

Auchmannoch House, Sorn: Archaeological Mitigation

Data Structure Report



by Louise Turner

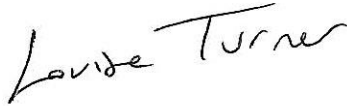
issued 10th November 2014

on behalf of Mr and Mrs Rupert Hogg

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Introduction

1. This Data Structure Report has been prepared for Ronald Alexander, on behalf of Mr and Mrs Rupert Hogg, in support of construction works to be undertaken on land at Auchmannoch House, Sorn. These works included the construction of a new access road and the excavation of foundation trenching, undertaken in association with the conversion of an existing barn to form additional accommodation.
2. East Ayrshire Council required a programme of archaeological works to be undertaken as an element of the granted planning consent (14/0170/PP), with the West of Scotland Archaeological Service, who advise East Ayrshire on archaeological matters, providing guidance on the structure of the archaeological works required.
3. An archaeological Method Statement (Matthews 2014) 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

4. Auchmannoch House is located approximately halfway between the towns of Galston and Sorn, in gently rolling countryside predominantly used as agricultural land. The house itself is set within wooded policies, and approached by a narrow trackway which runs in a roughly northeast to southwest line from the B7037 before turning to approach the house from the southeast.
5. Auchmannoch House itself is 'L'-shaped on plan and comprises a main WNW-ESE aligned block with a single storey range set at right angles. The main block is two stories high, rubble-built with some moulded window dressings. Though currently slated, its steeply pitched roof with crow-stepped gables may originally have been thatched. Auchmannoch House is a Category 'B' Listed Building (Ref: 14269), and has been dated to 1724 from a worn datestone incorporated into the fabric as a lintel.
6. The earliest reference to Auchmannoch dates to 1565, when the lands of Auchmannoch were granted to the Campbells of Auchmannoch by the Commendator of Melrose Abbey (Burke, 1838). They then remained within the family until the 1900s. Prior to this date, the lands must have formed part of Melrose Abbey's holdings. The Campbells of Auchmannoch could themselves trace their origins from the Campbells of Loudon, the Hereditary Sheriffs of Ayr.
7. Blaeu's map of 1654 features the place name of 'Achmunnoch,' but there is no indication at this time that the site marks anything more than a farmsteading (Figure 1a). Blaeu typically shows fortified dwellings in a more grandiose manner: in this case, there is no indication of a tower-house, and no sign of a fence or pale which might indicate a deer park. From its depiction on the map we can surmise, then, that there was indeed a precursor to the extant Auchmannoch House, but that its origins were comparatively humble.
8. By the mid-18th century, when Roy's Military Survey of Scotland, a transformation in the fortunes of Auchmannoch is evidenced, and indeed, this tallies well with the presence of the datestone marked '1724.' Roy's map shows a large building and what appear to be two flanking ancillary structures arranged around a central space, perhaps a courtyard (Figure 1b). The building itself is located within an enclosure, flanked on the northwest, southwest and northeast sides by trees, perhaps forming a shelter belt. Beyond the immediate vicinity of the house, the landscape is dominated by cultivated fields, with no evidence of a designed landscape or parkland present, the impression given being one of a prosperous farmsteading with no evidence of gentrification apparent at this time.



Figure 1a: Extract from Blaeu's Map of 1654



Figure 1b: Extract from Roy's Military Survey of 1752-55

9. That the Campbells' fortunes had steadily improved is clearly evident by comparison with the succeeding Ordnance Survey 1st edition map of 1860 (Figure 2a). Here, Auchmannoch House is depicted as two structures set at right angles in an 'L'-plan, reached by a tree-lined avenue. Much of the area surrounding the house has been planted with trees: informal planting has been implanted along the valleys of the nearby Stra and Auchmannoch Burns, with a more formal arrangement (perhaps an orchard) set out to the west of the house.
10. A series of ancillary structures have also been constructed north of the house. Comprising three rectangular free-standing structures laid out around a central rectangular area, these correspond to the buildings which have survived in this particular location to the present, comprising – moving from west to east – a barn (termed here the 'west barn'), the cottage, and a second ancillary structure which may originally have represented a second barn or stables (the 'east barn.'). A fourth structure, much smaller in size, stands at right angles to the north-east end of the east barn.
11. Also of interest is the presence of a limestone quarry and an associated lime kiln in the wooded area to the east-north-east of the approach road, and a curious feature annotated 'bathing well.' Lying to the east-south-east of the main house structure, this appears to have been reached by an elevated track (which may also function as a bank or levee) which forms the edge of the wooded area on the north bank of the burn. Presumably, this 'bathing well' was used for medicinal purposes by the owners.
12. The 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1897 (not illustrated) shows one or two changes. Firstly, the two free-standing buildings that formed the main house structure and its ancillary building have now been conjoined to form a single 'L'-plan structure. The planting scheme around the house has also changed: the orchard has been removed, to be replaced by two rectangular paddocks. The wider woodland setting remains consistent, but the waters of the Stra Burn may be more actively managed at this time in the vicinity of the house through the creation of a dam. The track/levee which led to the 'bathing well' has also been removed, and the 'bathing well' itself is no longer shown.
13. The 3rd edition Ordnance Survey map of 1912 (Figure 2b) shows the continuation of these changes. Minor alterations are evident at the northeast end of the main house building, but the most significant changes are taking place in and around the ancillary structures, with the creation of kennels to the southwest of the west barn, and the erection of two additional structures to the southeast of the east barn. Woodland is being progressively cleared in close proximity to the house, and it is likely that the estate is increasingly being geared towards sporting pursuits, perhaps with lesser emphasis on horticulture.

Project Works

14. The site occupied the stretch of ground lying between the cluster of ancillary buildings ('west barn,' cottage, and 'east barn') which lie to the north of Auchmannoch House. Beyond an existing access track servicing the cottage, the area was composed of a grassy sward which sloped gently southwestwards towards Auchmannoch House.
15. The groundbreaking works initially comprised the removal of topsoil for the construction of an access road, equipped with turning circle, which was to run in a roughly west-southwestwards direction, from the existing track servicing the cottage and east barn, to the entrance of the west barn (Figure 3). This stage of the works took place in fine conditions on the 23rd September 2014, with excavations undertaken by a 14 ton tracked excavator with a 1.2m toothless ditching bucket.
16. This was followed by the excavation of foundations for a small extension at the southwest gable end of the west barn. Again, a 14 ton tracked excavator was used for the groundbreaking works, with a 1.2m toothless ditching bucket used for initial reduction and a 0.4m toothless bucket used for subsequent works carried out in those layers overlying the natural subsoil. These works took place on the 30th September 2014.

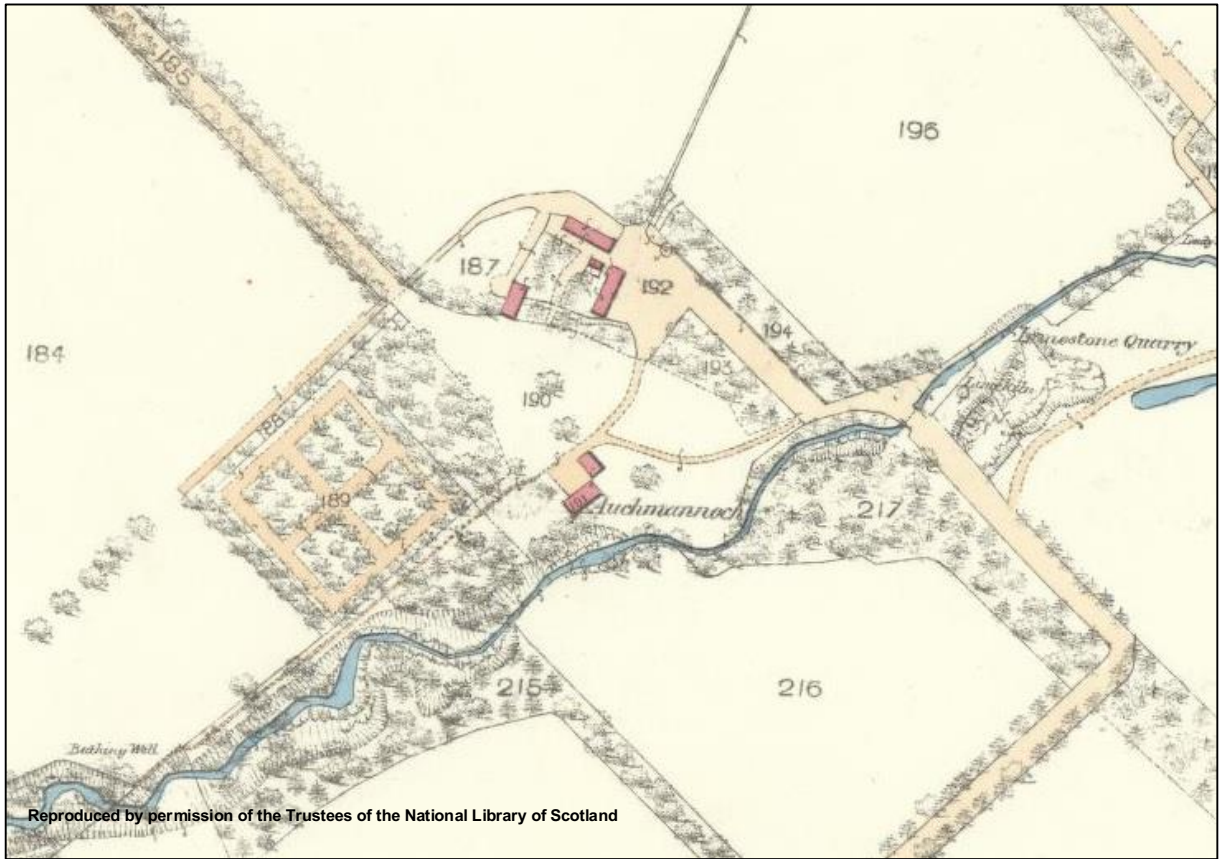


Figure 2a: Extract from Ordnance Survey 25" 1st Edition Map of 1860

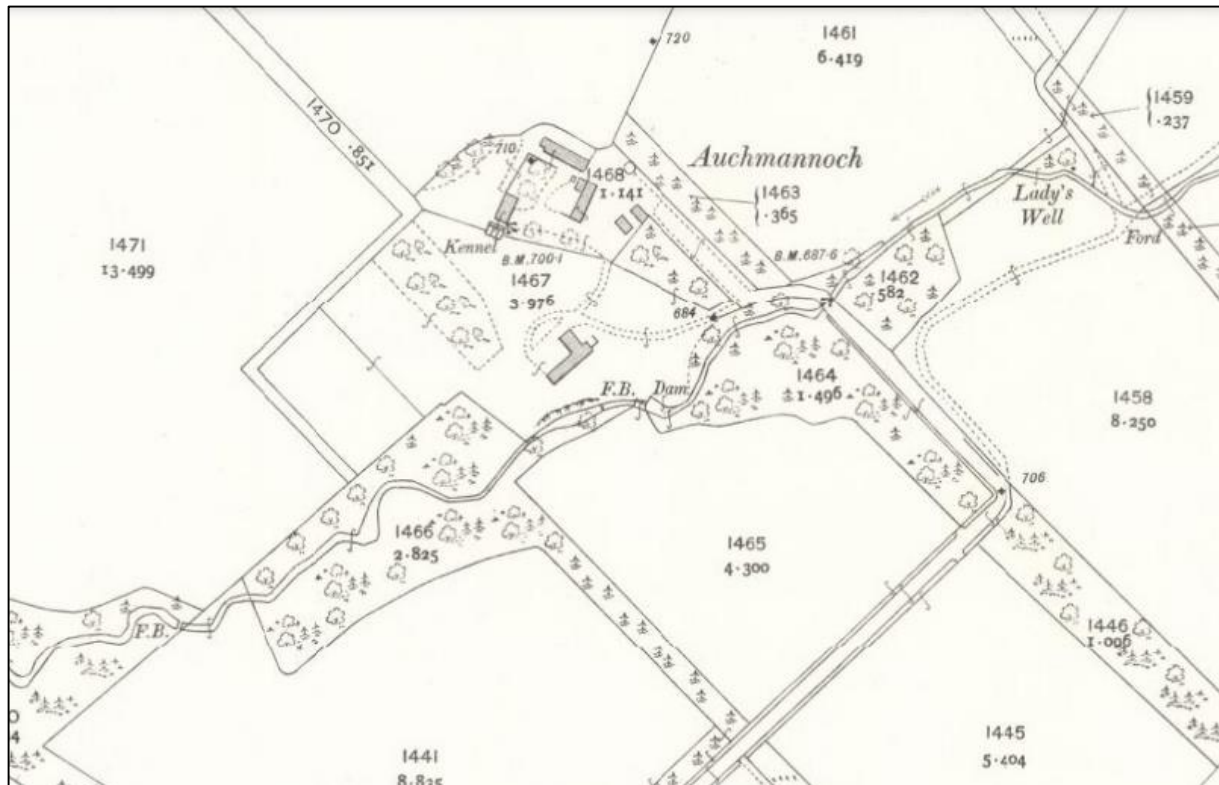


Figure 2b: Extract from Ordnance Survey 25" 3rd Edition Map of 1908

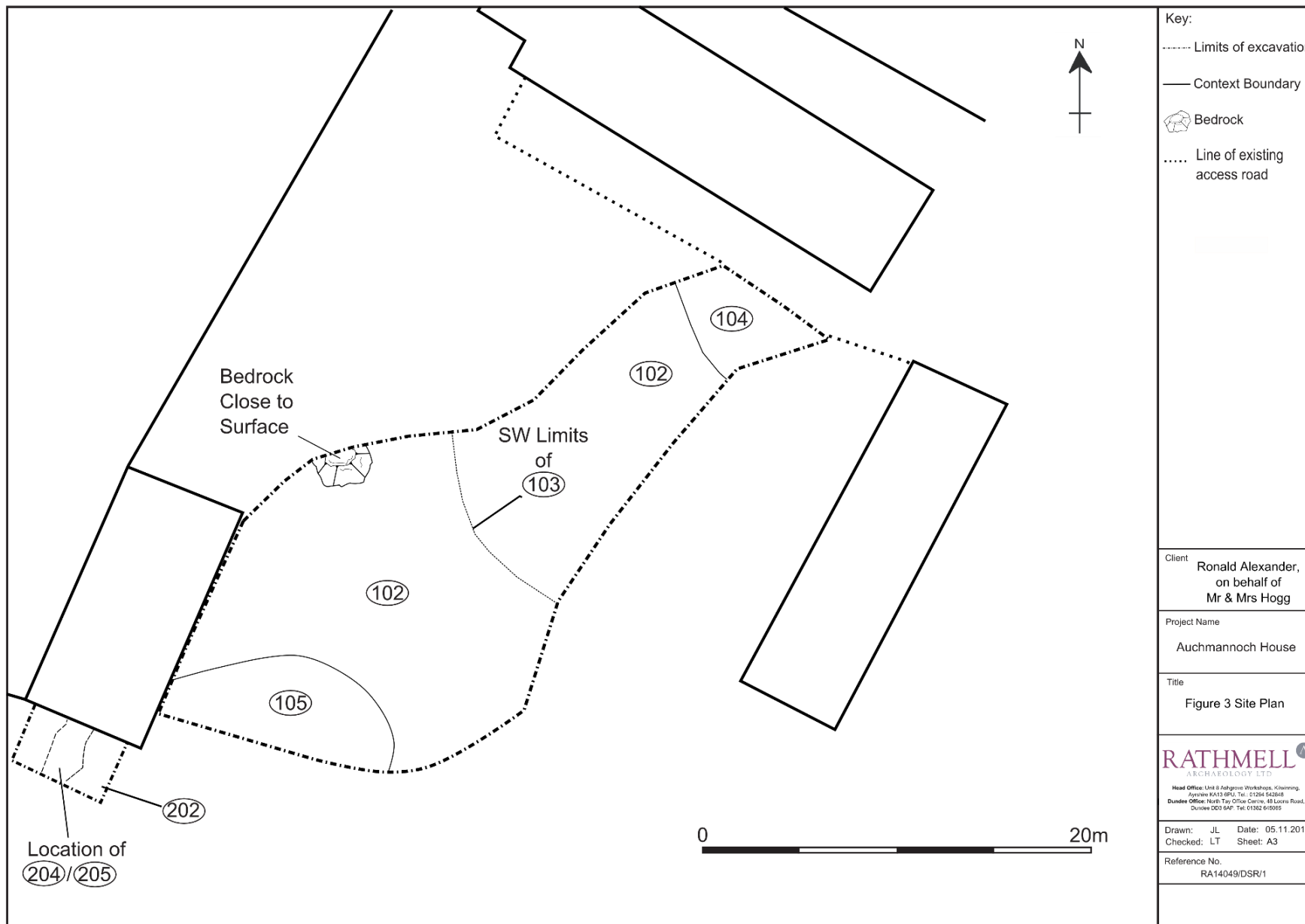


Figure 3: Site Plan

Access Track

17. Deturfing had taken place prior to the archaeologist's arrival on the site, with the turf retained for use elsewhere within the grounds of the castle. This work had been carried out by hand, leaving the topsoil intact over much of the extent of the access track. Bedrock had, however, been exposed in one location (see Figure 3): here the turf directly overlay bedrock at a depth of 0.05m.
18. Excavation commenced at the southwest end, with the turning circle cleared first, before the track then continued northeastwards towards the existing access track which currently serves the cottage. The excavated area measured approximately 25m in length: the maximum width of the turning circle was roughly 15m in diameter, with the access track itself measuring approximately 7m in width along its length. The depth of excavations averaged about 0.2m, with work ceasing as soon as a solid base was reached. In some portions of the track, this meant that ground reduction halted prior to reaching natural subsoil.
19. Topsoil across the site was a loose, dark-brown sandy silt (101) which contained numerous modern finds including glazed white earthenware (some transfer-printed), modern glass bottles, plus fragments of thin, decorated opaque glass that derived from a lampshade. Across the full length of the track, unless otherwise stated, topsoil directly overlay the natural bedrock: this comprised a friable, fissured pinky yellow sandstone (102).
20. Across a small portion right at the southwest end of the access track, ground reduction ceased prior to the level of the subsoil being reached. The resulting surface (105) was modern in character, and comprised a black, ashy layer (Figure 4a) measuring roughly 10 x 5m in extent, which was rich in finds including broken slates, sherds of white glazed white earthenware and red tile field drain, and fragmentary bricks.
21. Further to the east, the level of the bedrock (102) began to rise, and over much of the eastern portion of the turning circle, excavation reduced the ground level down to the bedrock, which lay just below the modern ground level along the north edge of the excavated area (Figures 4b and 5b). Topsoil (101) directly overlay bedrock (102) in this area: here, the uneven surface of the bedrock resulted in a number of discoloured patches which resembled potential features. A number of these were investigated, but all were of shallow depth (up to 0.08m deep) with no formal edges and a fill which was clearly identical in character to the topsoil, with frequent finds of glazed white earthenware present.
22. Where the turning circle narrowed to form the northeastern end of the access track, an intervening layer was identified, overlying bedrock (102) and underlying topsoil (101). This was a stony layer (103), which comprised a deposit of small stones (averaging 0.04 by 0.04m in size) within a dark brown sandy silt matrix (Figure 5a). The depth of this layer varied between 0.04m and 0.08m deep, depending on the depth of the underlying bedrock. At the northeast end of the access track, (103) underlay a black, ashy layer (104) which was identical to (105): exposed over an area measuring roughly 7 x 5m in extent, this deposit was not excavated to its full depth, but it revealed numerous finds of modern material, including bricks, slates, sherds of field drain and glazed white earthenware. Some larger pieces of mortared rubble were also identified in this area, and left *in situ*.
23. Across the full extent of these groundbreaking works, no significant archaeological features were uncovered, with all anthropically-generated layers (particularly (103) and (105)) having origins in the modern (i.e. 20th century) period.



Figure 4a: Deposit of Made Ground (105) at W Side of Turning Circle



Figure 4b: Remnants of Topsoil (101) adhere to Bedrock (102) at E side of Turning Circle



Figure 5a: Access Road, W End: Bedrock (102) with remains of Metalled Layer (103) overlying



Figure 5b: Demolition layer (105) still *in situ* at end of ground reduction works

Extension to SW Gable End of the West Barn

24. Following the construction of the access road and accompanying turning circle, the digging of the foundations for the extension to the western barn structure was undertaken. A concrete slab surface had already been removed prior to the commencement of the groundbreaking works: in total, a rectangular area measuring 5.2m by 3m in extent was to be reduced to the level of the subsoil across the site of the new building.
25. Work began over the northwest half with the removal of the upper soil horizon. This comprised a deposit of blackish-brown sandy silt (201) which proved to be rich in modern finds including sherds of glazed white earthenware, brick, slate and modern glass. This was very similar in character to deposit (105) noted previously at the southwestern end of the access track.
26. Deposit (201) directly overlay bedrock (202) at a depth of between 0.1m and 0.15m. However, at 2.5m southeast of the northwest end, the level of the bedrock began to drop, and intervening layers were evident.
27. Two layers were identified between bedrock (202) and the uppermost horizon (201). The uppermost, (204), comprised a compact, greyish-black silty clay measuring 0.4m deep (Figure 6a) with frequent flecks of lime mortar, coal and charcoal, which unfortunately produced no ceramics which might assist in its dating. At its base was a layer of angular stones (205) surrounded in a similar coal/lime rich matrix. Both layers formed a feature that was linear on plan, extending across the entire 3m width of the trench from northwest to southeast and measuring a maximum width of 1.7m. Together, both layers formed the fill of a feature which was roughly u-shaped in section, and reached a maximum depth of 0.4m.
28. Deposits (204) and (205) were limited to the central portion of the excavated area, with the level of the bedrock rising again at the SE side of the trench. That (204) and (205) represented some kind of infill was evident, but it was the date and function of the 'feature' that they were infilling that remained open to question. No clear evidence of a cut in the bedrock, and it seemed likely, following the full reduction of the site to its excavated level, deposits (204) and (205) appeared more likely to be infilling a hollow or dip in the bedrock, rather than a cut feature such as a drain or earlier foundation trench.
29. One final observation to note was the presence of a lime- and coal-rich grey-black layer, similar in character to that identified in the section of the foundation trench, underlying the foundations of the extant gable end wall of the barn building (Figure 6b).

Discussion

30. With evidence for the earlier occupation of Auchmannoch still lacking, it was hoped that some indication of the earliest phases of land use upon the site would be attested to during these works, if not evidence relating to much earlier land use, perhaps stretching back into antiquity.
31. It was clear, however, that soil depth was lacking across much of the excavated area, with bedrock present at around 0.1 to 0.2m. Topsoil (101) directly overlay the bedrock over much of the extent of the access road and the barn extension – this material may, however, have been introduced during landscaping works undertaken in recent times.
32. It was clear that made ground was present at various points over the site. At the northeast end of the access track, (104) contained rubble and other detritus from a demolished building, along with modern finds of bottle glass and plastic as well as sherds of glazed white earthenware. The full extent of (104) was left uncertain, but it was clear from its location and general character that it probably represented the small ancillary structure which once stood at right angles to the east barn and which had been removed during the 20th century.
33. Moving southwestwards along the line of the access track, stony layer (103) covered the whole width of the trench and appeared to represent either a track leading down towards the west barn or a stretch of hard-standing. Its depth varied across its extent, which suggested it may have performed a dual function as a levelling deposit.

34. Layers (105) and (201), both located at the south-west end of the site, were similar in character and again appear to have been used to infill hollows in the underlying bedrock prior to landscaping activities which took place in the 20th century. A later date certainly seems likely for both deposits: they may, for example, post-date the demolition of the kennels structure which is shown on the 3rd edition map and represent an attempt to both conceal the rubble from view and also to reinstate the ground level following the structure's removal.
35. It is layers (204) and (205) which showed the greatest evidence of having some antiquity, and which are also potentially of greatest interest. They pre-dated layer (201) (and therefore most probably (105)), and the presence of a similar deposit directly underlying the southwest gable wall of the extant west barn building means that their origins must predate the mid-19th century.
36. While the absence of ceramics is unfortunate, the quantities of coal and lime present in both layers would suggest a relatively modern date and might, perhaps, argue for an origin immediately pre-dating the construction of the barn structure. We could perhaps view these layers as construction deposits, perhaps comprising a levelling layer placed to fill a hollow in the bedrock prior to the building of the barn.
37. No rock-cut features were noted upon the surface of the bedrock, and the lack of early modern and medieval finds across the full extent of the site was striking, though finds derived from the 19th and 20th centuries were well attested.

Recommendations

38. With no significant archaeological features identified, it is recommended that no further work should be carried out. The appropriateness and acceptability of our recommendations must, however, rest with the East Ayrshire Council, and their archaeological advisers, the West of Scotland Archaeology Service.

Conclusion

39. Archaeological monitoring works were undertaken during excavations carried out in association with the digging of foundations for the extension of an existing barn structure, and the construction of a roadway accessing the building.
40. No significant archaeological features were noted during the excavations. However, areas of made ground identified at the southwest and northeast ends of the excavated area (represented by context numbers (104), (105) and (201)) clearly represented episodes of large scale dumping of material which incorporated slates and rubble. These are likely to represent material derived from the small ancillary structure to the rear of the east barn and from the former kennels located to the southwest of the west barn. The debris from demolition may have been left *in situ* before being more widely distributed and perhaps used as levelling or landscaping material.
41. Also evident across much of the extent of the access road was a layer of road metalling (103) which indicated that a trackway or area of hard standing had been present at an earlier date, no doubt servicing the 19th century ancillary structures which have recently been renovated or which are – in the case of the west barn – the subject of current renovation works.
42. Also of interest was a further deposit of made ground noted immediately adjacent to the gable wall of the west barn, comprising an upper layer of lime and coal rich silty clay (204) which overlay a thin layer of angular stones within a lime and coal-rich matrix (205). Directly overlying bedrock (202) these deposits did not appear to be associated with any cut features and they appeared identical in character to a deposit directly underlying the foundations of the gable wall of the barn. As a result, they were interpreted as a construction layer contemporary with the building of the barn, perhaps even a levelling layer intended to provide a level surface for the barn and its environs.



Figure 6a: Deposit (204) Revealed in SW-Facing Section of SW Foundation Trench



Figure 6b: Post-Excavation View of SW Gable Wall, revealing Bedrock (202) and Deposit (204) Underlying Base of Wall

Acknowledgements

43. The author would like to thank Mr and Mrs Rupert Hogg and Mr Ronald Alexander for their co-operation during the project. Thanks must also be extended to Jess Lumb, Archaeologist at Rathmell Archaeology, for producing the graphics, and to Claire Williamson, for her editorial input.

References

Documentary

- | | | |
|-------------|------|--|
| Burke, J | 1838 | <i>A Genealogical & Heraldic History of the Landed Gentry; or Commoners of Great Britain and Ireland (London)</i> |
| Matthews, A | 2014 | <i>Auchmannoch House, Sorn, East Ayrshire: Archaeological Mitigation</i> (Unpublished method statement, Rathmell Archaeology Ltd.) |

Cartographic

- | | | |
|------|-----------------|---|
| 1654 | Blaeu, W | <i>Coila Provincia (or) The Province of Kyle</i> |
| 1793 | Roy, William | Military Survey of Scotland - Lowlands (surveyed 1752-55) |
| 1860 | Ordnance Survey | 6" 1 st Edition Map of Ayrshire, Sheet XXIV (surveyed 1856-7) |
| 1912 | Ordnance Survey | 6" 3 rd Edition Map of Renfrewshire, Sheet XXIV.SW (surveyed 1908) |

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
101	Access Road	Deposit	Loose, brown-black sandy silt, up to 0.15m deep, with frequent finds of slate, sandstone rubble, modern glass, white glazed white earthenware	Topsoil
102	Access Road	Deposit	Pinkish yellow sandstone, friable and crumbling in places	Bedrock
103	Access Road	Deposit	Angular chunks of pale sandstone up to 0.05 x 0.05m in extent, set within a humic dark-brown sandy silt matrix up to 0.2m deep.	Metalling for track/hard standing and/or levelling layer.
104	Access Road, NE End	Deposit	Loose black clay-silt, ash and coal present, with some black, coal-rich lenses, frequent finds of modern glass, slate, brick, small chunks of masonry.	Demolition layer/levelling
105	Access Road, SW End	Deposit	Loose black clay-silt, ash and coal present, with some black, coal-rich lenses, frequent finds of modern glass, slate, brick.	Demolition layer/levelling
201	Barn Extension	Deposit	Loose black clay-silt, ash and coal present, with some black, coal-rich lenses, frequent finds of modern glass, slate, brick.	Demolition/levelling
202	Barn Extension	Deposit	Pinkish yellow sandstone, friable and crumbling in places	Bedrock
203	-	-	Void	Void
204	Barn Extension	Deposit	Compact greyish-black silty clay, numerous flecks of coal, charcoal and lime present. No finds recovered	Levelling/construction layer.
205	Barn Extension	Deposit	Layer of angular stones measuring up to 0.05 by 0.05m in extent set within a coal & lime-rich matrix.	Levelling/construction layer.

Photographic Register

Image No.	Digital	Description	From	Date
01	018	Pre-Excavation View of Access Track, after de-turfing	E	23/09/2014
02	019	As above	SW	23/09/2014
03	020	SW end of Access Track (Turning Circle) after initial strip	ENE	23/09/2014
04	021	NE end of turning circle, after de-turfing	SSE	23/09/2014
05	022	SW end of turning circle, post-excavation	NE	23/09/2014
06	023	View of access road (SW end) – post-excavation	NE	23/09/2014
07	024	Looking SW along line of access track towards turning circle	ENE	23/09/2014
08	025	NE end of Access Track, post-excavation	SE	23/09/2014
09	026	NE end of Access Track, post-excavation	SSE	23/09/2014
10	027	As above	SSW	23/09/2014
11	028	Gable end wall of barn before dountaking	SSW	23/09/2014
12	029	As above	SSW	23/09/2014
13	030	NE end of Access Track, post-excavation	S	23/09/2014
14	031	View of <i>in situ</i> stony layer (103), NE end of Access Track	ESE	23/09/2014
15	032	As above	S	23/09/2014
16	193	Area to SW of gable end, concrete surface removed	SSW	30/09/2014
17	194	Initial Strip, SW end	SW	30/09/2014
18	195	Infill/levelling (204) seen in section	SSW	30/09/2014
19	196	NW end of trench reduced to bedrock (202)	SW	30/09/2014
20	197	Infill of ?(204) underlying foundation of barn	SSW	30/09/2014

Image No.	Digital	Description	From	Date
21	198	As above, wider view	SSW	30/09/2014
22	199	General view of barn extension, post-excavation	SW	30/09/2014

Appendix 2: Discovery & Excavation in Scotland

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	East Ayrshire
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Auchmannoch House, Sorn
PROJECT CODE:	RA14049
PARISH:	Sorn
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:	Louise Turner
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	Rathmell Archaeology Limited
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Watching brief
NMRS NO(S):	NS53SW 26
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	House
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	None
NGR (2 letters, 8 or 10 figures)	NS 54232 30814
START DATE (this season)	23 rd September, 2014
END DATE (this season)	30 th September, 2014
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. <i>DES</i> ref.)	None
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (may include information from other fields)	<p>Archaeological monitoring works were undertaken during building works undertaken in association with a barn conversion at Auchmannoch House near Sorn, East Ayrshire.</p> <p>Documentary sources linked Auchmannoch firstly with Melrose Abbey, and then, from the mid-16th century onwards, with a cadet branch of the Campbell family. No evidence of earlier occupation or land use was identified during these works, which were undertaken in the vicinity of three stone buildings of probable 19th century.</p> <p>Some deposits of made ground were, however, identified: two comprised dumps of modern material perhaps representing ancillary structures (now removed) shown on historic mapping of the site, while a third appears to have been linked with the construction of the west barn structure, apparently directly underlying its foundations. Throughout the entire site, bedrock lay at a shallow depth of between 0.1 and 0.25m.</p>
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	None
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	None
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	Mr and Mrs Rupert Hogg
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	Unit 8 Ashgrove Workshops, Kilwinning, Ayrshire KA13 6PU
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ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)	Archive to RCAHMS Collections

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