

# Home Farm Car Park, Culzean, South Ayrshire: Archaeological Evaluation

Data Structure Report



by Liam McKinstry

with contributions by Dr Louise Turner & Thomas Rees

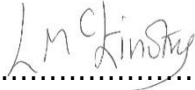
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on behalf of The National Trust for Scotland

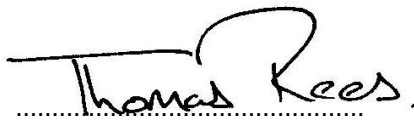
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## Introduction

1. This Data Structure Report has been prepared for the National Trust for Scotland in support of proposed development work on land at Home Farm, Culzean, South Ayrshire (NGR: NS 23849 10421). The archaeological works were designed to determine the archaeological potential of the development area and hence inform the specification for mitigation of the impact on the archaeological remains within the development area.
2. These works were required by the West of Scotland Archaeology Service through the guidance they issue to South Ayrshire Council. The National Trust for Scotland agreed the structure of archaeological works appropriate on this site through a Written Scheme of Investigation (Alexander 2016). Rathmell Archaeology Limited was appointed by the National Trust for Scotland to undertake the archaeological evaluation at the Home Farm Car Park, Culzean, South Ayrshire in keeping with the specification they had agreed with the planning authority and the West of Scotland Archaeology Service.
3. Rathmell Archaeology Limited confirmed our compliance with the specification within the Written Scheme of Investigation through a Risk Assessment Method Statement (RAMS) (Rees 2016), which was agreed with the National Trust for Scotland.

## Historical and Archaeological Background

4. Culzean is a large and visually prominent designed landscape located 19 km to the SW of Ayr. One of the foremost surviving Picturesque landscapes (circa 1780-1830s) in Scotland, it acts as the landscape setting for key works by the internationally renowned architect, Robert Adam, and was valued by contemporary society as a work of art in its own right. Culzean is designated as an Inventory Garden & Designed Landscape it achieved an 'outstanding' value score in all of the assessment criteria.
5. Culzean occupies a broad coastal bay, with its seaward boundary defined by a rocky shoreline, cliffs and a small harbour. Inland, the policies occupy undulating ground, with the woods, parks, gardens and farmland enclosed by moorland hills to the north and south. The highest point of the grounds is Kennel Mount. To the SE, the designed landscape is bounded by the 19th-century public road from Maybole to Maidens.
6. The Conservation Management Plan for Culzean Castle and Estate does not identify any activity in the development area from the evolving 18th to 21st century designed landscape (Figures 1a and 1b) – although the Home Farm lies to the immediate west.
7. The general area has a rich history of human occupation - scatters of flints and stone axes indicate possible Mesolithic and certainly Neolithic activity at Culzean. The prehistoric archaeology at High Whitestone is rare and notable because of the date of the finds and their condition. Four Neolithic stone axes and additional finds of flint and ceramics are indicative of a focus of activity in this area.
8. At the highest point on the estate, the burial cairn on Kennelmound indicates Bronze Age activity. Several promontories and knolls along the coast and the mount itself, have been occupied. Excavation in 2005 in the Gazebo Court area of the Castle promontory found the remains of a drystone wall and sandstone slabs, beside a deposit of animal bones. The bones included a number of red deer teeth and a radiocarbon date indicated their reposition around 2000 years ago. Excavation of the cropmark enclosure in the field of High Whitestone also produced similar Iron Age radiocarbon dates for the remains of a timber roundhouse c10m in diameter.
9. Evidence for early historic activity at Culzean was uncovered in the Castle caves. Disarticulated human bones were found including parts of at least three individuals including an adult, a juvenile and a child. A radiocarbon date showed the adult burial to be 8th-10th century AD. Medieval activity within the confines of the Country Park have been discovered once again in High Whitestone field. Here a piece of oak wood from close to the bottom of a clay-filled ditch suggested the site was enclosed in the 13th-14th centuries AD, a date supported by a range of medieval pottery sheds. In addition, a small number of artefacts from the caves are also of the 13th-14th century date.



Figure 1a: Thomson's Atlas of Scotland, 1832



Figure 1b: 1<sup>st</sup> edition Ordnance Survey, 1859, Ayrshire, Sheet XLIV

10. Historical research has suggested that the Culzean Estate was granted to the Kennedy family in 1569. There is no specific mention of the Castle until the 17th century, but it seems likely that there was an earlier building, perhaps founded in the 12th or 13th century and, as with so many other castles, subsequently heavily altered.

## Project Works

11. This archaeological evaluation, which was undertaken between the 1<sup>st</sup> and the 2<sup>nd</sup> of September 2016, was carried out in keeping with the methods detailed in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Alexander 2016) and the Risk Assessment Method Statement (Rees 2016).
12. The overall objective is to determine the presence or absence of archaeological deposits that might be affected by any construction work. The area of the proposed carpark within the existing Events Field is 7505m<sup>2</sup> (Figure 5). The West of Scotland Archaeology Service required a 10% trial trenching sample of the area, hence a target of 750m<sup>2</sup> of trenching. The WSI agreed six trenches 2m x 50m and three trenches 2m x 25m with a proposed layout (see Alexander 2016).
13. The site is located to the immediate east of Home Farm – the main visitor information and facilities centre within the Culzean Estate. The ground appears to be improved pasture that slopes down to the north with a wooded margin to the north. Access is from this wooded area which masks the overspill carpark for Home Farm.
14. Slight adjustments were made to the size and layout of the trenches during the trenching. In particular Trench 1 was moved further to the south, and partially outwith the development area, as its original position when CAT scanned gave readings which suggested underground services running through the immediate area. The trench was retained due to its importance in assessing the character of the western extent of the development area – but to ensure the sample size within the area, other trenches were slightly extended. Because of this a total of 777.2m<sup>2</sup> was excavated which met the required 10% within the development area.
15. 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

16. In total, nine evaluation trenches were excavated across the available portion of the development area (Figure 5), using a tracked 360° mechanical excavator with a toothless 2m ditching bucket.
17. The topsoil within the site, (001), consisted of moderately compacted, mid grey-brown silty sand with occasional to moderate small stone and pebble inclusions. The depth of the topsoil varied due to a curving ridge of higher ground which ran across the site in an E-W direction. The depth of the topsoil along the highest part of the ridge was 0.31-0.39m. The topsoil was particularly deep in the northern part of the site where it had a maximum thickness of 0.45m where it had built up at the base of the ridge.
18. Trench 1 confirmed the existence of the ridge by showing a marked build-up of hillwash beneath the topsoil in the south western part of the site. This hillwash, (002), consisted of moderately compacted, light grey-brown silty sand with occasional patches of small stone and pebbles. The hillwash layer had a thickness range of 0.4-0.6m. Beneath the hillwash lay a deposit of naturally occurring subsoil, (003), which consisted of very compacted, light grey-brown silty clay with very occasional small stone and pebble inclusions. The layer was encountered at a depth range of 0.49-0.82m from the present surface.
19. Trenches 2, 3 and 5 to 7 all ran from the highest part of the curving ridge towards the lower part of the site to the north. A thick build-up of hillwash, (006), was identified in the northern part of the site in these trenches. This hillwash consisted of moderately compacted, mid grey brown silty sand with frequent root material and moderate small to medium sized stone inclusions. The thickness range of the hillwash was 0.31m to 0.62m.

A natural subsoil, (004), which was found on the lower slope of the curving ridge and forming a natural terrace in the northern most part of the site, consisted of moderately compacted, light yellow-brown/yellow silty sand/sand patches with occasional to moderate small stone inclusions. This natural subsoil layer was encountered at the base of northern slope at 0.83-1.05m below the present surface. The natural subsoil, (005), which formed the top of the curving ridge and its upper slope consisted of very compacted, light orange-brown clayey sand with frequent small stone and pebble and occasional medium sized stone inclusions. The subsoil also included occasional outcrops of bedrock in the eastern part of the site within Trench 8.

20. Two postholes, [008] and [010], were identified cut into the natural subsoil, (004), terrace in the north western end of Trench 7 (Figure 6 and 7a). Posthole [008] was oval shaped in plan and orientated in a NW-SE direction. The posthole measured 0.44m by 0.3m and had a depth of 0.21m. Its fill, (007), consisted of loose to moderately compacted, mid-dark grey-brown sandy silt with occasional to moderate small stone and charcoal flecks inclusions. Posthole [010] was circular shaped in plan. It had a diameter of 0.2m and a depth of 0.12m. Its fill, (009), consisted of loose to moderately compacted, mid-dark grey-brown sandy silt with occasional to moderate small stone and charcoal and very occasional burnt bone flecks inclusions.
21. A number of the trenches (Trenches 2-4, 6 and 9, see Figures 7b and 8b) contained the remains of stone rubble filled drains, (011). These drains were linear shaped in plan and generally ran in a northerly direction across site where encountered. They were filled by irregular shaped, medium sized stones and a (10-20%) mid grey/grey-brown silty sand. The drains had a width range of 0.1-0.2m. Ceramic pipe drains, (012), were encountered in the northern parts of Trenches 5 and 7 cut into the natural subsoil (004) though it was unclear if they also cut through the topsoil and hillwash layers or were overlain by them. These drains were linear shaped in plan. The drains were filled by a red ceramic, possibly handmade, pipes with a width (it was unclear if they were round or horseshoe shaped) of 0.15m with (10%) mid grey/grey-brown silty sand. The overall width of drains was 0.2m.
22. A number of artefacts were recovered from the trenches which included an assemblage of ceramics and lithics. The ceramics were recovered widely across the site within the hillwash layers, (006), and topsoil, (001). The majority of the lithics were recovered from the northern part of the site with many being found at depth within the hillwash, (006), and topsoil, (001), around the naturally occurring terrace. A summary of both these finds assemblages was carried out by specialists at Rathmell Archaeology and is shown below.

#### *Summary of Ceramic Assemblage by Dr Louise Turner*

23. Some 37 sherds of ceramic were recovered during the evaluation. As well as one fragmentary bowl from a clay tobacco pipe (<025>) of unknown form (used), there were one sherd and three fragments derived from coarse red tile field drains (012) (Figure 3a) and one sherd from a brown-glazed red earthenware vessel (<027>) which could potentially have been of early date (18th century), but which could also have derived from a coarse glazed red earthenware vessel commonly found in domestic settings throughout the 19th and even into the early 20th century.
24. The remainder of the assemblage comprised sherds from white glazed white earthenware dinner sets, with items derived from dishes, bowls and a teacup present. Most were plain and undecorated, but one hand painted rim was noted. In addition, three sherds (<008> and <025>) derived from blue-and-white transfer-printed dinner services (of types commonly found from 1840s onwards) (Figure 2b). One undecorated sherd bore a backstamp marked '-YAL IRONST-' which derived from the Royal Ironstone China factory, operated by Johnson Brothers in Staffordshire between 1883 and 1913 (<024>) (Figure 2a). Two examples of creamware saucers featuring a skeuomorphic basket-weave pattern in mould-imparted relief were also identified. One base from a dish or saucer (<011>) featuring a hand-painted blue foliate motif may have been earlier in date, originating in the period 1820-1840.
25. This assemblage differs in character from the material recovered during archaeological monitoring of the recent Culzean Outfall works. The latter was dominated by large





Figure 2a: Scaled photograph of find number <024>



Figure 2b: Scaled photograph of find number <025>



Figure 3a: Scaled photograph of find number <026>.



Figure 3b: Scaled photograph of find number <015>.



Figure 4a: Scaled photograph of find numbers <006> & <022>.

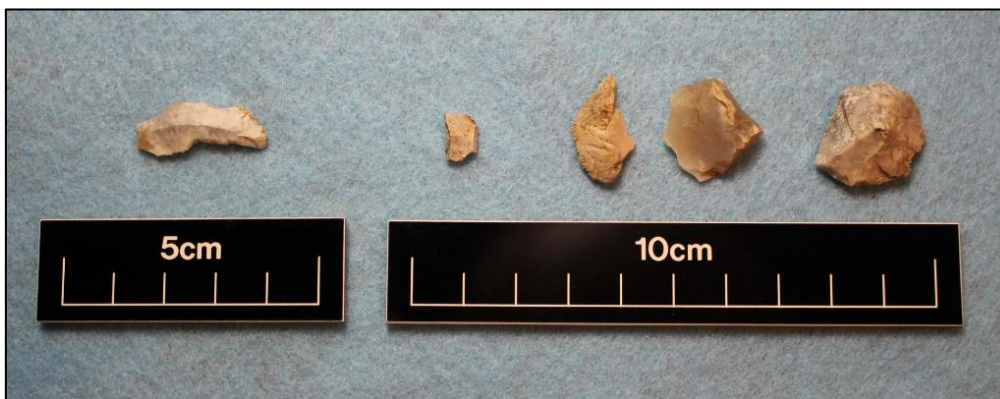


Figure 4b: Scaled photograph of find numbers <018> & <019>.

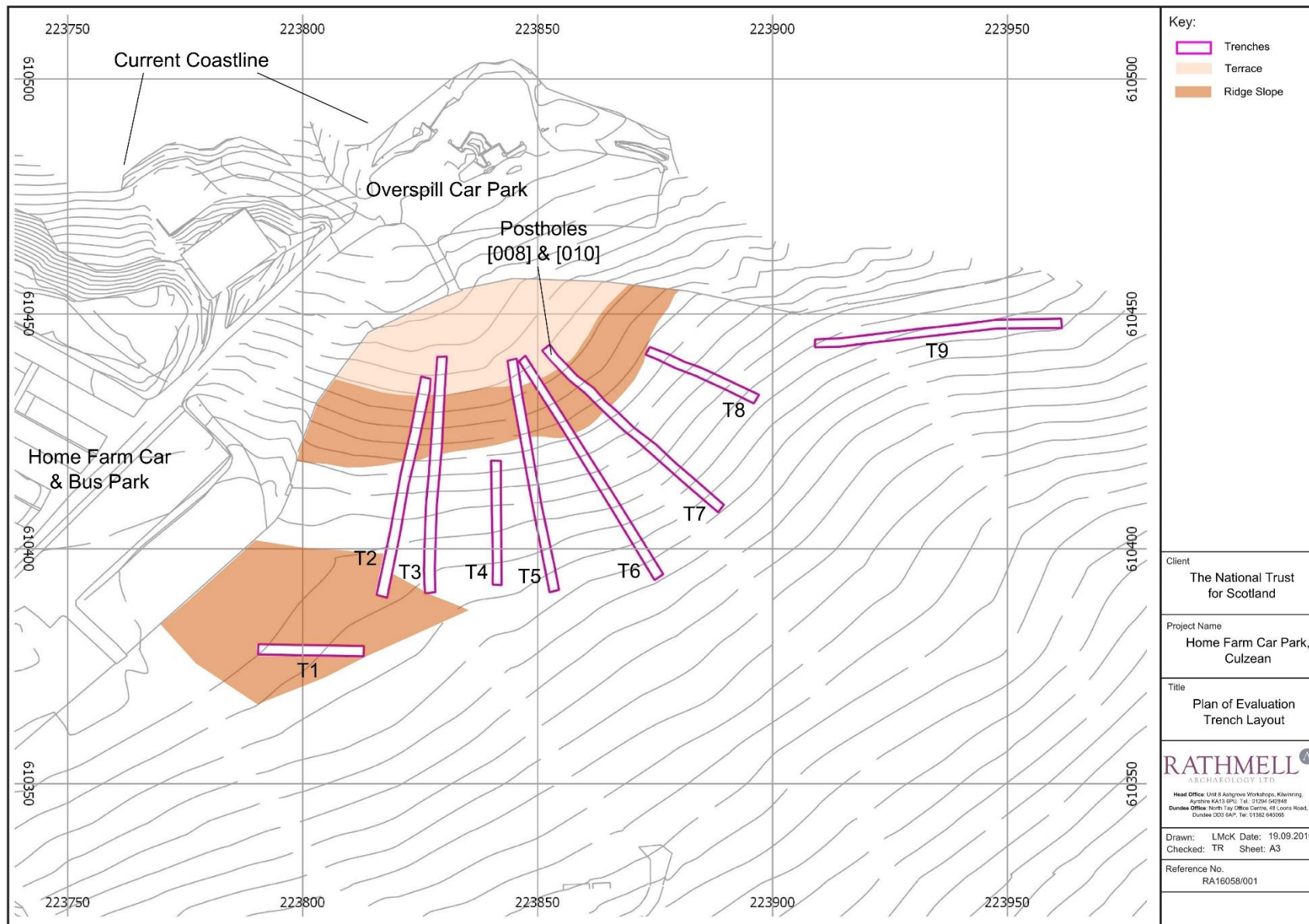


Figure 5: Plan of evaluation trench layout

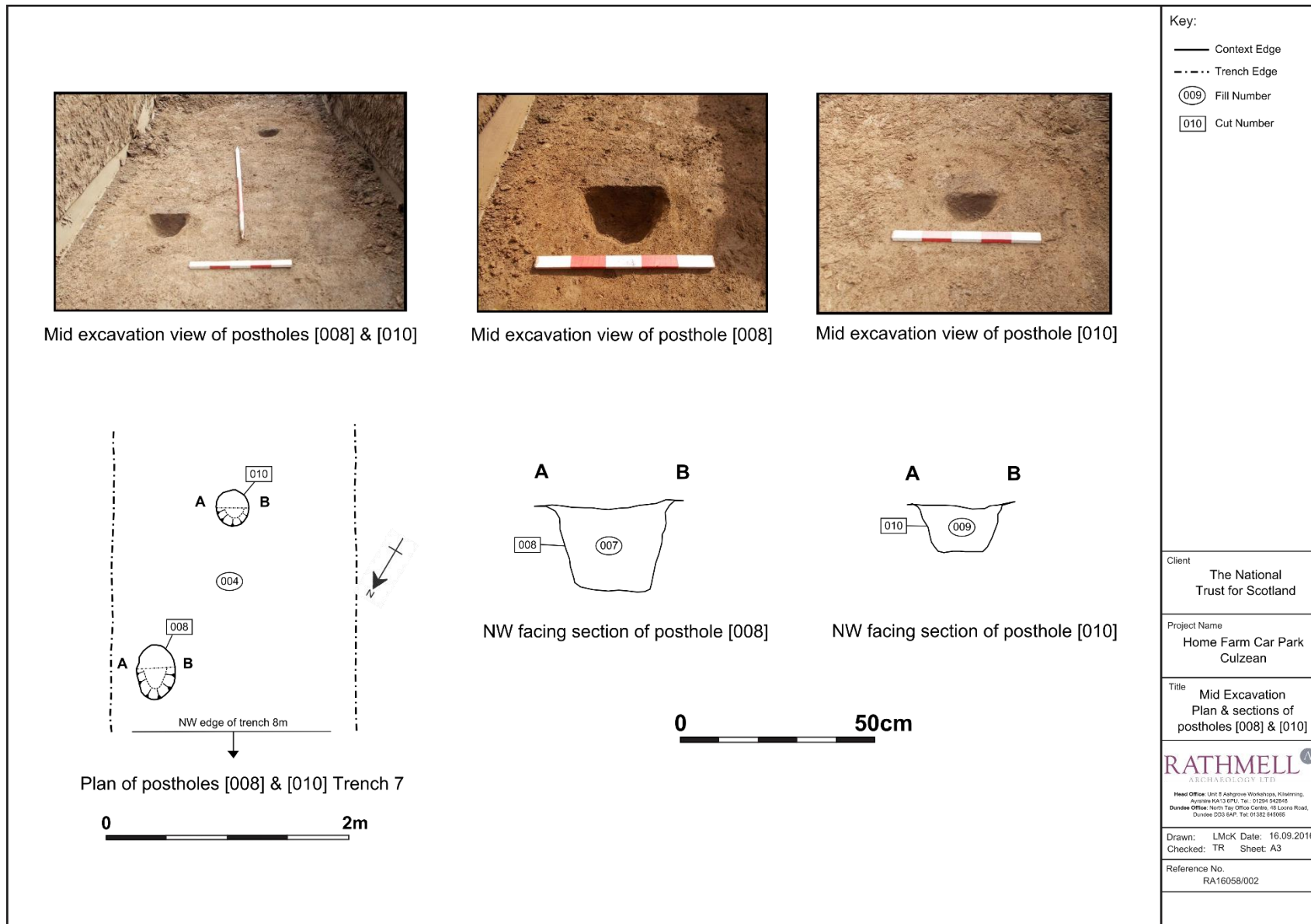


Figure 6: Plan and sections of postholes [008] and [010] within Trench 7.

fragments of stoneware jars, either derived from the kitchens of the castle itself or from service buildings in the vicinity. Other sherds identified during the outfall works derived from a bone china dish stamped 'MORTLOCK-OXFORD STREET:' Mortlock's of Oxford were arguably the premier retailer of china and glassware in London throughout the 19th century and into the 20th (prior to 1833), with dinner services reputedly costing up to 200 guineas and being produced by premier manufacturers like Coalport and Minton. Tableware of such a calibre would have been an appropriate quality to grace the table of the castle, providing a contrast with the more humble tableware occurring in the vicinity of the home farm.

### *Summary of Lithic Assemblage by Thomas Rees*

26. The evaluation recovered 15 pieces of struck flint, predominantly from Trench 5 though material also came from Trenches 1 and 3 (Figure 4b). Four cores were identified, predominantly platform cores with one or two platforms producing blades (Figures 3b & 4a). Primary removal flakes and split pebbles illustrate the raw material derives from foreshore recovery of flint nodules.
27. No retouched tools were identified, though the focus on the production of blades may suggest an early prehistoric (ie late Mesolithic to early Bronze Age) date for the assemblage (Figure 4b). Some pieces exhibited evidence of heat alteration, rolling damage and the formation of patina – suggesting varied use and post-depositional environments for the material.
28. In addition to the flint, a collection of small fragments of burnt shale and quartz expand the potential area of activity to Trench 7. Trench 7 also produced a possible polisher.
29. The recovery of 120 lithics between 2015 and 2016 of potentially late Mesolithic to early Neolithic date from a lithic scatter by the National Trust for Scotland to the immediate SW appears comparable to our material. There is insufficient information to determine whether this is a continuous spread of lithic material, or multiple nodes in a belt along the NW margin of the field.

## Discussion

30. From the mapping evidence the development areas boundaries appear to be relatively unchanged from the beginning of the eighteenth century onwards (Figures 1a and 1b). However, it is possible that many of the boundaries in and around Home Farm were originally formalized in the eighteenth century which is hinted at in Roy's military survey of the lowlands which shows what appears to be farm buildings and enclosures to the east of Culzean Castle's formal grounds.
31. The landscape within the development area was dominated by the east to west curving ridge which ran across the site. Significant layers of hillwash built up to the south, (002), and north, (006), of the ridge seemingly predating the formalization of the farms boundaries in the eighteenth or nineteenth century. This seems probable as the tree growth along the northern boundary, which was of considerable age, had been planted within the upper part of this hillwash. It was also noted during the trenching that the ceramic drains, (012), and some of the stone drains, (011), were identified under these hillwash layers but it was unclear whether they cut through them or were covered by them. Because of this there is no way to accurately phase the drainage features within the site though it seems probable that they were 19<sup>th</sup> century or later.
32. The two postholes, [008] and [010], identified within Trench 7, and located at a significant depth below the northern hillwash, were cut into a what may have been a flat terrace which started at the base of the curving ridges northern slope and most likely extended towards the present-day coastline to the north. The postholes were found in the same area and almost the same depth as many of the recovered lithic artefacts (see below) which could mean that they are of prehistoric date. The fills of the postholes contained some charcoal and burnt bone flecks which may suggest they were part of a temporary camp or structure located close to the coast where initial work was carried out on lithic production, close to the source of the material. This seems a likely supposition due to past recoveries of lithics within and close to the development area (Alexander 2016).



Figure 7a: Pre excavation view of the site from the WSW.



Figure 7b: Oblique view of Trench 5 from the SW.



Figure 8a: Post excavation view of postholes [008] and [010] from the NW.



Figure 8b: Post excavation view of Trench 7 from the SE.



A number of artefacts were recovered from across the site (see Appendix 2) which fell into two types. The first type was an assemblage of predominantly nineteenth century ceramics. These ceramics, for the most part took the form of sherds of tableware which would have been originally for customers on a modest budget such as farm workers living and working at Home Farm. The second type was an assemblage of lithics, the majority of which was recovered from the north western part of the development area and some from the lower part of the northern hillwash, (006). The lithics consisted of mainly struck flint, cores and burnt shale and quartz which were most likely early prehistoric (late Mesolithic or early Bronze Age) in date. The assemblage may represent a production site, given the lack of finished tools, utilising the nearby beach for sourcing raw materials for this process.

## Recommendations

33. The 19<sup>th</sup> century ceramic material recovered during the evaluation while of interest to the occupation of the estate is not of a level of significance to merit protection or further archaeological mitigation. As such we recommend no further work is undertaken with regard to this aspect of the historic environment.
34. The early prehistoric activity (lithic assemblage and through inference postholes) are suggestive of a larger site from this period that has been masked by hillwash and later agricultural processes. This site may be linked to the broadly contemporary lithic scatter investigated by the National Trust for Scotland further SW within the field.
35. On balance, we recommend that the truncated and disturbed remains while important, are not of such a quality as to necessitate retention. Rather a managed programme of archaeological mitigation is recommended to appropriately recover archaeological information and materials from within the development footprint should works proceed. This archaeological mitigation should be agreed through a revised Written Scheme of Investigation and be informed by the intended construction process.
36. Where construction methods can deliver protection *in situ* the mitigation should solely aim at evidencing this, through monitoring for instance. Where construction methods will result in the loss of archaeological strata (or strata bearing *ex situ* important artefacts) then archaeological monitoring is a minimum response, but a test pit array to recover a representative sample of lithics within topsoil / hillwash followed by a strip map sample exercise may prove more appropriate.
37. Of particular note in developing the appropriate method is the depth to the natural subsoil in the northern and southern parts of the site which underlay a thick layers of hillwash and topsoil. The two postholes and a number of the lithic artefacts were identified and recovered at this depth so future ground breaking works within the area should take this in to account when proceeding.
38. The acceptability of these recommendations needs to be confirmed with the West of Scotland Archaeology Service and South Ayrshire Council.

## Conclusion

39. A programme of archaeological investigative works was carried out for the National Trust for Scotland in support of a proposed development work on land at Home Farm, Culzean, South Ayrshire (NGR: NS 23849 10421). The archaeological works were designed to determine the archaeological potential of the development area and hence inform the specification for mitigation of the impact on the archaeological remains within the development area.
40. The works identified a naturally occurring curving ridge which crossed the site in an east-west direction. Substantial layers of hillwash had built up on the southern and northern sides of this ridge before the later formalization of the field boundaries in the eighteenth or nineteenth centuries surrounding the site. Numerous ceramic artefacts dating predominantly to the nineteenth century, as well as agricultural drains were identified within the site most likely relating to activity emanating from the nearby Home Farm.
41. A quantity of worked lithics of early prehistoric (late Mesolithic to early Bronze Age) date

were also recovered from the site. These artefacts were mainly recovered from the north and north western part of the site, some from deep within the hillwash layer. Two small postholes were also found at depth cut into the natural subsoil which formed a flat terrace to the north of the curving ridge. These postholes may represent the remains of a temporary camp which was utilizing the local lithic material from the nearby exposed cliff and coastline to create tool blanks.

## Acknowledgements

42. The author would like to thank Derek Alexander from the National Trust for Scotland and Martin O'Hare at the West of Scotland Archaeology Service, for the opportunity to carry out these works and their guidance throughout. Thanks should also be given to Alan Brown of Brown Plant Hire and the machine driver Tam Smith for his enthusiastic work and keen eye on site. We would also like to thank Thomas Rees Consultant Archaeologist and Dr Louise Turner Senior Archaeologist at Rathmell Archaeology for their specialist input on the lithics and ceramics recovered from site and also their help in the editing of this report.

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## Appendix 1: Trench Details & Test Pits

Within this appendix a standardised set of data pertaining to the evaluation trenches is presented.

All measurement distances quoted along the trench measure based on the quoted orientation of the trench.

### *Trench Summary*

Trench	Orientation	Size	Topsoil Depth	Subsoil Character	Modern/ Agricultural Features	Significant Features	Artefacts
1	W-E	2m by 23m  46m <sup>2</sup>	150-210mm	(002) light grey-brown silty sand with occasional patches of small tone and pebbles. Layer has a thickness range of 0.4-0.6m.  (003) light grey-brown silty clay with very occasional small stone and pebble inclusions. Layer forms up at 0.49-0.82m from the present surface.	None	None	Find No. 1-3 glass, lithics, ceramics
2	NNE-SSW	2m by 48.9m  97.8m <sup>2</sup>	370-400mm	(006) mid grey brown silty sand with frequent root material and moderate small to medium sized stone inclusions. Thickness range of 0.31m to 0.62m at the northern end of the site.  (004) light yellow-brown/yellow (sand patches) silty sand with occasional to moderate small stone inclusions. Forms up at the base of northern slope into a natural terrace 0.83-1.05m below the present surface.  (005) light orange-brown clayey sand with frequent small stone and pebble and occasional medium sized stone inclusions. Located in a west to east ridge which runs across the site and slopes to the S and steeply to the north.	Stone filled drain (011)	None	None

Trench	Orientation	Size	Topsoil Depth	Subsoil Character	Modern/ Agricultural Features	Significant Features	Artefacts
3	NNE-SSW	2m by 52.5m  105m <sup>2</sup>	360-450mm	<p>(006) mid grey brown silty sand with frequent root material and moderate small to medium sized stone inclusions. Thickness range of 0.31m to 0.62m at the northern end of the site.</p> <p>(004) light yellow-brown/yellow (sand patches) silty sand with occasional to moderate small stone inclusions. Forms up at the base of northern slope into a natural terrace 0.83-1.05m below the present surface.</p> <p>(005) light orange-brown clayey sand with frequent small stone and pebble and occasional medium sized stone inclusions. Located in a west to east ridge which runs across the site and slopes to the S and steeply to the north.</p>	Stone filled drain (011)	None	Find No. 4-7  lithics, ceramics
4	N-S	2m by 26.5m  53m <sup>2</sup>	350-390mm	<p>(005) light orange-brown clayey sand with frequent small stone and pebble and occasional medium sized stone inclusions. Located in a west to east ridge which runs across the site and slopes to the S and steeply to the north.</p>	Stone filled drain (011)	None	Find No. 8-9  ceramics

Trench	Orientation	Size	Topsoil Depth	Subsoil Character	Modern/ Agricultural Features	Significant Features	Artefacts
5	N-S	2m by 50.5m  101m <sup>2</sup>	300-410mm	<p>(006) mid grey brown silty sand with frequent root material and moderate small to medium sized stone inclusions. Thickness range of 0.31m to 0.62m at the northern end of the site.</p> <p>(004) light yellow-brown/yellow (sand patches) silty sand with occasional to moderate small stone inclusions. Forms up at the base of northern slope into a natural terrace 0.83-1.05m below the present surface.</p> <p>(005) light orange-brown clayey sand with frequent small stone and pebble and occasional medium sized stone inclusions. Located in a west to east ridge which runs across the site and slopes to the S and steeply to the north.</p>	Ceramic Drain (012)	None	Find No. 15-28  lithics, ceramics

Trench	Orientation	Size	Topsoil Depth	Subsoil Character	Modern/ Agricultural Features	Significant Features	Artefacts
6	NNW-SSE	2m by 58m  116m <sup>2</sup>	310-390mm	<p>(006) mid grey brown silty sand with frequent root material and moderate small to medium sized stone inclusions. Thickness range of 0.31m to 0.62m at the northern end of the site.</p> <p>(004) light yellow-brown/yellow (sand patches) silty sand with occasional to moderate small stone inclusions. Forms up at the base of northern slope into a natural terrace 0.83-1.05m below the present surface.</p> <p>(005) light orange-brown clayey sand with frequent small stone and pebble and occasional medium sized stone inclusions. Located in a west to east ridge which runs across the site and slopes to the S and steeply to the north.</p>	Stone filled drain (011)	None	Find No. 1-3 ceramics

Trench	Orientation	Size	Topsoil Depth	Subsoil Character	Modern/ Agricultural Features	Significant Features	Artefacts
7	NW-SE	2m by 50.8m  101.6m <sup>2</sup>	360-590mm	(006) mid grey brown silty sand with frequent root material and moderate small to medium sized stone inclusions. Thickness range of 0.31m to 0.62m at the northern end of the site.  (004) light yellow-brown/yellow (sand patches) silty sand with occasional to moderate small stone inclusions. Forms up at the base of northern slope into a natural terrace 0.83-1.05m below the present surface.  (005) light orange-brown clayey sand with frequent small stone and pebble and occasional medium sized stone inclusions. Located in a west to east ridge which runs across the site and slopes to the S and steeply to the north.	Ceramic Drain (012)	Postholes [008] and [010]	Find No. 11-14  plastic, lithics, ceramics
8	NW-SE	2m by 25.5m  51m <sup>2</sup>	400-410mm	(005) light orange-brown clayey sand with frequent small stone and pebble and occasional medium sized stone inclusions. Located in a west to east ridge which runs across the site and slopes to the S and steeply to the north.	None	None	None
9	WSW-ENE	2m by 52.9m  105.8m <sup>2</sup>	350-620mm	(005) light orange-brown clayey sand with frequent small stone and pebble and occasional medium sized stone inclusions. Located in a west to east ridge which runs across the site and slopes to the S and steeply to the north.	Stone filled drain (011)	None	None



## Appendix 2: Registers

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

### Context Register

Context No.	Area/Trench	Type	Description	Interpretation
001	All	Deposit	Moderately compacted, mid grey-brown silty sand with occasional to moderate small stone and pebble inclusions. Depth of the layer along the E-W ridge was 0.31-0.39m. Topsoil was particularly deep in the northern part of the site where it had a maximum thickness of 0.45m where it had built up at the base of a curving ridge which ran across the site. Overlies (006) and (002).	Topsoil across the site.
002	1	Deposit	Moderately compacted, light grey-brown silty sand with occasional patches of small tone and pebbles. Layer has a thickness range of 0.4-0.6m.	Possibly redeposited subsoil. Whether this is by natural or anthropic process is unclear.
003	1, 2	Deposit	Very compacted, light grey-brown silty clay with very occasional small stone and pebble inclusions. Layer forms up at 0.49-0.82m from the present surface. Underlies (002).	Natural subsoil to the SW of the curving ridge.
004	2, 3, 5, 7	Deposit	Moderately compacted, light yellow-brown/yellow (sand patches) silty sand with occasional to moderate small stone inclusions. Forms up at the base of northern slope into a natural terrace 0.83-1.05m below the present surface. Underlies a layer of hillwash (006).	Natural subsoil. Underlies a thick layer of hillwash (006) which build up at the base of a steep sloped curving ridge at the northern end of the field
005	2-9	Deposit	Very compacted, light orange-brown clayey sand with frequent small stone and pebble and occasional medium sized stone inclusions. Deposit also includes occasional outcrops of bedrock in the eastern part of the site (T8). Located in a west to east ridge which runs across the site and slopes to the S and steeply to the north. Underlies (003) in the S and (006) in the N.	Natural subsoil layer which forms part of slightly curving ridge running across the site from west to east.
006	2-7	Deposit	Moderately compacted, mid grey brown silty sand with frequent root material and moderate small to medium sized stone inclusions. Thickness range of 0.31m to 0.62m at the northern end of the site. Underlies topsoil (001) and overlies natural subsoil (004) and (005).	Thick layer of redeposited subsoil. Possibly hillwash built up at the northern end of the field
007	7	Fill	Loose to moderately compacted, mid-dark grey-brown sandy silt with occasional to moderate small stone and charcoal flecks inclusions. Fills cut [008] and underlies (006).	Fill of posthole [008]

Context No.	Area/Trench	Type	Description	Interpretation
008	7	Cut	Oval shaped in plan. Orientated in a NW-SE direction Break of slope at the top sharp with steeply sloped sides. Brake of slope at base sharp with flat base. Measured 0.44m by 0.3m and had a depth of 0.21m. Filled by (007) and cuts (004).	Posthole located at NW end of T7. The feature underlies redeposited subsoil (006) at a depth of 0.92m from the present ground surface.
009	7	Fill	Loose to moderately compacted, mid-dark grey-brown sandy silt with occasional to moderate small stone and charcoal and very occasional burnt bone flecks inclusions. Fills cut [010] and underlies (006).	Fill of posthole [010]
010	7	Cut	Circular shaped in plan. Break of slope at the top sharp with steeply sloped sides. Brake of slope at base sharp with flat base. Diameter of 0.2m and depth of 0.12m. Filled by (009) and cuts (004).	Posthole located at NW end of T7. The feature underlies redeposited subsoil (006) at a depth of 0.92m from the present ground surface.
011	2-4, 6, 9	Cut/Fill	Linear shaped in plan. Generally running in a Northerly direction across site where encountered. Filled by irregular shaped, medium sized stones, with (10-20%) mid grey/grey-brown silty sand. Width of drains 0.1-0.2m.	19 <sup>th</sup> or 20 <sup>th</sup> century stone drains.
012	5, 7	Cut/Fill	Linear shaped in plan. Generally running in a Northerly direction across site where encountered. Filled by a ceramic pipe with 0.15m diameter with (10%) mid grey/grey-brown silty sand. Overall width of Drain 0.2m.	19 <sup>th</sup> or 20 <sup>th</sup> century ceramic pipe drains.

### Finds Register

Find No.	Area Trench	Context no.	Material Type	Description	Excavator	Date
001	1	001	Glass	Glass bottle base	LMcK	2/9/16
002	1	001	Lithic	2 x burnt flint	LMcK	2/9/16
003	1	001	Ceramic	4 x white glazed pottery sherds	LMcK	2/9/16
004	3	001	Ceramic	2 x white glazed pottery sherds	LMcK	2/9/16

005	3	001	Lithic	1 x burnt flint	LMcK	2/9/16
006	3	001	Lithic	1 x flint core	LMcK	2/9/16
007	3	001	Ceramic	2 x white glazed pottery sherds	LMcK	2/9/16
008	4	001	Ceramic	2 x white glazed pottery sherds	LMcK	2/9/16
009	4	001	Ceramic	3 x fragments of drain pipe	LMcK	2/9/16
010	6	001	Ceramic	3 x white glazed pottery sherds	LMcK	2/9/16
011	7	001	Ceramic	Several white glazed pottery sherds	LMcK	2/9/16
012	7	006	Lithic	1 x quartz fragment	LMcK	2/9/16
013	7	006	Lithic	Possible rubbing stone	LMcK	2/9/16
014	7	001	Plastic	20 <sup>th</sup> or 21 <sup>st</sup> century 'Smarties' lid	LMcK	2/9/16
015	5	006	Lithic	Large flint core	LMcK	2/9/16
016	5	001	Lithic	Slate roof fragment	LMcK	2/9/16
017	5	001	Lithic	Possible worked flint	LMcK	2/9/16
018	5	006	Lithic	Small flint blade blank	LMcK	2/9/16
019	5	006	Lithic	4 x worked flint fragments	LMcK	2/9/16
020	5	006	Lithic	1 x possible flint scraper	LMcK	2/9/16
021	5	006	Lithic	4 x burnt flint	LMcK	2/9/16
022	5	001	Lithic	2 x flint core	LMcK	2/9/16
023	5	001	Lithic	4 x flint fragments	LMcK	2/9/16
024	5	001	Ceramic	6 x white glazed pottery sherds	LMcK	2/9/16
025	5	001	Ceramic	5 x white glazed pottery sherds, 1 x clay pipe bowl fragment	LMcK	2/9/16
026	5	001	Ceramic	1 x sherd buff courseware	LMcK	2/9/16
027	5	001	Ceramic	1 x sherd of brown glazed red earthenware sherd	LMcK	2/9/16
028	5	001	Lithic	1 x possible whetstone	LMcK	2/9/16

*Samples Register*

Sample No.	Area Trench	Context no.	Sample Type	Description	Excavator	Date
001	7	007	Bulk soil (1 bag)	Fill of posthole [008]	LMcK	2/9/16
002	7	009	Bulk soil (1 bag)	Fill of posthole [010]	LMcK	2/9/16

*Drawing Register*

Drawing No.	Sheet No.	Area/ Trench	Drawing Type	Scale	Description
001	1	1	Plan	1:100	Post excavation plan of Trench 1
002	1	2	Plan	1:100	Post excavation plan of Trench 2
003	1	3	Plan	1:100	Post excavation plan of Trench 3
004	1	4	Plan	1:100	Post excavation plan of Trench 4
005	1	6	Plan	1:100	Post excavation plan of Trench 6
006	1	5	Plan	1:100	Post excavation plan of Trench 5
007	1	7	Plan	1:100	Post excavation plan of Trench 7
008	2	8	Plan	1:100	Post excavation plan of Trench 8
009	2	9	Plan	1:100	Post excavation plan of Trench 9
010	2	7	Plan	1:20	Plan of postholes [008] and [010]
011	2	7	Section	1:10	NW facing section of posthole [008]
012	2	7	Section	1:10	NW facing section of posthole [010]

*Photographic Register*

<b>Image No.</b>	<b>Digital</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>From</b>	<b>Date</b>
001	DSCN0001	Pre excavation view of site	WSW	1/9/16
002	DSCN0002	Pre excavation view of site	WSW	1/9/16
003	DSCN0003	N facing section within T1	N	1/9/16
004	DSCN0004	Post excavation view of T1	W	1/9/16
005	DSCN0005	ESE facing section within T2	ESE	1/9/16
006	DSCN0006	Post excavation view of T2	SSW	1/9/16
007	DSCN0007	Working shot of T3 with T2 in background	NNE	1/9/16
008	DSCN0008	Post excavation view of T3	SSW	1/9/16
009	DSCN0009	Post excavation view of T4	S	1/9/16
010	DSCN0010	Drain (011) within T4	SSE	1/9/16
011	DSCN0011	E facing section within T4	E	1/9/16
012	DSCN0012	Post excavation view of T6	SE	1/9/16
013	DSCN0013	View of partial backfilling on day one	N	1/9/16
014	DSCN0014	Post excavation view of T5	SSE	1/9/16
015	DSCN0015	Oblique view of T5 showing curving ridge and hillwash (006) depth	NNE	2/9/16
016	DSCN0016	ENE facing section of deepest part of T5	ENE	2/9/16
017	DSCN0017	Post excavation view of T7	SE	2/9/16
018	DSCN0018	Post excavation view of T8	SE	2/9/16
019	DSCN0019	Post excavation view of T9	E	2/9/16
020	DSCN0020	Mid excavation view of postholes [008] and [010]	NW	2/9/16

<b>Image No.</b>	<b>Digital</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>From</b>	<b>Date</b>
021	DSCN0021	NW facing section of posthole [008]	NW	2/9/16
022	DSCN0022	NW facing section of posthole [010]	NW	2/9/16
023	DSCN0023	Post excavation view of posthole [008] and [010]	NW	2/9/16
024	DSCN0024	View of treeline at the northern part of the site at the gate	WNW	2/9/16
025	DSCN0025	View of the eastern part of the site backfilled	WNW	2/9/16
026	DSCN0026	View of the eastern part of the site backfilled	N	2/9/16
027	DSCN0027	View of the western part of the site backfilled	W	2/9/16

## Appendix 3: Discovery & Excavation in Scotland

<b>LOCAL AUTHORITY:</b>	South Ayrshire
<b>PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:</b>	Home Farm Car Park, Culzean
<b>PROJECT CODE:</b>	RA16058
<b>PARISH:</b>	Kirkoswald
<b>NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:</b>	Liam McKinstry
<b>NAME OF ORGANISATION:</b>	Rathmell Archaeology Limited
<b>TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:</b>	Evaluation
<b>NMRS NO(S):</b>	-
<b>SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):</b>	Postholes
<b>SIGNIFICANT FINDS:</b>	Nineteenth century ceramics and early prehistoric lithics
<b>NGR (2 letters, 8 or 10 figures)</b>	NS 23849 10421
<b>START DATE (this season)</b>	1 <sup>st</sup> September 2016
<b>END DATE (this season)</b>	1 <sup>st</sup> September 2016
<b>PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)</b>	No
<b>MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION:</b> (may include information from other fields)	<p>A programme of archaeological investigative works was carried out for the National Trust for Scotland in support of a proposed development work on land at Home Farm, Culzean, South Ayrshire. The archaeological works were designed to determine the archaeological potential of the development area and hence inform the specification for mitigation of the impact on the archaeological remains within the development area.</p> <p>The works identified a naturally occurring curving ridge which crossed the site in an east-west direction. Substantial layers of hillwash had built up on the southern and northern sides of this ridge before the later formalization of the field boundaries in the eighteenth or nineteenth centuries surrounding the site. Numerous ceramic artefacts dating predominantly to the nineteenth century, as well as agricultural drains were identified within the site most likely relating to activity emanating from the nearby Home Farm.</p> <p>Significant quantities of worked lithics of early prehistoric (late Mesolithic to early Bronze Age) date were also recovered from the site. These artefacts were mainly recovered from the north and north western part of the site, some from deep within the hillwash layer. Two small postholes were also found at depth cut into the natural subsoil which formed a flat terrace to the north of the curving ridge. These postholes may represent the remains of a temporary camp which was utilizing the local lithic material from the nearby exposed cliff and coastline to create tool blanks.</p>
<b>PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:</b>	Unknown
<b>CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:</b>	None
<b>SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:</b>	The National Trust for Scotland
<b>ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:</b>	Unit 8 Ashgrove Workshops, Kilwinning, Ayrshire KA13 6PU

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<b>EMAIL ADDRESS:</b>	contact@rathmell-arch.co.uk
<b>ARCHIVE LOCATION</b> (intended/deposited)	Report to West of Scotland Archaeology Service and archive to HES Collections.



## Contact Details

46. Rathmell Archaeology can be contacted at our Registered Office or through the web:
- |                           |  |
|---------------------------|--|
| Rathmell Archaeology Ltd  | <a href="http://www.rathmell-arch.co.uk">www.rathmell-arch.co.uk</a>             |
| Unit 8 Ashgrove Workshops |  |
| Kilwinning                | t.: 01294 542848   |
| Ayrshire                  | f.: 01294 542849   |
| KA13 6PU                  | e.: <a href="mailto:contact@rathmell-arch.co.uk">contact@rathmell-arch.co.uk</a> |
47. The West of Scotland Archaeology Service can be contacted at their office or through the web:
- |                                      |  |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| West of Scotland Archaeology Service | <a href="http://www.wosas.org.uk">www.wosas.org.uk</a>                                 |
| 231 George Street                    | t.: 0141 287 8330  |
| Glasgow                              | e.: <a href="mailto:enquiries@wosas.glasgow.gov.uk">enquiries@wosas.glasgow.gov.uk</a> |
| G1 1RX                               |  |

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