction facing	Description
100	NNW	Enclosure ditch [312] and internal features
101	NNW	Enclosure ditch [312] and internal features
102	NE	Cigar-shaped linear feature [300]-[302], [304], [306], [308], [310]
103	NW	Cigar-shaped linear feature [300]-[302], [304], [306], [308], [310]
104	NE	Cigar-shaped linear feature [300]-[302], [304], [306], [308], [310]. Sectioned
105	SW	Enclosure ditch [312] section
106	SE	Enclosure ditch [312]
107	ENE	Enclosure ditch [323] terminus
108	NW	Enclosure ditch [323] terminus
109	SSW	Enclosure ditch [312] terminus
110	NE	Ditch [314] SW slot
111	SW	Ditch [314] middle slot
112	NE	Ditch [314] NE slot
113	SE	Ditch [318] NW slot
114	SE	Ditch [318] SE slot
115	ENE	Ditch [326]
116	SW	Linear feature [330]
117	NE	Cobbled areas [334-337]
118	NW	Cobbled areas [334-337]
119	SW	Cobbled areas [334-337]
120	SW	Cobbled area [334]
121	W	Cobbled area [334]
122	NW	Wall [335] and [336]
123	NW	Stone drain [333] and platform base [332]
124	-	Wall [338]
125	W	Ditch [328]
126	W	E facing section of E terminus of ditch [328]
127	N	S facing section of E terminus of ditch [328]
128	S	Ditch [339] oblique shot
129	E	W facing section, ditch [328]



<i>Photo no.</i>	<i>Direction facing</i>	<i>Description</i>
130	S	Stripped SW area
131	S	Stripped SE area
132	W	E facing section shallow ditch [346]
133	N	Terminus (E) of shallow ditch [346]
134	E	Linear feature [348]
135	–	ID SHOT
136	NW	Shot of cut [350] and [352]
137	N	Shot of linear terminus [357]
138	E	Pit [359]
139	W	Pit [359]
140	S	Pit [359]
141	N	Pit [359]
142	E	Ditch [354] (section overcut)
143	S	Aerial shot of group of furrows
144	N	Working shot
145	NE	Shot of [362]
146	N	Shot of ditch [364], showing turn southwards
147	W	E facing section, ditch [364]
148	S	N facing section W terminus [364]
149	NW	SE facing section of terminus [367]
150	E	Shot of terminal sections of 'vegetable patch' (369)
151	E	Shot of terminal sections of 'vegetable patch' (369)
152	SW	Shot of NE facing sections through 'vegetable patch' (369)
153	SW	Close-up shot of NE facing through 'vegetable patch' (369)
154	NW	Between ditches [354] and [362]
155	S	N facing section of pit [374]
156	W	Pit group [374], [376], [378]
157	S	Burnt stone <120> in situ within pit [382]
158	E	W facing section of cobbles and excavated quadrant showing no features below (386)
159	NE	Gully [390] NW terminal
160	NE	Gully [393]
161	SE	Gully [390] (overall view)
162	NE	Gully [387] NW terminal
163	SE	Gully [387] (overall view)
164	SE	Gully [391] (overall view)
165	SW	Gully [391] SE terminal

<i>Photo no.</i>	<i>Direction facing</i>	<i>Description</i>
166	W	Postholes [397]-[399]
167	S	Pit [382]
168	NE	Pit [384]
169	W	Pit [344]
170	NW	Pit [401]
171	NE	Post-excavation after removal of cobbles showing no features below (386)
172	N	Working shot
173	–	ID SHOT
174	N	Shot of pit [408]
175	N	Shot of pit [408]
176	N	Shot of slot through cut [404]
177	NE	Shot of curvilinear feature [406]
178	E	Shot of middle section cut [406]
179	W	Shot of stones within slot [406]
180	S	N facing section of slot through possible byre [414]
181	W	Hollow [412] containing curnt deposit (413)
182	W	Hollow [412] containing curnt deposit (413)
183	E	Hollow [412] containing curnt deposit (413)
184	N	Shot of slot [406]
185	E	W facing section of slot [421] through curvilinear [414]
186	NE	(423), patch of stone at stream crossing
187	SE	(423), patch of stone at stream crossing
188	SE	Shot of terminus of [420]
189	NE	Shot of slot C [406], extended
190	E	W facing section of south terminus of ditch [430]
191	S	N facing section of ditch [430]
192	NW	Ditch [430], overall shot
193	NE	Ditch [434]
194	SE	Post-excavation shot of five 'cigar-shaped' linear features
195	NE	Stones in corner of slot shown in DWG#115
196	N	S facing slot section [436] of feature [414]
197	S	N facing section of slot [406] of feature [414]
198	N	Post-excavation view of feature [414]
199	N	Post-excavation view of feature [414]
200	S	Post-excavation view of feature [414]

Photo no.	Direction facing	Description
201	S	Post-excavation view of feature [414]
202	N	[439], NW of drain
203	SW	Post-excavation of structure [414] and ditch [430]
204	S	Post-excavation ditch [430]
205	NE	Irregular surface beneath (445)
206	N	Post-excavation enclosure [323]
207	–	ID SHOT
208	W	Pits [344], [384] and [382] fully excavated
209	W	Drain [447]
210	NE	Drain [447]
211	NW	Section through drain [447]
212	NW	Post-excavation, gully enclosure [323]
213	SE	Post-excavation 'structure' [414] with drain [447] in background
214	N	–

Sample register

Trial trench evaluation

Sample no.	Context no.	Description
001	003	Grey clay fill, occasional charcoal flecks
002	005	Grey and orange brown clay, upper fill of [006]
003	007	Grey clay , lower fill of [006]
005	013	Fill of ditch [012]
006	020	Fill of linear ditch. Contains post-medieval pottery
007	021	Charcoal spread
008	023	Fill of ditch [022]
009	032	Deposit relating to [027]
010	033	Deposit relating to [029]
011	036	Fill of ditch [035] in T114
012	026	Fill of boundary ditch in T41
013	043	Grey sandy clay fill of boundary ditch [044] in T115
014	049	Deposit of [048]
101	102	Silty clay fill of [101]
102	104	Silty clay fill of [103]
103	106	Silty clay fill of [105]

Strip, map and sample excavation

Sample no.	Context no.	Description
100	305	Fill of cigar-shaped linear feature [304]
101	311	Fill of cigar-shaped linear feature [312]
102	313	Fill of enclosure ditch [312]
103	324	Fill of enclosure ditch [323]
104	315	Fill of (314) at SW end
105	316	Fill of (314) in middle
106	312	Fill of (314) at NE end
107	329	Fill of linear ditch [328]
108	347	Fill of shallow linear ditch [346]
109	349	Fill of linear [348]
110	351	Fill of linear [350]
111	355	Upper fill ditch [354]
112	356	Upper fill ditch [354]
113	358	Fill of [357]
114	360	Dung (?) in base of pit [359]
115	364	Lower fill of [362]
116	363	Upper fill of [362]
117	365	Fill of linear ditch [364]
118	370	Fill of possible vegetable patch [369]
119	377	Lower fill of 18th/19th century pit [376]
120	383	Burnt stone (?) in pit, single item geological sample
121	301	Fill of small linear feature [300]
122	303	Fill of small linear feature [302]
123	305	Fill of small linear feature [304]
124	307	Fill of small linear feature [306]
125	309	Fill of small linear feature [308]
126	311	Fill of small linear feature [310]
127	386	Soil below cobbled surface [337]
128	403	Soil below cobbled surface [334]
129	405	Fill of curvilinear feature [409]
130	407	Fill of curvilinear feature (upper) [406]
131	409	Fill of possible posthole
132	410	Fill of curvilinear feature [406]
133	411	Fill of curvilinear feature [306]
134	413	Burnt deposit in hollow [412]
135	383	Fill of pit [382] in sandy ground
136	431	Fill of ditch [430]
137	385	Fill of pit [384]
138	400	Fill of posthole [399]



Sample no.	Context no.	Description
139	449	Silt within drain [447], waterlogged deposit

Drawing register

Trial trench evaluation

Drawing no.	Plan	Section
001	–	1:10
002	–	1:10
003	–	1:10
004	–	1:20

Strip, map and sample excavation

Drawing No.	Plan	Section
101	–	–
102	–	1:10
103	–	1:10
104	–	1:10
105	–	1:10
106	–	1:10
107	–	1:10
108	1:20	–
109	1:50	–
110	–	1:10
111	–	1:10
112	–	1:10
113	–	1:10
114	–	1:10
115	1:50	–
116	–	1:10

Appendix 2 – Finds catalogue

Trial trench evaluation

Trench	Context	SF no.	Sample no.	Material	Qty	Weight (g)	Object	Description	Spot Date	Period
002	020	6	0	Pottery (Medi)	1	–	WG	jug base, reduced interior, pale exterior, thick walled,	15th–16th	Medi
030	003	2	0	Industrial Waste	–	10	Fired ceramic	–	–	–
030	003	1	0	Pottery (Mod)	1	–	BLACK	rim fragment	17th–20th	Mod
030	005	3	0	Clay Pipe	1	–	Stem	–	17th/20th	PM/Mod
041	009	4	0	Pottery (Mod)	1	–	STONE	large jar base	18th–20th	Mod
041	049	0	0	Stone	1	–	Quern	Possible saddle quern	–	–
043	026	0	12	Iron	1	–	Object	–	–	–
053	017	0	0	Pottery (Mod)	3	–	Various	BLACK, SLPL, TRABR, transfer printed and hand coloured plate rim	1790–present	Mod
053	017	0	0	Glass	1	–	Bottle	Base, natural, moulded	L.19th–20th	Mod
055	128	0	0	Pottery (Mod)	2	–	SPONG	blue patterned rim	1830–1940	Mod
124	032	0	9	Pottery (Mod)	3	–	Various	STONE, TRABL, HPEC, including hand painted sherd in blue and green	1790–20th	Mod
124	032	0	9	Glass	6	–	Window and Bottle	clear fragments	–	Mod
124	032	0	9	Building Material	–	32	Mortar	–	–	–
124	032	0	9	Industrial Waste	–	23	Slag	–	–	–
124	032	0	9	Iron	1	–	Washer	–	–	–
124	032	0	9	Iron	7	–	Nails	–	–	–
124	033	0	10	Pottery (Mod)	5	–	Various	STONE, PORC, ROCK, teapot lid, bisque porcelain figurine?	1840–present	Mod
124	033	0	10	Glass	2	–	Window	clear fragments	–	Mod
124	033	0	10	Copper Alloy	1	–	Oil Lamp Fitting	fragments of sheet metal fittings	–	Mod
124	033	0	10	Industrial Waste	4	–	Slag	–	–	–
124	033	0	10	Iron	3	–	Nails	–	–	–
124	033	0	10	Iron	1	–	Object	–	–	–
124	033	0	10	Iron	1	–	Sheet	–	–	–
124	033	0	10	Building Material	–	49	Mortar	–	–	–



Strip, map & sample excavation

Context	SF	Sample	Qty	Material	Object	Description	Earliest Date	Latest Date	Period
103	7	-	1	Iron	Sickle/Horseshoe	flat curving object, tapering towards one end, broken both ends	-	-	-
301	-	-	1	Lithics	Chunk	chert	-	-	PH
303	-	-	1	Lithics	Flake	chert	-	-	PH
305	-	123	1	Clay Pipe	Stem	wide bore	1600	1750	PM
305	-	-	1	Lithics	Flake	chert	-	-	PH
309	8	125	1	Iron	Object	strip, bulges at one end to rounded end, possibly blade or other object	-	-	-
309	-	125	2	Lithics	Chip	chert	-	-	-
311	-	-	1	Pottery (PM)	PMO	jar rim sherd	1600	1770	PM
313	-	102	1	Iron	Nail	-	-	-	-
321	-	-	1	Clay Pipe	Stem	wide bore	1600	1750	PM
324	-	-	2	Pottery (PM)	PMR	jug body sherds, soft powdery, olive glazed	1600	1770	PM
325	-	-	1	Pottery (PM)	PMR	body sherd, soft, glaze missing	1600	1770	PM
331	-	-	1	Pottery (PM)	PMR	handle fragment	1600	1770	PM
332	-	-	1	Glass	Bottle	cylindrical bottle base	1735	1830	PM/Mod
332	-	-	1	Pottery (Mod)	TRABL	pearlware body?, Chinese landscape scene	1780	1840	Mod
333	-	-	1	Pottery (Mod)	HPCC	small rim fragment, hand painted design in orange and pink	1825	present	Mod
335	-	-	1	Pottery (Mod)	SPONG	bowl rim, blue design	1830	1940	Mod
335	-	-	2	Pottery (PM)	PMR	jug lower wall sherd, olive glaze, body sherd, soft, olive glaze	1600	1770	PM
335	-	-	1	Pottery (PM)	STBSL	large flatware sherd, combed slip	1670	1730	PM
337	-	-	2	Clay Pipe	Stem	narrow bore stems, one with filed down mouthpiece	1750	1930	-
337	-	-	2	Pottery (Mod)	TRABL	sherds from same ?figurine base, or novelty shaped lid, coloured blue around rim	1780	1900	Mod
337	-	-	3	Pottery (PM)	PMR	olive glazed sherds from same jug	1600	1770	PM
338	-	-	3	Pottery (Mod)	Various	SHELB - plate rim; TRABL - two sherds from same plate, dense floral design, pearlware body?	1780	1840	Mod
340	-	-	2	Glass	Bottle	green bottle sherds	1650	present	PM/Mod
347	-	-	1	Glass	Bottle	green sherd	1650	present	PM/Mod
347	-	-	1	Pottery (Mod)	SLPL	slip-lined red earthenware, dairy bowl base	1770	1900	Mod
349	-	109	1	Lithics	Flake	chert	-	-	-
355	-	-	1	Pottery (Mod)	SLPMO	slip-lined mottled red earthenware, flat rimmed bowl rim, in two pieces, slip lined interior with brown mottles	1750	1780	Mod
363	-	-	1	Glass	Bottle	squat cylindrical bottle base	1740	1830	PM/Mod
365	-	-	1	Clay Pipe	Stem	wide/narrow bore?	1600	1930	PM/Mod

Context	SF	Sample	Qty	Material	Object	Description	Earliest Date	Latest Date	Period
365	-	-	3	Glass	Bottle	base to shoulder profile of malt bottle, base of cylindrical bottle	1735	1760	PM/Mod
365	-	-	5	Pottery (Mod)	Various	creamware, porcelain, brown and blackwares	1760	1830	Mod
375	-	-	1	Glass	Bottle	green sherd	1700	present	PM/Mod
377	-	-	1	Pottery (Mod)	BLACK	black glazed red earthenware, jar sherd	1700	1900	PM/Mod
379	-	-	6	Glass	Bottle	green sherds including parts of neck, appears to be shouldered, cylindrical bottle	1735	1830	Mod
379	-	-	1	Pottery (Mod)	SLPL	slip-lined red earthenware, small sherd, internal cream glaze	1770	1900	Mod
380	-	-	6	Glass	Bottle	cylindrical bottle base and squat cylindrical base	1740	1830	PM/Mod
380	-	-	7	Pottery (Mod)	Various	blackware, pearlware, mottled lined red earthenware, porcelain, blue trans printed	1780	1840	Mod
381	-	-	2	CBM	Tile	pan tile sherds?	-	-	PM/Mod
381	-	-	1	Plastic & Iron	Gun Cartridge	used	1950	present	Mod
381	-	-	1	Pottery (Mod)	INDSW	jar shoulder, grey salt glaze	1800	1950	Mod
383	-	-	1	Clay Pipe	Bowl	fragment	1600	1930	PM/Mod
383	-	-	1	Pottery (PM)	PMO	small storage jar rim, two joining sherds	1550	1770	PM
385	-	137	1	Pottery (PM)	PMO	small sherd probably from storage jar (diff vessel to C383)	1550	1770	PM
386	-	-	1	Clay Pipe	Stem	wide bore	1600	1750	PM
386	-	-	2	Glass	Bottle	base and neck fragment, probably from squat cylindrical bottle	1740	1830	Mod
386	-	-	8	Pottery (PM)	PMR	jug rim & base, jar handle, olive glazed, generally soft powdery fabric	1600	1770	PM
388	-	-	2	Clay Pipe	Stem	wide & narrow bores	1600	1930	PM/Mod
398	-	-	1	Pottery (Mod)	SLPMO	slip-lined red earthenware, small sherd, hint of green mottles	1750	1780	Mod
405	-	-	1	Coal	lump	-	-	-	-
405	-	-	1	Glass	Bottle	clear sherd, moulded sunflower on base of bottle	?1880	present	Mod
405	-	-	9	Pottery (PM)	PMR/PMO	large jug and jar sherds, olive glazed, soft powdery fabric	1600	1770	PM
407	-	-	1	Glass	Bottle	green base sherd, , thick	1650	1830	PM/Mod
407	-	-	1	Pottery (PM)	PMO	base sherd, worn	1600	1770	PM
414	-	-	4	Glass	Bottle	green base sherds, one heat affected, cylindrical	1735	1830	Mod
415	-	-	3	Clay Pipe	Stem	wide and narrow bore	1600	1930	PM/Mod
415	-	-	1	Glass	Vessel/Bottle	small sherd, pale blue glass, thin walled, from small bottle or vessel	-	-	-
415	-	-	2	Glass	Bottle	green sherds	1650	1830	PM/Mod
415	-	-	5	Glass	Bottle	green sherds, one badly heat affected	1650	1830	PM/Mod
415	-	-	6	Pottery (Mod)	SLIPR	fine redware, applied pale slip with sgraffito detail - leaf design, glazed brown/yellow with blue mottles	1750	1800	Mod



<i>Context</i>	<i>SF</i>	<i>Sample</i>	<i>Qty</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Object</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Earliest Date</i>	<i>Latest Date</i>	<i>Period</i>
415	-	-	11	Pottery (PM)	PMR/PMO	various jug and jar sherds, olive amber and bright orange glaze, generally soft powdery fabric	1600	1770	PM
419	-	-	3	Glass	Bottle	mallet bottle base and sherds, slightly heat affected	1725	1760	PM/Mod
431	-	136	1	Building Material	Mortar	small lump of lime mortar	-	-	PM/Mod
431	-	-	1	CBM	Tile?	fragment	-	-	-
431	-	-	1	Glass	Bottle	green base, probably from squat cylindrical bottle	1740	1830	Mod
431	-	-	1	Iron	Nail	small	-	-	-
431	-	-	1	Iron	Pipe	sherd from very large diam cast iron pipe?	-	-	Mod
431	-	136	1	Lithics	Chip	chert	-	-	-
431	-	-	1	Pottery (PM)	PMR	jug sherd, olive glaze	1600	1770	PM
437	-	-	1	Pottery (PM)	PMR	jug sherd, olive glaze, powdery fabric	1600	1770	PM
445	1	-	1	Lithics	Flake	? chert/porphyritic pitchstone	-	-	PH
445	2	-	1	Pottery (Mod)	WSG	white salt glazed stoneware, small sherd, hollow ware	1740	1770	Mod
449	-	-	14	Glass	Bottle	mallet bottle base, neck and rim sherds	1725	1760	PM/Mod
449	-	-	1	Pottery (PM)	PMR	jug sherd	1600	1770	PM

50 Abbreviations BLACK = black glazed red earthenware; HPCC = hand apinted whiteware, chrome colours; INDSW = industrial stoneware; PMO = Scottish post-medieval oxidised ware; PMR = Scottish post-medieval reduced ware; SHEL B = blue shell edged; SLIPR = unidentified red bodied slipware; SLPL = slip-lined red earthenware; SLP MO = slip-lined red earthenware with mottled glaze; SPONG = spongeware; STBSL = Staffordshire/Bristol Slipware; TRABL = Blue transfer printed; WSG = white salt glazed stoneware

Appendix 3 – Palaeoenvironmental tables

Table 1 – Retent sample results (trial trench evaluation)

Context no.	Sample no.	Sample Vol (l)	Ceramic	O B M	Glass	Metal	Industrial Waste	Unburnt bone	Charred plant
			Pottery						
			Modern	Mortar	Glass	Cu object	Fe object	Fe slag	Mammal
003	001	10							
005	002	10							
007	003	10							
009	004	10							
020	006	10							
021	007	10							
023	008	10							
032	009	10	+	++++	++		++	++++	+
033	010	10	+	++++	+	++	+	+	+
036	011	10							
026	012	10					+		
043	013	10							
049	014	10							
103	101	10							+
104	102	10							+
106	103	10							+

Context no.	Sample no.	Charcoal Qty	Charcoal Max size (cm)	Material avail. for AMS dating	Cinders	Coal	Comments
003	001					+	Coal not retained.
005	002					+	Coal not retained.
007	003	+	<1.0				Charcoal not retained.
009	004					+	Coal not retained.
020	006	+	<0.5				Charcoal not retained.
021	007	++++	2.0	Charcoal +++			Charcoal is non-oak.
023	008					+	Coal not retained.
032	009	+	1.0	Charcoal +	+	+	Cinders and coal not retained.
033	010						
036	011						Archaeologically Sterile.
026	012						
043	013	+	1.3	Charcoal +			Charcoal is non-oak.
049	014	+	0.5			+	Coal not retained.
103	101	+	1.0	Charcoal +		+	Charred peat was present. Coal not retained. Charcoal is oak and non-oak.
104	102				+	+	Charred peat was present. Cinders and coal were not retained.
106	103	+	1.4	Charcoal +			Charred peat was present. Charcoal is non-oak.



Table 2 – Flotation results (trial trench evaluation)

Context no.	Sample no.	Total flot Vol (ml)	Cereal grain	Charred plant	Charcoal		Material avail. for AMS	Comments
			cf. <i>Triticum aestivo-compactum</i>		Qty	Max size (cm)		
3	1	10						Archaeologically sterile
5	2	<10						Archaeologically sterile
7	3	<10						
9	4	40			+	<0.5		
20	6	20						
21	7	10			+++	2	Charcoal +	Charcoal is non-oak.
23	8	20						Archaeologically sterile
32	9	20		Ranunculus sp. +	+	<0.5		Sample also contains large fragments of cinder ++
33	10	20	+		+	<0.5		
36	11	20						Archaeologically sterile
26	12	20						Archaeologically sterile
43	13	40						Archaeologically sterile
49	14	10						Archaeologically sterile
103	101	<10						Archaeologically sterile
104	102	15						
106	103	15			+	<0.5		
52 301	121	100	+		+	<0.5		
303	122	40			+	<0.5		
305	100	100			+	<0.5		Sample contains cinders +
305	123	70			+++	<0.5		Sample contains cinders +
307	124	140			+	0.6		Sample contains cinders +
309	125	130			++	<0.5		
311	126	110			++	0.9		Sample contains cinders +
311	101	60	+		+	<0.5		Sample contains cinders +
313	102	40						Archaeologically sterile
349	109	10						Archaeologically sterile
370	118	40			+	<0.5		
385	137	70						Sample contains cinders +
386	127	120			+	<0.5		
407	130	50						Archaeologically sterile
409	131	20		+				
413	134	140			+	1	charcoal +	Sample contains cinders +
431	136	150			+	<0.5		Sample contains cinders +

Table 3 – Retent smple results (strip, map and sample excavation)

Context no.	Sample no.	Sample Vol (l)	Ceramic		OBM	Stone	Metal	Burnt bone	Charred plant	Charcoal	
			Pottery	Clay pipe						Qty	Max size (cm)
			Medi-PM		Mortar	Lithics	Fe object	Mammal			
305	100	10									
311	101	10									
313	102	10					+			++	<0.5
349	109	10				+				+	<1
370	118	10						+			
301	121	20									
303	122	10								++	<1
305	123	10		+				+			
307	124	20								+	<1
309	125	30				+	+		+	+	<0.5
311	126	30								+	<0.5
386	127	20									
407	130	10									
409	131	10									
413	134	40						++		++++	2
431	136	30			+	+			++++	+	<0.5
385	137	40	+								

Context no.	Sample no.	Material avail. for AMS dating	Cinders	Coal	Comments
305	100				Archaeologically Sterile
311	101				Archaeologically Sterile
313	102				
349	109		+	+	Cinders and coal not retained
370	118		+++	++	Cinders and coal not retained
301	121		++	++	Cinders and coal not retained
303	122				Charcoal not retained.
305	123	Burnt Bone +		+	Coal not retained.
307	124		+	+	Charcoal, cinders and coal not retained
309	125		+	+	Charred nutshell present. Charcoal, cinders and coal not retained.
311	126			+	Charcoal and coal not retained.
386	127		+	+	Cinders and coal not retained
407	130				Archaeologically Sterile
409	131		+	+	Cinders and coal not retained
413	134	Charcoal +++, Burnt Bone +		+++	Coal not retained
431	136			++	Charred peat present. Charred Peat, charcoal and coal not retained.
385	137		++	+	Cinders and coal not retained.



Table 4 – Flotation (strip, map and sample excavation)

Context no.	Sample no.	Total flot Vol (ml)	Cereal grain		Charcoal		Material available for AMS	Comments
			Avena sp.	Hordeum vulgare	Qty	Max size (cm)		
301	121	100	+		+	<0.5		
303	122	40			+	<0.5		
305	100	100			+	<0.5		Sample contains cinders +
305	123	70			+++	<0.5		Sample contains cinders +
307	124	140			+	0.6		Sample contains cinders +
309	125	130			++	<0.5		
311	126	110			++	0.9		Sample contains cinders +
311	101	60	+		+	<0.5		Sample contains cinders +
313	102	40						Archaeologically sterile
349	109	10						Archaeologically sterile
370	118	40			+	<0.5		
385	137	70						Sample contains cinders +
386	127	120			+	<0.5		
407	130	50						Archaeologically sterile
409	131	20		+				
413	134	140			+	1	charcoal +	Sample contains cinders +
431	136	150			+	<0.5		Sample contains cinders +

Key + = rare, ++ = occasional, +++ = common and ++++ = abundant

NB charcoal over 1cm is suitable for identification and AMS dating

Appendix 4 – Discovery and Excavation in Scotland entry

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	East Ayrshire
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Laigh Glenmuir Surface Mine (extension)
PROJECT CODE:	DZMM10
PARISH:	Auchinleck
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR(S):	A Robertson
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Trial trench evaluation; Level 1 Historic Building Survey; open area excavation
NMRS NO(S):	n/a
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	Post medieval to modern rural settlement and agricultural remains
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	Post medieval pottery
NGR	NU 617 293
START DATE (this season)	6th June 2011
END DATE (this season)	23rd August 2011
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)	n/a
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	<p>An initial programme of trial trenching and building survey was carried out for the proposed extension to Laigh Glenmuir Surface Mine, near Duncanziemere. The trial trenching revealed relatively few archaeological features; those that were recorded generally took the form of infilled furrows or boundary ditches sealed beneath thin topsoil. This relative paucity can be attributed in part to the fact that the soils appear to have undergone significant erosion, creating a consistently shallow soil profile: generally 0.3m–0.4m.</p> <p>Significant remains were encountered in two areas which led to open area excavation. At the first around Hillhead farmstead, features associated with the 19th century farm buildings were revealed, as well as an earlier phase of boundary and drainage ditches containing post medieval pottery and glass. A furrowed garden plot was also identified.</p> <p>The second area revealed the location of the pre-19th century Back of Hill farmstead, previously only located on Roy's map of 1747–55. Surviving remains included cobbled flooring with stone wall bases, a rudimentary byre, beam slots with associated pits and an enclosed garden plot containing short furrows. Finds dated predominantly from the 17th to 19th centuries.</p> <p>It was also established that the rig and furrow identified in the surrounding shelter belts predate the current enclosed field systems.</p>
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	unknown
ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)	Archive to be deposited in NMRS and report lodged with WOSAS
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	ATH Resources Ltd
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	n/a
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	Headland Archaeology Ltd, 13 Jane St, Edinburgh. EH6 5HE
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