

**Bridgegate, Irvine, North Ayrshire
Archaeological Monitoring**

Data Structure Report

by Douglas Gordon

issued 30th August 2011



Rathmell

Archaeology Ltd

Quality Assurance

This report covers works which have been undertaken in keeping with the issued brief as modified by the agreed programme of works. The report has been prepared in keeping with the guidance of Rathmell Archaeology Limited on the preparation of reports. All works reported on within this document have been undertaken in keeping with the Institute for Archaeologist's Standards and Policy Statements and Code of Conduct.

Signed

Date

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Date

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Introduction

1. This Data Structure Report has been prepared for Austin-Smith: Lord Architects on behalf of Irvine Bay Regeneration Company in respect to the site investigation works designed to inform the renewal of the street and pavement surfaces in Bridgegate and the High Street, Irvine, North Ayrshire. The archaeological works were designed to mitigate any adverse impact from the site investigation works on archaeological remains present and inform the development of proportionate mitigation of the subsequent renewal works.
2. The West of Scotland Archaeology Service who advises North Ayrshire Council on archaeological matters requested an archaeological watching brief be undertaken to manage the potential impact on archaeological remains. They provided guidance on the structure of archaeological works required on this site during development works.
3. Rathmell Archaeology Limited was appointed by Irvine Bay Regeneration Company to undertake the development and implementation of archaeological mitigation works for the site investigation works designed to inform the renewal of the street and pavement surfaces in Bridgegate and the High Street, Irvine, North Ayrshire.
4. This Data Structure Report provides the detail of the findings of the archaeological monitoring of the intrusive site investigation works, designed to enable the development of the mitigation from the build and hence the direct physical impact on buried sediments.

Archaeological and Historical Background

5. In advance of this phase of archaeological works, a desk-based assessment was commissioned by ARPL undertaken by Rebecca Shaw Archaeological Services (Shaw 2011). Cognisance of this document is assumed within this report hence no detailed archaeological or historical assessment is included.
6. In brief summary the Burgh of Irvine was erected in AD 1249 with the street layout dominated by the axial High Street; it is uncertain when Bridgegate, falling to the south from the Cross, was formed. The first formal mention of the town bridge was in AD 1533, but given the preceding use of the name Bridgegate it is assumed that the bridge predated this.
7. The density of street frontage shown either side of Bridgegate, and on Hill Street which joins Bridgegate from the south, is consistent across the available late eighteenth to mid nineteenth century mapping (Figures 1a and 1b). The construction of the Trinity Church in 1863, to the south of Bridgegate, led to the demolition of a section of the southern frontage (Figure 2a) to provide space for the ramped access to the church.
8. Radical change in the 1970s came with the redevelopment of Irvine by the Irvine Development Corporation. The whole northern frontage of Bridgegate, the southern frontage below Hill Street and the Irvine town bridge were demolished – being replaced by Bridgegate House and the Rivergate Mall. In conjunction with this the remaining portion of Bridgegate was pedestrianised (Figure 2b).
9. No archaeological works were carried out during the modern (1970s/1980s) redevelopment works within the development area. However a contemporary record is available in the form of the Scottish Burgh Survey, Historic Irvine (1980) which was compiled during the time of the works allowing us to have an account of some of the features which may have been present.



Figure 1a: Roy's Military Survey of Scotland 1747-55



Figure 1b: 1st Edition Ordnance Survey 1859



Figure 2a: Late 19th century view of Bridgegate after construction of Trinity Church



Figure 2b: Modern view of Bridgegate

Archaeological Potential and the Site Investigation Works

10. Prior to the commencement of the works on-site, a speculative assessment was made as to the archaeological potential of Bridgegate and the likelihood of the current Site Investigation works delivering competent information to constrain the archaeological mitigation of subsequent stages of on-site renewal works. This focused on Bridgegate to the exclusion of issues around the Trinity Church and High Street areas.
11. The character of Bridgegate is such that we anticipated evidence for differing levels of survival of archaeologically significant strata along its length:
 - ❖ East – the most easterly section of the street has 19th century and earlier structures to its south suggesting street height has not significantly changed. Hence we expected modern pedestrianisation to have truncated natural subsoil and any medieval/post-medieval strata leading to fragmentary survival (if any);
 - ❖ Central – this section around the junction with Hill Street marks the potential location of a port, and the point at which we infer the ground may have originally started falling towards the River Irvine. As such medieval and post-medieval strata may survive beneath the pedestrianised surface given the inferred fall in the original ground surface; and
 - ❖ West – the most westerly section retains (in common with Central) the likelihood of the burial of significant strata, but at depth. Images of Bridgegate from the late 19th and early 20th century suggest that this section may have been built up to meet the running surface of the bridge over the River Irvine. Hence significant strata are likely to be at considerable depth (potential exception being the southern edge as the slope up to the Trinity Church emerges).
12. The survival pattern presented above was wholly speculative, but based on informed consideration of the issues. The sampling intensity proposed (Drawing Number A331S-001) comprised five trenches running across the line of Bridgegate. The trenches ST1 & ST1a and ST3 are most likely within the West Zone (see above) and will characterise the zone.
13. The Central Zone is addressed by ST4 and ST5; indeed the roughly 20m regular interval between STs 1, 3, 4 and 5 was anticipated to give good spatial information on the character of the strata under the pedestrianisation as (we inferred) the original slope falls to the west of Hill Street. The East Zone is only definitely sampled at ST7.

Project Works

14. Archaeological monitoring was carried out during the site investigation works undertaken from the 18th July to 4th August 2011. These works took considerably longer to implement than originally anticipated due to the presence of reinforced concrete underneath the Bridgegate. In total seven trenches and nine test pits were monitored. Test Pits 5 and 7 were discarded in the course of the works in favour of a trench (ST8), based on the priorities for site investigation (Figure 5).
15. All site investigation trenches and test pits were excavated by hand with the intention of reaching 1.2m below the current ground surface. Many of the trenches exposed utilities, these are not commented in on this report which focuses on stratigraphy to inform the archaeological potential of the ground.
16. All archaeological works were conducted in accordance with the agreed Method Statement, the Institute for Archaeologists' Standards and Policy Statements and Code of Conduct and Historic Scotland Policy Statements.



Figure 3a: Test Pit 4



Figure 3b: Test Pit 9

Findings

Test Pits (High Street)

17. Three test pits (TP9, 10 and 11) in total were dug at the crossing of High St with Bridgegate and Bank Street:
- ❖ TP9 measured 1m by 0.75m and 1.3m deep (Figure 3b) and contained 360mm of tarmac (009) and 940mm of natural orange sand (018). Service ducts were present in the Northeast half of the test pit;
 - ❖ Test Pit 10 measured 0.6m by 0.4m by 1.4m and contained Mono block (005) over 180mm of light brown sand (006) which in turn over lay 300mm of concrete (024). This overlay brown sand (017) with occasional sub rounded and sub angular medium sized stone inclusions and occasional Ceramic Building Material (CBM) which in turn overlay natural orange sand (018). Service ducting was present in the northwest side of the test pit; and
 - ❖ Test Pit 11 measured 0.9m by 0.65m by 1.3m with stratigraphy similar to Test Pit 10 although (018) wasn't evident within the test pit.
18. None of the three test pits revealed archaeological material that was confidently pre-twentieth century in date.

Test Pits (Around Trinity Church)

19. Six test pits were dug to the north of the Trinity Church, Test Pit 3 was positioned within the northern forecourt of the church while Test Pits 1, 2, 4, 6 and 8 were placed on the grass slope to the immediate north of the church.
- ❖ Test Pits 1 measured 0.5m by 0.3m by 1.2m deep, stratigraphy exposed was 800mm of black humic silt sand (003) garden soil with inclusions of CBM in the form of glazed tile and brick over a natural yellow sand (004);
 - ❖ Test Pit 2 measured 0.5m by 0.36m by 1.3m deep with 1.3m of black humic silt sand (003);
 - ❖ Test Pit 3 was 0.6m by 0.6m and 1.4m deep with 20mm of concrete slab (001) over 630mm of mixed brown and grey sand with sub angular rubble (002) which in turn over lay (003) to the maximum depth excavated; while
 - ❖ Test Pit 4 was 0.5m by 0.45m and 1.3m deep (Figure 3a) and contained the same stratigraphy as Test Pit 1 with 1.2m depth black humic silt sand (003) garden soil with inclusions of CBM in the form of glazed tile and brick over a natural yellow sand (004). As did Test Pit 6, which measured 0.6m by 0.6m by 1.2m deep with (004) visible in the base of the test pit, and Test Pit 8, which measured 0.6m by 0.4m by 1.2m deep with (004) present in the last 100mm.
20. None of these test pits revealed archaeological material that was confidently pre-twentieth century in date.

Trenches

21. In total six exploratory trenches were excavated along Bridgegate, with ST1 & ST1A the furthest west then proceeding east in sequence with ST3, ST4, ST5, and ST7. Prior to works starting the decision was made to omit ST6. Another trench, ST8, positioned half way up the lane leading from Bridgegate to the Trinity Church was dug in place of Test Pits 5 and 7. ST1 was not excavated to its full extent and depth due to the presence of a disused underground car park under the northwest corner of Bridgegate.



Figure 4a: ST1A



Figure 4b: Northern end of ST7

- ❖ ST1 was 5.3m long by 0.7m wide and 1.2m deep. The stratigraphy revealed 60mm of monoblock (005), over 100mm of light brown bedding sand (006), which in turn overlay 330mm of reinforced concrete (007) under which was 780mm of made ground (008) consisting of compact dark brown silty sand with occasional CBM and occasional modern white and brown glazed pottery and chunks of tarmac, medium sized sub-angular sandstone blocks and plastic sheeting. The base of the trench was still in (008);
- ❖ ST1A was 13.6m long by 0.6m wide and 1.2m deep (Figure 4a). The stratigraphy revealed was similar to that of ST1 with (007) being 200mm deep and (008) varying in depth from 200mm to 700mm. Under (008) was (009) a very compact mottled dark and mid brown sandy silt with frequent pieces of CBM, in this case yellow and red brick as well as glazed brick, as well as occasional plastic sheeting and wood. This in turn overlay (010) a mid brown sand that formed the base of the trench;
- ❖ ST3 was 14m long by 0.6m wide and 1.2m deep. The stratigraphy was initially similar to ST 1 with (007) varying in depth from 200mm to 460mm while (008) contained a large sandstone slab and an iron U-section beam. The northern end of the trench also contained 100-200mm of Type 1 hardcore (014) between (007) and (008) for the first 2m. The base of the trench was still within (008);
- ❖ ST4 was 7.15m long by 0.7m wide and up to 1.1m deep (Figure 4b). The stratigraphy revealed for the majority of the trench consisted of 60mm of monoblock (005), over 100mm of light brown bedding sand (006) which in turn overlay 250mm of reinforced concrete (007). Below this lay 100-360mm of Type 1 Hardcore (014) which in turn overlay 670mm of (024) a compact dark grey brown silty sand with frequent sub-angular and sub-rounded medium stones with occasional CBM (yellow brick). However at the northern end, the first 3m of the trench had nothing but Type 1 (014) below the bedding sand (006) to the full depth of the trench. Within the southern end of the trench a large piece of slate (025) was observed in the base of the trench within (024), approximately 3m in length and extending outwith both sides of the trench;
- ❖ ST5 was 16m long by 0.6m wide and 1.2m deep. Within this trench the stratigraphy consisted of 60mm of monoblock (005), over 100mm of light brown bedding sand (006) which in turn for approximately the first 2m of the southern end overlay a yellow sand (004) which fell very steeply away as the trench progressed northwards. In the rest of the trench (006) overlay 300mm of non-reinforced concrete (001). For approximately 10m from the northern end of the trench a layer of tarmac (011) was present under (001). This tarmac surface (011) varied from 300mm to 600mm in depth. Both (011) and (001) in turn overlay 140mm to 500mm of (012), which also formed the base of the trench. (012) consisted of a compact mottled dark brown slightly silty sand with modern glass and white glaze pottery present. At approximately 1.5m from the northern end of the trench a grey concrete brick wall (013) was uncovered within (012). The wall was aligned ENE-WSW which was two brick wide (200mm) and four courses high with the top of the wall 360mm below the ground surface;
- ❖ ST7 was 12m long by 0.6m wide and up to 1.3m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 60mm of monoblock (005), over 100mm of light brown bedding sand (006), which overlay 40 to 290mm of tarmac (011). This in turn lay over up to 1m of a compact mixed orange brown and dark brown sand (017) with occasional CBM (red brick) and white glazed pottery present. In turn this lay over 100mm of (010) a light Brown Sand, which also formed the base of the trench. A wall (021) was present approximately 6m from the south end, it was aligned WSW-ENE and consisted of a broken long grey stone that appeared to not be mortared to the course below, which was formed by a single course of mortared red bricks over a large sandstone block. At the northern end of the

trench a concrete block (018) extended 1.4m out from the modern building front, it extended outwith the sides of the trench and was 400mm deep; and

- ❖ ST8 was 5.1m long by 0.6m wide and up to 1.3m in depth. Within this trench the stratigraphy consisted of grey cobbles (015) 60mm in depth, under which was 60mm of light brown bedding sand (006) which overlay 500mm of (016) - a mix of grey brown sand with frequent stone and mortar rubble inclusions. This layer also included modern plastic. Beneath this layer was 600mm of natural yellow sand (004) which formed the base of the trench.
22. Overall none of these trenches revealed archaeological material that was confidently pre-twentieth century in date.

Discussion

23. The monitoring of the site investigation works on Bridgegate in Irvine revealed no significant archaeological remains. Both the trenches within Bridgegate and the test pits on High Street showed disturbed modern strata that appear to have been deposited to make up the ground level. Both the walls (013) and (021) uncovered in ST5 and ST7 respectively were modern (i.e. 19th century or more recent) in origin, as was the concrete foundation (018) within ST7.
24. Turning to the original threefold interpretive structure for the potential areas of survival in Bridgegate:
- ❖ East - we anticipated in the eastern section of Bridgegate that the process of modern pedestrianisation would have truncated the natural subsoil and any medieval/post-medieval strata leading to fragmentary survival of such strata at depth. This assessment was validated by the trench excavated (ST7) which contained made ground to a depth of 1.1m before exposing a possible natural subsoil (010). However, given that this section of the street has 19th century and earlier structures to its south, suggesting street height has not significantly changed, this presents a pattern of gross truncation;
 - ❖ Central – in this section we had anticipated the possibility that medieval and post medieval remains may have survived under the pedestrianised surface. However within ST4 all strata exposed was of disturbed modern made ground to a depth of 1.1m. Within ST5 natural subsoil was exposed in its southern end though it had obviously been subjected to level of truncation similar to that exhibited within ST7. Given the findings for these two trenches it maybe a more valid to divide them between the East and West sections and to remove the concept of a Central section entirely. In this vain, ST5 should be included as part of the East section and ST4 as part of the West section.
 - ❖ West – Here it was expected that the ground level had been built up within Bridgegate, burying any significant strata at considerable depth. This was borne out by the results of ST1, 1A and 3 which contained only strata of made ground with modern detritus to a depth of 1.2m. As also anticipated here, the exception was in the area around the Trinity Church. The test pits around Trinity Church appeared to show a natural soil profile, with a garden soil (003) over natural subsoil (004). However, the roughly uniform and large depth of (003), approximately 1m, from the top to the bottom of the slope may indicate that the topsoil has been imported for landscaping. Hence there is some uncertainty as to whether the upper surface of the natural subsoil is an unaltered upper surface or has been subject to truncation.
25. No significant archaeological remains or artefacts were uncovered in the course of the monitoring works. A limited quantity of anthropic material was uncovered, but all of this material was modern in origin (i.e. 20th century or more recent).

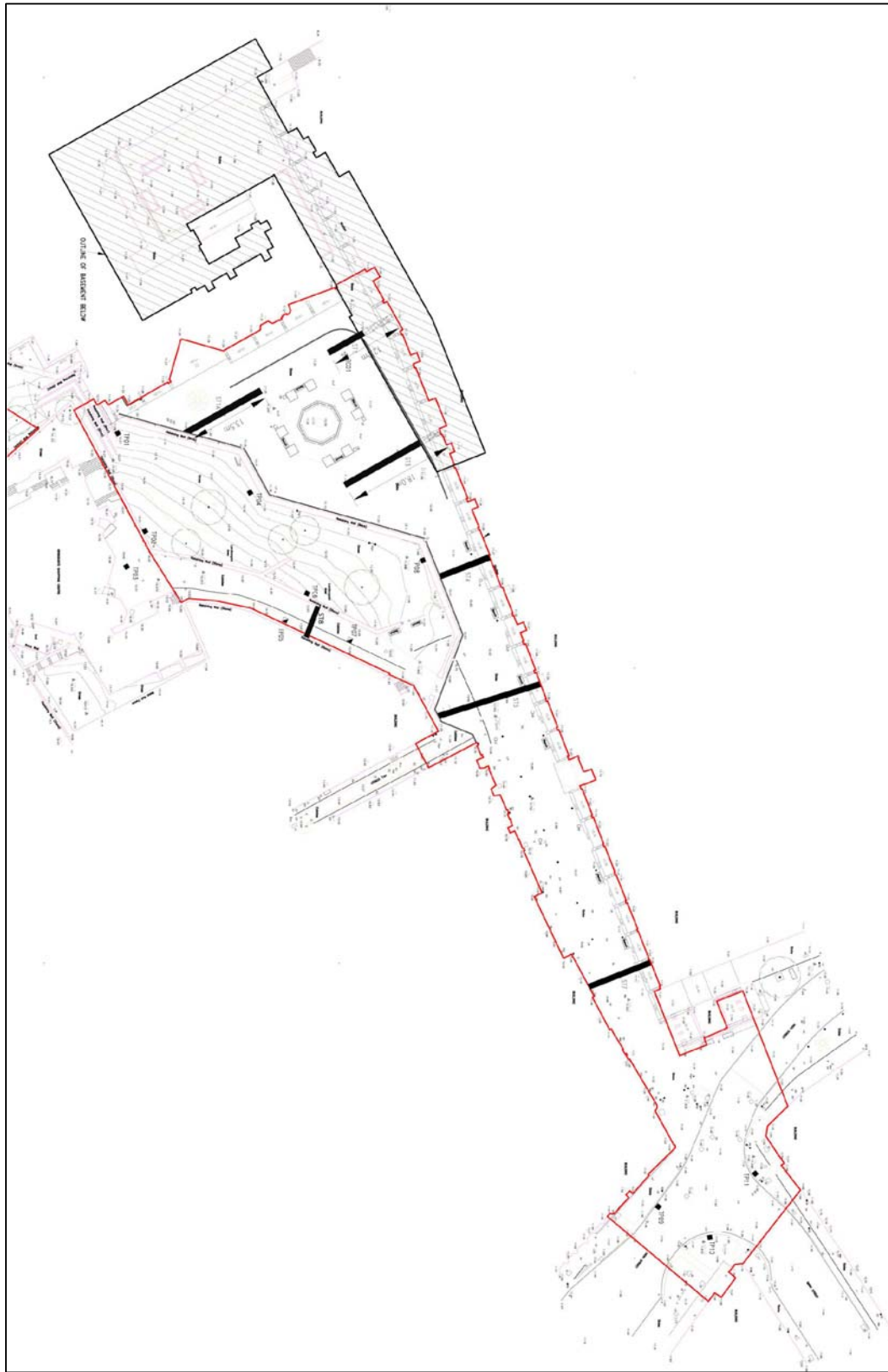


Figure 5: Trenches and Test Pits as excavated



Figure 6: Mitigation Areas (Area A – Green; Area B – Orange; Area C – Red)

Recommendations

26. On balance, given the findings of the monitoring works, Rathmell Archaeology Ltd recommends that a proportionate response is adopted to the forthcoming programme of renewal works. This response should be aimed at monitoring those ground disturbance works that have a credible risk of exposing or disturbing significant archaeological features.
27. At Bridgegate we recommend that three levels of response (see Figure 6) are recognised:
 - Area A for the East section of Bridgegate (including the area up to ST5) that due to the truncation of this area incurred by the pedestrianisation and road formation it is recommended that no further archaeological works be carried out as any significant strata has been removed. Further, we recommend the inclusion of the ground overlying the underground carpark within this area;
 - Area B for the West section of Bridgegate (including the area up to ST3) given the considerable depth of made ground present, we recommend that archaeological monitoring is carried out on any soft sediment ground works that exceeds a depth of 1.2m; and
 - Area C due to the apparent natural soil profiles around the Trinity Church and the uncertainty of the level of truncation, if any, in this area a programme of archaeological monitoring is carried out on any soft sediment ground works within the slope area and access lane around Trinity Church. On a precautionary basis we also recommend that Hill Street is included within this area.
28. This pattern of response will ensure that adverse impacts on those areas with a credible potential for significant archaeological features are mitigated. The appropriateness and acceptability of our recommendations rest with North Ayrshire Council and their advisors, West of Scotland Archaeology Service.

Conclusion

29. A programme of archaeological monitoring, commissioned by Austin-Smith:Lord Architects on behalf of Irvine Bay Regeneration Company, was carried out during the on site investigation works in Bridgegate and High Street, Irvine, North Ayrshire. The purpose of these works was to inform on the proposed renewal of the street and pavement surfaces. The archaeological works were designed to mitigate any adverse impact from the site investigation works on archaeological remains present and inform the development of proportionate mitigation of the subsequent renewal works.
30. The monitoring failed to identify any significant archaeological features during the site investigation works. A series of recommendations have been made in regard to future works, the appropriateness and acceptability of which rest with North Ayrshire Council and their advisors, West of Scotland Archaeology Service.

References

Shaw, R, 2010, *Trinity Church, the Cross on the High St and Bridgegate, Irvine, North Ayrshire: Desk Based Assessment*, unpublished commercial report by Rebecca Shaw Archaeology Services

Williamson, C, 2011, *Bridgegate, Irvine, North Ayrshire: Archaeological Monitoring. Method Statement*, unpublished commercial report by Rathmell Archaeological Limited

Appendix 1: Registers

Within this appendix are all registers pertaining to works on-site regardless of the process by which that information was gathered (e.g. evaluation or strip, map & sample).

Context Register

Context No.	Area/ Trench	Type	Description	Interpretation
001	TP3	Deposit	Very compact grey concrete	Concrete Slab
002	TP3	Deposit	Brown Grey Rubble and silt sand	Made Ground
003	TP1,2, 3, 4, 6, 8	Deposit	Black Brown humic silt sand	Garden Soil
004	TP1, 4, 5 6	Deposit	Yellow Sand	Natural
005	ST1, 1a, 3, 4, 5, 7	Deposit	Mono Block	Modern Paving
006	ST1, 1a, 3, 4, 5, 7	Deposit	Light Brown Sand	Bedding Sand
007	ST1a	Deposit	Grey Concrete with metal lattice work though it	Base for paving
008	ST1a	Deposit	Compact Dark Brown Silt sand with occasional Ceramic Building Material (CBM) and occasional modern white and brown glazed pottery	Made Ground
009	ST1a	Deposit	Very compact mottled dark and mid brown sand silt with frequent pieces of Ceramic Building Material (CBM) in this case yellow and red brick as well as glazed brick as well as occasional plastic sheeting and wood	Made Ground
010	ST1a	Deposit	Mid Brown Sand	Possible Natural
011	ST5	Deposit	Black bitumen with very frequent sub angular medium sized stone inclusions	Tarmac
012	ST5	Deposit	Compact Mottled dark brown slightly silty sand with modern glass and white glaze pottery present	Made ground

Context No.	Area/ Trench	Type	Description	Interpretation
013	ST5	Wall	Grey brick wall aligned ENE-WSW, two brick wide (200mm) and four courses high	Modern wall possible foundation for kerb
014	ST4	Deposit	Compact Grey Sub angular medium sized stones with occasional cobbles and a kerbstone inclusion	Type 1
015	ST8	Deposit	Grey rectangular stone blocks measuring 100mm by 40mm by 60mm	Cobbles
016	ST8	Deposit	Mix of Grey brown sand with frequent stone and mortar rubble with plastic bag inclusions	Infill for church lane
017	ST7	Deposit	Compact Mixed orange brown and drak brown sand with occasional CBM (Red Brick) and white glaze pottery present	Made ground
018	ST7	Foundation	Grey Concrete block 700mm wide within trench and 400mm deep extending 1.4m out from modern building front	Possible building foundation
019	TP10	Deposit	Brown sand with occasional sub rounded and sub angular medium sized stones and occasional CBM (Red Brick)	Disturbed modern deposit
020	TP10	Deposit	Orange Sand	Natural
021	ST7	Foundation	Wall aligned WSW-ENE consisting of grey long stone with no mortar over a single course mortared of red bricks over a large sandstone block	Possible Foundation
022	ST4	Deposit	Compact dark grey brown silt sand with very frequent sub angular and sub rounded medium stones, CBM, Wood and chunks of tarmac	Made Ground
023	TP11	Deposit	Mid Brown Sand with occasional sub rounded and sub angular medium to small sized stone inclusions	Disturbed modern deposit
024	ST4	Deposit	Compact Dark grey brown silt sand with frequent sub angular and sub rounded medium stones with occasional CBM (Yellow Brick)	Made Ground
025	ST4	Deposit	Large grey slate slab approximately 3m in length and 700mm wide within the trench	Possible part of demolition rubble
026	TP10	Deposit	Grey concrete	Paving base

Photographic Register

Image No.	Description	From	Date
1	Test Pit 3	E	18/07/11
2	Test Pit 8	SW	18/07/11
3	Test Pit 6	E	18/07/11
4	Test Pit 2	S	18/07/11
5	Test Pit 4	E	18/07/11
6	Test Pit 1	SE	18/07/11
7	North End Trench a	N	19/07/11
8	Trench 1a	NW	21/07/11
9	Oblique view of west facing section of the North end of Trench 1a	W	21/07/11
10	Trench 1a	SE	21/07/11
11	North East facing section of southern end of Trench 1a	NE	21/07/11
12	Trench 3	N	22/07/11
13	Trench 3	S	22/07/11
14	Trench 3	S	25/07/11
15	West facing section of Trench 3	SW	25/07/11
16	Large sandstone slab in middle Trench 3	N	26/07/11
17	Middle of Trench 3	S	26/07/11
18	Southern section of Trench 5	S	26/07/11
19	West facing section of Trench 5 (Southern Section)	W	26/07/11
20	Trench 1	SE	27/07/11
21	Southwest facing section of Trench 1	SW	27/07/11
22	Trench 3	N	28/07/11

Image No.	Description	From	Date
23	Southwest facing section of Trench 3	SW	28/07/11
24	Trench 5	S	28/07/11
25	Trench 5	N	28/07/11
26	Modern wall within North end of Trench 5	N	28/07/11
27	Trench 4	SSE	28/07/11
28	Oblique view of the southwest facing section of Trench 4	SW	28/07/11
29	Trench 8	NNE	01/08/11
30	Northwest facing section of Trench 8	NW	01/08/11
31	Trench 7	N	01/08/11
32	Southwest facing section of Trench 7	SW	02/08/11
33	Trench 7	S	02/08/11
34	Test Pit 10		02/08/11
35	Trench 3 extension	SW	02/08/11
36	Trench 7	N	02/08/11
37	Possible wall foundation in Trench 7	SSE	02/08/11
38	Possible wall foundation in Trench 7	SSE	03/08/11
39	Oblique of East facing section of Trench 7	N	03/08/11
40	Mid section of Trench 4	NW	03/08/11
41	Test Pit 11	NW	03/08/11
42	Test Pit 11 close up	NW	04/08/11
43	Trench 4 Southern Section	SE	04/08/11
44	Trench 4 Southern Section	NW	04/08/11
45	Test Pit 9	SW	04/08/11

Image No.	Description	From	Date
46	Test Pit 9	SW	04/08/11
47	General Shot of High St/Bridgegate Cross	SW	04/08/11
48	General Shot of Bridgegate	NE	04/08/11
49	Church Lane	N	04/08/11
50	Bridgegate	NE	04/08/11
51	Rivergate Centre	N	04/08/11

Appendix 2: Discovery & Excavation in Scotland

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	North Ayrshire Council
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Bridgegate, Irvine
PROJECT CODE:	RA11034
PARISH:	Irvine
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:	Douglas Gordon
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	Rathmell Archaeology Limited
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Monitoring
NMRS NO(S):	None
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	None
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	None
NGR (2 letters, 6 figures)	NS 3204 3888
START DATE (this season)	18 th July 2011
END DATE (this season)	4 th August 2011
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)	None
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (may include information from other fields)	<p>A programme of archaeological monitoring, commissioned by Austin-Smith:Lord Architects on behalf of Irvine Bay Regeneration Company, was carried out during the on site investigation works in Bridgegate and High Street, Irvine, North Ayrshire. The purpose of these works was to inform on the proposed renewal of the street and pavement surfaces. The archaeological works were designed to mitigate any adverse impact from the site investigation works on archaeological remains present and inform the development of proportionate mitigation of the subsequent renewal works.</p> <p>The monitoring failed to identify any significant archaeological features during the site investigation works. A series of monitoring recommendations have been made in regard to future works.</p>
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	Monitoring
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	None
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	Austin-Smith:Lord Architects on behalf of Irvine Bay Regeneration Company,
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	Unit 8 Ashgrove Workshops, Kilwinning, Ayrshire KA13 6PU
E MAIL:	contact@rathmell-arch.co.uk
ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)	Report to West of Scotland Archaeology Service and archive to RCAHMS Collections.

Contact Details

32. Rathmell Archaeology can be contacted at our Registered Office or through the web:
- | | |
|---------------------------|--|
| Rathmell Archaeology Ltd | www.rathmell-arch.co.uk |
| Unit 8 Ashgrove Workshops | |
| Kilwinning | t.: 01294 542848 |
| Ayrshire | f.: 01294 542849 |
| KA13 6PU | e.: contact@rathmell-arch.co.uk |
33. The West of Scotland Archaeology Service can be contacted at their office or through the web:
- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| West of Scotland Archaeology Service | www.wosas.org.uk |
| Charing Cross Complex | |
| 20 India Street | t.: 0141 287 8332/3 |
| Glasgow | f.: 0141 287 9259 |
| G2 4PF | e.: enquiries@wosas.glasgow.gov.uk |

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