

# **Auchrannie Spa Resort: Archaeological Mitigation**

## **Data Structure Report**



by Douglas Gordon and Liam McKinstry

issued 21<sup>st</sup> February 2013

revised 30<sup>th</sup> April 2014

on behalf of Auchrannie Leisure Ltd

**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 for Archaeologists' Standards and Policy Statements and Code of Conduct.

Signed .....

Date .....

In keeping with the procedure of Rathmell Archaeology Limited this document and its findings have been reviewed and agreed by an appropriate colleague:

Checked .....

Date .....

Copyright Rathmell Archaeology Limited. All rights reserved.

No part of this report may be copied or reproduced by any means without prior written permission from Rathmell Archaeology Limited. If you have received this report in error, please destroy all copies in your possession or control and notify Rathmell Archaeology Limited.

This report has been prepared for the exclusive use of the commissioning party and unless otherwise agreed in writing by Rathmell Archaeology Limited, no other party may use, make use of or rely on the contents of the report. No liability is accepted by Rathmell Archaeology Limited for any use of this report, other than the purposes for which it was originally prepared and provided.

Opinions and information provided in the report are on the basis of Rathmell Archaeology Limited using due skill, care and diligence in preparation of the same and no explicit warranty is provided as to their accuracy. It should be noted and it is expressly stated that no independent verification of any of the documents or information supplied to Rathmell Archaeology Limited has been made.

## Contents

<b>Introduction .....</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Planning Context .....</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Historical and Archaeological Background .....</b>	<b>4</b>
Early Prehistoric Activity .....	4
Later Prehistoric Activity .....	8
Medieval or Later Rural Settlement .....	9
<b>Project Works .....</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>Findings .....</b>	<b>12</b>
Staff Accommodation – February 2013 .....	12
Final Works – October 2013 .....	12
<b>Discussion .....</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>Recommendations .....</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>Conclusion .....</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>Acknowledgements .....</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>References .....</b>	<b>18</b>
Documentary .....	18
Cartographic .....	19
<b>Appendix 1: Registers .....</b>	<b>20</b>
Context Register .....	20
Context Register for the Final Works – October 2013 .....	21
Photographic Register .....	21
Photographic Register for the Final Works – October 2013 .....	23
<b>Appendix 2: Discovery &amp; Excavation in Scotland .....</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>Contact Details .....</b>	<b>26</b>

## Introduction

1. This Data Structure Report has been prepared for Auchrannie Leisure Ltd for archaeological works required in support of the proposed expansion of the Auchrannie Spa Resort, Brodick, Arran. This report covers the construction of the new staff accommodation blocks the archaeological works for which were undertaken in two phases in February and October to November 2013. These works form part of a programme of sequential archaeological works designed to mitigate the impact on the archaeological remains within the development area.
2. North Ayrshire Council is anticipated to require a programme of archaeological works to be undertaken in support of any planning consent which may be granted by the planning authority. The West of Scotland Archaeology Service who advise North Ayrshire Council on archaeological matters will provide guidance on the structure of archaeological mitigation required on this site prior to and during development works.
3. The Written Scheme of Investigation (Rees & Turner 2013) provided the detail of the works (archaeological monitoring, exclusion, excavation, post-excavation analyses and publication) for the mitigation pertaining to ground breaking within the development area and hence the direct physical impact on buried sediments.

## Planning Context

4. The area covered by the Masterplan (Figure 4) comprises two main elements. Firstly, the existing hotel complex comprising the House Hotel, the Resort Spa and all associated access roads, car parking, and hard and soft landscaping. This ground extends to roughly 5.07ha and has been subject to extensive disturbance and alteration in the recent past and lies within the Village Envelope for Brodick. Secondly, there are the adjacent fields which are low lying, level improved pasture which have not been subject to significant recent impacts. This ground extends to roughly 10.88ha.
5. The Masterplan was developed to present a sequential development of the hotel and spa complex with a view to securing staged planning consent. The Written Scheme of Investigation was originally developed in support of the full Masterplan, while applications for planning consent are to be submitted separately for elements of the sequential development prior to the Masterplan's finalisation. Early consultation with the planning authority and their archaeological advisors (the West of Scotland Archaeology Service) has identified that there are significant archaeological issues that are material considerations. In particular the West of Scotland Archaeology Service has identified the known Iron Age settlement site which was part excavated during the construction of the Resort Spa and the potential in general for archaeology in the Glen Cloy area.
6. For the purpose of gaining planning permission, the Masterplan has been split into two separate applications. One area covers the alterations and expansions to the current hotel complex while the other covers the development running up Glen Cloy for the Clachans and Staff Accommodation.
7. Consent has been granted for the alterations to the current hotel complex, (09/00106/PP), with the detailed planning consent being subsequently amended for revisions to the Play Barn. The Play Barn did not require archaeological works (as per the Written Scheme of Investigation). Other elements within this area have not yet been initiated but will be subject to the Written Scheme of Investigation.
8. Within the second area (Clachans and the Staff Accommodation), PPiP has been acquired through 11/00140/PPPM which was approved subject to conditions. Stemming from this, detailed consent has been applied for covering the Staff Accommodation, submitted as 12/00589/PP.
9. The Written Scheme of Investigation applies to all of the above consents and is anticipated to apply to any subsequent applications for detailed consent stemming from the PPiP.

## Historical and Archaeological Background

10. 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 5.16ha of ground either within or in the vicinity of the Masterplan Area.
11. Of prominent importance amongst these works were the archaeological investigations at the Auchrannie Spa Resort site 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). These works were responsive to a watching brief maintained on all ground breaking works associated with the 2000-2001 build of the Spa Resort. 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.
12. Outwith the scope of this work, additional investigations undertaken elsewhere within the 1000m buffer zone 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*

13. 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).
14. It is also possible that, prior to the expansion of Brodick in the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries, additional standing stones once survived here. 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.
15. Further inland, prehistoric funerary monuments again 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, overlooking the valley of Glen Cloy. This monument considerably predates the standing stones described previously. 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 occurring in close proximity. A flat axe of 'Migdale' type (Schmidt & Burgess 1981) of roughly contemporary date was also found in the area occupied by the Glenrickard forestry plantation in which the chambered cairn now stands. 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.



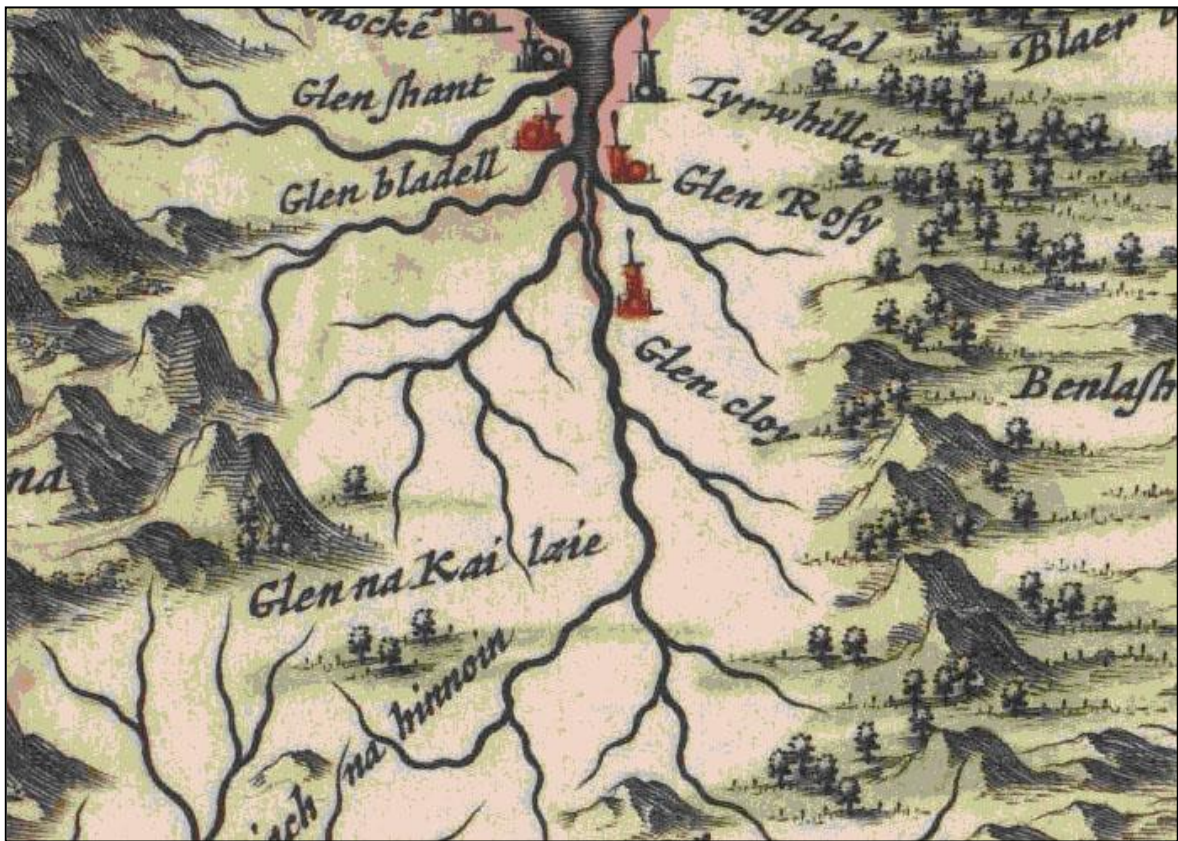


Fig. 1a: Extract from Blaeu's Atlas of Scotland (1654)



Fig. 1b: Extract from Moll's The Shire of Bute (1745)





Fig. 2a: Extract from Ainslie's Map of the Southern Part of Scotland (1821)



Fig. 2b: Extract from Bartholomew's Bute and Arran (1860)





16. 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.
17. In conclusion, then, there is ample evidence for human activity in and around Glen Cloy and Brodick Bay throughout the Neolithic and Earlier Bronze Age. The surviving remnants of this are largely represented by monuments associated with ritual or funerary activity, and these tend to be located on the higher ground overlooking Glen Cloy or on the raised beach deposits which lie in and around Brodick Bay. The only evidence which attests to 'domestic' activity is the pitchstone working site at Stronach Wood, though in such a context, it should be recognised that domestic and ritual activities are closely linked and cannot really be considered in isolation. Contemporary settlement sites are conspicuous by their absence, but it seems highly unlikely that they would have been located in the development area for reasons that are discussed in more depth in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Rees & Turner 2013, see *Contraindications*).

### *Later Prehistoric Activity*

18. Within the development area is the site of a Late Iron Age settlement which comprises a large roundhouse, a multi-cellular souterrain and another smaller roundhouse. The watching brief comprised the controlled topsoil stripping of an area of 2.55ha revealed the two roundhouses and souterrain in the south-west corner (Mudie 2000; Mudie 2007) of the development area on slightly elevated ground with a 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).
19. 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).
20. Beyond this evidence for occupation towards the end of the Iron Age, there is a paucity of sites and monuments relating to this period, at least within the study area itself. 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).
21. 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 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'.
22. To conclude, then, the evidence obtained so far for later prehistoric occupation within the development area (based upon antiquarian observation and modern archaeological

excavation) suggests that the settlement at the Resort Spa is an isolated domestic residence located on slightly elevated dry sandy ground, in an area which is dominated by wet, marshy ground largely unsuitable for settlement. The recorded presence of metalwork finds suggests that Glen Cloy may once have been a site of ritual activity; this seems to follow a pattern seen elsewhere in the west of Scotland throughout the Bronze Age and Iron Age, in that Glen Cloy formed a backdrop for an isolated act of votive deposition, rather than a sustained focus which was revisited over hundreds of years.

### *Medieval or Later Rural Settlement*

23. 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.
24. Map evidence suggests that this land-use continued throughout much of the post-medieval period. Blaeu's map of 1654 (Fig. 1a) 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.
25. 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 – at this time broken ceramic vessels would invariably be tossed out onto middens and subsequently dispersed when the midden was spread across cultivated ground as fertiliser.
26. 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 (Figs. 1b & 2a); in the latter, the place-names are more closely recognisable to those we see today, with settlements evident at Kilmichael, Maysh and Glencoy (i.e. Kilmichael, Mayish and Glencloy).
27. Earlier maps such as Moll's map of 1745, Ainslie's map of 1820 and even Bartholomew's map of c.1860 (Fig. 2b) 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 1800's.
28. 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).
29. Within this agricultural landscape, the house of Auchrannie was itself was a fairly recent addition. It features on the Ordnance Survey 1<sup>st</sup> Edition map of 1868 (Fig. 3a), but is not shown on Bartholomew's map of 1860. This suggests that at the time Bartholomew's

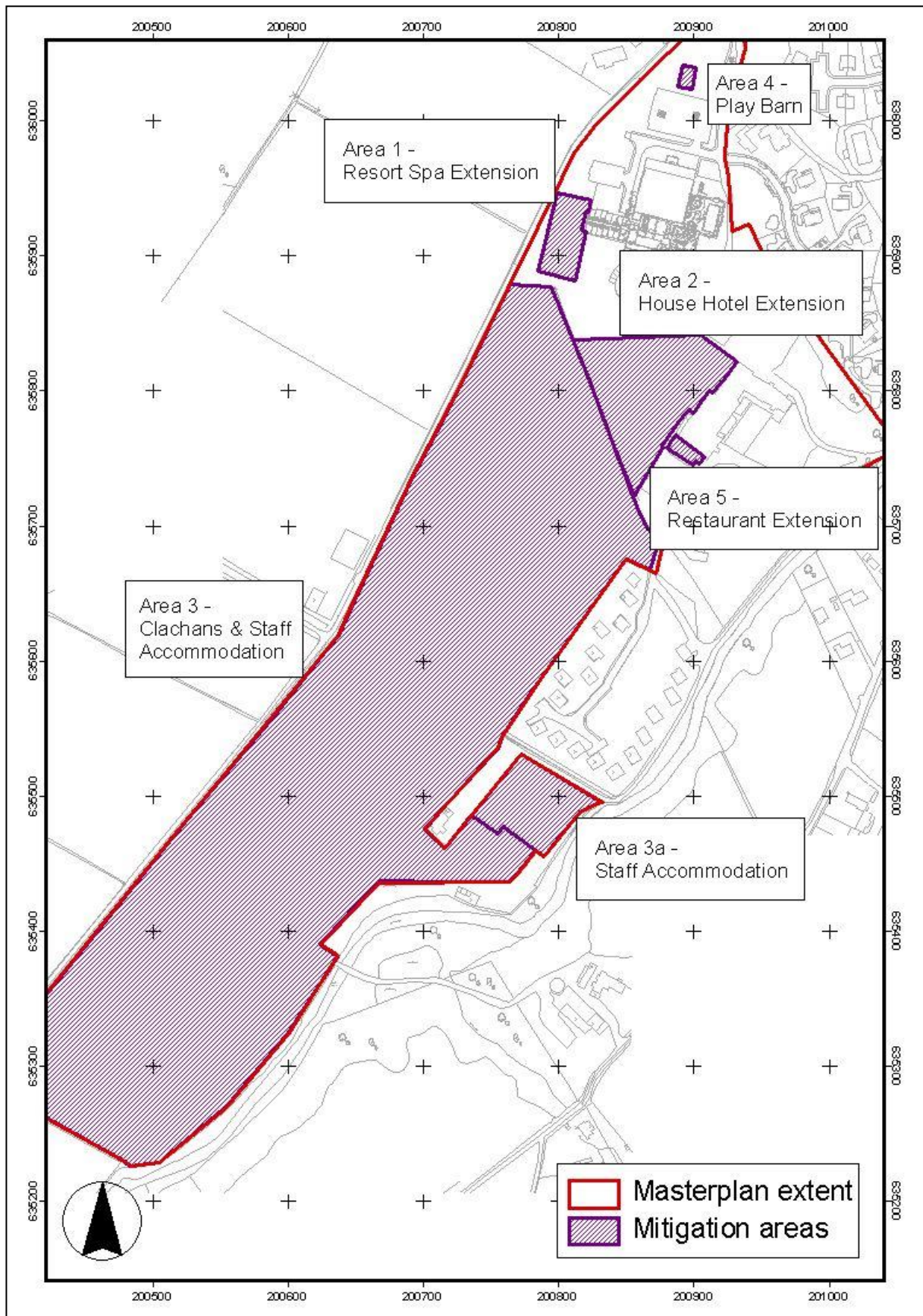


Figure 4: Core Mitigation Areas (purple hatched) within the overall Masterplan (red line boundary).





map was surveyed (presumably around 1860), Auchrannie and its grounds had not yet been split off into an independent land unit and that the area was entirely given over to agriculture. Excluding the area occupied by Auchrannie and its associated grounds, the layout of the fields remained largely consistent throughout the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries (though some further subdivision of the fields took place in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century – see Fig. 3b, and *Contraindications* in Rees & Turner 2013) until the building of hotel and leisure complex in the early 2000s.

## Project Works

30. This stage of the programme of works comprised the archaeological monitoring of the topsoil stripping for the access road and footprint for the staff accommodation Area 3a (Figure 4). The works were carried out in compliance with the agreed Written Scheme of Investigation (Rees & Turner 2013).
31. Any potential archaeological features were investigated and recorded, with the on-site works taking place from the 5<sup>th</sup> February to 8<sup>th</sup> February 2013, and a final stage of works taking place from 30<sup>th</sup> October to 1<sup>st</sup> November 2013. 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

### *Staff Accommodation – February 2013*

32. The study area comprised flat unimproved scrub land, with bramble, bushes and rushes present. In general the underlying natural comprised a raised marine beach deposit of a brownish orange silt sand (002) with very frequent medium sized sub rounded and sub angular stones
33. Four features, [003], [006], [004] and [005] were observed in the course of the monitoring works (Figure 5). Feature [003] was a linear feature which was aligned E-W. It measured 700mm wide and up to 350mm deep with vertical sides and a flat base (Figure 7a). Its fill consisted of consisted of a mid brown silt sand with frequent small stone inclusions and contained a black metal pipe that ran along its base. This feature ran across the whole site in the direction of a nearby house.
34. Feature [006] ran across the road from NE-SW (Figure 7b), it measured 500mm wide and up to 250mm in depth. Its fill consisted of very frequent medium sized sub rounded and sub angular stones with a reddish mid brown silt matrix. A third linear feature [005] was roughly aligned NNW-SSE with a discernable curve to the north. It measured 370mm wide with near vertical sides and a topsoil fill. Within the fill, modern glass and brown glazed pottery were observed along with a degraded iron object and a golf ball (White labelled 'No1 Ram Tour').
35. The last feature [004] was a rectangular pit with rounded corners and near vertical sides measuring 800mm by 460mm. Its fill consisted of a grey silt sand with frequent small stone inclusions. Within the fill disarticulated animal bone was observed along with small sherds of white glaze pottery.

### *Final Works – October 2013*

36. An additional, L-shaped area was opened up to the immediate south of the initial excavation area. The western part of the trench measured 24.7m by 4.2m and the eastern part measured 25.5m by 11.92m (Figure 5). The area was excavated to an average depth of 250mm across its extent.
37. The topsoil and subsoil types excavated within the additional area were similar to those identified within the initial excavation area (see above). The only features identified were a modern service trench (1002), which ran in a NW-SE direction towards an existing laundry building (Figure 7c) and a large modern sub-rectangular pit (1004) where a telephone pole and associated cable/wire stay were set. No significant archaeological

features were found.

## Discussion

38. The monitoring works did not reveal any features of archaeological significance within the study area. Those features that were observed appear to be relatively modern in origin. Feature [003] appears to be a water pipe leading to a nearby house, while [006] is a rubble field drain, the only field drain encountered.
39. The exact purpose of feature [005] was hard to ascertain though given the presence of modern glass, pottery and a 'No1 Ram Tour' golf ball that were first made in the 1980s, it would appear to be modern in origin. The last feature (004) was also modern given the state of the bones within the pit and the presence of modern white glaze pottery, and is most likely the burial of a dead lamb.
40. In the area of additional works two more modern features were identified. Feature (1002) was most likely the fill of a modern service trench. The second feature (1004) proved to be large foundation pit for a modern telephone pole and an associated cable/wire stay.
41. From conversation with local residents the ground was part of a farm which the building to the immediate west of the site was the farmhouse of. The study area was used as a yard and dumping ground for the farm, some twentieth century farm equipment such as a harrow rake was still present on site. In all likelihood, those features uncovered relate to the modern agricultural use of the ground.





Figure 6a: Stripped Road from the SE



Figure 6b: General shot of stripped footprint from the NE



Figure 6c: General shot of additional works stripped from the NE



Figure 7a: Feature [003] from the SE





Figure 7b: Rubble Drain [006] from the NE



Figure 7c: Modern service trench (1004) from the SW



## Recommendations

42. This Data Structure Report covers the archaeological works carried out for the staff accommodation. It will be one of a series of reports which will cover all the areas of the masterplan that require archaeological works and which combined will present the archaeological features revealed across all of the areas. The recommendations put forward in this document will be contributory to any final recommendations made on the completion of the works.
43. The archaeological monitoring works carried out did not uncover any features of archaeological significance. Those features that were uncovered were of a modern date and not considered significant. As such it is recommended that no further works are required in the area that has been stripped. Out with the stripped area there will still be a requirement for the application of the agreed Written Scheme of Investigation (Rees & Turner 2013).
44. The appropriateness and acceptability of our recommendations rest with the North Ayrshire Council and their advisors, the West of Scotland Archaeology Service.

## Conclusion

45. Archaeological monitoring works were carried out in respect to the works for the ground preparation of the staff accommodation at Auchrannie Spa Resort, Brodick, Isle of Arran. The archaeological works were designed to mitigate the impact on the archaeological remains within their development area.
46. The works revealed no archaeological features of significance, only modern features which relate to the agricultural use of the ground.

## Acknowledgements

47. The authors would like to thank Auchrannie Leisure Ltd for there support throughout the project and Claire Williamson for her kind input and editing. They would also like to thank Leah Kyle for her works on-site.
48. This project has been monitored for WoSAS by Paul Robins who has given guidance and direction.

## References

### *Documentary*

- |                               |      |                                                                                                                                                                              |
|-------------------------------|------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Ballin, T B                   | 2007 | <i>The Lithic Assemblage</i> . In Mudie, 2007                                                                                                                                |
| Bradley, R                    | 1982 | <i>The Destruction of Wealth in Later Prehistory</i> Man 17                                                                                                                  |
| Gow, A & Matthews, A          | 2006 | <i>Kilmichael House Hotel, Glen Cloy, Arran: Archaeological Watching Brief, Data Structure Report</i> , unpublished commercial document                                      |
| GUARD                         | 1996 | <i>Gazetteer report for Scottish Hydro-Electric plc Field Survey</i> , unpublished commercial document (GUARD 402)                                                           |
| Macadam, W I                  | 1887 | <i>Notes on the Ancient Iron Industry of Scotland</i> , Proc. Soc. Antiquaries Scot. 21                                                                                      |
| Macleod, S                    | 2006 | <i>Site Adjacent to Montrose House, Arran: Archaeological Watching Brief, Data Structure Report</i> . Unpublished commercial document                                        |
| Martin, M                     | 1934 | <i>A Description of the Western Islands of Scotland, circa 1695</i>                                                                                                          |
| McArthur, J                   | 1873 | <i>The Antiquities of Arran with a Historical Sketch of the Island Embracing an Account of the Sureyjar under the Norsemen</i> , Edinburgh                                   |
| Mudie, G                      | 2000 | <i>Auchrannie Community/Leisure Centre, Brodick, Isle of Arran: Archaeological Watching Brief and Excavation</i> , Unpublished Data Structure report by CFA Archaeology Ltd. |
| Mudie, G                      | 2001 | <i>Auchrannie Community/Leisure Centre, Brodick, Isle of Arran: Archaeological Watching Brief – Phase 2</i> , Unpublished Data Structure Report by CFA Archaeology Ltd       |
| Mudie, G                      | 2007 | <i>Excavations on the Site of a late Iron Age Roundhouse and Souterrain, Glen Cloy, Brodick, Isle of Arran</i> , Scottish Archaeological Journal, Vol. 29.1                  |
| Ordnance Survey               | 1864 | <i>Name Book (Ayrshire), Original Name Books of the Ordnance Survey</i>                                                                                                      |
| Pennant, T                    | 1774 | <i>A Tour in Scotland, and Voyage to the Hebrides</i> , Chester                                                                                                              |
| Rees, T                       | 2004 | <i>Springbank Farm, Brodick, Isle of Arran: Data Structure Report</i> . Unpublished commercial document.                                                                     |
| Rees, T & Turner, L           | 2013 | <i>Auchrannie Spa Resort: Archaeological Mitigation Written Scheme of Investigation</i> Unpublished commercial document                                                      |
| Ritchie, P R                  | 1968 | <i>The Stone Implement Trade in Third-Millennium Scotland</i> . In Coles & Simpson, 1968 <i>Studies in Ancient Europe: Essays Presented to Stuart Piggott</i>                |
| Schmidt, P K and Burgess, C B | 1981 | <i>The Axes of Scotland and Northern England, Praehistorische Bronzefunde</i> , 9, 7                                                                                         |
| Somerville, J E               | 1901 | <i>Notice of Cup- and Ring-marked Rocks on the Stronach Ridge, near Brodick, in Arran</i> . Proc. Soc. Antiq. Scot. 35                                                       |
| Scottish Government           | 2010 | <i>Scottish Planning Policy</i>                                                                                                                                              |

Scottish Government	2011	<i>PAN 2/2011 Planning and Archaeology</i>
Suddaby, I	2002	<i>Low Glencloy, Brodick, Isle of Arran. Archaeological Watching Brief.</i> Unpublished Data Structure Report by CFA Archaeology Ltd.
White, R H M	2004	Proposed Housing Development, Glencloy, Brodick, Isle of Arran. Unpublished Data Structure Report by CFA Archaeology Ltd

### *Cartographic*

1654	Bleau	Atlas of Scotland
1745	Moll, H	The Shire of Bute
1821	Ainslie	Map of the Southern Part of Scotland
1832	Thomson, J	Buteshire
1860	Bartholomew, J G	Bute and Arran
1867	Ordnance Survey	1 <sup>st</sup> edition Map of Argyllshire 1: 2500
1868	Ordnance Survey	1 <sup>st</sup> Edition Map of Argyllshire 1:10560
1896	Ordnance Survey	2 <sup>nd</sup> Edition Map of Argyllshire 1:2500
1924	Ordnance Survey	3 <sup>rd</sup> Edition Map of Argyllshire 1:10560



## Appendix 1: Registers

Within this appendix are all registers pertaining to works on-site during the watching brief.

### *Context Register*

Context No.	Area/ Trench	Type	Description	Interpretation
001	-	Deposit	Mid Brown Silt sand with frequent small sub rounded stones	Topsoil
002	-	Natural	Brown Orange Sand with very frequent medium sized sub rounded and sub angular stones	Natural
003	-	Feature	Linear feature aligned E-W measuring 700mm wide and 350mm deep with vertical side and a flat base; fill consists of a mid brown silt sand with frequent small to medium sized stone inclusions and a black pipe in the base.	Modern service trench
004	-	Feature	Rounded rectangular pit with near vertical sides measuring 800mm by 460mm, with grey silt sand with small stone inclusions. Disarticulated animal bone present with white glaze pottery	Modern animal burial
005	-	Feature	Linear feature aligned NNW-SSE curving to the N, measuring 370mm wide with near vertical sides and a topsoil like fill. Modern glass, degraded metal object and a modern golf ball present.	Modern linear
006	-	Feature	Linear feature aligned NE-SW measuring 500mm wide and 250mm deep with a reddish mid brown silt with very frequent medium Sub rounded and sub angular stones	Rubble Drain

*Context Register for the Final Works – October 2013*

Context No.	Area/ Trench	Type	Description	Interpretation
1001		Deposit	Loosely compacted dark brown silt with occasional fragments of modern white glazed pottery within its make up. Extent c.0.25m deep. Same as (001).	Topsoil
1002		Deposit	Moderately compacted layer of small to medium sized gravel with no other inclusions. Extent within excavation area was 1.53m x 0.4m. Depth unknown. Orientation NW-SE.	Fill of modern drain pipe which led from building to the NW of the feature.
1003		Deposit	Very loosely compacted light brown clayey silt with occasional small to large sized stone and pebble inclusions. Extended throughout the excavated area and full depth unknown. Underlies topsoil (001).	Naturally occurring subsoil layer
1004		Deposit	Loosely compacted light brown silt with occasional small stone inclusions. Extent 2.9m x 2.35m. Depth unknown. Located at the eastern trench edge. Located within the fill was a modern telephone mast and a cable stay which was attached to it.	Fill of sub-rectangular modern pit for telephone mast.
1005		Deposit	Loosely compacted orange yellow sandy silt with occasional small stone inclusions. Could be seen in small patches in the NE. Full extent unknown. Same as (002).	Naturally occurring subsoil.

*Photographic Register*

Image No.	Digital	Description	From	Date
01	1	General shot of site pre work	ESE	05/02/13
02	2	General shot of site pre work	E	05/02/13
03	3	General shot of site pre work	NE	05/02/13
04	4	Stripped portion of the road	NE	05/02/13

Image No.	Digital	Description	From	Date
05	5	Stripped portion of the road	W	05/02/13
06	6	Stripped portion of the road	SE	06/02/13
07	7	Feature (003)	E	08/02/13
08	8	North-western portion of area stripped	NE	08/02/13
09	9	Feature (004)	NE	08/02/13
10	10	Road after being widen	SW	08/02/13
11	11	Road after being widen	SE	08/02/13
12	12	Septic Tank Area	SE	08/02/13
13	13	Feature (006)	NE	08/02/13
14	14	Close up of Feature (006)	NE	08/02/13
15	15	General Shot of Site	W	08/02/13
16	16	General Shot of Site	S	08/02/13
17	17	General Shot of Site	S	08/02/13
18	18	General Shot of Site	S	08/02/13
19	19	General Shot of Site of stripped area	N	08/02/13
20	20	General Shot of Site of stripped area	NW	08/02/13
21	21	Feature (005)	NW	08/02/13
22	22	General Shot	SW	08/02/13

*Photographic Register for the Final Works – October 2013*

Image No.	Digital	Description	From	Date
01	2785	General shot of area	S	31/10/2013
02	2786	General shot of area	SW	31/10/2013
03	2787	Line of drainage pipe from laundry	SW	31/10/2013
04	2788	Line of drainage pipe from laundry	SW	31/10/2013
05	2789	General working shot	SE	31/10/2013
06	2790	General working shot	SW	31/10/2013
07	2791	General working shot	SW	31/10/2013
08	2792	General working shot	S	31/10/2013
09	2793	View of subsoil	W	31/10/2013
10	2794	View of subsoil	SE	31/10/2013
11	2795	General working shot	S	01/11/2013
12	2796	General working shot	SW	01/11/2013
13	2797	General working shot	SW	01/11/2013
14	2798	View of cable/wire where telephone mast had been.	SW	01/11/2013
15	2799	Area of old telephone mast	SW	01/11/2013
16	2800	Area of old telephone mast	SW	01/11/2013
17	2801	Telephone mast cable/wire	SW	01/11/2013
18	2802	Gravel drain/pipe extending out from existing laundry building	SW	01/11/2013
19	2803	General view of stripped area	W	01/11/2013
20	2804	General view of stripped area	S	01/11/2013
21	2805	Shot of the eastern part of the area after stripping	S	01/11/2013
22	2806	Whole area after stripping	S	01/11/2013



Image No.	Digital	Description	From	Date
23	2807	Telephone mast removed during stripping		01/11/2013
24	2808	Whole area after stripping	NE	01/11/2013

## Appendix 2: Discovery & Excavation in Scotland

<b>LOCAL AUTHORITY:</b>	North Ayrshire
<b>PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:</b>	Auchrannie Spa Resort
<b>PROJECT CODE:</b>	RA08039
<b>PARISH:</b>	Brodick
<b>NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:</b>	Douglas Gordon & Liam McKinstry
<b>NAME OF ORGANISATION:</b>	Rathmell Archaeology Limited
<b>TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:</b>	Watching brief
<b>NMRS NO(S):</b>	
<b>SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):</b>	None
<b>SIGNIFICANT FINDS:</b>	None
<b>NGR</b> (2 letters, 8 or 10 figures)	NS 00742 35517
<b>START DATE</b> (this season)	5 <sup>th</sup> February 2013
<b>END DATE</b> (this season)	1 <sup>st</sup> November 2013 (intermittent)
<b>PREVIOUS WORK</b> (incl. <i>DES</i> ref.)	Walkover
<b>MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION:</b> (may include information from other fields)	Archaeological monitoring work was carried out in respect to the construction of staff accommodation at the Auchrannie Spa resort. No finds of archaeological significance were revealed those features that were investigated were modern in origin.
<b>PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:</b>	None
<b>CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:</b>	None
<b>SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:</b>	Auchrannie Leisure Ltd
<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:

Rathmell Archaeology Ltd  
Unit 8 Ashgrove Workshops  
Kilwinning  
Ayrshire  
KA13 6PU

[www.rathmell-arch.co.uk](http://www.rathmell-arch.co.uk)

t.: 01294 542848

f.: 01294 542849

e.: [contact@rathmell-arch.co.uk](mailto:contact@rathmell-arch.co.uk)

End of Document