

**Montrose House, Brodick, Isle of Arran:  
Archaeological Evaluation**

Data Structure Report

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**Rathmell**  
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## Overview

1. This Data Structure Report has been prepared in respect of a proposed development at Montrose House, Brodick, North Ayrshire. The archaeological works were designed to inform the planning decision of a proposed application for planning consent and inform the development of mitigation of any adverse impact on significant archaeological remains present.
2. North Ayrshire Council, as the planning authority, have requested additional information to clarify the nature of the archaeological potential of the ground prior to determining the planning application. The West of Scotland Archaeology Service who advise North Ayrshire Council on archaeological matters provided guidance on the structure of archaeological works required on this site during development works.
3. Rathmell Archaeology Limited was appointed to undertake the development and implementation of archaeological mitigation works prior to the development of the site. The project works have been defined by a Method Statement (Rees 2012) that was agreed with the West of Scotland Archaeology Service.

## Archaeological and Historical Background

### *Archaeological Interventions*

4. Since 2000 there have been a series of archaeological interventions in Glen Cloy in support of development work which had the potential to generate adverse impacts on the archaeological resource. These have progressively examined some 5ha of ground in the vicinity of the proposed development area.
5. Most relevant are the archaeological investigations at the Auchrannie Spa Resort which commenced with the monitoring of topsoil-stripping on some 2.55ha. These culminated in the excavation of elements of two Iron Age roundhouses and the evaluation of an associated souterrain (Mudie 2007). The same intervention identified a quantity of early prehistoric material (in particular lithics) which appeared to be residual in this portion of the landscape. Of particular interest, the identified significant archaeological features lay within an area of sand subsoil.
6. Additional investigations undertaken elsewhere within the valley, but these have failed to reveal features of archaeological significance (e.g. GUARD 1996; White 2004; Macleod 2006; Gow & Matthews 2006). These interventions have included archaeological evaluations and monitoring of ground breaking works. The common factor for all these interventions is that they are located within the valley floor of Glen Cloy. They have (with the inclusion of the Resort Spa work) examined to the satisfaction of the planning authority some 5.16ha of ground. Within this area only one significant archaeological site which warranted excavation was noted – the Iron Age settlement.

### *Early Prehistoric Activity*

7. In the area around Glen Cloy, occupation throughout the Neolithic and Bronze Age is widely attested by the surviving remnants of monuments associated with ritual and funerary practice. Elements of a ritual landscape dating to the Early Bronze Age are more numerous, with individual monuments still surviving throughout the area. Isolated standing stones occur in the vicinity of Brodick Bay; some were placed on the shelf formed by the raised beach deposit which runs roughly parallel to the shoreline and upon which the modern road (A841) now runs. Others were erected on the higher ground which overlooks Brodick Bay (e.g. the standing stone at Mayish).
8. It is also possible that additional standing stones once survived here prior to the expansion of Brodick in the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. Antiquarian accounts (e.g. McArthur, 1873) describe several such features as having once been present in the vicinity of Brodick Bay. Antiquarian writings also suggest that funerary monuments also stood in this general area, with reports of a barrow at Brodick and further finds of cists and 'tumuli' at Glen Cloy Cottages.

9. Further inland, prehistoric funerary monuments appear to be associated with the higher ground overlooking Glen Cloy. The earliest of these is a chambered cairn dating to the Neolithic period at Glenrickard, which occupies high ground to the SW of the development area. The important role played by this monument within the landscape continued after its active use as a burial place came to an end, with the construction of a Bronze Age burial cairn in close proximity. A flat axe of 'Migdale' type (Schmidt & Burgess, 1981) of roughly contemporary date was also found nearby. This unusual find of an Early Bronze Age object, which was probably abandoned deliberately as an offering to gods or ancestors, serves as further indication that the area was considered important beyond the Neolithic and well into the Bronze Age.
10. To the north of the development area, further evidence for prehistoric activity survives, though in some respects it is more ambiguous in character. Two groups of rock carvings have been identified on exposed stretches of rock outcrop located in higher ground in Stronach Wood. The purpose and meaning of these carvings remains unknown, but it may not be coincidental that they are in close proximity to an area where Arran pitchstone was worked in prehistoric times.

#### *Later Prehistoric Activity*

11. To the immediate south of the proposed development area is the site of a Late Iron Age settlement which comprises a large roundhouse, a multi-cellular souterrain and another smaller roundhouse. A watching brief on controlled topsoil stripping of an area of 2.55ha revealed the two roundhouses and souterrain in the south-west corner (Mudie 2000; Mudie 2007) on slightly elevated ground with sand subsoil. The largest roundhouse and souterrain were the subject of a formal investigation including partial excavation (Mudie 2007, 1). The northern elements of the roundhouse which could not be preserved *in situ* were fully excavated while limited excavation (two sondages) was carried out on the souterrain to establish the nature, character and condition of its remains (Mudie 2007, 4).
12. The roundhouse measured 14m internal diameter and was radiocarbon dated to no earlier than the mid-late 4<sup>th</sup> century BC while the multi-cellular souterrain had considerable parallels to examples of broadly contemporary date in Angus and eastern Scotland (Mudie 2007, 27). Contemporary finds from the site included two cannell coal bracelets and a bronze spiral finger ring indicating on site manufacturing and local craftsmanship, potentially highlighting this site as a "prestigious high status settlement at the mouth of Glen Cloy" (Mudie 2007, 27).
13. Beyond this evidence for occupation towards the end of the Iron Age, there is a paucity of sites and monuments relating to this period in the immediate landscape. There are, however, antiquarian reports relating to finds of three copper cauldrons from a moss at Glen Cloy (McArthur 1873). Though one must view such unsubstantiated reports with caution, from the descriptions given (round-bottomed, with 'ring-handles') it seems quite likely that these vessels could have been of Late Bronze Age or perhaps Early Iron Age date. Deposits of substantial quantities of metalwork dating to the Late Bronze Age and Iron Age are not unknown in the west of Scotland; some finds such as the Lugtonridge hoard of 5 sheet-bronze shields indicate that these could sometimes comprise very lavish offerings. The Glen Cloy cauldrons could be another example of such an elaborate display; if so, it might indicate that the area was particularly wet and marshy at the time, for such votive hoards tend to be placed in areas of bog or even bodies of water (Bradley 1982).
14. Settlement and cauldron findspot aside, evidence for later prehistoric activity again tends to be focussed on the higher ground overlooking the valley bottom. While none of these sites occur within the proposed development area or in close proximity, examples include an Iron Age fortified settlement or 'dun' which has been identified nearby, lying just to the southwest of Glenrickard at 'Bruce's Castle'.

#### *Medieval or Later Rural Settlement*

15. Documentary sources link Glen Cloy with the Fullarton family, who were traditionally

granted the land in return for having sheltered Robert the Bruce when he fled to Arran during the Wars of Independence. There are medieval sites located in the general vicinity of the development area; the remains of a medieval chapel are said to have stood at Kilmichael, near Glenrickard, until the 19<sup>th</sup> century, and Brodick Castle still remains extant as a surviving, though much modified, example of a fortified stronghold that has its origins in the medieval period. The development area itself, however, is likely to have been used as agricultural land, perhaps used for pasture on account of its low-lying, riverine location.

16. Map evidence suggests that this land-use continued throughout much of the post-medieval period. Blaeu's map of 1654 shows isolated settlements nearby at Kilmichael and Glencloy, so the inference must be that the area around modern Glen Cloy comprised agricultural land associated with these settlements and farmed by their occupants.
17. Archaeological evidence supports this; Mudie (2001) notes that traces of rig and furrow cultivation were found across the Resort Spa site during topsoil stripping, and ascribes these remains to pre-Improvement agricultural activities within the area, perhaps dating back to the medieval period. Isolated sherds of medieval pottery also support the possibility that cultivation took place as far back as the medieval period.
18. From the late 18<sup>th</sup> century onwards, the landscape became much more formally ordered with the onset of the agricultural improvements. Such improvements would typically have included the imposition of systems of enclosure, large-scale drainage schemes and the improvement of soils through the formal and regularised introduction of lime and fertilisers. It is unclear, however, when these new methods were introduced in the area around Glen Cloy. Comparison between maps by Moll (1745) and Ainslie (1821) shows remarkably little change between the two; in the latter, the place-names are more closely recognisable to those we see today, with settlements evident at Killmichael, Maysh and Glencoy (i.e. Kilmichael, Mayish and Glencloy).
19. Earlier maps such as Moll's map of 1745, Ainslie's map of 1820 and even Bartholomew's map of c.1860 do not depict any field boundaries whatsoever within the study area; this may, however, be a reflection of the fact that the maps themselves were insufficiently detailed to show such information. It may also be an indication that in this part of Arran, the agricultural improvements that had such a profound effect upon the face of the countryside were not undertaken until well into the 1800s.
20. Additional evidence of this late date may be provided by the reference to the building of the 'new village' of Glencloy in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century. The undertaking of such a large construction project (the building of which revealed at least five prehistoric burial cists) probably indicates that a period of investment was well underway throughout the wider area. Once again, the watching brief and subsequent excavation undertaken at Auchrannie Resort Spa in 2001 provided ample evidence from this post-Improvement phase of land use, including field drains and boundary walls (Mudie 2001). Excluding the area occupied by Auchrannie and its associated grounds, the layout of the fields in Glen Cloy remained largely consistent throughout the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries.

### *Summary*

21. The development area lies at the heart of a wider landscape around Glen Cloy and Brodick Bay which shows evidence of repeated and sustained use throughout the later prehistoric and historic periods. Ritual and funerary monuments of the earlier Bronze Age are particularly abundant, something which is attested by both the number of monuments which have survived to the present as upstanding remains and the numerous antiquarian accounts which relate to other similar examples which were destroyed during the 19<sup>th</sup> century.
22. Map evidence strongly suggests that the area remained largely unchanged by the agricultural improvements until a comparatively late date (early-mid 19<sup>th</sup> century). The development area itself, which lies in the base of the river valley, represents an area of more marginal land which with its heavier silty/sandy clay soils and propensity to

waterlogging, was unlikely to represent a favourable site for occupation or intensive use of any kind until the onset of more ambitious agricultural improvements from the late 18<sup>th</sup> century onwards.

23. This is illustrated particularly well in the Late Bronze Age/Iron Age, where land use and occupation in this part of Glen Cloy is attested by, on the one hand, an isolated though substantial domestic settlement site, located on slightly elevated, free-draining sands (Mudie 2007, 23), and, on the other, potentially, by an area of 'moss' which became a focus for the votive deposition of fine metalwork. The excavations on the site of the Auchrannie Spa Resort which revealed the souterrain also indicated a less intensive pattern of use during the Neolithic and Bronze Age period, with isolated pits and postholes identified but no coherent pattern evident (Mudie 2001); again, these features appear to be associated with a sand, as opposed to a subsoil with a more pronounced clay content.

## Project Works

24. An archaeological evaluation was undertaken on the 12<sup>th</sup> March 2012. This consisted of the excavation of a series of intrusive trenches for the purposes of exposing an 8% sample of the development area (roughly 0.825ha) to be archaeologically examined.
25. Where possible the trenches were placed in accordance with the terms of the Method Statement (Rees 2012). Typically the trenches were 30 to 35m long by 2m wide. In total 330.3 linear metres (660.6m<sup>2</sup>) were excavated meeting the target required for the 8% sample. The position of the trenches is depicted in the site plan below (Figure 1).
26. All works were conducted in accordance with the Institute for Archaeologists' Standards and Policy Statements and Code of Conduct and Historic Scotland Policy Statements.

## Findings - Evaluation

27. In all 10 evaluation trenches were excavated using a 360° tracked excavator with a smooth 2m ditching bucket; details of the trenches may be found in Appendix 1 of this document. Included below is a synthesis of the findings and interpretation from these trenches.
28. The works were undertaken during dry weather with no large bodies of standing water evident on site. However, the presence of reeds along the northern boundary of the site and also to the south entering the development area in the southwest corner, indicate that areas of the site are prone to heavy waterlogging. During the works, small areas of waterlogging were present within Trench 2 and at the southwestern end of Trench 6.
29. The topsoil across the site (001) ranged between 220mm to 430mm in depth. All trenches were excavated down to archaeologically sterile subsoil to allow for examination of any surviving archaeological features. The natural subsoil was predominantly sand (002),(008),(012) (see Figure 2a) although a clay subsoil (013) was also present across parts of the southwestern area of the site (Trenches 6 and 9) (Figure 2b).
30. Across some areas of the site, a B-horizon deposit (002) was present between the topsoil and natural subsoil, which comprised of a pale to mid brown slightly clayey sand measuring 200 to 300mm thick.
31. Modern red tile field drains (014) were present within Trench 9 showing that there has been some attempt at improving the drainage of the southwestern area of the site during the late 19<sup>th</sup> or 20<sup>th</sup> century. This matches the location of the clay subsoil (013) (Figure 2b), which is harder to drain naturally and would therefore be a location likely to suffer from areas of standing water.

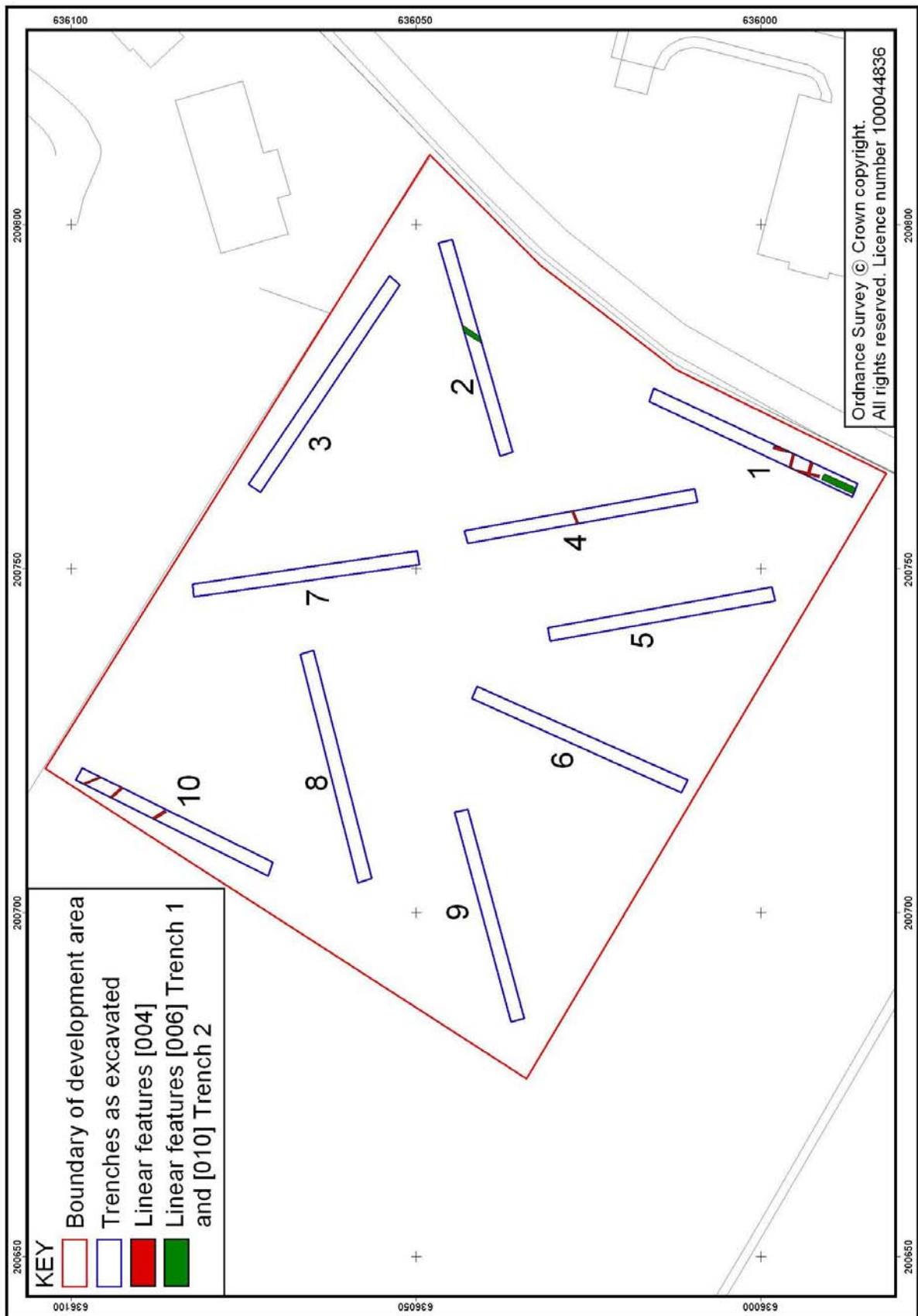


Figure 1: Layout of trenches as excavated



32. Within Trenches 2, 3, 6, 7 and 8 deposit (009) appeared. This comprised a loose slightly clayey sandy silt with frequent sandstone rubble fragments and measured approximately 400mm thick in some areas. The deposit consistently contained modern material including glass and white glazed pottery dating from the 20<sup>th</sup> century. It is possible that this deposit is the remnants of infilling or dumping of material across certain areas of the site. The nature of its appearance changes from being spread across a few metres to sometimes forming a linear band up to 1m wide. As such it is also possible that the deposit may be the remains of rubble field drains which have since been disturbed causing them to have been dispersed in some areas. While most areas of the deposit are dry, there is some waterlogging associated with it within Trench 2.
33. A series of linear features [004] (Figure 3a) appeared across the site measuring between 0.35 to 0.5m wide by 120 to 170mm deep. These were filled by a pale mid brown silty sand (005). While also present in Trenches 4 and 10, they can be seen within Trench 1 to cross each other at right angles at regular intervals. This, combined with their uniform shape in section of gradually sloping sides and a flat base as well as their shallow depth, suggests that they are modern in date and likely agricultural in purpose. Possibly they represent an attempt to better improve the drainage of the field.
34. Two other linear features [006] and [010] were present within Trenches 1 and 2 respectively. The first [006] measured 0.9m wide by 250mm deep with steeply sloping sides and a flat base (Figure 3b). It was filled by a mid brown silty sand (007) which contained a fragment of brown glazed pottery and a fragment of clay tobacco pipe (Find No. 1). Both of these artefacts date from the 19<sup>th</sup> to the 20<sup>th</sup> century.
35. The second linear feature [010] measured 1m wide by at least 200mm deep with steeply sloping sides. It was filled by a mid to dark brown sandy silt (011). The feature was not fully excavated and its base not revealed as it kept infilling with water quickly. The width, steeply sloping sides and orientation (northeast to southwest) are all similar to [006] suggesting that these features possibly relate to the same period and function. The presence of water within [010] indicates that it could relate to drainage.

## Discussion

36. No significant archaeological remains were uncovered during the course of the archaeological works. The features that were revealed and investigated are the result of modern activities; the modern tile field pipes used for drainage (014) are likely to be the result of late 19<sup>th</sup> century to early 20<sup>th</sup> century activity in an attempt to improve the ground throughout its use as agricultural land.
37. This could also be the explanation for the presence of linear features [004], [006] and [010]. [004] exists as a series of shallow uniformly shaped linear features which cross each other at right angles. This could possibly be the truncated remains of plough action, maybe an attempt to improve the ground's drainage similar to the use of a mole plough.
38. Linear feature [006] contained modern 19<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> century material within its fill. While [010] could not be fully excavated, its similar size and appearance, as well as its common alignment to [006], suggests they may have been from the same period. Possibly the quick infilling of water within [010] could suggest that they also had a drainage function.
39. Across the site areas of rubble deposit (009) appeared within many of the trenches, occasionally as a linear band but otherwise spread out over larger areas. The exact nature of this deposit is unclear but it consistently contained modern glass and white glazed pottery fragments dating from the 20<sup>th</sup> century. It is possible that it may have been from the presence of rubble field drains which have since been disturbed, or that it may be material which has been dumped or used as infill across areas of the site.
40. Excluding the modern material noted to be present within (009), the only artefacts to be recovered from site were a fragment of brown glazed pottery and a fragment of clay tobacco pipe from within the fill of [006]. Both of these items date from the 19<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> century. No artefacts from an earlier date were uncovered during the works.



Figure 2a: Trench 1 from the northeast with a sand subsoil (003)



Figure 2b: Trench 9 from the east showing a predominantly clay subsoil (013)



Figure 3a: Linear feature [004] within Trench 1 from the northwest



Figure 3b: Section through [006] from the northeast

41. Cartographic evidence has indicated that the development area sits within ground which has been consistently used for agriculture throughout the last few centuries. The archaeological evaluation works failed to uncover any evidence relating to a presence on site prior to this use and the features which were uncovered appear to correspond with its use for agriculture.
42. Even within the limited area of the works, it is still possible to see the influence of the widespread improvements upon agricultural lands carried out within the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The presence of reeds across some parts of the site suggest that the area is prone to waterlogging and it is possible to see by the series of linear features and drain pipes uncovered that attempts have been made to improve the drainage of the ground.
43. As discussed above, the development area sits within the base of the river valley on the margins of land containing a heavier clay soil content and in an area prone to waterlogging. As such it was suggested that the area was unlikely to represent a favourable site for occupation or intensive use until the agricultural improvements of the late 18<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> century onwards. The results of the archaeological evaluation works do not dispute this.

## Recommendations

44. No significant archaeological remains were located within the development area and the only anthropic material observed suggested modern (19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century) use of the site.
45. On balance, given the lack of significant archaeological material recovered in the course of the evaluation works, Rathmell Archaeology Ltd recommends that no further archaeological work be carried out within this development area.
46. The appropriateness and acceptability of our recommendations rest with North Ayrshire Council and their advisors, West of Scotland Archaeology Service.

## Conclusion

47. A programme of archaeological works was required by North Ayrshire Council in respect to a proposed development at Montrose House, Brodick, North Ayrshire (NGR 200690 636050). The archaeological works were designed to inform the planning decision of a proposed application for planning consent and inform the development of mitigation of any adverse impact on significant archaeological remains present.
48. No significant archaeological remains were located within the development area and no anthropic material was recovered other than that which would suggest modern activity relating to the site's use as agricultural land.

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### *Cartographic*

- Ainslie 1821 Map of the Southern Part of Scotland
- Bartholomew, J.G. 1860 Bute and Arran
- Blaeu 1654 Atlas of Scotland
- Moll, H. 1745 The Shire of Bute

## Appendix 1: Trench Details

Trench	Orientation	Size	Topsoil Depth	Subsoil Character	Modern/ Agricultural Features	Significant Features	Artefacts
1	Northeast to southwest	2m by 31.8m 63.6m <sup>2</sup>	250mm	Loose to moderately compacted ale pink/brown slightly silty sand (003)	Linear feature [004] present at +18.3m and +22m orientated N-S and at +21.3m and +24.2m orientated E-W. Linear feature [006] present at +26.2m orientated NE-SW.	None	1 fragment of brown glazed pottery and 1 fragment of clay tobacco pipe (Find No.1)
2	West to east	2m by 32m 64m <sup>2</sup>	250 to 300mm	Compact mottled dark brown/mid orange silty sand (008)	Rubble deposit (009) present at +10.2m until +17.9m. Linear feature [010] present at +17.7m orientated SW-NE.	None	None
3	Southeast to northwest	2m by 36.2m 72.4m <sup>2</sup>	250 to 320mm	Compact mottled dark brown/mid orange silty sand (008)	Rubble deposit (009) present at +34m until end of trench	None	None
4	North to south	2m by 33.9m 67.8m <sup>2</sup>	400 to 430mm	Compact mottled dark brown/mid orange silty sand (008) present until +11.5m before changing to loose to moderately compacted ale pink/brown slightly silty sand (003)	Linear feature [004] present at +16m orientated E-W.	None	None
5	South to north	2m by 32.8m 65.6m <sup>2</sup>	230 to 360mm	Loose to moderately compacted ale pink/brown slightly silty sand (003) with a band of compact mottled dark brown/mid orange silty sand (008) present at +26.3m	None	None	None
6	Northeast to southwest	2m by 33.8m 67.6m <sup>2</sup>	220 to 250mm	Compact mottled dark brown/mid orange silty sand (008) present until +23.5m before changing to compact mottled orange/grey clayey sand (012). This is present until +26.3m before changing to compact grey clay (013).	Rubble deposit (009) present +2.3m orientated NW-SE	None	None

Trench	Orientation	Size	Topsoil Depth	Subsoil Character	Modern/ Agricultural Features	Significant Features	Artefacts
7	North to south	2m by 33m 66m <sup>2</sup>	300mm	Compact mottled dark brown/mid orange silty sand (008)	Rubble deposit (009) present at +15m until +16m.	None	None
8	East-south-east to west-north-west	2m by 34m 68m <sup>2</sup>	260 to 360mm	Compact mottled dark brown/mid orange silty sand (008)	Rubble deposit (009) present at +29.2m until the end of the trench.	None	None
9	Northwest to southwest	2m by 31.9m 63.8m <sup>2</sup>	300 to 320mm	Compact mottled dark brown/mid orange silty sand (008) present until +1.7m before changing to compact mottled orange/grey clayey sand (012). This is present until +5.3m before changing to compact grey clay (013).	Red tile field drains (014) present at +23.5m orientated NW-SE and at +25.3m orientated E-W.	None	None
10	Southwest to northeast	2m by 30.9m 61.8m <sup>2</sup>	260 to 320mm	Compact mottled dark brown/mid orange silty sand (008)	Linear features [004] present at +17m, +24.2m and +27.6m all with common orientation (S-N)	None	None

## Appendix 2: Registers

### Context Register

Context No.	Area/ Trench	Type	Description	Interpretation
001	All	Topsoil	Compact mid brown slightly clayey sand with frequent roots and small stone inclusions.	Topsoil
002	1,7	Deposit	Moderately compact pale to mid brown slightly clayey sand with moderate small stone inclusions.	B-horizon between topsoil and subsoil
003	1,4,5	Subsoil	Loose to moderately compacted pale pink/brown slightly silty sand with occasional small stones and patches of degraded stone.	Natural subsoil
004	1,4,10	Cut	Linear shaped cut. Gradual sloping sides with flat base. Measures 0.35-0.5m wide	Modern agricultural feature

Context No.	Area/ Trench	Type	Description	Interpretation
			by 120-170mm deep. Length runs outwith trench. Filled by (005).	
005	1,4,10	Fill	Compact pale to mid brown silty sand with occasional small stones and moderate charcoal flecks.	Fill of [004]
006	1	Cut	Linear shaped cut running NE-SW. Steeply sloping sides with flat base. Measures 0.9m wide by 250mm deep. Length runs outwith trench. Filled by (007).	Modern feature in date, possibly agricultural
007	1	Fill	Compact mid brown silty sand with frequent roots and occasional small stone inclusions. Contains a fragment of brown glazed pottery and clay tobacco pipe (Find No.1).	Fill of [006]
008	2-10	Subsoil	Compact mottled dark brown/mid orange silty sand with moderate small stone inclusions and occasional patches of gravel.	Natural subsoil
009	2,3,6,7,8	Deposit	Loose dark brown slightly clayey sandy silt with frequent sandstone rubble fragments. Contains modern glass shards and white glaze pottery fragments.	Modern in date, possibly infilled/dumped material or possibly old rubble drains which have been disturbed
010	2	Cut	Linear shaped cut running SW-NE. Steeply sloping sides. Measures 1m wide by minimum 200mm deep. Unable to excavate to full base of feature as filled with water quickly.	Likely modern in date, possibly used for drainage
011	2	Fill	Compact mid to dark brown sandy silt with frequent small gravel inclusions.	Fill of [010]
012	6,9	Subsoil	Compact mottled orange/grey clayey sand with frequent small gravel inclusions.	Natural subsoil
013	6,9	Subsoil	Compact grey clay with frequent medium angular sandstone inclusions $\leq 200\text{mm}$ .	Natural subsoil
014	9	Feature	Red tile drain. Measures 0.1m wide.	Field drain

### Drawing Register

Drawing No.	Sheet No.	Area/ Trench	Drawing Type	Scale	Description	Drawer	Date
001	1	Tr 1	Plan	1:100	Trench 1	CW	12/03/12
002	1	Tr 1	Section	1:10	NW facing section of linear [004]	CW	12/03/12



Drawing No.	Sheet No.	Area/Trench	Drawing Type	Scale	Description	Drawer	Date
003	1	Tr 1	Section	1:10	NE facing section of linear [006]	CW	12/03/12
004	1	Tr 2	Plan	1:100	Trench 2	CW	12/03/12
005	1	Tr 3	Plan	1:100	Trench 3	CW	12/03/12
006	2	Tr 4	Plan	1:100	Trench 4	CW	12/03/12
007	2	Tr 5	Plan	1:100	Trench 5	CW	12/03/12
008	2	Tr 6	Plan	1:100	Trench 6	CW	12/03/12
009	2	Tr 7	Plan	1:100	Trench 7	CW	12/03/12
010	2	Tr 8	Plan	1:100	Trench 8	CW	12/03/12
011	2	Tr 9	Plan	1:100	Trench 9	CW	12/03/12
012	2	Tr 10	Plan	1:100	Trench 10	CW	12/03/12

### Photographic Register

Image No.	Print		Slide		Digital	Description	From	Date
	Film No.	Neg. No.	Film No.	Neg. No.				
001	1	3	1	1	001	General pre-excavation shot of site	SW	12/03/12
002	1	4	1	2	002	General pre-excavation shot of site	WSW	12/03/12
003	1	5	–	–	003	General pre-excavation shot of site	ESE	12/03/12
004	1	6	–	–	004	General pre-excavation shot of site	SE	12/03/12
005	1	7	1	3	005	Trench 1	NE	12/03/12
006	–	–	–	–	006	Trench 9, modern tile field drain, N-S axis	N	12/03/12
007	–	–	–	–	007	Trench 9, modern tile field drain, N-S axis	N	12/03/12
008	–	–	–	–	008	Trench 9, modern tile field drain, NW-SE axis	NW	12/03/12
009	1	8	–	–	009	Section through [004] trench 1 (2)	N	12/03/12

Image No.	Print		Slide		Digital	Description	From	Date
	Film No.	Neg. No.	Film No.	Neg. No.				
010	1	9	1	4	010	Section through [004] trench 1 (1)	NW	12/03/12
011	1	10	–	–	–	Section through [004] trench 1 (3)	SE	12/03/12
012	1	11	–	–	011	General shot of [004] trench 1 intersecting lines (3)/(4)	SE	12/03/12
013	1	12	–	–	012	Section through [004] trench 1 (4)	SW	12/03/12
014	1	13	1	5	013	Section through [006] trench 1	NE	12/03/12
015	1	14	–	–	014	Trench 2	W	12/03/12
016	1	15	–	–	015	Trench 3	S	12/03/12
017	1	16	–	–	016	Trench 4	NW	12/03/12
018	1	17	–	–	017	Trench 5	NW	12/03/12
019	1	18	–	–	018	Trench 6	NW	12/03/12
020	1	19	1	6	019	Trench 7	SE	12/03/12
021	1	20	–	–	020	Trench 8	E	12/03/12
022	1	21	–	–	021	Trench 9	E	12/03/12
023	1	22	–	–	022	Trench 10	SW	12/03/12
024	–	–	–	–	023	General post-excavation shot	S	12/03/12
025	–	–	–	–	024	General post-excavation shot	S	12/03/12

### *Finds Register*

Find No.	Area/Trench	Context No.	Material Type	Description	Excavator	Date
1	1	007	Ceramic	1 fragment of clay tobacco pipe and 1 fragment of brown glazed pottery	CW	12/03/12

## Appendix 3: Discovery &amp; Excavation in Scotland

<b>LOCAL AUTHORITY:</b>	North Ayrshire Council
<b>PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:</b>	Montrose House, Brodick
<b>PROJECT CODE:</b>	RA11043
<b>PARISH:</b>	Kilbride
<b>NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:</b>	Claire Williamson & Peter Klemen
<b>NAME OF ORGANISATION:</b>	Rathmell Archaeology Limited
<b>TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:</b>	Evaluation
<b>NMRS NO(S):</b>	None
<b>SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):</b>	None
<b>SIGNIFICANT FINDS:</b>	None
<b>NGR</b> (2 letters, 8 or 10 figures)	NS 00690 36050
<b>START DATE</b> (this season)	12 <sup>th</sup> March 2012
<b>END DATE</b> (this season)	12 <sup>th</sup> March 2012
<b>PREVIOUS WORK</b> (incl. <i>DES</i> ref.)	None
<b>MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION:</b> (may include information from other fields)	<p>A programme of archaeological works was required by North Ayrshire Council in respect to a proposed development at Montrose House, Brodick, North Ayrshire. The archaeological works were designed to inform the planning decision of a proposed application for planning consent and inform the development of mitigation of any adverse impact on significant archaeological remains present.</p> <p>No significant archaeological remains were located within the development area and no anthropic material was recovered other than that which would suggest modern activity relating to the site's use as agricultural land.</p>
<b>PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:</b>	None
<b>CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:</b>	None
<b>SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:</b>	North Ayrshire Council
<b>ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:</b>	Unit 8 Ashgrove Workshops, Kilwinning, Ayrshire KA13 6PU
<b>E MAIL:</b>	contact@rathmell-arch.co.uk
<b>ARCHIVE LOCATION</b> (intended/deposited)	Report to West of Scotland Archaeology Service and archive to RCAHMS Collections.

## Contact Details

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

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