Bridgegate, Irvine: Archaeological Monitoring

Data Structure Report



by Peter Klemen and Douglas Gordon issued 21st October 2012



Quality Assurance

This report covers works which have been undertaken in keeping with the issued brief as modified by the agreed programme of works. The report has been prepared in keeping with the guidance of Rathmell Archaeology Limited on the preparation of reports. All works reported on within this document have been undertaken in keeping with the Institute for Archaeologists' Standards and Policy Statements and Code of Conduct.

Signed

Date

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

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Introduction

- 1. This Data Structure Report has been prepared for Austin-Smith: Lord Architects on behalf of Irvine Bay Regeneration Company in respect to the streetscape enhancement works in Bridgegate, Irvine, North Ayrshire. The archaeological works were designed to mitigate any adverse impact from these works on archaeological remains present.
- 2. The West of Scotland Archaeology Service who advises North Ayrshire Council on archaeological matters requested that an archaeological watching brief be undertaken to manage the potential impact on archaeological remains. They provided guidance on the structure of archaeological works required on this site during the development works. The archaeological response had been previously agreed through the findings of archaeological monitoring on site investigation works conducted in July and August 2011 by Rathmell Archaeology. Two differing monitoring responses were agreed (Figure 2): these comprised an area denoted by the yellow zone where works deeper than 1.2m were subject to monitoring, and another by the red zone where all ground breaking were to be monitored.
- 3. Rathmell Archaeology Limited was appointed by Irvine Bay Regeneration Company to undertake the development and implementation of archaeological mitigation works for the archaeological monitoring designed to inform the streetscape enhancement developments in Bridgegate, Irvine, North Ayrshire. This Data Structure Report provides the detail of the findings of the archaeological monitoring.

Archaeological and Historical Background

- 4. To summarise, the Burgh of Irvine was erected in AD 1249 with the street layout dominated by the axial High Street; it is uncertain when Bridgegate, falling to the south from the Cross, was formed. The first formal mention of the town bridge was in AD 1533, but given the preceding use of the name Bridgegate it is assumed that the bridge predated this.
- 5. The density of street frontage shown on either side of Bridgegate, and on Hill Street which joins Bridgegate from the south, is consistent across the available late eighteenth to mid nineteenth century mapping (Figures 1a and 1b). The construction of the Trinity Church in 1863, to the south of Bridgegate, led to the demolition of a section of the southern frontage to provide space for the ramped access to the church.
- 6. Radical change in the 1970s came with the redevelopment of Irvine by the Irvine Development Corporation. The whole northern frontage of Bridgegate, the southern frontage below Hill Street and the Irvine town bridge were demolished and replaced by Bridgegate House and the Rivergate Mall. In conjunction with this the remaining portion of Bridgegate was pedestrianised.
- 7. No archaeological works were carried out during the modern (1970s/1980s) redevelopment works within the development area. However a contemporary record is available in the form of the Scottish Burgh Survey, Historic Irvine (Simpson & Stevenson 1980) which was compiled during the time of the works allowing us to have an account of some of the features which may have been present.

Previous work

- 8. Pervious archaeological works included a desk-based assessment undertaken by Rebecca Shaw Archaeological Services commissioned by ARPL, and archaeological monitoring of site investigation works carried out by Rathmell Archaeology Ltd. during July and August 2011. While these works did not reveal any significant archaeology, what was revealed lead to a number of recommendations (Gordon 2011) being made which informed future archaeological mitigation works. These were as follows:
 - Area A Comprising the East section of Bridgegate. Due to the truncation incurred by pedestrianisation and road formation, it was recommended that no further archaeological works be carried out as any significant strata has already been removed. The ground overlying the underground carpark was included here.



Figure 1a: Roy's Military Survey of Scotland 1747-55



Figure 1b: 1st Edition Ordnance Survey 1859

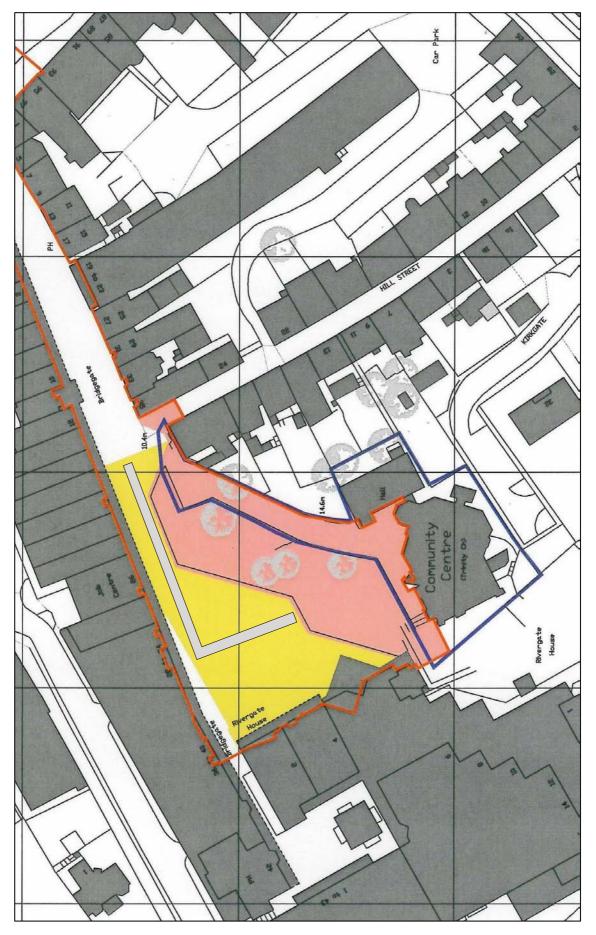


Figure 2: Mitigation Areas Area B – Yellow; Area C – Red (Drainage trench in light grey)

- Area B Includes the West section of Bridgegate. Given the considerable depth of made ground present, archaeological monitoring was to be carried out on any soft sediment ground works that exceeded a depth of 1.2m (Figure 2, Yellow); and,
- Area C Due to the apparent natural soil profiles around the Trinity Church and the uncertainty of the level of truncation, if any, within this area a programme of archaeological monitoring was to be carried out on any soft sediment ground works within the slope area and access lane around Trinity Church. On a precautionary basis, it was also recommend that Hill Street be included within this area (Figure 2, Red).

Project Works

- 9. Archaeological Monitoring during Site Investigation works had provided evidence of the possible archaeological resource within the development area and this was used to inform the next phase of archaeological mitigation. As the overall character and scope of the archaeological resource was not known the objectives of this phase of archaeological works was to reveal the character of the archaeological strata on-site.
- 10. Specifically, the aims were to determine:
 - a. if any of the foundations from historic structures that fronted onto Bridgegate had survived the modern (1970/80s) demolition process;
 - b. whether any strata or features could be identified that related to the prenineteenth century use of this ground by the burgh.
- 11. All works were conducted and undertaken according to the terms of the Method Statement (Gordon 2012) and complied with West of Scotland Archaeology Service's Standard Conditions, the Institute for Archaeologists' Standards and Policy Statements and Code of Conduct and Historic Scotland Policy Statements.
- 12. Archaeological monitoring began on 7th August 2012 and was completed on 17th October 2012. The period of monitoring consisted of a number of site visits which corresponded with the progress of the contracted developers; Land Engineering.

Findings

Area B (Yellow)

- 13. The ground where the northern end of the access lane for Trinity Church meets Bridgegate was reduced to a depth of approximately 400mm. During the reduction process (005) was uncovered, which was formed of concrete with two parallel yellow lines painted on it (Figure 3a). Above this (006) was formed of various sized construction aggregate forming the sub-base for the present road surface.
- 14. As part of the street enhancement development new drainage pipes were required. The trench to take these pipes was excavated in a northwest-southeast line along the length of Bridgate. Starting in line with the bottom of the access lane to Trinity Church the route of the trench ran parallel to the apron around the church for approximately 55m then turned ninety degrees to head east for approximately 20m in the direction of Trinity Church (Figure 2). Using a Volvo PC140CL machine the trenches were excavated to a depth of 2m.
- 15. Within the trench the top 200mm was formed of concrete (013) representing a 1970/80s construction surface. Below this (014) was 200mm thick and formed primarily of type 2 construction aggregate stone, approximately 50mm in size angular in shape and formed the sub base for the present road surface (Figure 3b). The 1970s road surface (005) was 300mm in thickness and characterised by concrete and the same as that recorded at the lower northern end of the access lane to Trinity Church. This was recorded at the maximum depth for the drainage trench and disappeared as the trench moved close to the Rivergate Mall.
- 16. The bottom 1.3m of the trench consisted of (015) and (004). (015) was 500mm thick and comprised a loosely compacted brown-yellow sand. Within (015) the presence of

electricity cables suggested that there had been heavy disturbance and that (015) may have represented contaminated natural sand or construction sand that had been brought in, thus explaining its colouring. The final 800mm was characterised by loosely compacted light yellow sand (004) which forms the natural geological base layer (Figure 3b).

17. The final section of drainage trench was oriented to the south and extended for approximately 20m (Figure 2). The top 200mm was characterised by (013) with the remaining 1.8m formed by a moderately compacted mid brown sandy and topsoil mix with brick, CBM, cabling, wood and metal throughout (016). This made-ground material represents the redevelopment of the area in the 1970/80s with (016) used to level the original sloping ground that met the river and bridge to the west.

Area C (Red)

- 18. Area C comprised the area of sloping ground to the north of Trinity Church and the access lane for the church. The apron of sloping ground was formed of a 300mm thick moderately compacted black silt and humic topsoil (001) with frequent roots throughout. Underlying this, layer (002) was composed of made-ground, comprising a heavily disturbed and moderately compacted silt and sand (Figure 3a). Throughout this made-ground there were frequent modern inclusions of ceramic drainage pipes, CBM, metal, wood, concrete, drink cans and glass.
- 19. Located within (001) and on top of (002), on the sloping ground to the north of Trinity Church, features [007] and [008] were recorded. Located on the far eastern side [007] was formed of a concrete base 2m by 1.5m by 600mm and a red brick wall 650mm high and 2m in length. The presence of a number of electricity cables would suggest that the structure is possibly the remains of a small sub-station (Figure 4b). Running parallel and north-south [008] was formed of two concrete lines, 10m by 670mm by 400mm. The function of these two concrete features is unknown.
- 20. Situated at the bottom of the sloping ground in Area C and forming the apron around Trinity Church, [009] and [012] comprised individual worked sandstone blocks approximately 150mm by 300mm forming a retaining wall and in areas reaches a total height of 1m.
- 21. The road surface (003), which formed the access lane to Trinity Church, was formed of medium-sized and rounded cobbles along the western edge. A drainage channel ran down the centre of (003), formed from red bricks with concrete along the eastern edge. Underlying this, surface (004) was characterised by loosely compacted light yellow sand with black striations of buried topsoil running along its length. Located throughout the length of the access lane (004) has been heavily truncated by services (Figure 4a).
- 22. Within Area C (010) and (011) represented further areas of natural sand. Located adjacent to the entrance of Rivergate House, (010) was characterised by dark yellow, medium-grained beach sand with very small stones while a dark orange sand with areas of dark brown uneven shapeless patches formed (011).

Discussion

- 23. The development for the streetscape enhancement works in Bridgegate, Irvine, North Ayrshire uncovered no significant archaeological features or deposits. The central urban location of Bridgegate in Irvine has meant development within this area has removed many features relating to the pre 19th-century use of the burgh area.
- 24. The significant development of the 1970/80s characterised the evidence and deposits recorded across both areas B and C, notably (002) and (016). This made-ground material represents the redevelopment of the area in the 1970/80s with (016) used to level the original sloping ground that met the river and bridge to the west. The recording of the natural (004) at varying depths in area C would suggest that during the construction of Trinity Church, this area was heavily disturbed with the apron of the church heavily disturbed during the 1970/80s development and characterised by (002).



Figure 3a: Showing Areas C (background) and B (foreground)



Figure 3b: Demonstrating modern deposits underlying the modern road surface in Area B



Figure 4a: The access lane to Trinity Church demonstrating the natural (004) and heavy truncation by services



Figure 4b: The possible substation (007) within Area C

- 25. The concrete surface (005) uncovered at the entrance to the access lane to Trinity Church, appears to be a road surface given the presence of double yellow lines. Double yellow lines were first introduced to the UK by Section 51 of the Road Traffic Act 1960, so the lines present on (005) were painted after this point. The road surface being made of concrete rather than tarmac while not unknown is unusual in an urban setting.
- 26. Within area B, the depth of excavation for drainage at 2m revealed deposits that were associated with the modern development of the Bridgegate in the 1970/80s. There still remains the potential for pre nineteenth-century deposits to remain at greater depths as this area sloped considerably down to the river and the Irvine town bridge, as demonstrated by the older road surface (005) being observed at the maximum depth for the drainage trench and disappearing as the trench moved closer to the Rivergate Mall.
- 27. The location and similarity in shape and form as the present church yard wall would suggest that [009] and [012] are the remains of the same wall that was covered during the 1970/80s modernisation. After conversation with one of the site workers who had lived in Irvine all their life, they confirmed that [009] and [012] had formed a retaining wall that increased in height as it led down to the river.

Recommendations

28. The archaeological mitigation works revealed no significant archaeological features or artefacts within the development area and as such no further works are recommended as a direct consequence of this phase of monitoring. The appropriateness and acceptability of our recommendations rest with North Ayrshire Council and their advisors, West of Scotland Archaeology Service.

Conclusion

- 29. A programme of archaeological monitoring was carried out for Austin-Smith: Lord Architects on behalf of Irvine Bay Regeneration Company in respect to the streetscape enhancement works in Bridgegate, Irvine, North Ayrshire. The archaeological works were designed to mitigate any adverse impact from the works on archaeological remains present.
- 30. The monitoring did not identify any significant archaeological feature but observed only deposits relating to the late twentieth century development of Bridgegate

References

Cartographic 1747-1755 Roy Military Survey of Scotland

1859 Ordnance Survey Ordnance Survey 1st Edition

Documentary

Gordon, D, 2012, *Bridgegate, Irvine, North Ayrshire: Archaeological Monitoring. Method Statement*, unpublished commercial report by Rathmell Archaeological Limited

Shaw, R, 2010, Trinity Church, the Cross on the High St and Bridgegate, Irvine, North Ayrshire: Desk Based Assessment, unpublished commercial report by Rebecca Shaw Archaeology Services

Simpson, AT & Stevenson, S, 1980 *Historic Irvine;the archaeological implications of development*, Scottish Burgh Survey, University of Glasgow

Appendix 1: Registers

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

Photographic Register

Image	Print		Slide		Digital	Description	From	Date
No.	Film No.	Neg. No.	Film No.	Neg. No.				
1					001	Church Lane.	N	07/08/2012
2					002	Section under retaining wall.	W	07/08/2012
3					003	Top end of church lane with possible old cobbles.	N	07/08/2012
4					004	E facing section under W retaining wall.	E	07/08/2012
5					005	Pre-Ex shot of slope.	NE	07/08/2012
6					006	Hole previously dug, S facing section.	S	07/08/2012
7					007	Hole previously dug, N facing section.	N	07/08/2012
8					008	Deturfing in progress	SW	07/08/2012
9					009	Deturfing in progress	SW	07/08/2012
10					010	Eastern portion deturfed.	S	07/08/2012
11					011	Western portion deturfed.	N	07/08/2012
12					012	Showing made-ground on embankment	W	07/08/2012
13					013	Removed made-ground on embankment	W	07/08/2012
14					014	Exposed natural sand at bottom of Hill Street	SE	07/08/2012
15					015	General working shot	E	07/08/2012
16					016	Removing topsoil and rocks in 'e' of site.	E	10/08/2012
17					017	Removing wall at bottom of church lane.	W	10/08/2012
18					018	Removing topsoil in the 'e' of the site.	N	13/08/2012
19					019	Post-war to pre-1970's road surface (004)	N	14/08/2012

Image	Print	Print S		Slide		Description	From	Date
No.	Film No.	Neg. No.	Film No.	Neg. No.				
20					020	Topsoil (001) and made ground (002) being removed.	E	14/08/2012
21					021	Shot over area cleared on 'e' side of site.	N	14/08/2012
22					022	Section of rubble (made ground) behind old wall.	N	14/08/2012
23					023	Showing old church yard wall (007)	N	14/08/2012
24					024	Wall (007) in context from church lane pillars.	E	14/08/2012
25					025	Removing concrete steps/platforms.	S	14/08/2012
26					026	Removing topsoil and grading in 'e' area slope.	NE	14/08/2012
27					027	Looking up along concrete lines (006).	NE	14/08/2012
28					028	As above, but looking down slope.	SE	14/08/2012
29					029	Showing (007), to be removed and replaced.	NE	14/08/2012
30					030	Working shot at bottom of church lane.	W	15/08/2012
31					031	Possible old sub-station (005).	N	15/08/2012
32					032	Working shot, bottom of Hill Street.	SW	16/08/2012
33					033	As above.	SW	16/08/2012
34					034	Removing wall next to Rivergate house.	NW	16/08/2012
35					035	Wall removed next to Rivergate house.	NW	16/08/2012
36					036	Working shot removing (002) for landscaping.	E	16/08/2012
37					037	Smaller area cleared for walling.	N	16/08/2012
38					038	Larger area cleared for walling.	NW	16/08/2012
39					039	Showing section in larger area, made ground (002).	N	16/08/2012
40					001	Excavation/ground reduction W of church.	N	20/08/2012
41					002	Shows build up of sand and concrete.	N	20/08/2012
42					003	As above, location shot.	N	20/08/2012

lmage No.	Print S		Slide	Slide		Description	From	Date
	Film No.	Neg. No.	Film No.	Neg. No.				
43					004	W facing section of built up area N of church.	W	20/08/2012
44					005	As above, zoomed in.	WNW	20/08/2012
45					006	As above, location shot.	WNW	20/08/2012
46					007	As above, deeper excavation shows (008).	N	21/08/2012
47					008	As above, deeper excavation shows (008).	N	21/08/2012
48					009	As above, SE facing section.	N	21/08/2012
49					010	As above, location shot.	ENE	21/08/2012
50					011	Location of linear concrete feature removed.	ENE	21/08/2012
51					012	As above, zoomed in (shows orange sand (008))	ENE	21/08/2012
52					013	As above, zoomed in (shows orange sand (008))	N	21/08/2012
53					014	As above, general build up of material (008) at top.	NW	21/08/2012
54					015	As above.	NW	21/08/2012
55					016	As above.	NW	21/08/2012
56					017	General shot of reduction of area next to Rivergate house.	wsw	21/08/2012
57					018	Close-up of general build up of above.	N	21/08/2012
58					019	General shot of area.	NE	21/08/2012
59					020	Wall in section [010].	NW	21/08/2012
60					021	Wall in section [010].	NW	21/08/2012
61					022	Wall in section [010]	N	22/08/2012
62					023	Wall in section [010].	N	22/08/2012
63					024	S facing section of excavations E of Rivergate house and W of church.	SW	22/08/2012
64					025	Above showing cut of disturbance.	SW	22/08/2012

lmage No.	Print	Print S		Slide		Description	From	Date
	Film No.	Neg. No.	Film No.	Neg. No.				
65					026	As above.	SW	22/08/2012
66					027	As above, zoomed in, natural sand (003).	WSW	22/08/2012
67					028	As above, possible buried land surface.	WSW	22/08/2012
68					029	General shot of N facing section, same area.	NW	22/08/2012
69					030	General shot of close-up of lower buried land surface.	NW	22/08/2012
70					031	General shot of previous road.	NE	22/08/2012
71					032	Continuation of stepped concrete.	NE	22/08/2012
72					033	Section continuing of church wall.	N	22/08/2012
73					034	Continuation of stepped concrete.	NE	22/08/2012
74					035	General N facing section but by wall.	NW	22/08/2012
75					036	2 x lower buried land surfaces in section.	NW	22/08/2012
76					037	N facing section at the base of slope showing general disturbance.	NE	22/08/2012
77					038	As above, zoomed in east side.	N	22/08/3023
78					039	General shot of reductions at the base of hill.	NE	23/08/2012
79					040	General shot of reductions at the base of hill.	SW	23/08/2012
80					041	N facing section through built up slope.	N	23/08/2012
81					042	Wall [010] in N facing section of built up material.	NE	23/08/2012
82					043	General, W facing section of built up material.	W	23/08/2012
83					044	General, N facing section of built up material.	NE	23/08/2012
84					045	General shot of the lane up to church.	SW	23/08/2012
85					046	As above.	SW	23/08/2012
86					047	As above.	NE	23/08/2012

lmage No.	Print		Slide	Slide		Description	From	Date
	Film No.	Neg. No.	Film No.	Neg. No.				
87					1	Shot along line/trench for gas pipe	E	18/09/2012
88					2	Showing fill of gas pipe trench	N	18/09/2012
89					3	As above	W	18/09/2012
90					4	General shot of site	NE	18/09/2012
91					5	General shot of site	E	18/09/2012
92					6	Showing natural in area dug next to Rivergate house	W	18/09/2012
93					7	Section showing concrete, pebbles and beach sand	SW	18/09/2012
94					8	Sheet piling and re-bar frame, foundation for steps	Ν	18/09/2012
95					9	Close-up of section (image 93)	SW	18/09/2012
96					10	General shot of area	NE	18/09/2012
97					11	As above	W	18/09/2012
98					12	Trench in church grounds	SW	18/09/2012
99					13	Section of the above	W	18/09/2012
100					14	Trench in church grounds with electric cable	SW	18/09/2012
101					15	Section showing context of made ground	NW	19/09/2012
102					16	Remaining re-enforced concrete from drainage trench	NW	19/09/2012
103					17	Drainage trench, east end, showing made-ground and natural	s	19/09/2012
104					18	As above	W	19/09/2012
105					19	Working shot, excavating drainage trench	NE	20/09/2012
106					20	Levelling access lane to church	SE	20/09/2012
107					21	Removing ground in front of Rivergate House	W	21/09/2012
108					22	Drainage trench	E	21/09/2012

Image	Print		Slide		Digital	Description	From	Date
No.	Film No.	Neg. No.	Film No.	Neg. No.				
109					23	South facing section in drainage trench	S	21/09/2012
110					24	North facing section in drainage trench	N	21/09/2012
111					25	Manhole area being dug in church grounds	W	21/09/2012
112					26	Showing depth of mage-ground in church grounds	NE	25/09/2012
113					27	South facing section in drainage trench	S	27/09/2012
114					28	North facing section in drainage trench	N	27/09/2012
115					29	Unmonitored west end of drainage trench	E	08/10/2012
116					30	East facing section of drainage trench	E	09/10/2012
117					31	Looking south along drainage trench	N	09/10/2012
118					32	West facing section of drainage trench	W	09/10/2012
119					33	East facing section of drainage trench	E	10/10/2012
120					34	West facing section of drainage trench	W	10/10/2012
121					35	Showing context of made ground in drainage trench	NW	10/10/2012
122					36	As above, looking south along trench	NW	10/10/2012
123					37	Section of top 300mm in church yard	N	17/10/2012
124					38	Area cleared prior to sheet piles being put in	NW	17/10/2012

Context Register

Context No.	Area/ Trench	Туре	Description	Interpretation
001	Area C	Deposit	Black, moderately compact silty humic deposit with frequent root inclusions.	Topsoil
002	Area C	Deposit	Heavily disturbed, moderately compacted silt/sand deposit with frequent ceramic drain fragments, metal, wood and concrete inclusions.	Made-ground.
003	Area C (church access lane)	Surface	Medium sized cobbles, CBM (ceramic building material) concrete	Road surface
004	Area C (church access lane)	Deposit	Loosely compacted, light yellow sand with black striations indicating buried topsoil.	Natural.
005	Area C	Deposit	Concrete. Total extent unknown.	1950's Road Surface.
006	Area C	Deposit	Moderately compacted, 350-400mm thick, Type 1 and other construction aggregate	1970s construction aggregate forming sub base for present road surface
007	Area C	Structure	Concrete base with dimensions 2m x 1.5m x 100mm. Also, a red brick wall 650mm high and 2m long.	Sub station.
008	Area C	Wall	Concrete linear features running N-S and parallel with one another. These are 10m in length, 670mm wide and 400mm in depth.	Concrete Linear Features.
009	Area C	Wall	Wall composed of worked sandstone blocks running 20m in length and standing 1m high.	Old Church Yard Wall.
010	Area C (adjacent to Rivergate house)	Deposit	Dark yellow, medium grained beach sand with abundant flecks and very small stone inclusions. The deposit is found at 0.2m – 0.3m below the top of the current ground level. It has a thickness of 300mm to 400mm as excavated but appears to go deeper.	Natural beach sand in situ or re- deposited.

Context No.	Area/ Trench	Туре	Description	Interpretation
011	Area C, (north of church)	Deposit	Dark orange, fine grained sand. Looks to have originally been (004) and coloured darker by (002).	Natural sand discoloured by (004).
012	Area C	Wall	Lower worked sandstone blocks of a wall relating to the church or landscaping.	Wall.
013	Area B	Deposit	Concrete, 200mm thick.	Modern 1970s/80s road.
014	Area B	Deposit	Angular shaped stones, approximately 50mm in size and 200mm thick.	Construction aggregate.
015	Area B	Deposit	Loosely compacted sand, discoloured in areas with a humic mix, 500mm thick.	Possibly contaminated natural sand or construction sand.
016	Area B	Deposit	Moderately compacted, mid brown sand and topsoil mix. Frequent brick, CBM, cables, metal. 800mm thick.	Made-ground used to level area in 1970s/80s development.

Appendix 2: Discovery & Excavation in Scotland

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	North Ayrshire
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Bridgegate
PROJECT CODE:	RA11034
PARISH:	Irvine
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:	Peter Klemen
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	Rathmell Archaeology Limited
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Watching brief
NMRS NO(S):	NA
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	NA
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	None
NGR (2 letters, 8 or 10 figures)	NS 3204 3888
START DATE (this season)	07 th August 2012
END DATE (this season)	17 th October 2012
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)	Archaeological Monitoring of Site Investigation Works Bridgegate, Irvine.
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (may include information from other fields)	A programme of archaeological monitoring, commissioned by Austin-Smith: Lord Architects on behalf of Irvine Bay Regeneration Company, was carried out during the streetscape enhancement works in Bridgegate, Irvine, North Ayrshire. The archaeological works were designed to mitigate any adverse impact from the enhancement and renewal works on any archaeological remains present.
	The monitoring did not identify any significant archaeological feature but observed only deposits relating to the late twentieth century development of Brigdegate
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	None
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	None
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	Irvine Bay Regeneration Company
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	Unit 8 Ashgrove Workshops, Kilwinning, Ayrshire KA13 6PU
E MAIL ADDRESS:	contact@rathmell-arch.co.uk
ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)	Report to West of Scotland Archaeology Service and archive to RCAHMS Collections

Contact Details

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

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- f.: 01294 542849
- e.: contact@rathmell-arch.co.uk
- 33. The West of Scotland Archaeology Service can be contacted at their office or through the web:

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