

**Carpark Improvements, Culzean, South Ayrshire:  
Archaeological Mitigation**  
Data Structure Report



by Joss Durnan

with contributions by Liam McKinstry

issued 20<sup>th</sup> April 2017

on behalf of National Trust for Scotland

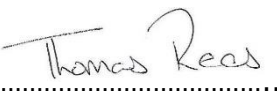
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Signed  Date ....20<sup>th</sup> April 2017....

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

Checked  Date ....20<sup>th</sup> April 2017....

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## Quality Assurance Data

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## Introduction

1. This Data Structure Report (DSR) has been prepared for the National Trust for Scotland (NTS) to detail archaeological mitigation works undertaken in the grounds of Culzean Castle, South Ayrshire. These works were in support of the new carparks located east of Home Farm and at Hillhead. The archaeological works were designed to mitigate any adverse impact on the archaeological remains within these development areas.
2. Rathmell Archaeology Ltd was appointed by the NTS to undertake the implementation of archaeological mitigation works in response to guidance given by West of Scotland Archaeology Service (WoSAS) to South Ayrshire Council (SAC). The scope of these works has been agreed with WoSAS and SAC by the NTS through an agreed Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (Alexander 2016). All works undertaken comply with the WSI.
3. Rathmell Archaeology Limited confirmed compliance with the WSI through a Risk Assessment Method Statement (RAMS) (Rees 2016), which was agreed with the NTS.
4. For a full historical background of the development area around Home Farm, refer to the DSR for the previous phase of this project, the archaeological evaluation (McKinstry 2016).

## Project Works

5. The programme of works comprised three elements:
  - a. an archaeology-led open area strip measuring 30m by 30m at the Home Farm carpark informed by the preceding evaluation, carried out from 22<sup>nd</sup> November to 15<sup>th</sup> December 2016;
  - b. the archaeological monitoring of the construction of the balance of the Home Farm carpark, carried out intermittently from 17<sup>th</sup> to 31<sup>st</sup> January 2017; and
  - c. the archaeological monitoring of the construction of the permanent portion of the Hillhead carpark, carried out on 23<sup>rd</sup> February 2017.
6. In all instances, topsoil stripping was carried out using a 12-tonne tracked 360° mechanical excavator with a toothless back acting ditching bucket under direct archaeological supervision.
7. The Home Farm carpark was located immediately to the east of the Home Farm visitor centre and comprised a total footprint of 7505m<sup>2</sup> (centred NS 2385 1042). The topography of this development area consisted of improved pasture sloping down to the north extent of the field where there was a wooded margin through which access to the site was gained.
8. The open area strip at Home Farm carpark was positioned in the centre of the development area close to its northern edge, over a perceived concentration of features identified during the evaluation phase (McKinstry 2016).
9. The Hillhead carpark (centred NS 2385 1002) was located opposite the eastern corner of the estate's Deer Park, adjacent to Hillhead Road in an area of arable field. The area stripped of topsoil for this carpark measured approx. 60m by 20m (1200 m<sup>2</sup>).
10. The aim of these works was to identify, investigate, and record any archaeological features within the development area.
11. All works were conducted in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Standards and Policy Statements and Code of Conduct and Historic Environment Scotland Policy Statements.

## Findings

12. The findings from each element of the works is presented below, full appendices supporting these summaries are included at the rear of the DSR.

### *Home Farm carpark – Excavation Area*

13. The excavation area (see Figure 1) comprised thick layers of topsoil and hillwash overlying natural subsoil. Also revealed was a large, slightly curved, palaeochannel which bisected

the area in an SE-NW direction (Figure 3a). This palaeochannel was excavated to an arbitrary depth as the deposits filling it were deeper than 1m.

14. Topsoil (101) varied in thickness from 0.3m to 1.15m and consisted of moderately compact dark brown silty sand with occasional to moderate small stone and pebble inclusions. Palaeochannel fill (103) consisted of very compacted mid brown/orange silty sand with infrequent small stone and pebble inclusions. As excavated, this deposit reached a maximum thickness of 450mm. As a result the maximum trench depth in the location of the palaeochannel was 1.5m.
15. Beneath these two contexts was natural subsoil (102) which consisted of moderately compacted light orange sandy gravel with occasional patches of small stone and pebbles. Outcrops of bedrock (red sandstone) appeared throughout, particularly in the NE corner of the excavation area.
16. A series of potential archaeological features were identified within an area measuring 20m by 10m in the N and NE part of the excavation area (see Figure 2). This area was cleaned by hand and all potentially significant features were excavated and sampled to clarify their character. The majority of the features ((109)-(114) and (117)-(120)) were deposits within naturally occurring depressions such as stone throws or root holes (see Figure 3b). These deposits consisted of loosely compacted mid grey-brown sandy silts with occasional small stone and moderate organic inclusions. No artefactual material was recovered from these features to suggest an anthropogenic origin.
17. A linear ditch [121] with a V-shaped section was identified running in an SE-NW direction in the NE corner of the area (Figure 4a). This ditch was 4.6m in length (as exposed in the area), 1.2m wide and 0.57m deep. Four fills were contained within the ditch ((122)-(125)) which contained no artefacts or dateable material.
18. Three credible small postholes [105], [107], and [115] were identified, these being spread across the NE corner of the excavation area. These features varied in diameter from 150-300mm and depths from 80-220mm. The fills of these postholes ((106), (108), and (116) respectively) consisted of dark clayey silts with occasional charcoal flecks. These were comparable in character to the two additional postholes identified within Trench 7 of the evaluation phase (McKinstry 2016).
19. Two ceramic field drains (104) were exposed within the detailed excavation area. These were 0.3m wide, with one running in an SE-NW direction and the other in an SSW-NNE direction (Figure 2). This array of field drains extended out into the larger stripped area.
20. No artefacts were recovered from any of the features identified. However, during machine stripping of the area, 22 lithics (both worked and unworked flint), 35 sherds of 19<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> century ceramic, nine modern glass fragments, one plastic fragment, and three modern metal fragments were recovered from the topsoil. Note this does not include artefacts recovered during monitoring undertaken by the National Trust for Scotland within this area.

#### *Home Farm carpark – Archaeological Monitoring*

21. The archaeological monitoring recorded topsoil (101) across the area of groundworks that varied in thickness from 250mm to 500mm. Underlying this was the natural subsoil (102). The partially excavated palaeochannel from the excavation area continued upslope in a south-easterly direction filled with deposit (103). This deposit was left unexcavated.
22. No archaeological features of significance were noted. Three field drains were identified, two of which resembled ceramic pipe drains (012) from the evaluation phase, with the third resembling rubble drains (011) (Figure 4b). One of the ceramic drains is noteworthy for being placed in a particularly deep cut 800mm deep from the subsoil surface. These drains all ran in an N-S direction.
23. The original evaluation trenches were also visible in places as linear features 2m wide filled with a friable mix of topsoil, turf, and subsoil. Finds were limited to two fragments of 19<sup>th</sup> or 20<sup>th</sup> century ceramic material and an unstratified lithic. The lithic was a regular flake of struck flint from inner material, with patina on the surface.

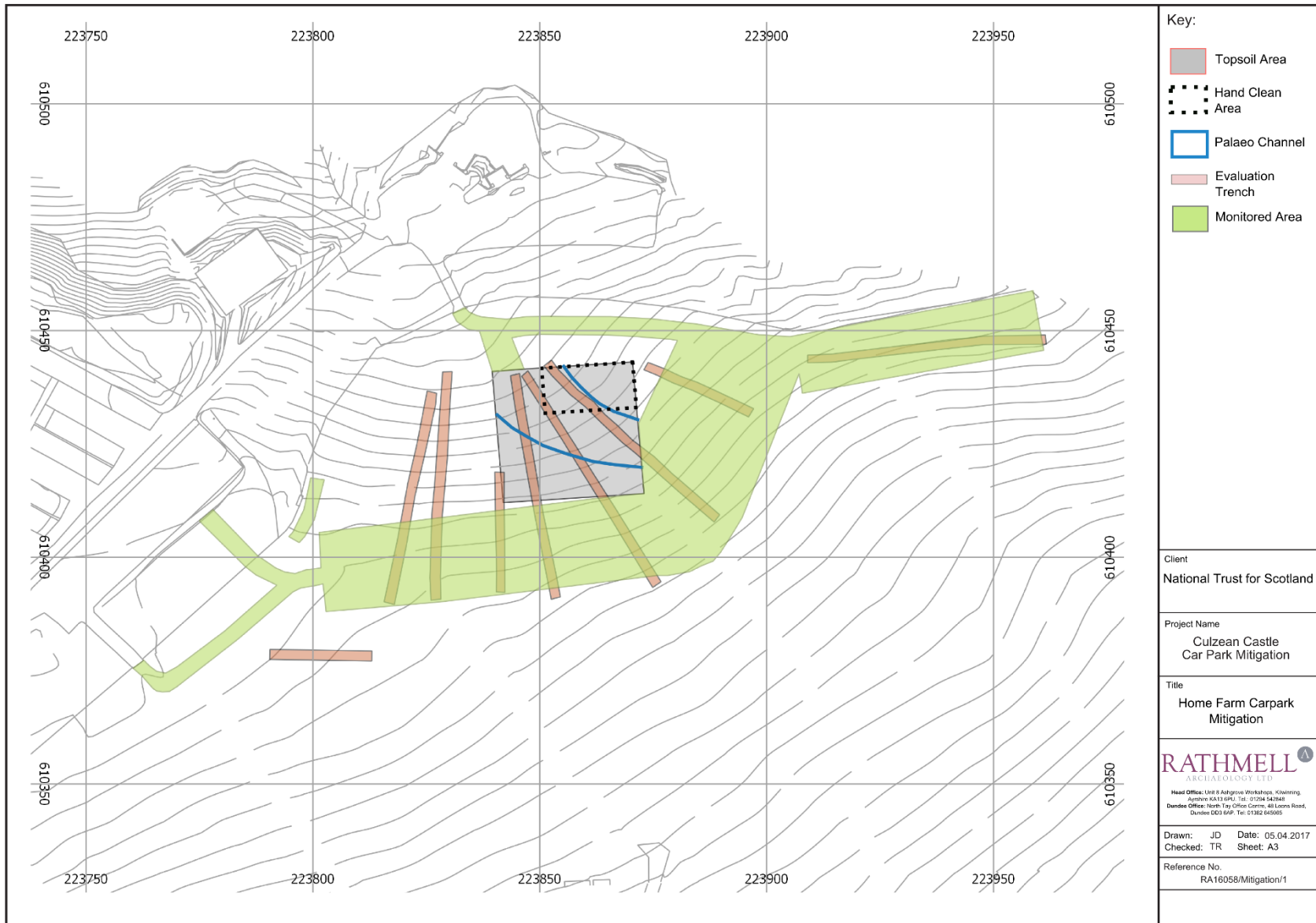


Figure 1: Home Farm carpark work areas

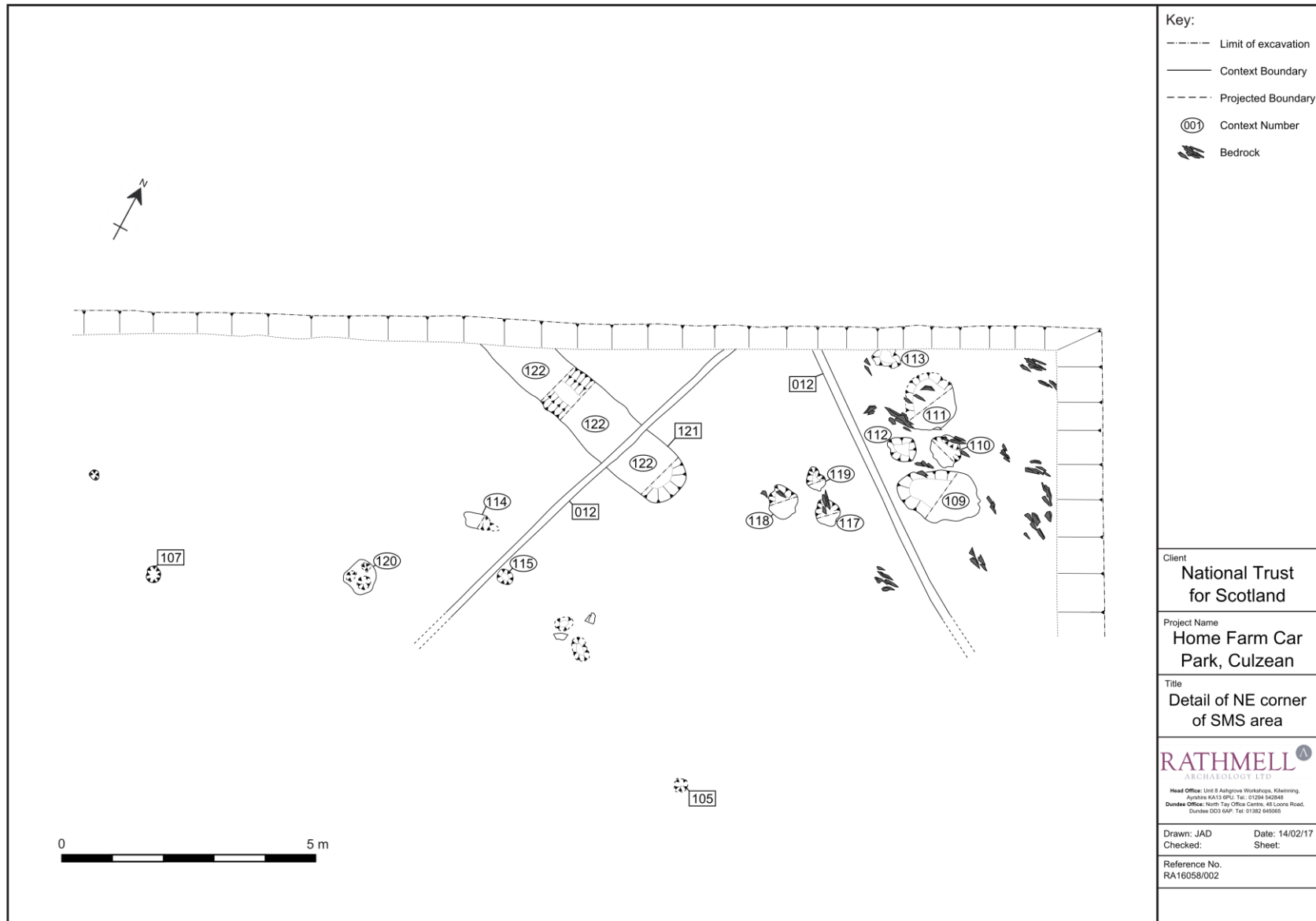


Figure 2: NE corner of excavation area





Figure 3a: Palaeochannel from the SW during excavation



Figure 3b: Naturally occurring silt-filled depressions





Figure 4a: NW-facing section of ditch [121]



Figure 4b: Rubble field drain (011) revealed during Home Farm Monitoring





Figure 5a: Monitoring groundworks to the south of Home Farm excavation area.



Figure 5b: Monitoring groundworks to the east of Home Farm excavation area.

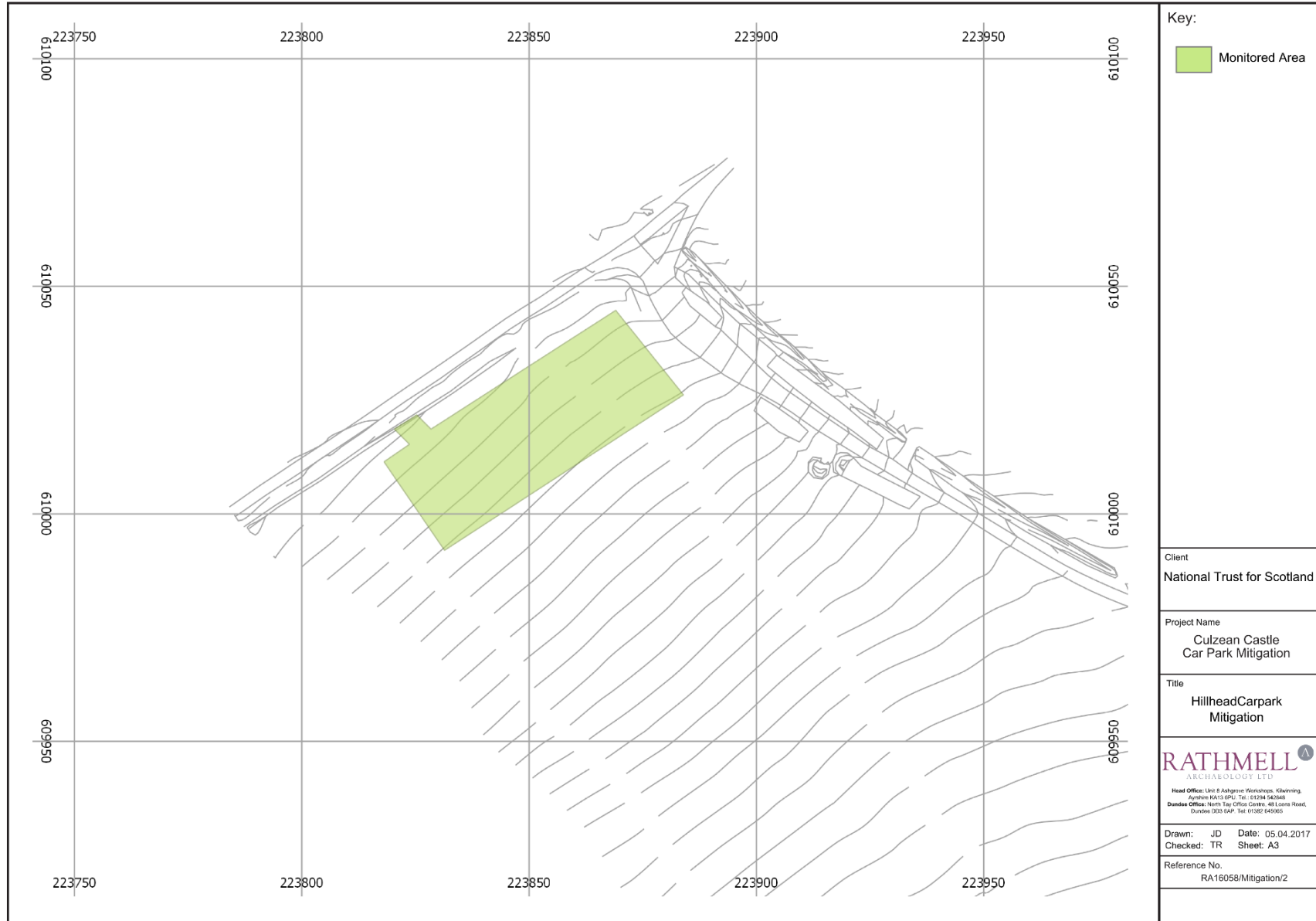


Figure 6: Hillhead carpark work area





Figure 7a: Monitoring groundworks at Hillhead ongoing



Figure 7b: Monitoring groundworks at Hillhead post-excitation

*Hillhead carpark - Archaeological Monitoring*

24. Monitoring was carried out on 23<sup>rd</sup> February 2017 at a second carpark site some 400m south of the Home Farm carpark area.
25. Topsoil (301), a friable mid greyish-brown silty sand, varied in thickness throughout the site from 300mm to 450mm. Underlying this was natural subsoil (302), a firm orangey-brown sandy silt with clay lenses.
26. No archaeological features of significance were noted. Ceramic field drains (303) ran in an SE-NW direction at regular intervals. In places these had been replaced by perforated plastic pipe. A single rubble drain (304) was found towards the E end of the stripped area.
27. Topsoil (301) yielded a number of finds. These were: 9 white glazed porcelain sherds, ceramic drain fragments, and infrequent flint and quartz lithics, many of which were burnt and none retouched.

**Discussion***Home Farm carpark - Excavation Area*

28. All archaeological features found were located on higher ground to the immediate NE of the palaeochannel. In particular, the ditch [121] terminated a few metres from the edge of this palaeochannel suggesting that it, and by inference the three postholes [105], [107], and [115], were cut by individuals aware of the obstacle caused by the palaeochannel before it had silted up. A post-medieval date for these features may be postulated, however earlier medieval or prehistoric origins cannot be ruled out. This hypothesis is supported by the lack of 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century material culture within the fills of these features, however the lack of lithic material undermines the possibility of prehistoric origin, given the prevalence of such material within the field as a whole.

*Home Farm carpark - Archaeological Monitoring*

29. The relative lack of archaeology in the remainder of the development area can be explained by a number of reasons outlined below.
30. A number of features originally identified in Phase 1 were found to be natural features upon excavation. This left only a small number of features which were deemed to be anthropogenic in origin and of archaeological significance. These features showed no obvious relation to each other, suggesting they may lie on the periphery of a larger concentration of features to the north of the site, underlying the wooded margin. The part of the open area strip to the south of the palaeochannel was entirely devoid of features, which may go some way to explaining why the rest of the site, in large part also to the south of this channel, was devoid of archaeology.
31. The palaeochannel itself may have interfered with archaeological remains on the site. This is supported by the substantial volume of hillwash present in and around the palaeochannel, and the similarity between that deposit and the overlying topsoil.
32. The topsoil is of good quality in agricultural terms, being largely free of inclusions. This suggests considerable improvement has taken place within the field, which has likely been regularly ploughed in the past.

*Hillhead carpark - Archaeological Monitoring*

33. No archaeological features of significance were noted during Phase 3. The series of field drains and finds assemblage in the topsoil indicate that this area is characteristic of the improved and frequently ploughed farmland found throughout Culzean estate. The replacement of ceramic by plastic drains in some places suggest ploughing has continued into the late 20<sup>th</sup> century.

**Recommendations**

34. As a result of the relative lack of archaeology within the development area, no further recommendations for mitigation are made.

## Conclusion

35. A programme of archaeological mitigation works was carried out for the National Trust for Scotland in support of groundworks for additional carparks at Home Farm and Hillhead, Culzean, South Ayrshire. The archaeological works were designed to mitigate any adverse impact on the archaeological remains within the development areas.
36. The archaeological mitigation works comprised three elements: an open area excavation at Home Farm followed by archaeological monitoring, and archaeological monitoring at Hillhead.
37. At Home Farm, three postholes and a shallow V section ditch were located. While these expanded the suite of features located by the evaluation (two postholes in Trench 7) they did not resolve into a coherent site. The subsequent archaeological monitoring of the groundworks did not reveal further features. Throughout the work a low density of lithics was recovered, in keeping with the previous evaluation (both test pits and trenching).
38. At Hillhead a single struck lithic was recovered from the ground surface prior to works. No features of archaeological significance were revealed during the monitoring.
39. On balance, no coherent sites were revealed during the works, though the low density of features and artefacts in the vicinity of Home Farm suggest that the development may have been on the periphery of a site. Alternatively, the intensity of agricultural (especially arable) activity has damaged the archaeological strata to such an extent that a coherent interpretation is not possible.

## Acknowledgements

40. 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.
41. 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.

## References

- Alexander, D. 2016 *Culzean Castle and Country Park Infrastructure Project: Home Farm Events Field Car Park – Project Outline for Archaeological Evaluation* Unpublished WSI, National Trust for Scotland.
- McKinstry, L. 2016 *Home Farm Carpark, Culzean, South Ayrshire – Archaeological Evaluation: Data Structure Report* Unpublished DSR, Rathmell Archaeology Ltd.
- Rees, T. 2016 *Home Farm Carpark, Culzean, South Ayrshire – Risk Assessment Method Statement* Unpublished RAMS, Rathmell Archaeology Ltd.

## Appendix 1: Registers

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

### Context Register

Context No.	Area/Trench	Type	Description	Interpretation
101	Home	Deposit	Moderately compacted, dark brown silty sand with occasional to moderate small stone and pebble inclusions.	Topsoil across the site.
102	Home	Deposit	Moderately compacted, light orange sandy gravel with occasional patches of small stone and pebbles. Underlies (103).	Naturally occurring subsoil
103	Home	Deposit	Very compacted, mid brown/orange silty sand with very occasional small stone and pebble inclusions (400-600m). Underlies (101).	Palaeo-channel silt
104	Home	Cut/fill	19 <sup>th</sup> century or later red/buff ceramic pipe drains. Approximately 0.3m wide.	Ceramic Drains
105	Home	Cut	Sub-circular shaped in plan. Diameter was 0.17m wide and depth was 70mm. Break of slope at the top was sharp and near vertical sides. Break of slope at the base was moderate the base was flat/uneven base. Filled by (106).	Cut of posthole.
106	Home	Fill	Moderately compacted, dark brown clayey silt, with small (less than 10mm) pebble inclusions.	Fill of posthole [105]
107	Home	Cut	Sub rectangular shaped in plan. Diameter was 0.3m and the depth was 150mm. Break of slope at the top was sharp and the sides were steep or near vertical. The break of slope at the base was sharp and the base was flat/uneven. Filled by (108).	Cut of posthole
108	Home	Fill	Moderately compacted, mid grey brown clayey silt with occasional small sized (less than 5-10mm) sub-angular stone and occasional small charcoal fleck inclusions.	Fill of post hole [107]
109	Home	Deposit	Loose to moderately compacted, light to mid grey-brown, sandy silt with occasional small-medium sized sub angular stone and modern root inclusions. Layer measured 1.6m by 1m and had a thickness of 250mm.	Naturally occurring layer within natural depressions in subsoil and between bedrock outcrops.
110	Home	Deposit	Loose to moderately compacted, light to mid grey-brown, sandy silt with occasional small-medium sized sub angular stone and modern root inclusions. Layer measured 0.6m by 0.5m and had a thickness of 90mm.	Naturally occurring layer within natural depressions in subsoil and between bedrock outcrops.
111	Home	Deposit	Loose to moderately compacted, light to mid grey-brown, sandy silt with occasional small-medium sized sub angular stone and modern root inclusions. Layer measured 0.9m by 0.7m and had a thickness of 150mm.	Naturally occurring layer within natural depressions in subsoil and between bedrock outcrops.



Context No.	Area/ Trench	Type	Description	Interpretation
112	Home	Deposit	Loose to moderately compacted, light to mid grey-brown, sandy silt with occasional small-medium sized sub angular stone and modern root inclusions. Layer measure 0.7m by 0.4m and had a thickness of 70mm.	Naturally occurring layer within natural depressions in subsoil and between bedrock outcrops.
113	Home	Deposit	Loose to moderately compacted, light to mid grey-brown, sandy silt with occasional small-medium sized sub angular stone and modern root inclusions. Layer measured 0.5m by 0.4m and had a thickness of 50mm.	Naturally occurring layer within natural depressions in subsoil and between bedrock outcrops.
114	Home	Deposit	Moderately compacted, dark brown silty clay with infrequent charcoal and root inclusions Layer measured 0.8m long, 0.49m wide and had a depth range of between 40-90mm.	Naturally occurring layer within natural depression, possibly the result of root action.
115	Home	Cut	Sub oval shaped in plan. Break of slope at the top was sharp with steep sides. Break of slope at the base was sharp and the base was flat to slightly round. The eastern side was truncated by root action. Measured 0.32m by 0.23m and was 110mm deep. Filled by (116).	Truncated posthole
116	Home	Fill	Moderately compacted, mid to dark brown silty clay with moderate charcoal inclusions. Fill of cut [115].	Fill of possible posthole [115]
117	Home	Deposit	Loose to moderately compacted, light to mid grey-brown sandy silt with occasional to moderate small to medium sized stone and occasional root inclusions. Measured 0.6m by 0.4m and had a thickness of 90mm.	Naturally occurring layer within natural depression, possibly the result of root action.
118	Home	Deposit	Loose to moderately compacted, light to mid grey-brown sandy silt with occasional to moderate small to medium sized stone and occasional root inclusions. Measured 0.58m by 0.5m and had a thickness of 110mm.	Naturally occurring layer within natural depression, possibly the result of root action.
119	Home	Deposit	Loose to moderately compacted, light to mid grey-brown sandy silt with occasional to moderate small to medium sized stone and occasional root inclusions. Measured 0.5m by 0.4m and had a thickness of 90mm.	Naturally occurring layer within natural depression, possibly the result of root action.
120	Home	Deposit	Loose to moderately compacted, light to mid grey-brown sandy silt with occasional to moderate small to medium sized stone and occasional root inclusions. Measured 0.6m by 0.4m and had a thickness range of 40-110mm.	Naturally occurring layer within natural depression, possibly the result of root action.
121	Home	Cut	Linear shaped in plan. Orientated in a NW-SE direction. Break of slope at the top sharp with steep 40-50 degree sides. Break of slope at the base was sharp and the base was flat. Upper fill (122) was truncated by cut of a field drain (104). Measured 4.6m long (within the excavated area), 1.2m wide and 570mm deep. Filled by (122), (123), (124), (125).	Linear ditch feature, uncertain date but cut by c. 19 <sup>th</sup> century ceramic field drain.

Context No.	Area/Trench	Type	Description	Interpretation
122	Home	Fill	Friable mid grey-brown silty sand with infrequent small (less than 50mm) sub-angular and sub-rounded stone inclusions. Thickness of fill was 200mm.	Upper fill of [121]
123	Home	Fill	Medium (50-150mm) sub angular stones in a mid orange-brown slightly clayey sand matrix inclusions. Thickness of fill was 150mm. Underlies (122).	Fill of [121]
124	Home	Fill	Friable mid orange-brown slightly silty sand. Thickness of the fill was 200mm. Underlies (123).	Fill of [121] under (123)
125	Home	Fill	Friable mid grey-brown silty clay with frequent small (50-80mm) sub angular stone inclusions. Thickness of the fill was 50mm. Underlies (124).	Lower fill of [121]
203	Home	Deposit	Friable mid orangish-brown very silty sand with occasional small (25-50mm) sub-angular stone inclusions. 750mm thick	Hillwash underlying (101) adjacent to Glenside Burn
301	Hillhead	Deposit	Friable mid greyish-brown silty sand with ceramic vessel/drain fragments, and occasional lithic fragments	Topsoil
302	Hillhead	Deposit	Firm orangey-brown sandy silt with clay lenses	Natural subsoil
303	Hillhead	Structure	Ceramic field drains running SE-NW, with some replaced by perforated plastic pipe	19 <sup>th</sup> or 20 <sup>th</sup> century ceramic pipe drains
304	Hillhead	Structure	Rubble-filled field drain 400mm wide, located at the east end of the stripped area	Rubble field drain

### Photographic Register

Image No.	Digital	Description	From	Date
001	7636	View of East face of area	W	28/11/16
002	7637	View of East face of area (closer)	W	28/11/16
003	7638	View of East face of area (closer)	SW	28/11/16
004	7639	View of excavation area	SE	28/11/16
005	7640	View of excavation area	NE	28/11/16
006	7641	View of Northeast corner of Excavation area	SE	30/11/16

Image No.	Digital	Description	From	Date
007	7642	View of excavation area	SE	30/11/16
008	7643	View of excavation area	SW	30/11/16
009	7644	View of Northeast corner of excavation area	SW	30/11/16
010	7645	View along North edge of excavation area	W	30/11/16
011	7646	View up access route at close	N	30/11/16
012	7647	View of Northeast corner	NW	30/11/16
013	7648	View of ditch	NW	30/11/16
014	7649	Pre-ex, North end of area	E	13/12/16
015	7650	Pre-ex, North end of area	W	13/12/16
016	7651	General shot of full area	N	13/12/16
017	7652	North end of area illustrating slope	W	13/12/16
018	7653	North end of area left pre-ex	N	13/12/16
019	7654	North end of area mid pre-ex	N	13/12/16
020	7655	North end of area right pre-ex	N	13/12/16
021	7656	General shot showing paleo-channel depth	NW	13/12/16
022	7657	West facing section of Posthole [105]	W	13/12/16
023	7658	Plan of posthole [105]	W	13/12/16
024	7659	Northwest facing half section of [107]	NW	13/12/16
025	7660	Northeast corner of site natural depressions around bedrock outlays mid and post ex [109]-[113].	WNW	13/12/16
026	7661	SSW facing section of [115]	SSW	14/12/16
027	7662	Plan of [115]	SSW	14/12/16
028	7663	ESE facing section of [114] natural/plough damage and bedrock	ESE	14/12/16

Image No.	Digital	Description	From	Date
029	7664	Plan of [114] natural/plough damage and bedrock	ESE	14/12/16
030	7665	Post and mid excavation view of natural depressions (117)-(119)	NNW	14/12/16
031	7666	General post-ex shot of ditch [121]	NW	14/12/16
032	7667	Plan of ditch [121]	NW	14/12/16
033	7668	Section of ditch [121]	NW	14/12/16
034	7669	(120) in situ burning root holes	W	14/12/16
035	7670	Working shot	SW	14/12/16
036	7671	Working shot	SE	14/12/16
037	7672	Ditch terminal and slot	SE	15/12/16
038	7673	Paleo-channel	NE	15/12/16
039	7674	Site made good – fencing	N	15/12/16
040	7675	Site made good – fencing	N	15/12/16
041	7677	General shot, area stripped / stoned up before arrival on site	NE	17/1/17
042	7678	General shot, area stripped / stoned up before arrival on site	SE	17/1/17
043	7679	General shot, roadway stripped 18/1/17	E	19/1/17
044	7680	General shot, S part of site	W	25/1/17
045	7681	VOID	VOID	VOID
046	7682	Field drain (011)	SSE	26/1/17
047	7683	Feature [205] – general	W	26/1/17
048	7684	Feature [205] – general	S	26/1/17

Image No.	Digital	Description	From	Date
049	7685	S-facing section of feature [005]	S	26/1/17
050	7686	S-facing section of feature [005]	S	26/1/17
051	7687	Area stripped 25/1/17 – general	NE	26/1/17
052	7688	Area stripped 25/1/17 – general	E	26/1/17
053	7689	Post-ex, area stripped in morning	SW	30/1/17
054	7690	General, area stripped in morning	S	30/1/17
055	7691	Phase 1 excavation area stoned up	SE	30/1/17
056	7692	Post-ex, area stripped in morning	SW	31/1/17
057	-	Hillhead, Pre-excavation	E	23/2/17
058	-	Hillhead, Pre-excavation	W	23/2/17
059	-	Hillhead, Stripping underway	SE	23/2/17
060	-	Hillhead, Stripping underway	SE	23/2/17
061	-	Hillhead, Drains exposed	SE	23/2/17
062	-	Hillhead, Post-excavation	E	23/2/17

### Drawing Register

Drawing No.	Sheet No.	Area/ Trench	Drawing Type	Scale	Description
001	1	Home	Section	1:10	Northwest facing section of linear [121]
002	2	Home	Plan	1:20	Site plan 1 of 3
003	3	Home	Plan	1:20	Site plan 2 of 3

Drawing No.	Sheet No.	Area/ Trench	Drawing Type	Scale	Description
004	4	Home	Plan	1:20	Site plan 3 of 3
005	5	Home	Section	1:10	Profile of Poss. Posthole [105]
006	5	Home	Section	1:10	Profile of Poss. Posthole [115]
007	5	Home	Section	1:10	Profile of Poss. Posthole [107]

### *Samples Register*

Sample No.	Area Trench	Context no.	Sample Type	Description	Excavator	Date
001	Home	108	Bulk	Fill of Posthole [107]	JAD	13/12/16
002	Home	106	Bulk	Fill of Posthole [105]	CWS	14/12/16
003	Home	116	Bulk	Fill of posthole [115]	CWS	14/12/16
004	Home	125	Bulk	Lower fill of ditch [121]	CWS	15/12/16
005	Home	124	Bulk	Lower mid fill of ditch [121]	CWS	15/12/16
006	Home	123	Bulk	Upper mid fill of ditch [121]	CWS	15/12/16
007	Home	122	Bulk	Upper fill of ditch [121]	CWS	15/12/16

### *Finds Register*

Area Trench	Find No.	Context no.	Material Type	Description	Excavator	Date
Home Exc	001	101	Glass	Fragments of glass (Green – 6, Black – 1, White – 2)	CWS	15/12/16
Home Exc	002	101	Lithic	Assorted struck flint (20) and quartz (2)	CWS	15/12/16
Home Exc	003	101	Ceramic	White glazed porcelain fragment, probably 19 <sup>th</sup> century (35)	CWS	15/12/16

Home Mon	001	001	Ceramic	White glazed white gritty ware fragment, probably from a “Dundee Preserves” jar (19 <sup>th</sup> century)	JAD	18/1/17
Home Mon	002	001	Ceramic	White glazed porcelain fragment, probably 19 <sup>th</sup> century	JAD	18/1/17
Home Mon	003	Unstratified	Lithic	Regular flint flake, patina on surface	JAD	19/1/17
Hillhead	001	Surface	Lithic	Irregular flint flake (1), burnt flint (6) and quartz (3)	TR	23/2/17
Hillhead	002	Surface	Pottery	White glazed porcelain fragment, probably 19 <sup>th</sup> century (9) and fragment tile drain (1)	TR	23/2/17

## Appendix 2: Discovery & Excavation in Scotland

<b>LOCAL AUTHORITY:</b>	South Ayrshire
<b>PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:</b>	Culzean Castle Carparks
<b>PROJECT CODE:</b>	RA16058
<b>PARISH:</b>	Kirkoswald
<b>NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:</b>	Joss Durnan
<b>NAME OF ORGANISATION:</b>	Rathmell Archaeology Limited
<b>TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:</b>	Open area strip, watching brief
<b>NMRS NO(S):</b>	None
<b>SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):</b>	None
<b>SIGNIFICANT FINDS:</b>	None
<b>NGR</b> (2 letters, 8 or 10 figures)	NS 23848 10419
<b>START DATE</b> (this season)	22 <sup>nd</sup> November 2016
<b>END DATE</b> (this season)	23 <sup>rd</sup> February 2017
<b>PREVIOUS WORK</b> (incl. <i>DES</i> ref.)	Archaeological Test Pitting and Intrusive Evaluation
<b>MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION:</b> (may include information from other fields)	<p>A programme of archaeological mitigation works was carried out for the National Trust for Scotland in support of groundworks for additional carparks at Culzean Estate, South Ayrshire. The works comprised three elements: an open area excavation at Home Farm followed by archaeological monitoring, and archaeological monitoring at Hillhead.</p> <p>At Home Farm, three postholes and a shallow V section ditch were located. While these expanded the suite of features located by the evaluation (two postholes in Trench 7) they did not resolve into a coherent site. The subsequent archaeological monitoring of the groundworks did not reveal further features. Throughout the work a low density of lithics was recovered, in keeping with the previous evaluation (both test pits and trenching).</p> <p>At Hillhead a single struck lithic was recovered from the ground surface prior to works. No features of archaeological significance were revealed during the monitoring.</p> <p>On balance, no coherent sites were revealed during the works, though the low density of features and artefacts in the vicinity of Home Farm suggest that the development may have been on the periphery of a site.</p>
<b>PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:</b>	None
<b>CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:</b>	None
<b>SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:</b>	National Trust for Scotland
<b>ADDRESS OF MAIN</b>	Unit 8 Ashgrove Workshops, Kilwinning, Ayrshire KA13 6PU



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<b>CONTRIBUTOR:</b>	
<b>E-MAIL:</b>	contact@rathmell-arch.co.uk
<b>ARCHIVE LOCATION</b> (intended/deposited)	Report to WoSAS and archive to National Record of the Historic Environment

## Contact Details

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