

**Main Street, Kilwinning, Ayrshire:
Archaeological Watching Brief**

Data Structure Report: Phases 1 and 2

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issued 30th September 2010



Quality Assurance

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Date

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Contents

Introduction	4
Introduction	4
Archaeological and Historical Background.....	4
Project Works.....	6
Findings: Monitoring.....	6
Area 1	6
Area 2	8
Area 3	11
Area 4	13
Area 5	16
Area 6	16
Area 7	16
Area 8	20
Area 9	20
Area 10.....	20
Observations Made Outwith the Areas of Interest.....	20
Discussion	20
Recommendations	23
Conclusion	23
References	24
Documentary	24
Cartographic.....	24
Appendix 1: Discovery & Excavation in Scotland	25
Contact Details	26

Figures:

Figure 1a: Detail from Roys' Military Survey of Scotland (1747-55)	5
Figure 1b: Detail from 1 st edition Ordnance Survey map (1856)	5
Figure 3a: Area1: Work in Progress	9
Figure 3b: Area 1: Cobbled Surface (021).....	9
Figure 4a: Area 2: Ground Reduction in Progress.....	10
Figure 4b: Area 2: Excavation of Service Trench	10
Figure 5a: Area 3: Initial Excavation for Services	12
Figure 5b: Area 3: <i>In Situ</i> Old Ground Surface (023) Adjacent to 19 th Century Boundary Wall.	12
Figure 6a: Area 3: Disturbance caused by 19 th & 20 th Century Service Pipes.....	14
Figure 6a: Area 3: Linear Feature [024]/(025)	14
Figure 7a: Area 3: Linear Feature [024]/(025) Cut by Foundation Cut for Gatepier [028]/(029)	15
Figure 7b: Area 4: Work in Progress	15
Figure 8a: Excavation of Tree Pits in Progress	17
Figure 8b: Area 4: Initial works – Removal of Extant Flowerbed	17
Figure 9a: Area 4: Works Continuing to N (Lachlan Way).....	18
Figure 9b: Area 6: Works Commencing.....	18
Figure 10a: Area 7: Initial Works	19
Figure 10b: Area 7: Ground Reduction Completed	19
Figure 11a: Area 8: Work in Progress	21
Figure 11b: Area 9: Ground Reduction in Progress.....	21
Figure 12a: Area 10: Ground Reduction in Progress.....	22
Figure 12b: Wall (018), to W of Area 2	22

Introduction

1. A programme of archaeological works was required by Austin-Smith:Lord LLP on behalf of Irvine Bay Regeneration Company with respect to the progressive renewal of roads and pavements in the Main Street and Abbeygate, Kilwinning. The archaeological works were designed to mitigate the impact on the archaeological remains within the development area to the agreement of the North Ayrshire Council.
2. Centred upon Kilwinning Main Street, the development area also incorporates several peripheral areas which include; the area to the west of Kilwinning Abbey, several lanes running north from the north side of Main Street and extended areas at either end of Main Street. Some ten areas within the entire development area were identified by the West of Scotland Archaeology Service (WoSAS) as requiring that an archaeological watching brief be undertaken in order to manage the potential impact on archaeological remains. In addition, WoSAS provided guidance on the structure of archaeological works required on this site during development works.
3. Rathmell Archaeology Limited has been appointed by Irvine Bay Regeneration Company to undertake the development and implementation of archaeological mitigation works for the progressive renewal of road and pavements in the Main Street and Abbeygate, Kilwinning in support of their main contractor, Land Engineering.
4. This Data Structure Report provides an overview of the results of the entire process of archaeological monitoring works carried out during Phase 1 and Phase 2 of the repaving works. For the purposes of this document Phase 1 is considered to be all on site works undertaken from May 2009 until the end January 2010 and Phase 2 is considered to be undertaken from January 2010 until August 2010. This roughly coincides with Phase 1 and Phase 2 of the repaving.
5. Archaeological monitoring was carried out intermittently according to the needs of the development. Broadly speaking, all groundbreaking works taking place within archaeologically sensitive areas were monitored. For the most part groundbreaking works outwith the archaeologically sensitive areas were not monitored unless archaeologists were present for other reasons or at the request of the main contractor. Backfilling, construction and other reinstatement works were not monitored.

Archaeological and Historical Background

6. The burgh of Kilwinning is dominated by the twelfth century Tironensian Abbey, most likely founded by Richard De Moreville, Lord of Cunninghame. Portions of the nave and the cloistral range of the abbey are in the guardianship of the state, having been excavated and consolidated in the 1960s. A larger landholding including the Old Parish Church (constructed 1775) and its graveyard are protected as a Scheduled Monument under the terms of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979.
7. However, Kilwinning is believed to have been an established community prior to the twelfth century. The *kil-* element of the place name suggests a long standing Christian presence in this area and MacGibbon and Ross propose that the abbey was built on the site of the cell of St. Winning. *Segdounne* may have been the original name of the settlement by the Garnock; whether this indicates another founder for the town is uncertain, though Camerarius in the sixteenth century attributes a well-established church at Kilwinning by 640AD.
8. The first detailed post-reformation plan of Kilwinning is from 1747-55 (General Roy's Military Survey of Scotland); here, the town comprises a cluster of settlement composed of three distinct groups located along the length of what is now Main Street. The central hub is centred around the Abbey buildings, with another located on the east side of the river Garnock near the Corsehill, and a third to the west at Byres.



Figure 1a: Detail from Roys' Military Survey of Scotland (1747-55)



Figure 1b: Detail from 1st edition Ordnance Survey map (1856)

9. By the time the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map was published in 1856, Kilwinning had expanded to include a full street frontage on either side of Main Street. This streetscape was progressively altered through the nineteenth and twentieth centuries with the opening out of the 'square' area at the west end of the Main Street and clearance of buildings to form the entrance to the Old Parish Church (removing the original property given to the Freemasons for their Mother Lodge).
10. The archaeological potential of the Main Street has not in general been tested, except for excavation and monitoring works associated with the construction of new properties at Abbeygate in 1987 and 1994-5. While these did not reveal significant archaeology they did characterise made ground and foundations associated with nineteenth century frontage buildings and the survival of garden soils to the rear.

Project Works

11. The programme of works was carried out in the form of archaeological monitoring of all ground breaking works as described in the Method Statement (Rees 2009) and agreed with the West of Scotland Archaeology Service. Archaeological monitoring allowed the removal of existing paving and ground reduction for the refurbishment of existing services.
12. This report covers Phase 1 and Phase 2 of the archaeological works, corresponding broadly with Phase 1 and Phase 2 of the refurbishment works. The content of this document is intended to include and replace the content of *Main Street, Kilwinning, Ayrshire: Archaeological Watching Brief, Data Structure Report: Phase 1* (Matthews, 2010).
13. At no point during the course of these works was archaeologically sterile drift geology reached over a sufficient area to demonstrate the absence of archaeological potential. Any exposed features were investigated to determine their archaeological significance.
14. The ground breaking works for the public realm works included: installation of ducting for new services; removal of the existing paving and other surfaces; general reduction of the area as necessary; localised deeper reduction for new kerbs, tree pits etc; and excavations for the refurbishment of existing services, especially surface water drains.
15. All works were conducted in accordance with the West of Scotland Archaeology Standard Conditions, the Institute for Archaeologists' Standards and Policy Statements and Code of Conduct and Historic Scotland Policy Statements.

Findings: Monitoring

16. The findings of these monitoring works are reported based on the archaeologically sensitive areas as identified by the West of Scotland Archaeology Service (see Figure 2).

Area 1

17. Area 1 comprises the Abbeygate car-park, which lies to the immediate west of the Abbey grounds, with additional extensions leading north into Abbeygate to its junction with Main Street, and extending west along the tarmac road to the entrance of the Royal Mail sorting office. This area was of potential archaeological significance on account of its close proximity to the Abbey and also because it was believed that limited development had taken place here.
18. The eastern boundary of the Abbeygate car-park forms the western edge of the scheduled monument which encompasses the Abbey. Archaeological monitoring was carried out intermittently in this area, matching the schedule of the main contractor. Five test holes were excavated beginning on the 20th of May 2009 in order to locate existing services. These holes were excavated to a depth of 800mm and disturbed only made ground.

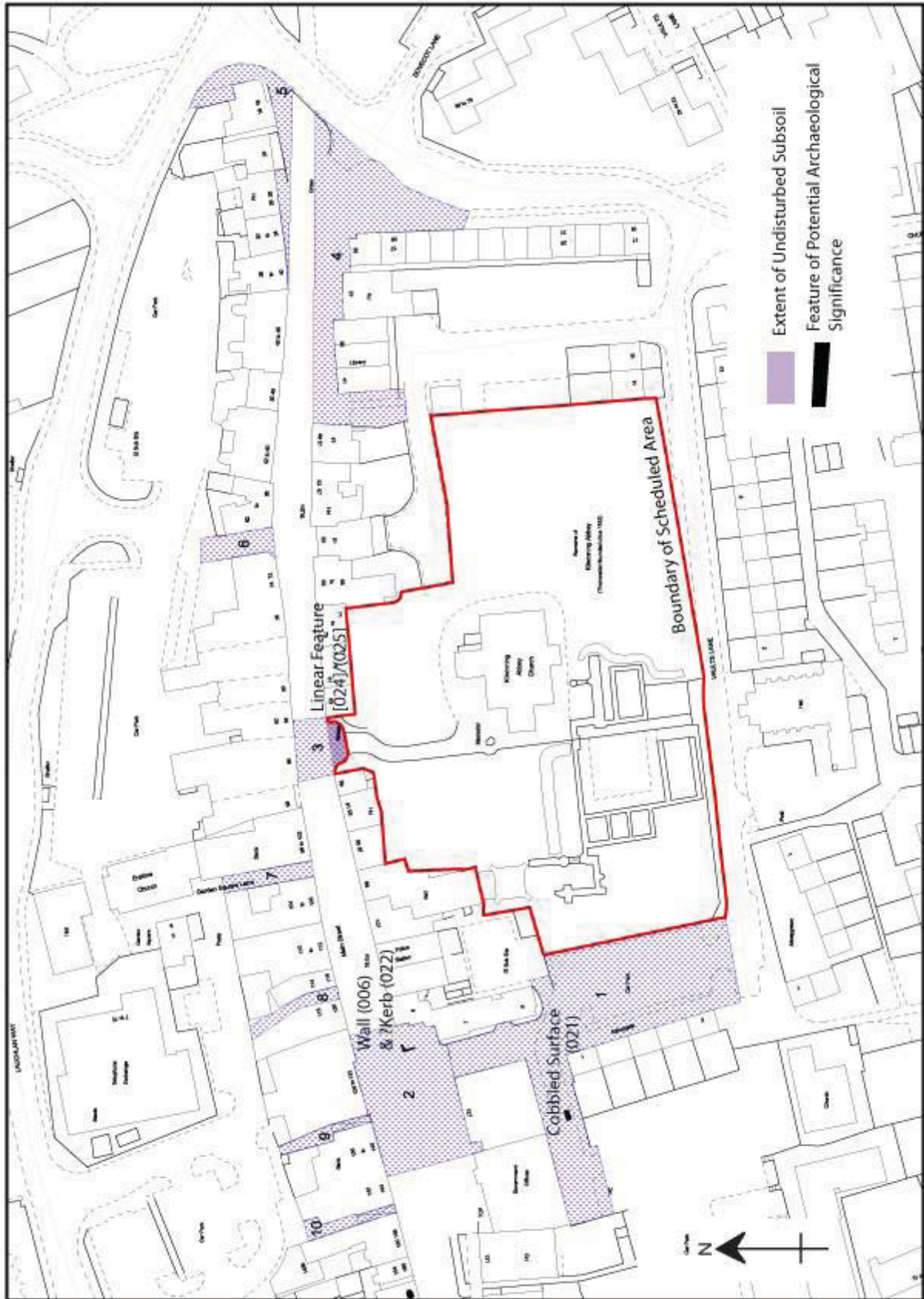


Figure 2: Location Map Showing Archaeologically Sensitive Areas

19. Refurbishment of this area was carried out in sections in order to continue pedestrian and vehicular access as far as possible in the course of the works. Archaeological monitoring of the removal of existing kerbs and paving was carried out on both the east and west sides of the Abbey Gate car-park. Excavation of soft sediment was carried out both by machine and by hand due to the presence of services within the development areas.
20. Typically the surface was removed to a depth of approximately 300mm depending on the requirements of the work, with the area lying immediately adjacent to the Abbey reduced by 200mm. Service tracks were excavated to a depth of 600mm and Rathmell Archaeology Ltd was able to observe excavation for services and gully pots. All excavations were through made ground and no significant archaeology was located.
21. Archaeological monitoring was also carried out along the road between the Abbeygate car-park and the Post Office sorting office (Figure 3a), running parallel to Main Street. Both the north and south sides of this road were subject to refurbishment and archaeological monitoring. This involved ground reduction to a minimum depth of 300mm plus additional depth for the placement of kerbing and the placement of services. During this work, on 28th of June 2009, a small section of cobbled surface (021) (Figure 3b) was reached on the south side of the lane at the maximum depth of excavation. Approximately 1m by 0.6m of cobbled surface was exposed and recorded. No additional significant archaeological material was observed during the works in this area.
22. In addition to the repaving works the tarmac within almost all of Area 1 was removed and replaced. This work was monitored in the same way as the rest of the area but the work did not impact on significant archaeological sediments. The only potentially significant archaeology observed in Area 1 was the small cobbled surface (021). In the remainder of the area the only sediments disturbed were bedding material (sand and type 1) for the existing paving and made ground (dark brown silty sand with inclusions of modern brick). The works here concluded with the placing of a stone sign in the north-east corner on 18th February, 2010.
23. The only part of the development area where potentially archaeologically sterile natural soil was exposed was during the deeper ground reduction at in the southern portion of Area 1. At depths of 650-700mm orange brown silty gravel was reached in small patches while excavating for gully-pots. Although it is likely that this represents natural drift geology it was exposed in such small quantities that this assessment was difficult to confirm.

Area 2

24. Area 2 lay immediately to the north of Area 1, and comprised the stretch of Main Street overlooked by Nos. 126, 132 and 140 on the north side and No. 127 on the south side. Archaeological work in this area was carried out intermittently, according to the schedule of the main contractor, from June until March 2010. This work was carried out slowly and carefully due to the presence of numerous services criss-crossing the area (Figure 4a), taking place in conjunction with works undertaken along with the westernmost third of Main Street, beyond the archaeologically sensitive area.
25. Archaeological monitoring work began in the western half of Area 2 on the 16th of June 2009 with the removal of the existing paving and then ground reduction throughout the area to a depth of approximately 500mm. The only sediments excavated during this work were bedding material for the paving (sand and type 1) and made ground composed of dark brown silty-sand with frequent fragments of modern brick. Reduction of Area 2 had to proceed carefully due to the presence of many services throughout. No significant archaeology was observed, the works associated with the initial digging of these services having contributed greatly to the lack of preservation.



Figure 3a: Area1: Work in Progress



Figure 3b: Area 1: Cobbled Surface (021)



Figure 4a: Area 2: Ground Reduction in Progress



Figure 4b: Area 2: Excavation of Service Trench

26. Ground reduction in Area 2 was carried out in sections to allow continued use of the Main Street by pedestrians. For this reason stripping immediately in front of No. 127 Main Street was not completed until the 25th June 2009. Reduction of the north side of the Main Street in Area 2 was monitored intermittently from 13th until the 18th of August 2009. In addition service trenches were dug for the placement of refurbished drainage. Often these excavations were carried out at least partially by hand due to the presence of existing services. At no point during these excavation works was significant archaeology located.
27. Intermittent monitoring of the western half of Area 2 continued until the 4th of November 2009 by which time the area was being reinstated with new paving. This area demonstrated extensive disturbance resulting from previous surfacing and the placement of services. Typically the sediments encountered consisted of sand and Type 1 used as bedding and made ground consisting of dark brown silty-sand with fragments of modern brick.
28. The first works carried on in the eastern half of Area 2 comprised a service trench for street lighting (Figure 4b). This trench ran east to west along the centre of the Main Street; the sediments exposed in the course of this excavation were the same as those already described above.
29. At a later date, commencing 25th February, 2010, larger scale works were carried out in the eastern half, starting with the removal of paving and the exposure of the underlying bedding layer beneath. This was followed by hand excavation in search of buried services, reaching a final depth of 450mm below the original ground surface. Work started at the north edge and proceeded southwards.
30. These works revealed two potential features of interest. The first comprised an *in situ* length of walling (006), aligned north-south, and measuring 3m in length. It was 0.7m wide, and its north end abutted a stretch of possible kerbstones (022), running eastwards at right angles in a roughly east-west direction. Lying 4m further to the west was a spread of sandstone building debris which may have represented the remains of an earlier structure or feature which was now too disturbed and ephemeral to be confidently interpreted.
31. Once again, the eastern half of Area 2 comprised a layer of bedding material which overlay made ground to the full depth of the excavated area. Deeper excavations were undertaken to a depth of 1.5m for the insertion of three gully pots – these revealed a dark-grey sandy silt at the base. Rather than representing natural subsoil, this may have represented accumulated ground resulting from previous excavations for buried services.

Area 3

32. Area 3 is the section of the Main Street lying to the immediate north of the main entrance to Kilwinning Abbey and overlooked by the frontages of Nos. 84 and 86. The area covers the entire width of the Main Street and extends out to encompass the same breadth of ground as the nineteenth century gateway and flanking walls which form the north entrance to the Abbey.
33. Excavation work was first carried out here on the 29th of January 2010 (Figure 5a). This work involved improvement of the existing gas services to adjacent buildings. Although this work was not a part of the refurbishment work, Rathmell Archaeology Ltd was on site and able to inspect the open trench. The trench was excavated to a depth of approximately 500mm and for a length of approximate 4m. Only made ground was evident in the section. The top 200mm was composed of sand and Type 1 bedding for the existing paving and the remaining depth consisted of dark brown silty-sand with fragments of brick. This trench was subsequently backfilled.
34. Between the 9th and the 16th June, 2010, the main phase of works took place in this location. Area 3 was dug in two sections, the first, westernmost, section, comprised roughly two thirds of the area, leaving only a narrow strip measuring roughly 2.5m wide in the SE corner to allow access to and from the church, and a similar 2m corridor along the length of the northern shop fronts to allow foot traffic to pass along the street.



Figure 5a: Area 3: Initial Excavation for Services



Figure 5b: Area 3: *In Situ* Old Ground Surface (023) Adjacent to 19th Century Boundary Wall.

35. Work began in the south-west corner, in the area located adjacent to the nineteenth century gateway to the abbey grounds. The ground had been heavily disturbed, with a number of buried services running in both an east-west and a north-south alignment across the site. However, it was evident that at the south end, in an area extending approximately 2.5 north of the nineteenth century gateway, an area of intact original ground surface still survived (Figure 5b). To the north of this, disturbance resulting from the digging of the buried services had obliterated all traces of this earlier ground surface to a depth of 450mm (Figure 6a).
36. The situation was similar along the eastern strip of the area, which had been left in situ in order to allow access to the abbey grounds. Once again, the original ground surface survived intact for a distance of 2.5m to the north of the nineteenth century gates and boundary wall to the abbey. Here, however, there was a feature of potential archaeological significance identified. This comprised a linear feature running in an east-west direction, which measured 0.6m wide and extended for a distance of 3m from beneath the line of the boundary wall (Figure 6b).
37. The feature was sectioned, revealing a U-shaped cut 0.3m deep with a dark-brown, silty-sand fill (Figure 7a). The fill contained occasional tiny fragments of burnt bone and charcoal, but unfortunately revealed no artefacts. It was also truncated by the foundation trench for the nineteenth century gatepier [028]/(029) which stood nearby. Judging from the linear feature's alignment and characteristics, it seems likely to represent either a ditch, or the robbed out remains of a foundation trench, perhaps associated with one of the buildings shown on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition map of 1856.
38. The works were completed with ground reduction in the vicinity of the shop fronts on the north side. This was carried out to a maximum depth of 400mm, with nothing of archaeological significance revealed. Here, a dense network of buried services had been cut through made ground and overlain with an overlying bedding layer entirely consistent with that previously been identified in Area 2.

Area 4

39. Area 4 comprised the southern half of the easternmost quarter of Main Street. It ran from the western limits of No. 49 and continued east to the edge of the roadway at the centre of Church Street. It then followed the line of Church Street south.
40. Rathmell Archaeology Ltd was able to monitor the removal of paving and ground reduction in the area between the east end of Main Street and the road on Church Street (Figure 7b). The southernmost portion of this area was resurfaced with the new paving, while the rest remained untouched. At no point during the refurbishment of this area did excavation works disturb anything other than made ground. Predominantly this consisted of bedding material for the original paved surface comprising bedding, sand and Type 1. However, cuts for service trenches reached dark brown silty-sand with fragments of brick.
41. Between the 9th and the 12th of October 2009 a service trench was excavated immediately to the west of No. 49 Main Street. Like the trench cut through Area 3 this excavation was to provide access for the improvement of an existing gas service and not part of the refurbishment works. Rathmell Archaeology Ltd was able to observe this work while monitoring other areas. The trench disturbed only bedding and made ground, no significant archaeology was disturbed.
42. The major works in this area took place between the 11th and the 17th May, 2010, with ground reduction taking place to a maximum depth of 400mm and works progressing from west to east. All these works were contained within made ground, with some concrete strip founds noted at the west end and various deep drains encountered across the extent of the area.



Figure 6a: Area 3: Disturbance caused by 19th & 20th Century Service Pipes



Figure 6a: Area 3: Linear Feature [024]/(025)



Figure 7a: Area 3: Linear Feature [024]/(025) Cut by Foundation Cut for Gatepier [028]/(029)



Figure 7b: Area 4: Work in Progress

43. Between the 23rd and the 27th July, 2010, the last phases of work in this area were carried out. Three large pits measuring 3 x 3m in extent and reaching approximately 1m deep were dug in various locations along the eastern edge (Figure 8a). Again, these excavations did not extend below the levels of the made-up ground.

Area 5

44. Running eastwards from the western limits of Number 40 Main Street, Area 5 covers an area of ground between the building frontages and the road edge, extending round the corner of Church Street to the north and continuing for a short distance along Lauchlan Way.
45. Archaeological monitoring in Area 5 took place on an intermittent basis between the 11th of August 2009 and the 7th July 2010. The majority of the work carried out in this area during the Phase 1 works involved the removal of an existing raised flowerbed, lifting tarmac and kerbstones (Figure 8b). This revealed a pre-existing recent road surface. This was also removed along with portions of the surrounding tarmac and kerbstones. In addition, a service trench was excavated and monitored, with works commencing on the 26th of August 2009. This trench continued to a depth of 700mm, the first 400mm of which comprised bedding for the road, and the lower 300mm made ground. The removal and replacement of kerbing continued north round the corner into Lauchlan Way (Figure 9a).
46. Further ground reduction took place in Area 5 between the 25th April 2010 and the 17th May 2010. This comprised the removal of paving and underlying layers to a depth of 500mm across the western portion of the area. A number of modern features were identified, including buried services, concrete founds and large brick structures that appear to have functioned as tree-pots. Again, the levels reached during these works did not extend deeper than the lower limits of made ground.

Area 6

47. This area comprised the lane running roughly north-northwest to south-southeast between Numbers 66 and 72 Main Street. This was the last area to be subject to monitoring, with works carried out between 23rd July 2010 and 19th August 2010.
48. The first area to be cleared here was that lying to the fore of the adjacent shop fronts at Nos. 66 and 72 (Figure 9b). Ground reduction took place to a depth of 300mm, revealing a heavily disturbed area of red-brown silty sand, apparently redeposited, with numerous buried services present. Work progressed northwards along the lane from Main Street, again reaching a depth of approximately 300mm and again revealing the heavily-disturbed and re-deposited red-brown silty sand cut by services.
49. Nothing of archaeological significance was identified in this location.

Area 7

50. Area 7 comprises the lane running north-northeast to south-southwest between 102 and 104 Main Street. The main body of work took place here between the 23rd and the 27th March, 2010. This comprised ground reduction to a depth of 450mm, carried out using a combination of machine- and hand-digging (Figures 10a and b).
51. Throughout this area, the underlying layers were similar to those encountered elsewhere, namely a bedding layer of mixed sand and Type 1, overlying made ground which extended down to the base of the excavations. A number of buried services were revealed, along with several modern concrete strip founds.
52. The final phase of works which impinged upon this area was the ground reduction to a depth of 300mm in the area lying before the frontages of the adjacent properties. These revealed the foundations of the nineteenth century buildings.



Figure 8a: Excavation of Tree Pits in Progress



Figure 8b: Area 4: Initial works – Removal of Extant Flowerbed



Figure 9a: Area 4: Works Continuing to N (Lachlan Way)



Figure 9b: Area 6: Works Commencing



Figure 10a: Area 7: Initial Works



Figure 10b: Area 7: Ground Reduction Completed

53. No features of archaeological significance were identified in this particular location.

Area 8

54. This area is the lane which runs north-northeast to south-southwest and which is located between 116 and 118 Main Street. Work was undertaken here between the 20th and the 30th April, 2010. It comprised the breaking and removal of *in situ* concrete slab, with subsequent repaving work (Figure 11a). No features of archaeological significance were uncovered during these works.

Area 9

55. Area 9 is the lane which runs north-northwest to south-southeast between 132 and 136 Main Street. Archaeological monitoring was carried out in this area from the 11th until the 31st of August 2009 (Figure 11b). This work began with the hand digging of the western side of the lane before progressing to include the entire area. This was reduced by approximately 350mm, though in some places this increased to as much as 500mm. Only made ground and type 1 were exposed in the course of the works. The made ground consisted of dark brown silty-sand with frequent fragments of modern brick. The works also included service channels cut for ducting and the placement of a gully pot, but the latter lay outwith the archaeologically sensitive area. None of the works exposed any significant archaeology.

Area 10

56. Area 10 covered the lane running north-northwest to south-southeast between 144 and 148 Main Street. It was subject to intermittent archaeological monitoring from the 11th to the 28th of August 2009. The southern half was reduced initially, followed by the northern portion. Works were carried out to a depth of 350mm, i.e. sufficient to remove the existing paving (Figure 12a). Typically it was found that the paving had been bedded on concrete and so the only sediments disturbed by the works were concrete and, beneath that, made ground consisting of dark brown silty-sand with fragments of brick. No significant archaeological material was uncovered in the course of these works.

Observations Made Outwith the Areas of Interest

57. Final mention should be made of additional work carried out the defined areas of interest. On 17th of June 2009, Rathmell Archaeology Ltd staff were called out to record, at the request of the main contractor, a short stretch of sandstone walling (018) which had been exposed during works. The wall ran parallel to the frontage, at a distance of 1.6m, on the north side of Main Street close to the junction with Almswall Road (Figure 12b). It was not mortared and consisted of two courses of unworked rubble sandstone blocks which ran approximately east-west for 4m, broken by a service track in the centre. The wall, which was not associated with any other significant find or feature, was surrounded by made ground containing only modern material, and so little information could be gained from examination at this depth. Further examination was outside the scope of this work.

Discussion

58. It was clear from the observations described above that over those areas subject to archaeological monitoring; there is a very poor degree of preservation of significant archaeology within the first 800mm depth from the existing ground level. The paving which existed prior to the commencement of works was bedded on between 300 and 500mm of material. The initial laying of this has removed any significant archaeology which may have existed within the development area. This interpretation was supported



Figure 11a: Area 8: Work in Progress



Figure 11b: Area 9: Ground Reduction in Progress



Figure 12a: Area 10: Ground Reduction in Progress



Figure 12b: Wall (018), to W of Area 2

by the survival of *in situ* original ground surface in the 'D'-shaped indent defined by the line of the nineteenth century gateway to the abbey grounds. The placement and density of services, especially in Area 2, has also meant that in many places at depths greater than 500mm any potentially significant archaeological deposits have been removed.

59. In only three places within the development area were potentially significant archaeological deposits uncovered. The small area of cobbles within Area 1 probably represented an old road surface but without any associated features or artefacts, this interpretation must remain speculative. Similarly the small section of wall recorded to the west of Area 2 survived without associated features or material and, at the depths recorded during these works, was surrounded by modern made ground. The third, the East-West linear feature recorded in close proximity to the abbey gates in Area 3, also proved problematic in that only a small length was exposed, it was disturbed by later activity on the site and proved to be utterly sterile and devoid of artefacts when investigated. From the general character of these features, it seems likely that they date to the modern period, perhaps the late eighteenth century. Both the wall and the linear feature followed a roughly east-west alignment, consistent with the streetscape as shown on historic mapping.
60. It should be noted that the areas which were subject to archaeological monitoring should not be considered archaeologically sterile except within the depth of the refurbished paving and services. At no point during the works was archaeologically sterile drift geology reached in sufficient quantities to remove the archaeological potential from the area. Were further works to be carried out at depth, the potential to impact upon significant archaeological sediments remains. It should, however, be noted that the gas service tracks excavated in Areas 3 and 4 demonstrate that the bedding and made ground in these areas continues to a depth of more than 500mm.

Recommendations

61. Throughout the course of these works, no material was recovered which would warrant post-excavation or specialist analysis.
62. No additional works are recommended during the current phase of development, but it should be recognised that there remains a potential for significant archaeology to survive buried at depths below those levels uncovered during the ground reduction carried out here.
63. The appropriateness and acceptability of all recommendations rests with North Ayrshire Council, and their archaeological advisers, the West of Scotland Archaeology Service.

Conclusion

64. A programme of archaeological works was required by Austin-Smith:Lord LLP on behalf of Irvine Bay Urban Regeneration Company, with respect to the progressive renewal of road and pavement surfaces throughout Main Street and Abbeygate, Kilwinning. Rathmell Archaeology Limited was appointed by Irvine Bay to undertake the archaeological monitoring of this work in support of their main contractor, Land Engineering.
65. This Data Structure Report summarises the results of the archaeological watching brief, covering both Phases 1 and 2 of the repaving works. Archaeological monitoring was carried out intermittently according to the needs of the development; all groundbreaking works taking place within archaeologically sensitive areas were monitored and any potentially significant archaeological features investigated. In some cases Rathmell Archaeology Ltd was available to monitor works outwith the sensitive areas at the request of the main contractor.
66. The only potentially significant archaeological material observed consisted of:
- a. a small area of cobbles in Area 1;
 - b. a section of wall to the west of Area 2; and

- c. a linear feature in the southern portion of Area 3.
67. Items (a) and (b) were disturbed by modern material, while all three produced no associated finds or features by which an interpretation of their likely date of origin or even their function might be obtained, with further investigation at greater depth lying beyond the scope of this project.

References

Documentary

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Cartographic

1747-1755	Roy	Military Survey of Scotland
1855	Ordnance Survey	1 st edition Ordnance Survey Town Plan, Ayrshire
1897	Ordnance Survey	2 nd edition Ordnance Survey, Ayrshire
1905	Ordnance Survey	3 rd edition Ordnance Survey, Ayrshire

Appendix 1: Discovery & Excavation in Scotland

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	North Ayrshire
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Main Street, Kilwinning
PROJECT CODE:	09017
PARISH:	Kilwinning
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:	Louise Turner
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	Rathmell Archaeology Limited
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Monitoring
NMRS NO(S):	None
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	None
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	None
NGR (2 letters, 6 figures)	NS 303 493
START DATE (this season)	January 2010
END DATE (this season)	August 2010
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)	None
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (may include information from other fields)	<p>An intermittent watching brief was undertaken during large-scale improvements to the streetscape in ten areas located around Main Street and Abbeygate, Kilwinning. Much of the area comprised made ground which had itself been subject to major disturbance through the laying of service tracks from the 19th century onwards. Three structural elements were identified, including a cobbled surface, a stretch of sandstone walling with adjacent kerb, and a second stretch of walling which represented a superseded street frontage.</p> <p>In only one location was an undisturbed original ground surface identified. This lay immediately adjacent to the 19th century gateway to abbey grounds and church which exits into Main Street. A 'U'-sectioned linear feature running E-W and measuring 0.6m wide was identified here. It predated the boundary wall, and was severely truncated by later service trenches and other features. It revealed no artefactual remains and therefore its date and function must remain uncertain.</p>
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	None
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	None
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	Irvine Bay Urban Regeneration Company
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 West of Scotland Archaeology Service and archive to National Monuments Record of Scotland.

Contact Details

68. Rathmell Archaeology can be contacted at our Registered Office or through the web:

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69. The West of Scotland Archaeology Service can be contacted at their office or through the web:

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