# Limonds Wynd, Newton-upon-Ayr: Archaeological Monitoring

Data Structure Report


by Louise Turner

issued 15th June 2016

on behalf of Ayrshire Housing

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 Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Standards and Policy Statements and Code of Conduct.

Signed Louise Turner …….. Date ……15th June 2016…..

In keeping with the procedure of Rathmell Archaeology Limited this document and its findings have been reviewed and agreed by an appropriate colleague:

Checked Claire Williamson …….. Date ……15th June 2016…..



# Quality Assurance Data

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# Contents



# Figures

# Non-Technical Summary

1. This Data Structure Report presents the details of a programme of archaeological mitigation works carried out at Limonds Wynd, Newton-upon-Ayr. The works were carried out by Rathmell Archaeology Ltd for John Gilbert Architects on behalf of Ayrshire Housing, in support of development work carried out at this location, and consisted of the monitoring of demolition and construction works in order to ascertain and identify potential significant archaeological remains in the area.

2. The mitigation works revealed that the south-western portion of the site consisted of made ground to a depth of 1.2m, probably laid during levelling and landscaping activities undertaken in association with the building of a nearby main road, underpass and social housing scheme. The eastern portion of the site, by contrast, revealed buried soil horizons surviving, which suggests that the original landform rose on the east side.

3. No evidence for significant archaeological remains were encountered during the course of the mitigation works. However, the potential for archaeological remains in the vicinity and at greater depth still remains, particularly on the eastern and southern portions of the site.

# Introduction

4. This Data Structure Report has been prepared for John Gilbert Architects on behalf of their client, Ayrshire Housing, in support of development work on land at Limonds Wynd, Ayr. These archaeological works are designed to mitigate any adverse impact on the archaeological remains within the development area. The development comprised the demolition of an existing early 20th century structure which once stood on the northern half of the site and its replacement with a residential development.

5. South Ayrshire Council required a programme of archaeological works to be undertaken in support of the development works (see planning application 14/01235/APP), and the West of Scotland Archaeology Service (WoSAS), who advise South Ayrshire Council on archaeology matters, provided guidance on the structure of archaeological works required and the mitigation of the proposed development works.

6. Rathmell Archaeology Limited was appointed to undertake the development and implementation of archaeological mitigation works in advance of the development work, with details of the archaeological works (evaluation, exclusion, excavation, post-excavation analyses and publication) set out in a Written Scheme of Investigation (Matthews 2015). This document provided the detail of the works (archaeological monitoring, exclusion, 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.

# Archaeological and Historical Background

7. The development area is located on the north side of King Street (A719), immediately to the north–west of Ayr town centre on the north side of the River Ayr. Prior to the demolition works, a portion of the northern half of the site was occupied by a former school, built in the early years of the 20th century and comprising an 'T'-plan structure built of red sandstone with a pitched, slated roof. The southern half consisted of an urban brownfield plot overlain with rubble and other building material bunded on the southern half of the site. Site investigations undertaken by Johnson, Poole & Bloomer revealed a degree of contamination within sediments occurring in the development area, in particular in relation to deposits of made ground occurring across the site - this was to be managed by scraping and capping as part of the development work.

8. The site is located near the centre of the modern urban sprawl of Ayr. The A719, a busy arterial road leading to the Whitletts roundabout, and associated footpaths form the southern boundary. To the north and east of the development area is land occupied by a school and playing fields. To the west is a low-rise residential area. An underpass, allowing foot traffic beneath the A719 is also present, adjacent to the south-west corner of the site. The majority of the upstanding buildings which overlook the site are post-WWII in

character, constructed during the 1950s or 1960s, and it is likely that the road to the south was improved at this time and the underpass created to service the new housing stock constructed nearby.

9. There are no specific known heritage assets within the development area. Roy's Military Survey of 1752-55 (Figure 1a) shows the town of Ayr (spelt 'Air') on the south of the river and with the High Street and Main Street already present. Ayr Citadel, built by Cromwell, is shown just to the west of the town and labelled 'Oliver's Fort'. Over what is now the Auld Brig and to the north of the river is the 'Newtown', which at this time comprises a single street on a roughly NNE-SSW axis which is lined on both sides by long burgage plots featuring continuous street frontages directly overlooking the street. To the south and south west, there are additional structures laid out in a less formal fashion, with an enclosed area lying to the north-east.

10. Without any direct means of comparing the layout of the early burgh of Newton-upon-Ayr with the modern street layout, it is difficult to locate the development are precisely. The latter is likely, however, to lie on the line of the road marked 'Road to Hamilton and Edin' just to the north-east of the enclosed area.

11. From these modest beginnings, the burgh appears to have been subject to steady expansion throughout the late 18th and on into the 19th century. This is attested through comparison between Roy's map and later 1st edition Ordnance Survey mapping of the area. The 25-inch Town Plan published in 1860 (Figure 1b), shows the presence of King Street (A719) (there marked as 'Cross Street'). Building plots have been laid out along both sides of Cross Street, with the development area located immediately to the east of a lane running back from Cross Street and terminating at the open (?agricultural) ground to the rear: though unnamed, this lane may represent the north end of Limonds Wynd, which continues south of Cross Street and may predate the creation of Cross Street, though this is by no means certain.

12. While the majority of the building plots lining the north side of Cross Street are laid out in the standard fashion, with a long building plot extending back from the road and a building occupying the street frontage, the development area is much more heavily built up. The corner of Cross Street and Limonds Wynd is occupied by an 'L'shaped structure, with much of the rear portion of the plot occupied by a north-south aligned structure subdivided into 6 sections (perhaps mews or stables) and another free-standing rectangular building. The adjacent plot to the east is much less heavily built up, with a building overlooking the street frontage and open ground to the rear.

13. The 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map of 1895 depicts the first appearance of the school building, occupying an expanse of land lying to the rear of ten building plots extending eastwards from Limonds Wynd (Figure 2a). In addition to the school building itself, there are several ancillary structures, located on either side of a wall which subdivides the school grounds, presumably along gender lines. There is also a rectangular structure, perhaps a janitor's house, at the entrance. The 2nd edition map also shows substantial development to the north of Cross Street with the creation of Russell Street.

14. It should be noted that Cross Street appears much narrower in width than its modern counterpart King Street. It is therefore possible that elements of structures which once formed the street frontage may survive beneath the carriageway and pavements of King Street with the development area occupying instead the backlands.

15. By the time the 4th edition Ordnance Survey map was published in 1935, the southern half of the site was largely built over, with most of the two southern-most plots now mainly infilled. The area to the north which contained the school, however, still remains mostly devoid of structures. Two fairly substantial structures have, however, been built within the grounds, one in each of the two segregated areas of the school. These may reflect additional school buildings, perhaps built to accommodate infants or primary school attendees.

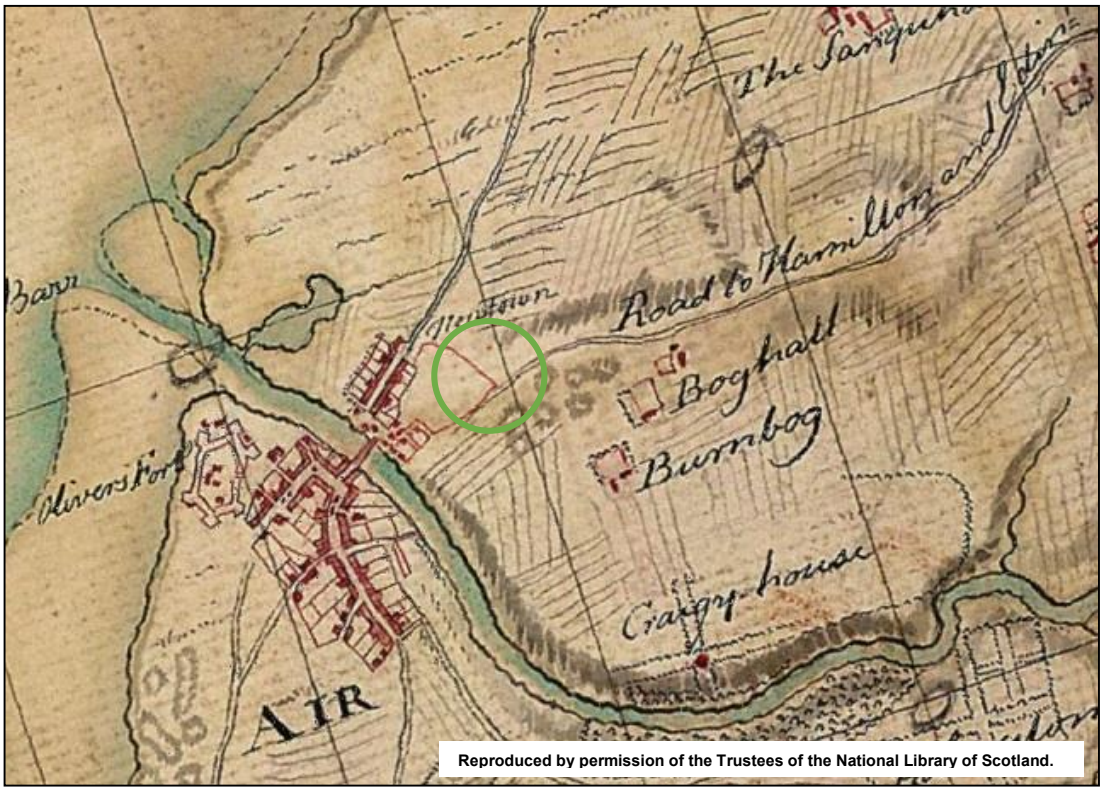


Figure 1a: Extract from Roy's Military Survey of Scotland (1752-5)

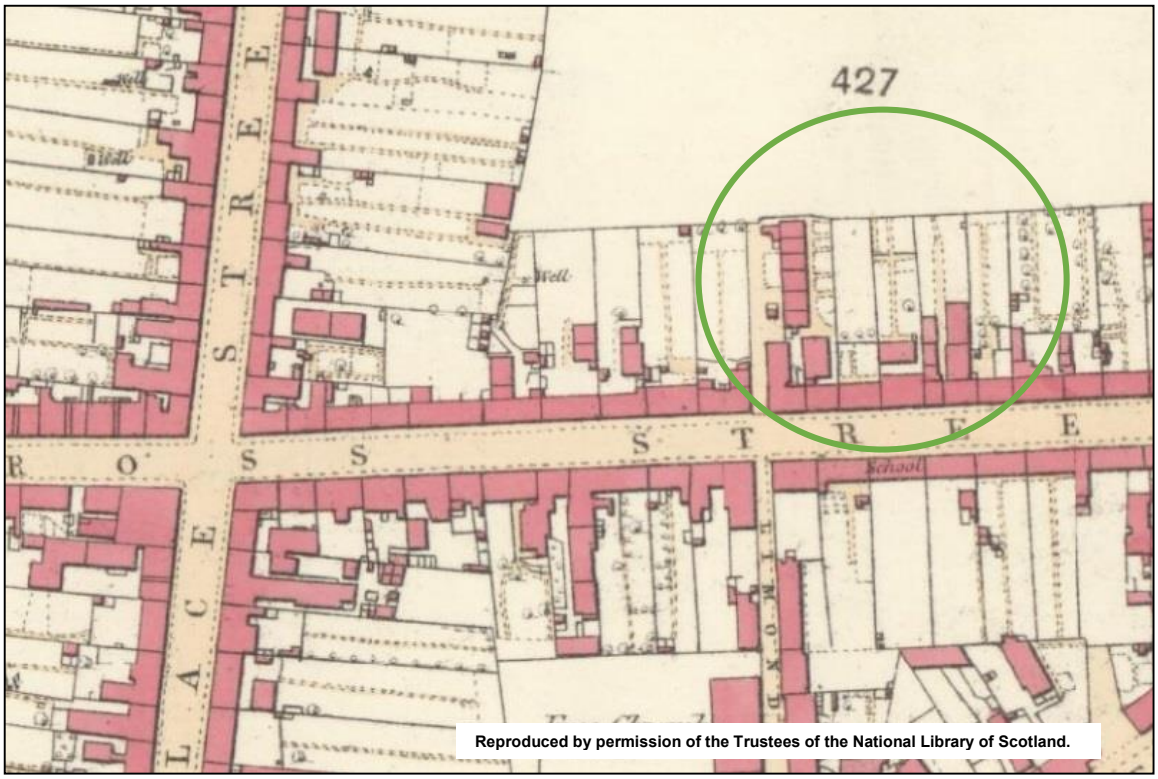


Figure 1b: Extract from the Ordnance Survey 1st edition Town Plan of Ayr

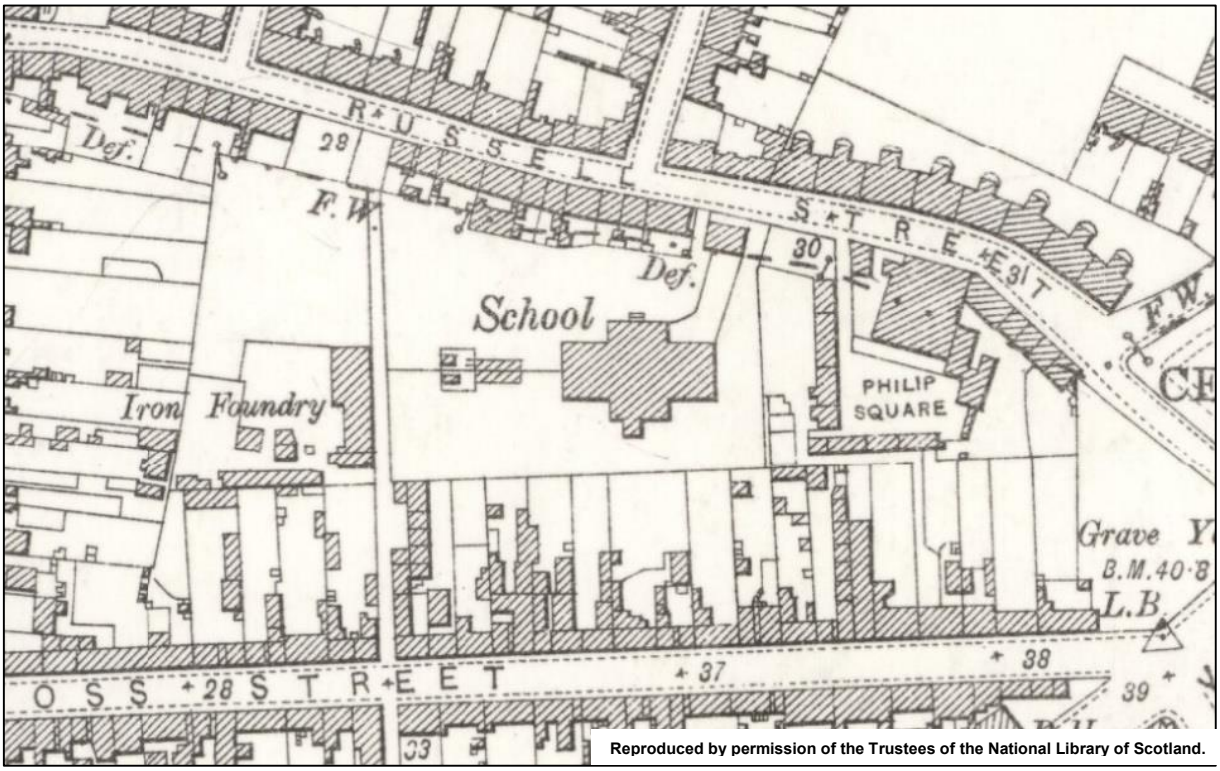


Figure 2a: Extract from the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map of 1895

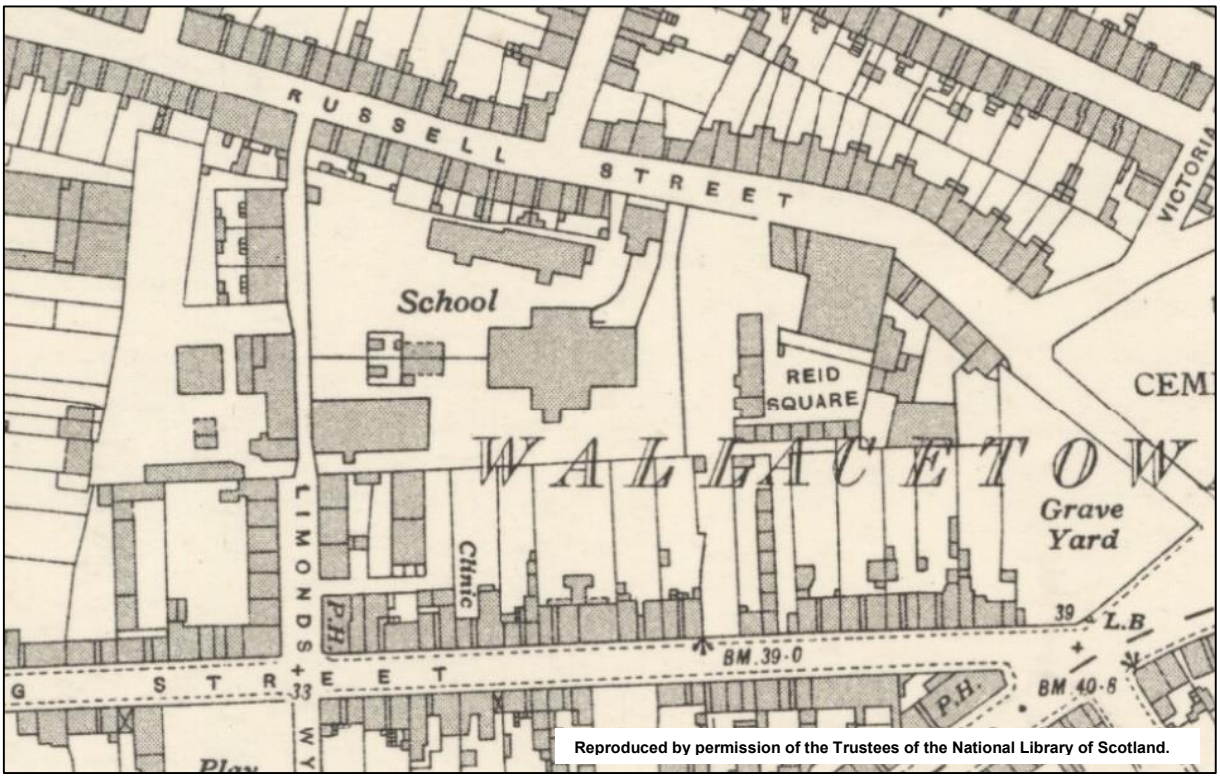


Figure 2b: Extract from the 4th edition Ordnance Survey map of 1935

## Project Works

17. The archaeological mitigation works took place in three discrete blocks of work undertaken variously in June 2015, July 2015 and May 2016.

18. The initial phase of works comprised the removal of vegetation from the southern half of the site (June 2015), followed by the demolition of the 19th century school building which occupied the northern half of the site. Due to the potential for contaminated ground at depth on-site, ground disturbance was kept to a minimum throughout. Works comprised the grubbing away of founds, followed by the removal of demolition debris, with the latter replaced by a layer of crushed rubble to a required level across the full extent of the new building. Piles were then used in lieu of foundations so as to minimise ground disturbance.

19. Once the school building had been lowered and its foundations removed, ground preparations concluded through the removal of setts and block paving in the SE corner of the site in the area abutting the modern pavement. A piling mat was then created using the crushed remains of the school building. The actual piling operation was not monitored.

20. The final phase of ground-breaking works (May 2016) which was subject to monitoring took the form of the cutting of service trenches across the central portion of the site between the new build elements. This followed the line of an existing ceramic service pipe, which was itself buried at a depth of approximately 2m below the modern ground surface.

21. The demolition works were undertaken by a 16 tonne excavator equipped with a toothed bucket, while the excavation works were carried out by a 16-tonne tracked excavator equipped with a 1.6m wide toothless ditching bucket.

22. All works were conducted in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Standards and Policy Statements and Code of Conduct and Historic Scotland Policy Statements.

## Findings

23. The initial vegetation scrape over the southern half of the site revealed nothing of archaeological significance. In some areas, tarmac and hardstanding was left *in situ*, but over much the area's extent these works revealed topsoil. This deposit, (001), was a dark, black-brown clay silt with numerous modern finds which included brick, glass, plastic and aluminium cans as well as earlier artefacts such as sherds of glazed white earthenware and red tile drain.

24. Substantial lenses of building debris were present, with the character of the soil appearing very mixed and disturbed. With no further information available, it was impossible at this stage to gain a clearer understanding of the area's long-term history of occupation and land-use, though the impression given by the exposed topsoil supported the observations made previously during the analysis of the historic cartographic evidence.

25. In general, the nature of the works did not enable detailed archaeological investigation at this stage. It was hoped instead that a more detailed view of the subsurface strata would be provided by the removal of foundations relating to the late 19th century school building, first shown on the 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1895.

26. It had been assumed at this stage that the early 20th century foundations would be fairly insubstantial: instead, they proved to be unusually massive in scale, extending to a depth of 1.2m, measuring up to 1m in width and terminating in a concrete strip 1.2m wide. This design had presumably been employed to help stabilise the structure in an area characterised by a sandy subsoil.

27. Because of the monumental scale of these founds, the amount of ground disturbance required to successfully root them out proved to be considerable, and the implications of monitoring the removal of these structural remains at close quarters also brought concerns from a health and safety perspective. The trench walls were also very unstable negating close inspection from within.

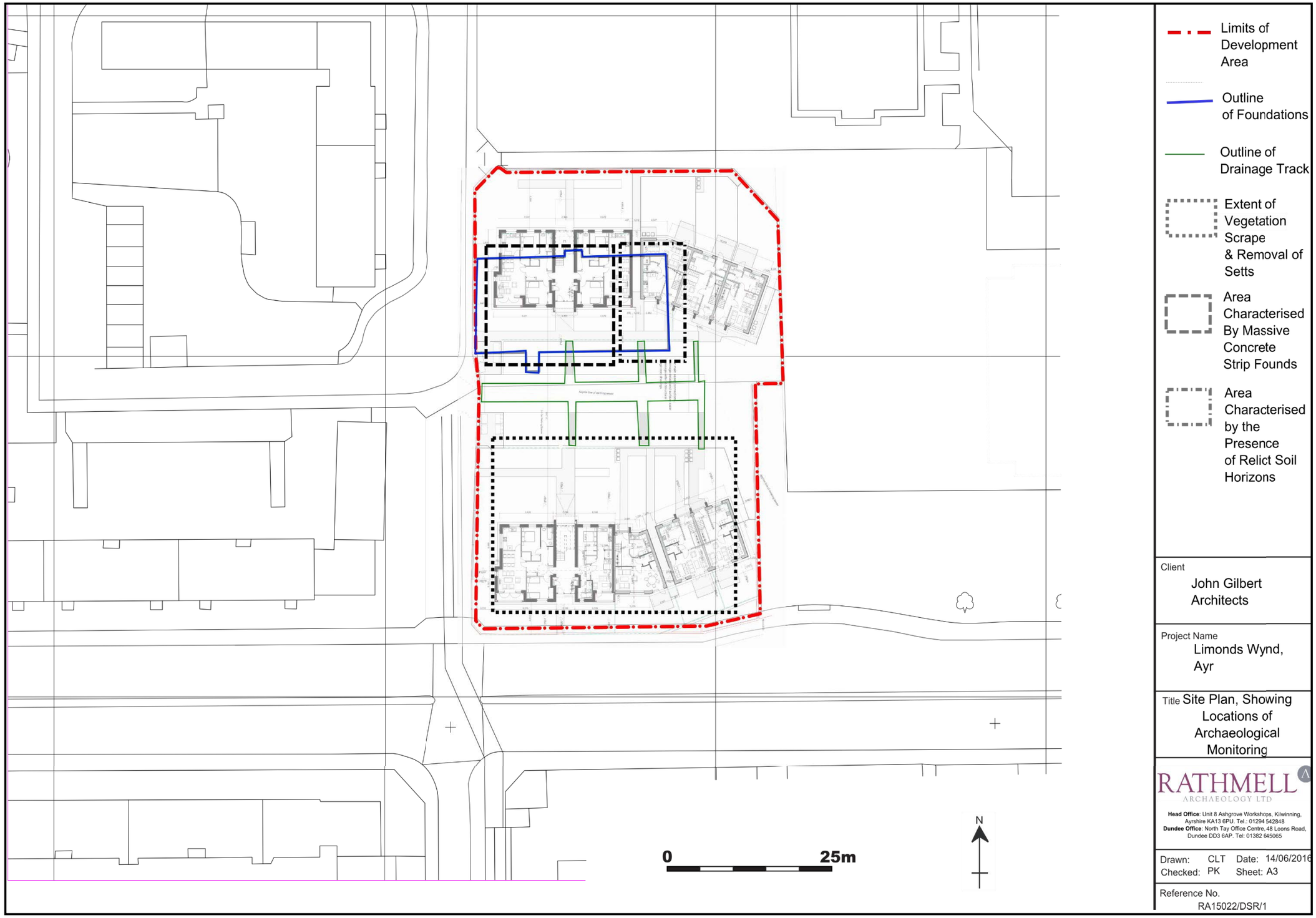


Figure 3: Site Plan

28. Sufficient observations were made, however, to establish a sound understanding of the underlying sediments, and also to map those areas where levels of preservation were better and where, by contrast, they were poor and subject to previous disturbance. The method of excavation was by necessity rough and brutal, but it was clear that the initial foundations would, in the first place, have resulted in the destruction of any archaeological features directly underlying the line of the building. Any observations relating to old ground surfaces, etcetera, had instead to be made through observations in section of those portions of fresh ground cut on either side of the earlier founds.

29. Over the footprint of the former school, two contrasting areas could be discerned in the nature of the sediments occurring, which allowed at this stage for differing amounts of previous ground disturbance to be inferred.

30. The first comprised an area covering roughly the eastern two-thirds of the northern portion of the site. Here the existing foundations were less massive in scale and the damage resulting from their removal less extensive. With much of the soft sediment retained for incorporation into the piling mat, obtaining clear views of soil profiles was difficult. However, the trenches reached sufficient depth to allow a reasonable understanding of the character of the subsurface deposits to be obtained, and, potentially, to allow the identification of archaeological features.

31. Across the full extent of this area, a similar profile was revealed. Made ground of recent date formed the uppermost half metre depth of deposits. Typically, this comprised a humic layer of topsoil (001) 0.2m deep, overlying a layer of crushed pink sandstone (006) 0.3m deep, which comprised the demolished remnants of the school building. Deposit (006) in turn overlay a dark brown sand (007) which varied in depth between 0.3 and 0.5m, and which was quite rooty and humic in character (Figures 3a and b). This in turn overlay a sterile yellow-brown sand (002) which was interpreted as the natural subsoil. It was uniform in colour throughout its depth, suggesting that it was not composed of accumulated layers of windblown sand typical of the aeolian sands which proved so troublesome to the burgh of Ayr during its early history.

32. The interface between (007) and (002) was ragged and uneven, with small deposits of (007) extending to a depth of 0.1m into (002) on a regular basis. These deposits could have been interpreted as stakeholes, but their random and yet consistent presence, their shallow depth, and their relatively broad profile at the upper levels, combined with a complete lack of any other evidence for anthropic activity, suggested that these features owed their presence to natural agencies, in particular mixing and sorting at an interface between soil horizons caused in part by root disturbance and exaggerated by worm activity. This in turn suggested that (007) had once functioned as a topsoil, now buried following later activity on the site.

33. Along the western edge of the site, removal of the foundations proved to be a challenging task which caused significant disruption to the buried sediments. The foundations comprised a raft of poured concrete measuring up to 1.6m wide in places (though averaging 1.2m wide), encountered at a depth of roughly 1.2m below the modern ground surface. These lay within a deposit (008) which was mixed in character and clearly redeposited, producing finds of brick and masonry. Averaging around 1m in depth, it was unclear whether this layer comprised a levelling layer or an infill of an earlier subterranean feature such as a basement, or whether it merely formed the fill of a much broader foundation cut, the edges of which were not breached during the excavations.

34. Traces of an upstanding wall built of sandstone ([009] – see Figure 5b) were identified as comprising part of the now-demolished school. Elsewhere, a white brick wall [010] was identified along the southern edge of the former school. This appears to have abutted another length of sandstone wall [009] and it is likely that this structure represented the remains of an ancillary lean-to structure (such as a coal bunker) which formerly abutted the school building. While it appeared to be located below the modern ground surface, the absence of the tell-tale crushed sandstone layer (006) supports a date late in the sequence, i.e. contemporary with the occupation of the school.

Figure 4a: Soil Profile, E side of Site (W-Facing)

Figure 4b: Soil Profile, E side of Site (W-Facing) – detailed view of sediments

Figure 5a: Soil Profile, W side of Site (S-Facing) – detailed view of sediments

Figure 5b: Brick Wall [010], western edge of development area

35. What was evident throughout was that the impact of the excavations upon the underlying sediments differed markedly across the extent of the site. With depth dictated largely by the methodology employed during construction, i.e. with excavations taking place through a rubble mat left *in situ* through the duration, it was difficult at times to gauge when work was impacting made ground predating or post-dating the demolition of the school. However, it was clear that the impact upon buried sediments was greater the further east one travelled across the site. It was not clear, however, whether this was due to topographic variation across the site or more intensive use of the site along the western edge which resulted in greater depth of made ground.

36. The final stage of ground breaking works to take place occurred on 26th May, 2016. This comprised the digging of service trenches connecting an earlier service trench with the by-now upstanding flats which occupied the site. Works comprised the exposure of an existing trench ([011]/(012)) at depth by the removal of sediments by a tracked excavator with toothless ditching bucket.

37. Once again, the majority of the ground disturbance took place within sediments which had already seen earlier disturbance through the placing of the earlier pipe. This object [013] was not inspected closely, but it appeared to be composed of terracotta and of relatively recent date, perhaps early to mid-20th century. Health and Safety concerns meant that the edges of the trench were stepped, which resulted in the disturbance of sediments which had previously been left untouched.

38. The sediments evident in this location bore a clear resemblance to those identified over the eastern portion of the site. The subsoil was again a clean yellow-brown sand, identical in character to (002) and numbered as such in recognition of this fact. However, the overlying humic layer (007) with its distinctive rooty interface was absent throughout (Figures 6a and b). This suggested that over this portion of the site, earlier construction activities had been much more invasive and had resulted in the stripping of topsoil and the exposure of the natural subsoil. Whether this happened over the entire site or merely over the track of the service pipe could not, however, be ascertained.

## Discussion

39. The archaeological monitoring works at Limonds Wynd brought intrinsic challenges which meant that the resulting observations were limited. Health and safety had been a driver behind the methods employed throughout: with contaminants noted at depth on site (implying some degree of earlier disturbance), ground disturbance was to be kept to a minimum, with new build elements constructed using piles as opposed to traditional strip founds, and a mat of rubble retained to create an interface between the new build and the underlying sediments below.

40. The foundations of the earlier school were removed through material which had been retained for use within the piling mat, which meant a lack of clarity in the upper layers and plenty of scope for confusion with regards to ground levels. This situation was not helped by the massive, almost monumental nature of the founds, which comprised walls of rubble built sandstone set upon broad concrete strips which averaged 1.2m wide but which reached 1.6m wide in places. The concrete was broken up by the excavator, and then lifted in large sections which meant that the close presence of an archaeologist was prohibited on safety grounds. However, it was possible to monitor works at height from the site compound, and this in turn allowed a clear understanding of the buried sediments.

41. Where the massive concrete strip founds were present, the surrounding sediments clearly comprised made ground and infill, with modern brick a common presence. Establishing the nature of this made ground within the limited extent of the excavations was more difficult: it may have comprised levelling or infill laid down at a time consistent with the construction of the school to create level ground. However, these sediments could potentially have represented the fill of a broad foundation trench, dug to accommodate both the poured concrete strip founds removed during the demolition works and the timber shuttering required to carry out this initial work in safety. It should be noted, however, that no traces of any *in situ* shuttering survived.

42. While works in this north-western portion of the site did not provide insights into the character of the pre-modern sediments, the same could not be said for the north-eastern and east-central portions. In the former, the removal of much less robust early 20th century foundations revealed soil profiles to a depth of 1m below the modern ground surface. Here, a consistent soil profile was revealed comprising a layer of crushed sandstone (006) 0.3m thick, overlying a dark-brown sand (007) which in turn overlay a yellow-brown sand (002) which was interpreted as subsoil. The interface between (007) and (002) showed evidence of bioturbation, the implication being that (007) comprised a buried soil horizon which had originally represented topsoil.

43. The survival of (007) was not consistent across the entire site. The western portion of the school building has already been discussed: over the eastern portion of the former school structure, the buried topsoil layer was clearly visible throughout. In the later excavations for the tying-in of buried services, however, in ground which lay slightly further to the south, this layer was absent, with made ground directly overlying subsoil (002). This indicated that ground disturbance had been much more extensive in this central portion of the site, perhaps during the laying of the buried services, perhaps during earlier construction works

44. Despite the heavily disturbed nature of the site and the difficulties involved in the practical aspects of monitoring the on-site works, the nature of the subsoil was such that any surviving significant archaeological features would have been clearly visible within the soil sections where they cut beyond existing foundation cuts or service trenches. No such features were observed, though areas of surviving relict soil horizons were observed in places, particularly within the north-eastern portion of the site. Hence it is highly likely that the intensity of land use within the north-eastern and central portions of the site was relatively low, which in turn supports the hypothesis that these areas, at least, were not subject to settlement or industrial land use in the post medieval and early modern periods, being instead more likely to have been subject to a more low intensity land use such as agriculture.

## Recommendations

45. The monitoring of the works carried out at Limonds Wynd did not identify and significant archaeological features nor recover significant materials.

46. Rathmell Archaeology recommends that no further work is required. The acceptability of these recommendations must be confirmed with the Planning Authority and the West of Scotland Archaeology Service.

## Conclusion

47. A programme of archaeological works was required by John Gilbert Architects in support of construction works which took place at Limonds Wynd, Newton-upon-Ayr. The archaeological works were designed to mitigate the impact on the archaeological remains within the development area.

48. The mitigation works consisted of archaeological monitoring of three separate elements of the build: the initial scraping away of vegetation (followed by the removal of setts from a paved area) in the southern portion of the site; the removal of foundations associated with a demolished early 20th century school building, and; the exposure of an existing service pipe and the cutting of a new shallow drains to link in with this earlier features.

49. Due to the presence of contaminants identified during site investigations works, ground disturbance was kept to a minimum through the use of piles and the creation of a piling mat upon which to locate the new build elements. This construction technique, combined with health and safety issues relating to the grubbing-out of the school's massive concrete foundations, made observations relating to archaeology difficult.

50. Despite the inherent challenges, it was possible to identify areas where the potential for archaeology was greater than others. A significant portion of the north-west corner of the site –coinciding with the presence of the massive concrete founds – revealed deep deposits of made ground extending the full depth of the excavated area. Whether these deposits

resulted from levelling of the existing topographic landform prior to the construction of the school or the fill of large trenches built to accommodate the founds could not, unfortunately, be ascertained within the scope of the works.

51. Over the eastern portion of the former school building, the foundations were much shallower and here traces of a relict soil profile were revealed which comprised a humic upper layer (former topsoil?) overlying a natural sand soil profile. The interface between the two layers showed evidence of bioturbation.

52. During the digging of the service trench in the central portion of the site, a similar soil profile was exposed, but here the upper, humic, layer was absent, suggesting a greater degree of disturbance during the modern period.

53. No significant archaeology was identified during these works. However, it was clear that any surviving archaeological features would have been visible in those areas where earlier soil horizons were revealed intact. From this it can be concluded that land use in this particular location (or at least in those portions of the site exposed and revealing intact earlier soil profiles) during the medieval and post-medieval periods was of low intensity, perhaps comprising use of the land for pasture or orchards.

# Acknowledgements

54. The author would like to thank Paul Robins and Hugh McBrien of the West of Scotland Archaeology Service for their support and guidance throughout. I would also like to thank Jimmy Phillips of Ashleigh Homes for his assistance, and his hospitality, throughout and Thomas Rees of Rathmell Archaeology Ltd. for his editorial advice.

# References

*Documentary*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Matthews, A | 2014 | *Limonds Wynd, Newton-upon-Ayr: Archaeological Mitigation Written Scheme of Investigation,* unpublished commercial report (Rathmell Archaeology Ltd) |

*Cartographic*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ordnance Survey | 1860 | 25-inch 1st Edition *Town Plan of Ayr* (Surveyed 1857, Published 1860) |
| Ordnance Survey | 1895 | 6-*inch 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey Ayrshire XXXIII.NW* (Published 1897, Revised 1895) |
| Ordnance Survey | 1935 | 6-*inch 4th Edition Ordnance Survey Ayrshire XXXIII.NW* (Published 1947, Revised 1938) |
| Roy, W | 1752-5 | Military Survey of Scotland |

# Appendix 1: Registers

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

*Context Register*

| Context No. | Area | Type | Description | Interpretation |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 001 | E sde | Deposit | Brownish black silty sand, 0.2m thick, with frequent inclusions of brick, sandstone rubble, concrete, plastic and other recent detritus. | Topsoil (redeposited). |
| 002 | Site | Deposit | Yellow-brown sand, no inclusions, uniform colour throughout, exposed to a maximum depth of 1m in places, full depth unknown. | Natural subsoil. |
| 003 | NW | Deposit | Reddish brown in colour, dominated by sandstone and concrete within a pinkish-red matrix, up to 0.7m deep. | Demolition debris comprised of remains from school building. |
| 004 | NW | Deposit | Narrow strip of tarmac 0.05m thick, underlying (003). | Original ground surface prior to downtaking of school. |
| 005 | NW | Structure | Fragments of walling, composed of red sandstone ashlar overlying concrete strip foundations. | Foundations of early 20th century school building. |
| 006 | N end of site (E & W) | Deposit | Layer of crushed pink sandstone 0.2-0.3m thick, cut by [005]. | Demolition layer predating early 1900s school, therefore related to preparatory works undertaken on site c. 1900. |
| 007 | NE corner | Deposit | Dark brown sand, 0.4m deep, very mixed and humic in character. The interface with the underlying subsoil (002) shows evidence of mixing through bioturbation, potentially derived from root action and worm activity. | Earlier topsoil layer predating 1900. |
| 008 | NW corner | Deposit | Black silty sand, frequent finds of brick and sandstone rubble, up to 0.8m deep. Underlies rubble layer (006). | A deposit of made ground restricted to the W side of the school building. It may represent levelling of an uneven landform prior to the construction of the church, or the infilling material of the foundation trench for [003]. |
| 009 | N portion | Structure | Mortared rubble walls of red sandstone, 0.4m wide, up to 0.6m deep, following line of former school and associated along N edge in particular with massive poured | Relict foundations of former early 20th century building demolished |

| Context No. | Area | Type | Description | Interpretation |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | of Site | | concrete foundations. | prior to works commencing. |
| 010 | S edge of former school | Structure | Fragment of white brick walling, abutting sandstone wall [009] | Remains of brick structure associated with former early 20th century school building. May be a semi-subterranean structure such as a coal bunker or a service feature such as sump. |
| 011 | Centre | Cut | Cut of early 20th century service trench, runs in E-W direction across the site (see Figure 3). Measures 1.5m wide, and at least 2m deep, with a gently battered slope in the upper portion, and steeply sloping sides in the basal section. Contains ceramic pipe (010) | Cut for services, early 20th century in date. |
| 012 | Centre | Deposit | Fill of early 20th century service trench, dark brown silty sand with numerous modern finds including a broken shovel and old railway sleepers. | Fill of early 20th century service trench. |
| 013 | Centre | Structure | Pipeline composed of ceramic drainage pipe, circular-sectioned unglazed, approximately 0.4m in diameter. | Existing buried services, early 20th century date. |

*Photographic Register*

| Image No. | Digital No. | Description | From | Date |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 001 | DSCF-1294 | General view of deturfed area (S end of site) | SW | 1/6/2015 |
| 002 | DSCF-1295 | As above | E | 1/6/2015 |
| 003 | DSCF-1296 | As above | NE | 1/6/2015 |
| 004 | DSCF-1297 | As above | W | 1/6/2015 |
| 005 | DSCF-1298 | As above (E side) | S | 1/6/2015 |
| 006 | DSCF-1299 | Close up of soil horizon in section – N side of school | N | 1/6/2015 |
| 007 | DSCF-1300 | View across site of school, disturbed ground in centre | NE | 1/6/2015 |

| Image No. | Digital No. | Description | From | Date |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 008 | DSCF-1301 | NE corner of school (site of) – N-facing Section | N | 1/6/2015 |
| 009 | DSCF-1302 | NE corner of school (site of) – E-Facing Section | E | 1/6/2015 |
| 010 | DSCF-1303 | NE corner of school (site of) – S-facing Section | S | 1/6/2015 |
| 011 | DSCF-1304 | Working shot, founds being removed | NE | 2/6/2015 |
| 012 | DSCF-1305 | As above | NE | 2/6/2015 |
| 013 | DSCF-1306 | As above | NE | 2/6/2015 |
| 014 | DSCF-1307 | View of foundation slot, post-removal, some walling *in situ* | NE | 2/6/2015 |
| 015 | DSCF-1308 | As above | E | 2/6/2015 |
| 016 | DSCF-1309 | E foundation slot, W-facing section – detailed view of deposits | W | 2/6/2015 |
| 017 | DSCF-1310 | As above, general view | SW | 2/6/2015 |
| 018 | DSCF-1311 | N foundation, N-facing section from elevated position | NW | 2/6/2015 |
| 019 | DSCF-1312 | N foundation, N-facing section (details obscured by collapse) | N | 2/6/2015 |
| 020 | DSCF-1313 | Ground disturbance in SW corner of school | NE | 2/6/2015 |
| 021 | DSCF-1314 | Working shot, ground disturbance S side of school | SE | 2/6/2015 |
| 022 | DSCF-1315 | N side of school, W edge – removal of concrete found | NW | 2/6/2015 |
| 023 | DSCF-1316 | As above | N | 2/6/2015 |
| 024 | DSCF-1317 | N side of school, W end – exposed deposit of made ground | N | 2/6/2015 |
| 025 | DSCF-1318 | N side of school, W end – N facing section with made ground and cross-wall | N | 2/6/2015 |
| 026 | DSCF-1319 | As above | N | 2/6/2015 |
| 027 | DSCF-1320 | As above | NNE | 2/6/2015 |
| 028 | DSCF-1321 | As above | NNE | 2/6/2015 |
| 029 | DSCF-1322 | N side of school, W end – N facing section | N | 2/6/2015 |
| 030 | DSCF-1323 | SW corner of school – working shot | NE | 2/6/2015 |

| Image No. | Digital No. | Description | From | Date |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 031 | DSCF-1324 | SW corner of school- working shot | N | 2/6/2015 |
| 032 | DSCF-1325 | SW corner of school – *in situ* founds | N | 2/6/2015 |
| 033 | DSCF–1327 | W edge of former school –post excavation, founds removed | N | 2/6/2015 |
| 034 | DSCF-1328 | As above | N | 2/6/2015 |
| 035 | DSCF-1329 | S edge of former school – working shot | NNW | 2/6/2015 |
| 036 | DSCF-1330 | SW corner of former school – soil profile revealed | NW | 2/6/2015 |
| 037 | DSCF-1331 | S edge of former school – *in situ* wall surviving | NW | 2/6/2015 |
| 038 | DSCF- 1332 | Setts in SW corner – pre-excavation | S | 2/6/2015 |
| 039 | DSCF-1333 | Setts in SW corner – central tarmac section removed | SE | 2/6/2015 |
| 040 | DSCF-1334 | Setts in SW corner – tarmac to N of setts removed | SW | 2/6/2015 |
| 041 | DSCF-1335 | Setts in SW corner – N block of setts removed | SW | 2/6/2015 |
| 042 | DSCF-1336 | Setts in SW corner – S block of setts removed | SW | 2/6/2015 |
| 043 | DSCF-1337 | As above | N | 2/6/2015 |
| 044 | DSCF–1338 | General view following removal of setts | S | 2/6/2015 |
| 045 | DSCF-1339 | General view, S edge of former school | NW | 2/6/2015 |
| 046 | 001 | Service Track – N-facing section (between baulks 2 & 3 on sketch plan) | N | 26/5/2016 |
| 047 | 002 | As above – central section (between baulks 2 & 3 on sketch plan) | N | 26/5/2016 |
| 048 | 003 | Existing service track, on plan, prior to excavation | NE | 26/5/2016 |
| 049 | 004 | General view of service track – post-excavation. | NW | 26/5/2016 |
| 050 | 005 | Service track – general view of W end | NE | 26/5/2016 |
| 051 | 006 | Service track – N-facing section, W end | N | 26/5/2016 |
| 052 | 007 | Service track – N facing Section, W end | N | 26/5/2016 |
| 053 | 008 | Service track – oblique view of S-facing section, W end | SW | 26/5/2016 |

# Appendix 2: Discovery & Excavation in Scotland

| | |
|---|---|
| **LOCAL AUTHORITY:** | South Ayrshire |
| **PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:** | Limond's Wynd, Newton-upon-Ayr |
| **PROJECT CODE:** | RA15022 |
| **PARISH:** | Ayr |
| **NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:** | Louise Turner |
| **NAME OF ORGANISATION:** | Rathmell Archaeology Limited |
| **TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:** | Archaeological Monitoring |
| **NMRS NO(S):** | - |
| **SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):** | - |
| **SIGNIFICANT FINDS:** | - |
| **NGR** (2 letters, 8 or 10 figures) | NS 3410 2240 |
| **START DATE** (this season) | 1st June 2015 |
| **END DATE** (this season) | 26th May 2016 |
| **PREVIOUS WORK** (incl. *DES* ref.) | None |
| **MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION:** (may include information from other fields) | Archaeological monitoring was undertaken in support of construction works on the site of a former school in Newton-upon-Ayr. Works comprised the removal of the school's foundations prior to the creation of a piling mat which was to underlie two new blocks of flats upon the site.<br><br>The school's foundation was massive throughout much of their extent (up to 1.6m in wide in places) and their removal caused significant disturbance to the underlying sediments. This, combined with the limited extent of the excavations made observations difficult. However, it was possible to conclude that earlier soil horizons remained intact and relatively undisturbed in the north-eastern portion of the site, with a humic dark-brown sand overlying the natural sandy subsoil and evidence of bioturbation at the interface between the two layers. The north-west and central portions of the site had been subject to greater levels of disturbance.<br><br>No significant archaeology was found. |
| **PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:** | None |
| **CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:** | None |
| **SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:** | Ayrshire Housing |
| **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 WoSAS and archive to HES Collections |

# Contact Details

58. 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 |


59. 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 | |
| 231 George Street | t.: | 0141 287 8330 |
| Glasgow | e.: | enquiries@wosas.glasgow.gov.uk |
| G1 1RX | | |


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