



<b>NORTHLIGHT HERITAGE</b>	<b>South Kiscadale</b>
REPORT: 172	<b>Whiting Bay, Isle of Arran</b>
PROJECT ID: 0564	
DATA STRUCTURE REPORT	Archaeological Watching Brief

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South Kiscadale, Whiting Bay, Isle of Arran

NGR: NS 04170 / 25510

Data Structure Report

*on behalf of*

Nicholas Marriot

Cover Plate: Post-excavation shot of site at South Kiscadale, Whiting Bay.

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Fig. 1 Site Location

## **Abstract**

This report presents the results of an archaeological watching brief at South Kiscadale, Whiting Bay, Isle of Arran conducted on behalf of Mr. Nicholas Marriot as part of a programme of pre-development works for three dwelling houses on land opposite Ibrox Cottage (in line with planning conditions N/12/0188/PP & N/14/0371/PP). The work was undertaken by Northlight Heritage on 2<sup>nd</sup> June 2016. A single area, approximately 1386 m<sup>2</sup>, was topsoil stripped down to natural subsoil.

No significant archaeological remains were encountered and, therefore, it is recommended that no further archaeological works are required in relation to the construction of the three dwellings.

## **1. Introduction**

### **1.1**

This report presents the results of an archaeological watching brief at South Kiscadale, Whiting Bay, Isle of Arran (Fig. 1) conducted on behalf of Mr. Nicholas Marriot as part of a programme of pre-development works for three dwelling houses on land opposite Ibrox Cottage (in line with planning conditions N/12/0188/PP & N/14/0371/PP). The work was undertaken by Northlight Heritage on 2<sup>nd</sup> June 2016. A single area, approximately 1386 m<sup>2</sup>, was topsoil stripped down to natural subsoil.

## **2. Location, Geology and Topography**

### **2.1 Location**

The development site is located at South Kiscadale, Whiting Bay on the Isle of Arran and is centred on NGR NS 04170 / 25510. The site currently comprises a disused field immediately to the south-east of Ibrox cottage and to the east of a builder's yard. It is bound to the north by a minor road, to the east by Lum Street (Private), to the south by a field and to the west by the builder's yard.

### **2.2 Geology**

The bedrock at South Kiscadale is identified as 'Corrie Sandstone' with 'Brodick and Lamash Beds', formed between 251 and 299 million years ago in the Permian period. The overlying superficial deposits are defined as Devensian Tills, formed up to 2 million years ago (BGS 2016) with the geomorphology predominantly shaped by the last glaciation and its after effects.

### **2.3 Topography**

The site sits on a south-east facing slope just below the small ridge on which the builder's yard sits, but the slope has been reduced by the effect of erosion and plough drag down the slope toward Lum Street (see fig. 1). The site is bounded on all sides by matured hedges and trees, and the field itself is predominantly covered with grasses and marsh plants.

## **3. Archaeological and Historical Context**

### **3.1**

Previously recorded archaeological remains in the immediate vicinity of the development site are limited. The first edition Ordnance Survey 25 inch to the mile map, surveyed in 1864 and published in 1869, shows the general road and settlement layout of South Kiscadale (NMRS No. NS02NW 36, WoSAS Pin 41625) to be not too dissimilar to that found today, although several additional buildings are present today when compared to the 1864 survey.

### 3.2

To the south-west of the development area, on the southern side of the Glenashdale burn, the site of a former chapel and burial ground (NMRS No. 02NW 9, WoSAS Pin 4690) is located in a now forested area. To the west of this and also on the southern shore of the burn a flint knife find spot has been recorded (WoSAS Pin 4676).

### 3.3

To the east of the development site, within the built-up area closer to the shore, two prehistoric sites have been previously recorded albeit they both relate to reports from over 100 years ago. They include the presence of a cist burial (NMRS No. NS02NW 7, WoSAS Pin 4688) and a cinerary urn (NMRS No. NS02NW 8, WoSAS Pin 4689).

### 3.4

In a much more general sense the island of Arran holds a wealth of significant archaeological remains many of which are legally protected as Scheduled Ancient Monuments. Examples of these can be seen some 1 km to the south of the development site in the form of the Giant's Graves prehistoric long cairns (Scheduled Monument 398) and a prehistoric chambered cairn at Torran Loisgte (Scheduled Monument 7267) while, to the west, lies Glenashdale Wood Fort (Scheduled Monument 5657).

## 4. Summary Objectives

The objectives of the watching brief were:

- establish the presence or absence of any archaeological remains which may be encountered during ground breaking works;
- determine the character, extent and significance of any archaeological deposits encountered;
- excavate and record any significant archaeological features or sites encountered during the watching brief that cannot be avoided to ensure preservation through record;
- make sure that the needs for archaeological conservation and recording are met without causing any unnecessary delay or disturbance to the development.

## 5. Methodology

### 5.1

The watching brief was conducted during the removal of topsoil across the northern two plots of the development area (the ground levels of the southern plot are to be built up to accommodate the drainage across the site). Topsoil was removed down to natural subsoil by a tracked excavator fitted with a flat-bladed ditching bucket.

### 5.2

Any potential archaeological features were cleaned by hand to determine their character and extent. Isolated linear features were initially investigated through sections excavated along the feature in order to determine its significance, date and function.

### 5.3

Deposits encountered during the watching brief were recorded using written descriptions on pro forma recording sheets, and by photograph.

## 6. Results

### 6.1

At the top of the slope, at the north-west corner of the site, the natural subsoil (003) was found to consist of a firm to hard, reddish brown clay. Lower down the slope to the south east it consisted of a more friable, yellowish brown sand (004), which had inclusions of degraded sandstone across much of the area. The subsoil across the lower side of the site was also seen to be extensively water stained, presumably due to the trees and hedges along Lum Street retaining water within the field.

### 6.2

Cut in to natural subsoil across much of the area was a series of modern field drains [006, 008, 010, 012, 014, 016], orientated in a variety of directions. They also varied in their construction method including: stone filled drains, deep cut French drains, and plastic drainage pipes with gravel.



*Plate 1: Post-excavation photo showing a variety of intersecting field drains.*

### 6.3

There appeared to be several 'sets' of drains across the area. These are summarised in Table 1:

Drain Set	Cut Numbers	Construction Type	Orientation	Spacing (approx.)
1	006	shallow, stone filled	east - west	3.5 m
2	008	shallow, stone filled	north east to south west	11 m
3	010	deep cut, French drains	various	n/a
4	012, 014 & 016	plastic pipe with gravel	various	n/a

*Table 1: Sets of drains encountered.*

### 6.4

One possible linear feature [018] was sample excavated near the centre of the area. It was found to be shallow, circa 1 m wide by 0.15 – 0.2 m deep, and filled with a greyish brown, silty clay (017). However, it was very short, between 5 – 10 m, and did not extend outside of the excavated area. A similar feature [020], which was found

to be slightly shallower, was also sample excavated circa 10 m to the south west on a similar alignment.



*Plate 2: North-west facing section of feature [018] showing profile and fill (017).*

#### 6.5

There was a significant number of tree bowls identified, during the excavations, which it was possible to relate to small trees or shrubs that the excavator had pulled out prior to starting the topsoil strip, all allocated to context (021). The only other cut features identified were plough marks that were clearly modern, and both the client and the digger driver remembered the field having been ploughed regularly within their lifetimes.

#### 6.6

The top of the slope, at the north-west corner of the site, was found to be covered with a friable, dark greyish brown, silty clay plough soil (001) up to 0.25 m deep. Lower down the slope, at the south-east side of the excavation, the plough soil was found to be a pliable, silty clay (002) of the same colour, but due to plough drag was up to 0.5 m deep.

## 7. Discussion and Summary

### 7.1

No significant archaeology was encountered during the watching brief. The field drains [006, 008, 010, 012, 014, 016] encountered across the development area are all modern in appearance and it would seem likely that they were all put in by the previous owner of the field throughout the late 20<sup>th</sup> century. The extant plough marks are also most likely to have been created by the previous owner as well.

### 7.2

There is a very slim chance that the two shallow ditches [018] & [020], that were sample excavated near the centre of the area, may be remnant rig and furrow, but they are too ephemeral and poorly preserved to say with any certainty. Even if that is the case, then they are likely to have been used for cultivation in the twentieth century given the history of the agricultural economy on the island.



## **8. Recommendations**

### **8.1**

Given no significant archaeological remains were uncovered during the watching brief at South Kiscadale it is recommended that no further archaeological works are required in relation to the construction of the three dwellings.

### **8.2**

Northlight Heritage would stress that these recommendations are intended for guidance only. Final decisions on the requirement for further mitigation rests with the planning authority.

## **9. List of Sources**

### *Maps and Online Sources*

British Geological Survey (2016) Online Map Viewer, accessed 29/6/16;  
<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>

## 10. Appendices

### APPENDIX 1: Tables / Concordances

Table 2: Context Information

<i>Context No.</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Length (m)</i>	<i>Width (m)</i>	<i>Depth (m)</i>	<i>Description/Interpretation</i>	<i>Stratigraphy and/or phasing info</i>
001	Deposit	~	~	0.25	damp, pliable/friable, dark greyish brown silty clay. 0.25m deep plough soil across upper slope.	Plough soil
002	Deposit	~	~	0.5	damp/wet, very pliable, silty clay plough soil across lower area.	Plough soil (same as 001)
003	Deposit	~	~	~	damp/dry, firm/hard, reddish brown clay natural toward top of slope.	Subsoil
004	Deposit	~	~	~	damp, friable yellowish brown sand. Inclusions of degraded sandstone (red and white) present across much of lower, more level area. Water staining present.	Subsoil
005	Deposit	~	c. 0.2	~	Fill of field drains c. 3.5m apart running E-W, stone filled.	Fills [006]
006	Cut	~	c. 0.2	~	Cut of field drains c. 3.5m apart running E-W, stone filled.	Cuts (001/002)
007	Deposit	~	c. 0.2	~	Fill of field drains c. 11m apart running NE-SW, stone filled.	Fills [008]
008	Cut	~	c. 0.2	~	Cut of field drains c. 11m apart running NE-SW, stone filled.	Cuts (001/002)
009	Deposit	~	c. 1.0	0.5	Fill of deep French drains running in various directions - sampled ones, E-W.	Fills [010]
010	Cut	~	c. 1.0	0.5	Cut of deep French drains running in various directions - sampled ones, E-W.	Cuts (001/002)
011	Deposit	~	c. 0.15	~	Fill of field drain running c. N-S (with pipe) near top of site.	Fills [012]
012	Cut	~	c. 0.15	~	Cut of field drain running c. N-S (with pipe) near top of site.	Cuts (001/002)
013	Deposit	~	c. 0.15	~	Fill of field drain running c. N-S (with pipe) near bottom of site.	Fills [014]
014	Cut	~	c. 0.15	~	Cut of field drain running c. N-S (with pipe) near bottom of site.	Cuts (001/002)
015	Deposit	~	c. 0.15	~	Fill of field drain running c. E-W (with pipe).	Fills [016]
016	Cut	~	c. 0.15	~	Cut of field drain running c. E-W (with pipe).	Cuts (001/002)

<i>Context No.</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Length (m)</i>	<i>Width (m)</i>	<i>Depth (m)</i>	<i>Description/Interpretation</i>	<i>Stratigraphy and/or phasing info</i>
017	Deposit	~	c. 0.15	~	Fill of possible ditch near centre of excavation - poorly preserved (rig +) furrow???	Fills [018]
018	Cut	~	c. 0.15	~	Cut of possible ditch near centre of excavation - poorly preserved (rig +) furrow???	Cuts (001/002)
019	Deposit	~	c. 0.15	~	Fill of possible ditch to south of [018] - poorly preserved (rig +) furrow???	Fills [020]
020	Cut	~	c. 0.15	~	Cut of possible ditch to south of [018] - poorly preserved (rig +) furrow???	Cuts (001/002)
021	Deposit	~	~	~	Fill of tree bowls from existing trees and shrubs	Cuts (001/002)

Table 3: Digital Photographs

<i>Photo No.</i>	<i>Camera Model</i>	<i>Context No.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>From (Compass)</i>
001	Samsung SM-G920F	~	Site pre-excavation	NW
002	Samsung SM-G920F	~	Site pre-excavation	NE
003	Samsung SM-G920F	~	Site pre-excavation	N
004	Samsung SM-G920F	~	Site pre-excavation	N
005	Samsung SM-G920F	~	Site pre-excavation	S
006	Samsung SM-G920F	~	Geotechnical Hole 1	W
007	Samsung SM-G920F	~	Geotechnical Hole 1	SW
008	Samsung SM-G920F	~	Geotechnical Hole 2	SE
009	Samsung SM-G920F	~	Geotechnical Hole 2	S
010	Samsung SM-G920F	~	Initial topsoil strip	S
011	Samsung SM-G920F	~	Modern tree bowl	E
012	Samsung SM-G920F	~	Mid-ex record shot	SE
013	Samsung SM-G920F	~	Access track for House Plot 3	E
014	Samsung SM-G920F	~	Access track for House Plot 3	E
015	Samsung SM-G920F	~	Mid-ex record shot	S
016	Samsung SM-G920F	~	Field drain	E
017	Samsung SM-G920F	010	Field drain, post-ex	S
018	Samsung SM-G920F	010	Field drain, post-ex	S
019	Samsung SM-G920F	~	General area, mid ex	SE
020	Samsung SM-G920F	~	General area, mid ex	SE
021	Samsung SM-G920F	~	Plough Marks	N
022	Samsung SM-G920F	~	Plough Marks	N
023	Samsung SM-G920F	~	Mid-ex record shot; showing field drains	S
024	Samsung SM-G920F	~	Mid-ex record shot; showing field drains	S
025	Samsung SM-G920F	008	Stone filled field drain	S
026	Samsung SM-G920F	~	Mid-ex record shot; showing field drains	N
027	Samsung SM-G920F	~	Post-ex record shot	NE
028	Samsung SM-G920F	~	Mid-ex record shot	NE
029	Samsung SM-G920F	017	NW facing section of possible ditch or furrow	NW
030	Samsung SM-G920F	017	NW facing section of possible ditch or furrow	NW
031	Samsung SM-G920F	017	NW facing section of possible ditch or furrow	SE
032	Samsung SM-G920F	017	NW facing section of possible ditch or furrow	SE
033	Samsung SM-G920F	018	Post-ex of sondage through possible ditch or furrow	SW
034	Samsung SM-G920F	~	Post-ex record shot	E
035	Samsung SM-G920F	020	Post-ex of sondage through possible ditch or furrow	SE
036	Samsung SM-G920F	020	Post-ex of sondage through possible ditch or furrow	SE
037	Samsung SM-G920F	001	Plough soil profile	S
038	Samsung SM-G920F	002	Plough soil profile	N
039	Samsung SM-G920F	002	Plough soil profile	N
040	Samsung SM-G920F	002	Plough soil profile	N
041	Samsung SM-G920F	002	Plough soil profile	N
042	Samsung SM-G920F	~	Post-ex record shot	SE
043	Samsung SM-G920F	~	Post-ex record shot	SE
044	Samsung SM-G920F	~	Post-ex record shot	S
045	Samsung SM-G920F	~	Post-ex record shot	S
046	Samsung SM-G920F	~	Post-ex record shot	SE

APPENDIX 2: Stage 1 Written Scheme of Investigation

Site opposite Ibrox Cottage, Whiting Bay, Brodick, Isle of Arran

*Erection of three dwelling houses*

Planning ref. N/12/0188/PP & N/14/0371/PP

*Archaeological Works*

*Written Scheme of Investigation*

Prepared by David Sneddon

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## *1.0 Non-Technical Summary*

This document sets out Northlight Heritage's Written Scheme of Investigation, on behalf of Mr. Nicholas Marriot, for archaeological works relating to the construction of three dwelling houses on land opposite to Ibrox Cottage, Whiting Bay, Isle of Arran (planning reference N/12/0188/PP & N/14/0371/PP).

This document establishes actions and products required to achieve Stage 1 of a potentially three-stage process, Stage 2 being any further work, including fieldwork arising from Stage 1, such as the development and implementation of a mitigation strategy to deal with any significant archaeology identified or recovered during Stage 1, and Stage 3 being the further analysis of any materials recovered during the field work in either or both Stages 1 and 2 and/or the preparation of a final report on all works constituting preservation by record for publication, as appropriate.

## 2.0 Site Location and Description

The development site is located at South Kiscadale, Whiting Bay on the Isle of Arran and is centred on NGR NS 04173, 25504. The site currently comprises a disused field immediately to the south-east of Ibrox cottage and to the east of a builder's yard. It is bound to the north by a minor road, to the east by Lum Street (Private), to the south by a field and to the west by the builder's yard.

## 3.0 Archaeological and Historical Background

Previously recorded archaeological remains in the immediate vicinity of the development site are limited. The first edition Ordnance Survey 25 inch to the mile map, surveyed in 1864 and published in 1869, shows the general road and settlement layout of South Kiscadale (NMRS No. NS02NW 36, WoSAS Pin 41625) to be not too dissimilar to that found today, although several additional buildings are present today when compared to the 1864 survey.

To the south-west of the development area, on the southern side of the Glenashdale burn, the site of a former chapel and burial ground (NMRS No. 02NW 9, WoSAS Pin 4690) is located in a now forested area. To the west of this and also on the southern shore of the burn a flint knife find spot has been recorded (WoSAS Pin 4676).

To the east of the development site, within the built up area closer to the shore, a two prehistoric sites have been previously recorded albeit they both relate to reports from over 100 years ago. They include the presence of a cist burial (NMRS No. NS02NW 7, WoSAS Pin 4688) and a cinerary urn (NMRS No. NS02NW 8, WoSAS Pin 4689).

In a much more general sense the island of Arran holds a wealth of significant archaeological remains many of which are legally protected as Scheduled Ancient Monuments. Examples of these can be seen some 1 km to the south of the development site in the form of the Giant's

Graves prehistoric long cairns (Scheduled Monument 398) and a prehistoric chambered cairn at Torran Loisgte (Scheduled Monument 7267) while, to the west, lies Glenashdale Wood Fort (Scheduled Monument 5657).

## 4.0 Project Objectives

The project objectives are to:

- establish the presence or absence of any archaeological remains which may be encountered during ground breaking works;
- determine the character, extent and significance of any archaeological deposits encountered;
- excavate and record any significant archaeological features or sites encountered during the watching brief that cannot be avoided to ensure preservation through record;
- make sure that the needs for archaeological conservation and recording are met without causing any unnecessary delay or disturbance to the development.

## 5.0 Methodology

### 5.1 *Watching Brief*

The main stages of ground disturbance relating to the development will be monitored by a suitably qualified archaeologist. The watching brief will include the initial stages of construction such as the removal of turf or topsoil. It should be possible for this initial stage of works to show whether there are archaeological remains present on the site or not, however, if this is not possible, then subsequent deeper excavations may also be monitored.

Given the relatively small scale of the proposed work it is anticipated that one archaeologist will be sufficient to monitor all works.

Topsoil will be removed by an excavator fitted with a flat-bladed ditching bucket to the first archaeological horizon or to natural subsoil, whichever is encountered first. Areas containing potential archaeology will be marked off to ensure no works occur within these areas until after they have been investigated.

Sufficient time will be allowed for the archaeologist conducting the watching brief to obtain an appropriate record of any identified archaeology prior to any further construction work taking place in that area. Any archaeological features encountered will be cleaned by hand to help determine the date of the deposits, their character and extent. Where limited archaeological remains are encountered during the watching brief features and deposits will be excavated and recorded by written description on pro forma recording sheets, by photograph and by measured drawing. Should discrete negative cut features be encountered they will be 50% excavated in order to determine their significance, date and

function. In the event that they are deemed to be important discoveries they will be fully excavated. Should isolated linear features be uncovered they will be initially investigated through a series of sections excavated at specific places along the feature in order to determine its significance, date and function. These will amount to a maximum of 10% of the feature unless a specific reason exists to excavate more than this.

All archaeologically significant excavated feature fills and deposits will be sampled for artefactual and palaeo-environmental evidence. Where appropriate this will also include micromorphological sampling in order to address key issues relating to soil development at the site.

All archaeological finds will be dealt with by the on-site archaeologists. The general practice will be to bulk recover artefacts by context which date from the nineteenth or twentieth century's. Should significant finds be encountered from earlier occupation phases of the site there may be the requirement for three-dimensionally recording prior to up-lifting. Finds which are of particular sensitivity or importance may require specialist conservation assessment.

Where particularly extensive, numerous or complex archaeological deposits or features are proven to be present the developer and the West of Scotland Archaeology Service (WoSAS), acting on behalf of the planning authority, will be informed and discussions, including a site meeting if deemed necessary and appropriate, will be held between all relevant parties to agree the most appropriate strategy. Where preservation *in situ* is not feasible this will generally comprise a need to develop a stage 2 mitigation strategy to excavate and record any significant archaeological features or sites to ensure preservation through record.

WoSAS, acting on behalf of the planning authority, will be the final judge of significance in any case and may require full excavation of features to be destroyed by the proposals.

## 5.2 *Human Remains*

Should human remains be encountered, the local police, WoSAS and the developer will be notified immediately and thereafter prescribed procedure for their treatment will be followed, in accordance with legal requirements.

## 5.3 *Project Monitoring*

WoSAS and the developer will be notified immediately of any unexpectedly significant or complex discoveries, or other unexpected occurrences which might significantly affect the archaeological work and/or the development. In that event, all finds and features will be left *in situ* until arrangements have been agreed for safeguarding or recording them.

An archaeological project manager will be appointed for all the works outlined above and the manager will be the first point of contact for any project-related liaison with WoSAS and the developer or the developer's agent for all formal logistical, administrative and financial aspects of the project.

It will be important to ensure that all formal communications, instructions and/or requests (including



any proposed amendments to on-site strategies) are ultimately made in writing to the project manager, to ensure organisational, administrative and financial efficiency.

Any site visitors, including representatives of WoSAS will be required to conform to the health and safety regime in place during the fieldwork programme.

## 6.0 Reporting, Archive & Small Finds Arrangements

Following completion of the fieldwork, a report on the fieldwork will be prepared, outlining the main results and incorporating lists of all features, finds, samples, photographs and drawings. This report will be produced as an electronic report (and a desk-top published document where this is required). The report will also include recommendations for further mitigation measures appropriate to the remains encountered. Implementation of any recommendations offered would, however, only follow consultation with WoSAS.

The report will be prepared, in structural and textual content terms, to the standard of the traditional Data Structure Report (DSR) as defined by Historic Scotland, in their "Project Design, Implementation and Archiving" document (Historic Scotland Archaeological Procedure Paper 2, 1996). The report will provide "a structure or organisation to the primary records" of the fieldwork, forming "a basis for further work". It will be "essentially, an initial organisation on paper of the information retrieved from the site" and consist "of a narrative account of the contexts...discovered, including field interpretations and a set of lists. It is not intended for publication, but will itself be archived." A project archive will be prepared and made ready for submission within six months of the completion of all fieldwork or post-excavation work (as appropriate). The resultant site archive will be deposited with the National Monuments Records for Scotland.

A short report detailing the results will also be submitted for publication in *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland* and to *OASIS*.

Copies of the DSR will be provided to WoSAS, the developer and to the National Monuments Record for Scotland. Further copies can be distributed to other recipients if requested and specified.

The results of the Stage 1 watching brief and DSR will inform the need for further (Stage 2) fieldwork or further (Stage 3) analysis of materials/generation of a report for publication. Where appropriate and on request any DSR produced as part of Stage 1 or Stage 2 mitigation will be followed the production of a costed post-excavation Research Design (PERD) specifying any work deemed necessary in order to complete the project. Publication, where required, would normally be sought in a suitable academic journal. The post-excavation process is essential to bring a piece of archaeological work to completion.

The laws relating to Treasure Trove and *Bona Vacantia* in Scotland apply to all finds where the original owner cannot be identified. This includes all material recovered during archaeological fieldwork. Accordingly, all assemblages recovered from archaeological fieldwork are claimed automatically by the Crown and must be reported to the Scottish Archaeological Finds Allocation Panel through its secretariat, the Treasure Trove Unit. In the event of the discovery of small finds during the evaluation

or any subsequent stages of work, a filled-out copy of the form "Declaration of an Archaeological Assemblage from Fieldwork" and two copies of the pertinent Data Structure Report will be submitted to the Panel at the conclusion of the fieldwork. The Panel will then be responsible for recommending to the Queen's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer (QLTR) which museum should be allocated the finds.

All artefacts will be stored temporarily by Northlight until a decision has been made by the Panel regarding the museum which will be allocated the finds for permanent curation. All finds will be transferred to the appropriate museum within six months of completion of the fieldwork, if no post-excavation work is required, or at the end of the latest finishing post-excavation programme.

In the event that unallocated finds recovered from the evaluation or any later stages of work require to be removed from Scotland, for the purposes of post-excavation analysis, there is a legal requirement to obtain the consent of the QLTR, in the form of a loan agreement. Initially, an indication of intent would be registered with the Treasure Trove Secretariat at the National Museums of Scotland, after which formal consent would be applied for using the form "Application for authority to borrow unallocated Treasure Trove for research purposes". A consent form, signed by the QLTR and specifying conditions (such as the period during which finds may be held outside Scotland) would then be issued. Receipt of this signed consent form will be required before items may be removed from the country.

## 7.0 Timetable

It is expected that the watching brief will be undertaken during May or June 2016.

The DSR will be submitted within 4 weeks of completion of field work. If required any PERD will be submitted within 3 months of WoSAS agreement to the DSR and any final publication will be submitted within a year of WoSAS agreement to the PERD.

## 8.0 Staffing

Project Manager – David Sneddon

Project Director – Peta Glew

## 9.0 Health and Safety

Prior to fieldwork commencing a risk assessment of the project will be undertaken. Northlight Heritage, as part of York Archaeological Trust, adheres to all standard Health and Safety regulations governing fieldwork projects.

Northlight Heritage also possess appropriate third party/public liability insurance cover, proof of which may be supplied upon request.

## APPENDIX 3: DES

<b>LOCAL AUTHORITY:</b>	North Ayrshire Council
<b>PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:</b>	South Kiscadale, Whiting Bay
<b>PROJECT CODE:</b>	0564
<b>PARISH:</b>	Kilbride
<b>NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:</b>	Peta Glew
<b>NAME OF ORGANISATION:</b>	Northlight Heritage
<b>TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:</b>	Watching Brief
<b>NMRS NO(S):</b>	n/a
<b>SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):</b>	Field Drains
<b>SIGNIFICANT FINDS:</b>	None
<b>NGR (2 letters, 8 or 10 figures)</b>	NS 04170 / 25510
<b>START DATE (this season)</b>	2 <sup>nd</sup> June 2016
<b>END DATE (this season)</b>	2 <sup>nd</sup> June 2016
<b>PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)</b>	None
<b>MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION:</b> (May include information from other fields)	An archaeological watching brief was carried out at South Kiscadale, Whiting Bay, Isle of Arran on behalf of Mr. Nicholas Marriot as part of a programme of pre-development works for three dwelling houses on land opposite Ibrox Cottage. The work was undertaken by Northlight Heritage on 2nd June 2016. A single area, approximately 1386 m <sup>2</sup> , was topsoil stripped down to natural subsoil. No significant archaeological remains were encountered.
<b>PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:</b>	None
<b>CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:</b>	None
<b>SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:</b>	Nicholas Marriot (Developer)
<b>ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:</b>	Studio 406, South Block, 64 Osborne Street, Glasgow, G1 5QH
<b>EMAIL ADDRESS:</b>	northlight@yorkat.co.uk
<b>ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)</b>	RCAHMS (intended)