

# Hillside Farm, Kilmacolm: Archaeological Mitigation

Data Structure Report



by Louise Turner

issued 31<sup>st</sup> October 2014

on behalf of Mr & Mrs Cameron

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## Contents

<b>Introduction .....</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Historical and Archaeological Background .....</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Project Works .....</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>Findings .....</b>	<b>7</b>
<i>Test Pits .....</i>	7
<i>Subsequent Works .....</i>	10
<b>Discussion .....</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>Recommendations .....</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>Conclusion .....</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>Acknowledgements .....</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>References .....</b>	<b>16</b>

## Introduction

1. This Data Structure Report has been prepared for Mr and Mrs Cameron, in support of the renewal of the farmhouse at Hillside Farm, Kilmacolm, Inverclyde (Planning Ref. No. 13/0291/C). The archaeological works detailed in the following report have been designed to mitigate any adverse impact on archaeological remains within the development area.
2. This report covers a series of works undertaken both in association with the removal of finds associated with the existing farmhouse, and the additional removal of sediments located across the footprint of the replacement dwelling house, which overlies the previous extent of the farmhouse and extends beyond this earlier footprint to the south and east. Groundbreaking works undertaken for the insertion of a new foul water drain, septic tanks and soakaways were also monitored. Works took place between April and September, 2014: initial works comprised the monitoring of test pits dug on the 15<sup>th</sup> April, 2014, with a further programme of archaeological monitoring taking place intermittently between 18<sup>th</sup> and 29<sup>th</sup> September, 2014.
3. Inverclyde Council required a programme of archaeological works to be undertaken in support of any planning consent which may be granted by the planning authority. Guidance on the structure of archaeological mitigation required on this site prior to and during development works was provided by Inverclyde Council's Department of Regeneration and Planning.
4. A Method Statement (Matthews 2013) provided the detail of the works (archaeological monitoring, excavation, post-excavation analyses and publication) for the mitigation pertaining to ground breaking within the development area and hence the direct physical impact on buried sediments.

## Historical and Archaeological Background

5. Hillside Farm is located on the southern slope of Cairncurran Hill, occupying an elevated position which looks out over the valley of the Green Water to the southeast. The farm buildings are noted as a farmhouse and farmstead on the RCAHMS database of known archaeological and historic sites (Canmore ID: 310252), though the holding itself appears to have fairly recent origins, being depicted first on Roy's Military Survey of Scotland (1752-55). This suggests an origin in or around the early to mid-18<sup>th</sup> century.
6. Several prehistoric sites have been identified in the vicinity of Hillside Farm. All are located on the south bank of the Green Water, and they are largely representative of later prehistoric settlement, with the most notable examples comprising three roundhouses (Canmore ID's: 41248, 41238 and 41236) which sit further up the valley. All three have been designated Scheduled Monuments of national importance, protected under the terms of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (Index No. 12868).
7. Hints of even earlier occupation are given by scant evidence provided by chance discoveries from sites located in the lower reaches of the Green Water. These include a putative cupmarked stone from the Green Water to the WSW (Canmore ID: 305460) and a polished stone axe from Mansfield farm, some 800m to the NNW (Canmore ID 41359). The presence of such objects attests that occupation in at least some portions of the Green Valley was taking place from the Neolithic onwards, with a concentration of finds of probable Neolithic date occurring at East Green Farm to the southwest. While it is possible that this unusually high density of finds reflects the interest of the landowner, it should be considered that this location does indeed represent a possible site of Neolithic activity and occupation.
8. It is beyond the scope of this report to provide a detailed investigation of the medieval and post-medieval landholdings within which Hillside Farm is located, though a brief mention is probably worthwhile in order to put the later settlement into a historic context. While 'Hillside Farm' appears at a comparatively late date, occupation of the wider area is attested through both cartographic and documentary evidence at least as far as back as the early 1600s. A 1621 document indicates that a cadet branch of the Cunningham family held lands at Cairncurran at this time, and this holding must correspond to a substantial dwelling shown on Blaeu's map depicting the County of Renfrew which is dated 1654 (not

shown here) and labelled 'Karncurran.' This settlement must surely correspond to the modern Cairncurran farm which lies to the northeast of the development area: it should also be noted that Blaeu's map also depicts Cairncurran Hill and shows the environs of this feature to be devoid of settlement at this time.

9. The lands of Cairncurran once formed part of the barony of Duchal, which would have been administered from Duchal Castle (Canmore ID: 42298), located further to the southeast in the valley of the Green Water near the modern farmhouse named East Green. The origins of this particular castle can be traced back to the 13<sup>th</sup> century, at which time they were linked with the Lyle family. This association continued until 1544, when Duchal Castle passed to the Porterfield family. The links with the Porterfields are not, however, clear: documentary evidence seems to suggest that the barony of Duchal was either shared between the Porterfields and the Earls of Glencairn, or that the Earls of Glencairn became the principle landowners within the barony and that they then 'sub-let' Duchal and its lands to the Porterfields. While the details of this relationship cannot be disentangled during the course of this particular report, it serves to explain the association between the lands of Cairncurran and the Cunningham family. How far this association goes back prior to 1621 is not, however, clear.
10. As noted previously, the first known depiction of Hillside Farm is upon Roy's Military Survey of Lowland Scotland (1752-55). There are two locations marked 'Hill Side' in and around the Gryffe and Green Water valleys: the first lies slightly to the northeast closer to modern Pennytarsal, while the other – which equates to the modern farm – lies to the north of the Green Water and slightly to the north-northwest of Cairncurran, which is here obscured by the junction between two map sections.
11. Hillside farm is shown at this time as a rectangular structure aligned roughly east-west (Figure 1a), with three smaller, rectangular, free-standing, ancillary structures located to the north and north-east. A right-angled stretch of walling connects the westernmost ancillary structure with the main dwelling house, forming a rudimentary yard. To the south of this walling, the map shows cultivated ground running down towards the Green Water.
12. Mapping of the late 18<sup>th</sup> century and early 19<sup>th</sup> is insufficiently detailed to allow an understanding of the changing configuration of farmhouse and outbuildings throughout this period. The next available detailed mapping is the Ordnance Survey 1<sup>st</sup> edition map of 1864, which shows a transformation in the layout of the farmbuildings (Figure 1b). The haphazard collection of detached structures depicted on Roy's Military Survey is replaced instead by a single rectangular structure aligned in a roughly E-W direction and abutting a polygonal enclosure. The farm building is surrounded by improved fields which lie between the lower slopes of Cairncurran Hill and the Green Water to the south, with Cairncurran itself probably functioning as a sheep run. The presence of a sheepfold near the Green Water confirms that sheep-rearing played a major role in the farm's function.
13. While it is possible that the rectangular farm building incorporated the earlier 18<sup>th</sup> century structure, it is equally likely that the earlier building was removed to make way for its replacement. At this stage, however, we are not seeing the replacement of the older dispersed buildings with a planned courtyard farm: rebuilding and extension seems instead to have been rather more piecemeal and haphazard, though the end result was a courtyard farm that appears to have been created with a fixed plan in mind.
14. Moving through the succeeding editions of the historic mapping, we see the constant reworking of the farmhouse and steading and its transformation into the suite of buildings that we see today. The 2<sup>nd</sup> edition map of 1898, which was surveyed in 1896, shows a layout which is largely 'L'-shaped on plan, with a small ancillary structure abutting the northeast corner of the N-S aligned arm portion of the structure (Figure 2a). The E-W section appears to have small walled yards on the north side of the building, which might suggest that this structure had converted into a byre. The N-S section also appears to be unroofed. This would then suggest that the farm house either comprised the small structure on the NE corner, or the small free-standing structure to the NE of the range.



Figure 1a: Extract from Roy's Military Map of Scotland (1752-55) (Development area circled in green)

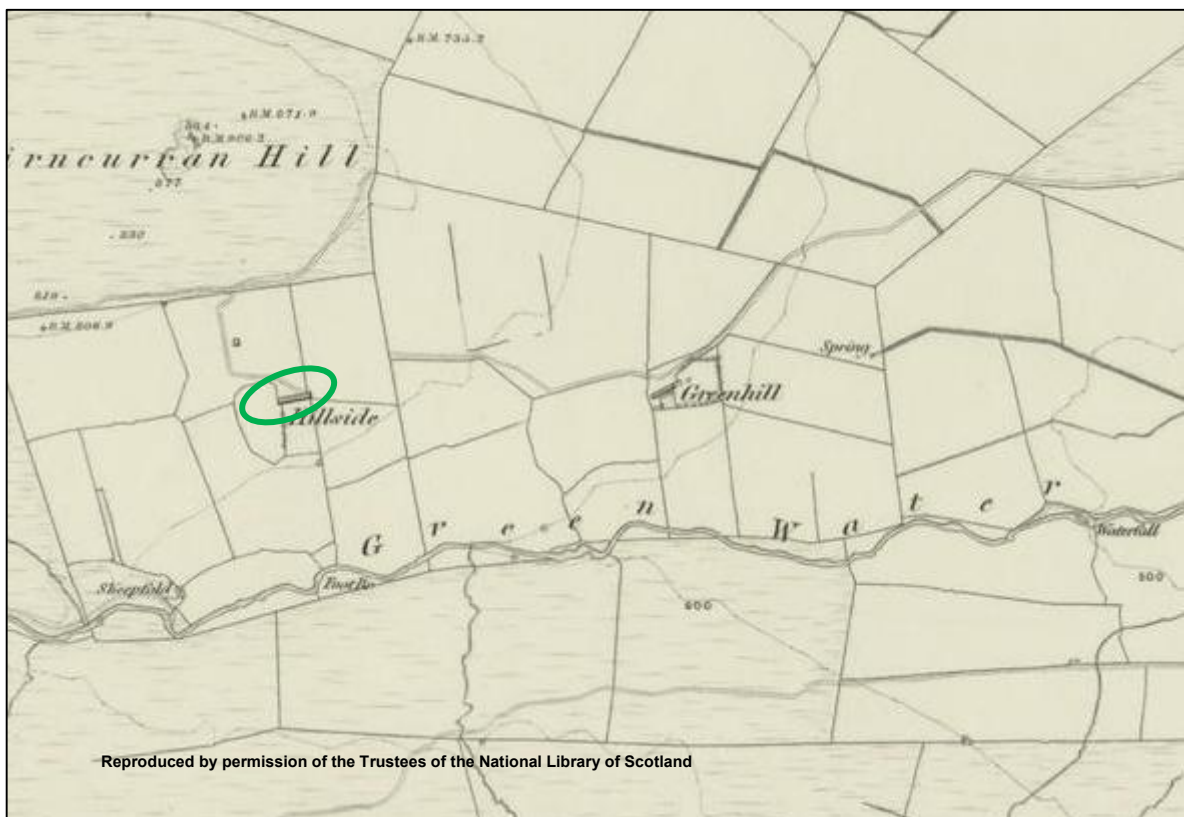


Figure 1b: Extract from Ordnance Survey 1<sup>st</sup> Edition Map of 1864 (Development area circled in green)

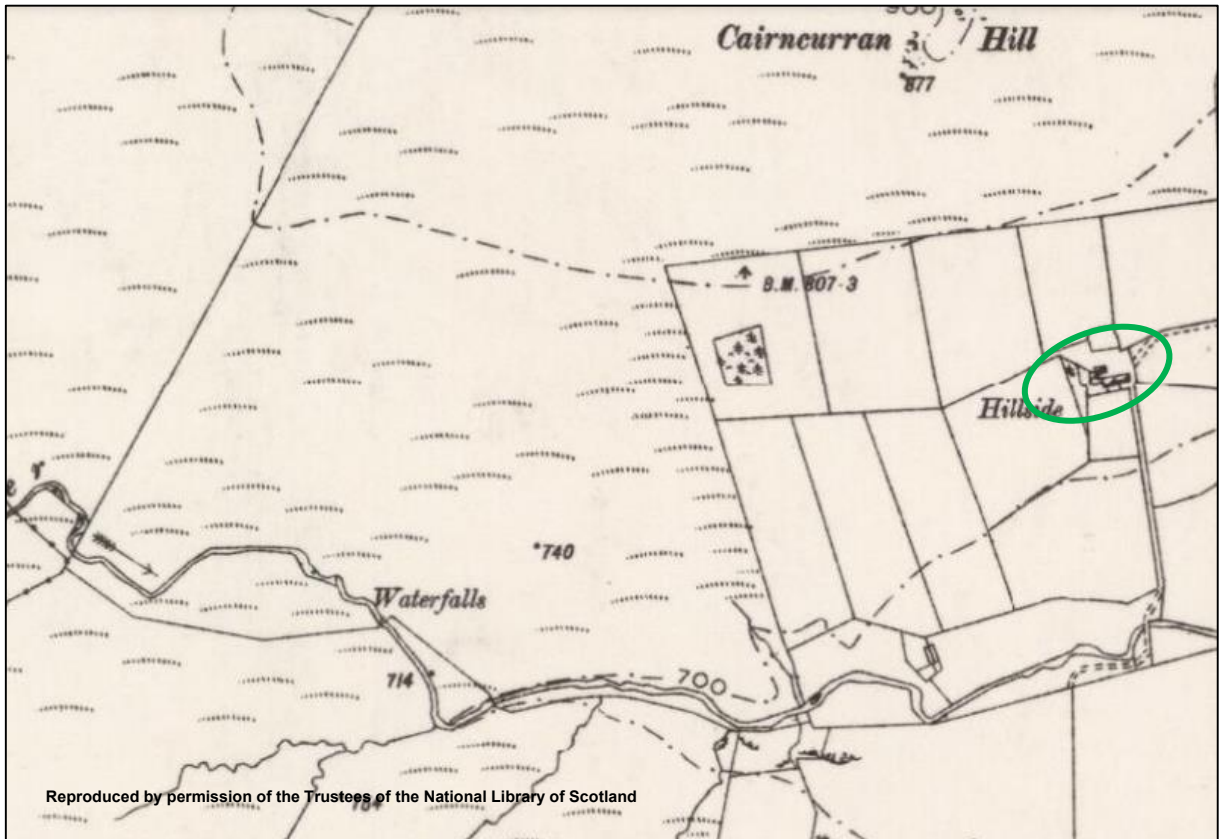


Figure 2a: Extract from Ordnance Survey 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition Map of 1898 (Development area circled in green)

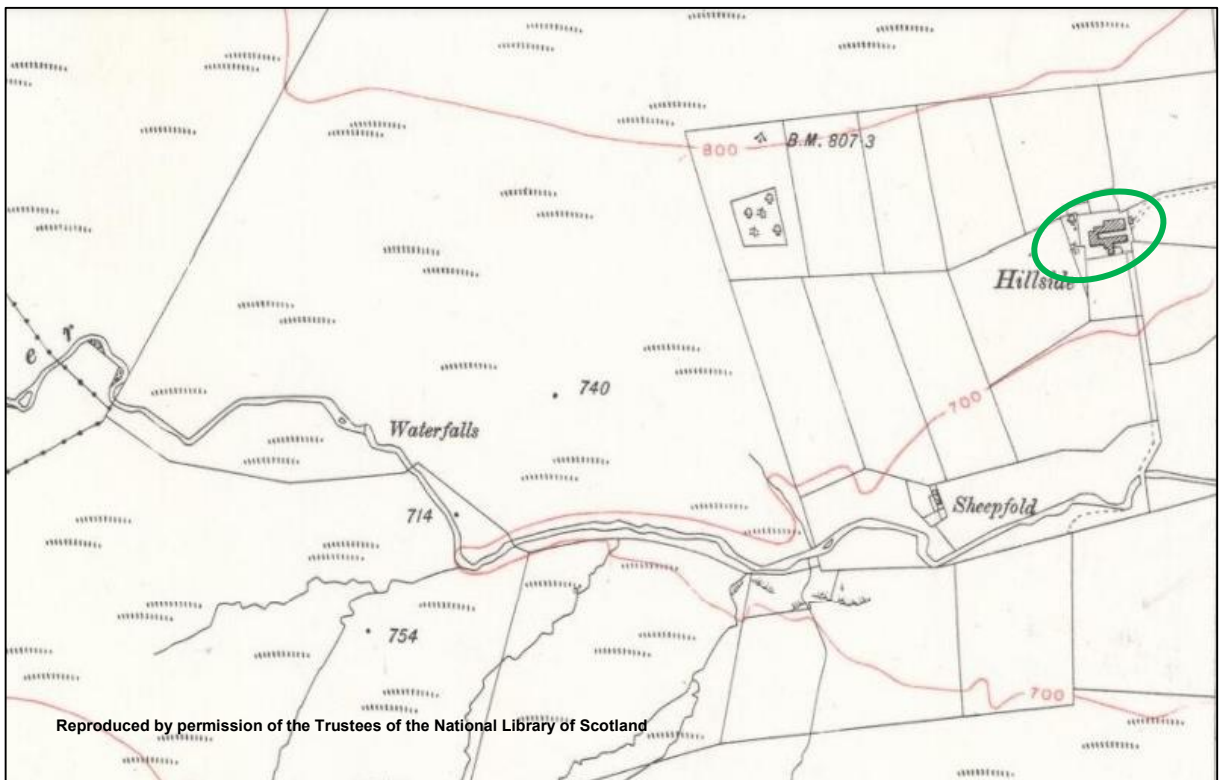


Figure 2b: Extract from Ordnance Survey 3<sup>rd</sup> Edition Map of 1916 (Development area circled in green)

15. Surveyed only 16 years later in 1916, the 3<sup>rd</sup> edition Ordnance Survey map shows the farmstead in its fully developed form (Figure 2b). The 1898 layout has been altered through the addition of another rectangular structure on the northeast corner: this closes off the northern edge to provide a 'U'-shaped arrangement placed around a central narrow courtyard. The southern structure has also been extended to the rear, giving a building which is 'L'-shaped on plan. It is unclear whether this comprises the house structure at this time.

## Project Works

16. The site itself comprised the site of a 19<sup>th</sup> century farmhouse which had originally been a three bay structure, either one storey, or one storey and attic in height (Figure 3a). The roof had originally been hipped at the east end, but the wallhead was subsequently raised to form the modern one-storey and attic structure which was demolished as part of the earliest phase of works.
17. The farmhouse itself had occupied a raised platform in the landscape which had been extended to the rear at the east side to form a small raised terrace used as a garden/seating area (Figures 3b; 5a). Both the raised platform and the terrace remained extant at the commencement of the on-site works in April 2014.
18. Following the demolition of the structure in April 2014, the construction of a new dwelling-house took place in a staged series of works undertaken between April and September, 2014 (Figure 4). The first phase comprised the monitoring of 4 test pits (TP 1-4). These initial works were subsequently followed by a more extensive programme of groundbreaking works which were undertaken between the 24<sup>th</sup> and the 29<sup>th</sup> September, 2014. These works comprised, first of all, the excavation of foundations for the replacement farmhouse. Once these were completed, works culminated in the digging of a drainage track which extended south from the house, running down the slope towards the north bank of the Green Water across an area of ground which had previously been used for pasture. This drainage track incorporated a deep pit for the placing of a septic tank at its midpoint, then extended further to the south where it bifurcated before terminating in two shallow rectangular soakaways each measuring 15.5 by 5.5m in extent.
19. All works were undertaken using a 360° tracked excavator equipped with toothless ditching buckets which measured either 0.4 or 1.2m wide.

## Findings

### *Test Pits*

20. Four test pits were dug at various locations to the rear (south) of the house structure (then upstanding) and garden terrace and over the extent of the field below. Each test pit measured approximately 1m by 1m and was excavated to a maximum depth of 1m.
21. The topsoil throughout comprised a mid-brown clayey silt (001), and varied in depth between 0.3 and 0.4m in depth. Subsoil varied in character, but mostly comprised clay-silt or sandy silt, with varying amounts of small stones and gravel present ((002), (003), (004) and (005)).
22. Two archaeological features were noted. The first was a rubble field drain (008) which was probably late 18<sup>th</sup> or early 19<sup>th</sup> century in date. The second was a stony layer (006) which was uncovered beneath the topsoil in TP's 1 & 2. This was interpreted as a layer of levelling or made up ground.
23. All the observations made during this earlier phase of works were consistent with those resulting from the later, more detailed observations made during the excavation of the foundations and drainage track/soakaways. Particular reference should be made at this point to stony layer (006), which is likely to correspond to stone platform (112): while it is useful to highlight the consistent observation of this stony layer, an in-depth discussion of the observations arising at this stage in the works seems unnecessary when more detailed information can be obtained from the later, more extensive excavations undertaken on the site, as described below.





Figure 3a: View showing north elevation of farmhouse, pre-demolition



Figure 3b: Rear of farmhouse, with revetment wall forming garden terrace

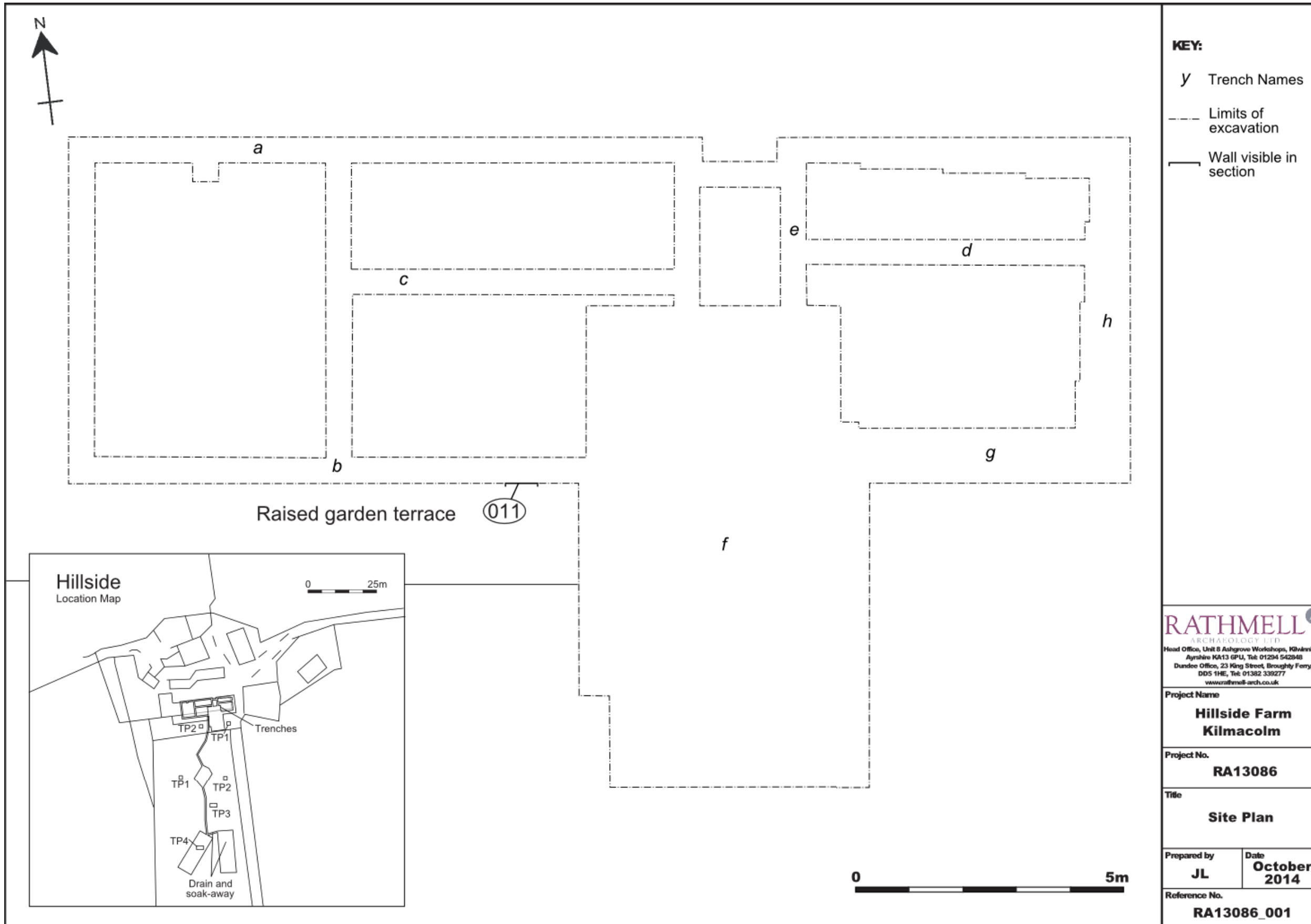


Figure 4: Site Plan

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*Subsequent Works*

24. The main phase of works comprised the excavation of foundations for the replacement farmhouse. This structure was to be 'T'-shaped on plan (Figure 4): the works required for its construction comprised a series of narrow strip foundation trenches, named for the purposes of this report 'a' - 'k' in order of excavation. Most measured 0.4m wide, but some were broader, measuring 0.9m in width. The depth of excavation varied: along the northern, upslope, edge, the maximum depth was approximately 0.6m, while further south, trenches reached up to 1m in depth and were cut well below the surface of the subsoil.
25. Trenches *a/d* and Trenches *b/g* comprised the main E-W running elevations of the house structure and were aligned roughly WNW-ESE. These long trenches were linked at several points along their length by lateral trenches which marked the lines of the house's internal cross-walls. A rectangular area was subsequently reduced between two of these lateral trenches, forming an open area labelled *f* after the trench which formed its western edge.
26. The initial trench, Trench *a*, followed the same line as the front elevation of the extant barn, running WNW-ESE. It comprised a deposit of humic dark-brown sandy silt (101), which had modern finds present (Figure 5b). These included chunks of sandstone, slate, brick and occasional sherds of glazed white earthenware. This layer overlay a compact red-brown silty clay (102), very prone to waterlogging, which appeared to represent the natural subsoil and was characterised as such.
27. This simple soil profile was typical across the north side of the site, though the upper layers varied according to the nature of the overlying surface: at the west side, the bedding for setts (107) could still be identified, while further to the east this was replaced by a bedding layer for tarmac (109), which comprised angular stones ('Type 2') set within a black silty sand matrix (110).
28. These modern surfaces were absent in Trench *b*, which followed the line of the rear elevation of the proposed house structure. This trench contrasted with Trench *a* in that it presented a more complicated soil profile with buried features within. Beneath a thin layer of topsoil (101), there was identified a broad deposit of loose, blackish brown silty sand (105), characterised in particular by a high concentration of sandstone rubble, bricks, slates and white-glazed white earthenware (Figure 6a). This in turn overlay a thin ashy black layer which measured 0.15m deep (103).
29. Sitting within deposits (103) and (105) was a dump of stone, (104), which was interpreted at this stage as a soakaway, as it lay within an area badly disturbed by drains and services which had been laid during the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries.
30. With the cutting of the first NNE-SSW trench (Trench *c*). it was possible to obtain a more detailed insight into the changing nature of the soil horizons across the site (Figure 6b). However, this initial understanding was further clarified with the extension of Trench *c* into Open Area *f*. This showed that the subsoil was dominated by a red-brown gravelly deposit set within a silty clay matrix (106), with a red-brown silty clay similar to that characterised by (102) underlying it. This suggested that the overlying gravels had already been removed in Trench *a*, and that the new foundation trench had in fact removed the fill of an earlier foundation cut created for the building of the earlier farmhouse.
31. Also of interest in this particular trench was the presence of made ground overlying the gravelly clay subsoil (106). This was characterised as (105), the stony layer previously identified in Trench *b*.
32. The eastwards extension of Trench *b* to form Trench *g* provided further insights. An examination of the north-facing section of this trench revealed a relict wall (111) sitting amongst a dump of stony material (112) (Figure 7a). Though given a separate number, (112) was clearly very similar in character to (105), and indeed may have formed part of the same deposit. Deposit (111) was notable for producing numerous finds of glazed white earthenware, slates and glass, as well as a copper alloy pipe which carried water from a spring to the rear of the farm buildings for distribution to the nearby cottages and houses that had accumulated along the access road to the farm.



Figure 5a: View of house platform, post-demolition, with extant garden terrace to left



Figure 5b: Soil profile in Trench *a* (SSE-facing), showing topsoil (101) overlying subsoil (103)



Figure 6a: Soil profile in Trench *b* (SSE-facing), showing dump of stone (104) and ashy layer (103)



Figure 6b: Soil profile across NNW-SSE axis of site ('Trench *c*'), showing gravel mound (106) and made ground (105)



Figure 7a: Wall footing (111), abutting stony layer (112) in NNW-facing section of Trench b/g



Figure 7b: Stony layer (112) revealed within truncated garden terrace.

33. The digging of the drainage trench which ran south from the farm buildings required the truncation of the garden terrace at its eastern end, the removal of which revealed the continuation of the stony layer (112) (Figure 7b). This had been concealed beneath a layer of redeposited topsoil (113) 0.3m deep, which was subsequently grassed over to form a lawn. Deposit (112) itself overlay stony subsoil (106), which proved to be the natural subsoil across the entire extent of the southern portion of the site.
34. Topsoil depth was shallow over the remainder of the length of the drainage trench and across the extent of both soakaways, varying between 0.2 and 0.3m. It overlay (105) throughout, and while two ceramic drains were identified during the excavation of the main drainage trench, no significant archaeological features were identified over this portion of the site. Deep excavation through subsoil (106) for the insertion of the septic tank revealed underlying bedrock.

## Discussion

35. The site of Hillside Farm was deemed archaeologically sensitive for several reasons. Firstly, its location in fairly close proximity to a number of known archaeological sites of probable prehistoric date (located along the south bank of the upper reaches of the Green Water) suggests the possibility of earlier occupation and land use extending across the river. Secondly, it is first shown in this approximate location on Roy's military survey of 1752-55, which suggests an origin dating back to at least the mid-18<sup>th</sup> century and perhaps earlier.
36. No traces of any human occupation or activity dating to either the prehistoric or medieval period were identified during the archaeological monitoring works: no features were identified, and no artefacts recovered. The reason for this paucity of evidence is uncertain: the subsoil, though glacial in character and dominated by gravels within a silty clay matrix, did not show particular evidence of waterlogging and the topsoil seemed fairly free-draining in character.
37. The shallow nature of the topsoil might suggest, however, that land use in this area was not particularly intensive, or even that the topsoil had been denuded previously through hillwash. The presence of field drains implied that the area may not have been suitable for cultivation prior to the improvement period, so perhaps the lack of evidence for occupation and land use in earlier periods was genuinely down to the fact that there were much better areas for cultivation and occupation available throughout the wider landscape: indeed, it could be argued that land use throughout the area has been of such low intensity that traces of these earlier occupation sites have survived right up to the present in the form of those early monuments recorded along the south bank of the Green Water.
38. Cartographic evidence demonstrated that the origins of the farmhouse and steading began by at least the mid-18<sup>th</sup> century. It is clear that at least one re-modelling of the farm buildings took place in the 19<sup>th</sup> century: armed with this knowledge, it is perhaps appropriate to reconsider the modern deposits to see if any further light can be shed upon this later period in the site's history.
39. Of particular interest were the stony deposits (105) and (112). Dominated by blocks of sandstone, with occasional finds of bricks and fragmentary slates present, these deposits also included numerous finds of glazed white earthenware and modern bottle glass, as well as a copper water pipe. The levelling layer may have been laid down as a free-draining platform prior to the construction of the 19<sup>th</sup> century cottage which was demolished as part of the works described within this report. Alternatively, it may represent the demolished remnants of the earlier house structure which were retained on the site for the explicit purpose of creating the building platform described above.
40. Worthy of mention were the discrete stone structures noted within this stone-rich layer. Outstanding was the wall face (111) identified within the north-facing section of Trench *g* – this was interpreted at first as the face of an earlier revetment wall built to retain a precursor to the garden terrace. However, the stony layer was virtually identical in character on the east and west sides of the wall, which may (though not necessarily) indicate contemporaneity.

41. Alternatively, then, we could suggest that wall face (111) represents the footings of an earlier structure which once stood upon the site, namely the 18<sup>th</sup> century farm house which is shown on Roy's Military Survey of 1752-55. This structure may have been demolished to make way for the 19<sup>th</sup> century farm house: the building itself may have been reduced to its footings and the demolished fabric retained to make a free-draining, level platform upon which the replacement dwelling could be erected. Certainly, this hypothesis is supported by the nature of the finds occurring within stony layer (112), which include occasional slates, fragments of 19<sup>th</sup> century bottle glass and occasional sherds of glazed white earthenware.
42. The made-up ground exemplified by contexts (105) and (112) overlay natural subsoil, dominated by a clay silt with high gravel content (106) that rose to form a natural mound towards the north end of the site. This mound had clearly formed the focus for the earliest settlement observed on the site, and had remained in use right up to the present – indeed, the proposed dwelling-house is continuing the tradition by utilising this same location.
43. The north elevation of the proposed dwelling – represented by trenches *a* and *d* – appeared to reveal a different character of subsoil, a stone-free silty clay (102) which was prone to waterlogging. Following comparison with subsoil (103), it was subsequently surmised that this may in fact have represented redeposited subsoil placed into the foundation cut for the 19<sup>th</sup> century structure, or that the digging of the foundation had caused changes in the drainage patterns which had caused the character of the subsoil to appear different to that of its surroundings.

## Recommendations

44. With no significant archaeological features identified, it is recommended that no further work should be carried out as a direct results of these works.
45. The appropriateness and acceptability of our recommendations must, however, rest with the Department of Regeneration and Planning, Inverclyde Council.

## Conclusion

46. Archaeological monitoring works were undertaken during excavations carried out in association with the demolition of an existing farmhouse at Hillside Farm, near Kilmacolm, and the construction of a new dwelling house on the site of the earlier structure.
47. The pre-existing structure appeared to be of 19<sup>th</sup> century date, and stood on a site which had been occupied since at least the mid-18<sup>th</sup> century. The archaeological monitoring works revealed evidence of a wall footing (111) which may have represented the remains of the earlier farm house. The wall footing had been incorporated within a stone levelling layer or platform (112) which had been used to create the modern building platform and a garden terrace to the rear: it is possible the stony layer represented the remains of the earlier structure, retained as an elevated and free-draining platform upon which the later 19<sup>th</sup> century farmhouse was constructed.
48. No features of archaeological significance were recovered during the remainder of the on-site works, and as a result, no further works are recommended.

## Acknowledgements

49. The author would like to thank Mr and Mrs Cameron and the on-site staff of Hope Homes for their co-operation during the project, and Colin Jamieson of C.R.A. (Alloa) Ltd. for his assistance in providing survey information. Thanks must also be extended to Jess Lumb, Archaeologist at Rathmell Archaeology, for producing the graphics.



## References

### *Documentary*

- Matthews, A                      2013    *Hillside Farm, Kilmacolm, Inverclyde: Archaeological Mitigation* (Unpublished method statement, Rathmell Archaeology Ptd.)

### *Cartographic*

- |         |                 |   |
|---------|-----------------|---|
| 1752-55 | Roy, William    | Military Survey of Scotland - Lowlands (surveyed 1752-55)                 |
| 1864    | Ordnance Survey | 6" 1 <sup>st</sup> Edition Map of Renfrewshire, Sheet VI (surveyed 1857)  |
| 1898    | Ordnance Survey | 6" 2 <sup>nd</sup> Edition Map of Renfrewshire, Sheet VI.NW (revsed 1896) |
| 1916    | Ordnance Survey | 6" 3 <sup>rd</sup> Edition Map of Renfrewshire, Sheet VI (surveyed 1912)  |

## Appendix 1: Registers

Within this appendix are all registers pertaining to works on-site during the watching brief:-

### Context Register

Context No.	Area/ Trench	Type	Description	Interpretation
001	All	Deposit	Mid-grey/brown clayey-silt, humic.	Topsoil
002	IP1/IP2	Deposit	Mid-grey/brown/orange clay-silt.	Natural subsoil
003	IP1/IP2/IP4 TP1/TP2	Deposit	Mid grey-brown/orange clay-silt with stone/gravel inclusions.	Natural subsoil
004	IP3	Deposit	Compact, mid- red brown silt with frequent inclusions of small stones and gravel.	Natural subsoil
005	TP2	Deposit	Light to mid-orange/grey clay, with moderate stone content.	Fill of surface trench, noted on plan during excavation and recorded by photographic image only. Contained cast iron pipe (006),.
006	TP1/TP2	Deposit	Stone with occasional brick	Rubble layer
007	IP4	Deposit	Stone	Bedrock
008	IP4	Cut/Fill	Cut and fill of linear feature, with ceramic tile drain in situ.	Modern field drain
101	Trench 'a'	Deposit	Mid-brown with blackish hue, medium compact sandy-silt, up to 0.7m deep. Produced frequent finds of sandstone rubble, slate, glass and white glazed white earthenware. Also formed	Made ground, comprising rubble from earlier house structure.
102	Trench 'a'	Deposit	Red-brown silty clay with stone/gravel inclusions.	Natural subsoil.
103	Trench 'b'	Deposit	Loose, black sandy-silty, high ash content, 0.10m wide, white glazed white earthenware present.	Demolition/construction layer.
104	Trench 'b'	Deposit	Dump of stone located within (104) and (105), and abutted by both deposits. Comprised mainly stone with voids present, and little evidence of surrounding soil matrix.	Dump of stone or relict rubble wall core.

Context No.	Area/ Trench	Type	Description	Interpretation
105	Trench 'b'	Deposit	Loose, humic dark-brown sandy silt, numerous finds of brick, sandstone rubble, slate, white glazed white earthenware, glass, 0.4m deep.	
106	Trench 'c'	Deposit	Red-brown silty clay with high gravel content.	Natural subsoil, equates to (004).
107	Trench 'd'	Deposit	Grey-black, medium compact sandy silt, high ash content. Setts are present within the layer.	Bedding layer for setts.
108	Trench 'd'	Cut/deposit	Blackish-brown sandy silt, loose, humic. 0.3m deep, contains gully pot.	Cut and fill of drainage feature.
109	Trench 'd'	Deposit	Thin layer of tarmac, 0.08m thick.	Modern ground surface.
110	Trench 'd'	Deposit	Angular stones ('Type 2') set within black silty-sand matrix.	Bedding layer for tarmac.
111	Trench 'b'/'e'	Structure	Fragment of wall return, comprising 2 courses with squared edges (?quoins), 0.7m wide, 0.4m high.	Superseded revetment wall or corner of earlier structure.
112	Trench 'b'/'e'	Structure	Layer of angular sandstone blocks set within dark-brown silty-clay matrix, 0.4m thick. Produced finds of white glazed white earthenware and a copper alloy water pipe.	Stone platform laid to create either a level building stance or the garden terrace. May comprise demolition debris derived from earlier farm building.
113	Trench 'e' & drainage trench/soakaways	Deposit	Loose, humic mid-brown clay silt, 0.2m deep with occasional sherds of white glazed white earthenware.	Topsoil.
114	Drainage trench	Deposit	Grey, extremely compact layer comprising rock, unclear whether it comprises mudstone or whin.	Bedrock.

*Photographic Register*

<b>Image No.</b>	<b>Digital</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>From</b>	<b>Date</b>
01	0002	View of Barn & Bungalow, E End of Farm	W	14/04/2014
02	0003	View of Barn, E End of Farm	W	14/04/2014
03	0004	Barn in N, & Central Part of Farm	SE	14/04/2014
04	0005	Main Farm Building	ENE	14/04/2014
05	0006	As Above	SE	14/04/2014
06	0007	Field in Front of Main Building	N	14/04/2014
07	0008	As Above, Plus Lane	N	14/04/2014
08	0009	Close up of Foundation at E End of House	S	14/04/2014
09	0010	Eastern Gable End, Showing Old Roof Line	E	14/04/2014
10	0011	Raised Terrace With Stone Retaining Wall & Porch	E	14/04/2014
11	0012	Western Gable End, Old Roof Line	W	14/04/2014
12	0013	Inside Farm House – E End – Raised Floorboards	W	14/04/2014
13	0014	Inside Farm House – Central Area, Stone Floor	E	14/04/2014
14	0015	TP1 – With Flat Bucket	W	14/04/2014
15	0016	TP1 – With Flat Bucket	W	14/04/2014
16	0017	TP1 – With Toothed Bucket	W	14/04/2014
17	0018	TP3 – With Flat Bucket	W	14/04/2014
18	0019	TP3 – With Toothed Bucket	W	14/04/2014
19	0020	TP2 – With Flat Bucket	W	14/04/2014
20	0021	TP2 – Extended With Flat Bucket	N	14/04/2014
21	0022	Extended TP2, Flat Bucket	E	14/04/2014

Image No.	Digital	Description	From	Date
22	0023	Extended TP2, Toothed Bucket	E	14/04/2014
23	0024	TP1 With Flat Bucket	W	14/04/2014
24	0025	TP1 With Flat Bucket	W	14/04/2014
25	0027	View of Demolished House	NE	03/07/14
26	0028	View of Demolished House	E	03/07/2014
27	0029	View of Rubble Removal	ENE	03/07/2014
28	0030	View of NE Area Under Excavation (Close-up)	NE	03/07/2014
29	0031	View of E End of Foundation Platform	NE	03/07/2014
30	0031	View of Middle Area Under Excavation	N	03/07/2014
31	0032	View of Middle Area Under Excavation	SE	03/07/2014
32	0033	View of W End of Foundation Platform	N	03/07/2014
33	0034	As Above	NW	03/07/2014
34	0035	As Above	NW	03/07/2014
35	-	Void	-	-
36	-	Void	-	-
37	-	Void	-	-
38	-	Void	-	-
39	-	Void	-	-
40	-	Void	-	-
41	0242	Trench a (WNW-ESE) – Post Excavation	W	18/09/2014
42	0243	Trench a (WNW-ESE) – Sample Section (NNW-Facing)	NNW	18/09/2014
43	0244	Trench a (WNW-ESE) – Post Excavation	ENE	18/09/2014

Image No.	Digital	Description	From	Date
44	0245	Trench b (WNW-ESE) – Post Excavation	WSW	18/09/2014
45	0246	Trench b (WNW-ESE) – Sample Section (SSE-Facing)	SSE	18/09/2014
46	0247	Trench b (WNW-ESE) – Post Excavation	ENE	18/09/2014
47	0248	Trench c (NNE-SSW) – Post Excavation	NNW	18/09/2014
48	0249	Trench c (NNE-SSW) – post-excavation	SSE	18/09/2014
49	0250	Trench c (NNE-SSW) – Sample Section (ENE-Facing)	ENE	18/09/2014
50	0251	Trench c (NNE-SSW) – Post Excavation	NNW	18/09/2014
51	0252	Working Shot, Trench d	SW	18/09/2014
52	0253	Working Shot, Trench d	SW	18/09/2014
53	0254	Trench d (WNW-ESE, ext. of a) – Sample Section 1 (SSE-Facing)	SSE	18/09/2014
54	0255	Trench d (WNW-ESE, ext of a) – Sample Section 2 (SSE-Facing)	SSE	18/09/2014
55	0256	Trench d, Post Excavation	W	18/09/2014
56	0257	Trench d (WNW-ESE), extension of a) – Post Excavation	NE	18/09/2014
57	0258	Trench d (WNW-ESE), extension of a) – Post Excavation, ENE End	NE	18/09/2014
58	9595	Reference Shot of Site	NW	23/09/2014
59	9596	Reference Shot of Site	SE	23/09/2014
60	9597	Trench d, E End, Post Excavation	SW	23/09/2014
61	9598	Trench e, Post Excavation	NNW	23/09/2014
62	9599	Trench d, Post Excavation	WSW	23/09/2014
63	9600	Reference Shot of Site	SW	23/09/2014
64	9601	Reference Shot of Site (W End)	NE	23/09/2014
65	-	Void		

Image No.	Digital	Description	From	Date
66	-	Void		
67	-	Void		
68	-	Void		
69	-	Void		
70	-	Void		
71	034	Slot/trench (E side b) to W of Open Area f	W	24/09/2014
72	035	Slot/trench (E side b) to W of Open Area f (ENE-Facing Section)	ENE	24/09/2014
73	036	As Above	ENE	24/09/2014
74	037	Slot/trench, E Side of Open Area f	SSE	24/09/2014
75	038	As Above	ENE	24/09/2014
76	039	As Above	ENE	24/09/2014
77	040	Open Area f, Post Excavation	WNW	24/09/2014
78	041	Open Area f, Sample Section (Same as ENE-Facing Section Above)	ENE	24/09/2014
79	042	Open Area f. ENE-Facing Section	ENE	24/09/2014
80	043	Open Area f, ENE Side	NNW	24/09/2014
81	044	Trench g, Post Excavation	W	24/09/2014
82	045	Trench g, Post Excavation	WNW	24/09/2014
83	046	Sample Section, WSW Facing, Trench g	WNW	24/09/2014
84	047	Trench g, Post Excavation	NE	24/09/2014
85	048	Trench h, Post Excavation	NE	24/09/2014
86	049	Trench h, Post Excavation	SSW	24/09/2014
87	050	Stone Platform (112), Trench b, View in Section	NNW	25/09/2014

Image No.	Digital	Description	From	Date
88	051	As Above	NNW	25/09/2014
89	052	Stone Platform (112) Seen in ESE Baulk	ESE	25/09/2014
90	053	Trench i, Post Excavation, Seen From Are e	NNW	25/09/2014
91	054	Trench i, Post Excavation	SSE	25/09/2014
92	055	Stone Platform (112), Seen in Section, ESE Baulk	ESE	25/09/2014
93	056	Trench j, Post excavation	SSE	25/09/2014
94	057	Trench j, Post Excavation	NNW	25/09/2014
95	058	Trench j, Sample Section, ENE Facing	ENE	25/09/2014
96	059	Trench k, Post Excavation	WSW	25/09/2014
97	060	Trench k, Post Excavation	WSW	25/09/2014
98	182	Revetment Wall (111)	NNE	29/09/2014
99	183	Excavation for Septic Tank – Digging Complete	SE	29/09/2014
100	184	Post-Excavation Shot of Drainage Track to Septic Tank	NNW	29/09/2014
101	185	As Above – Earlier Service Pipe Visible in Section	SE	29/09/2014
102	186	Post Excavation Shot of Track to Soakaway, Service Pipe in Section	SE	29/09/2014
103	187	As Above	NE	29/09/2014
104	188	As Above, Demolition Debris In Topsoil	ESE	29/09/2014
105	189	Soakaway #1 (W) – Post Excavation	SW	29/09/2014
106	190	Soakaway #1 (W) – Post Excavation	NNE	29/09/2014
107	191	Soakaway #2 (E) - Post Excavation	NE	29/09/2014
108	192	Soakaway #2 (E) – Post Excavation	SSE	29/09/2014



*Drawings Register*

<b>Find No.</b>	<b>Sheet No.</b>	<b>Area/ Trench</b>	<b>Drawing Type</b>	<b>Scale</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Drawn by</b>	<b>Date</b>
1	1	-	Plan	1:200	Post-excavation plan of W Portion of Site (Trenches a, b, c, parts of d & e), Showing Location of Wall (111)	CLT	25/09/2014
2	1	b	Section	1:20	ESE Facing Section of Trench b, showing Wall (111) and Stone Platform (112)	CLT	25/09/2014
3	1	-	Sketch	Not to Scale	Measured Sketch showing Post-Ex Dimensions of Area f & Environs	CLT	29/09/2014

## Appendix 2: Discovery &amp; Excavation in Scotland

<b>LOCAL AUTHORITY:</b>	Inverclyde
<b>PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:</b>	Hillside Farm, Kilmacolm
<b>PROJECT CODE:</b>	RA13086
<b>PARISH:</b>	Kilmacolm
<b>NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:</b>	Louise Turner
<b>NAME OF ORGANISATION:</b>	Rathmell Archaeology Limited
<b>TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:</b>	Watching brief
<b>NMRS NO(S):</b>	NS27SE 138
<b>SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):</b>	Farmhouse; Farmstead
<b>SIGNIFICANT FINDS:</b>	None
<b>NGR</b> (2 letters, 8 or 10 figures)	NS 2988 7003
<b>START DATE</b> (this season)	25 <sup>th</sup> April, 2014
<b>END DATE</b> (this season)	29 <sup>th</sup> September, 2014
<b>PREVIOUS WORK</b> (incl. <i>DES</i> ref.)	None
<b>MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION:</b> (may include information from other fields)	<p>Archaeological monitoring works were undertaken prior to the construction of a new dwelling house on the site of an earlier, 19<sup>th</sup> century, farmhouse at Hillside Farm, near Kilmacolm.</p> <p>Works revealed evidence of an earlier wall footing which had been incorporated into a stony platform which formed an elevated and free-draining platform upon which the later 19<sup>th</sup> century farmhouse was constructed, and which had been extended south to create a raised seating around to the rear of the farmhouse. The wall footing may have represented an earlier revetment wall for the garden terrace, or could, alternatively, have represented the footings of an earlier structure shown on Roy's Military Survey of 1752-55 in this location which had been demolished prior to the construction of the later farmhouse.</p>
<b>PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:</b>	None
<b>CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:</b>	None
<b>SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:</b>	Mr and Mrs Cameron
<b>ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:</b>	Unit 8 Ashgrove Workshops, Kilwinning, Ayrshire KA13 6PU
<b>E MAIL:</b>	<a href="mailto:contact@rathmell-arch.co.uk">contact@rathmell-arch.co.uk</a>
<b>ARCHIVE LOCATION</b> (intended/deposited)	Archive to RCAHMS Collections

## Contact Details

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