

Site to NW of Tigh-na-Druim, Shiskine: Archaeological Monitoring

Data Structure Report

by Louise Turner

issued 5th April 2007



Rathmell

Archaeology Ltd

Quality Assurance

This report covers works which have been undertaken in keeping with the issued brief as modified by the agreed programme of works. The report has been prepared in keeping with the guidance of Rathmell Archaeology Limited on the preparation of reports. All works reported on within this document have been undertaken in keeping with the Institute of Field Archaeology's 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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1 Overview

- 1.1 This Data Structure Report presents the findings of an archaeological monitoring exercise undertaken for John Thomson Construction Limited, on behalf of Ms Susan Currie, in respect of the construction of a dwelling house and associated works on a site NW of Tigh-na-Druim, Shiskine, Isle of Arran. The archaeological works are designed to mitigate the impact on the archaeological remains within their development area. The area concerned comprises an area of former pasture measuring roughly 1 ha in extent and lying adjacent to the A841 between Torbeg and Machrie (NGR: NR 9000 2964).
- 1.2 North Ayrshire Council required archaeological monitoring to be undertaken as a requirement of the issued planning consent (Planning application no. N/06/0596/PP). The archaeological works were designed to address the general ground reduction and foundations relating to the new building. This condition was in keeping with the issued planning guidance (SODev 1994; SOEnd 1994) and was based on the guidance provided by the West of Scotland Archaeology Service.
- 1.3 Rathmell Archaeology Ltd was appointed to act with regard to the archaeological condition for John Thomson Construction Limited. The terms of the monitoring were agreed through a Written Scheme of Investigation (Rees 2007) agreed in advance with the West of Scotland Archaeology Service on behalf of North Ayrshire Council.

2 Project Works

- 2.1 The monitoring took place on the 30th of April 2007; the works included the topsoil stripping of the house plot, access road, parking areas and tree planting belt.
- 2.2 In compliance with the Written Scheme of Investigation any potential archaeological features were investigated. All features impacted by the ground reduction appeared to be of relatively modern or natural origin, and throughout the course of the investigation, only one artefact was recovered, a flint flake of prehistoric date.
- 2.3 All works complied with WoSAS Standard Conditions, the Institute of Field Archaeology's Standards and Policy Statements and Code of Conduct and Historic Scotland Policy Statements.

3 Findings

- 3.1 The development area (centred NGR: NR 9000 2964) comprised two areas located in gently sloping ground at the base of a low ESE-facing hillside. The site looks out across the valley of the Black Water, giving extensive views towards the houses that make up the main concentration of the settlement of Shiskine and the hills beyond. To the NE, an extent of heather moorland can be seen, marking the site of Machrie Moor, an area renowned for its high concentration of Neolithic and Early Bronze Age ritual monuments and unusually well-preserved later prehistoric settlement and associated field system.
- 3.2 The area to be developed lay within a paddock currently used for grazing ponies. It was bounded on the ESE by the A841 (Fig. 2), with the three remaining sides defined by post-and-wire fencing. On the WNW side, the fencing followed the line of an earlier drystone wall. It was not possible to inspect the ENE boundary as this portion of the field was enclosed within a live electric fence.
- 3.3 A static caravan occupied part of the field, lying outwith the building footprint which was to be monitored in the course of this work; a septic tank was already in place to service this structure. In addition, there was a levelled area of hard-standing at the S edge of the site, located some 20m W of the existing access gateway from the A841. Here the topsoil had been removed at an earlier date in association with a pre-existing access road. Both features appear to have been extant for a considerable time, and they did not encroach upon the development area.

- 3.4 The site had been used as grazing in recent times, and was covered over its extent with close-cropped grass, with some evidence of poaching in the SW corner where a gateway leading to additional grazing further up the hillside was located. The remains of a hedgerow, with gorse, birch and other small trees and bushes present, ran alongside the wall on the WNW side.
- 3.5 The stripping was undertaken using a toothless ditching bucket. Work commenced first on the footprint of the proposed house site and its associated access road (Fig. 3). Here, a dark humic topsoil [101] was removed to reveal a variable subsoil, that ranged from a red-brown silty sand with a high concentration of sizeable stones present [102] in the NE and SE corners (Fig. 4), to a pale clean sand [106] in the SW corner (Fig. 5). Much of the central portion of the site was covered by a mass of angular stones set within a black silty-sand matrix that oxidised rapidly to a dark red-brown colour [107] (Fig.6). It was thought at first that this might be anthropic in origin, perhaps representing the ploughed-out remains of a burnt mound or cairn, but a number of factors argued against this possibility. Firstly, there was no clearly defined edge or extent to this stone spread, and secondly, there was no trace of any supporting evidence of human activity in the form of charcoal. It was concluded that this feature was entirely natural in origin, comprising an area of ground prone to water-logging and showing signs of iron pan formation. The general character of the underlying soils, with their mixture of sands and gravels and frequent iron-staining, would tend to support this possibility.
- 3.6 The topsoil [101] revealed occasional fragments of transfer-printed glazed white earthenware, none of which was retained. However, one artefact of interest was encountered and retained, a piece of worked flint, comprising a single blade with a portion of cortex from the parent flint nodule. This object was found at an early stage, during the stripping of the NE corner of the house plot, in topsoil overlying an isolated pocket of a pale-brown, charcoal-flecked soil [110] that was thought to represent a surviving remnant of cultivation soil, rather than a truncated feature, as it seemed to lie above the subsoil, rather than occupying a feature cut into it. Particular care was taken in the adjacent area, in the hope that the character of [110] could be better understood, but further information proved elusive.
- 3.7 In the process of stripping the NE corner, evidence of a curvilinear ditch was uncovered, entering the trench from the NW end and disappearing beneath the baulk ([111][112]). At first, it was thought that this may represent the N terminal of a hut circle, the S terminal being represented by a similar curvilinear ditch ([113][114]). Further topsoil stripping revealed, however, that the two features were entirely unconnected. On further investigation, [111][112] proved to be a shallow feature just 100mm in depth, and similar in character to [113][114]. Both features may owe their origins to similar processes and both may relate to agricultural practices of the post-medieval period (see 3.8 below).
- 3.8 With the exception of the flint flake noted in 3.5 above, there was no evidence of activity on the site of the building plot that could be interpreted as originating in either the prehistoric or the early historic periods. There was, however, ample evidence for land use in the comparatively recent past. A complex of rubble-filled field drains was identified in the NW corner ([115][116]; [117][118]; [119][120]; [121][122]), indicating that efforts were made in the last two hundred years or so to improve the land (Fig. 7). None of these drains was subject to full excavation, so it is unknown whether or not they held a clay tile field drain at the base of the cut, but they were of a size consistent with this possibility, measuring 0.2m in width and at least 0.3m in depth. The presence of these features suggested that drainage had been a problem in this area, and this in turn strengthened the argument that the stony spread [107] represented an area of slightly elevated ground which had been subject to iron-pan formation.
- 3.9 In addition to the narrow drains noted in 3.7 above, there was evidence of another rubble-filled ditch or drain at the S end of the site [108]/[109]. This feature ran in an approximately E-W course across the course of the proposed access road. It was fairly shallow, measuring only 0.15m in depth, with gently sloping sides. Further excavation revealed that [113][114] – originally thought to represent the S terminal of a possible curvilinear ditched feature – was

instead following a similar E-W course, and was itself similar in character to [108]/[109], being very shallow in depth with gently sloping sides, though it had been more severely truncated. Since both features are similar in character, and follow a similar course, it is likely that they owe their origins to similar processes. They may represent a system of field drains, perhaps contemporary with, though not necessarily so, the drain system described in 3.7 above. It is, however, also possible that they represent the denuded and incomplete remains of a rig-and-furrow cultivation system. It is also possible that the supposed curvilinear feature [111][112] represents the fragmentary remains of a similar feature, though the fact that it runs at right angles to ditches [113][114] would tend to suggest that it is more likely to form part of a drainage system.

- 3.10 Once the area of the building footprint was stripped, a second smaller area to the SW was subject to topsoil stripping in order to provide a tree-planting area (Fig. 8). Again a thin layer of dark-brown, humic topsoil [201] varying in depth between 0.1 and 0.2m, was removed to reveal a variable subsoil, which was represented by a pink-brown silty sand with numerous inclusions of angular sandstone cobbles at the SW end [202] and a pale pink-brown sand at the NW end. Bedrock was struck at the NE end (209).
- 3.11 Only two features of anthropic origin were identified in this trench, neither of which could be considered archaeological in origin. Both were rubble-filled field drains of comparably recent date, similar in character to those encountered in Trench 1.
- 3.12 Although the development area lay close to the dense concentrations of prehistoric monuments at Machrie Moor and Kilpatrick, the evidence produced during the excavation of this site for occupation and land use in the prehistoric period was sparse. Only one artefact was recovered; a piece of worked flint. No features were identified that could improve our understanding and knowledge in this aspect of Arran's archaeology. There are several possibilities for this absence of remains. Firstly, it could be suggested that the area was not particularly attractive for settlement and agriculture in the first place, given the nature of the soils, which were characterised over much of their extent by a thin topsoil overlying a rocky subsoil which would have been extremely difficult to put to cultivation. Earlier work in the Tormore area by Barber, however, suggests that cultivation using a hand-held plough or ard was taking place in areas that we might consider unlikely sites for cultivation, with ard-marks noted in the bedrock in places (Barber, 1997, 8).
- 3.13 An alternative explanation for the absence of prehistoric archaeology should therefore be sought. It should be noted that those areas excavated by Barber where well-preserved prehistoric remains were uncovered, such as Machrie Moor and Tormore, were areas where extensive peat build-up has occurred from the Late Bronze Age onwards (Barber, 1997). This has helped to protect the underlying archaeology to some extent, providing an additional depth of soil cover, and just as importantly, discouraging arable agriculture in the last two hundred years or so on account of the acidic, heavily-waterlogged nature of the soils. Evidence of post-Improvement agricultural activity was certainly borne out in the development area, in the form of a complex of field drains, so it is possible that later ploughing, even undertaken on an occasional basis in order to re-seed pasture, has been sufficient to eradicate all evidence of earlier human occupation in the landscape. This possibility is borne out by the presence of a limited spread of charcoal-rich soil [110], found in the same general vicinity as the worked flint flake. This 'feature' proved impossible to characterise on account of its ephemeral nature; it may have been a severely truncated feature, or perhaps more likely, an isolated pocket of earlier cultivation soil.

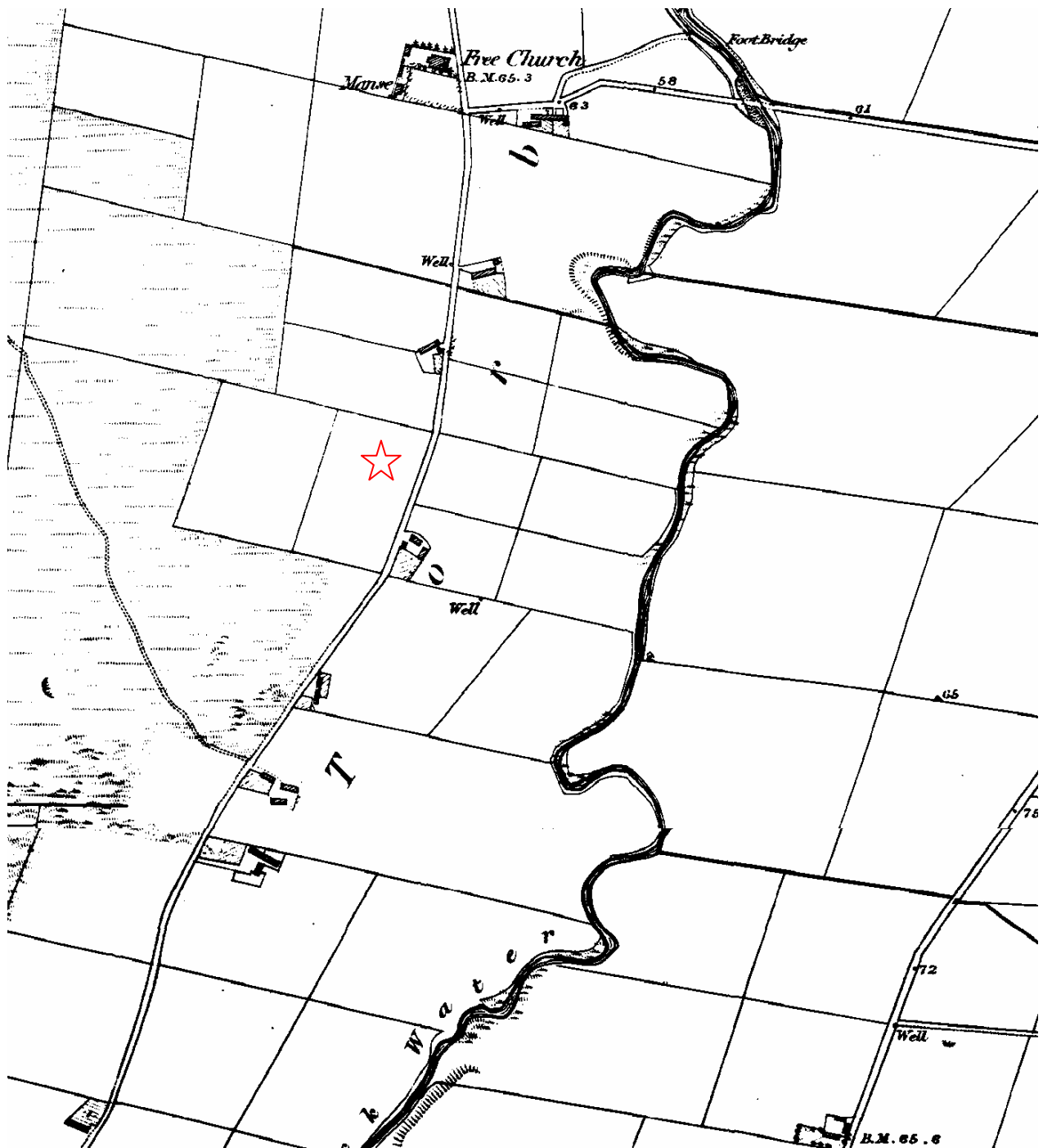


Figure 1 – 1st edition OS map 1868

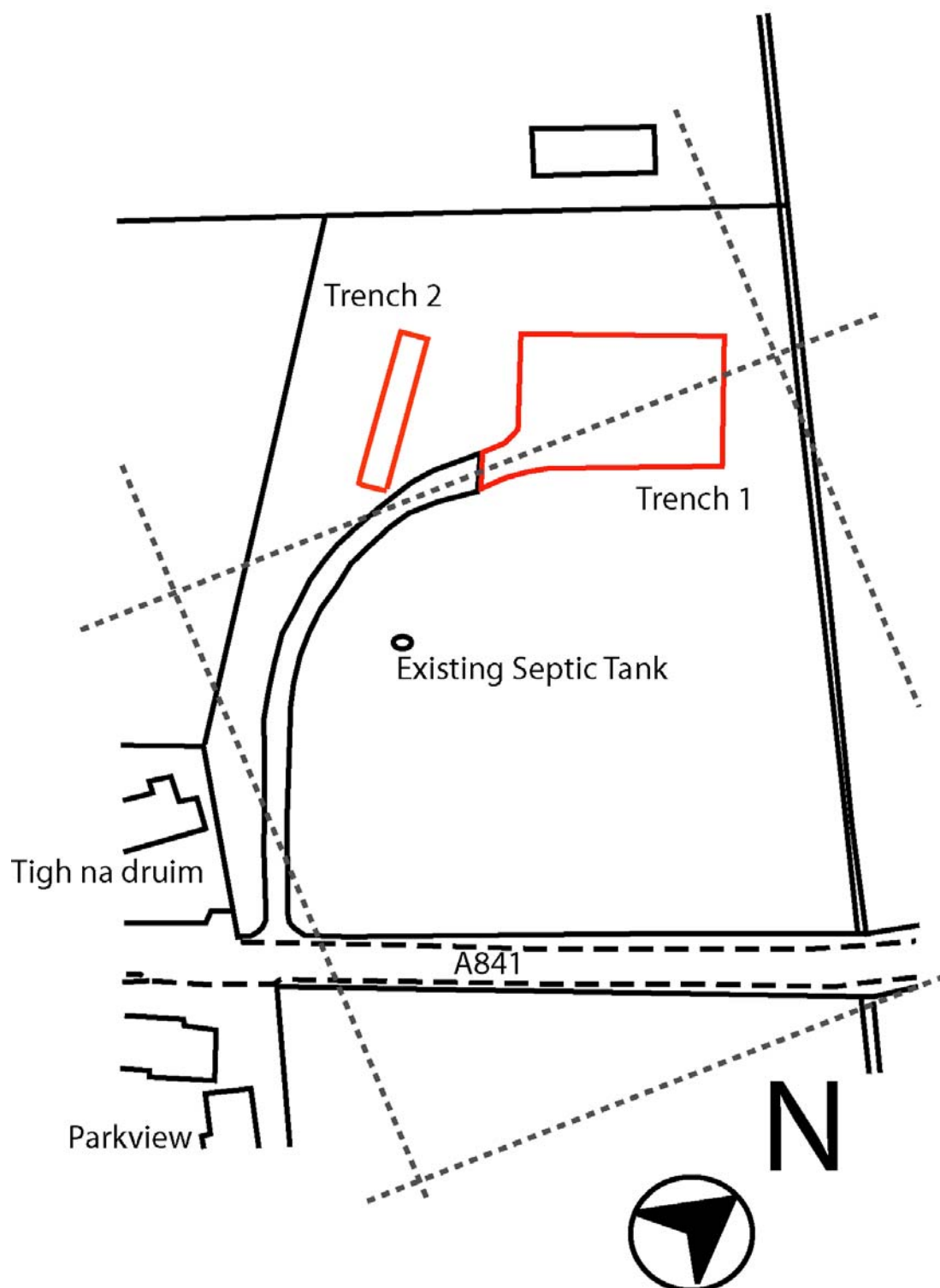


Figure 2- Site plan with monitored area outlined in red (100m grid overlain)



Figure 3 – General View of Trench 1 (House Plot), Looking N with Feature [108]/[109] Visible



Figure 4 – Sample Section, Trench 1, NE Corner, Showing Stony Subsoil 102



Figure 5 – Sample Section, Trench 1, SW Corner, Showing Sandy Subsoil [106]



Figure 6 – View Across Trench 1, Looking Across Subsoil [107]



Figure 4 – Trench 1, Looking NNE Along Course of Field Drain [115]/[116]



Figure 8 – Looking NW Along Trench 2 With Field Drain [204]/[205] in Foreground

4 Recommendations

- 4.1 The archaeological monitoring failed to identify any significant archaeological features or artefacts within the development area. Consequently, we recommend that no further archaeological works are appropriate.
- 4.2 The appropriateness and acceptability of our recommendations rest with North Ayrshire Council and the West of Scotland Archaeology Service, their advisors. Confirmation that the above recommendations are acceptable should be confirmed with these bodies prior to the implementation of any development works whose appropriateness may rely on these recommendations.

5 Conclusion

- 5.1 An archaeological monitoring exercise was carried on the 30th of March 2007 for John Thomson Construction Limited in respect of the construction of one dwelling house and associated works, in an area of former pasture lying adjacent to the A841 between Torbeg and Machrie (NGR: NR 9000 2964). The monitoring revealed one artefact of prehistoric date, but no associated features, and no evidence of human occupation or land-use that pre-dated the modern period.
- 5.2 On balance we have illustrated that this development has not adversely impacted on any archaeological remains and we recommend that no further archaeological works are appropriate.

6 References

- | | | |
|-----------------|------|--|
| Barber, J (ed.) | 1997 | <i>The Archaeological Investigation of a Prehistoric Landscape: Excavations on Arran 1978-1981</i>
Scottish Trust for Archaeological Research |
| Rees, T | 2007 | <i>Site to NW of Tigh-na-Druim, Shiskine: Archaeological Investigation</i> Written Scheme of Investigation |
| SODev | 1994 | <i>National Planning Policy Guideline 5, Archaeology and planning</i> , Scottish Office Development Department. |
| SOEnd | 1994 | <i>Planning Advice Note 42, Archaeology</i> , Scottish Office Environmental Department. |

Appendix 1: Record summaries

Context Summaries

No.	Interpretation	Description
101	Topsoil – Trench 1	Dark brown, humic silty sand, with occasional inclusions of small stones (up to 4 x 4 x 4 cm in extent). Varies in depth between 10cm (SE corner) and 20cm (20cm). Produced occasional finds of glazed white earthenware and one find of struck flint from the NE corner.
102	Subsoil – E side of Trench 1	Red-brown silty sand, with a large number of angular stones present (60% stone; 20% sand, 10% silt, 10% grit). The stones measure up to 15 x 8 x 6 cm in extent.
103	Subsoil – N end Trench 1	Pale pink-brown silty sand, with frequent inclusions of small stones (rounded in shape, measuring up to 6 x 6 x 4cm in extent).
104	Subsoil – N end of Trench 1	Pale sand, mottled grey and white in colour. Occasional inclusions of small stones (rounded in shape, measuring up to 4 x 4 x 4cm in extent).
105	Subsoil – N end of Trench 1	Oval lens of densely packed small rounded stones (up to 4 x 4 x 4cm in extent), set within a matrix of pale pink-brown silty sand (80% stone, 20% sand). Extends from the NE baulk for a distance of 1.5m.
106	Subsoil - W side of Trench 1	White sand, very clean in appearance, with occasional inclusions of small rounded stones (up to 4 x 4 x 4 cm in extent). An engineer's sondage, dug into the middle of this deposit, revealed it to be approximately 0.6m in depth, overlying a layer of stony subsoil very similar in character to [103].
107	Subsoil – iron-panning (evidence of gleying)	Spread of small, angular stones, within a coarse silty-sand matrix (80% stone, 15% sand, 5% silt). Stones measure up to 12 x 10 x 10 cm in extent, though most are smaller. The deposit was black in colour on initial exposure, but faded within half-an-hour to a dark reddish-brown. The spread is amorphous in shape, measuring up to 20 x 10m in extent.
108	Cut of ENE-WSW linear feature [108]/[109] – comprising a ditch, drain or, possibly, an isolated remnant of rig-and-furrow cultivation	Linear feature, running ENE-WSW across extent of trench, comprising a shallow, V-shaped ditch, 50cm wide and 10cm. May represent a drainage feature, but could conceivably be the remnants of the furrow from a largely-eradicated rig-and-furrow cultivation system that once covered the site (see also [113]/[114].
109	Fill of ENE-WSW linear feature [108]/[109] – comprising a ditch, drain or, possibly, an isolated remnant of rig-and-	Fill of linear feature, comprising dark red-brown, humic sandy silt with frequent inclusions of angular stones up to 12 x 10 x 10cm in extent. Measured 50cm in width, and 10cm in depth.

	furrow cultivation	
110	Isolated pocket of earlier cultivation soil.	Pale-brown silty sand with frequent charcoal flecks, glimpsed in section while machining. Not identifiable on plan, and very limited in extent (20cm in length, width unknown, 8cm deep). This did not seem to represent the fill of a feature cut into the subsoil, appearing instead to merge with the overlying topsoil. A flint flake was found in the overlying topsoil
111	Cut of N-S linear or curvilinear feature [111]/[112]	Clearly visible on plan, but difficult to define in section, appearing to merge with topsoil. Measures 45cm in width, length unknown (disappears into NE baulk). Very shallow, measuring only 8 cm in depth, with gently sloping sides. May run perpendicular to E-W linear features [108]/[109] and [113]/[114] and may relate to a similar feature, perhaps contemporary.
112	Fill of linear or curvilinear feature [111]/[112]	Dark-brown, humic silty sand, with no inclusions,
113	Cut of E-W linear feature [113]/[114] - comprises a ditch, drain or, possibly, an isolated remnant of rig-and-furrow cultivation	Cut of shallow linear feature, running from E-W across [102] and extending into adjacent [107]. Measures 50cm in width and 8cm in depth with gently sloping sides. Probably much truncated.
114	Fill of E-W linear feature [113]/[114] – comprises a ditch, drain or, possibly, an isolated remnant of rig-and-furrow cultivation	Comprises coarse red-brown sand, of medium compaction but markedly looser and darker than the underlying subsoil.
115	Cut of NNE-SSW linear feature [115]/[116] – post-Improvement field drain	Runs NNE-SSW across [106], curving slightly in its course at the NE end. Abutted by NNW-SSE drains [117]/[118], [119]/[120] and [121]/[122]. Not excavated, but rubble fill [114] revealed during machine-stripping. Measures 20m in width, depth unknown.
116	Fill of NNE-SSW linear feature [115]/[116] – post-Improvement field drain	Comprises angular chunks of sandstone up to 15 x 10 x 8cm in extent, set within a mid-brown silty sand matrix.
117	Cut of NNW-SSE linear feature [117]/[118] – post-Improvement field drain	Runs roughly NNW-SSE across [106] from NW baulk, abutting and terminating in NNE-SSW field drain [115]/[116]. Measures 20cm in width, depth unknown (not excavated), but assumed to be similar in character to [119]/[120].
118	Fill of NNW-SSE linear feature [117]/[118] – post-Improvement field drain	Comprises angular chunks of sandstone set within a pale-brown silty sand matrix. Not excavated.
119	Cut of NW-SE linear feature [119]/[120] –	Runs roughly NW-SE across [106] from NW baulk. Measures 20cm in width, excavated to a depth of

	post-Improvement field drain	20cm, but not fully excavated so actual depth unknown. The cut is 'U'-shaped in section, with vertical sides. Abutts with, and terminates in, NE-SW field drain [115]/[116].
120	Fill of NW-SE linear feature [119]/[120] – post-Improvement field drain	Excavated to a depth of 20cm, revealing angular chunks of sandstone up to 12 x 8 x 6 cm in extent set within a pale grey-brown silty sand matrix, of medium compaction.
121	Cut of NW- SE linear feature [121]/[122] – post-Improvement field drain	Runs roughly NW-SE across [106] from NW baulk. Measures 20cm in width, not fully excavated so depth unknown. Abuts with, and terminates in, NE-SW field drain [115]/[116].
122	Fill of NW-SE linear feature [121]/[122] – post-Improvement field drain	Comprises angular chunks of sandstone set within a pale-brown silty sand matrix. Not excavated.
123	Subsoil – underlying [106] in Engineer's sondage	Pale pink-brown silty sand, with frequent inclusions of small stones (rounded in shape, measuring up to 6 x 6 x 4cm in extent). Similar in character to [102] and [202]– extended to base of trench, i.e. 1m below current ground surface.
201	Topsoil – Trench 2	Dark brown, humic silty sand, with occasional inclusions of small stones (up to 4 x 4 x 4 cm in extent). Varies in depth between 15cm (SW end) and 30cm (NE end).
202	Subsoil – Trench 2, SW end	Pink-brown silty sand, with frequent inclusions of small stones (rounded and sub-angular in shape, measuring up to 10 x 6 x 6cm in extent). Similar in character to [102] and [123].
203	Subsoil - Trench 2, 10-12m NE of SW end	A series of lenses of black, hard deposits (iron pan).
204	Cut of NW- SE linear feature [204]/[205] – post-Improvement field drain	Emerges at SE end and runs in a roughly NW-SE direction along base of trench for approximately 4m, where it disappears into the NW baulk. Measures 20cm in width, not excavated so depth unknown.
205	Fill of NW-SE linear feature [204]/[205] – post-Improvement field drain	Comprises angular chunks of sandstone set within a pale-brown silty sand matrix. Not excavated.
206	Subsoil – Trench 2, 9-11m NE of SW end	A band of grey-brown silty sand, coarse in texture (70% sand, 20% silt, 10% grit). It runs across the base of the trench in a SE-NW direction.
207	Cut of NW-SE linear feature [207]/[208] – post-Improvement field drain	Runs in a roughly NW-SE direction along base of trench, extending over NE half of trench. It emerges from the E baulk at 13m NE of SW end, and disappears into the N baulk at the NE end. Measures 20cm in width, not excavated so depth unknown.

208	Fill of NW-SE linear feature [207]/[208] – post-Improvement field drain	Comprises angular chunks of sandstone set within a pale-brown silty sand matrix. Not excavated.
209	Subsoil – Trench 2, NE end	Pale pink-brown silty sand, with occasional inclusions of small pebbles up to 4 x 4 x 4cm in extent, and one large sandstone boulder.
210	Exposed bedrock	Exposed outcrop of sandstone.

Artefact Register

Find No.	Context No.	Material Type	Description
1	101	Lithic	1 x worked flint flake

Drawing Register

Sheet	No.	Title	Scale	Date	Author
1	001	Plan of Trench 1 (House Plot)	1:200	30/03/07	CLT
2	002	Trench 1, SW-Facing Section of Field Drain [119]/[120]	1:20	30/03/07	CLT
2	003	Trench 1, E-facing Section of Ditch/Drain [113]/[114]	1:20	30/03/07	CLT
2	004	NW-Facing Section (Trench 1, Sample Section #1)	1:20	30/03/07	CLT
2	005	NE-Facing Section (Trench 1, Sample Section #2)	1:20	30/03/07	CLT
2	006	Trench 1, E-Facing Section of Ditch/Drain [108]/[109]	1:20	30/03/07	CLT
3	007	Plan of Trench 2 (Tree-Planting Area) – SE end	1:100	30/03/07	CLT
3	008	NE-Facing Section (Trench 2, Sample Section #2, SE end)	1:20	30/03/07	CLT
3	009	NE-Facing Section (Trench 2, Sample Section #1, NW end)	1:20	30/03/07	CLT
3	010	Plan of Trench 2 – NW end	1:200	30/03/07	CLT

Photographic record

Image no.	Description	From	Date
1	Trench 1, General view along line of access road	S	30/03/07
2	Trench 1, General view along line of access road	S	30/03/07
3	Trench 1, NE-Facing Section of Engineer's Sondage	NE	30/03/07
4	Trench 1, View along W side of trench, looking N along drain [115]/[116]	SW	30/03/07
5	Trench 1, View along W side of trench, looking N along drain [115]/[116]	SW	30/03/07
6	Trench 2, View along trench, looking SE	NW	30/03/07
7	Trench 2, View along trench, looking NW	SE	30/03/07
8	Trench 2, View along trench, looking NW	SE	30/03/07

9	Trench 2, Sample Section #1 (NE Facing) – SE end	NE	30/03/07
10	Trench 2, Sample Section #2 (NE Facing) – NW end	NE	30/03/07
9	Trench 1 (House Plot) after topsoil stripping	S	30/03/07
10	Trench 1 (House Plot), after topsoil stripping	N	30/03/07
11	Trench 1, SW-Facing Section of Field Drain [119]/[120]	SW	30/03/07
12	Trench 1, View along Field Drain [115]/[116]	SE	30/03/07
13	Trench 1, Sample Section # 1 (NW Facing)	NW	30/03/07
14	Trench 1, E-facing section of Ditch/Drain [113]/[114]	W	30/03/07
15	Trench 1, Sample Section #2 (NE Facing)	NE	30/03/07
16	Trench 1, E-Facing Section of Ditch/Drain [108]/[109]	E	30/03/07

Appendix 2: Discovery & Excavation in Scotland

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	North Ayrshire
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Tigh-na-Druim
PARISH:	Kilmory
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:	One worked flint flake
NGR (2 letters, 6 figures)	NR 900 296
START DATE (this season)	30 th March 2007
END DATE (this season)	30 th March 2007
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)	None
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	None
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (may include information from other fields)	Archaeological monitoring was carried on the 30 th April 2007 for John Thomson Construction Limited (on behalf of Susan Currie) in respect of the construction of a dwelling house and associated works in an area NW of Tigh-Na-Druim, near Shiskine, Arran. The archaeological monitoring failed to identify any significant archaeological features within the development area.
PROJECT CODE:	07017
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	John Thomson Construction Limited
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	10 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.

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